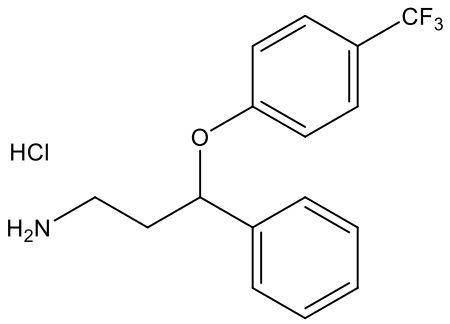
Catalog # 10-2671

Norfluoxetine HCl

CAS# 57226-68-3

Desmethylfluoxetine HCl; 3-Phenyl-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-propylamine hydrochloride (racemic)

Lot # X107356



Metabolite of fluoxetine.[3] Induces long QT syndrome via slow delayed rectifier potassium current block.[1] Time dependent inhibitor of CYP2C19 and CYP3A4.[2] The S-isomer of desmethylfluoxetine is the active N-demethylated metabolite responsible for the persistently potent and selective inhibition of serotonin uptake *in vivo.*[3] Potent inhibitor of coxsackievirus replication acting via inhibition of viral RNA synthesis.[4] State-dependent TREK-2 blocker.[5]

1) Veerman *et al*. (2013), *Slow delayed rectifier potassium current blockade contributes importantly to drug-induced long QT syndrome*; Circ.Arrythm.Electrophysiol. **6** 1002
2) Lutz *et al*. (2013), *Stereoselective inhibition of CYP2C1 and CYP3A4 by fluoxetine and its metabolite: implications for risk assessment of multiple time-dependent inhibitor systems*; Drug Metab.Dispos. **41** 2056
3) Wong *et al*. (1993), *Norfluoxetine enantiomers as inhibitors of serotonin uptake in rat brain*; Neuropsychopharmacology **8** 337
4) Zuo *et al*. (2012), *Fluoxetine is a potent inhibitor of coxsackievirus replication.*; Antimicrob.Agents Chemother. **56** 4838
5) McClenaghan *et al*. (2016), *Polymodal activation of the TREK-2 K2P channel produces structurally distinct open states*; J.Gen.Physiol. **147** 497

PHYSICAL DATA

Molecular Weight:	331.76
Molecular Formula:	$C_{16}H_{16}F_3NO \cdot HCl$
Purity:	>98% by TLC
	NMR: (Conforms)
Solubility:	Soluble in DMSO (>25 mg/mL)
Physical Description:	Yellow waxy solid
Storage and Stability:	Store as supplied, desiccated at -20°C for up to 1 year from the date of purchase.
	Solutions in DMSO may be stored at -20°C for up to 1 month.

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