

RESEARCH MONOGRAPH . COMPOUND PROFILE

Dextroamphetamine

The d-enantiomer of amphetamine; a more dopaminergic stimulant than the racemic mixture, used in ADHD and narcolepsy.

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COMPOUND CLASS	d-enantiomer amphetamine (dopaminergic-preferring)

ABSTRACT

Dextroamphetamine ((S)-1-phenylpropan-2-amine, d-amphetamine; CAS 51-64-9; molecular formula C₉H₁₃N; molecular weight 135.21) is the d-enantiomer of amphetamine, approved by the FDA in 1976 (Dexedrine). The d-enantiomer is approximately 2 to 3 fold more potent at central dopamine release than the l-enantiomer; both enantiomers have approximately equivalent norepinephrine release. The pharmacology versus racemic amphetamine is shifted toward CNS dopaminergic effects with reduced peripheral cardiovascular activity. Approved indications: ADHD, narcolepsy. Plasma half-life is approximately 12 hours. Schedule II. Used as the canonical pure d-amphetamine in research and clinical practice for patients tolerating racemic amphetamine poorly.

1. Compound Identification

Dextroamphetamine is described as d-enantiomer amphetamine (dopaminergic-prefering). The d-enantiomer of amphetamine; a more dopaminergic stimulant than the racemic mixture, used in ADHD and narcolepsy.

1.1 Class summary

d-enantiomer amphetamine (dopaminergic-preferring)

1.2 Subtitle

The d-enantiomer of amphetamine; a more dopaminergic stimulant than the racemic mixture, used in ADHD and narcolepsy.

2. Abstract

Dextroamphetamine ((S)-1-phenylpropan-2-amine, d-amphetamine; CAS 51-64-9; molecular formula C₉H₁₃N; molecular weight 135.21) is the d-enantiomer of amphetamine, approved by the FDA in 1976 (Dexedrine). The d-enantiomer is approximately 2 to 3 fold more potent at central dopamine release than the l-enantiomer; both enantiomers have approximately equivalent norepinephrine release. The pharmacology versus racemic amphetamine is shifted toward CNS dopaminergic effects with reduced peripheral cardiovascular activity. Approved indications: ADHD, narcolepsy. Plasma half-life is approximately 12 hours. Schedule II. Used as the canonical pure d-amphetamine in research and clinical practice for patients tolerating racemic amphetamine poorly.

3. Mechanism of Action

d-enantiomer of amphetamine; ~2-3 fold more potent at dopamine release than l-enantiomer. Same monoamine releaser mechanism with shifted CNS:peripheral profile.

The mechanistic profile described above represents the consensus position from peer-reviewed literature where available; for compounds with sparse formal characterization, this section reflects vendor-grade reports and structurally-related class pharmacology and should be interpreted with appropriate caution.

4. Pharmacokinetics and Routes of Administration

Pharmacokinetic data are summarized within the abstract for compounds with formal Phase 1 records. Compounds without published human pharmacokinetic studies are noted as such; investigators should treat the absence of data as a research limitation.

5. Reported Research Dose Ranges

Clinical 5 to 60 mg per oral administration daily.

Doses are scaled from clinical use where the compound is approved as a medicine, from Phase 2/3 trials where development advanced, or from rodent dose-response data scaled by allometric assumptions where the compound has no human clinical record. Investigators should treat dose ranges from research-chemical-grade vendors as starting points for their own pharmacokinetic and tolerability characterization rather than validated dosing recommendations.

6. Sourcing and Quality Verification

Investigators should obtain analytical confirmation of identity (mass spectrometry; for peptides, additionally amino acid analysis or N-terminal sequencing) and purity (HPLC area-percent, ideally greater than 95 percent) on every lot. Vendor certificates of analysis vary in quality; third-party analytical confirmation through independent laboratories (e.g., Janoshik Analytical, Anabolic Lab) is the gold standard for research-grade peptides and small molecules.

For compounds with established pharmaceutical-grade marketing in any jurisdiction, sourcing from the marketed product (where legal and accessible) provides the highest quality assurance.

7. Reconstitution and Handling

Peptides should be reconstituted in bacteriostatic water or sterile water for injection in the volume appropriate to the desired concentration; lyophilized peptides should be allowed to come to room temperature before reconstitution to minimize precipitation. Reconstituted peptides should be stored refrigerated and used within the timeframe specified by the manufacturer (typically 14 to 30 days for bacteriostatic water reconstitutions, shorter for sterile water).

Small molecules: storage conditions vary by compound; consult the certificate of analysis for the specific product. Most are stable at room temperature in dry, dark conditions; oxidation-sensitive compounds (e.g., catecholamine precursors) require cool storage and protection from light.

8. Stack Interaction Considerations

Investigators combining this compound with other research substances should consider receptor-level interactions (additive effects at shared targets), enzyme-level interactions (CYP-mediated drug-drug interactions where applicable), and pharmacodynamic interactions (additive sedation, additive serotonergic activity, additive hemodynamic effects).

The stack interaction section in published monographs of well-characterized compounds is necessarily incomplete for any specific combination; investigators should treat novel combinations with elevated caution and titrate gradually.

9. References

1. Heal DJ, et al. Amphetamine, past and present. J Psychopharmacol 2013.
2. Easton N, et al. The dopaminergic basis of behavioral and pharmacological actions of d-amphetamine. Eur Neuropsychopharmacol 2007.
3. Wilens TE. Effects of methylphenidate on the catecholaminergic system in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. J Clin Psychopharmacol 2008.

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