



SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

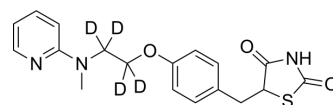
www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic)



Rosiglitazone-d₄

Cat. No.:	HY-17386S1
CAS No.:	1132641-21-4
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₈ H ₁₅ D ₄ N ₃ O ₃ S
Molecular Weight:	361.45
Target:	TRP Channel; Autophagy; PPAR; Ferroptosis; Apoptosis; Isotope-Labeled Compounds
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Neuronal Signaling; Autophagy; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor; Apoptosis; Others
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Rosiglitazone-d ₄ is deuterated labeled Rosiglitazone (HY-17386). Rosiglitazone (BRL 49653) is an orally active selective PPAR γ agonist (EC ₅₀ : 60 nM, K _d : 40 nM). Rosiglitazone is an TRPC5 activator (EC ₅₀ : 30 μ M) and TRPM3 inhibitor. Rosiglitazone can be used in the research of obesity and diabetes, senescence, ovarian cancer ^{[1][2][4][7]} .
In Vitro	Stable heavy isotopes of hydrogen, carbon, and other elements have been incorporated into drug molecules, largely as tracers for quantitation during the drug development process. Deuteration has gained attention because of its potential to affect the pharmacokinetic and metabolic profiles of drugs^[1]. Rosiglitazone (0.1-10 μM, 72 h) results in pluripotent C3H10T1/2 stem cell differentiation to adipocytes^[2]. Rosiglitazone (1 μM, 24 h) activates PPARγ, which binds to NF-α1 promoter to activate gene transcription in neurons^[4]. Rosiglitazone (1 μM, 24 h) protects Neuro2A cells and hippocampal neurons against oxidative stress, and up-regulates BCL-2 expression in an NF-α1-dependent manner^[4]. Rosiglitazone (0.01-100 μM, 15 min) inhibits TRPM3 with IC₅₀ values of 9.5 and 4.6 μM against nifedipine- and PregS-evoked activity respectively^[5]. Rosiglitazone (0.5-50 μM, 7 days) inhibits ovarian cancer cell proliferation^[8]. Rosiglitazone (5 μM, 7 days) suppresses Olaparib (HY-10162) induced alterations of cellular senescence and promotes apoptosis in A2780 and SKOV3 cells^[8]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Rosiglitazone (oral administration, 5 mg/kg, daily for 8 weeks) decreases the serum glucose in diabetic rats^[6]. Rosiglitazone (intraperitoneal injection, 3 mg/kg/day) ameliorates airway inflammation induced by cigarette smoke via inhibiting the M1 macrophage polarization by activating PPARγ and RXRα in male Wistar rats^[7]. Rosiglitazone (intraperitoneal injection, 10 mg/kg, once every 2 days) inhibits subcutaneous ovarian cancer growth in A2780 and SKOV3 mouse subcutaneous xenograft models^[8]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Lehmann JM, et al. An antidiabetic thiazolidinedione is a high affinity ligand for peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPAR gamma). J Biol Chem. 1995 Jun 2;270(22):12953-6.

[2]. Haoshen Feng, et al. Rosiglitazone ameliorated airway inflammation induced by cigarette smoke via inhibiting the M1 macrophage polarization by activating PPAR γ

and RXR α . *Int Immunopharmacol*. 2021 Aug;97:107809.

[3]. Willson TM, et al. The structure-activity relationship between peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma agonism and the antihyperglycemic activity of thiazolidinediones. *J Med Chem*. 1996 Feb 2;39(3):665-8.

[4]. Zehua Wang, et al. Rosiglitazone ameliorates senescence and promotes apoptosis in ovarian cancer induced by olaparib. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol*. 2020 Feb;85(2):273-284.

[5]. Thouennon E, et al. Rosiglitazone-activated PPAR γ induces neurotrophic factor- α 1 transcription contributing to neuroprotection. *J Neurochem*. 2015 Aug;134(3):463-70.

[6]. Majeed Y, et al. Rapid and contrasting effects of rosiglitazone on transient receptor potential TRPM3 and TRPC5 channels. *Mol Pharmacol*. 2011 Jun;79(6):1023-30.

[7]. Ateyya H, et al. Beneficial effects of rosiglitazone and losartan combination in diabetic rats. *Can J Physiol Pharmacol*. 2018 Mar;96(3):215-220.

[8]. Russak EM, et al. Impact of Deuterium Substitution on the Pharmacokinetics of Pharmaceuticals. *Ann Pharmacother*. 2019 Feb;53(2):211-216.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA