**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**Pitavastatin (calcium salt)**

*Item No. 15414*

**CAS Registry No.:** 147526-32-7  
**Formal Name:** (3R,5S,6E)-7-[2-cyclopropyl-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-quinolinyl]-3,5-dihydroxy-6-heptenoic acid, hemicalcium salt  
**Synonyms:** Itabastatin, Itavastatin, NKS 104  
**MF:** C_{25}H_{23}FNO_{4} • 1/2Ca  
**FW:** 440.5  
**Purity:** ≥98%  
**UV/Vis.:** λ_{max}: 245 nm  
**Supplied as:** A crystalline solid  
**Storage:** -20°C  
**Stability:** ≥4 years

*Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.*

**Laboratory Procedures**

Pitavastatin (calcium salt) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the pitavastatin (calcium salt) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Pitavastatin (calcium salt) is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of pitavastatin (calcium salt) in these solvents is approximately 25 and 30 mg/ml, respectively.

Pitavastatin (calcium salt) is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, pitavastatin (calcium salt) should first be dissolved in DMF and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Pitavastatin (calcium salt) has a solubility of approximately 0.5 mg/ml in a 1:1 solution of DMF:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

**Description**

Pitavastatin is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor (K_{i} = 1.7 nM for the rat liver microsomal enzyme). It inhibits sterol biosynthesis in rat liver and ileum (ED_{50} = 0.13 and 0.2 mg/kg, respectively) and reduces plasma levels of triglycerides and total cholesterol in dogs. Pitavastatin (0.3 mg/kg) increases survival in Dahl salt-sensitive rats fed a high-salt diet, a model of hypertensive heart failure.

Formulations containing pitavastatin have been used in the treatment of hyperlipidemia, mixed dyslipidemia, and heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia.

**References**