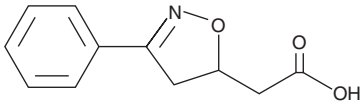
PRODUCT INFORMATION

GIT 27

Item No. 16293

CAS Registry No.:	6501-72-0
Formal Name:	4,5-dihydro-3-phenyl-5-isoxazoleacetic acid
Synonym:	VGX-1027
MF:	$C_{11}H_{11}NO_3$
FW:	205.2
Purity:	≥98%
UV/Vis.:	λ_{max}: 212, 263 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

GIT 27 is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the GIT 27 in the solvent of choice. GIT 27 is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF), which should be purged with an inert gas. The solubility of GIT 27 in these solvents is approximately 10, 15, and 20 mg/ml, respectively.

GIT 27 is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, GIT 27 should first be dissolved in DMF and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. GIT 27 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

GIT 27 is an orally active, isoxazole compound that exhibits various immunomodulatory properties both *in vitro* and in preclinical *in vivo* models of autoimmune diseases by inhibiting inflammatory antigen presentation.[1] It has been shown to target macrophages, reducing the production of the proinflammatory mediators TNF-α, IL-1β, macrophage migration inhibitory factor, and inducible nitric oxide synthase-mediated nitric oxide generation in both pancreatic islets and peripheral compartments.[2] GIT 27 can also prevent IL-1β/interferon-γ-induced pancreatic islet death *in vitro* at 10 µg/ml and reduce the cumulative incidence of diabetes and insulitis in a mouse model of type 1 diabetes at 20 mg/kg.[2]

References

1. Fagone, P., Muthumani, K., Mangano, K., *et al.* VGX-1027 modulates genes involved in lipopolysaccharide-induced Toll-like receptor 4 activation and in a murine model of systemic lupus erythematosus. *Immunology* **142(4)**, 594-602 (2014).
2. Stosic-Grujicic, S., Cvetkovic, I., Mangano, K., *et al.* A potent immunomodulatory compound, (S,R)-3-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-5-isoxazole acetic acid, prevents spontaneous and accelerated forms of autoimmune diabetes in NOD mice and inhibits the immunoinflammatory diabetes induced by multiple low doses of streptozotocin in CBA/H mice. *J.Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **320(3)**, 1038-1049 (2007).

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