

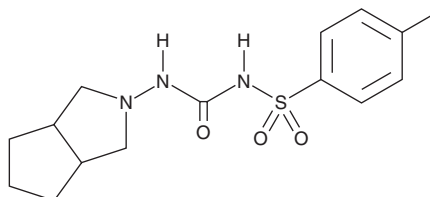
PRODUCT INFORMATION



Gliclazide

Item No. 25503

CAS Registry No.: 21187-98-4
Formal Name: N-[[[(hexahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-2(1H)-yl)amino]carbonyl]-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide
MF: C₁₅H₂₁N₃O₃S
FW: 323.4
Purity: ≥98%
UV/Vis.: λ_{max}: 230, 310 nm
Supplied as: A crystalline solid
Storage: 4°C
Stability: ≥4 years



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

Laboratory Procedures

Gliclazide is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the gliclazide in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Gliclazide is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide. The solubility of gliclazide in these solvents is approximately 20 mg/ml. Gliclazide is also slightly soluble in ethanol.

Gliclazide is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, gliclazide should first be dissolved in DMSO and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Gliclazide has a solubility of approximately 0.25 mg/ml in a 1:3 solution of DMSO:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Gliclazide is a sulfonylurea and an inhibitor of pancreatic β-cell ATP-sensitive potassium (K_{ATP}) channels (IC₅₀ = 184 nM for murine β-cells).^{1,2} It is selective for pancreatic β-cell over cardiac and arterial smooth muscle cell K_{ATP} channels (IC₅₀s = 19.5 and 37.9 μM, respectively).¹ Gliclazide (5 μM) increases insulin-induced glucose uptake and glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4) translocation to the plasma membrane in a differentiated 3T3L1 adipocyte model of insulin resistance induced by hydrogen peroxide.³ Gliclazide (5 and 10 μg/ml) reduces LDL oxidation by human aortic smooth muscle cells (HASMCs), decreasing TBARS content and 8-isoprostane levels.⁴ It also decreases oxidized LDL-induced HASMC proliferation and monocyte adhesion when used at concentrations ranging from 1 to 10 μg/ml. Gliclazide (5 mg/kg) reduces serum glucose levels and increases glucose uptake by isolated rat hindquarters in a model of diabetes induced by streptozotocin (STZ; Item No. 13104).⁵

References

1. Lawrence, C.L., Proks, P., Rodrigo, G.C., et al. *Diabetologia* **44**(8), 1019-1025 (2001).
2. Proks, P., Reimann, F., Green, N., et al. *Diabetes* **51**(3), S368-S376 (2002).
3. Shimoyama, T., Yamaguchi, S., Takahashi, K., et al. *Metabolism* **55**(6), 722-730 (2006).
4. Mamputu, J.C. and Renier, G. *Metabolism* **50**(6), 688-695 (2001).
5. Pulido, N., Suarez, A., Casanova, B., et al. *Metabolism* **46**(12 Suppl 1), 10-13 (1997).

WARNING

THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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CAYMAN CHEMICAL

1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD
ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA

PHONE: [800] 364-9897
[734] 971-3335

FAX: [734] 971-3640

CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM
WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM