

PRODUCT INFORMATION



Saroglitazar Magnesium

Item No. 41694

CAS Registry No.: 1639792-20-3

Formal Name: (T-4)-bis[(αS)-α-(ethoxy-κO)-4-[2-[2-methyl-5-[4-(methylthio)phenyl]-1H-pyrrol-1-yl]ethoxy]benzenepropanoato-κO]-magnesium

MF: C₅₀H₅₆MgN₂O₈S₂

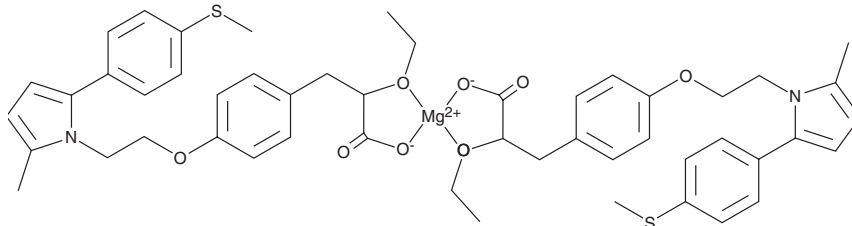
FW: 901.4

Purity: ≥98%

Supplied as: A 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

Saroglitazar magnesium is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the saroglitazar magnesium in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Saroglitazar magnesium is sparingly soluble (1-10 mg/ml) in DMSO.

Description

Saroglitazar magnesium is a dual agonist of PPARα and PPARγ (EC₅₀s = 0.65 and 3,000 pM, respectively, in a transactivation assay in HepG2 cells).¹ It decreases serum triglyceride, free fatty acid, and glucose levels in a *db/db* mouse model of diabetes when administered at doses ranging from 0.01 to 3 mg/kg per day for 12 days. It increases insulin sensitivity in an oral glucose challenge when administered at a dose of 1 mg/kg in *db/db* mice, as well as decreases LDL levels in hApoB100/hCETP mice and in hamsters fed a high-fat high-cholesterol diet. Saroglitazar magnesium (10 μM) reverses palmitic acid-induced decreases in the expression of mRNA encoding of superoxide dismutase 1 (SOD1), SOD2, glutathione peroxidase (GPX), and catalase and increases in the expression of mRNA encoding TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6 in HepG2 cells.² It decreases hepatic inflammation and steatosis in a mouse model of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) induced by a choline-deficient high-fat diet when administered at a dose of 3 mg/kg and inhibits hepatic fibrosis in a mouse model of fibrosis induced by carbon tetrachloride.

References

1. Jain, M.R., Giri, S.R., Trivedi, C., *et al.* Saroglitazar, a novel PPARα/γ agonist with predominant PPARα activity, shows lipid-lowering and insulin-sensitizing effects in preclinical models. *Pharmacol. Res. Perspect.* **3**(3), e00136 (2015).
2. Jain, M.R., Giri, S.R., Bhoi, B., *et al.* Dual PPARα/γ agonist saroglitazar improves liver histopathology and biochemistry in experimental NASH models. *Liver Int.* **38**(6), 1084-1094 (2018).

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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