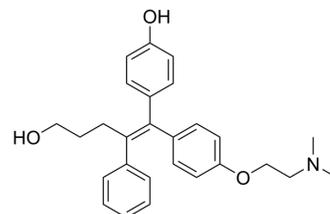


GSK5182

Cat. No.:	HY-111226												
CAS No.:	877387-37-6												
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₇ H ₃₁ NO ₃												
Molecular Weight:	417.55												
Target:	Estrogen Receptor/ERR; Reactive Oxygen Species												
Pathway:	Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor; Immunology/Inflammation; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; NF-κB												
Storage:	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Powder</td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4°C</td> <td>2 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In solvent</td> <td>-80°C</td> <td>6 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>-20°C</td> <td>1 month</td> </tr> </table>	Powder	-20°C	3 years		4°C	2 years	In solvent	-80°C	6 months		-20°C	1 month
Powder	-20°C	3 years											
	4°C	2 years											
In solvent	-80°C	6 months											
	-20°C	1 month											



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 25 mg/mL (59.87 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 80°C)

Concentration	Solvent	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	2.3949 mL	11.9746 mL	23.9492 mL
	5 mM	0.4790 mL	2.3949 mL	4.7898 mL
	10 mM	0.2395 mL	1.1975 mL	2.3949 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

GSK5182 is a highly selective and orally active inverse agonist of estrogen-related receptor γ (ERR γ) with an IC₅₀ of 79 nM. GSK5182 does not interact with other nuclear receptors, including ERR α or ER α . GSK5182 also induces reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)^{[1][2][3]}.

IC₅₀ & Target

ERR γ 79 nM (IC ₅₀)	Reactive Oxygen Species
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In Vitro

GSK5182 (0-20 μ M; 0-hours; PLC/PRF/5 cells) treatment leads to a significant and dose-dependent reduction in the number of proliferating PLC/PRF/5 cells^[1].
 GSK5182 (0-20 μ M; 24 hours; PLC/PRF/5 cells) treatment also causes a dose-dependent increase in the expression of p21 and p27 while at the same time reducing the level of phosphorylated retinoblastoma protein (p-pRb)^[1].
 GSK5182 (10-20 μ M; PLC/PRF/5 cells) treatment induces cell cycle arrest at G1 phase, which in turn induces a corresponding dose-dependent reduction in the percentage of cells in S phase^[1].
 MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Proliferation Assay^[1]

Cell Line:	The human hepatoma cell line PLC/PRF/5
Concentration:	0 μ M, 10 μ M, 20 μ M
Incubation Time:	0 hour, 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours
Result:	Led to a significant and dose-dependent reduction in the number of proliferating PLC/PRF/5 cells.

Western Blot Analysis^[1]

Cell Line:	The human hepatoma cell line PLC/PRF/5
Concentration:	0 μ M, 10 μ M, 20 μ M
Incubation Time:	24 hours
Result:	Caused a dose-dependent increase in the expression of p21 and p27 while at the same time reducing the level of p-pRb.

Cell Cycle Analysis^[1]

Cell Line:	The human hepatoma cell line PLC/PRF/5
Concentration:	10 μ M, 20 μ M
Incubation Time:	
Result:	Induced cell cycle arrest.

In Vivo

GSK5182 (40 mg/kg; intraperitoneal injection; every day; 25 or 30 days; db/db mice, diet-induced obesity mice) specifically inhibits the transcriptional activity of ERR γ , and suppresses hepatic glucose production through inhibition of hepatic gluconeogenesis. GSK5182 elicits anti-diabetic effects in mouse models via negative regulation of the hepatic gluconeogenesis program. GSK5182 normalizes hyperglycemia mainly through inhibition of hepatic glucose production^[3]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	db/db mice (male, 7-12-week-old), diet-induced obesity (DIO) mice ^[3]
Dosage:	40 mg/kg
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; every day; 30 days for db/db mice, 25 days for DIO mice
Result:	Inhibited the transcriptional activity of ERR γ , suppressed hepatic glucose production through inhibition of hepatic gluconeogenesis.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Environ Sci Technol. 2022 Aug 10.
- Sci Total Environ. 2023 Aug 11;166257.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Kim JH, et al. Estrogen-related receptor γ is upregulated in liver cancer and its inhibition suppresses livercancer cell proliferation via induction of p21 and p27. *Exp Mol Med*. 2016 Mar 4;48:e213.
- [2]. Misra J, et al. ERR γ : a Junior Orphan with a Senior Role in Metabolism. *Trends Endocrinol Metab*. 2017 Apr;28(4):261-272.
- [3]. Kim DK, et al. Inverse agonist of nuclear receptor ERR γ mediates antidiabetic effect through inhibition of hepatic gluconeogenesis. *Diabetes*. 2013 Sep;62(9):3093-102.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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