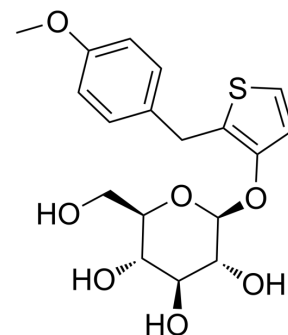


## Atigliflozin

Cat. No.:	HY-14810
CAS No.:	647834-15-9
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>7</sub> S
Molecular Weight:	382.43
Target:	SGLT
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Atigliflozin (AVE-2268) is an orally active and selective SGLT-2 inhibitor, with IC <sub>50</sub> s of 10 nM and 8.2 μM for hSGLT-2 and hSGLT-1 respectively. Atigliflozin can lower the blood glucose and improve the impaired oral glucose tolerance. Atigliflozin can be used for research of type II diabetes mellitus <sup>[1]</sup> .	
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	hSGLT2 10 nM (IC <sub>50</sub> )	hSGLT1 8.2 μM (IC <sub>50</sub> )
<b>In Vivo</b>	AVE2268 (1-300 mg/kg, p.o.) causes a dose-dependent increase of urinary glucose excretion (UGE) in mice and rats <sup>[2]</sup> . AVE2268 (10-100 mg/kg, p.o.) dose-dependently decreases blood glucose excursions after glucose (i.p. or p.o.) administration in mice <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	

### REFERENCES

[1]. Schudok M, et al. The magic of small structure differences in a sodium-glucose cotransporter drug discovery project-14 C-labelled drug candidates in a key-differentiating study. *J Labelled Comp Radiopharm.* 2021 Feb;64(2):73-76.

[2]. Bickel M, et al. Effects of AVE2268, a substituted glycopyranoside, on urinary glucose excretion and blood glucose in mice and rats. *Arzneimittelforschung.* 2008;58(11):574-80.

**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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