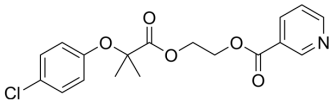
Etofibrate

Cat. No.:	HY-A0127
CAS No.:	31637-97-5
Molecular Formula:	$C_{18}H_{18}ClNO_5$
Molecular Weight:	363.79
Target:	Others
Pathway:	Others

Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
	4°C	2 years
In solvent	-80°C	2 years
	-20°C	1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (274.88 mM)

* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions

Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	2.7488 mL	13.7442 mL	27.4884 mL
5 mM	0.5498 mL	2.7488 mL	5.4977 mL
10 mM	0.2749 mL	1.3744 mL	2.7488 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.87 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.87 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.87 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Etofibrate is the ethandiol-1,2 diester of the nicotinic and clofibric acids. Etofibrate has been shown to be a potent hypolipidemic agent in animal and human.

In Vivo

Etofibrate is the ethandiol-1,2 diester of the nicotinic and clofibric acids. Etofibrate has been shown to be a potent hypolipidemic agent in animal and human. After 10 days of treatment with Etofibrate, the rats show a body weight similar to that found in the control animals but their liver weight is significantly enhanced whereas plasma cholesterol and

triacylglycerol levels are decreased. Etofibrate treatment increases the bile flow of the animals, the effect being especially manifest during the first 2 hr after interruption of the enterohepatic circulation and the difference with the controls becomes statistically significant at 30 and 90 min. The cumulative amount of bile secreted plotted against time shows a highly significant linear correlation for both control and Etofibrate treated rats, the slope being significantly higher for the Etofibrate group than for controls[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Animal Administration [1]

Male Sprague Dawley rats weighing 200 to 220 g, fed ad libitum a standard laboratory diet and subjected to a 12 hr on-off light cycle and 22 to 24°C are used. Food is removed from the cages at the onset of the light cycle (7.00 a.m.) and 3 hr later, Etofibrate is administered by stomach tube without anesthesia at a dose of 300 mg/kg body weight/day to one group of animals whereas another, control, group is treated with the medium. After treatments, rats are again allowed free access to food. On the 10th day, the animals are treated as above, but 2 hr after receiving the Etofibrate or the medium the rats are anesthetized with an intraperitoneal injection (0.30 mL/100 g body weight). Animals are maintained at 37°C in a thermostatically controlled cabinet[1].

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REFERENCES

[1]. Bocos C, et al. Effect of etofibrate on bile production in the normolipidemic rat. Gen Pharmacol. 1995 May;26(3):537-42.

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