# PRODUCT INFORMATION

## Azeliragon

*Item No. 24678*

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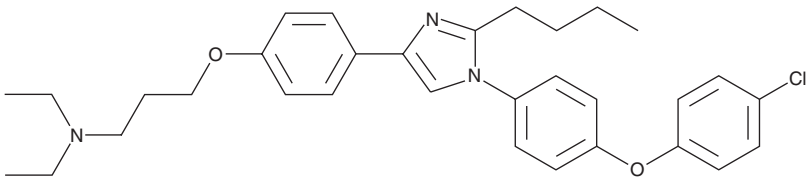
| **CAS Registry No.:** | 603148-36-3 |
| **Formal Name:** | 3-[4-[2-butyl-1-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy) phenyl]-1H-imidazol-4-yl]phenoxy]-N,N-diethyl-1-propanamine |
| **MF:** | $C_{32}H_{38}ClN_3O_2$ |
| **FW:** | 532.1 |
| **Purity:** | ≥95% |
| **UV/Vis.:** | $\lambda_{max}$: 266 nm |
| **Supplied as:** | A crystalline 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

Azeliragon is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the azeliragon in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Azeliragon is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of azeliragon in ethanol and DMSO is approximately 1 mg/ml and approximately 5 mg/ml in DMF.

Azeliragon is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, azeliragon should first be dissolved in DMF and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Azeliragon has a solubility of approximately 0.33 mg/ml in a 1:2 solution of DMF:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

### Description

Azeliragon is an orally bioavailable inhibitor of the receptor for advanced glycation endproducts (RAGE; $K_d$ = 12.7 nM for human recombinant sRAGE), which transports amyloid-β (Aβ) from plasma into the CNS.[1] It is selective for sRAGE over greater than 100 receptors and transporters in a screening assay. Azeliragon (0.3, 1, and 3 mg/kg per day) prevents brain deposition of Aβ (1-40) (Aβ40) and Aβ42 in the APP/SWE/LON transgenic mouse model of Alzheimer's disease and increases plasma Aβ levels when administered for three months starting at 12 months of age. In the same treatment paradigm, it dose-dependently reduces memory impairments in the Morris water maze compared with untreated control mice, decreasing the latency and distance traveled to the platform. Azeliragon (10 mg/kg) also increases cerebral blood flow in the hippocampus and frontal cortex in tgAPP/SWE/LON mice greater than six months old.

### Reference


1. Burstein, A.H., Sabbagh, M., Andrews, R., *et al.* Development of azeliragon, an oral small molecule antagonist of the receptor for advanced glycation endproducts, for the potential slowing of loss of cognition in mild Alzheimer's disease. *J. Prev. Alzheimers Dis.* **5(2)**, 149-154 (2018).





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