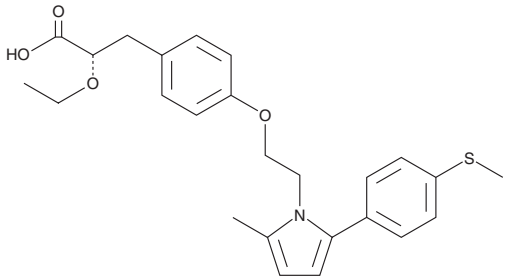
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Saroglitazar

Item No. 27851

CAS Registry No.:	495399-09-2
Formal Name:	αS-ethoxy-4-[2-[2-methyl-5-[4-(methylthio)phenyl]-1H-pyrrol-1-yl]ethoxy]-benzenepropanoic acid
MF:	$C_{25}H_{29}NO_4S$
FW:	439.6
Purity:	≥90%
Supplied as:	A neat oil
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 is supplied as a neat oil. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the saroglitazar in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Saroglitazar is slightly soluble in methanol and chloroform.

Description

Saroglitazar is a dual agonist of PPARα and PPARγ (EC_{50}s = 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 (10 µM) reverses palmitic acid-induced decreases in the expression of superoxide dismutase 1 (SOD1), SOD2, glutathione peroxidase (GPX), and catalase and increases in TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6 expression 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 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).

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