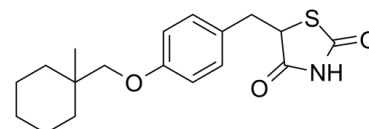


## Data Sheet

<b>Product Name:</b>	Ciglitazone
<b>Cat. No.:</b>	CS-W011936
<b>CAS No.:</b>	74772-77-3
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>23</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> S
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	333.45
<b>Target:</b>	PPAR
<b>Pathway:</b>	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage
<b>Solubility:</b>	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (299.90 mM; Need ultrasonic)



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Ciglitazone is a potent and selective **PPAR $\gamma$**  agonist (**EC<sub>50</sub>**=3  $\mu$ M). Ciglitazone inhibits proliferation and differentiation of th17 cells. Ciglitazone is a hypoglycemic agent orally active in the obese-hyperglycemic animal models. Ciglitazone induces **apoptosis** accompanied by activation of p38 MAPK and nuclear translocation of apoptosis inducing factor (AIF) in opossum kidney (OK) renal epithelial cells<sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup>. **In Vitro:** Ciglitazone (0-20  $\mu$ M; 24 hours) induces apoptosis through PPAR-independent mechanism. Ciglitazone causes generation of ROS and an increase in intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup><sup>[4]</sup>. **In Vivo:** In C57BL/6J-ob/ob mice, Ciglitazone (100 mg/kg/day; 2 days) elicits a drastic fall in blood glucose. Regranulation of islet beta-cells and increased pancreatic insulin content are observed in ob/ob mice treated for 41-44 days with 100 mg/kg/day Ciglitazone<sup>[3]</sup>.

### References:

- [1]. Willson TM, et al. The structure-activity relationship between peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma agonism and the antihyperglycemic activity of thiazolidinediones. *J Med Chem.* 1996;39(3):665-668.
- [2]. Kim DH, et al. Ciglitazone, a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma ligand, inhibits proliferation and differentiation of th17 cells. *Biomol Ther (Seoul).* 2015;23(1):71-76.
- [3]. Chang AY, et al. Ciglitazone, a new hypoglycemic agent. I. Studies in ob/ob and db/db mice, diabetic Chinese hamsters, and normal and streptozotocin-diabetic rats. *Diabetes.* 1983;32(9):830-838.
- [4]. Kwon CH, et al. Ciglitazone induces apoptosis via activation of p38 MAPK and AIF nuclear translocation mediated by reactive oxygen species and Ca(2+) in opossum kidney cells. *Toxicology.* 2009;257(1-2):1-9.

### CAIndexNames:

2,4-Thiazolidinedione, 5-[[4-[(1-methylcyclohexyl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]-

### SMILES:

O=C(N1)SC(CC2=CC=C(OCC3(C)CCCCC3)C=C2)C1=O

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

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