

**Product Name** : CTPI-2

**Synonyms** : —

**Cat No.** : M22756

**CAS Number** : 68003-38-3

**Molecular Formula** : C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

**Formula Weight** : 391.47

**Chemical Name** : —

**Description** : CTPI-2 is an inhibitor of mitochondrial citrate carrier SLC25A1 with (K<sub>D</sub> : 3.5 μM). CTPI-2 inhibits glycolysis, PPAR $\gamma$ , and its downstream target the glucose transporter GLUT4. CTPI-2 exhibits anti-tumor activity. CTPI-2 halts salient alterations of NASH reverting steatosis, preventing the evolution to steatohepatitis, reducing inflammatory macrophage infiltration in the liver and adipose tissue, and starkly mitigating obesity induced by a high-fat diet. CTPI-2, halts salient alterations of NASH reverting steatosis, preventing the evolution to steatohepatitis, reducing inflammatory macrophage infiltration in the liver and adipose tissue, while starkly mitigating obesity induced by a high-fat diet. These effects are differentially recapitulated by a global ablation of one copy of the Slc25a1 gene or by a liver-targeted Slc25a1 knockout, which unravel dose-dependent and tissue-specific functions of this protein. Mechanistically, through citrate-dependent activities, Slc25a1 inhibition rewires the lipogenic program, blunts signaling from peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma, a key regulator of glucose and lipid metabolism, and inhibits the expression of gluconeogenic genes. The combination of these activities leads not only to inhibition of lipid anabolic processes, but also to a normalization of hyperglycemia and glucose intolerance as well.

**Pathway** : Others

**Target** : Other Targets

**Receptor** : SLC25A1

**Solubility** : —

**SMILES** : OC(=O)c1ccccc1NS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(Cl)c(c1)[N+](=O)[O-]

**Storage** : (-20°C)

**Stability** : ≥ 2 years

**Reference** :

1. Tan M, et al. Inhibition of the mitochondrial citrate carrier, Slc25a1, reverts steatosis, glucose intolerance, and inflammation in preclinical models of NAFLD/NASH. Cell Death Differ. 2020;27(7):2143-2157.