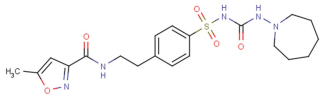
Data Sheet (Cat.No.T15386)

TargetMol
A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

Glisoxepide

Chemical Properties



CAS No.:	25046-79-1
Formula:	C20H27N5O5S
Molecular Weight:	449.52
Appearance:	N/A
Storage:	0-4℃ for short term (days to weeks), or -20℃ for long term (months).

Biological Description

Description	Glisoxepide is a sulphonamide derivative and is an orally available nonselective K(ATP) channel blocker. It has antihyperglycemic activity and cardiovascular regulation effect.
Targets(IC_{50})	K(ATP) channel: None
In vitro	Glisoxepide noncompetitively inhibits the cholate uptake (Ki: 200 μM). Glisoxepide inhibits the uptake of bile acids into isolated rat hepatocytes [3].

Solubility Information

Solubility	< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble

Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	2.225 mL	11.123 mL	22.246 mL
5 mM	0.445 mL	2.225 mL	4.449 mL
10 mM	0.222 mL	1.112 mL	2.225 mL
50 mM	0.044 mL	0.222 mL	0.445 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. The storage conditions and period of the stock solution: - 80 ℃ for 6 months; - 20 ℃ for 1 month. Please use it as soon as possible.

Reference

1. Sato T, et al. Bepridil, an antiarrhythmic drug, opens mitochondrial KATP channels, blocks sarcolemmal KATP channels, and confers cardioprotection. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2006 Jan;316(1):182-8. Epub 2005 Sep 20.
2. Selvaag E. Photohemolytic potency of oral antidiabetic drugs in vitro: effects of antioxidants and a nitrogen atmosphere. Photodermatol Photoimmunol Photomed. 1996 Aug;12(4):166-70.
3. Fückel D, et al. Interaction of sulfonylureas with the transport of bile acids into hepatocytes. Eur J Pharmacol. 1992 Mar 31;213(3):393-404.

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