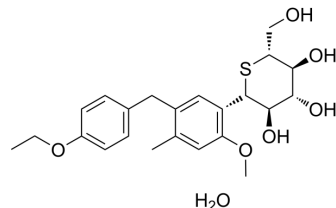


Luseogliflozin hydrate

Cat. No.:	HY-10449A
CAS No.:	1152425-66-5
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₃ H ₃₂ O ₇ S
Molecular Weight:	452.56
Target:	SGLT
Pathway:	Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Luseogliflozin (TS 071) hydrate is a selective potent and orally active second-generation sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitor with an IC ₅₀ of 2.26 nM. Luseogliflozin hydrate can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) ^{[1][2]} .								
IC₅₀ & Target	SGLT2								
In Vitro	<p>Luseogliflozin can increase beta cell proliferation through the activation of the FoxM1/PLK1/CENP-A pathway via humoral factors that act in an insulin/IGF-1 receptor-independent manner. Luseogliflozin increases beta cell proliferation in OSI-906-treated mice^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Viability Assay^[2]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>βIRKO, IRS1KO and IRS2KO beta cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>100 nM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>24 and 48 hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Cell Viability Assay^[2]Treating cells with serum from the OSI-906 (200 nM) or OSI-906+Luseogliflozin(100 nM) group led to significantly increased cell viability in the latter group in the control, IRS1KO, IRS2KO, as well as the insulin receptor (IR)-deficient βIRKO beta cells.</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	βIRKO, IRS1KO and IRS2KO beta cells	Concentration:	100 nM	Incubation Time:	24 and 48 hours	Result:	Cell Viability Assay ^[2] Treating cells with serum from the OSI-906 (200 nM) or OSI-906+Luseogliflozin(100 nM) group led to significantly increased cell viability in the latter group in the control, IRS1KO, IRS2KO, as well as the insulin receptor (IR)-deficient βIRKO beta cells.
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In Vivo	<p>SGLT2 inhibition with Luseogliflozin (10 mg/kg/daily; oral gavage) significantly ameliorates hyperglycaemia, but not hyperinsulinaemia, in the OSI-906(45 mg/kg)-treated mice. Luseogliflozin ameliorates hyperglycaemia induced by OSI-906^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>C57BL/6J male mice aged 8 weeks old^[2]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>10 mg/kg/daily</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Oral gavage; for 7 days between 08:00 and 09:00 hours</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	C57BL/6J male mice aged 8 weeks old ^[2]	Dosage:	10 mg/kg/daily	Administration:	Oral gavage; for 7 days between 08:00 and 09:00 hours		
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Dosage:	10 mg/kg/daily								
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Result:	Treatment significantly ameliorated the OSI-906 (45 mg/kg)-induced hyperglycaemia.
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REFERENCES

[1]. Anthony Markham, et al. Luseogliflozin: first global approval. *Drugs*. 2014 Jun;74(8):945-50.

[2]. Jun Shirakawa, et al. Luseogliflozin increases beta cell proliferation through humoral factors that activate an insulin receptor- and IGF-1 receptor-independent pathway. *Diabetologia*. 2020 Mar;63(3):577-587.

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

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