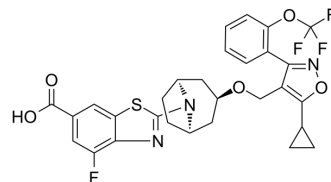


Tropifexor

Cat. No.:	HY-107418		
CAS No.:	1383816-29-2		
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₉ H ₂₅ F ₄ N ₃ O ₅ S		
Molecular Weight:	603.58		
Target:	FXR; Autophagy		
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Autophagy		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 80.66 mg/mL (133.64 mM)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	1.6568 mL	8.2839 mL	16.5678 mL
	5 mM	0.3314 mL	1.6568 mL	3.3136 mL
	10 mM	0.1657 mL	0.8284 mL	1.6568 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.14 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.14 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Tropifexor (LJN452) is a highly potent agonist of FXR with an EC₅₀ of 0.2 nM^[1].

IC₅₀ & Target

EC₅₀: 0.2 nM (FXR)

In Vitro

Tropifexor (compound 1) is a novel and highly potent agonist of FXR with an EC₅₀ of 0.2 nM. Robust induction of both BSEP and SHP genes is observed in primary cells by Tropifexor in a concentration-dependent manner. BSEP induction above vehicle (DMSO) control is observed at concentrations as low as 1 nM, while strong induction of SHP (15-fold above vehicle) is observed at 10 nM and modest induction of SHP at 1 nM (3-fold)^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

Tropifexor (compound 1) demonstrates highly potent induction of SHP and FGF15 in the ileum as doses as low as 0.1 mg/kg. In the liver, robust induction of SHP is observed at 0.01 mg/kg of Tropifexor with maximal levels of gene induction achieved at 0.3 mg/kg. Expression of CYP8B1 mRNA following 14 day treatment with Tropifexor is already apparent at the lowest dose (0.003 mg/kg), and CYP8B1 gene expression is fully repressed at doses above 0.03 mg/kg.

Treatment of rats with Tropifexor exhibits a clear dose-dependent increase in plasma FGF15 protein, with maximal levels of FGF15 detected at 7 h postdose.

Treatment with Tropifexor for 14 days produces a robust dose-dependent reduction in serum triglycerides and reaches a maximal response with a 0.3 mg/kg dose, resulting in a decrease of triglyceride levels to approximately 79% below the vehicle control group^[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay ^[1]

Primary rat hepatocytes are plated in 24 well plates and incubated with a 5 point dose response of Tropifexor (compound 1) for 24 hours. RNA is harvested from the cells using the RNeasy 96 kit. Quantitative PCR is performed. The fold change of the transcript over no stimulation is calculated using the $\Delta\Delta C_t$ method, with DMSO (vehicle control) being no stimulation^[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Administration ^[1]

Adult male wild-type Sprague-Dawley rats are used in this study. All animals are fasted for 3 hours before oral dosing with Tropifexor (compound 1) or with vehicle. Tropifexor is administered orally using a range of four doses (0.03, 0.1, 0.3, and 1.0 mg/kg) and compare directly to the vehicle control group (vehicle: 0.5% methylcellulose, 0.5% Tween 80, 99% water, suspension). Animals are sacrificed seven hours after dosing using CO₂, liver, ileum and whole blood (in heparinized tubes) samples are collected for analysis^[1].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Science. 2023 Jun 9;380(6649):eabo2296.
- Acta Pharm Sin B. 27 August 2022.
- J Pharm Anal. 2020 Jan.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Tully DC, et al. Discovery of Tropifexor (LJN452), a Highly Potent Non-bile Acid FXR Agonist for the Treatment of Cholestatic Liver Diseases and Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH). J Med Chem. 2017 Dec 8.

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

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