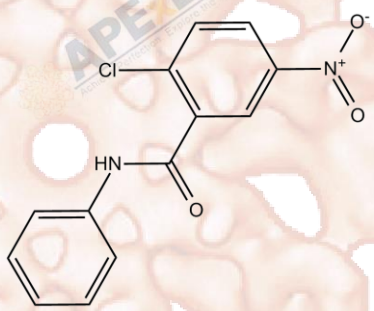
Product Data Sheet

GW9662

Cat. No.:	A4300
CAS No.:	22978-25-2
Formula:	C13H9ClN2O3
M.Wt:	276.68
Synonyms:	
Target:	Metabolism
Pathway:	PPAR
Storage:	Store at -20°C



Solvent & Solubility

In Vitro

insoluble in H2O; ⩾13.75 mg/mL in DMSO; ⩾9.08 mg/mL in EtOH with ultrasonic

Preparing Stock Solutions

Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	3.6143 mL	18.0714 mL	36.1428 mL
5 mM	0.7229 mL	3.6143 mL	7.2286 mL
10 mM	0.3614 mL	1.8071 mL	3.6143 mL

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

Biological Activity

Shortsummary	PPARγ antagonist
IC_{50} & Target	3.3 μM (human) (PPARγ)

In Vitro

Cell Viability Assay

Cell Line:	Human breast cancer cell lines MCF7, MDA-MB-468 and MDA-MB-231
Preparation method:	The solubility of this compound in DMSO is > 13.75 mg/mL. General tips for obtaining a higher concentration: Please warm the tube at 37 °C for 10 minutes and/or shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below - 20 °C for several months.
Reacting conditions:	0.1 ~ 50 μM; 72 hrs

	Applications:	In all the three human breast cancer cell lines, GW9662 resulted in comparable loss of cell viability. In MDA-MB-231 cells, GW9662 in combination with Rosiglitazone caused an additive effect on cell survival instead of the predicted subtractive effect. Analysis of the cellular growth kinetics of MDA-MB-231 cells further confirmed that GW9662 did not prevent Rosiglitazone-induced growth inhibition, but strengthened the effect of Rosiglitazone.
In Vivo	**Animal experiment**	
	Animal models:	A rat model of renal ischemia-reperfusion (I/R)
	Dosage form:	1 mg/kg; i.p.; 12 and 24 hrs prior to ischemia
	Applications:	In a rat model of renal I/R, GW9662 abolished lipopolysaccharide (LPS) pretreatment-induced creatinine clearance. Administration of GW9662 to LPS-pretreated I/R rats increased fractional excretion of Na+ and reduced urine flow, thus attenuating the protective effect on tubular dysfunction mediated by LPS. In addition, the attenuation in serum aspartate aminotransferase and γ-glutamyl transferase after LPS pretreatment was reversed by GW9662.
	Other notes:	Please test the solubility of all compounds indoor, and the actual solubility may slightly differ with the theoretical value. This is caused by an experimental system error and it is normal.

Product Citations

1. Guo X, Yan F, et al. "SIRT3 inhibits AngII-induced transdifferentiation of cardiac fibroblasts through β-catenin/PPAR-γsignaling." Life Sci. 2017 Oct 1;186:111-117.PMID:28760678

See more customer validations on www.apexbt.com.

References

[1]. Seargent JM, Yates EA, Gill JH. GW9662, a potent antagonist of PPARgamma, inhibits growth of breast tumour cells and promotes the anticancer effects of the PPARgamma agonist rosiglitazone, independently of PPARgamma activation. Br J Pharmacol. 2004 Dec;143(8):933-7.

[2]. Collino M, Patel NS, Lawrence KM, Collin M, Latchman DS, Yaqoob MM, Thiemermann C. The selective PPARgamma antagonist GW9662 reverses the protection of LPS in a model of renal ischemia-reperfusion. Kidney Int. 2005 Aug;68(2):529-36.

Caution

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY.

NOT FOR HUMAN, VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

Specific storage and handling information for each product is indicated on the product datasheet. Most APExBIO products are stable under the recommended conditions. Products are sometimes shipped at a temperature that differs from the recommended storage

temperature. Shortterm storage of many products are stable in the short-term at temperatures that differ from that required for long-term storage. We ensure that the product is shipped under conditions that will maintain the quality of the reagents. Upon receipt of the product, follow the storage recommendations on the product data sheet.

APExBIO Technology
www.apexbt.com
7505 Fannin street, Suite 410, Houston, TX 77054.
Tel: +1-832-696-8203 | Fax: +1-832-641-3177 | Email: info@apexbt.com