Small

Troglitazone

NF-kB pathway inhibitor; Activates

PPARγ

5 mg

Catalog # 73892

Molecules

73894 10 mg



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Product Description

Troglitazone is a potent and selective activator of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- γ (PPAR γ) with EC₅₀ = 0.55 and 0.78 μ M for human and mouse, respectively. Troglitazone does not inhibit PPAR α or PPAR δ at up to 10 μ M (Willson et al.). Troglitazone causes cell cycle arrest at phase G1, inducing caspase-dependent apoptosis in both HeLa and hepatocellular carcinoma cell lines (Chang et al.; Yoshizawa et al.).

Molecular Name: Troglitazone
Alternative Names: Resulin; Rezulin
CAS Number: 97322-87-7
Chemical Formula: $C_{24}H_{27}NSO_5$ Molecular Weight: $C_{24}H_{27}MSO_5$ Molecular Weight: $C_{24}H_{27}MSO_5$ Molecular Weight: $C_{24}H_{27}MSO_5$

Chemical Name: 5-[[4-[(3,4-dihydro-6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-2-yl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]-2,4-

thiazolidinedione

Structure:

Properties

Physical Appearance: A crystalline solid

Storage: Product stable at -20°C as supplied. Protect product from prolonged exposure to light. For long-term storage

store with a desiccant.

Stable as supplied for 12 months from date of receipt.

Solubility: \cdot DMSO \leq 65 mM

· Absolute ethanol ≤ 0.5 mM

For example, to prepare a 10 mM stock solution in DMSO, resuspend 1 mg in 227 µL of DMSO.

Prepare stock solution fresh before use. Information regarding stability of small molecules in solution has rarely been reported, however, as a general guide we recommend storage in DMSO at -20°C. Aliquot into working volumes to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. The effect of storage of stock solution on compound performance should be tested for each application.

Compound has low solubility in aqueous media. For use as a cell culture supplement, stock solution should be diluted into culture medium immediately before use. Avoid final DMSO concentration above 0.1% due to potential cell toxicity.

Small Molecules Troglitazone



Published Applications

DIFFERENTIATION

- · Stimulates adipogenesis in 3T3-L1 cells (Jeong & Yoon).
- · Inhibits macrophage differentiation (Chen Y et al.).

CANCER RESEARCH

- · Inhibits growth and induces apoptosis in non-small cell lung carcinoma, bladder cancer, cervical cancer, and prostate cancer cells (Chen H-M et al.; Santha et al.; Satoh et al.; Yan et al.).
- · Promotes cytostatic effects in MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7 breast cancer cell lines (Berthe et al.).

References

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Yan S et al. (2014) The PPARγ agonist Troglitazone induces autophagy, apoptosis and necroptosis in bladder cancer cells. Cancer Gene Ther 21(5): 188–93.

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