



# SZABO SCANDIC

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## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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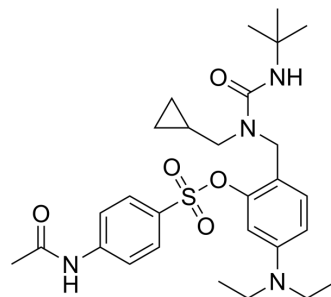
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## F44-A13

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-163436
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1338190-14-9
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>40</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	544.71
<b>Target:</b>	Cytochrome P450; FXR; RAR/RXR; PPAR; ROR
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	F44-A13 is an orally active and highly selective farnesoid X receptor (FXR) antagonist with an IC <sub>50</sub> value of 1.1 μM. F44-A13 can optimize cholesterol metabolism and reduce its activity by inducing CYP7A1 expression. F44-A13 reduces levels of cholesterol, triglycerides, and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) in mouse models. F44-A13 can be used in the study of metabolic diseases associated with lipid disorders <sup>[1]</sup> .													
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	PPARα	PPARβ	RXR α	RXRβ										
	RXRγ	RXR α	RXRβ	RXRγ										
	RORγ													
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>F44-A13 demonstrates high selectivity towards various nuclear receptors, including retinoic acid receptor α/β/γ (RARα/β/γ), retinoid X receptor α/β/γ (RXRα/β/γ), pregnane X receptor (PXR), peroxisome proliferators-activated receptors α/β (PPARα/β), thyroid hormone receptor β (THRβ), and retinoic acid receptor-related orphan receptors γ (RORγ)<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>F44-A13 (50 μM, 24 h) inhibits FXR transcriptional activity in a dose-dependent manner in the presence of 50 μM CDCA (HY-76847) with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 3.0 μM. F44-A13 is a low-toxicity, highly selective FXR antagonist<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>F44-A13 (F44-A13: 3, 10, 30 μM; CDCA: 100 μM; 24 hours) can improve cholesterol metabolism and reduce cholesterol activity by inducing the expression of CYP7A1. F44-A13 can decrease the expression level of Shp and Bsep, and increase the expression level of CYP7A1<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Viability Assay<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>HepG2 , HEK293A cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>100 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>24h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Was not cytotoxic to HepG2 and HEK293A cells</td> </tr> </table> <p>RT-PCR<sup>[1]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>HepG2 cells</td> </tr> </table>				Cell Line:	HepG2 , HEK293A cells	Concentration:	100 μM	Incubation Time:	24h	Result:	Was not cytotoxic to HepG2 and HEK293A cells	Cell Line:	HepG2 cells
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Concentration:	100 μM													
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Result:	Was not cytotoxic to HepG2 and HEK293A cells													
Cell Line:	HepG2 cells													

	Concentration:	F44-A13: 3, 10, 30 $\mu$ M; CDCA: 100 $\mu$ M
	Incubation Time:	24h
	Result:	Was able to reverse the regulation of FXR downstream target genes Shp, Bsep and Cyp7a1 by CDCA in a dose-dependent manner. Decreased the expression level of Shp and Bsep, and increased the expression level of Cyp7a1.
<b>In Vivo</b>	F44-A13 (20, 40 mg/kg; Oral gavage (p.o.) and Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.); 4 days) effectively reduces the levels of TC, TG and LDL-C in a C57BL/6 mice model <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
	Animal Model:	C57BL/6 mice <sup>[1]</sup>
	Dosage:	20, 40 mg/kg
	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection (i.p.) and Oral gavage (p.o.); 4 days
	Result:	Intraperitoneal injection significantly reduced TC levels by more than 28%, and oral administration significantly reduced TC levels in a dose-dependent manner. Reduced TG levels by more than 30% at both 20 and 40 mg/kg orally, while intraperitoneal injection did not significantly reduce TG levels. Oral doses of 20 and 40 mg/kg were effective in reducing LDL-C levels by 12% and 23%, and intraperitoneal injections by 38%.

## REFERENCES

[1]. Dou X, et al. Discovery of novel and selective farnesoid X receptor antagonists through structure-based virtual screening, preliminary structure-activity relationship study, and biological evaluation. *Eur J Med Chem.* 2024;269:116323.

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

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