



## **Tideglusib**

**Catalog No: tcsc0613** 



## **Available Sizes**

Size: 10mg

Size: 50mg

Size: 100mg



## **Specifications**

CAS No:

865854-05-3

Formula:

 $C_{19}H_{14}N_2O_2S$ 

**Pathway:** 

Stem Cell/Wnt;PI3K/Akt/mTOR

**Target:** 

GSK-3;GSK-3

**Purity / Grade:** 

>98%

**Solubility:** 

DMSO: 12.5 mg/mL (37.38 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming)

**Alternative Names:** 

NP-12;NP031112

**Observed Molecular Weight:** 

334.39

## **Product Description**





Tideglusib is an irreversible **GSK-3** inhibitor with  $IC_{50}$  of 5 nM and 60 nM for **GSK-3\beta<sup>WT</sup>** (1 h preincubation) and **GSK-3\beta<sup>C199A</sup>** (1 h preincubation), respectively.

IC50 & Target: IC50: 5 nM (GSK-3 $\beta$ <sup>WT</sup>), 60 nM (GSK-3 $\beta$ <sup>C199A</sup>)<sup>[1]</sup>

In Vitro: Tideglusib (NP12) is a small heterocyclic thiadiazolidinone (TDZD) derivative, which is an ATP-non competitive inhibitor of GSK-3 $\beta$  with an IC<sub>50</sub> value in the micromolar range<sup>[2]</sup>. Incubation of both astrocyte and microglial cultures with Tideglusib (NP031112) completely abrogates the induction of TNF- $\alpha$  and COX-2 expression after glutamate treatment. These effects of NP031112 are not caused by a loss of cell viability, because the 24 h exposure of astrocyte and microglial cells to this TDZD does not modify cell viability<sup>[3]</sup>.

In Vivo: Tideglusib (NP12) treatment correlates with an increase of 46% as an average in the inhibitory phosphorylation of GSK-3 $\beta$  at Ser-9 in the brains of APP<sup>SW</sup>-tau<sup>VIW</sup> mice, and the levels of the inactive from of the enzyme in NP12 treated mice are comparable to those found in wild-type littermate controls (p=0.893) (n=6-8 for each treatment). NP12 treatment results in significantly decreased phosphorylation at the putative GSK-3 $\beta$ -directed sites Ser-202 (CP13) and Ser-396/404 (PHF-1) in 15-month-old mice by more than 60% (p=0.023 and p=0.024, respectively)<sup>[2]</sup>. Injection of Tideglusib (NP031112) (50 mg/kg) into the rat hippocampus dramatically reduces kainic acid-induced inflammation, as measured by edema formation using T2-weighted magnetic resonance imaging and glial activation and has a neuroprotective effect in the damaged areas of the hippocampus<sup>[3]</sup>.

All products are for RESEARCH USE ONLY. Not for diagnostic & therapeutic purposes!