

Aramchol

05/20

ALTERNATE NAMES:	(4R)-4-[(3S,5S,7R,8R,9S,10S,12S,13R,14S,17R)-7,12-dihydroxy-3-(icosanoylamino)-10,13-dimethyl- 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthren-17-yl]pentanoic acid; 3beta-arachidylamido-7alpha,12alpha-dihydroxy-5beta-cholan-24-oic acid; C20-FABAC; (3beta,5beta,7alpha,12alpha)-7,12-dihydroxy-3-(icosanoylamino)cholan-24-oic acid
CATALOG #:	B3027-5 5 mg B3027-25 25 mg
STRUCTURE:	
MOLECULAR FORMULA:	C ₄₄ H ₇₉ NO ₅
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	702.1
CAS NUMBER:	246529-22-6
APPEARANCE:	White Solid
PURITY:	≥98%
SOLUBILITY:	~30 mg/ml in DMF ~20 mg/ml in ethanol and DMSO
DESCRIPTION:	Aramchol is a conjugate of cholic acid and arachidic acid. It is a synthetic fatty-acid/bile-acid conjugate (FABAC). It significantly reduces hepatic fat content in a high fat diet animal model. It dissolves pre- existing cholesterol crystals in model bile solutions. It causes 70% to 83% inhibition of stearoyl coenzyme A desaturase 1 (SCD1) activity in vitro. Aramchol (0.5 mg or 1.0 mg/d) reduces the development of gallstones or cholesterol crystals in mice fed a lithogenic high-fat diet. It significantly reduces liver fat content in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease.
STORAGE TEMPERATURE:	-20°C
HANDLING:	Do not take internally. Wear gloves and mask when handling the product! Avoid contact by all modes of exposure.
REFERENCES:	 Gilat, T., Leikin-Frenkel, A., Goldiner, I., et al. Arachidyl amido cholanoic acid (Aramchol) is a cholesterol solubilizer and prevents the formation of cholesterol gallstones in inbred mice. Lipids 36(10), 1135-1140 (2001). Safadi, R., Konikoff, F.M., Mahamid, M., et al. The fatty acid-bile acid conjugate Aramchol reduces liver fat content in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. Clin. Gastroenterol. Hepatol. 12(12), 2085-2091 (2014).
RELATED PRODUCTS:	
Pitavastatin Calcium (Cat. No. B2090) Mevastatin (Cat. No. 1694) Atorvastatin (Cat. No. 2278) Simvastatin (Cat. No. 1693) Lovastatin (Cat. No. 1692)	

DISCLAIMER:

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used on humans.