Product Datasheet

GSK2330672

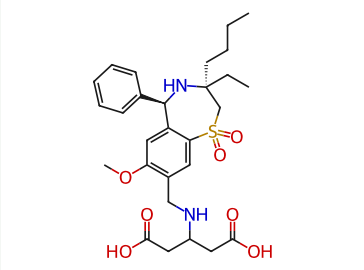
Catalog No. **BP-01872** · CAS **1345982-69-5** · Form **free base** · Physical state **solid** · Color **White to off-white** · Version **1.0** · Revision **2026-09-07**

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY USE.

Target	Research area
Apical Sodium-Dependent Bile Acid Transporter	**Infection; Metabolic Disease; Inflammation/Immunology**

Molecular formula	$C_{28}H_{38}N_2O_7S$
Molecular weight	**546.6760**

STRUCTURE



DESCRIPTION

GSK2330672 (Linerixibat) is an inhibitor of the apical sodium-dependent bile acid transporter (ASBT; IC50s = 42, 2.1, and 1.9 nM for human, mouse, and rat ASBT, respectively).

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

In Vitro

The zwitterionic, nonhygroscopic, crystalline salt form of Linerixibat (Compound 56) shows good aqueous solubility at pH 7.4 (>7 mg/mL), excellent thermal stability, and did not generate reactive or humanspecific metabolite, characteristics.

In Vivo

Linerixibat (GSK2330672; 0.05-10 mg/kg; oral gavage; twice daily; for 14 days; male ZDF rat) treatment lowers glucose in an animal model of type 2 diabetes.

SOLUBILITY

Soluble in DMSO

REFERENCES

[1]. Wu Y, et al. Discovery of a highly potent, nonabsorbable apical sodium-dependent bile acid transporter inhibitor (GSK2330672) for treatment of type 2 diabetes. J Med Chem. 2013 Jun 27;56(12):5094-114.

[2]. Wang Y, et al. HNF4α Regulates CSAD to Couple Hepatic Taurine Production to Bile Acid Synthesis in Mice. Gene Expr. 2018 Aug 22;18(3):187-196.

[3]. Linerixibat (GSK2330672) granted Orphan Status. September 24, 2019./p>

Tel: +86 20 31130026 · Fax: +86 20 36822386 · tech@biochemprobe.com · www.biochemprobe.com