

A Review on Sergliflozin Etabonate

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Abstract: Diabetes is a chronic (long-lasting) health condition that affects how your body turns food into energy. Your body breaks down most of the food you eat into sugar (glucose) and releases it into your bloodstream. When your blood sugar goes up, it signals your pancreas to release insulin. Sergliflozin Etabonate is an investigational anti-diabetic drug. It did not undergo further development after phase II.

Keywords: Sergliflozin Etabonate, anti-diabetic drug, chemistry.

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Introduction: Sergliflozin Etabonate is an investigational anti-diabetic drug. It did not undergo further development after phase II. Method of action: Sergliflozin inhibits subtype 2 of the Low-Affinity sodium-glucose transport proteins (SGLT2), which is responsible for at least 90% of the glucose reabsorption in the kidney. Blocking this transporter causes blood glucose to be eliminated through the urine. It Validates the Critical Role of SGLT2 in Renal Glucose Reabsorption and Modulates Plasma Glucose Level Chemistry: *Etabonate* refers to the ethyl carbonate group. The remaining structure, which is the active substance, is called *Sergliflozin*.

IUPAC name: 2-(4-methoxybenzyl) phenyl 6-O-(ethoxycarbonyl)-β-D-glucopyranoside

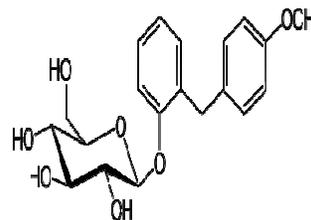
Formula: C₂₃H₂₈O₉

Molar mass: 448.468 g·mol⁻¹

Routes of administration: Oral

Dose: 5-500mg

Dosage: Solid Unit Dosage form



Conclusion: Sergliflozin Etabonate is a newly antidiabetic type-II drug. It did not undergo further development after phase II. It will be helpful for further studies.

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