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Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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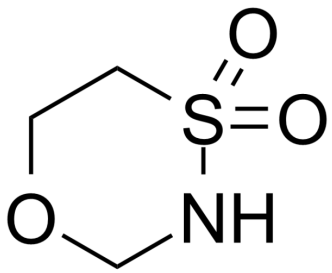
Misetionamide

Cat. No.:	HY-147280
CAS No.:	856785-75-6
Molecular Formula:	$C_3H_7NO_3S$
Molecular Weight:	137.16
Target:	Apoptosis
Pathway:	Apoptosis

Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
	4°C	2 years
In solvent	-80°C	6 months
	-20°C	1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (729.08 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	7.2908 mL	36.4538 mL	72.9076 mL
	5 mM	1.4582 mL	7.2908 mL	14.5815 mL
	10 mM	0.7291 mL	3.6454 mL	7.2908 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (18.23 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (18.23 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Misetionamide is an orally oxathiazin-like compound. Misetionamide is a glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) inhibitor with antineoplastic activity. Misetionamide can be used for the research of cancer[1].

In Vitro

Misetionamide (OTD) (0-2000 μM; 0-72 h) induces cell death in TNBC cells[2].
Misetionamide (OTD) (0-2000 μM; 12 h) inhibits TNBC cells proliferation[2].
Misetionamide (OTD) (0-1000 μM; 18 h) induces necrosis and apoptosis in TNBC cells[2].
Misetionamide (OTD) (250-1000 μM; 18 h) induces cell death by a ROS-dependent mechanism in TNBC cells[2].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Viability Assay[2]

Cell Line:	TNBC cells
Concentration:	0, 100, 200, 500, 1000 and 2000 μM
Incubation Time:	0, 24, 48 and 72 hours
Result:	Induced cell death in TNBC cells dose- and time-dependently.

Cell Proliferation Assay[2]

Cell Line:	TNBC cells
Concentration:	0, 100, 200, 500, 1000 and 2000 μM
Incubation Time:	12 hours
Result:	Inhibited TNBC cell proliferation dose-dependently.

Cell Viability Assay[2]

Cell Line:	TNBC cells
Concentration:	250, 500, 750, 1000 μM
Incubation Time:	24 hours
Result:	Induced TNBC cell death mainly dependent on ROS generation.

Apoptosis Analysis[2]

Cell Line:	TNBC cells
Concentration:	0, 100, 250, 750, 1000 μM
Incubation Time:	18 hours
Result:	Induced necrosis and apoptosis in TNBC cells dose-dependently and induced cell apoptosis is a underlying mechanism to kill TNBC cells.

REFERENCES

[1]. International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances (INN). WHO Drug Information. 2022. 36(2):337.

[2]. Jinih M, et al. Evaluation of the Cytotoxic Effects of the Novel Antineoplastic Agent 1,4,5-Oxathiazinane-4,4-dioxide on Triple Negative Breast Cancer Cells. Anticancer Res. 2021 May;41(5):2247-2256.

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