

Produktinformation



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

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Monomethyl auristatin E

MedChemExpress

®

Cat. No.:	HY-15162	
CAS No.:	474645-27-7	
Molecular Formula:	C ₃₉ H ₆₇ N ₅ O ₇	N N
Molecular Weight:	717.98	
Target:	Microtubule/Tubulin; ADC Cytotoxin; Apoptosis	
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Cytoskeleton; Antibody-drug Conjugate/ADC Related; Apoptosis	
Storage:	-20°C, sealed storage, away from moisture and light * The compound is unstable in solutions, freshly prepared is recommended.	

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	Ethanol : 50 mg/mL (69.64 mM; Need ultrasonic) DMSO : ≥ 48 mg/mL (66.85 mM) H ₂ O : < 0.1 mg/mL (ultrasonic;warming;heat to 60°C) (insoluble) * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.					
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	
		1 mM	1.3928 mL	6.9640 mL	13.9280 mL	
		5 mM	0.2786 mL	1.3928 mL	2.7856 mL	
		10 mM	0.1393 mL	0.6964 mL	1.3928 mL	
	Please refer to the sol	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.				
In Vivo	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent. 1. Add each solvent one by one: 5% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 50% saline Solubility: 2.62 mg/mL (3.65 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic 2. Add each solvent one by one: 5% DMSO >> 95% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.62 mg/mL (3.65 mM); Clear solution 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.48 mM); Clear solution 4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.48 mM); Clear solution 5. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.48 mM); Clear solution 6. Add each solvent one by one: 10% EtOH >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.48 mM); Clear solution 7. Add each solvent one by one: 10% EtOH >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.48 mM); Clear solution					
	8. Add each solvent c	one by one: 10% EtOH >> 90% corn	oil			

Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.48 mM); Clear solution

 Add each solvent one by one: 1% DMSO >> 99% saline Solubility: ≥ 0.52 mg/mL (0.72 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY				
Description	Monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE; SGD-1010) is a synthetic derivative of dolastatin 10 and functions as a potent mitotic inhibitor by inhibiting tubulin polymerization. MMAE is widely used as a cytotoxic component of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs) to treat several different cancer types.			
IC ₅₀ & Target	Auristatin			
In Vitro	Monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE) is efficiently released from SGN-35 within CD30 ⁺ cancer cells and, due to its membrane permeability, is able to exert cytotoxic activity on bystander cells ^[1] . MMAE sensitizes colorectal and pancreatic cancer cells to IR in a schedule and dose dependent manner correlating with mitotic arrest. Radiosensitization is evidenced by decreased clonogenic survival and increased DNA double strand breaks in irradiated cells ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.			
In Vivo	Monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE) in combination with IR results in tumor growth delay, tumor-targeted ACPP-cRGD-MMAE with IR produces a more robust and significantly prolongs tumor regression in xenograft models ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.			

PROTOCOL	
Cell Assay ^[2]	Monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE, 5 nM) and ionizing radiation (IR) treated cells are harvested and lysed in RIPA buffer with protease and phosphatase inhibitors. Thirty µg of lysate undergo electrophoresis using 4-12% Bis-Tris gels, transferred to PVDF membranes and incubated with indicated primary antibodies. Blots are developed by ECL. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
Animal Administration ^[2]	Mice ^[2] 6-8 week old female athymic nu/nu mice are injected subcutaneously into thighs with 5×10 ⁶ HCT-116 or PANC-1 cells in a 1:1 Matrigel and PBS solution. Mice are treated with IR or intravenous (IV) injection of ACPP-cRGD-MMAE (6 nmoles/day, 18 nmoles total, i.v.), tumor tissue is harvested, formalin fixed and paraffin embedded followed by staining with indicated antibodies. The primary antibody is used at a 1:250 dilution and is visualized using DAB as a chromagen with the UltraMap system. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- J Control Release. 2024 Feb 13:367:779-790.
- J Pharm Anal. 24 November 2021.
- Br J Cancer. 2020 Sep;123(7):1101-1113.
- Int J Biol Macromol. 2024 Jan, 254, Part 1, 127657.
- Int J Biol Macromol. 22 July 2022.

REFERENCES

[1]. Okeley, et al. Intracellular Activation of SGN-35, a Potent Anti-CD30 Antibody-Drug Conjugate. Clinical Cancer Research (2010), 16(3), 888-897.

[2]. Lisa Buckel, et al. Tumor radiosensitization by monomethyl auristatin E: mechanism of action and targeted delivery. Cancer Res. 2015 Apr 1;75(7):1376-87.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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