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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

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

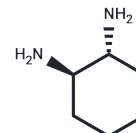
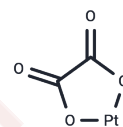
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Oxaliplatin

Chemical Properties

CAS No. :	61825-94-3
Formula:	C ₈ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₄ Pt
Molecular Weight:	397.29
Appearance:	no data available
Storage:	keep away from direct sunlight Powder: -20°C for 3 years In solvent: -80°C for 1 year



Biological Description

Description	Oxaliplatin (L-OHP) is a DNA alkylating agent, an inhibitor of DNA synthesis. Oxaliplatin causes DNA cross-linking damage, preventing DNA replication and transcription and leading to cell death. Oxaliplatin induces autophagy.
Targets(IC50)	DNA Alkylator/Crosslinker,DNA/RNA Synthesis,Autophagy
In vitro	Oxaliplatin is effective against intracerebrally implanted L1210 leukemia, MA 16-C transplantable tumors, B16 melanoma transplantable tumors, Lewis lung carcinoma transplantable tumors, and C26 colon carcinoma transplantable tumors. Intraperitoneal administration of 10 mg/kg Oxaliplatin weekly in nude mice bearing HCCLM3 hepatic tumor significantly reduces tumor volume and increases apoptotic index. In mice, Oxaliplatin induces a decrease in regressive neuroconduction.
In vivo	Oxaliplatin exhibits potent inhibitory effects on various cancer cell lines, including bladder cancer (RT4 and TCCSUP), ovarian cancer (A2780), colorectal cancer (HT-29), glioblastoma (U-373 mg and U-87 mg), and melanoma (SK-MEL-2 and HT-144), with respective IC50 values of 11 μM, 15 μM, 0.17 μM, 0.97 μM, 2.95 μM, 17.6 μM, 30.9 μM, and 7.85 μM. Additionally, oxaliplatin effectively suppresses human melanoma cell lines C32 and G361, with IC50 values of 0.98 mM and 0.14 mM, respectively.
Kinase Assay	Binding experiments of electrophysiology: CHO cells expressing the subunit of the voltage-dependent L-type Ca ²⁺ channel are cultured in medium without serum in the presence of different concentrations of Nisoldipine. Then Ca ²⁺ channel current elicited from a holding potential of -100 mV or -50 mV is recorded at room temperature with the whole-cell configuration of the patch-clamp method using the List EPC-7 patch-clamp amplifier and pClamp software. The concentration of competitor inhibiting 50% of the specific binding represents IC50.
Cell Research	The cytotoxicity studies are carried out with the sulforhodamine-B microculture colorimetric assay. Typically, cells are plated into 96-well plates on day 0 and exposed to Oxaliplatin on day 1; the sulforhodamine-B assay is carried out 48 h after Oxaliplatin exposure. The plates are incubated at 37 °C in 5% CO ₂ and 100% relative humidity at all times except when adding Oxaliplatin and during the final assay period. The initial number of cells plated for the assay ranged from 2-20 × 10 ³ cells/50 nL/well. The numbers of cells for plating and the drug exposure time are based on pilot studies using the criteria that (a) the cells in control wells are still in the log phase of growth on the day of the assay; (b) the maximum absorbance for the untreated controls on the day of the assay is in the range of 1.0 to 1.5; and (c) cells go through >2 doublings during

the drug exposure. Eight wells are used per concentration. The plates are read at 570 and/or 540 nm using a Biotek Instruments model EL309 microplate reader interfaced with an IBM PC-compatible computer. The data are transferred and transformed into a LOTUS 1-2-3 format by the computer program DATALOG, and survival fractions are calculated by comparing the drug treated with control(Only for Reference)

Solubility Information

Solubility	Ethanol: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble) DMSO: 50 mg/mL (125.85 mM),DMSO inactivates the activity of Oxaliplatin. H ₂ O: 3.33 mg/mL (8.38 mM),Sonication is recommended. DMF: 1.67 mg/mL (4.20 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
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Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	2.5171 mL	12.5853 mL	25.1705 mL
5 mM	0.5034 mL	2.5171 mL	5.0341 mL
10 mM	0.2517 mL	1.2585 mL	2.5171 mL
50 mM	0.0503 mL	0.2517 mL	0.5034 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Reference

Nannizzi S, et al. Cellular and molecular mechanisms for the synergistic cytotoxicity elicited by oxaliplatin and pemetrexed in colon cancer cell lines. Cancer Chemother Pharmacol. 2010 Aug;66(3):547-58.
Chao S, Zhang

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:36 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481