

Produktinformation



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

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Zuschläge

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Data Sheet (Cat.No.T6116)



Bleomycin Sulfate

Chemical Propert	ies	
CAS No. :	9041-93-4	
Formula:	C55H85N17O25S4	л ^{он}
Molecular Weight:	1512.62	
Appearance:	no data available	$m = \sum_{n,n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i$
Storage:	keep away from moisture Powder: -20°C for 3 years In solvent: -80°C for 1 year	

Biological Description			
Description	Bleomycin Sulfate (Blenoxane) is a glycopeptide antibiotic, an inhibitor of DNA synthesis. Bleomycin Sulfate causes DNA strand breaks but not RNA strand breaks. Bleomycin Sulfate has antitumor activity.		
Targets(IC50)	DNA/RNA Synthesis,Antibiotic		
In vitro	 METHODS: Human pancreatic cells (PCCs) AsPC-1 and MIA PaCa-2 were treated with Bleomycin Sulfate (0.1-100 μM) for 24-72 h. Cell growth inhibition was detected by MTT. RESULTS: AsPC-1 cells did not respond to Bleomycin Sulfate, and Bleomycin Sulfate significantly inhibited the cell growth of MIA-PaCa-2, with IC50s of 5.9/6.4/2.6 μM at 24/48/72 h treatment, respectively.[1] METHODS: MSCs were treated with Bleomycin Sulfate (1800 ng/mL) for 24-96 h. Sub-G1 and caspase-3 were detected by Flow Cytometry. RESULTS: Bleomycin Sulfate induced the up-regulation of sub-G1 and caspase-3 activation, indicating that Bleomycin Sulfate induced apoptosis. [2] METHODS: Normal rat alveolar macrophages were incubated with Bleomycin Sulfate (0.01-1 μg/mL) for 18 h, and MDGF levels were determined using the MDGF Assay. RESULTS: Bleomycin Sulfate stimulated the production of fibroblast growth factor (MDGF) in macrophages. [3] 		
In vivo	 METHODS: To assay antitumor activity in vivo, Bleomycin Sulfate (20 mg/kg) was administered intraperitoneally five times every two days to BALB/c mice bearing mouse colorectal carcinoma tumor CT26 shControl or shCRT. RESULTS: Bleomycin Sulfate delayed the growth of control shRNA-transfected CT26 cells, but had no effect on CRT shRNA-transfected CT26 cells. [4] METHODS: To study the time course of bleomycin-induced lung fibrosis in mice, Bleomycin Sulfate (0.06 mg/only in 0.9% saline) was administered to C57Bl/6J mice by a single intratracheal instillation (IT). RESULTS: Bleomycin Sulfate induced pulmonary fibrosis in mice. The most appropriate time point for assessing lung fibrosis in this model is 14 days after IT titration of Bleomycin Sulfate, which is based on the observation that animals show extensive fibrosis at 14 days, but less variability in the fibrotic response and lower mortality than at 21 days. [5] 		
Cell Research	ADIPO-P2 cells are grown in D-MEM high glucose medium supplemented with 20% fetal calf serum, penicillin (100 U/mL) and streptomycin (100 μg/mL) at 37 °C and 5% CO2 atmosphere. Cells are cultured as monolayer in TC25 Corning flasks containing		

1.5 × 105 cells/mL. For each experiment, two flasks are set up, one for the control and one for the treated culture. During the log phase of growth ADIPO-P2 cells are treated with a 30 minutes pulse of 2.5 μg/mL of Bleomycin sulfate. Control cultures are set up in parallel but not exposed to Bleomycin sulfate. Time of exposure and concentration of Bleomycin sulfate are chosen according to previous studies carried out in our laboratory with mammalian cells exposed to Bleomycin sulfate. At the end of the pulse treatment with Bleomycin sulfate, the cells are washed twice with Hank's balanced salt solution and kept in culture with fresh culture medium until harvesting. Cells are continuously maintained in culture during 5 passages or subcultures after treatment. Subcultivation is carried out whenever the cultures became confluent (approximately 4 × 105 cells/mL of culture medium). To estimate cell growth, at the time of subcultivation cells are collected by trypsinization, an aliquot of about 200 μL stained with 0.4% trypan blue, and the number of viable cells is determined. Cells are then suspended in fresh culture medium and dispensed into new culture flasks containing 1 × 105 cells/mL to continue growing. The rest of the cells is discarded or dispensed in another flask for cytogenetic analysis, which is performed at 18 hours and 10 days after the end of treatments. To analyze chromosomal aberrations, colchicine (0.1 μg/mL) is added to cell cultures during the last 3 hours of culture. Chromosome preparations are made following standard procedures. After harvesting, cells are hypotonically shocked, fixed in methanol:acetic acid (3:1), spread onto glass slides and processed for PNA-FISH. Two independent experiments are carried out. (Only for Reference)

Solubility Information Solubility Ethanol: < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble),
>DMSO: 93 mg/mL (61.5 mM),
>(< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble) Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	0.6611 mL	3.3055 mL	6.611 mL
5 mM	0.1322 mL	0.6611 mL	1.3222 mL
10 mM	0.0661 mL	0.3306 mL	0.6611 mL
50 mM	0.0132 mL	0.0661 mL	0.1322 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

Sakharkar MK, et al. Key drug-targeting genes in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma. Genes Cancer. 2021 Mar 11; 12:12-24.
yi X M, Li M, Chen Y D, et al. Reciprocal regulation of IL-33 receptor-mediated inflammatory

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