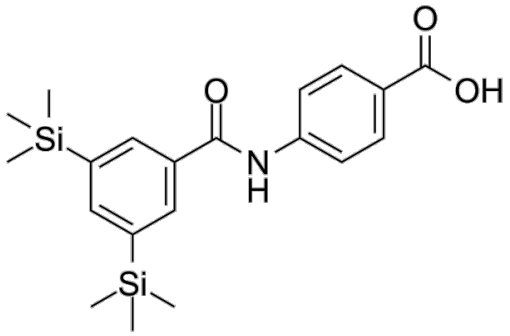
Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Amsilarotene
Cat. No.: GC63932

Chemical Properties

Cas. No.	125973-56-0		
Formula	C20H27NO3Si2	M.Wt	385.6
Solubility	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (259.34 mM; Need ultrasonic)	Storage	Store at -20°C
General tips	For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at 37 °C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while.Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.		
Shipping Condition	Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request.		
Structure			



Background

Amsilarotene (TAC-101; Am 555S), an orally active synthetic retinoid, has selective affinity for retinoic acid receptor α (RAR-α) binding with Ki of 2.4, 400 nM for RAR-α and RAR-β. Amsilarotene

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induces the apoptotic of human gastric cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma and ovarian carcinoma cells. Amsilarotene can be used for the research of cancer[1][2][3].

Amsilarotene (0, 10, 25 μM; 24 hours) induces apoptosis of human epithelial ovarian carcinoma-derived cell lines in a concentration-dependent manner[2].Amsilarotene (10, 20 μM; 0, 3, 6, and 9 days) inhibits the proliferation of BxPC-3 and MIAPaCa-2 cells[3].Amsilarotene (10 μM; 48 hours) increases the proportion of sensitive BxPC-3 cells in the G1 phase[3].Amsilarotene (10 μM; 0, 3, 6, 24, 48, 72 hours) inhibits the retinoblastoma-gene product (RB) phosphorylation in BxPC-3 cells between 24 and 72 hours[3].

Amsilarotene (8 mg/kg/day orally for 30 days) inhibits the RMG-II tumor growth in nude mice[2].

[1]. Sun SY, et al. Differential effects of synthetic nuclear retinoid receptor-selective retinoids on the growth of human non-small cell lung carcinoma cells. Cancer Res. 1997 Nov 1;57(21):4931-9.
[2]. Suzuki N, et al. A novel retinoid, 4-[3,5-bis (trimethylsilyl) benzamido] benzoic acid (TAC-101), induces apoptosis of human ovarian carcinoma cells and shows potential as a new antitumor agent for clear cell adenocarcinoma. Gynecol Oncol. 2004 Sep;94(3):643-9.
[3]. Fujimoto K, et al. Induction of cell-cycle arrest and apoptosis by a novel retinobenzoic-acid derivative, TAC-101, in human pancreatic-cancer cells. Int J Cancer. 1999 May 17;81(4):637-44.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.
Tel: (909) 407-4943 Fax: (626) 353-8530 E-mail: tech@glpbio.com
Address: 10292 Central Ave. #205, Montclair, CA, USA