

Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Tasisulam

Cat. No.: GC10294

Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 519055-62-0

Chemical Name N-(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)sulfonyl-2,4-dichlorobenzamide

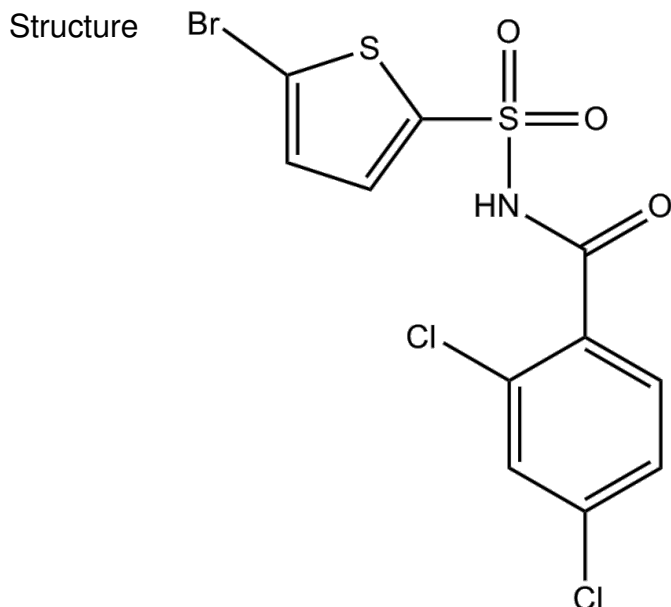
SMILES C1=CC(=C(C=C1Cl)Cl)C(=O)NS(=O)(=O)C2=CC=C(S2)Br

Formula $C_{11}H_6BrCl_2NO_3S_2$ M.Wt 415.11

Solubility $\geq 20.3\text{mg/mL}$ in DMSO 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.



Background

Tasisulam is an antitumor agent [1].

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

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Tasisulam is an antitumor agent that induced growth arrest and apoptosis of human solid tumours. In human malignant hematopoietic cell lines, tasisulam inhibited cells growth with ED50 values of 5, 7, 12, 13, 21 and 31 μ M for BALL1, HL60, RCH, NCEB1, SP49 and Daudi cell lines, respectively. Tasisulam induced growth arrest in a dose-dependent way. Also, tasisulam caused induction of ROS, loss of mitochondrial membrane potential and induction of apoptosis. In HL60 and U937 cells, tasisulam induce granulocytic/monocytic differentiation. In solid tumor cell lines, tasisulam induced apoptosis that was mediated by the mitochondrial-mediated cell death pathways [1]. Tasisulam increased phospho-histone H3 expression and cells with 4N DNA, and led to G2-M accumulation and apoptosis. Tasisulam also inhibited endothelial cell cord formation induced by epidermal growth factor, VEGF and fibroblast growth factor with EC50 values of 34, 47 and 103 nM, respectively.

In mice bearing the Calu-6 non-small cell lung xenograft model, tasisulam exhibited antitumor efficacy in a dose-dependent way and reduced tumor volume by 77%. Tasisulam caused G2-M accumulation and increased nuclear fragmentation. Also, tasisulam induced vascular normalization [2].

References:

- [1]. Haritunians T, Gueller S, O'Kelly J, et al. Novel acyl sulfonamide LY573636-sodium: effect on hematopoietic malignant cells. *Oncol Rep*, 2008, 20(5): 1237-1242.
- [2]. Meier T, Uhlik M, Chintharlapalli S, et al. Tasisulam sodium, an antitumor agent that inhibits mitotic progression and induces vascular normalization. *Mol Cancer Ther*, 2011, 10(11): 2168-2178.

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