

Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Amsilarotene

Cat. No.: GC63932

Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 125973-56-0

Formula C₂₀H₂₇NO₃Si₂

M.Wt 385.6

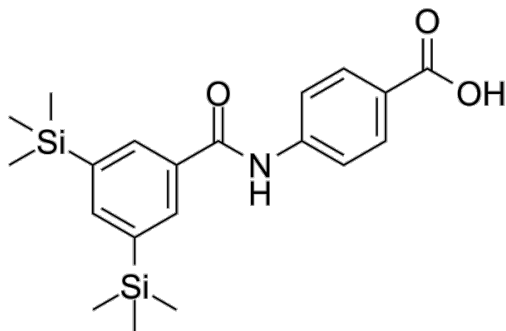
Solubility DMSO : 100 mg/mL (259.34 mM;
Need ultrasonic)

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 K_i of 2.4, 400 nM for RAR- α and RAR- β . Amsilarotene

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

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

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