

Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Batabulin

Cat. No.: GC60620

Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 195533-53-0

SMILES O=S(C1=C(F)C(F)=C(F)C(F)=C1F)(NC2=CC=C(OC)C(F)=C2)=O

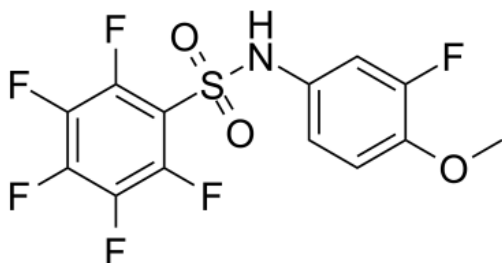
Formula $C_{13}H_7F_6NO_3S$ M.Wt 371.26

Solubility DMSO: 100 mg/mL (269.35 mM) 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

Batabulin (T138067) is an antitumor agent, which binds covalently and selectively to a subset of the β -tubulin isotypes, thereby disrupting microtubule polymerization. Batabulin affects cell morphology and leads to cell-cycle arrest ultimately induces apoptotic cell death[1].

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

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Batabulin (T138067; 30-300 nM; 24 hours; MCF7 cells) treatment shows approximately 25-30% tetraploid (4n) DNA content in cells, indicating an arrest at the G2/M cell-cycle boundary[1]. Batabulin (T138067; 30-300 nM; 24-48 hours; MCF7 cells) treatment shows 25-30% apoptosis. After a 48-hr exposure to 100 nM Batabulin, approximately 50-80% of the cell population is undergoing apoptosis[1]. Batabulin (T138067) binds covalently and selectively to a subset of the β -tubulin isotypes, thereby disrupting microtubule polymerization. Covalent modification occurs at a conserved Cys-239 shared by the β 1, β 2, and β 4 tubulin isotypes. Cells exposed to Batabulin become altered in shape, indicating a collapse of the cytoskeleton, and show an increase in chromosomal ploidy[1]. Cell Cycle Analysis[1] Cell Line: MCF7 cells

Batabulin (T138067; 40 mg/kg; intraperitoneal injection; once per week; on days 5, 12, and 19; male athymic nude mice) treatment impairs the growth of the drug-sensitive CCRF-CEM tumors[1]. Animal Model: Male athymic nude mice (nu/nu) (6-8 week-old, 20-25 g) injected with CCRF-CEM cells[1]

[1]. Shan B, et al. Selective, covalent modification of beta-tubulin residue Cys-239 by T138067, an antitumor agent with in vivo efficacy against multidrug-resistant tumors. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1999 May 11;96(10):5686-91.

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