

Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Minnelide

Cat. No.: GC36612

Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 1254702-87-8

SMILES C[C@@]12[C@@]34[C@]([C@@H]5C[C@@]1([H])C6=C(C(OC6)=O)CC2)(O5)[C@@H]([C@](O7)(C(C)C)[C@@H]7[C@@H]3O4)OCOP(O[Na])(O[Na])=O

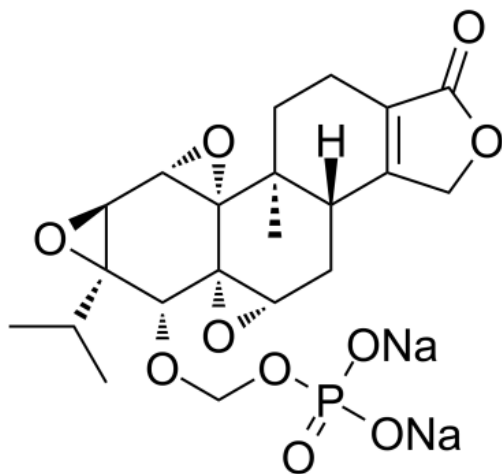
Formula $C_{21}H_{25}Na_2O_{10}P$ M.Wt 514.37

Solubility DMSO: 16.67 mg/mL (32.41 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

Minnelide is a prodrug of triptolide that shows potent antitumor activity in a number of tumor types, particularly in pancreatic cancer. Minnelide causes apoptotic[1].

Minnelide (0-200 nM; 48 hours) shows significantly decreased cell viability in pancreatic cancer cell lines after treatment in the presence, but not in the absence, of phosphatase[2]. Cell Viability Assay[2] Cell Line: Pancreatic cancer cell line: S2-013, MIA PaCa-2, S2-VP10, and Panc-1 cells

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

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Minnelide (injection intraperitoneally; 0.1-0.6 mg/kg; once daily or twice daily) leads to a marked decrease in tumor weight and volume at the end of treatment and increases survival in orthotopic model of pancreatic cancer with MIA PaCa-2-derived human pancreatic tumors[2]. Minnelide (injection intraperitoneally; 0.42 mg/kg; once daily; 28 days) prevents locoregional spread and leads to a decrease in average tumor weight in a xenograft model of pancreatic cancer with metastatic S2-013 cells[2]. Minnelide (injection intraperitoneally; 0.42 mg/kg, 0.21 mg/kg; once daily) causes tumor regression and tumors from Minnelide-treated animals showed fibrosis and the presence of pyknotic nuclei in human pancreatic cancer xenografts in SCID mice[2]. Animal Model: Orthotopic model of pancreatic cancer with MIA PaCa 2-derived human pancreatic tumors in athymic nude mice[2]

[1]. Noel P, et al. Triptolide and Its Derivatives as Cancer Therapies. Trends Pharmacol Sci. 2019 May;40(5):327-341. [2]. Chugh R, et al. A preclinical evaluation of Minnelide as a therapeutic agent against pancreatic cancer. Sci Transl Med. 2012 Oct 17;4(156):156ra139.

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