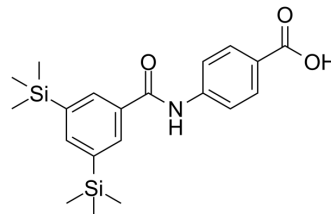


## Amsilarotene

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-14653		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	125973-56-0		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>27</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> Si <sub>2</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	385.6		
<b>Target:</b>	RAR/RXR; Apoptosis		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Apoptosis		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

<b>In Vitro</b>	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (259.34 mM; Need ultrasonic)			
		Solvent Concentration	Mass	
			1 mg	5 mg
			10 mg	
<b>Preparing Stock Solutions</b>	<b>1 mM</b>	2.5934 mL	12.9668 mL	25.9336 mL
	<b>5 mM</b>	0.5187 mL	2.5934 mL	5.1867 mL
	<b>10 mM</b>	0.2593 mL	1.2967 mL	2.5934 mL
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.				
<b>In Vivo</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 40% PEG300 &gt;&gt; 5% Tween-80 &gt;&gt; 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.48 mM); Clear solution</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (6.48 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic</li> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.48 mM); Clear solution</li> </ol>			

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Amsilarotene (TAC-101; Am 555S), an orally active synthetic retinoid, has selective affinity for retinoic acid receptor α (RAR-α) binding with K <sub>i</sub> of 2.4, 400 nM for RAR-α and RAR-β. Amsilarotene induces the apoptotic of human gastric cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma and ovarian carcinoma cells. Amsilarotene can be used for the research of cancer <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .	
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	RARα 2.4 nM (K <sub>i</sub> )	RARβ 400 nM (K <sub>i</sub> )

## In Vitro

Amsilarotene (0, 10, 25  $\mu\text{M}$ ; 24 hours) induces apoptosis of human epithelial ovarian carcinoma-derived cell lines in a concentration-dependent manner<sup>[2]</sup>.

Amsilarotene (10, 20  $\mu\text{M}$ ; 0, 3, 6, and 9 days) inhibits the proliferation of BxPC-3 and MIAPaCa-2 cells<sup>[3]</sup>.

Amsilarotene (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ; 48 hours) increases the proportion of sensitive BxPC-3 cells in the G<sub>1</sub> phase<sup>[3]</sup>.

Amsilarotene (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ; 0, 3, 6, 24, 48, 72 hours) inhibits the retinoblastoma-gene product (RB) phosphorylation in BxPC-3 cells between 24 and 72 hours<sup>[3]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### Apoptosis Analysis<sup>[2]</sup>

Cell Line:	RMG-I, RMG-II, RTSG, RMUG-S, RMUG-L, and KF cells
Concentration:	0, 10, 25 $\mu\text{M}$
Incubation Time:	24 hours
Result:	Induced apoptosis in a concentration-dependent manner in all of the cell lines, except KF cells.

### Cell Proliferation Assay<sup>[3]</sup>

Cell Line:	BxPC-3, MIAPaCa-2, AsPC-1 cells
Concentration:	10 and 20 $\mu\text{M}$
Incubation Time:	0, 3, 6, and 9 days.
Result:	Inhibited the proliferation of BxPC-3 and MIAPaCa-2 cells, but not the proliferation of AsPC-1 cells.

### Cell Cycle Analysis<sup>[3]</sup>

Cell Line:	Sensitive BxPC-3 cells
Concentration:	10 $\mu\text{M}$
Incubation Time:	48 hours
Result:	The proportion of cells in the G <sub>1</sub> phase increased from 43% of untreated control cells to 86%

## In Vivo

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

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	6-week-old female BALB/c nu/nu mice with subcutaneous RMG-II tumors <sup>[2]</sup>
Dosage:	8 mg/kg/day
Administration:	Orally for 30 days
Result:	The maximal tumor growth-inhibiting effect was seen on day 31 of administration, when there was a 45% reduction of relative tumor volume (RTV).

## REFERENCES

[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.

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

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