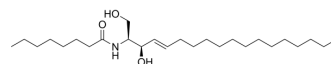


C8-Ceramide

Cat. No.:	HY-108391
CAS No.:	74713-59-0
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₆ H ₅₁ NO ₃
Molecular Weight:	425.69
Target:	Apoptosis; PKC; Autophagy
Pathway:	Apoptosis; Epigenetics; TGF-beta/Smad; Autophagy
Storage:	-20°C, stored under nitrogen * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (stored under nitrogen)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (234.91 mM)
* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Concentration				
	1 mM		2.3491 mL	11.7456 mL	23.4913 mL
	5 mM		0.4698 mL	2.3491 mL	4.6983 mL
	10 mM		0.2349 mL	1.1746 mL	2.3491 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

C8-Ceramide (N-Octanoyl-D-erythro-sphingosine) is a cell-permeable analog of naturally occurring ceramides. C8-Ceramide has anti-proliferation properties and acts as a potent chemotherapeutic agent. C8-Ceramide stimulates dendritic cells to promote T cell responses upon virus infections. C8-Ceramide induces slight activation of protein kinase (PKC) in vitro^{[1][2][3][4]}.

IC₅₀ & Target

PKC	apoptosis	autophagy
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In Vitro

C8-ceramide (3 μM; 48 hours) irreversibly reduces tumor-cell proliferation and induces morphological changes^[1]. C8-ceramide can induce necrosis-like cell death, but does not induce caspase-dependent cleavage of PARP (biochemical marker of apoptosis) in human cervical tumor cells^[1]. C8-ceramide may increase the endogenous ROS level (10-30 μM; 24 hours) by regulating the switch of SOD1 and SOD2, causing the anti-proliferation (10-50 μM; 24 hours), and consequently triggering the apoptosis (10-50 μM; 48 hours) of NSCLC H1299 cells^[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Cell Viability Assay^[1]

Cell Line:	CALO cells, INBL cells, HeLa cells
Concentration:	3 μ M
Incubation Time:	48 hours
Result:	Markedly reduced the tumor cell number.

Cell Proliferation Assay^[2]

Cell Line:	H1299 cells
Concentration:	10 μ M, 20 μ M, 30 μ M, 40 μ M, 50 μ M
Incubation Time:	24 hours
Result:	Decreased the rate of cellular proliferation in a dose-dependent manner, with an IC ₅₀ of 22.9 μ M.

Cell Cycle Analysis^[2]

Cell Line:	H1299 cells
Concentration:	10 μ M, 20 μ M, 30 μ M, 40 μ M, 50 μ M
Incubation Time:	24 hours
Result:	Caused the G1 arrest.

Apoptosis Analysis^[2]

Cell Line:	H1299 cells
Concentration:	10 μ M, 20 μ M, 30 μ M
Incubation Time:	24 hours, 48 hours
Result:	Increased the level of cleaved caspase-3.

In Vivo

C8-ceramide (0.1 mg/kg; intranasal administration) induces more robust CD8⁺ and CD4⁺ T cell responses to viral infections in virus infected mice^[3].

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

Animal Model:	C57BL/6 mice, with lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus infected ^[3]
Dosage:	0.1 mg/kg
Administration:	Intranasal administration
Result:	Increased the CD8 ⁺ T cell response to influenza in the lungs.

REFERENCES

[1]. Rebeca López-Marure, et al. Ceramide promotes the death of human cervical tumor cells in the absence of biochemical and morphological markers of apoptosis. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 2002 May 10;293(3):1028-36.

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- [2]. Curtis J. Pritzl, et al. A ceramide analogue stimulates dendritic cells to promote T cell responses upon virus infections. *J Immunol.* 2015 May 1; 194(9): 4339-4349.
- [3]. Yuli C. Chang, et al. Exogenous C8-Ceramide Induces Apoptosis by Overproduction of ROS and the Switch of Superoxide Dismutases SOD1 to SOD2 in Human Lung Cancer Cells. *Int J Mol Sci.* 2018 Oct; 19(10): 3010.
- [4]. H W Huang, et al. Ceramides modulate protein kinase C activity and perturb the structure of Phosphatidylcholine/Phosphatidylserine bilayers. *Biophys J.* 1999 Sep; 77(3): 1489-1497.
- [5]. Lan Weiss, et al. Ceramide contributes to pathogenesis and may be targeted for therapy in VCP inclusion body myopathy. *Hum Mol Genet.* 2021 Jan 7; ddaa248.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA