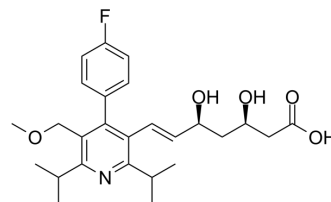


Cerivastatin

Cat. No.:	HY-129458
CAS No.:	145599-86-6
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₆ H ₃₄ FNO ₅
Molecular Weight:	459.55
Target:	HMG-CoA Reductase (HMGCR); Ferroptosis
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Apoptosis
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Cerivastatin is a synthetic lipid-lowering agent and a highly potent, well-tolerated and orally active HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, with a Ki of 1.3 nM/L. Cerivastatin reduces low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels. Cerivastatin also inhibits proliferation and invasiveness of MDA-MB-231 cells, mainly by RhoA inhibition, and has anti-cancer effect ^{[1][2][3]} .												
IC₅₀ & Target	Ki: 1.3 nM/L (HMG-CoA reductase) ^{[1][2][3]}												
In Vitro	<p>Cerivastatin (5-50 ng/mL; 3 days; MDA-MB-231 cells) treatment induces a dose-dependent decrease in cell proliferation of MDA-MB-231 cells (up to 40% inhibition at 25 ng/mL)^[1].</p> <p>Cerivastatin (25 ng/mL; 18-36 hours; MDA-MB-231 cells) treatment induces an arrest of the cell cycle in G 1/S phase after 36 h treatment. This arrest is not observed for a shorter incubation time (18 h)^[1].</p> <p>Cerivastatin (25 ng/mL; 18 hours; MDA-MB-231 cells) treatment induces a marked increase in the level of p21^{Waf1/Cip1}^[1].</p> <p>Cerivastatin (25 ng/mL; 12 hours; MDA-MB-231 cells) treatment increases the p21 transcript in MDA-MB-231 cells^[1].</p> <p>Cerivastatin (10-25 ng/mL; 18 hours) inhibits invasion of MDA-MB-231 cells through Matrigel^[1].</p> <p>Cerivastatin (25 ng/mL; 18-36 hours) delocalizes RhoA and Ras from the membrane to the cytosol and induces morphological changes^[1].</p> <p>Cerivastatin (25 ng/mL; 4-36 hours) induces inactivation of NFκB, in a RhoA inhibition-dependent manner, resulting in a decrease in urokinase and metalloproteinase-9 expression, and concomitantly increases IκB^[1].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Proliferation Assay^[1]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>MDA-MB-231 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>5 ng/mL, 10 ng/mL, 25 ng/mL, 50 ng/mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>3 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Induced a dose-dependent decrease in cell proliferation of MDA-MB-231 cells.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Cell Cycle Analysis^[1]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>MDA-MB-231 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>25 ng/mL</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	MDA-MB-231 cells	Concentration:	5 ng/mL, 10 ng/mL, 25 ng/mL, 50 ng/mL	Incubation Time:	3 days	Result:	Induced a dose-dependent decrease in cell proliferation of MDA-MB-231 cells.	Cell Line:	MDA-MB-231 cells	Concentration:	25 ng/mL
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Incubation Time:	18 hours, 36 hours
Result:	Induced a cell cycle block in G 1/S phase.
Western Blot Analysis ^[1]	
Cell Line:	MDA-MB-231 cells
Concentration:	25 ng/mL
Incubation Time:	18 hours
Result:	Induced a marked increase in the level of p21 ^{Waf1/Cip1} .
RT-PCR ^[1]	
Cell Line:	MDA-MB-231 cells
Concentration:	25 ng/mL
Incubation Time:	12 hours
Result:	Increased p21 ^{Waf1/Cip1} mRNA levels.

In Vivo

Cerivastatin is well absorbed, reaching maximal plasma levels in 1-3 hours following oral dosing. In the circulation, Cerivastatin is highly bound to plasma proteins (99.5%), with an elimination half-life of 2-4 hours. Cerivastatin is metabolized predominantly in the liver to three polar metabolites. Two of these metabolites are active, but to a lesser extent compared to parent drug, and the third metabolite is inactive. Plasma concentrations of all metabolites are substantially lower than those of the parent drug. Elimination of metabolites is via the urine (20-25%) and feces (66-73%), while essentially no parent compound is excreted^[2].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Denoyelle C, et al. Cerivastatin, an inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase, inhibits the signaling pathways involved in the invasiveness and metastatic properties of highly invasive breast cancer cell lines: an in vitro study. *Carcinogenesis*. 2001 Aug;22(8):1139-48.
- [2]. Stein E, et al. Cerivastatin, a New Potent Synthetic HMG Co-A Reductase Inhibitor: Effect of 0.2 mg Daily in Subjects With Primary Hypercholesterolemia. *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol Ther*. 1997 Jan;2(1):7-16.
- [3]. Furberg CD, et al. Withdrawal of cerivastatin from the world market. *Curr Control Trials Cardiovasc Med*. 2001;2(5):205-207.

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

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