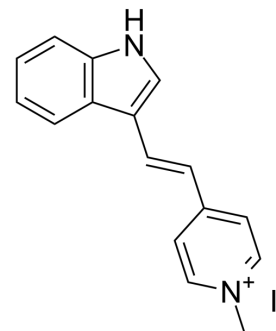


F16

Cat. No.:	HY-100395
CAS No.:	36098-33-6
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₆ H ₁₅ IN ₂
Molecular Weight:	362.21
Target:	Apoptosis; Apoptosis
Pathway:	Apoptosis
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 31 mg/mL (85.59 mM)
 Ethanol : 1 mg/mL (2.76 mM; Need ultrasonic)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM		2.7608 mL	13.8041 mL	27.6083 mL
	5 mM		0.5522 mL	2.7608 mL	5.5217 mL
	10 mM		0.2761 mL	1.3804 mL	2.7608 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

F16 is a potent growth inhibitor of the *neu*-overexpressing cells and also selectively inhibits proliferation of mammary epithelial as well as a variety of mouse mammary tumor and human breast cancer cell lines. F16 is a mitochondriotoxic compound, and triggers apoptosis or necrosis depending on the genetic background of the target carcinoma cell^{[1][2]}.

In Vitro

F16 (3 μM; 3 days/7 days) affects growth in several mouse and human cancer cell lines^[1].
 F16 arrests cell cycle and increases apoptosis in F16-sensitive Eph4-A6 cells^[1].
 MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
 Cell Proliferation Assay^[1]

Cell Line:	MDA-MB231, MDA-MB435, MDA-MB436, MDA-MB453, MDA-MB-468, SKBR-3, MCF-7, T47D, ZR-75-1 cells and mouse mammary epithelial cell line NMuMG
Concentration:	3 μM
Incubation Time:	3 days/7 days

Result:	Displayed antiproliferative activity against both mouse and human breast cancer cells. The growth of the mouse fibrosarcoma cell lines derived from ras-transgenic mice was not affected.
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REFERENCES

- [1]. Fantin VR et al. A novel mitochondriotoxic small molecule that selectively inhibits tumor cell growth. *Cancer Cell*. 2002 Jul;2(1):29-42.
- [2]. Fantin VR et al. F16, a mitochondriotoxic compound, triggers apoptosis or necrosis depending on the genetic background of the target carcinoma cell. *Cancer Res*. 2004 Jan 1;64(1):329-36.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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