# Tegafur

Cat. No.:	HY-17400
CAS No.:	17902-23-7
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>9</sub> FN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
Molecular Weight:	200.17
Target:	Nucleoside Antimetabolite/Analog
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage
Storage:	4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C 6 months: -20°C 1 month (protect from light)

Product Data Sheet

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## SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : ≥ 48 mg/mL (239.80 mM) H <sub>2</sub> O : ≥ 20 mg/mL (99.92 mM) * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.						
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg		
		1 mM	4.9958 mL	24.9788 mL	49.9575 mL		
		5 mM	0.9992 mL	4.9958 mL	9.9915 mL		
		10 mM	0.4996 mL	2.4979 mL	4.9958 mL		
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (12.49 mM); Clear solution						
	<ol> <li>Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO &gt;&gt; 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)</li> <li>Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (12.49 mM); Clear solution</li> </ol>						
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (12.49 mM); Clear solution						

DIDEOGICAE ACTIVITY				
Description	Tegafur (FT 207; NSC 148958) is a chemotherapeutic 5-FU proagent used in the treatment of cancers; is a component of tegafur-uracil.			
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	Nucleoside antimetabolite/analog			
In Vitro	Tegafur is bioactivated to 5-FU by liver microsomal cytochrome P450 enzymes. 5-FU is subsequently converted into its active metabolites 5-fluoro-deoxyuridine-monophosphate (FdUMP) and 5-fluorouridine-triphosphate (FUTP) intracellularly;			

these metabolites inhibit the enzyme thymidylate synthase and intercalate into RNA, resulting in decreased thymidine synthesis, reduced DNA synthesis, disrupted RNA function, and tumor cell cytotoxicity. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## **CUSTOMER VALIDATION**

• J Mol Med (Berl). 2019 Aug;97(8):1183-1193.

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### REFERENCES

[1]. Sotaro Sadahiro, Toshiyuki Suzuki, Akira Tanaka, et al. Association of right-sided tumors with high thymidine phosphorylase gene expression levels and the response to oral uracil and tegafur/leucovorin chemotherapy among patients with colorectal cancer. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology. 2012, 70 (2): 285-291.

[2]. José L. Ariasa, et al. Engineering of an antitumor (core/shell) magnetic nanoformulation based on the chemotherapy agent ftorafur. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects. 2011,384(1-3): 157-163.

[3]. Gabriel N. Hortobagyi, William Heim, Laura Hutchins, et al. A phase 2 study of a fixed combination of uracil and ftorafur (UFT) and leucovorin given orally in a 3-timesdaily regimen to treat patients with recurrent metastatic breast cancer. Cancer. 2010, 116(6): 1440-1445.

[4]. K. Fujita, H. Nakayama, W. Ichikawa, et al. Pharmacokinetics of 5-Fluorouracil in Elderly Japanese Patients with Cancer Treated with S-1 (a Combination of Tegafur and Dihydropyrimidine Dehydrogenase Inhibitor 5-Chloro-2,4-dihydroxypyridine). Drug Metab Dispos. 2009 Jul;37(7):1375-7. doi: 10.1124/dmd.109.027052. Epub 2009 Apr 23.

[5]. Tegafur-uracil

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

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