

产品名称: **Salermide**

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生物活性:																							
Description	Salermide is an inhibitor of Sirt1 and Sirt2; can cause strong cancer-specific apoptotic cell death.																						
IC₅₀ & Target	SIRT1	SIRT2																					
In Vitro	Salermide shows a dose-dependent inhibition that rises to 80% at 90 μ M and 25 μ M against Sirt1 and Sirt2, respectively. Salermide can prompt tumour-specific cell death in a wide range of human cancer cell lines derived from leukaemia (MOLT4, KG1A, K562), lymphoma (Raji), colon (SW480) and breast (MDA-MB-231). Incubation with 100 μ M Salermide alone resulted in an increase of cytosolic activated caspase 3 and a decrease of mitochondrial cytochrome. Salermide alone can induce apoptosis through both extrinsic and intrinsic pathways. Salermide had several antitumorigenic advantages over the earlier described class III HDAC inhibitors: firstly, it mimics the universal proapoptotic effect on cancer samples exhibited by the classical class I, II and IV HDAC inhibitors, and secondly, its proapoptotic effect is cancer-specific[1].																						
In Vivo	Salermide is well tolerated by mice at concentrations up to 100 μ M. Salermide's mechanism of action in vivo is specifically mediated by Sirt1. Intraperitoneal feeding of Salermide has no apparent toxicity in nude mice[1].																						
Solvent&Solubility	<p>In Vitro:</p> <p>DMSO : \geq 50 mg/mL (126.75 mM)</p> <p>H₂O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)</p> <p>* "\geq" means soluble, but saturation unknown.</p>																						
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Solvent Concentration</th> <th colspan="3">Mass</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1 mg</th> <th>5 mg</th> <th>10 mg</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 mM</td> <td>2.5350 mL</td> <td>12.6752 mL</td> <td>25.3505 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 mM</td> <td>0.5070 mL</td> <td>2.5350 mL</td> <td>5.0701 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 mM</td> <td>0.2535 mL</td> <td>1.2675 mL</td> <td>2.5350 mL</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Solvent Concentration	Mass			1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	1 mM	2.5350 mL	12.6752 mL	25.3505 mL	5 mM	0.5070 mL	2.5350 mL	5.0701 mL	10 mM	0.2535 mL	1.2675 mL	2.5350 mL		
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	<p>*请根据产品在不同溶剂中的溶解度选择合适的溶剂配制储备液; 一旦配成溶液, 请分装保存, 避免反复冻融造成的产品失效。</p> <p>储备液的保存方式和期限 -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month。-80°C 储存时, 请在 6 个月内使用, -20°C 储存时, 请在 1 个月内使用。</p> <p>In Vivo:</p> <p>请根据您的实验动物和给药方式选择适当的溶解方案。以下溶解方案都请先按照 In Vitro 方式配制澄清的储备液, 再依次添加助溶剂:</p> <p>——为保证实验结果的可靠性, 澄清的储备液可以根据储存条件, 适当保存; 体内实验的工作液, 建议您现用现配, 当天使用; 以下溶剂前显示的百分比是指该溶剂在您配制终溶液中的体积占比; 如在配制过程中出现沉淀、析出现象, 可以通过加热和/或超声的方式助溶</p> <p>1.请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO \rightarrow90% corn oil</p> <p>Solubility: \geq 2.5 mg/mL (6.34 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 \geq 2.5 mg/mL (6.34 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液, 此方案不适用于实验周期在半个月以上的实验。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例, 取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 μL 玉米油中, 混合均匀。</p>																						

References	[1]. Lara E. et al. Salermide, a Sirtuin inhibitor with a strong cancer-specific proapoptotic effect. Oncogene. 2009 Feb 12;28(6):781-91.
实验参考:	
Cell Assay	Cell lines (SW480, MDA-MB-231, MOLT4, KG1A, K562 and Raji) are used in the study. Cell viability is determined using the 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide assay. IC50 index is calculated using four Salermide concentrations (25, 50, 75 and 100 μ M) for 24 h. The percentage of apoptotic cells is determined with the FACSCalibur apparatus[1].
Animal Administration	Mice: To assess possible adverse effects of Salermide in vivo. To do this, a group of 10 nude mice are intraperitoneal injected 100 μ L of 100 μ M of Salermide to over 34 days. Diet consumption, body-weight gain, and postural and behavioural changes are monitored throughout the study[1].
References	[1]. Lara E. et al. Salermide, a Sirtuin inhibitor with a strong cancer-specific proapoptotic effect. Oncogene. 2009 Feb 12;28(6):781-91.



源叶生物