



上海源叶生物科技有限公司
Shanghai yuanye Bio-Technology Co., Ltd
电话: 021-61312973 传真: 021-55068248
网址: www.shyuanye.com
邮箱: shyysw@sina.com

产品名称: 4-[(1E)-2-(1H-INDOL-3-YL)ETHENYL]-1-METHYL-PYRIDINIUM IODIDE
产品别名: F16

生物活性:					
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].			
		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.		
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.			
			Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg
Preparing		1 mM	2.7608 mL	13.8041 mL	27.6083 mL
Stock Solutions		5 mM	0.5522 mL	2.7608 mL	5.5217 mL
		10 mM	0.2761 mL	1.3804 mL	2.7608 mL
		*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。			
		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。			
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.			