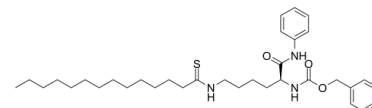


Data Sheet

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Product Name: | Thiomyristoyl |
| Cat. No.: | CS-6258 |
| CAS No.: | 1429749-41-6 |
| Molecular Formula: | C34H51N3O3S |
| Molecular Weight: | 581.85 |
| Target: | Sirtuin |
| Pathway: | Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Epigenetics |
| Solubility: | DMSO : ≥ 32 mg/mL (55.00 mM) |



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Thiomyristoyl is a potent and specific **SIRT2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 28 nM. IC_{50} & Target: IC_{50} : 28 nM (SIRT2), 98 μ M (SIRT1)^[1] **In Vitro:** Thiomyristoyl (TM) is a potent SIRT2-specific inhibitor with broad anticancer activity but little effect on non-cancerous cells. SIRT2-inhibition promotes c-Myc ubiquitination and degradation, suggesting the therapeutic potential of TM to target certain c-Myc-driven cancers. TM could inhibit SIRT2 with an IC_{50} of 28 nM, but inhibits SIRT1 with an IC_{50} value of 98 μ M and does not inhibit SIRT3 even at 200 μ M. TM inhibits three human breast cancer cell lines, MCF-7, MDA-MB-468, and MDA-MB-231^[1]. **In Vivo:** TM inhibits tumor growth in mouse models of breast cancer. TM does not cause significant toxicity in mice and no significant weight loss is observed in TM-treated mice. S5H, the acetyl- α -tubulin level is moderately but statistically significantly increased in tumors from TM-treated mice compared with those from vehicle-treated mice, suggesting that TM indeed inhibits SIRT2 in vivo^[1].

PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

Cell Assay: ^[1]Cells are seeded into 96-well plates at 3,000–4,000 cells per well. After 24 hr, test compounds (Thiomyristoyl) are added to cells to final concentrations ranging from 1 to 50 μ M. Cells are then incubated for 72 hr and cell viability is measured using the CellTiter-Blue viability assay. Relative cell viability in the presence of test compounds is normalized to the vehicle-treated controls after background subtraction. GraphPad Prism software is used to determine the IC_{50} values. Knockdown of SIRT1-7 in various cell lines is achieved by lentiviral infection^[1].

References:

[1]. Jing H, et al. A SIRT2-Selective Inhibitor Promotes c-Myc Oncoprotein Degradation and Exhibits Broad Anticancer Activity. Cancer Cell. 2016 Mar 14;29(3):297-310.

CAIndexNames:

Carbamic acid, N-[(1S)-1-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]-5-[(1-thioxotetradecyl)amino]pentyl]-, phenylmethyl ester

SMILES:

O=C(OCC1=CC=CC=C1)N[C@H](C(NC2=CC=CC=C2)=O)CCCCNC(CCCCCCCCCCCC)=S

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

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