

Cytarabine (cytosine arabinoside)

Product Description

Catalog #: BF8111, 50mg BF8112, 100mg

BF8113, 500mg BF8114, 1g BF8115, 10g

AXAUPO, 1ml 10mM in DMSO.

Name: Cytarabine

Syn: 4-Amino-1-β-D-arabinofuranosyl-2(1H)pyrimidinone;

Cytosine-β-D-arabinofuranoside

CAS: 147-94-4

Alternate CAS #: 69-74-9 (Hydrochloride)

MW: 243.22

Formula: $C_9H_{13}N_3O_5 \bullet (HCl)$

Purity: Appearance: White to Off-White Solid

Melting Point: >210°C (dec.)

Soluble: in DMSO (Slightly), Ethanol (Slightly),

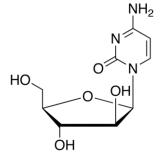
Methanol (Slightly, Heated), Water (Slightl

Storage: Powder: -20°C (long term; possible at +4°C (2 years)

(M)

In solvent: -80° C (6 months) -20° C (1 month)

For Research Use Only



Ask also for:

Cytarabine HCl #XLS210

Syn: Cytosine beta-D-Arabinofuranoside Hydrochloride

C₉H₁₃N₃O₅ • (HCl) ; MW: 279.68 ; CAS : 69-74-9

Introduction

Cytarabine is a nucleoside analog that selectively inhibits DNA synthesis (DNA polymerase) with an IC50 of 16 nM, by causing S phase cell cycle arrest. It does not inhibit RNA synthesis.

Applications: Cytarabine is used as an antineoplastic and antiviral.

Cytarabine, or cytosine arabinoside, is a chemotherapy agent used mainly in the treatment of cancers of white blood cells such as acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. It is also known as Ara-C (Arabinofuranosyl Cytidine). It destroys cancer cells by interfering with DNA synthesis.

In Vitro

Solubility: H2O: 48 mg/mL (197.35 mM; Need ultrasonic)

DMSO: 17.3 mg/mL (71.13 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming)

Preparation: 1 mM = 1 mg in 4.1115 mL

Cytarabine is phosphorylated into a triphosphate form (Ara-CTP) involving deoxycytidine kinase (dCK), which competes with dCTP for incorporation into DNA, and then blocks DNA synthesis by inhibiting the function of DNA and RNA polymerases. Cytarabine displays a higher growth inhibitory activity towards wild-type CCRF-CEM cells compared to other acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) cells with IC50 of 16 nM^[1]. Cytarabine apparently induces apoptosis of rat sympathetic neurons at 10 μ M, of which 100 μ M shows the highest toxicity and kills over 80% of the neurons by 84 hours, involving the release of mitochondrial cytochrome-c and the activation of caspase-3, and the toxicity can be attenuated by p53 knockdown and delayed by bax deletion^[2].



FT-BF8114

In Vivo

Cytarabine (250 mg/kg) also causes placental growth retardation and increases placental trophoblastic cells apoptosis in the placental labyrinth zone of the pregnant Slc:Wistar rats, which increases from 3 hour after the treatment and peaks at 6 hour before returning to control levels at 48 hour, with remarkably enhanced p53 protein, p53 trancriptional target genes such as p21, cyclinG1 and fas and caspase-3 activity^[3]. Cytarabine is highly effective against acute leukaemias, which causes the Cytarabine teristic G1/S blockage and synchronization, and increases the survival time for leukaemic Brown Norway rats in a weak dose-related fashion indicating that the use of higher dosages of Cytarabine does not contribute to its antileukaemic effectiveness in man^[4].

References

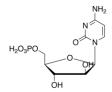
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More references

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- •SLAS Discov. 2018 Aug;23(7):687-696.

Related products

Cytarabine 5'-Monophosphate #E9970; MW:323.2.



Ordering information

Catalog size quantities and prices may be found at http://www.interchim.com. Please inquire for higher quantities (availability, shipment conditions). Please contact InterBioTech – Interchim for any other information

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