



## **Epothilone B**

Catalog No: tcsc0714

Available Sizes
Size: 2mg
Size: 5mg
Size: 10mg
Size: 50mg
Specifications
CAS No: 152044-54-7
Formula: C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>41</sub> NO <sub>6</sub> S
Pathway: Cell Cycle/DNA Damage;Cytoskeleton
Target: Microtubule/Tubulin;Microtubule/Tubulin
Purity / Grade: >98%
<b>Solubility:</b> DMSO : ≥ 125 mg/mL (246.22 mM)
Alternative Names: EPO 906;Patupilone
Observed Molecular Weight: 507.68



## **Product Description**

Epothilone B is a **microtubule** (MT) targeting agent with  $EC_{0.01}$  of 1.8  $\mu$ M.

IC50 & Target: EC0.01: 1.8 μM (Microtubule/Tubulin)<sup>[1]</sup>

In Vitro: Epothilone B inhibits HCT116 cells with IC $_{50}$  of 0.8 nM in HCT-116 cell line cytotoxicity assay<sup>[1]</sup>. Epothilone B (Patupilone) is a microtubule (MT) targeting agent. As shown by MTT cell proliferation assay, after 72 h of treatment Epothilone B efficiently inhibits cell growth with an IC $_{50}$  of 6 nM, while concentrations  $\leq$ 1 nM are not cytotoxic. Epothilone B significantly inhibits transwell cell migration at the non-cytotoxic concentration of 1 nM, and the effect is more evident at 10 nM<sup>[2]</sup>. Epothilone B (Patupilone) is a novel, non-taxane-related and nonneurotoxic microtubule-stabilizing agent in human medulloblastoma cell lines. Epothilone B reduces the proliferative activity in the D341 cell line, with an IC $_{50}$  of 0.53 nM; in the D425Med cell line, with an IC $_{50}$  of 0.37 nM; and in the DAOY cell line, with an IC $_{50}$  of 0.19 nM. In the D341Med cell line, the effect of Epothilone B on clonogenic survival is at dose range of Epothilone B similar to the level of proliferative activity and viability (IC $_{50}$ , 0.50-0.75 nM). However, the clonogenicity of D425Med and DAOY cells is already strongly reduced at a 10-fold lower concentration of Epothilone B (IC $_{50}$ , 30 pM). These results overall demonstrate that Epothilone B is highly potent against different medulloblastoma cell lines<sup>[3]</sup>.

**In Vivo:** Treatment with Epothilone B (Patupilone) or ionizing radiation alone results in a partial tumor growth suppression over 10 days, whereas combined treatment exerts a strong supra-additive tumor growth control, with complete tumor regression in the follow-up period (P[3].

All products are for RESEARCH USE ONLY. Not for diagnostic & therapeutic purposes!