Web: www.taiclone.com
Tel: +886-2-2735-9682
Email: order@taiclone.com

Oxaliplatin

Catalog No: tcsc0992

Available Sizes

Size: 50mg

Size: 100mg

Size: 200mg

Size: 500mg

Size: 1g

Size: 2g

Specifications

CAS No:
61825-94-3

Formula:
$C_8H_{12}N_2O_4Pt$

Pathway:
Cell Cycle/DNA Damage;Autophagy

Target:
DNA Alkylator/Crosslinker;Autophagy

Purity / Grade:
>98%

Solubility:
H2O : 1.7 mg/mL (4.30 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming); DMF : 17.5 mg/mL (44.27 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming)

Observed Molecular Weight:

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395.28

Product Description

Oxaliplatin is a **DNA synthesis** inhibitor. It causes DNA crosslinking damage, prevents DNA replication and transcription and causes cell death.

In Vitro: Oxaliplatin acts through the formation of DNA-adducts. Oxaliplatin induces primary and secondary DNA lesions leading to cell apoptosis[1]. Oxaliplatin inhibits human melanoma cell lines C32 and G361 with IC_{50} values of 0.98 mM and 0.14 mM, respectively[2]. Oxaliplatin potently inhibits bladder carcinoma cell lines RT4 and TCCSUP, ovarian carcinoma cell line A2780, colon carcinoma cell line HT-29, glioblastoma cell lines U-373MG and U-87MG, and melanoma cell lines SK-MEL-2 and HT-144 with IC_{50} of 11 μM, 15 μM, 0.17 μM, 0.97 μM, 2.95 μM, 17.6 μM, 30.9 μM and 7.85 μM, respectively[3].

In Vivo: Oxaliplatin (10 mg/kg, i.p.) significantly reduces tumor volume and apoptotic index in the nude mice bearing hepatocellular HCCLM3 tumors[4]. Oxaliplatin (5 mg/kg, i.v.) is effective on T-leukemia-lymphoma L40 AKR with T/C of 1.77. Oxaliplatin is efficient on intracerebrally grafted L1210 leukemia, MA 16-C xenografts, B16 melanoma xenografts, Lewis lung xenografts and C26 colon carcinoma xenografts[5]. Oxaliplatin induces impairment of retrograde neuronal transport in mice[6].