# Estramustine phosphate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-13627 CAS No.: 52205-73-9

C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>30</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>NNa<sub>2</sub>O<sub>e</sub>P Molecular Formula:

Molecular Weight: 564.35

Target: Microtubule/Tubulin; Apoptosis

Pathway: Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Cytoskeleton; Apoptosis 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture and light Storage:

\* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture

and light)

**Product** Data Sheet

### **SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

In Vitro

H<sub>2</sub>O: 62.5 mg/mL (110.75 mM; Need ultrasonic) DMSO: 5 mg/mL (8.86 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.7720 mL	8.8598 mL	17.7195 mL
	5 mM	0.3544 mL	1.7720 mL	3.5439 mL
	10 mM	0.1772 mL	0.8860 mL	1.7720 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS

Solubility: 65 mg/mL (115.18 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic

# **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description

Estramustine phosphate sodium, an estradiol analog, is an orally active antimicrotubule chemotherapy agent. Estramustine phosphate sodium depolymerises microtubules by binding to microtubule associated proteins (MAPs) and/or to tubulin. Estramustine phosphate sodium can interfere mitosis, trigger cell death and induce apoptosis, which can be used for the research of cancer like prostate cancer<sup>[1][2][3]</sup>.

In Vitro

Estramustine phosphate sodium (1  $\mu$ g/ mL, 48 h) suppresses PC3 cell growth<sup>[1]</sup>.

Estramustine phosphate sodium (2 µg/mL, 48 h) elevates phosphatidylserine eversion amount on PC3 cells and induces PC3 cell apoptosis through reducing miR-31<sup>[1]</sup>.

Estramustine phosphate sodium (0-40 μM, 24-72 h) inhibits cell proliferation and tubulin cytoskeleton in RAW 264.7 cells<sup>[2]</sup>. Estramustine phosphate sodium (10 μΜ, 24 h) inhibits TGF-β-induced RAW 264.7 cell migration, as well as TGF-β-induced uPA production by inhibiting Smad3 activation<sup>[2]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Viability Assay <sup>[1]</sup>		
Cell Line:	PC3 cells	
Concentration:	1 μg/ mL	
Incubation Time:	48 h	
Result:	Suppressed PC3 cell growth.	
Immunofluorescence <sup>[2]</sup>		
Cell Line:	RAW 264.7 cells	
Concentration:	10 μΜ	
Incubation Time:	24 h	
Result:	Disrupted the interphase microtubules.	
Cell Migration Assay <sup>[2]</sup>		
Cell Line:	18 h of TGF-β treated RAW 264.7 cells	
Concentration:	10 μΜ	
Incubation Time:	24 h	
Result:	Inhibited TGF-β-Induced Cell Migration.	

### In Vivo

Estramustine phosphate sodium (Intraperitoneal injection, 4 or 12 mg/kg, a daily dose for 2 weeks) inhibits PAC120 tumor growth 53% by day  $35^{[3]}$ .

 $\label{eq:mce} \mbox{MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.}$ 

Animal Model:	Swiss nu/nu (nude) male mice (5-week-old) bearing PAC120 tumors <sup>[3]</sup>	
Dosage:	4 mg/kg, 12 mg/kg	
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; daily; for 2 weeks	
Result:	Suppressed the development of skin lesions and resulted in a dissociation between DTH response and antibody production.	
Animal Model:	Human prostate cancer xenograft PAC120 <sup>[3]</sup>	
Dosage:	4 or 12 mg/kg, a daily dose for 2 weeks.	
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection	
Result:	Inhibited PAC120 tumor growth 53% by day 35.	

# **REFERENCES**

[1]. C Wei, et al. Estramustine phosphate induces prostate cancer cell line PC3 apoptosis by down-regulating miR-31 levels. Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci. 2018 Jan;22(1):40-45.

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[2]. Sonja S Mojsilovic, et al. Estramustine Phosphate Inhibits TGF- β-Induced Mouse Macrophage Migration and Urokinase-Type Plasminogen Activator Production. Anal Cell Pathol (Amst). 2018 Sep 2;2018:3134102.					
[3]. Stephane Oudard, et al. Activity of doceta cancer xenografts. J Urol. 2003 May;169(5):17		versus mitoxantrone in androgen dependent and independent human prosta			
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