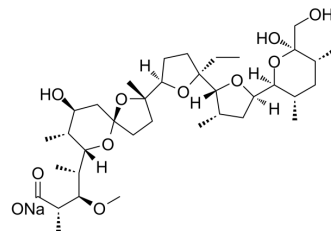


Monensin sodium

Cat. No.:	HY-N0150
CAS No.:	22373-78-0
Molecular Formula:	C ₃₆ H ₆₁ NaO ₁₁
Molecular Weight:	693
Target:	Bacterial; Antibiotic; Na ⁺ /H ⁺ Exchanger (NHE); Parasite; Apoptosis; Fungal; Wnt
Pathway:	Anti-infection; Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Apoptosis; Stem Cell/Wnt
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	Ethanol : 20 mg/mL (28.86 mM; Need ultrasonic)																									
	DMSO : 2 mg/mL (2.89 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)																									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Solvent</th> <th rowspan="2">Mass</th> <th colspan="3">Concentration</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1 mg</th> <th>5 mg</th> <th>10 mg</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Preparing Stock Solutions</td> <td>1 mM</td> <td>1.4430 mL</td> <td>7.2150 mL</td> <td>14.4300 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 mM</td> <td>0.2886 mL</td> <td>1.4430 mL</td> <td>2.8860 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 mM</td> <td>0.1443 mL</td> <td>0.7215 mL</td> <td>1.4430 mL</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Solvent	Mass	Concentration			1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	1.4430 mL	7.2150 mL	14.4300 mL	5 mM	0.2886 mL	1.4430 mL	2.8860 mL	10 mM	0.1443 mL	0.7215 mL	1.4430 mL				
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	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.																									
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% EtOH >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2 mg/mL (2.89 mM); Clear solution																									

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Monensin (Monensin A) sodium, an orally active antibiotic, is an ionophore that mediates Na ⁺ /H ⁺ exchange. Monensin sodium is a potent Wnt signaling inhibitor. Monensin sodium causes a marked enlargement of the multivesicular bodies (MVBs) and regulates exosome secretion. Monensin sodium can be used for bacterial, fungal, and parasitic infections research, and shows anticancer effects ^{[1][2][3][4]} .
IC₅₀ & Target	bacterial ^[1]
In Vitro	Monensin (1-5 μM; 48 h) sodium results in a marked decrease in viability in a dose-dependent manner ^[1] . Monensin (1-5 μM; 24 h) sodium shows a statistically significant induction of apoptosis ^[1] . Monensin (0.1-1 μM; 24 h) sodium inhibits pEGFR and its downstream targets pAKT and pERK ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Cell Viability Assay ^[1]

Cell Line:	SCC9, SCC25, and GM-38 cell lines
Concentration:	1-5 μ M
Incubation Time:	48 h
Result:	Resulted in a marked decrease in viability in a dose-dependent manner.

Apoptosis Analysis^[1]

Cell Line:	SCC25 cells
Concentration:	1 μ M, or 5 μ M
Incubation Time:	24 hours
Result:	Induced a potent apoptotic response.

Western Blot Analysis^[1]

Cell Line:	SCC9 and SCC25 cells
Concentration:	0.1 μ M, or 1 μ M
Incubation Time:	24 hours
Result:	Induced approximately a 50% inhibition of EGF-treated SCC9 cells with respect to pEGFR and its downstream targets pAKT and pERK.

In Vivo

Monensin (10 mg/kg; po; daily; for 6 weeks) sodium suppresses progression of the intestinal tumors without any sign of toxicity on normal mucosa in multiple intestinal neoplasia (Min) mice^[2].

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

Animal Model:	Multiple intestinal neoplasia (Min) mice (four-week-old) ^[2]
Dosage:	10 mg/kg
Administration:	Orally application; daily; for 6 weeks
Result:	Suppressed progression of the intestinal tumors without any sign of toxicity on normal mucosa.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Methods. 2023 Dec 4.
- Signal Transduct Target Ther. 2023 Jul 17;8(1):273.
- Nat Commun. 2022 Jul 22;13(1):4255.
- J Exp Med. 2023 Mar 6;220(3):e20221316.
- Small. 2021 Nov 1;e2103984.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Dayekh K, et al. Monensin inhibits epidermal growth factor receptor trafficking and activation: synergistic cytotoxicity in combination with EGFR inhibitors. *Mol Cancer Ther.* 2014 Nov;13(11):2559-71.
- [2]. Tumova L, et al. Monensin inhibits canonical Wnt signaling in human colorectal cancer cells and suppresses tumor growth in multiple intestinal neoplasia mice. *Mol Cancer Ther.* 2014 Apr;13(4):812-22.
- [3]. Youhua Huang, et al. Autophagy Participates in Lysosomal Vacuolation-Mediated Cell Death in RGNNV-Infected Cells. *Front Microbiol.* 2020 Apr 30;11:790.
- [4]. Ariel Savina, et al. Rab11 promotes docking and fusion of multivesicular bodies in a calcium-dependent manner. *Traffic.* 2005 Feb;6(2):131-43.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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