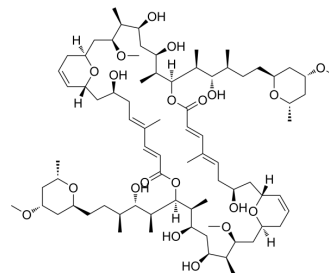


Swinholide A

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Cat. No.: | HY-111009 |
| CAS No.: | 95927-67-6 |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₇₈ H ₁₃₂ O ₂₀ |
| Molecular Weight: | 1389.87 |
| Target: | Fungal |
| Pathway: | Anti-infection |
| Storage: | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------|------------------|--------|---------|--|
| Description | Swinholide A is the actin-binding marine polyketide and dimerizes actin with the K_d of ~ 50 nM ^[1] . Swinholide A is a microfilament disrupting marine toxin that stabilizes actin dimers and severs actin filaments. Swinholide A disrupts the actin cytoskeleton of cells. Antifungal activity ^[2] . | | | | | | | | |
| In Vitro | <p>Swinholide A, first isolated from the Okinawan marine sponge Theonella swinhoei, dimerizes actin^[1]. Swinholide A, isolated from the marien sponge Theonella swinhoei, is highly cytotoxic to a variety of cancer cell lines^[2]. Swinholide A disrupts the actin cytoskeleton of cells grown in culture, sequesters actin dimers in vitro in both polymerizing and non-polymerizing buffers with a binding stoichiometry of one swinholide A molecule per actin dimer, and rapidly severs F-actin in vitro with high cooperativity^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Cell Viability Assay^[2]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>Balb/c 3T3 and Swiss 3T3 cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>5-100 nM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>1-24 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Exponentially growing cells exposed to 10 nM for 24 h became arborized with diffuse cytoplasmic staining and fluorescent punctate structures. Partial cell retraction or arborization and diminution of microfilament bundles began after 2-4 h, with complete loss of stress fibers by 5-7 h at concentrations of 10-50 nM. Caused rounding of cultured mouse embryo 3T3 fibroblast cells within 1 h at concentration of 80 nM.</td> </tr> </table> | Cell Line: | Balb/c 3T3 and Swiss 3T3 cells | Concentration: | 5-100 nM | Incubation Time: | 1-24 h | Result: | Exponentially growing cells exposed to 10 nM for 24 h became arborized with diffuse cytoplasmic staining and fluorescent punctate structures. Partial cell retraction or arborization and diminution of microfilament bundles began after 2-4 h, with complete loss of stress fibers by 5-7 h at concentrations of 10-50 nM. Caused rounding of cultured mouse embryo 3T3 fibroblast cells within 1 h at concentration of 80 nM. |
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REFERENCES

- [1]. Inji Shin, et al. Total Synthesis of Swinholide A: An Exposition in Hydrogen-Mediated C-C Bond Formation. J Am Chem Soc. 2016 Nov 2;138(43):14246-14249.
- [2]. M R Bubb, et al. Swinholide A is a microfilament disrupting marine toxin that stabilizes actin dimers and severs actin filaments. J Biol Chem. 1995 Feb 24;270(8):3463-6.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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