Psammaplysene A

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BIOLOGICAL ACTIVI	ΠY	
Description	Psammaplysene A, a brominated tyrosine derivative, can promote the nuclear localization of FOXO1, leading to cell cycle arrest and apoptosis, and can be used in cancer research ^[1] .	
In Vitro	Psammaplysene A (1-1000 nM, 24 h) can induce apoptosis of endometrial cancer cells Ishikawa and ECC1, and affect cell viability and cycle distribution ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Cell Viability Assay ^[1]	
	Cell Line:	Ishikawa and ECC1 cells
	Concentration:	1 nM, 10 nM, 100 nM and 1 μM
	Incubation Time:	24 h
	Result:	Increased nuclear FOXO1 protein levels in both cell lines at a concentration of 1 μ M. Did not significantly affect cell viability at a concentration of 100 nM, but significantly reduced the number of viable cells by approximately 5-fold at 1 μ M.
	Cell Cycle Analysis ^[1]	
	Cell Line:	Ishikawa and ECC1 cells
	Concentration:	100 nM, 500 nM, and 1 μM
	Incubation Time:	24 h
	Result:	Significantly increased the percentage of cells in G2/M phase in both cell lines at 1 $\mu\text{M}.$

REFERENCES

[1]. Emily Berry, et al. Induction of apoptosis in endometrial cancer cells by psammaplysene A involves FOXO1. Gynecol Oncol. 2009 Feb;112(2):331-6.

Product Data Sheet

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

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