c-di-AMP disodium

Cat. No.:	HY-12326A
CAS No.:	2734909-87-4
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ N ₁₀ Na ₂ O ₁₂ P ₂
Molecular Weight:	702.38
Target:	STING; Bacterial; Endogenous Metabolite
Pathway:	Immunology/Inflammation; Anti-infection; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	-80°C, protect from light, stored under nitrogen

Product Data Sheet

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 270 mg/mL (384.41 mM; Need ultrasonic) H ₂ O : ≥ 50 mg/mL (71.19 mM) * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.					
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass Solvent Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	
		1 mM	1.4237 mL	7.1187 mL	14.2373 mL	
		5 mM	0.2847 mL	1.4237 mL	2.8475 mL	
		10 mM	0.1424 mL	0.7119 mL	1.4237 mL	
	Please refer to the so	lubility information to select the app	propriate solvent.			
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 6.75 mg/mL (9.61 mM); Clear solution					
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 6.75 mg/mL (9.61 mM); Clear solution					
		one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% cor ng/mL (9.61 mM); Clear solution	n oil			

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY				
Description	c-di-AMP (Cyclic diadenylate) sodium is a STING agonist, which binds to the transmembrane protein STING thereby activating the TBK3-IRF3 signaling pathway, subsequently triggering the production of type I IFN and TNF. c-di-AMP sodium is also a bacterial second messenger, which regulates cell growth, survival, and virulence, primarily within Gram-positive bacteria, and also regulates host immune response. c-di-AMP sodium acts as a potent mucosal adjuvant stimulating both humoral and cellular responses ^{[1][2][3][4]} .			
IC ₅₀ & Target	STING ^[3]			



In Vitro

c-di-AMP (Cyclic diadenylate) sodium signaling is a central factor in many Gram-positive bacteria regulating cell wall synthesis, potassium ion channels, DNA repair, and biofilm formation. c-di-AMP sodium is also essential for cell growth, survival, and virulence of several well-known human pathogenic bacteria including S. aureus, L. monocytogenes, S. pyogenes, and Mycobacterium spp^[1].
c-di-AMP sodium combines with model antigens, such as OVA or β-Gal, acts as a potent mucosal adjuvant stimulating both humoral and cellular responses^[4].

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

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Gut Microbes. 2022 Jan-Dec;14(1):2119055.
- Cell Death Dis. 2022 Jul 28;13(7):653.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Fahmi T, et al. c-di-AMP: An Essential Molecule in the Signaling Pathways that Regulate the Viability and Virulenceof Gram-Positive Bacteria. Genes (Basel). 2017 Aug 7;8(8).

[2]. Ning H, et al. Recombinant BCG With Bacterial Signaling Molecule Cyclic di-AMP as Endogenous AdjuvantInduces Elevated Immune Responses After Mycobacterium tuberculosis Infection. Front Immunol. 2019 Jul 3;10:1519.

[3]. Ebensen T, et al. The Combination Vaccine Adjuvant System Alum/c-di-AMP Results in Quantitative and QualitativeEnhanced Immune Responses Post Immunization. Front Cell Infect Microbiol. 2019 Feb 19;9:31.

[4]. Sanchez MV, et al. Intranasal delivery of influenza rNP adjuvanted with c-di-AMP induces strong humoral and cellularimmune responses and provides protection against virus challenge. PLoS One. 2014 Aug 20;9(8):e104824.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA