Cytarabine

Cat. No.: HY-13605
CAS No.: 147-94-4
Molecular Formula: C₉H₁₃N₃O₅
Molecular Weight: 243.22
Target: Nucleoside Antimetabolite/Analog; Autophagy
Pathway: Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Autophagy
Storage: -20°C, protect from light

Solvent & Solubility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Vitro</th>
<th>H₂O : 48 mg/mL (197.35 mM; Need ultrasonic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMSO</td>
<td>17.3 mg/mL (71.13 mM; Need ultrasonic and warming)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparing Stock Solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Mass (mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td>4.1115 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>20.5575 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>41.1150 mL</td>
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BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Cytarabine is a chemotherapy drug used to treat acute myeloid leukaemia, acting by inhibiting DNA synthesis with an IC₅₀ of 16 nM.

IC₅₀ & Target

IC₅₀: 16 nM (DNA synthesis)

In Vitro

Cytarabine is phosphorylated into a triphosphate form (Ara-CTP) involving deoxycytidine kinase (dCK), which competes with dCTP for incorporation into DNA, and then blocks DNA synthesis by inhibiting the function of DNA and RNA polymerases. Cytarabine displays a higher growth inhibitory activity towards wild-type CCRF-CEM cells compared to other acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) cells with IC₅₀ of 16 nM[1]. Cytarabine apparently induces apoptosis of rat sympathetic neurons at 10 μM, of which 100 μM shows the highest toxicity and kills over 80% of the neurons by 84 hours, involving the release of mitochondrial cytochrome-c and the activation of caspase-3, and the toxicity can be attenuated by p53 knockdown and delayed by bax deletion[2].

In Vivo

Cytarabine (250 mg/kg) also causes placental growth retardation and increases placental trophoblastic cells apoptosis in the placental labyrinth zone of the pregnant Slc:Wistar rats, which increases from 3 hour after the treatment and...
peaks at 6 hour before returning to control levels at 48 hour, with remarkably enhanced p53 protein, p53 transcriptional target genes such as p21, cyclinG1 and fas and caspase-3 activity[^3]. Cytarabine is highly effective against acute leukaemias, which causes the Cytarabine teristic G1/S blockage and synchronization, and increases the survival time for leukaemic Brown Norway rats in a weak dose-related fashion indicating that the use of higher dosages of Cytarabine does not contribute to its antileukaemic effectiveness in man[^4].

**PROTOCOL**

**Kinase Assay**[^1]

Stock solution of Cytarabine is prepared in absolute ethanol, and serial dilutions of Cytarabine are prepared. CCRF-CEM cells are suspended in RPMI medium supplemented with 10% FBS, 0.1% gentamicin, and 1% sodium pyruvate. The cells are suspended in their respective media to give 10 mL volumes of cell suspension at a final density of 3-6×10^4 cells/mL. Appropriate volumes of Cytarabine solution are transferred to the cell suspensions, and incubation is continued for 72 hours. The cells are spun down and resuspended in fresh Cytarabine-free medium, and final cell counts are determined. The data are analyzed by sigmoidal curve fitting of the cell count versus Cytarabine concentration, and the results are expressed as the IC50 (Cytarabine concentration that inhibits cell growth to 50% of the control value).

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

**Animal Administration**[^3]

Pregnant rats are injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with 250 mg/kg of Cytarabine on Day 13 of gestation (GD13). Under the conditions of this experiment, congenital anomalies and growth retardation are detected at a high rate in perinatal fetuses, although the incidence of fetal death is not markedly increased. At 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 24, and 48 h after the treatment, six dams each are killed by heart puncture under ether anesthesia, and the placentas are collected. As controls, six pregnant rats are injected i.p. with an equivalent volume of PBS on GD13 and killed at the same time point as Cytarabine-treated groups. Of the six dams obtained at each time point, three are used for histopathological analyses and three for reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) analysis.

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**REFERENCES**


