Mongersen

®

MedChemExpress

Cat. No.:	HY-145721	
CAS No.:	1443994-46-4	
Molecular Weight:	6584	
Target:	TGF-beta/Smad	Mongersen
Pathway:	Stem Cell/Wnt; TGF-beta/Smad	Mongersen
Storage:	-20°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)	

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	0.1519 mL	0.7594 mL	1.5188 mL
		5 mM			
		10 mM			

BIOLOGICAL ACTIV	VITY		
Description	Mongersen (GED-0301) is a specific and orally active SMAD7 antisense oligonucleotide. Mongersen restores TGF-β1 activity leading to inhibition of inflammatory signals. Mongersen can attenuate Crohn's disease-like experimental colitis in mice ^{[1][2]} .		
In Vivo	Mongersen (125 μg/mouse; p.o. twice a week for 3 weeks) reduces TNBS- or DSS-induced colonic inflammation and colonic fibrosis of mice ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Animal Model: Eight-week-old female BALB/c mice were treated with TNBS ^[2]		
	Dosage: Administration:	125 μg/mouse	
	Result:	Oral gavage, twice a week starting from week 5 or week 9 for 3 weeks Reduced Smad7 protein expression. Attenuated the ongoing colonic inflammation.	

Significantly reduced TNF-α and IL-6 RNA expression.
Attenuated colonic fibrosis.

REFERENCES

[1]. Monteleone G, et, al. Mongersen, an oral SMAD7 antisense oligonucleotide, and Crohn's disease. N Engl J Med. 2015 Mar 19;372(12):1104-13.

[2]. Izzo R, et, al. Knockdown of Smad7 With a Specific Antisense Oligonucleotide Attenuates Colitis and Colitis-Driven Colonic Fibrosis in Mice. Inflamm Bowel Dis. 2018 May 18;24(6):1213-1224.

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

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