MYC-RIBOTAC

Cat. No.: HY-153713

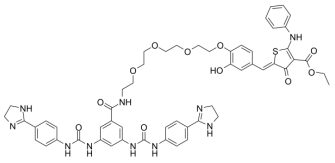
Molecular Formula: $C_{55}H_{58}N_{10}O_{11}S$

Molecular Weight: 1067.17

Target: c-Myc; Apoptosis

Pathway: Apoptosis

Storage: -20°C, protect from light
* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (93.71 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Concentration / Solvent / Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	0.9371 mL	4.6853 mL	9.3706 mL
	5 mM	0.1874 mL	0.9371 mL	1.8741 mL
	10 mM	0.0937 mL	0.4685 mL	0.9371 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

MYC-RIBOTAC is a ribonuclease-targeting chimera (RIBOTAC) to ***MYC*** internal ribosome entry site (IRES).MYC-RIBOTAC contains a MYC mRNA-binder and a small molecule that recruits and locally activates RNase L1 and decreases the mRNA and protein expression levels of MYC, induces apoptosis. MYC-RIBOTAC can be used for anticancer research[1].

In Vitro

MYC-RIBOTAC (0-10 μM; 48 hours) decreases the abundance of MYC mRNA and protein levels in HeLa cells in a dose-dependent and RNase L dependent manner[1].
MYC-RIBOTAC (0-10 μM; 48 hours) has antiproliferative and induce-apoptotic effects in HeLa cells and Namalwa cells[1].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Proliferation Assay[1]

Cell Line:	HeLa cells and Namalwa cells
Concentration:	0-10 μM
Incubation Time:	48 hours
Result:	Had antiproliferative and induce-apoptotic effects in in HeLa cells.

	Induced cell cycle arrest and provoked apoptosis and reduced colony formation by about 50% in Namalwa cells.
Western Blot Analysis[1]	
Cell Line:	HeLa cells
Concentration:	0-10 μM
Incubation Time:	48 hours
Result:	Decreased the abundance of MYC mRNA in HeLa cells in a dose-dependent and RNase L dependent manner, up to around 50% at a 10 μM dose with a concomitant reduction in MYC protein levels.

REFERENCES

[1]. Tong Y, et.al. Programming inactive RNA-binding small molecules into bioactive degraders. Nature. 2023 Jun;618(7963):169-179.

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