Combretastatin A1 phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-16147

CAS No.: 288847-35-8

Molecular Formula: $C_{18}H_{22}O_{12}P_2$

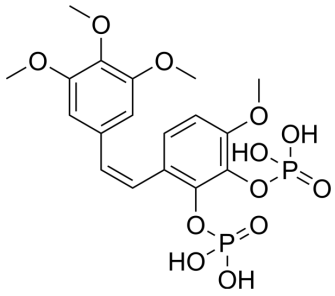
Molecular Weight: 492.31

Target: Others

Pathway: Others

Storage: 4°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 (203.12 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.0312 mL	10.1562 mL	20.3124 mL
	5 mM	0.4062 mL	2.0312 mL	4.0625 mL
	10 mM	0.2031 mL	1.0156 mL	2.0312 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 5 mg/mL (10.16 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 5 mg/mL (10.16 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Combretastatin A1 phosphate (Oxi4503; CA1P; Combretastatin A1 diphosphate) is a potent vascular disruptive agent. Combretastatin A1 phosphate exerts anti-angiogenic effects on tumors. Combretastatin A1 phosphate has the potential for the research of pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors[1][2].

In Vivo

Combretastatin A1 phosphate (100 mg/kg; I.p.; once at day 16 post tumor induction) shows anti-tumor activity and exerts anti-angiogenic effects on tumors in mice when combined with Sunitinib (HY-10255A)[2].

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

Animal Model:	Male CBA mice (CRC liver metastasis)[2]

Dosage:	100 mg/kg (received 40 mg/kg of Sunitinib daily from day 14 to 21 post tumor induction)
Administration:	I.p.; once at day 16 post tumor induction
Result:	Demonstrated a significantly decreased mean liver weight compared to livers from non tumor bearing animals, significantly reduced tumor vessels.

REFERENCES

[1]. Patterson DM, et al. Phase I clinical and pharmacokinetic evaluation of the vascular-disrupting agent OXi4503 in patients with advanced solid tumors. Clin Cancer Res. 2012 Mar 1;18(5):1415-25.

[2]. Nguyen L, et al. Vascular disruptive agent OXi4503 and anti-angiogenic agent Sunitinib combination treatment prolong survival of mice with CRC liver metastasis. BMC Cancer. 2016 Jul 26;16:533.

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