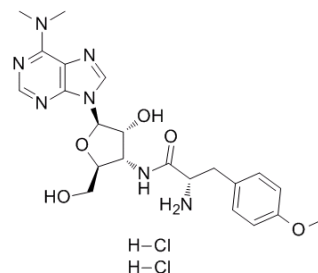


## Data Sheet

<b>Product Name:</b>	Puromycin (Dihydrochloride)
<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-B1743A
<b>CAS No.:</b>	58-58-2
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>31</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>7</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	544.43
<b>Target:</b>	Bacterial
<b>Pathway:</b>	Anti-infection
<b>Solubility:</b>	DMSO: 10 mM



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Puromycin dihydrochloride is the dihydrochloride salt of puromycin. Puromycin is an aminoglycoside antibiotic isolated from the bacterium *Streptomyces alboniger*.

**In Vitro:** Puromycin blocks protein synthesis after aminoacyl-tRNA formation, and at the same time it leads to the accumulation of small peptides. Both of these effects appear to be due to the splitting of ribosome-bound peptidyl-tRNA, which results in release of incomplete peptide chains.<sup>[1]</sup> Puromycin, an analog of the 3' end of aminoacyl-tRNA, causes premature termination of translation by being linked non-specifically to growing polypeptide chains. Puromycin has two modes of inhibitory action. The first is by acting as an acceptor substrate which attacks peptidyl-tRNA in the P site to form a nascent peptide. The second is by competing with aminoacyl-tRNA for binding to the A' site.<sup>[2]</sup> When used in minimal amounts, puromycin incorporation in neosynthesized proteins reflects directly the rate of mRNA translation *in vitro*. Puromycin immunodetection is an advantageous alternative to radioactive amino acid labeling. It allows the direct evaluation of translation activity in single cells by immunofluorescence microscopy and in heterogeneous populations of cells by fluorescence-activated cell sorting.<sup>[3]</sup>

### References:

- [1]. Nathans D, et al. Puromycin inhibition of protein synthesis: incorporation of puromycin into peptide chains. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1964 Apr;51:585-92.
- [2]. Miyamoto-Sato E, et al. Specific bonding of puromycin to full-length protein at the C-terminus. Nucleic Acids Res. 2000 Mar 1;28(5):1176-82.
- [3]. Schmidt EK, et al. SUnSET, a nonradioactive method to monitor protein synthesis. Nat Methods. 2009 Apr;6(4):275-7.

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

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