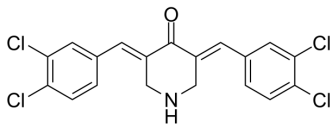
RAMB4

Cat. No.:	HY-W054146
CAS No.:	145888-79-5
Molecular Formula:	$C_{19}H_{13}Cl_4NO$
Molecular Weight:	413.12
Target:	Proteasome
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Powder -20°C 3 years 4°C 2 years In solvent -80°C 2 years -20°C 1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 5 mg/mL (12.10 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.4206 mL	12.1030 mL	24.2060 mL
	5 mM	0.4841 mL	2.4206 mL	4.8412 mL
	10 mM	0.2421 mL	1.2103 mL	2.4206 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

RAMB4 is a ubiquitin-proteasome system (UPS)-stressor. RAMB4 inhibits ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation upstream of the 20S proteasomal catalytic activites. RAMB4 triggers a ubiquitin-proteasome-system (UPS)-stress response without affecting 20S proteasome catalytic activities. Anticancer activity[1].

In Vitro

RAMB4 (0-30 μM; 48 hours) treatment produces a dose dependent reduction in the viability of HPV16-positive SiHa and Caski cells and HPV-39-positive ME180 cervical cancer cell lines respectively[1].

RAMB4 reduces the cell viability of exponentially growing HeLa cervical cancer cells in a dose-dependent fashion with an IC_{50} value of 2 μM[1].

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

Cell Viability Assay[1]

Cell Line:	Keratinocytes, SiHa, CaSki and ME180 cells
Concentration:	5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 μM

Incubation Time:	48 hours
Result:	Produced a dose dependent reduction in the viability of HPV16-positive SiHa and Caski cells and HPV-39-positive ME180 cervical cancer cell lines respectively with minimal effects on the viability of primary human keratinocytes and with IC_{50} similar to the obtained with HeLa cells.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- EBioMedicine. 2023 Jan 27;88:104444.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Anchoori RK, et al. Stressing the ubiquitin-proteasome system without 20S proteolytic inhibition selectively kills cervical cancer cells.PLoS One. 2011;6(8):e23888.

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