SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

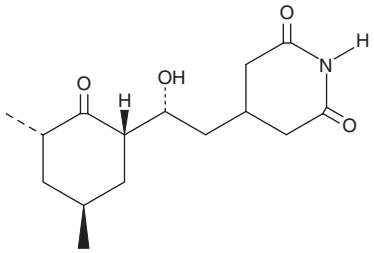
linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Cycloheximide

Item No. 14126

CAS Registry No.: 66-81-9
Formal Name: 4-[(2R)-2-[(1S,3S,5S)-3,5-dimethyl-2-oxocyclohexyl]-2-hydroxyethyl]-2,6-piperidinedione
Synonyms: Naramycin A, NSC 185
MF: $C_{15}H_{23}NO_4$
FW: 281.4
Purity: ≥95%
Supplied as: A crystalline solid
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥4 years



Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Cycloheximide is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the cycloheximide in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Cycloheximide is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol and DMSO. It is also soluble in water. The solubility of cycloheximide in ethanol, DMSO, and water is approximately 25 and 20 mg/ml, respectively. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Cycloheximide is a glutarimide antibiotic produced by *S. griseus* that inhibits protein synthesis in eukaryotes (IC_{50} = 5-50 µM) by interfering with translational elongation.[1] Its effects on protein synthesis can either induce or inhibit apoptosis depending on cell type.[2] Cycloheximide is widely used as a tool in molecular biology research for ribosome profiling and translational profiling as well as to determine the half-life of a protein.[3,4]

References

1. Obrig, T.G., Culp, W.J., McKeehan, W.L., *et al*. The mechanism by which cycloheximide and related glutarimide antibiotics inhibit peptide synthesis on reticulocyte ribosomes. *J. Biol. Chem*. **246**, 174-181 (1971).
2. Baskic, D., Popovic, S., Ristic, P., *et al*. Analysis of cycloheximide-induced apoptosis in human leukocytes: Fluorescence microscopy using annexin V/propidium iodide versus acridin orange/ethidium bromide. *Cell Biol. Int*. **30**, 924-932 (2006).
3. Lee, S., Liu, B., Lee, S., *et al*. Global mapping of translation initiation sites in mammalian cells at single-nucleotide resolution. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **109(37)**, E2424-E2432 (2012).
4. Jiang, X., Coffino, P., and Li, X. Development of a method for screening short-lived proteins using green fluorescent protein. *Genome Biol*. **5(10)**, R81 (2004).

CAYMAN CHEMICAL
1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD
ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA
PHONE: [800] 364-9897
[734] 971-3335
FAX: [734] 971-3640
CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM
WWW.**CAYMANCHEM**.COM