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产品名称: **Fatostatin A**
产品别名: 脂肪抑制素; **Fatostatin; 125B11**

生物活性:					
Description	Fatostatin (125B11), a specific inhibitor of SREBP activation, impairs the activation of SREBP-1 and SREBP-2. Fatostatin binds to SCAP (SREBP cleavage-activating protein), and inhibits the ER-Golgi translocation of SREBPs. Fatostatin decreases the transcription of lipogenic genes in cells. Fatostatin possesses antitumor properties, and lowers hyperglycemia in ob/ob mice[1][2].				
In Vitro	Fatostatin (125B11) (0.1-1 μM; 3 days) inhibits the androgen-independent prostate cancer cell proliferation (IC50=0.1 μM) in an independent of the known IGF1-signaling pathway. Fatostatin inhibits insulin-induced adipogenesis of 3T3-L1 cells[1]. Fatostatin directly binds SCAP and blocks its ER-to-Golgi transport with IC50 of 2.5 and 10 μM in mammalian cells.				
	Cell Proliferation Assay[1]				
	Cell Line:	DU-145 cells			
	Concentration:	0.1, 1 μM			
	Incubation Time:	3 days			
	Result:	Impaired the IGF1-induced growth at an IC50 of 0.1 μM.			
In Vivo	Fatostatin (125B11) (30 mg/kg; 150 mL; i.p. injection; daily for 28 days) reduces adiposity, ameliorated fatty liver by reducing triglyceride (TG) storage, and lowered hyperglycemia in ob/ob mice[2].				
	Animal Model:	Four-to-five-week-old homozygous male obese (ob/ob) mice (C57BL/6J)[2]			
	Dosage:	30 mg/kg; 150 mL			
	Administration:	i.p. injection; daily for 28 days			
	Result:	Blocked increases in body weight, blood glucose, and hepatic fat accumulation in obese ob/ob mice, even under uncontrolled food intake.			
Solvent&Solubility	In Vitro: DMSO : ≥ 27 mg/mL (91.71 mM) H2O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble) * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.				
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		1 mM	3.3966 mL	16.9831 mL	33.9662 mL
		5 mM	0.6793 mL	3.3966 mL	6.7932 mL
		10 mM	0.3397 mL	1.6983 mL	3.3966 mL
	*请根据产品在不同溶剂中的溶解度选择合适的溶剂配制储备液。一旦配成溶液，请分装保存，避免反复冻融造成的产品失效。 储备液的保存方式和期限 -80℃, 6 months; -20℃, 1 month。 -80℃ 储存时，请在 6 个月内使用，-20℃ 储存时，请在 1 个月内使用。				
	In Vivo:				
	请根据您的实验动物和给药方式选择适当的溶解方案。以下溶解方案都请先按照 In Vitro 方式配制澄清的储备液，再依次添加助溶剂：				



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	<p>——为保证实验结果的可靠性,澄清的储备液可以根据储存条件,适当保存;体内实验的工作液,建议您现用现配,当天使用;以下溶剂前显示的百分比是指该溶剂在您配制终溶液中的体积占比;如在配制过程中出现沉淀、析出现象,可以通过加热和/或超声的方式助溶</p> <p>1.请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO→40% PEG300 →5% Tween-80 → 45% saline</p> <p>Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.49 mM); Clear solution</p> <p>此方案可获得 ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (8.49 mM, 饱和度未知) 的澄清溶液。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例,取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 400 μL PEG300 中,混合均匀向上述体系中加入 50 μL Tween-80,混合均匀;然后继续加入 450 μL 生理盐水定容至 1 mL。</p> <p>2.请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO→ 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)</p> <p>Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (8.49 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic</p> <p>此方案可获得 2.5 mg/mL (8.49 mM)的均匀悬浊液,悬浊液可用于口服和腹腔注射。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例,取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 μL 20% 的 SBE-β-CD 生理盐水水溶液中,混合均匀。</p> <p>3.请依序添加每种溶剂: 10% DMSO →90% corn oil</p> <p>Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (8.49 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic</p> <p>此方案可获得 2.5 mg/mL (8.49 mM)的均匀悬浊液,悬浊液可用于口服和腹腔注射。</p> <p>以 1 mL 工作液为例,取 100 μL 25.0 mg/mL 的澄清 DMSO 储备液加到 900 μL 玉米油中,混合均匀。</p>
References	<p>[1]. Choi Y, et al. Identification of bioactive molecules by adipogenesis profiling of organic compounds. J Biol Chem. 2003 Feb 28;278(9):7320-4.</p> <p>[2]. Kamisuki S, et al. A small molecule that blocks fat synthesis by inhibiting the activation of SREBP. Chem Biol. 2009 Aug 28;16(8):882-92.</p> <p>[3]. Li X et al. Fatostatin displays high antitumor activity in prostate cancer by blocking SREBP-regulated metabolic pathways and androgen receptor signaling. Mol Cancer Ther. 2014 Apr;13(4):855-66.</p> <p>[4]. Shao W et al. Fatostatin blocks ER exit of SCAP but inhibits cell growth in a SCAP-independent manner. J Lipid Res. 2016 Aug;57(8):1564-73.</p> <p>[5]. Inoue K et al. Fatostatin, an SREBP inhibitor, prevented RANKL-induced bone loss by suppression of osteoclast differentiation. Biochim Biophys Acta. 2015 Nov;1852(11):2432-41.</p>