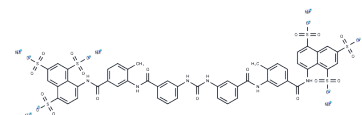


Suramin Sodium Salt

Chemical Properties

CAS No. :	129-46-4
Formula:	C ₅₁ H ₃₄ N ₆ Na ₆ O ₂₃ S ₆
Molecular Weight:	1429.15
Appearance:	no data available
Storage:	Powder: -20°C for 3 years In solvent: -80°C for 1 year



Biological Description

Description	Suramin Sodium Salt (BAY-205) is a sodium salt form of suramin, a polysulphonated naphthylurea with potential antineoplastic activity. Suramin blocks the binding of various growth factors, including insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I), epidermal growth factor (EGF), platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), and tumor growth factor-beta (TGF-beta), to their receptors, thereby inhibiting endothelial cell proliferation and migration. This agent also inhibits vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)- and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF)-induced angiogenesis; retroviral reverse transcriptase; uncoupling of G-proteins from receptors; topoisomerases; cellular folate transport; and steroidogenesis.
Targets(IC50)	Apoptosis,Phosphatase,SARS-CoV,Sirtuin,Reverse Transcriptase,Topoisomerase,Parasite
In vitro	Suramin inhibits cell proliferation and DNA synthesis in cultured HeLa cells. The replication of SV40 DNA is completely abolished by 40 µM suramin. DNA polymerase α is sensitive to lower concentrations of suramin (IC ₅₀ =8 µM) than is DNA polymerase δ (IC ₅₀ =36 µM), whereas DNA polymerase β is relatively insensitive to the drug (IC ₅₀ of 90 µM)[1]. Suramin is a potent inhibitor of DNA strand exchange and ATPase activities of bacterial RecA proteins. Suramin inhibits RecA-catalysed proteolytic cleavage of the LexA repressor. The mechanism underlying such inhibitory actions of suramin involves its ability to disassemble RecA-single-stranded DNA filaments[2]. Suramin is a potent inhibitor of the nuclear enzyme DNA topoisomerase II. Suramin inhibits purified yeast topoisomerase II with an IC ₅₀ of about 5 µM[3].
In vivo	Treatment with suramin shows lower values for pulmonary artery pressure, right ventricular hypertrophy, and distal vessel muscularization on day 21 compared to control rats. Suramin treatment suppresses PA-SMC proliferation and attenuates both the inflammatory response and the deposition of collagen[4].
Kinase Assay	The ATPase assay is performed in a 10 µL reaction mixture containing 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 1 mM DTT, 8 mM MgCl ₂ , 5 µM M13 circular ssDNA, 2.5 µM RecA from the specified bacterial species and increasing concentrations of suramin. The reaction is initiated by the addition of 2 mM [α- ³² P]ATP, incubated for 30 min at 37°C and stopped by the addition of 25 mM EDTA[2].

Solubility Information

A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

Solubility	DMSO: 50 mg/mL (34.99 mM), (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
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Preparing Stock Solutions

	1mg	5mg	10mg
1 mM	0.6997 mL	3.4986 mL	6.9972 mL
5 mM	0.1399 mL	0.6997 mL	1.3994 mL
10 mM	0.070 mL	0.3499 mL	0.6997 mL
50 mM	0.014 mL	0.070 mL	0.1399 mL

Please select the appropriate solvent to prepare the stock solution, according to the solubility of the product in different solvents. Please use it as soon as possible.

Reference

Wan Y, Feng B, You Y, et al. Microglial Displacement of GABAergic Synapses Is a Protective Event during Complex Febrile Seizures. Cell Reports. 2020, 33(5): 108346

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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