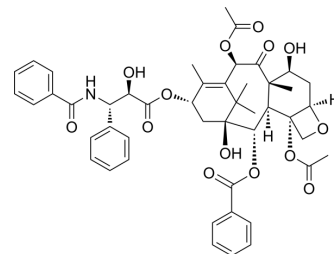


Paclitaxel

Cat. No.:	HY-B0015
CAS No.:	33069-62-4
Molecular Formula:	C ₄₇ H ₅₁ NO ₁₄
Molecular Weight:	853.91
Target:	ADC Cytotoxin; Autophagy; Microtubule/Tubulin; Apoptosis
Pathway:	Antibody-drug Conjugate/ADC Related; Autophagy; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Cytoskeleton; Apoptosis
Storage:	4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (117.11 mM; Need ultrasonic)
H₂O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)

	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	1.1711 mL	5.8554 mL	11.7108 mL
	5 mM	0.2342 mL	1.1711 mL	2.3422 mL
	10 mM	0.1171 mL	0.5855 mL	1.1711 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 50% PEG300 >> 50% saline
Solubility: 10 mg/mL (11.71 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: corn oil
Solubility: 10 mg/mL (11.71 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (2.44 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: 2.08 mg/mL (2.44 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (2.44 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Paclitaxel is a naturally occurring antineoplastic agent and stabilizes tubulin polymerization. Paclitaxel can cause both mitotic arrest and apoptotic cell death. Paclitaxel also induces autophagy^{[1][2]}.

IC ₅₀ & Target	Traditional Cytotoxic Agents		
In Vitro	<p>Paclitaxel (20 nM; 48 hours) induces programmed cell death and exerts a block at the G2/M phase of the cell cycle^[1]. ?Paclitaxel (20 nM; 48 hours) induces a consistent increase in the level of p53^[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Apoptosis Analysis^[1]</p>		
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>MCF-7, MDA-MB-231 cells</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	MCF-7, MDA-MB-231 cells
	Cell Line:	MCF-7, MDA-MB-231 cells	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>20 nM</td> </tr> </table>	Concentration:	20 nM
	Concentration:	20 nM	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>48 hours</td> </tr> </table>	Incubation Time:	48 hours
	Incubation Time:	48 hours	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Induced programmed cell death.</td> </tr> </table>	Result:	Induced programmed cell death.
	Result:	Induced programmed cell death.	
	<p>Cell Cycle Analysis^[1]</p>		
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>MCF-7, MDA-MB-231 cells</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	MCF-7, MDA-MB-231 cells
	Cell Line:	MCF-7, MDA-MB-231 cells	
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>20 nM</td> </tr> </table>	Concentration:	20 nM	
Concentration:	20 nM		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>48 hours</td> </tr> </table>	Incubation Time:	48 hours	
Incubation Time:	48 hours		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>>60% of MCF-7 cells and 50% of MDA-MB-231 cells were in the G2/M phase following 24 h treatment.</td> </tr> </table>	Result:	>60% of MCF-7 cells and 50% of MDA-MB-231 cells were in the G2/M phase following 24 h treatment.	
Result:	>60% of MCF-7 cells and 50% of MDA-MB-231 cells were in the G2/M phase following 24 h treatment.		
<p>Western Blot Analysis^[1]</p>			
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>MCF-7 cells (harboring wild-type p53)</td> </tr> </table>	Cell Line:	MCF-7 cells (harboring wild-type p53)	
Cell Line:	MCF-7 cells (harboring wild-type p53)		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>20 nM</td> </tr> </table>	Concentration:	20 nM	
Concentration:	20 nM		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>48 hours</td> </tr> </table>	Incubation Time:	48 hours	
Incubation Time:	48 hours		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Induced a consistent increase in the level of p53.</td> </tr> </table>	Result:	Induced a consistent increase in the level of p53.	
Result:	Induced a consistent increase in the level of p53.		
In Vivo	<p>Paclitaxel (1-20 mg/kg; i.p.; 1 time/2 days for five cycles) obviously induces liver metastases at the low-Paclitaxel group with little influence on primary tumor growth^[3]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>		
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>MDA-231 xenograft-bearing mice^[3]</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	MDA-231 xenograft-bearing mice ^[3]
	Animal Model:	MDA-231 xenograft-bearing mice ^[3]	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>1, 20 mg/kg</td> </tr> </table>	Dosage:	1, 20 mg/kg
	Dosage:	1, 20 mg/kg	
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intraperitoneal injection; five cycles (1 time/2 days)</td> </tr> </table>	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; five cycles (1 time/2 days)	
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; five cycles (1 time/2 days)		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Liver metastases were obviously induced in the low-PTX (1 mg/kg) group with little influence on primary tumor growth compared with high-PTX group.</td> </tr> </table>	Result:	Liver metastases were obviously induced in the low-PTX (1 mg/kg) group with little influence on primary tumor growth compared with high-PTX group.	
Result:	Liver metastases were obviously induced in the low-PTX (1 mg/kg) group with little influence on primary tumor growth compared with high-PTX group.		

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell. 2022 Sep 1;185(18):3356-3374.e22.
- Cell. 2021 Sep 2;184(18):4753-4771.e27.

- Cell Res. 2023 Mar;33(3):215-228.
- Signal Transduct Target Ther. 2022 Sep 12;7(1):317.
- Nat Nanotechnol. 2021 Oct;16(10):1150-1160.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

- [1]. Choi YH, et al. Paclitaxel-induced growth arrest and apoptosis is associated with the upregulation of the Cdk inhibitor, p21WAF1/CIP1, in human breast cancer cells. *Oncol Rep.* 2012 Dec;28(6):2163-9.
- [2]. Dziadyk JM, et al. Paclitaxel-induced apoptosis may occur without a prior G2/M-phase arrest. *Anticancer Res.* 2004 Jan-Feb;24(1):27-36.
- [3]. Li Q, et al. Low doses of paclitaxel enhance liver metastasis of breast cancer cells in the mouse model. *FEBS J.* 2016 Aug;283(15):2836-52.
- [4]. Pan Z, et al. Paclitaxel attenuates Bcl-2 resistance to apoptosis in breast cancer cells through an endoplasmic reticulum-mediated calcium release in a dosage dependent manner. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 2013 Feb 13. pii: S0006-291X(13)00259-3.
- [5]. Cadamuro M, et al. Low dose paclitaxel reduces S100A4 nuclear import to inhibit invasion and hematogenous metastasis of cholangiocarcinoma. *Cancer Res.* 2016 Jun 21.
- [6]. Li Q, et al. Low doses of paclitaxel enhance liver metastasis of breast cancer cells in the mouse model. *FEBS J.* 2016 Jun 16.
- [7]. Yilmaz E, et al. Sensory neuron subpopulation-specific dysregulation of intracellular calcium in a rat model of chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy. *Neuroscience.* 2015 Aug 6;300:210-8.
- [8]. Jing C, et al. E7080 enhances the antitumor effects of paclitaxel in anaplastic thyroid cancer. *Am J Cancer Res.* 2017 Apr 1;7(4):903-912.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA