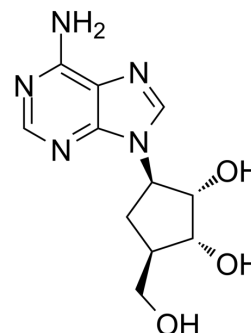


## Aristeromycin

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-112639		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	19186-33-5		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	265.27		
<b>Target:</b>	Bacterial		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Anti-infection		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : 50 mg/mL (188.49 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Concentration	Solvent	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	3.7697 mL	18.8487 mL	37.6974 mL
	5 mM	0.7539 mL	3.7697 mL	7.5395 mL
	10 mM	0.3770 mL	1.8849 mL	3.7697 mL

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

#### In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline  
Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (9.42 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (9.42 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil  
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (9.42 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Aristeromycin, an adenosine analog, is an antibiotic and a potent S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (AHCY) inhibitor<sup>[1][2]</sup>.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase<sup>[1]</sup>

#### In Vitro

The IC<sub>50</sub> value of Aristeromycin against AHCY is 38.5 nM at 50 μM S-adenosylhomocysteine (SAH) (approximately equal to the Km: 48 μM), but 271 nM at 1000 μM SAH (20× Km). With 60 min of preincubation, the mean IC<sub>50</sub> value of Aristeromycin at 50 μM SAH is 12.7 nM<sup>[1]</sup>.

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Aristeromycin has IC<sub>50</sub> values of 3.2 μM for LNCaP-FGC cell growth and 0.88 μM for LNCaP-hr cell growth<sup>[1]</sup>.  
At least in part, Aristeromycin can regulate oncogenic EZH2 expression by inducing miR-26a<sup>[1]</sup>.  
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

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## REFERENCES

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- [1]. Uchiyama N, et al. Aristeromycin and DZNeP cause growth inhibition of prostate cancer via induction of mir-26a. *Eur J Pharmacol.* 2017 Oct 5;812:138-146.
- [2]. Ishikura T, et al. Inhibition of S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase by purine nucleoside analogues. *Nucleic Acids Symp Ser.* 1983;(12):119-22.
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**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](mailto:tech@MedChemExpress.com)

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