Product Data Sheet

Oligomycin A

Cat. No.:HY-16589CAS No.:579-13-5Molecular Formula: $C_{45}H_{74}O_{11}$ Molecular Weight:791.06

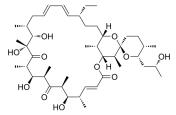
Target: ATP Synthase; Fungal; Antibiotic

Pathway: Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel; Anti-infection

Storage: Powder -20°C 3 years

In solvent -80°C 6 months

-20°C 1 month



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 100 mg/mL (126.41 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Ethanol: 100 mg/mL (126.41 mM; ultrasonic and heat to 60°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.2641 mL	6.3206 mL	12.6413 mL
	5 mM	0.2528 mL	1.2641 mL	2.5283 mL
	10 mM	0.1264 mL	0.6321 mL	1.2641 mL

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

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.16 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE- β -CD in saline) Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (3.16 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.16 mM); Clear solution
- 4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% EtOH >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.16 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% EtOH >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.16 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Oligomycin A (MCH 32), created by Streptomyces, acts as a mitochondrial F_0F_1 -ATPase inhibitor, with a K_i of 1 μ M; Oligomycin A shows anti-fungal activity.

IC ₅₀ & Target	Ki: 1 μ M (F $_0$ F $_1$ -ATPase) $^{[1]}$
In Vitro	Oligomycin A is a mitochondrial F_0F_1 -ATPase inhibitor with a K_i of 1 μ M. Oligomycin A shows cytotoxic to the NCI-60 cell lines, with G_{150} of 10 nM. Oligomycin A also inhibits the activity of Triton X-100-solubilized ATPase with a K_i of 0.1 μ M. Furthermore, Oligomycin A has anti-fungal activity ^[1] . Oligomycin A (2.4 μ M) inhibits the ability of spermatozoa to achieve feasible in vitro capacitation (IVC), and also suppresses progesterone-induced in vitro acrosome exocytosis (IVAE) as well as the concomitant peaks of O_2 consumption and ATP levels ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay [1]

Drug (Oligomycin A, etc.) dilutions are added to monolayer or suspension cells in 96 well plates in triplicate for varying times. MTT is then added to the wells at a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL. Supernatant is removed after pelleting the reduced MTT crystals. The crystals are fully dissolved in 40 mM HCl in isopropanol. Plates are scanned on a microplate reader at 595 nm^[1].

 $\label{eq:mce} \mbox{MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.}$

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Cell Res. 2021 Sep;31(9):980-997.
- Cell Metab. 2023 Jan 3;35(1):200-211.e9.
- Cell Stem Cell. 2023 Apr 6;30(4):450-459.e9.
- Nano Today. 1 June 2022.
- Nat Commun. 2022 Apr 6;13(1):1853.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Salomon AR, et al. Apoptolidin, a selective cytotoxic agent, is an inhibitor of F0F1-ATPase. Chem Biol. 2001 Jan;8(1):71-80.

[2]. Ramió-Lluch L, et al. Oligomycin A-induced inhibition of mitochondrial ATP-synthase activity suppresses boar sperm motility and in vitro capacitation achievement without modifying overall sperm energy levels. Reprod Fertil Dev. 2014;26(6):883-97.

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