

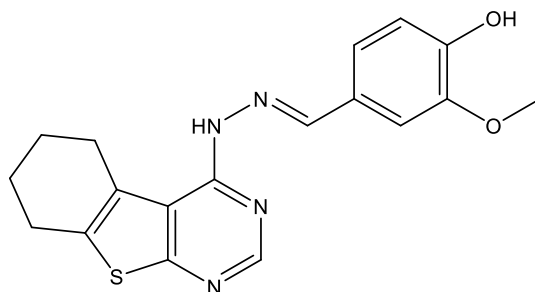
Catalog # 10-1594

Exo2

CAS# 304684-77-3

2-Methoxy-4-[(5,6,7,8-tetrahydrobenzo[4,5]thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-hydrazonomethyl]-phenol

Lot # S103074



Exo2 disrupts the Golgi apparatus and stimulates Golgi-ER fusion in mammalian cells.¹ May be used to completely ablate the Golgi apparatus.¹ Like brefeldin A (BFA), it inhibits anterograde transport and disrupts morphology of the trans-Golgi network (TGN) but unlike BFA, it does not induce tubulation and merging of the TGN and endosomal compartments.² It perturbs trafficking of Shiga toxin between endosomes and the trans-Golgi network, in contrast to cholera toxin.^{1,2} Accelerates degradation of perilipin-2 proteins.³

- 1) Feng *et al.* (2004), *Retrograde transport of cholera toxin from the plasma membrane to the endoplasmic reticulum requires the trans-Golgi network but not the Golgi apparatus in Exo2-treated cells*; EMBO Rep., **5** 596
- 2) Spooner *et al.* (2008), *The secretion inhibitor Exo2 perturbs trafficking of Shiga toxin between endosomes and the trans-Golgi network*; Biochem. J., **414** 471
- 3) Pauloin *et al.* (2016), *The perilipin-2 (adipophilin) coat of cytosolic lipid droplets is regulated by an Arf1-dependent mechanism in the HC11 mouse mammary epithelial cells*; Cell Biol. Int., **40** 143

PHYSICAL DATA

Molecular Weight:	354.43
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₈ H ₁₈ N ₄ O ₂ S
Purity:	98% by TLC
	NMR: (Conforms)
Solubility:	DMSO (up to 25 mg/ml)
Physical Description:	Yellow solid
Storage and Stability:	Store as supplied desiccated at -20°C for up to 1 year from the date of purchase. Solutions in DMSO may be stored at -20°C for up to 1 month.

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