

Catalog # 10-3484 Streptonigrin

CAS# 3930-19-6

Fermenation product from *Streptomyces flocculus*; Bruneomycin; NSC-45383 Lot # X109271

Streptonigrin promotes heterochromatin formation at concentrations as low as 1 nM, a concentration at which there was no effect on proliferation or viability. Inhibits the SUMO-specific protease SENP1 resulting in increased global SUMOylation levels and reduced level of HIF1a. Stabilizes p53 via inhibition of transglutaminase 2 resulting in p53-mediated apoptosis in renal cell carcinoma cells. Cytotoxic to fast-cycling melanoma cells but leaves a small population of slow-dividing cells unaffected and may be considered a tool to enrich cultures with cells exhibiting melanoma stem cell characteristics.

- 1) Loyola et al. (2020), Streptonigrin at low concentrations promotes heterochromatin formation; Sci. Rep. 10 3478
- 2) Ambaye et al. (2018), Streptonigrin Inhibits SENP1 and Reduces the Protein Level of Hypoxia-Inducible Factor 1α (HIF1α) in Cells; Biochemistry **57** 1807
- 3) Lee et al. (2018), Renal Cell Carcinoma is Abrogated by p53 Stabilization through Transglutaminase 2 Inhibition; Cancers (Basel) 10 455
- 4) Sztiller-Sikorska et al. (2014), Natural compounds' activity against cancer stem0like or fast-cycling melanoma cells; PLoS One **9** e90783

PHYSICAL DATA

Molecular Weight: 506.47

Molecular Formula: C₂₅H₂₂N₄O₈

Purity: >95% by HPLC

NMR: (Conforms)

Solubility: DMSO
Physical Description: Black solid

Storage and Stability: Store as supplied at -20°C for up to 2 years from the date of purchase. Solutions in

DMSO may be stored at -20°C for up to 1 month.

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