

Specification

Actinomycin D BioChemica

A1489

Physical Description:	Solid
Product Code:	A1489
Product Name:	Actinomycin D BioChemica
Specifications:	Assay (HPLC): min. 92 % Loss on drying: max. 5.0 %
Hazard pictograms	
UN:	2811
Class/PG:	6.1/I
ADR:	6.1/I
IMDG:	6.1/I
IATA:	6.1/I
WGK:	3
Storage:	RT protected from light
Signal Word:	Danger
GHS Symbols:	GHS06
H Phrases:	H300
P Phrases:	P264 P301+P310
Molecular Formula:	C ₆₂ H ₈₆ N ₁₂ O ₁₆

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M:	1255.45 g/mol
CAS:	50-76-0
EINECS:	200-063-6
CS:	29419000

Comment

Actinomycin D intercalates into DNA and thereby inhibits the transcription. It binds preferentially to guanine and blocks the RNA polymerase during the elongation step. A high dose ($2 \mu\text{g/ml} \equiv 1.59 \mu\text{M}$) inhibits the transcription of all RNA species, lower concentrations ($40 \text{ ng/ml} \equiv 32 \text{ nM}$) inhibit the synthesis of rRNA. At very high concentrations ($30 \mu\text{M}$) the activity of the HIV-1 reverse transcriptase, Klenow fragment or Vent polymerase are inhibited (6). In case of single-stranded DNA, Actinomycin D binds to guanine nucleotides and the GpC motive, respectively (4,6). A concentration of $5 \mu\text{g/ml}$ ($3.97 \mu\text{M}$) is sufficient to induce the apoptosis in a human leukemia cell line (3). The activity of actinomycin D is not restricted to the binding to double- or single-stranded DNA. A competitive inhibition of the bacterial serine protease subtilisin DY, proteinase K and thermitase has been shown (5). **Solubility, Stability:** There are different information available: Actinomycin D is soluble in methanol. Alternatively, propylene glycol may be used. According to "Maniatis", solutions in deionized water may be prepared as well. Store solutions of actinomycin D **protected from light**. Usually, freezing or refrigeration at $2-8^\circ\text{C}$ of the stock solution (100 mM) is recommended. The U.S. Pharmacopoeia indicates a stability of a refrigerated solution in methanol with up to 90 days. Other sources mention a stability of 30 days if kept frozen.

Bibliography

- (1)Meienhofer, J. & Atherton, E. (1977) *Adv. Appl. Microbiol.* **16**, 201-299Review article); Actinomycin. (2)Hashimoto, Y. et al. (1986) *Methods Enzymol.* **121**, 817-828Coating of liposomes with subunits of monoclonal IgM antibody and targeting of the liposomes. (3)Martin, S.J. et al. (1990) *J. Immunol.* **145**, 1859-1867Induction of apoptosis (programmed cell death) in human leukemic HL-60 cells by inhibition of RNA or protein synthesis. (4)Wadkins, R.M. & Jovin, T.M. (1991) *Biochemistry* **30**, 9469-9478Actinomycin D and 7-Aminoactinomycin D binding to single stranded DNA. (5)Betzel, C. et al. (1993) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **1161**, 47-51Actinomycin as proteinase inhibitors. (6)Rill, R.L. & Hecker, K.H. (1996) *Biochemistry* **35**, 3525-3533Sequence specific Actinomycin D binding to single-stranded DNA inhibits HIV reverse transcriptase and other polymerases.