**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**Everolimus**  
*Item No. 11597*

**CAS Registry No.:** 159351-69-6  
**Formal Name:** 42-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)-rapamycin  
**Synonym:** RAD001  
**MF:** C_{53}H_{83}NO_{14}  
**FW:** 958.2  
**Purity:** ≥95%  
**UV/Vis.:** λ_{max} = 268, 277, 289 nm  
**Supplied as:** A crystalline solid  
**Storage:** -20°C  
**Stability:** ≥4 years

*Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.*

**Laboratory Procedures**

Everolimus is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the everolimus in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Everolimus is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of everolimus in ethanol and DMSO is approximately 10 mg/ml and approximately 20 mg/ml in DMF.

Everolimus is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, everolimus should first be dissolved in DMF and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Everolimus has a solubility of approximately 0.1 mg/ml in a 1:4 solution of DMF:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

**Description**

The mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) is a serine/threonine kinase that, as part of two distinct complexes (mTORC1 and mTORC2), plays pivotal roles in intracellular signaling. Everolimus is a hydroxyethyl ether rapamycin (Item No. 13346) derivative that inhibits mTOR signaling through both mTORC1 and mTORC2 when added to cells at 20 nM. It is orally available and shows improved pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics over rapamycin. Through its inhibition of mTOR, everolimus inhibits cell proliferation, metabolism, and angiogenesis in certain types of cancer. It also acts as an immunosuppressive agent in the context of organ transplantation.

**References**