PRODUCT INFORMATION



Cisplatin

Item No. 13119

CAS Registry No.: 15663-27-1

Formal Name: (SP-4-2)-diamminedichloro-platinum Synonyms: CDDP, cis-Diamminedichloroplatinum,

Cisplatinum, NSC 119875

MF: Cl₂H₆N₂Pt FW: 300.1

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

Cisplatin is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the cisplatin in the solvent of choice. Cisplatin is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO* and dimethyl formamide (DMF), which should be purged with an inert gas. It is also soluble in water. The solubility of cisplatin in DMF is approximately 10 mg/ml and approximately 1 mg/ml (with warming) in water. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

*NOTE: Athough highly soluble in DMSO, cisplatin is reported to be rendered inactive due to ligand displacement by the nucleophilic sulfur of DMSO. Sodium chloride solution in water (154 mM NaCl with or without 10 mg/ml mannitol) or PBS (with 140 mM NaCl) is recommended for solubilization prior to culture treatment.

Description

Cisplatin is a platinum-containing compound that acts as a DNA-crosslinking agent and interferes with replication and transcription, culminating in apoptosis. It forms intra- and interstrand crosslinks with DNA with intrastrand guanine-to-guanine or guanine-to-alanine links accounting for the majority of DNA binding.² Cisplatin halts the cell cycle at the G₂/M phase in vitro and is active against murine tumors transplanted into mice and in mouse xenograft models, including a reduction in tumor growth in a model of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck when administered at doses ranging from 7.5 to 12.5 mg/kg, $^{3.4}$ Cisplatin also inhibits the RecA recombinase of M. tuberculosis (IC₅₀ = 2 μ M), blocking protein splicing and cell growth.⁵ Formulations containing cisplatin have been used, alone and in combination therapy, in the treatment of a variety of cancers.

References

- 1. Schmitt, S.M., Frezza, M., and Dou, Q.P. New applications of old metal-binding drugs in the treatment of human cancer. Front. Biosci. (Schol. Ed.) 4, 375-391 (2012).
- 2. Bose, R.N. Biomolecular targets for platinum antitumor drugs. Mini. Rev. Med. Chem. 2(2), 103-111 (2002).
- Takahashi, K., Ebihara, K., Honda, Y., et al. Antitumor activity of cis-dichlorodiammineplatinum(II) and its effect on cell cycle progression. Gan To Kagaku Ryoho. 9(4), 624-631 (1982).
- Wennerberg, J., Alm, P., Biörklund, A., et al. Cell cycle perturbations in heterotransplanted squamous-cell carcinoma of the head and neck after mitomycin C and Cisplatin treatment. Int. J. Cancer. 33(2), 213-222 (1984).
- 5. Zhang, L., Zheng, Y., Callahan, B., et al. Cisplatin inhibits protein splicing, suggesting inteins as therapeutic targets in mycobacteria. J. Biol. Chem. 286(2), 1277-1282 (2011).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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