Cytochalasin D

Inhibitor of actin polymerization

Cytochalasin D is a cell-permeable mycotoxin that binds to the barbed end of actin filaments inhibiting both the association and dissociation of subunits. It causes the disruption of actin filaments and inhibition of actin polymerization. As a result, it impedes with a variety of processes including cell cycle, motility, phagocytosis, proliferation, amongst others. It is about 10-fold more effective than cytochalasin B (Prod. No. BML-T108). Cytochalasin D also inactivates low conductance K⁺ channels, modulates CD4 cross-linking in T lymphocytes, increases intracellular Ca²⁺ levels, and exhibits antitumor activity.

Citations: 52

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Ordering Information

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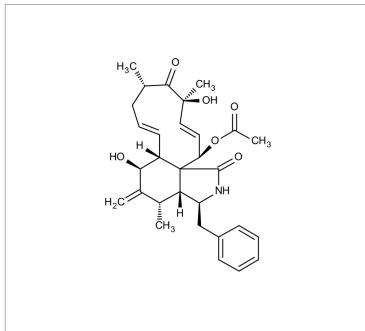
BML-T109-0001

1mg

Manuals, SDS & CofA

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- Highly pure and potent inhibitor of actin polymerization
- Blocker of low conductance potassium channel
- · Highly cited





Handling & Storage

Use/Stability As indicated on product label or CoA when stored as recommended.

Handling Protect from light.

Long Term Storage -20°C

Shipping Ambient Temperature

Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

Alternative Name NSC 209835, Zygosporin A

Appearance White to off-white solid

CAS 22144-77-0

Couple Target Potassium channel

Couple Type Blocker

Formula $C_{30}H_{37}NO_6$

MW 507.6

Purity ≥97% (HPLC, single spot by TLC)

Soluble in DMSO (25mg/ml), 100% ethanol (5mg/ml), or

methylene chloride (10mg/ml).

Source Isolated from Zygosporium mansonii.

Last modified: May 29, 2024

