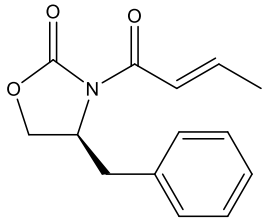
Catalog # 10-5381

Locostatin

CAS# 133812-16-5

(4S)-3-[(E)-But-2-enoyl]-4-benzyl-2-oxazolidinone; UIC-1005

Lot # X109821



Locostatin (133812-16-5) inhibits cell migration by disrupting the interaction between Raf kinase inhibitor protein (RKIP) and Raf-1 kinase.[1] Locostatin covalently binds to His86 of RKIP and also disrupts its interaction with G protein-coupled receptor kinase 2.[2] Effectively inhibits cytokine release by human lymphocytes.[3] Alleviates CCl_4-induced liver fibrosis in a mouse model.[4] A useful probe to explore the complex functions of RKIP in cell physiology.[5]

1) Zhu *et al.* (2005), *A chemical inhibitor reveals the role of Raf kinase inhibitor protein in cell migration*; Chem. Biol., **12** 981
2) Beshir *et al.* (2011), *Locostatin Disrupts Association of Raf Kinase Inhibitor Protein With Binding Proteins by Modifying a Conserved Histidine Residue in the Ligand-Binding Pocket*; For. Immunopathol. Dis. Therap. **2** 47
3) Menoret *et al.* (2009), *The oxazolidinone derivative locostatin induces cytokine appeasement*; J. Immunol. **183** 7489
4) Ma *et al*. (2019), *Locostatin Alleviates Liver Fibrosis Induced by Carbon Tetrachloride in Mice*; Dig. Dis. Sci. **64** 2570
5) Mc Henry *et al*. (2008), *Raf kinase inhibitor protein positively regulates cell-cell-cell adhesion*; J. Cell Biochem. **103** 972

PHYSICAL DATA

Molecular Weight:	245.28
Molecular Formula:	$C_{14}H_{15}NO_3$
Purity:	>98% by TLC NMR: (Conforms)
Solubility:	DMSO (60 mg/ml)
Physical Description:	Off-white solid
Storage and Stability:	Store as supplied at -20C for up to 2 years from the date of purchase. Solutions in DMSO may be stored at -20°C for up to 3 months.

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