



LKT Laboratories, Inc.

Rapamycin

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Product Information

Product ID R0161

CAS No. 53123-88-9

Chemical Name

Synonym Sirolimus, Rapamune, AY-22989

Formula $C_{51}H_{79}NO_{13}$

Formula Wt. 914.17

Melting Point 183-185°C

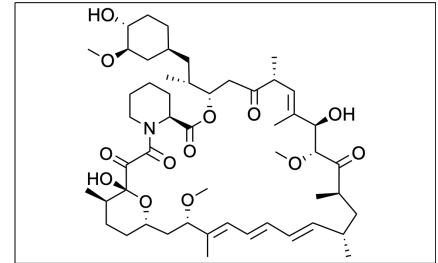
Purity ≥98%

Solubility Soluble in ether, chloroform, acetone, methanol, DMF, DMSO (20 mg/mL), and ethanol (up to 2 mM). Sparingly soluble in hexane and nitro ether.

Store Temp 4°C

Ship Temp Ambient

Description Rapamycin is a macrolide initially produced by *Streptomyces* that exhibits immunosuppressive and pro-fibrotic activities. Rapamycin inhibits mTOR by binding FKBP12 and forming a complex that binds directly to mTOR; it is clinically used to prevent rejection in organ transplant patients. Rapamycin prevents IL-2-induced activation of T cells and B cells. Rapamycin also prevents IgA nephropathy, decreasing IgA deposition, inhibiting cell proliferation, and suppressing expression of α -SMA, type III collagen, PDGF, and TGF- β 1. Additionally, rapamycin increases connective tissue growth factor levels in epithelial cells.



Bulk quantities available upon request

Product ID	Size
R0161	1 mg
R0161	10 mg
R0161	25 mg
R0161	100 mg

References Klintmalm GB, Nashan B. The Role of mTOR Inhibitors in Liver Transplantation: Reviewing the Evidence. *J Transplant.* 2014;2014:845438. PMID: 24719752.

Tian J, Wang Y, Zhou X, et al. Rapamycin slows IgA nephropathy progression in the rat. *Am J Nephrol.* 2014;39(3):218-29. PMID: 24603476.

Xu X, Wan X, Geng J, et al. Rapamycin regulates connective tissue growth factor expression of lung epithelial cells via phosphoinositide 3-kinase. *Exp Biol Med (Maywood).* 2013 Sep;238(9):1082-94. PMID: 23986222.

Caution: This product is intended for laboratory and research use only. It is not for human or drug use.