Mitoxantrone (hydrochloride)

Item No. 14842

CAS Registry No.: 70476-82-3
Formal Name: 1,4-dihydroxy-5,8-bis[[2-[2-hydroxyethyl]amino]ethyl]amino]-9,10-anthracenedione, dihydrochloride
Synonyms: NCI 301739, NSC 301739
MF: C22H28N4O6 • 2HCl
Purity: ≥95%
UV/Vis.: λmax: 222, 242, 276, 610, 662 nm
Supplied as: A crystalline solid
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥2 years

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

Laboratory Procedures

Mitoxantrone (hydrochloride) is supplied as a crystalline solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the mitoxantrone (hydrochloride) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Mitoxantrone (hydrochloride) is soluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, DMSO, and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of mitoxantrone (hydrochloride) in ethanol is 5 mg/ml and 50 mg/ml in DMSO and DMF.

Further dilutions of the stock solution into aqueous buffers or isotonic saline should be made prior to performing biological experiments. Ensure that the residual amount of organic solvent is insignificant, since organic solvents may have physiological effects at low concentrations. Organic solvent-free aqueous solutions of mitoxantrone (hydrochloride) can be prepared by directly dissolving the crystalline solid in aqueous buffers. The solubility of mitoxantrone (hydrochloride) in PBS, pH 7.2, is approximately 10 mg/ml.

We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Mitoxantrone is an anthraquinone that intercalates in DNA and inhibits topoisomerase II (IC50 = 5.3 μM), thus inhibiting cell proliferation.1,2 It also inhibits HIV-1 integrase (IC50 = 3.8 μM).3 Mitoxantrone is exported from cells in an ATP- and glutathione-dependent manner by multidrug resistance protein-1.4 Formulations containing mitoxantrone have been used in the treatment of cancer and multiple sclerosis.5-7

References