

Leptomycin B

✓ 50 µg

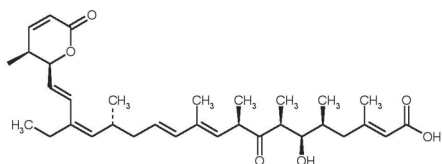
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For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Background: Leptomycin B (LMB), originally discovered and utilized as a potent anti-fungal antibiotic from *Streptomyces* sp., has more recently been identified to inhibit nuclear export of proteins and RNA containing a Nuclear Export Sequence (NES) (1). The mechanism behind LMB's potent inhibition is achieved by specifically binding to chromosomal region maintenance (CRM)/exportin 1 protein; CRM1 binds to ribonuclear proteins containing the NES (1,2). LMB has also been reported to inhibit the degradation and subsequently lead to accumulation of p53 within the nucleus (3) and has demonstrated specific anti-tumor properties, although toxic, at high doses (1-3).

Molecular Formula: C₃₃H₄₈O₆



Molecular Weight: 540.73 g/mol

Solubility: Soluble and stable in ethanol. Leptomycin B is not stable in DMSO; do not dilute in DMSO.

Purity: >98%

Directions for Use: Leptomycin B is supplied as a 200 µM solution in ethanol within a sealed container. Please use a needle and syringe to remove the solution from the vial. All dilutions, except the final dilution, must be performed in ethanol. Final dilutions can be performed in culture media. Working concentrations and length of treatment can vary depending on the desired effect, but 1-20 nM for 3 hours generally inhibits most nuclear export. Soluble and stable in ethanol. Leptomycin B is not stable in DMSO; do not dilute in DMSO.

In order to minimize evaporation, it is recommended that the LMB vial be kept on ice when in use.

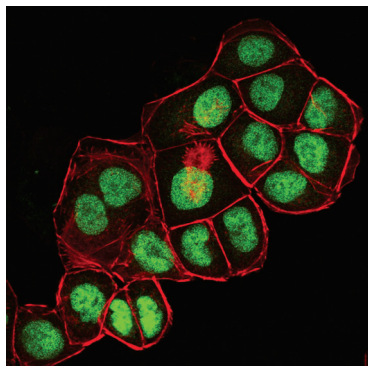
Stability Warning: LMB in any quantity is unstable when dried down into a film. Thus, under no circumstances should the solvent be removed from solutions of LMB because rapid decomposition and loss of recoverable material will result.

Storage: Store solution at -20°C. Protect from light. If stored and handled appropriately, it will be stable for 12 months.

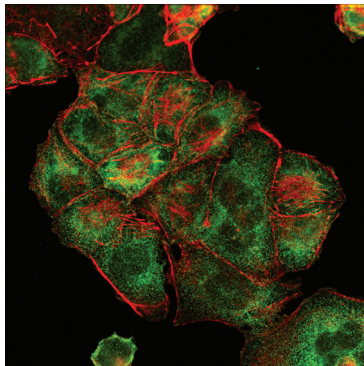
Background References:

- (1) Jang, B.C. et al. (2003) *J Biol Chem* 278, 2773-6.
- (2) Mulka, S.C. et al. (2009) *Cancer Res* 69, 510-7.
- (3) Hietanen, S. et al. (2000) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 97, 8501-6.

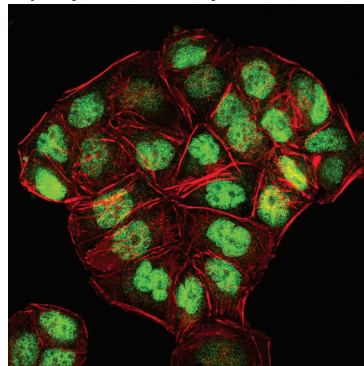
LY294002



Insulin



Leptomycin B followed by insulin



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of IGROV-1 cells, treated with LY294002 #9901 (50 µM, 3hr; left), insulin (100 ng/mL, 30 min; middle), or Leptomycin B followed by insulin (20 nM, 3hr and 100 ng/mL, 30 min, respectively; right), using FoxO1 (C29H4) Rabbit mAb #2880 (green). Actin filaments were labeled with DyLight™ 554 Phalloidin #13054 (red).