Biological Activity

Cycloheximide (Naramycin A, Actidione) is a widely-used protein synthesis inhibitor that inhibits protein biosynthesis in eukaryotic organisms with IC50 of 532.5 nM and 2880 nM for protein synthesis and RNA synthesis in vivo, respectively; block the elongation phase of eukaryotic translation, binds the ribosome and inhibits eEF2-mediated translocation; impairs memory more as footshock intensity increases, enhances memory in an inverted-U dose-response manner at low dose; also sensitizes COLO 205 cells to TNF-alpha-induced programmed cell death.

References


Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. Lab Use Only!
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