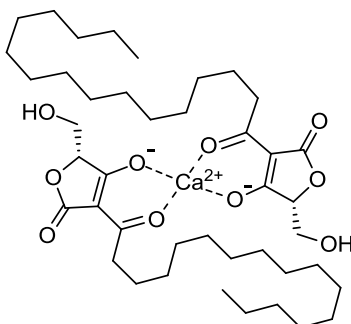


RK-682

Code No.: **BIA-R1082**

Pack sizes: **0.5 mg, 2.5 mg**



Synonyms : TAN 1364B, CI 010

Specifications

CAS #	: 332131-32-5
Molecular Formula	: C ₄₂ H ₇₀ CaO ₁₀
Molecular Weight	: 775.1
Source	: <i>Streptomyces</i> sp.
Appearance	: White Solid
Purity	: >95% by HPLC
Long Term Storage	: -20°C
Solubility	: Soluble in ethanol, methanol, DMF or DMSO. Poor water solubility.

Application Notes

RK-682 is a dimeric calcium complex of the major analogue of a tetronic acid complex isolated from *Streptomyces*. Although reported by researchers at RIKEN in 1995, subsequent synthesis in 2001 showed that RK-682 was in fact the calcium complex formed during silica chromatography. Confusion about the structure of RK-682 has led to the monomeric sub-unit, TAN 1364B (3-hexadecanoyl-5-hydroxymethyltetronic acid) being mis-named as RK-682 by many suppliers. As either the dimer or monomer, RK-682 inhibits protein tyrosine phosphatases, phospholipase A2, heparinase and HIV-1 protease. However, it is unclear whether biological activity is due to the monomer (TAN 1364B) or dimeric complex (RK-682).

References

1. RK-682, a potent inhibitor of tyrosine phosphatase, arrested the mammalian cell cycle progression at G1phase. Hamaguchi T. et al., *FEBS Lett.* 1995, 372, 54.
2. Structure-based design of a selective heparanase inhibitor as an antimetastatic agent. Ishida K. et al., *Mol. Cancer Ther.* 2004, 3, 1069.
3. The mechanism of ATP-induced long-term potentiation involves extracellular phosphorylation of membrane proteins in guinea-pig hippocampal CA1 neurons. Fujii S. et al., *Neurosci. Lett.* 1995, 187, 130.
4. Asymmetric synthesis of a 3-acyltetronic acid derivative, RK-682, and formation of its calcium salt during silica gel column chromatography. Sodeoka M. et al., *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 2001, 49, 206