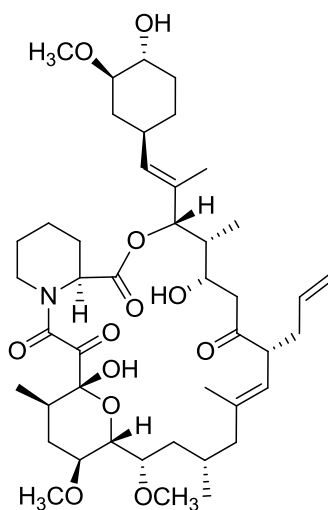


## Tacrolimus

Code No.: **BIA-T1184**

Pack sizes: **25 mg, 100 mg**



Synonyms : Fujimycin, FK506, FR900506, Tskubaenolide

## Specifications

CAS #	: <b>104987-11-3</b>
Molecular Formula	: <b>C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>69</sub>NO<sub>12</sub></b>
Molecular Weight	: <b>804.0</b>
Source	: <b><i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i></b>
Appearance	: <b>White solid</b>
Purity	: <b>&gt;99% by HPLC</b>
Long Term Storage	: <b>-20°C</b>
Solubility	: <b>Soluble in ethanol, methanol, DMF or DMSO. Limited water solubility.</b>

## Application Notes

Tacrolimus (fujimycin) was discovered as a potent inhibitor of IL2 production in a targeted search for novel immunosuppressants. Tacrolimus acts by blocking T cell proliferation in vitro by inhibiting the generation of several lymphokines, notably the original target IL-2. Tacrolimus inhibits the activity of FK-506 binding protein, Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent phosphatase and calcineurin, and activates NF-κB through phosphorylation and degradation of IκBα.

## References

1. FK-506, a novel immunosuppressant isolated from a Streptomyces. I. Fermentation, isolation, and physico-chemical and biological characteristics. Kino T. et al. , J. Antibiot. 1987, 40, 1249.
2. Cyclosporin A and FK506: molecular mechanisms of immunosuppression and probes for transplantation biology. Bierer B.E. et al. , Curr. Opin. Immunol. 1993, 5, 763.
3. Immunosuppressant FK506 activates NF-kappaB through the proteasome-mediated degradation of I kappa B alpha. Requirement for I kappa B alpha n-terminal phosphorylation but not ubiquitination sites. Zhang Y. et al. , J. Biol. Chem. 1999, 274, 34657.

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