

Synonyms : Aureolic acid, Mithracin, Plicamycin, Mithramycin A, Mitramycin, A 2371, LA 7017, NSC 23559, PA 144, Antibiotic LA 7017, Antibiotic PA 144

## Specifications

CAS \#
Molecular Formula
Molecular Weight
Source
Appearance
Purity
Storage
Solubility
: 18378-89-7
: $\mathrm{C}_{52} \mathrm{H}_{76} \mathrm{O}_{24}$
: 1085.2
: Streptomyces argillaceus
: Yellow powder
: > 99\% by HPLC
: $-\mathbf{2 0}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
: Soluble in ethanol, methanol, DMF or DMSO. Limited water solubility.

## Application Notes

Mithramycin was the first of the aureolic acid class of antitumor antibiotics isolated from Streptomyces. Mithramycin inhibits transcription and protein synthesis by non-covalent binding with G-C-rich duplex DNA in the presence of magnesium and zinc ions. Mithramycin has also been shown to induce differentiation of leukemic cells accompanied by an early decrease in c-myc expression and selectively inhibit collagen-1 gene expression in human fibroblasts.

## References

1. Aureolic acid, a new antibiotic. I. Microbiological studies. Grundy W. E. et al. Antibiot. Chemother. 1953, 2, 1215.
2. Aureolic acid group of anti-tumour antibiotics. Berlin Y. U. et al. Nature 1968, 218, 193.
3. Mithramycin selectively inhibits the transcriptional activity of a transfected human c-myc gene. Ray R. et al. Am. J. Med. Sci. 1990, 300, 203.
4. Interaction of mithramycin with DNA. Evidence that mithramycin binds to DNA as a dimer in a righthanded screw conformation. Demicheli C. et al. Eur. J. Biochem. 1991, 198, 333.
5. Mithramycin selectively inhibits collagen-alpha 1(I) gene expression in human fibroblast. Nehls M. C. et al. J. Clin. Invest. 1993, 92, 2916.
