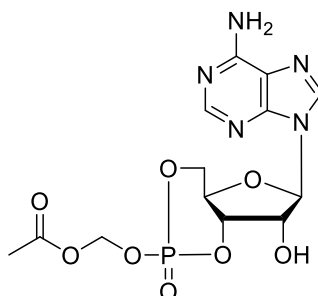


## Technical Information about the Acetoxymethyl Ester of Adenosine-3', 5'-cyclic monophosphate ( cAMP-AM )

Update: July 2, 2018 HU



**Abbreviation:** cAMP-AM

Formula	CAS No.	Molecular Weight	UV	BIOLOG Cat.No.
C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>8</sub> P	[159764-93-9]	401.3	λ <sub>max</sub> 259 nm / ε 15000 / pH 7	A 022

**Name:** Adenosine- 3', 5'- cyclic monophosphate, acetoxymethyl ester

**Description:** cAMP-AM is an analogue of the natural signal molecule cyclic AMP in which the polar phosphate is masked by an acetoxymethyl group.

**Properties:** The acetoxymethyl group of cAMP-AM masks the charged polar phosphate and thus makes the molecule highly membrane permeant. Inside the cell esterases release the polar cAMP which is thus accumulated. cAMP-AM is especially useful if cAMP itself and not an analogue is to be applied.

Phosphate tris(acetoxymethyl)ester, PO<sub>4</sub>-AM<sub>3</sub> (Cat. No. P 030), is recommended as control reagent in cAMP-AM applications to test for side effects of enzymatically released acetic acid and formaldehyde, two metabolites with potential biological functions.

**Specification:** Lyophilized or crystallized solid. Please note that equal concentrations of cAMP-AM can appear very different in volume due to sensitivity of the lyophilized form to humidity. Micromolar quantities are determined by UV at λ<sub>max</sub>.

**Purity:** Typical analysis is better than 97% (HPLC /UV / 258 nm) for the mixture of equatorial and axial isomers. The product is not sterile and has not been tested for endotoxins.

**Solubility/Application:** Due to its rather high lipophilicity, the solubility of cAMP-AM in water or buffers is limited. We suggest to use a small amount of anhydrous organic solvent such as anhydrous DMSO or DMF for dissolution at 1 - 100 mM, and to dilute with water or buffer down to the concentrations required. In some cases, especially at high concentrations (~ 1mM), Pluronic® F-127 (Molecular Probes) can be useful to facilitate solubilization in physiological media. Please keep in mind that due to the high potency of cAMP-AM relatively low concentrations (0.005 - 0.1 mM) should be sufficient, and be sure to check for DMSO/DMF tolerance in your system. Since cAMP-AM is bioactivated by esterases, application to cell cultures should be performed without serum supplements (even heat-inactivated serum still contains active esterases!) in the media for at least 15 minutes. Otherwise, serum esterases may strongly reduce the cell-loading efficacy. Please rinse tube walls carefully and preferably use ultrasonic or vortex to achieve total and uniform mixing.

**Stability and Storage:** cAMP-AM is sufficiently stable to be shipped at ambient temperature, however, it should be stored in the freezer (-20°C necessary, -80°C recommended). Please note, that aqueous solutions are rather labile and should be freshly prepared immediately before use. Stock solutions in anhydrous DMSO or DMF should be relatively stable when stored frozen at -20°C to -80°C.

**Toxicity and Safety:** Since cyclic AMP has multiple tasks in every organism it is very likely that lipophilic cAMP analogues will interfere with many cell regulation processes *in vivo*. However, due to the rather small quantities to work with no health hazards

have been reported. Nevertheless please keep in mind that the *in vivo* properties of this compound are not sufficiently characterized up to now. Avoid skin contact or ingestion and allow only trained personnel to handle the product.

Our products are designed, developed and sold for research purposes only. They are intended for *in vitro* and nonhuman *in vivo* laboratory applications. Any other use requires approval of health authorities.

**Not for drug, household or related uses!**

**Selected References for cAMP-AM:**

Wolter, S.; Kloth, C.; Golombek, M.; Dittmar, F.; Försterling, L.; Seifert, R., *Biochem. Pharmacol.*, **98**, 119 – 131 (2015): " cCMP Causes Caspase-dependent Apoptosis in Mouse Lymphoma Cell Lines"

Beckert, U.; Grundmann, M.; Wolter, S.; Schwede, F.; Rehmann, H.; Kaefer, V.; Kostenis, E.; Seifert, R., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, **451**, 497 - 502 (2014): "cNMP-AMs Mimic and Dissect Bacterial Nucleotidyl Cyclase Toxin Effects"

Xie, F.; Garcia, M.A.; Carlson, A.E.; Schuh, S.M.; Babcock, D.F.; Jaiswal, B.S.; Gossen, J.A.; Esposito, G.; van Duin, M.; Conti, M., *Develop. Biol.*, **296**, 353 - 362 (2006): "Soluble Adenylyl Cyclase (sAC) is Indispensable For Sperm Function and Fertilization"

Grünberger, C.; Obermayer, B.; Klar, J.; Kurtz, A.; Schweda, F., *Circulation Res.*, **99**, 1197 - 1205 (2006): "The Calcium Paradoxon of Renin Release: Calcium Suppresses Renin Exocytosis by Inhibition of Calcium-Dependent Adenylate Cyclases AC5 and AC6"

Su, Y.-H.; Chen, S.-H.; Zhou, H.; Vacquier, V.D., *Develop. Biol.*, **285**, 116 - 125 (2005): "Tandem mass spectrometry identifies proteins phosphorylated by cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase when sea urchin sperm undergo the acrosome reaction"

Schultz, C., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry*, **11**, 885 - 898 (2003): "Prodrugs of Biologically Active Phosphate Esters"

Schultz, C.; Vajanaphanich, M.; Genieser, H.-G.; Jastorff, B.; Barrett, K.E.; Tsien, R.Y., *Mol. Pharmacol.*, **46**, 702 - 708 (1994): "Membrane-permeant Derivatives of Cyclic AMP Optimized for High Potency, Prolonged Activity, or Rapid Reversibility"

Schultz, C.; Vajanaphanich, M.; Harootunian, A.T.; Sammak, P.J.; Barrett, K.E.; Tsien, R.Y., *J. Biol. Chem.*, **268**, 6316 - 6322 (1992): "Acetoxymethyl Esters of Phosphates, Enhancement of the Permeability and Potency of cAMP"