

Background Information:

Staurosporine was originally isolated from a culture broth of *Saccharothrix aerocolonigenes* subsp. *staurosporeus* AM-2282 while screening for microbial alkaloids. Staurosporine was discovered to have biological activities ranging from anti-fungal to anti-hypertensive¹⁾. The structure and absolute configuration of staurosporine was elucidated by X-ray crystallographic analysis ^{2–4)}. The first total synthesis was reported by Danishefsky et al⁵⁾. Furthermore, Sturosporine was found to inhibit protein kinase C, IC50 =2.7 nM (rat brain)⁶⁾. Staurosporine was also found to be a potent relaxant of rabbit aortic strips contracted by various agonists⁷⁾. Staurosporine exerts it's biological effect by interacting, or binding, with a biological target such as a kinase through the prevention of ATP binding to the kinase. This is achieved through the stronger affinity of staurosporine to the ATP-binding site on the kinase. This image was obtained by crystallisation of the kinase with staurosporine followed by x-ray diffraction⁸⁾.

Staurosporine analogues, 7-Hydroxy-Staurosporine(UCN01) and N-Benzyl-Staurosporine(CGP 41251) are currently under clinical investigation as potential anticancer drugs⁹⁾.

Handling and Storage:

Store at -20°C.

References:

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Manufactured with Cortesy strain from The Kitasato Institute.





