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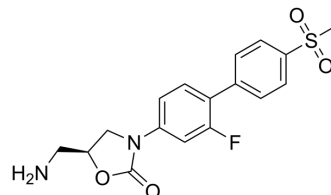
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Antituberculosis agent-10

Cat. No.:	HY-163486
CAS No.:	2095636-19-2
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ FN ₂ O ₄ S
Molecular Weight:	364.39
Target:	Bacterial
Pathway:	Anti-infection
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Antituberculosis agent-10 (Compound 9) has excellent antibacterial activity against <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> (MIC = 0.3 μM). Antituberculosis agent-10 inhibits protein synthesis by targeting the 50S ribosomal subunit of the bacterium, thus exerting its antibacterial effect. Antituberculosis agent-10 is orally active ^[1] .																										
In Vitro	Antituberculosis agent-10 (72 h) is inactive in inhibiting mitochondrial protein synthesis (MPS) in HepG2 cells (IC ₅₀ = 150 μM), but its metabolites shows mitochondrial toxicity ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.																										
In Vivo	<p>Antituberculosis agent-10 ((i.g.; 5-50 mg/kg; once or twice a day) exhibits excellent permeability and sustained activity within infected C3HeB/FeJ mice^[1].</p> <p>Antituberculosis agent-10 ((i.g.; 4 mg/kg; twice daily for one week then once daily) reduces the volume of tuberculosis foci in Mtb-infected marmosets with potent antibacterial activity^[1].</p> <p>Pharmacokinetic Analysis in Antituberculosis agent-10^[1]</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Route</th> <th>Dose (mpk)</th> <th>Cl/Clu (mL/min/kg)</th> <th>Vd/Vdu (L/kg)</th> <th>MRT/ss t_{1/2} (h)</th> <th>F (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i.v.</td> <td>2</td> <td>12/316</td> <td>0.6/16</td> <td>0.8/0.6</td> <td>/</td> </tr> <tr> <td>p.o.</td> <td>10</td> <td>/</td> <td>/</td> <td>/</td> <td>64</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>infected C3HeB/FeJ mice^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>5,10,15,,50 mg/kg, twice daily; 30 mg/kg,once daily</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>i.g.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Penetrated effectively into both the cellular and necrotic compartments of the lesions. Maintained concentrations above the MIC for tuberculosis bacteria at various lesion sites.</td> </tr> </table>	Route	Dose (mpk)	Cl/Clu (mL/min/kg)	Vd/Vdu (L/kg)	MRT/ss t _{1/2} (h)	F (%)	i.v.	2	12/316	0.6/16	0.8/0.6	/	p.o.	10	/	/	/	64	Animal Model:	infected C3HeB/FeJ mice ^[1]	Dosage:	5,10,15,,50 mg/kg, twice daily; 30 mg/kg,once daily	Administration:	i.g.	Result:	Penetrated effectively into both the cellular and necrotic compartments of the lesions. Maintained concentrations above the MIC for tuberculosis bacteria at various lesion sites.
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Animal Model:	Mtb-infected marmosets ^[1]
Dosage:	4 mg/kg, twice daily for 1 week then 4 mg/kg once daily
Administration:	i.g.
Result:	Reduced physical lesion size and bacterial load within those lesions. Showed superior or at least comparable results in reducing lesion volume and bacterial count than linezolid (HY-10394).

REFERENCES

[1]. Boshoff HIM, et al. Mtb-Selective 5-Aminomethyl Oxazolidinone Prodrugs: Robust Potency and Potential Liabilities. ACS Infect Dis. 2024 Apr 6.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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