SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

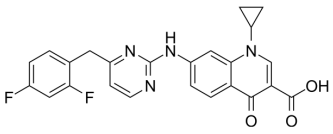
mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic

Anti-MRSA agent 11

Cat. No.:	HY-163505
CAS No.:	3029704-83-1
Molecular Formula:	$C_{24}H_{18}F_2N_4O_3$
Molecular Weight:	448.42
Target:	Bacterial
Pathway:	Anti-infection
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Anti-MRSA agent 11 suppresses fluoroquinolone-sensitive strain USA500 and -resistant MRSA isolate Mu50 (MIC =0.39 μg/mL). Anti-MRSA agent 11 displays favorable in vivo half-life and safety profiles[1].

In Vitro

Anti-MRSA agent 11 (100 μM; 24 h) is devoid of cytotoxicity in both A549 and HEK-293 cells. Anti-MRSA agent 11 highly selectives toxicity toward bacterial cells[1].
Anti-MRSA agent 11 (0.25 μg/ml; 15 generation) has long-lasting antibacterial activity for MRSA strain ATCC33591[1].
Anti-MRSA agent 11 can pass through the cell membrane of bacteria, especially the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria, and enter the interior of bacteria to play a role[1].
Anti-MRSA agent 11 inhibits topoisomerase IV of bacteria, thereby interfering with the process of genetic material transfer of bacteria[1].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

Anti-MRSA agent 11 (0,400, 1000 and 2000 mg/kg, ig; everyday for 8 days) does not affect the body weight and food intake of the mice[1].

Pharmacokinetic Analysis in male SD rats[1]

Route	Dose (mg/kg)	AUC_t (ng•h/mL)	AUC_{0_INF} (ng•h/mL)	$T_{1/2}$ (h)	T_{max} (h)	C_{max} (ng/mL)	C_0 (ng/mL)	Cl (L•h/kg)	MRT_{0_t} (h)	MRT_{0_INF} (h)	F (%)
i.v.	10	9060	9100	4.23	/	/	11800	18.5	1.01	1.20	0.9
p.o.	20	162	171	2.16	2.67	31.0	/	/	3.51	4.20	/

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	ICR mice (half male and half female, 7 weeks of age)
Dosage:	0,400, 1000 and 2000 mg/kg
Administration:	i.g.

Result:	Increased the body weight of mice in the administration groups gradually. Showed no significant difference compared to those in the vehicle control group. Sacrificed the mice, no damage to the main organs, including the brain, heart, liver, spleen, lung, and kidneys.

REFERENCES

[1]. Hongxue Dai,et al. Identification of CH2-linked quinolone-aminopyrimidine hybrids as potent.

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com
Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA