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Mupirocin

Cat. No.:	HY-B0958		
CAS No.:	12650-69-0		
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₆ H ₄₄ O ₉		
Molecular Weight:	500.62		
Target:	Bacterial; A	ntibiotic	
Pathway:	Anti-infectio	on	
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year

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SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO:≥100 mg/mL * "≥" means soluble, I	(199.75 mM) but saturation unknown.			
		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	1.9975 mL	9.9876 mL	19.9752 mL
		5 mM	0.3995 mL	1.9975 mL	3.9950 mL
		10 mM	0.1998 mL	0.9988 mL	1.9975 mL
	Please refer to the so	lubility information to select the app	propriate solvent.		
In Vivo		one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEC g/mL (4.99 mM); Clear solution	G300 >> 5% Tween-80) >> 45% saline	
		one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20 g/mL (4.99 mM); Clear solution	% SBE-β-CD in saline)		
		one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% cor g/mL (4.99 mM); Clear solution	n oil		

BIOLOGICAL ACTI	
BIOLOGICALINGIA	
Description	Mupirocin (BRL-4910A, Pseudomonic acid) is an orally active antibiotic isolated from Pseudomonas fluorescens. Mupirocin apparently exerts its antimicrobial activity by reversibly inhibiting isoleucyl-transfer RNA, thereby inhibiting bacterial protein and RNA synthesis ^{[1][2]} .
In Vitro	Mupirocin (BRL-4910A, Pseudomonic acid) (0-100 μM; 48 h) shows antibacterial effect against staphylococci, streptococci and certain gram-negative bacteria, with MIC values range from 0.06-0.25 μg/mL (MIC ₅₀ =0.12 μg/mL, MIC ₉₀ =0.25 μg/mL) ^[1] .

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₩ О Mupirocin is highly bound (95% bound) to human serum protein, thus results in activity inhibition in the presence of human serum^[1].

Mupirocin apparently exerts its antimicrobial activity by reversibly inhibiting isoleucyl-transfer RNA, thereby inhibiting bacterial protein and RNA synthesis^[2].

Mupirocin (2% ointment) reduces pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and IL-17 level, decreases tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α) expression, and increases the leavel of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)^[4].

Mupirocin inhibits MS (S. epidermidis ATCC 12228), MR (S. epidermidis (Se56-99)), and VIR (S. epidermidis (Se43-98)) with MICs of 0.25, 1.26, 1.59 mg/L^[5].

Note: MIC, the minimum inhibition concentration.

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

Cell Viability Assay^[1]

Cell Line:	Staphylococcus aureus
Concentration:	0-100 μM/mL
Incubation Time:	24, 48 hours
Result:	Resulted in a 90 to 99% reduction at 24 h, with MIC values ranged from 0.12-1.0 μ M/mL and MBC values ranged from 4.0-32 μ M/mL at 48 h.

In Vivo

MRSA: Meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus

Mupirocin (BRL-4910A, Pseudomonic acid) is well absorbed after oral and parenteral administration but serum antibiotic concentrations were short-lived as a result of extensive degradation to the antibacterially inactive metabolite, monic acid A [1].

Mupirocin (2% ointment; external administration; twice daily; 3-6 d) decreases the total bacterial loads in the skin lesions with either topical treatment^[3].

Mupirocin (2% ointment; external administration; 4 d) alleviates MRSA-infected pressure ulcers in mice^[4].

Mupirocin (100 mg/mL; s.c.; 7 d) exerts prevention efficacy against vascular prosthetic graft infection due to Staphylococcus epidermidis^[5].

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

Animal Model:	MRSA skin infection model in mice (10-12 weeks old) ^[3]
Dosage:	2% ointment
Administration:	External administration; twice daily; 3-6 days
Result:	Reduced the total bacterial loads in the skin lesions, and decreased by 2.0, 5.1 \log_{10} CFU on day 3 and 6, respectively.
Animal Model:	Diabetic pressure ulcer mouse model (33.2-39.2 g) ^[4]
Dosage:	2% ointment
Administration:	External administration; 4 days
Result:	Resulted less superficial mats of bacterial colonies, and improved histopathology evaluation.
Animal Model:	Adult male Wistar rats (weight 275-325 g) ^[5]
Dosage:	Impregnated with 100 μg of mupirocin/mL; segments:1.5 cm *1 cm^2

Administration:	Subcutaneous implantation; 7 days
Result:	Resulted in preventing S. epidermidis infection of the graft in a rat model with
	spontaneously bound to collagen-sealed Dacron grafts.

REFERENCES

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[2]. Mohammad H, Abutaleb NS, Dieterly AM, Lyle LT, Seleem MN. Investigating auranofin for the treatment of infected diabetic pressure ulcers in mice and dermal toxicity in pigs. Sci Rep. 2021 May 25;11(1):10935.

[3]. Giacometti A, et al. Mupirocin prophylaxis against methicillin-susceptible, methicillin-resistant, or vancomycin-intermediate Staphylococcus epidermidis vascular-graft infection. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2000 Oct. 44(10):2842-4.

[4]. Sutherland R, et al. Antibacterial activity of mupirocin (pseudomonic acid), a new antibiotic for topical use. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 1985 Apr;27(4):495-8.

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

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