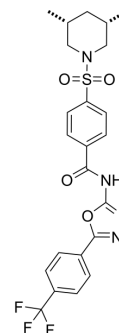


## HSGN-94

Cat. No.:	HY-146811
CAS No.:	2570797-85-0
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>23</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S
Molecular Weight:	508.51
Target:	Bacterial
Pathway:	Anti-infection
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



## BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	HSGN-94 is a potent antimicrobial agent with lipoteichoic acid (LTA) biosynthesis inhibition. HSGN-94 inhibits drug-resistant Gram-positive bacteria with MIC values of 0.25-2 µg/mL. HSGN-94 inhibits biofilm formation of MRSA and Vancomycin-resistant Enterococci. HSGN-94 also inhibits pro-inflammatory cytokines, exhibits in vivo efficacy in an MRSA murine wound infection model <sup>[1]</sup> .									
<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>HSGN-94 (50 µM; 30 min) directly binds to CDP-diacylglycerol-glycerol-3-phosphate 3-phosphatidyltransferase (PgsA)<sup>[1]</sup>. HSGN-94 (0.25 µg/mL; 2 h) downregulates the expression level of PgsA, an essential protein for phospholipid synthesis in the bacteria <i>S. aureus</i><sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>HSGN-94 (16, 32, 64, and 128 µg/mL; 2 h) is not toxic to HaCat cells at concentrations up to 64 µg/mL<sup>[1]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>									
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>HSGN-94 (2%; external use; twice daily for 5 days) decreases MRSA USA300 in infected wounds of mice and results resolution of inflammation in infection mode<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="344 1333 1515 1640"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>MRSA murine wound infection mode<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>External use; twice daily for 5 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Reduced the levels of the pro-inflammatory cytokines, monocyte chemo attractant protein-1 (MCP-1), tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), and interleukin-1 beta (IL-1β) in MRSA USA300 skin lesions.</td> </tr> </table>		Animal Model:	MRSA murine wound infection mode <sup>[1]</sup>	Dosage:	2%	Administration:	External use; twice daily for 5 days	Result:	Reduced the levels of the pro-inflammatory cytokines, monocyte chemo attractant protein-1 (MCP-1), tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), and interleukin-1 beta (IL-1β) in MRSA USA300 skin lesions.
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## REFERENCES

[1]. Naclerio GA, et al. Mechanistic Studies and In Vivo Efficacy of an Oxadiazole-Containing Antibiotic. *J Med Chem.* 2022 May 12;65(9):6612-6630.

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

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