Meropenem

Cat. No.:	HY-13678			
CAS No.:	96036-03-2			
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₇ H ₂₅ N ₃ O ₅ S			
Molecular Weight:	383			
Target:	Bacterial; Antibiotic; Penicillin-binding protein (PBP)			
Pathway:	Anti-infection			
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years	
		4°C	2 years	
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months	
		-20°C	1 month	

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (261.10 mM; Need ultrasonic)						
		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg		
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	2.6110 mL	13.0548 mL	26.1097 mL		
		5 mM	0.5222 mL	2.6110 mL	5.2219 mL		
		10 mM	0.2611 mL	1.3055 mL	2.6110 mL		
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
ı Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.53 mM); Clear solution						
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.53 mM); Clear solution						
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.53 mM); Clear solution						

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY				
Description	Meropenem (SM 7338) is a carbapenem antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity. Meropenem has activity against susceptible and resistant <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> (MIC value of 0.02-0.06 mg/mL), <i>H. influenzae</i> (MIC value of 0.03-0.12 mg/mL), and <i>H. ducreyi</i> (MIC value of 0.015-0.12 mg/mL) ^{[1][2]} .			
IC ₅₀ & Target	β-lactam			
In Vitro	Meropenem is intrinsically stable to dehydropeptidase-1 (DHP-1) degradation and Meropenem acts by inhibiting bacterial			

Product Data Sheet

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	in vitro activity, which in lacks activity against Er maltophilia ^[2] .	cell wall synthesis by binding to and inactivating penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs). Meropenem possesses broad-spectrum in vitro activity, which includes activity against many Gram-positive, Gram-negative and anaerobic bacteria; Meropenem lacks activity against Enterococcus faecium, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus and Stenotrophomonas maltophilia ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		
In Vivo	infection ^[3] .	Meropenem (60 mg/kg; intraperitoneal injection; once; SD rats) treatment significantly reduces the incidence of pancreatic infection ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		
	Animal Model:	Male Sprague-Dawley rats (250-350 g) induced acute necrotizing pancreatitis ^[3]		
	Dosage:	60 mg/kg		
	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; once		
	Result:	Significantly reduced the incidence of pancreatic infection.		

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Microbiol. 2023 Mar;8(3):410-423.
- Nat Commun. 2022 Mar 2;13(1):1116.
- Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2024 Jan 16;121(3):e2314514121.
- Int J Antimicrob Agents. 2018 Aug;52(2):269-271.
- Biomed Pharmacother. 2023 Nov 8:115856.

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REFERENCES

[1]. L Slaney, et al. In-vitro activity of meropenem against Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Haemophilus influenzae and H. ducreyi from Canada and Kenya. J Antimicrob Chemother. 1989 Sep;24 Suppl A:183-6.

[2]. George G Zhanel, et al. Comparative review of the carbapenems. Drugs. 2007;67(7):1027-52.

[3]. Umit Ateskan, et al. Deferoxamine and meropenem combination therapy in experimental acute pancreatitis. Pancreas. 2003 Oct;27(3):247-52.

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

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