Meropenem trihydrate

MedChemExpress

Cat. No.:	HY-13678A			
CAS No.:	119478-56-	7		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₇ H ₃₁ N ₃ O ₈ S			
Molecular Weight:	437.51			
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

	0, 1	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (228.57 mM; Need ultrasonic) H ₂ O : 12.5 mg/mL (28.57 mM; Need ultrasonic)							
		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg				
		1 mM	2.2857 mL	11.4283 mL	22.8566 mL				
	5 mM	0.4571 mL	2.2857 mL	4.5713 mL					
		10 mM	0.2286 mL	1.1428 mL	2.2857 mL				
	Please refer to the sol	lubility information to select the app	propriate solvent.						
In Vivo		1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 100 mg/mL (228.57 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic							
		2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.71 mM); Clear solution							
		3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.71 mM); Clear solution							
		 Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.71 mM); Clear solution 							

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Meropenem trihydrate (SM 7338 trihydrate) is a carbapenem antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity. Meropenem trihydrate has activity against susceptible and resistant *N. gonorrhoeae* (MIC value of 0.02-0.06 mg/mL), *H. influenzae* (MIC value of 0.03-0.12 mg/mL), and *H. ducreyi* (MIC value of 0.015-0.12 mg/mL)^{[1][2]}.

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 H_2O H_2O H_2O

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IC ₅₀ & Target	β-lactam			
In Vitro	Meropenem is intrinsically stable to dehydropeptidase-1 (DHP-1) degradation and Meropenem acts by inhibiting bacterial 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	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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