

Product Data Sheet

β-Chloro-L-alanine

Cat. No.:HY-107373CAS No.:2731-73-9Molecular Formula: $C_3H_6ClNO_2$ Molecular Weight:123.54Target:Bacterial

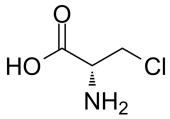
Pathway:

Storage: Powder -20°C

20°C 3 years 4°C 2 years

In solvent -80°C 2 years

-20°C 1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro $H_2O : \ge 30 \text{ mg/mL} (242.84 \text{ mM})$

Anti-infection

* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	8.0945 mL	40.4727 mL	80.9454 mL
	5 mM	1.6189 mL	8.0945 mL	16.1891 mL
	10 mM	0.8095 mL	4.0473 mL	8.0945 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo 1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS

Solubility: 50 mg/mL (404.73 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

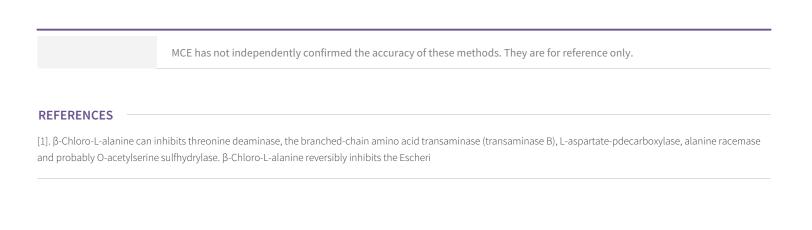
Description β-Chloro-L-alanine is a bacteriostatic amino acid analog which inhibits a number of enzymes, including threonine deaminase and alanine racemase.

IC₅₀ & Target Bacterial^[1]

In Vitro

β-Chloro-L-alanine can inhibit threonine deaminase, the branched-chain amino acid transaminase (transaminase B), L-aspartate-pdecarboxylase, alanine racemase and probably O-acetylserine sulfhydrylase. β-Chloro-L-alanine reversibly inhibits the Escherichia coli K-12 alanine-valine transaminase, transaminase C. This inhibition, along with the inhibition of transaminase B, account for the isoleucine-plus-valine requirement of Escherichia coli in the presence of β-Chloro-L-alanine. Salmonella typhimurium LT2 will grow in the presence of BCA if isoleucine and valine are added to the medium and

presume that the growth requirement is due to the inhibition of transaminase $\mathsf{B}^{[1]}$.



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

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