Lefamulin

®

MedChemExpress

Cat. No.:	HY-16908	
CAS No.:	1061337-51-6	Q
Molecular Formula:	C ₂₈ H ₄₅ NO ₅ S	S- HO
Molecular Weight:	507.73	
Target:	Bacterial; Antibiotic	
Pathway:	Anti-infection	H ₂ N //
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of	HO
	Analysis.	

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVI				
Description	Lefamulin (BC-3781) is an orally active antibiotic. Lefamulin inhibits protein synthesis by binding to the peptidyl transferase center of the 50S bacterial ribosome. Lefamulin has anti-inflammatory activity. Lefamulin can be used in the research of bacterial infections, such as bacterial pneumonia ^[1] .			
In Vitro	Lefamulin (0-1 mg/L) shows inhibitory activity against C. trachomatis, N. gonorrhoeae, and M. genitalium ^[2] . Lefamulin shows potent activity against all M. pneumoniae strains with MIC values of ≤0.008 µg/mL ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. Cell Viability Assay ^[1]			
	Cell Line:	C. trachomatis, N. gonorrhoeae, and M. genitalium		
	Concentration:	0-1 mg/L		
	Incubation Time:			
	Result:	Inhibited bacterial activity with MIC ₅₀ s of 0.02 mg/L, 0.063 mg/L and 0.12 mg/L respectively.		
In Vivo	Lefamulin (10-140 mg/kg, s.c.) shows anti-inflammatory effect on LPS-induced lung neutrophilia mouse model ^[4] . Lefamulin (1.25-160 mg/kg, s.c.) shows antibacterial effect in S. pneumoniae or S. aureus challenged lung infection mice ^[5] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.			
	Animal Model:	LPS-induced lung neutrophilia mouse model ^[4]		
	Dosage:	10-140 mg/kg		
	Administration:	Subcutaneous injection (s.c.)		
	Result:	Reduced BALF neutrophil cell counts. Reduced pro-inflammatory cytokine (TNF-α, IL-6, IL-1β, and GM-CSF), chemokine (CXCL-1,		

CXCL-2, and CCL-2) and MMP-9 levels in mouse lung tissue.

• Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2021 Jul 12;AAC0061921.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Susanne Paukner, et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2018 Apr 26;62(5):e02380-17.

[2]. Ken B Waites, et al. In Vitro Activities of Lefamulin and Other Antimicrobial Agents against Macrolide-Susceptible and Macrolide-Resistant Mycoplasma pneumoniae from the United States, Europe, and China. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2017 Jan 24;61(2):e02008-16.

[3]. Michael Hafner, et al. Anti-inflammatory activity of lefamulin versus azithromycin and dexamethasone in vivo and in vitro in a lipopolysaccharide-induced lung neutrophilia mouse model. PLoS One. 2021 Sep 29;16(9): e0237659. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34587166/

[4]. Wolfgang W Wicha, et al. Pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics of lefamulin in a neutropenic murine pneumonia model with Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus pneumonia. J Antimicrob Chemother. 2019 Apr 1;74(Suppl 3):iii11-iii18.

[5]. Veve MP, et al. Lefamulin: Review of a Promising Novel Pleuromutilin Antibiotic. Pharmacotherapy. 2018 Sep;38(9):935-946. doi: 10.1002/phar.2166. Epub 2018 Aug 20.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA