Oxyclozanide

®

MedChemExpress

Cat. No.:	HY-17594		
CAS No.:	2277-92-1		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₃ H ₆ Cl ₅ NO	3	
Molecular Weight:	401.46		
Target:	Parasite; Bacterial; Fungal; Oxidative Phosphorylation		
Pathway:	Anti-infection; Others		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro DMS	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (249.09 mM; Need ultrasonic)						
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg		
		1 mM	2.4909 mL	12.4545 mL	24.9091 mL		
		5 mM	0.4982 mL	2.4909 mL	4.9818 mL		
		10 mM	0.2491 mL	1.2455 mL	2.4909 mL		
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	 Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.23 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (6.23 mM); Clear solution 						

BIOLOGICAL ACTIV	
BIOEOGICAE ACTIV	
Description	Oxyclozanide is an orally active salicylanilide anthelmintic agent that mainly acts by uncoupling oxidative phosphorylation in flukes. Oxyclozanide shows good anti-adenovirus, anti-biofilm, antifungal, and antibacterial activity ^{[1][2][3]} .
IC ₅₀ & Target	Schistosome
In Vitro	Oxyclozanide inhibits meticillin-sensitive S. pseudintermedius isolates with MIC values of 0.5-1 μg/mL ^[3] . Oxyclozanide inhibits meticillin-resistant S. pseudintermedius isolates with MIC values of 0.5-2 μg/mL ^[3] . Oxyclozanide inhibits methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) with a MIC value of 1 μg/mL ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Product Data Sheet

CI

CI

HO

Ν Η

CI

OH O

ĊI

CI

In Vivo	Oxyclozanide (15 mg/kg (sheep), 10 mg/kg (cattle); oral administration) shows antiparasitic effectiveness in sheep and cattle ^[1] . Oxyclozanide (1500-5000 mg/kg; oral administration, once) induces multiple toxic symptoms in acute toxicity test of rats ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		
	Animal Model:	Healthy male and female Wistar rats (100-150 g) ^[2]	
	Dosage:	5000, 3690, 2730, 2025 and 1500 mg/kg	
	Administration:	Oral administration; 5000, 3690, 2730, 2025 and 1500 mg/kg; once	
	Result:	Induced toxic symptoms of pression, rough hair, inappetence and cyanotic lips, limbs and tail. Induced swelling spleen, bleeding spots in the liver and swelling stomachs at high- dose group.	

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

• L'UNIVERSITE GRENOBLE ALPES. 2021 Apr 13.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

[1]. Georgiev B, Gruev A. Efektivnost na levamizole i oxyclozanide sreshtu paramfistomatozata po ovtsete i govedata [Effectiveness of levamisole and oxyclozanide in paramphistomiasis in sheep and cattle]. Vet Med Nauki. 1979;16(3):45-51.

[2]. Wang W, et al. Acute and Subacute Toxicity Assessment of Oxyclozanide in Wistar Rats. Front Vet Sci. 2019 Sep 6;6:294.

[3]. Levinson MR, et al. The in vitro antibacterial activity of the anthelmintic drug oxyclozanide against common small animal bacterial pathogens. Vet Dermatol. 2019 Aug;30(4):314-e87.

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