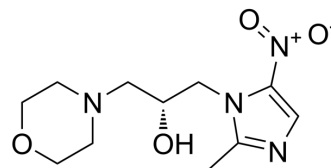


(R)-Morinidazole

Cat. No.:	HY-15781A		
CAS No.:	898230-59-6		
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₁ H ₁₈ N ₄ O ₄		
Molecular Weight:	270.29		
Target:	Bacterial		
Pathway:	Anti-infection		
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years
		-20°C	1 year



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (369.97 mM)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.6997 mL	18.4986 mL	36.9973 mL
	5 mM	0.7399 mL	3.6997 mL	7.3995 mL
	10 mM	0.3700 mL	1.8499 mL	3.6997 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 (9.25 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (9.25 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
 Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (9.25 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

(R)-Morinidazole is an orally active and 5-nitroimidazole antimicrobial agent that undergoes extensive metabolism in humans via N⁺-glucuronidation and sulfation. (R)-Morinidazole can be used for bacterial infections research including appendicitis and pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) caused by anaerobic bacteria^[1].

IC₅₀ & Target

organic anion transporter^[1]

In Vitro	<p>(R)-Morinidazole can be metabolized to N⁺-glucuronide of S-Morinidazole R enantiomer [M8-1] and N⁺-glucuronide of (R)-Morinidazole [M8-2] via N⁺-glucuronidation, and sulfate conjugate of (R)-Morinidazole [M7] via sulfation^[1].</p> <p>M7 is a substrate for organic anion transporter 1 (OAT1) and OAT3 (K_m=28.6 and 54.0 μM, respectively), M8-1 and M8-2 are the substrates for OAT3^[1].</p> <p>(R)-Morinidazole shows activity against <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> and <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> in vitro, with MIC values of 2 μg/mL and 3 μg/mL, respectively^[2].</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>																																			
In Vivo	<p>(R)-Morinidazole (20 mg/kg or 25 mg/kg; p.o.; single dose) inhibits <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> and <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> in vivo in rats with EC₅₀s of 20 mg/kg and 25 mg/kg, respectively^[2].</p> <p>(R)-Morinidazole (50 mg/kg; i.v.; 0.25, 0.75, 1.5 h) shows a different concentration in tissues after intravenous injection, with a higher concentration in liver, kidney, plasma than lung, heart, and spleen in mice^[3].</p> <p>Pharmacokinetic parameters of (R)-Morinidazole in control and 5/6 nephrectomized (Nx) rats^[3]</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Group</th> <th>C_{max} (μg/mL)</th> <th>T_{max} (h)</th> <th>T_{1/2} (h)</th> <th>AUC_{0-t} (μg·h/mL)</th> <th>AUC_{0-∞} (μg·h/mL)</th> <th>CL (mL/h/kg)</th> <th>V_{ss} (mL/kg)</th> <th>MRT (h)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Control rats</td> <td>48.2</td> <td>0.08</td> <td>1.16</td> <td>87.2</td> <td>87.3</td> <td>582</td> <td>805</td> <td>1.39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5/6 Nx rats</td> <td>53.2</td> <td>0.08</td> <td>1.32</td> <td>91.2</td> <td>91.3</td> <td>552</td> <td>891</td> <td>1.62</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Intravenous injection; 50 mg/kg (R)-Morinidazole; Blood samples were collected from retro-orbital venous plexus before the dose (0 hours), at 5, 15, and 30 minutes, and at 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12 hours after the dose.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>Renal failure model in SD rats (180-220 g)^[3]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>50 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Intravenous injection; sacrificed rats at 0.25, 0.75, and 1.50 hours after dose administration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Increased plasma exposures slightly compared with control.</td> </tr> </table>	Group	C _{max} (μg/mL)	T _{max} (h)	T _{1/2} (h)	AUC _{0-t} (μg·h/mL)	AUC _{0-∞} (μg·h/mL)	CL (mL/h/kg)	V _{ss} (mL/kg)	MRT (h)	Control rats	48.2	0.08	1.16	87.2	87.3	582	805	1.39	5/6 Nx rats	53.2	0.08	1.32	91.2	91.3	552	891	1.62	Animal Model:	Renal failure model in SD rats (180-220 g) ^[3]	Dosage:	50 mg/kg	Administration:	Intravenous injection; sacrificed rats at 0.25, 0.75, and 1.50 hours after dose administration	Result:	Increased plasma exposures slightly compared with control.
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REFERENCES

- [1]. Kong F, et al. Increased Plasma Exposures of Conjugated Metabolites of Morinidazole in Renal Failure Patients: A Critical Role of Uremic Toxins. *Drug Metab Dispos.* 2017 Jun;45(6):593-603.
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- [3]. Zhong K, et al. Effects of renal impairment on the pharmacokinetics of morinidazole: uptake transporter-mediated renal clearance of the conjugated metabolites. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2014 Jul;58(7):4153-61.

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