Azlocillin sodium salt

Cat. No.: CAS No.:	HY-B0529A 37091-65-9	~	
Molecular Formula:	$C_{20}H_{22}N_5NaO_6S$		
Molecular Weight:	483.47		
Target:	Bacterial; Antibiotic; Parasite		
Pathway:	Anti-infection	,0 O	
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture		
	* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)		

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro DM H ₂ Pr St	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (206.84 mM; Need ultrasonic) H ₂ O : 6.67 mg/mL (13.80 mM; Need ultrasonic)						
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg		
		1 mM	2.0684 mL	10.3419 mL	20.6838 mL		
		5 mM	0.4137 mL	2.0684 mL	4.1368 mL		
		10 mM	0.2068 mL	1.0342 mL	2.0684 mL		
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 100 mg/mL (206.84 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 (5.17 mM); Clear solution						
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.17 mM); Clear solution						
	4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.17 mM); Clear solution						

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY					
Description	Azlocillin sodium salt (Sodium azlocillin), a semisynthetic penicillin, is a broad spectrum β-lactam antibiotic. Azlocillin sodium salt shows antipseudomonal activity, and also potent against the malarial parasite Plasmodium falciparum ^{[1][2][3]} .				
IC ₅₀ & Target	Plasmodium	β-lactam			
In Vitro	Over 75% of the isolates of Pseudomonas aeruginosa are inhibited by Azlocillin at a concentration of 12.5 μg/mL. Azlocillin is				

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	also active against indole-negative and -positive Proteus spp., inhibiting 98% and 71%, respectively, at a concentration of 12.5 μg/mL. Gram-positive cocci except penicillin G-resistant Staphylococcus aureus are susceptible to Azlocillin ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Azlocillin (75 mg/kg) treatment increases the survival of neutropenic mice infected with Escherichia coli or Klebsiella pneumoniae ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. D Stewart, at al. Azlocillin: in vitro studies of a new semisynthetic penicillin. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 1977 May;11(5):865-70.

[2]. S H Zinner, et al. In vitro and in vivo studies of three antibiotic combinations against gram-negative bacteria and Staphylococcus aureus. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 1981 Oct;20(4):463-9.

[3]. Jennifer L Weisman, et al. Searching for new antimalarial therapeutics amongst known drugs. Chem Biol Drug Des. 2006 Jun;67(6):409-16.

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

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