Cefozopran hydrochloride

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®

Cat. No.:	HY-B0771A	
CAS No.:	113981-44-5	S-N
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₉ H ₁₈ ClN ₉ O ₅ S ₂	
Molecular Weight:	551.99	
Target:	Bacterial; Antibiotic	
Pathway:	Anti-infection	0 ²² \0-
Storage:	-20°C, sealed storage, away from moisture	H-CI
	* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)	

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (1 H ₂ O : ≥ 52 mg/mL (94 * "≥" means soluble,	81.16 mM; Need ultrasonic) .20 mM) but saturation unknown.			
		Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	1.8116 mL	9.0581 mL	18.1163 mL
		5 mM	0.3623 mL	1.8116 mL	3.6233 mL
		10 mM	0.1812 mL	0.9058 mL	1.8116 mL
	Please refer to the so	lubility information to select the app	propriate solvent.		
In Vivo	 Add each solvent of Solubility: ≥ 2.5 m Add each solvent of Solubility: ≥ 2.5 m 	one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG g/mL (4.53 mM); Clear solution one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% g/mL (4.53 mM); Clear solution	5300 >> 5% Tween-80 % SBE-β-CD in saline)) >> 45% saline	

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY				
Description	Cefozopran (SCE-2787) hydrochloride is a semi-synthetic, parenteral, fourth-generation cephalosporin. Cefozopran hydrochloride, an antibiotic, has a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity, inhibiting most of the gram-negative and gram- positive organisms ^{[1][2]} .			
IC ₅₀ & Target	β-lactam			
In Vitro	Cefozopran (SCE-2787) is a fourth-generation cephalosporin that has good activity against gram-positive organisms including methicillin-susceptible staphylococci, enterococci, and viridans group streptococci; and against gram-negative organisms including hemophilus influenza. Moreover, cefozopran has comparatively good activity against enterococci and			

	P. aeruginosa, which are refractory to other cephalosporins ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Cefozopran (SCE-2787) (5-80 mg/kg; s.c.; twice a day for 5 days; four-week-old ICR male mice) is effective against acute respiratory tract infections caused by Kiebsiella pneumonia DT-S. In the model of chronic respiratory tract infection caused by K. pneumoniae 27, Cefozopran (20-80 mg/kg; s.c.; twice a day for 7 days; five-week-old CBA/J female mice) is as effective as Ceftazidime ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Sato T, et al. A prospective, randomized study comparing cefozopran with piperacillin-tazobactam plus ceftazidime as empirical therapy for febrile neutropenia in children with hematological disorders. Pediatr Blood Cancer. 2008;51(6):774-777.

[2]. lizawa Y, et al. Therapeutic effect of cefozopran (SCE-2787), a new parenteral cephalosporin, against experimental infections in mice. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 1993;37(1):100-105.

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

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