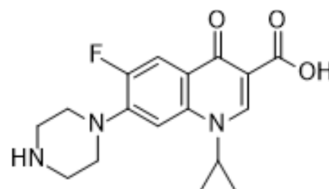


## Ciprofloxacin

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-B0356
<b>CAS No.:</b>	85721-33-1
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>18</sub> FN <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	331.34
<b>Target:</b>	Bacterial; Antibiotic; Topoisomerase; Apoptosis; Mitochondrial Metabolism; Reactive Oxygen Species
<b>Pathway:</b>	Anti-infection; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Apoptosis; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Immunology/Inflammation; NF-κB
<b>Storage:</b>	4°C, protect from light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

0.1 M HCL : 16.67 mg/mL (50.31 mM; ultrasonic and warming and adjust pH to 2 with HCl and heat to 60°C)  
H<sub>2</sub>O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.0180 mL	15.0902 mL	30.1805 mL
	5 mM	0.6036 mL	3.0180 mL	6.0361 mL
	10 mM	0.3018 mL	1.5090 mL	3.0180 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

Ciprofloxacin (Bay-09867) is a potent, orally active topoisomerase IV inhibitor. Ciprofloxacin induces mitochondrial DNA and nuclear DNA damage and lead to mitochondrial dysfunction, ROS production. Ciprofloxacin has anti-proliferative activity and induces apoptosis. Ciprofloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, exhibiting potent antibacterial activity<sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup>.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

Quinolone

#### In Vitro

Ciprofloxacin (Bay-09867) (5-50 µg/mL; 0-24 h; tendon cells) inhibits cell proliferation and causes cell cycle arrest at the G2/M phase<sup>[1]</sup>.

?Ciprofloxacin (Bay-09867) shows potent activity against *Y. pestis* and *B. anthracis* with MIC<sub>90</sub> of 0.03 µg/mL and 0.12 µg/mL, respectively<sup>[2]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Cycle Analysis<sup>[1]</sup>

Cell Line:	Tendon cells
Concentration:	5, 10, 20 and 50 µg/mL
Incubation Time:	24 hours
Result:	Decreased the cellularity of tendon cells.

#### Apoptosis Analysis<sup>[1]</sup>

Cell Line:	Tendon cells
Concentration:	50 µg/mL
Incubation Time:	24 hours
Result:	Arrested cell cycle at the G2/M phase and inhibited cell division in tendon cells.

#### Western Blot Analysis<sup>[1]</sup>

Cell Line:	Tendon cells
Concentration:	50 µg/mL
Incubation Time:	0, 6, 12, 17 and 24 hours
Result:	Down-regulated the expression of CDK-1 and cyclin B protein and mRNA. Up-regulated the expression of PLK-1 protein.

#### In Vivo

Ciprofloxacin (Bay-09867) (30 mg/kg; i.p.; for 24 hours; BALB/c mice) has protection against *Y. pestis* in murine model of pneumonic plague<sup>[3]</sup>.

?Ciprofloxacin (Bay-09867) (100 mg/kg; i.g.; daily, for 4 weeks; C57BL/6J mice) accelerates aortic root enlargement and increases the incidence of aortic dissection and rupture by decreases LOX level and increases MMP levels and activity in the aortic wall<sup>[4]</sup>.

?Ciprofloxacin (Bay-09867) (100 mg/kg; i.g.; daily, for 4 weeks; C57BL/6J mice) induces DNA damage and release of DNA to the cytosol, mitochondrial dysfunction, and activation of cytosolic DNA sensor signaling. Ciprofloxacin lactate increases apoptosis and necroptosis in the aortic wall<sup>[4]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	BALB/c mice <sup>[3]</sup>
Dosage:	30 mg/kg
Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; for 24 hours
Result:	Reduced the lung bacterial load in murine model of pneumonic plague.

Animal Model:	C57BL/6J mice <sup>[4]</sup>
Dosage:	100 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral gavage; daily, for 4 weeks
Result:	Had aortic destruction that was accompanied by decreased LOX expression and increased MMP expression and activity.

Animal Model:	C57BL/6J mice <sup>[4]</sup>
Dosage:	100 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral gavage; daily, for 4 weeks
Result:	Caused mitochondrial DNA and nuclear DNA damage, leading to mitochondrial dysfunction and ROS production. Increased apoptosis and necroptosis in the aortic wall.

## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Commun. 2022 Mar 2;13(1):1116.
- Adv Sci (Weinh). 2020 Jul 21;7(17):2001374.
- Water Res. 2023 May 21, 120110.
- Genome Biol. 2023 Apr 30;24(1):98.
- EBioMedicine. 2022 Apr;78:103943.

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## REFERENCES

- [1]. Tsai WC, et, al. Ciprofloxacin-mediated cell proliferation inhibition and G2/M cell cycle arrest in rat tendon cells. Arthritis Rheum. 2008 Jun;58(6):1657-63.
- [2]. Steenbergen J, et, al. In Vitro and In Vivo Activity of Omadacycline against Two Biothreat Pathogens, Bacillus anthracis and Yersinia pestis. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2017 Apr 24;61(5):e02434-16.
- [3]. Hamblin KA, et, al. Inhaled Liposomal Ciprofloxacin Protects against a Lethal Infection in a Murine Model of Pneumonic Plague. Front Microbiol. 2017 Feb 6;8:91.
- [4]. LeMaire SA, et, al. Effect of Ciprofloxacin on Susceptibility to Aortic Dissection and Rupture in Mice. JAMA Surg. 2018 Sep 1;153(9):e181804.

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

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