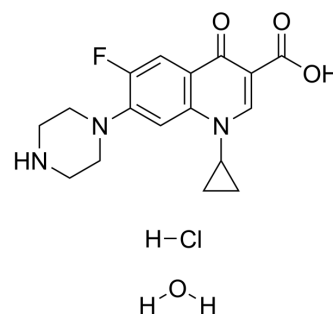


Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride monohydrate

Cat. No.:	HY-B0356B
CAS No.:	86393-32-0
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ ClFN ₃ O ₄
Molecular Weight:	385.82
Target:	Bacterial; Antibiotic; Topoisomerase; Apoptosis; Mitochondrial Metabolism; Reactive Oxygen Species
Pathway:	Anti-infection; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Apoptosis; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Immunology/Inflammation; NF-κB
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	DMSO : 5 mg/mL (12.96 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)					
		Solvent Concentration	Mass			
	Preparing Stock Solutions			1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		1 mM		2.5919 mL	12.9594 mL	25.9188 mL
5 mM			0.5184 mL	2.5919 mL	5.1838 mL	
	10 mM		0.2592 mL	1.2959 mL	2.5919 mL	
Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 0.5 mg/mL (1.30 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 0.5 mg/mL (1.30 mM); Clear solution Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 0.5 mg/mL (1.30 mM); Clear solution 					

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Ciprofloxacin (Bay-09867) hydrochloride monohydrate is a potent, orally active topoisomerase IV inhibitor. Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride monohydrate induces mitochondrial DNA and nuclear DNA damage and lead to mitochondrial dysfunction, ROS production. Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride monohydrate has anti-proliferative activity and induces apoptosis. Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride monohydrate is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, exhibiting potent antibacterial activity ^{[1][2][3][4]} .
IC₅₀ & Target	Quinolone

In Vitro

Ciprofloxacin (Bay-09867) hydrochloride monohydrate (5-50 µg/mL; 0-24 h; tendon cells) inhibits cell proliferation and causes cell cycle arrest at the G2/M phase^[1].
Ciprofloxacin (Bay-09867) hydrochloride monohydrate shows potent activity against *Y. pestis* and *B. anthracis* with MIC₉₀ of 0.03 µg/mL and 0.12 µg/mL, respectively^[2].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
Cell Viability Assay^[1]

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

Cell Cycle Analysis^[1]

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^[1]

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) hydrochloride monohydrate (30 mg/kg; i.p.; for 24 hours; BALB/c mice) has protection against *Y. pestis* in murine model of pneumonic plague^[3].
Ciprofloxacin (Bay-09867) hydrochloride monohydrate (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^[4].
Ciprofloxacin (Bay-09867) hydrochloride monohydrate (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^[4].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	BALB/c mice ^[3]
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 ^[4]
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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 ^[4]
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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