Cloxacillin sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B0466B

CAS No.: 642-78-4

Molecular Formula: $C_{19}H_{17}ClN_3NaO_5S$

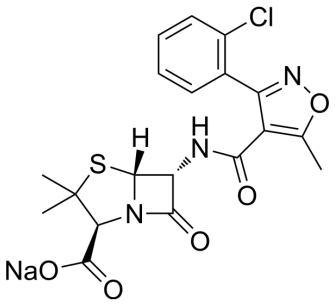
Molecular Weight: 457.86

Target: Bacterial; Antibiotic; Beta-lactamase

Pathway: Anti-infection

Storage: -20°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 : 100 mg/mL (218.41 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Concentration / Solvent / Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.1841 mL	10.9204 mL	21.8407 mL
	5 mM	0.4368 mL	2.1841 mL	4.3681 mL
	10 mM	0.2184 mL	1.0920 mL	2.1841 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.46 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.46 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.46 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Cloxacillin sodium is an orally active antibacterial agent and β-lactamase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.04 μM. Cloxacillin sodium can suppress the ***S. aureus***-induced inflammatory response by inhibiting the activation of MAPKs, NF-κB and NLRP3-related proteins[1][2][3].

IC_{50} & Target

Tetracycline

In Vitro

Cloxacillin sodium (0-2048 μg/mL; 20-24 h) shows good antibacterial activity for S. aureus 8325-4 and DU1090 with MIC values both of 0.125 μg/mL[1].
Cloxacillin sodium (0.015625 μg/mL; 6 h) inhibits the hemolytic activity of Hlα in vitro, and this inhibition is not only more

pronounced when combined with TZ and TZ, but also suppresses the inflammatory response by inhibiting the activation of MAPKs, NF-κB and NLRP3-related proteins[1].

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

Cell Viability Assay[1]

Cell Line:	S. aureus 8325-4, S. aureus DU1090 (an Hlα-deleted strain)
Concentration:	0-2048 μg/mL
Incubation Time:	20-24 h
Result:	Inhibited S. aureus 8325-4 and DU1090 with MIC values both of 0.125 μg/mL.

Western Blot Analysis[1]

Cell Line:	S. aureus 8325-4
Concentration:	0.015625 μg/mL (combines with Thioridazine (TZ, 0.25 μg/mL) and Tetracycline (TC, 0.03125 μg/mL)).
Incubation Time:	6 h
Result:	Inhibited the expression of Hlα and the inhibition was more pronounced when combined with TZ and TC.

Western Blot Analysis[1]

Cell Line:	RAW264.7 cells (exposes to S. aureus 8325-4/DU1090 or pure Hlα)
Concentration:	0.015625 μg/mL (combines with TZ (0.25 μg/mL) and TC (0.03125 μg/mL)).
Incubation Time:	6 h
Result:	Inhibited the activation of MAPKs, NF-κB and NLRP3-related proteins thereby inhibiting the inflammatory response when combined with TC and TZ.

In Vivo

Cloxacillin sodium (1.6125 mg/kg; s.c.; 12-h intervals for 72 h) protects mice from S. aureus peritonitis in vivo when combines with Thioridazine and Tetracycline[1].

Cloxacillin sodium (7.5 mg/per; i.p.; twice daily from day 3 for 3 days) develops less severe synovitis and reduces bone erosions when combines with anti-IL-15 antibodies[3].

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

Animal Model:	Female BALB/c mice (6-week-old; peritonitis model)[1].
Dosage:	1.6125 mg/kg (combines with TC (3.125 mg/kg) and TZ (25 mg/kg))
Administration:	Subcutaneous injection; 12-h intervals for 72 h.
Result:	Reduced the degree of inflammatory cell infiltration in the mouse lung tissue and alveolar structures tended to be normal. Significantly reduced the pathological changes in spleen and liver tissue, as well as decreased the CFU counts of S. aureus in the peritoneal cavity.

Animal Model:	Female wildtype C57BL/6 mice (8-week-old; systemic S. aureus-induced arthritis model)
Dosage:	7.5 mg/per (combines with 25 μg/per anti-IL-15 antibodies)

Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; twice daily from day 3 (after bacterial inoculation) and stopped at day 6.
Result:	Showed activities of reducing severe synovitis and bone erosions when combined with anti-IL-15 antibodies.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Chemosphere. 2019 Jun;225:378-387.
- Int J Biol Macromol. 25 December 2021.
- Biomed Res Int. 2018 Jul 2;2018:3579832.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Zhou H, et al. The combination of cloxacillin, thioridazine and tetracycline protects mice against Staphylococcus aureus peritonitis by inhibiting α-Hemolysin-induced MAPK/NF-κB/NLRP3 activation. Int J Biol Macromol. 2022 Feb 15;198:1-10.

[2]. Bergmann B, et al. Antibiotics with Interleukin-15 Inhibition Reduce Joint Inflammation and Bone Erosions but Not Cartilage Destruction in Staphylococcus aureus-Induced Arthritis. Infect Immun. 2018 Apr 23;86(5):e00960-17.

[3]. Lupiola-Gómez PA, et al. Group 1 beta-lactamases of Aeromonas caviae and their resistance to beta-lactam antibiotics. Can J Microbiol. 2003 Mar;49(3):207-15.

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