**Proteins** 

## **Product** Data Sheet

## Enrofloxacin monohydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0502A CAS No.: 93106-59-3  $C_{19}H_{23}CIFN_3O_3$ Molecular Formula:

Molecular Weight: 395.86

Target: Bacterial; Antibiotic; Endogenous Metabolite; Orthopoxvirus

Pathway: Anti-infection; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease 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

H<sub>2</sub>O: 7.14 mg/mL (18.04 mM; Need ultrasonic)

DMSO: < 1 mg/mL (ultrasonic; warming; heat to 60°C) (insoluble or slightly soluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.5261 mL	12.6307 mL	25.2615 mL
	5 mM	0.5052 mL	2.5261 mL	5.0523 mL
	10 mM	0.2526 mL	1.2631 mL	2.5261 mL

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

### **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description Enrofloxacin monohydrochloride (BAY Vp 2674 monohydrochloride) is an effective antibiotic with an MIC<sub>90</sub> of 0.312 µg/mL for Mycoplasma bovis. Enrofloxacin monohydrochloride shows inhibitory activity against vaccinia virus (VV). IC<sub>50</sub> & Target Quinolone

In Vitro

Mycoplasma bovis is a worldwide pathogen, causative agent of pneumonia, mastitis, arthritis, and a variety of other symptoms in cattle. The antibiotic susceptibility profiles of the Hungarian strains are consistent within the tested group of fluoroquinolones. Three isolates (MYC44, MYC45 and MYC46) have high MIC values (≥10 µg/mL) to Enrofloxacin, while the rest of the strains are inhibited by Enrofloxacin with MICs  $\leq$  0.312 or 0.625  $\mu$ g/mL<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

In Vivo Mice (n=80) undergo transient middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAo) with reperfusion after 60 minutes. After MCAo, animals are randomly assigned to receive either a daily preventive medication (n=26, Enrofloxacin) starting at the day of MCAo or a therapeutic medication (n=25; Enrofloxacin) after diagnosis of lung infection. Standard treatment started immediately after the appearance of clinical signs (general health score>6) usually between day 4 and 6 after stroke. Both, preventive and standard antibiotic treatment using Enrofloxacin improve survival in a similar way compared with placebo

#### treatment<sup>[2]</sup>.

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#### **PROTOCOL**

# Animal Administration [2]

#### Mice<sup>[2]</sup>

11- to 14-week-old C57Bl6/J male mice are used. Enrofloxacin (2.5% oral solution) is dispensed in saline (2 mg/mL), antibiotic-treated animals receive a daily orally dispensed dose of 10 mg/kg body weight via feeding needle every 12 hours over a period of 7 days, while placebo animals receive the same amount of saline via feeding needle. Animals of preventive antibiotic group obtained Enrofloxacin after waking from reperfusion anesthesia (ca. 1 hour after operation). Therapeutic antibiotic treatment is given immediately after appearance of clinical signs (general health score>5) and confirmation of lung infection by MRI (signal rate≥5%). The group allocation is randomized [2].

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### **CUSTOMER VALIDATION**

- Neuron. 2021 Aug 18;109(16):2573-2589.e9.
- Cell Rep. 2024 Feb 17;43(2):113804.
- Chemosphere. 2023 Nov, 340, 139892.
- Cell Rep. 2023 Mar 21;42(4):112290.
- · Chemosphere. 2019 Jun;225:378-387.

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#### **REFERENCES**

[1]. S Ikeda, et al. Antiviral activity and inhibition of topoisomerase by ofloxacin, a new quinolone derivative. Antiviral Res. 1987 Oct;8(3):103-13.

[2]. Sulyok KM, et al. Antibiotic susceptibility profiles of Mycoplasma bovis strains isolated from cattle in Hungary, Central Europe. BMC Vet Res. 2014 Oct 25;10:256.

[3]. Hetze S, et al. Superiority of preventive antibiotic treatment compared with standard treatment of poststroke pneumonia in experimental stroke: a bed to bench approach. J Cereb Blood Flow Metab. 2013 Jun;33(6):846-54.

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

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