# **Product** Data Sheet

# **Josamycin**

 Cat. No.:
 HY-B1920

 CAS No.:
 16846-24-5

 Molecular Formula:
 C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>69</sub>NO<sub>15</sub>

 Molecular Weight:
 827.99

Target: Bacterial; Antibiotic

Pathway: Anti-infection

**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:  $\geq 41.67 \text{ mg/mL} (50.33 \text{ mM})$ 

H<sub>2</sub>O: 8.33 mg/mL (10.06 mM; ultrasonic and adjust pH to 6 with HCl)

\* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

| Preparing<br>Stock Solutions | Solvent Mass<br>Concentration | 1 mg      | 5 mg      | 10 mg      |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
|                              | 1 mM                          | 1.2077 mL | 6.0387 mL | 12.0774 mL |
|                              | 5 mM                          | 0.2415 mL | 1.2077 mL | 2.4155 mL  |
|                              | 10 mM                         | 0.1208 mL | 0.6039 mL | 1.2077 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 (3.02 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE- $\beta$ -CD in saline) Solubility: 2.5 mg/mL (3.02 mM); Suspended solution; Need ultrasonic
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.02 mM); Clear solution

# **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

| Description               | Josamycin (EN-141) is a macrolide antibiotic exhibiting antimicrobial activity against a wide spectrum of pathogens, such as bacteria. The dissociation constant K <sub>d</sub> from ribosome for Josamycin is 5.5 nM.                 |
|---------------------------|--|
| IC <sub>50</sub> & Target | Macrolide  |
| In Vitro                  | Studies show that the average lifetime on the ribosome is 3 h for Josamycin and that the dissociation constants for Josamycin binding to the ribosome is 5.5 nM. Josamycin slows down formation of the first peptide bond of a nascent |

peptide in an amino acid-dependent way and completely inhibits formation of the second or third peptide bond, depending on peptide sequence at a saturating drug concentration, synthesis of fulllength proteins is completely shut down by Josamycin. At a saturating drug concentration, synthesis of fulllength proteins is completely shut down by Josamycin<sup>[1]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### In Vivo

Blood and tissue levels of Josamycin after oral administration are 200 mg/kg to rabbits. Tissue levels are generally much higher than the blood levels, and 3 h after the administration, when the blood level is very low, the tissue levels are rather higher than those 1 h after the dose. One hour after the medication, the level in the lungs is the highest of all the tissue levels [2].

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## **PROTOCOL**

## Kinase Assay [1]

Josamycin is prepared in polymix buffer, containing 5 mM magnesium acetate, 5 mM ammonium chloride, 95 mM potassium chloride, 0.5 mM calcium chloride, 8 mM putrescine, 1 mM spermidine, 5 mM potassium phosphate, and 1 mM dithioerythritol. Josamycin at different concentrations (2, 3, 4, and 6  $\mu$ M is added to preinitiated ribosomes to start the incubation. One volume of elongation mix is added to 1 volume of reaction mix at each incubation time, and after 10 s the reaction is quenched with formic acid. The association rates are estimated from the fraction of tri-peptide-forming ribosomes<sup>[1]</sup>.

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

# Animal Administration [2]

Rat: Tritium-labelled Josamycin (200 mg/kg) is orally administrated to rats. The blood and tissue levels are determined at 1 h and 3 h by bioassay<sup>[2]</sup>.

Mouse: Tritium-labelled Josamycin (200 mg/kg) is orally administrated to mice. The blood and tissue levels are determined at 1 h and 3 h by bioassay<sup>[2]</sup>.

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

### **REFERENCES**

[1]. Lovmar M, et al. Kinetics of macrolide action: the Josamycin and erythromycin cases. J Biol Chem. 2004 Dec 17;279(51):53506-15.

[2]. Osono T, et al. Pharmacokinetics of macrolides, lincosamides and streptogramins. J Antimicrob Chemother. 1985 Jul;16 Suppl A:151-66.

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

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