Levofloxacin

Cat. No.:	HY-B0330	
CAS No.:	100986-85-4	
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₈ H ₂₀ FN ₃ O ₄	
Molecular Weight:	361.37	
Target:	Bacterial; Antibiotic; Topoisomerase; DNA/RNA Synthesis; Orthopoxvirus	
Pathway:	Anti-infection; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage	
Storage:	4°C, protect from light	
	in solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)	

Product Data Sheet

.OH

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro DMSO : H ₂ O : ≥ * "≥" m * "≥" m	DMSO : 10 mg/mL (27.67 mM; Need ultrasonic) H ₂ O : ≥ 5 mg/mL (13.84 mM) * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.						
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg		
		1 mM	2.7672 mL	13.8362 mL	27.6725 mL		
		5 mM	0.5534 mL	2.7672 mL	5.5345 mL		
		10 mM	0.2767 mL	1.3836 mL	2.7672 mL		
	Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.						
In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 10 mg/mL (27.67 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic						
	 Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 1 mg/mL (2.77 mM); Clear solution 						
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 1 mg/mL (2.77 mM); Clear solution						
	 Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 1 mg/mL (2.77 mM); Clear solution 						

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY						
Description	Levofloxacin ((-)-Ofloxacin) is bacteria. Levofloxacin inhibits airway inflammation and BK \	an orally active antibiotic and is active against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative s the DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV. Levofloxacin can be used for chronic periodontitis, /iremia research. Levofloxacin shows anti-orthopoxvirus activity ^{[1][2][3][4][5]} .				
IC ₅₀ & Target	Quinolone	ΤΟΡΟ ΙV				

In Vitro	Levofloxacin shows inhibition effects to M. tuberculosis susceptible strains OFLO, LVFX, and SPFX with MIC ₅₀ values of 1.0, 0.5 and 0.25 μg/mL, respectively ^[4] ⊠ MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.				
In Vivo	Levofloxacin (10.7 mg/kg; i.p., once daily for 10 days or 3 weeks) time-dependently induces toxic effects on liver and heart in albino mice ^[3] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.				
	Animal Model:	Matured male Albino mice. ⁶³			
	Dosage:	10.7 mg/kg			
	Administration:	Intraperitoneal injection; 10.7 mg/kg, once daily for 10 days or 3 weeks.			
	Result:	Induced severe congestion of blood vessels in the portal area, central veins with inflammatory cells infiltration, necrosis with pyknosis of cardiac muscle nuclei and apoptosis, degeneration and necrosis of hepatocytes.			

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Commun. 2022 Mar 2;13(1):1116.
- Emerg Microbes Infect. 2024 Dec;13(1):2321981.
- Clin Chem. 2019 Dec;65(12):1522-1531.
- ACS Infect Dis. 2024 Apr 12;10(4):1327-1338.
- Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2021 Feb 17;65(3):e01921-20.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Drlica K, et al. DNA gyrase, topoisomerase IV, and the 4-quinolones. Microbiol Mol Biol Rev. 1997 Sep;61(3):377-92.

[2]. Smee DF, et al. A review of compounds exhibiting anti-orthopoxvirus activity in animal models. Antiviral Res. 2003 Jan;57(1-2):41-52.

[3]. Rand A, et al. Effect of levofloxacin on some body tissues in mice. Effect of levofloxacin on some body tissues in mice. Iraqi Journal of Veterinary Sciences, 2021.

[4]. JI B, et al. In vitro and in vivo activities of levofloxacin against Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 1995 Jun;39(6):1341-4.

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

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