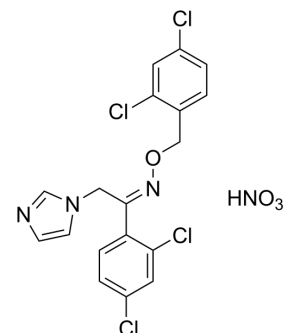


Oxiconazole nitrate

Cat. No.:	HY-B1324
CAS No.:	64211-46-7
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₈ H ₁₄ Cl ₄ N ₄ O ₄
Molecular Weight:	492.14
Target:	Fungal; Cytochrome P450; Antibiotic
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	DMSO : ≥ 100 mg/mL (203.19 mM) * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.					
	Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		Concentration				
		1 mM		2.0319 mL	10.1597 mL	20.3194 mL
		5 mM		0.4064 mL	2.0319 mL	4.0639 mL
	10 mM		0.2032 mL	1.0160 mL	2.0319 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 (5.08 mM); Clear solution 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.08 mM); Clear solution 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.08 mM); Clear solution					

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Oxiconazole (Ro 13-8996) nitrate is a broad spectrum anti-fungal agent which can inhibit the growth of Candida, Aspergillus and Trichophyton. Oxiconazole nitrate is also a highly efficacious activator of CYP3A4 transactivation, which could be antagonized by Rifampicin (HY-B0272) in a competitive manner. Oxiconazole nitrate exhibits inhibitory effect against colorectal cancer (CRC) via peroxiredoxin-2 (PRDX2)-mediated autophagy arrest ^{[1][2][3]} .	
IC₅₀ & Target	CYP3	CYP3A4
In Vitro	Oxiconazole (24 h; 0-40 μM) inhibits CRC cell growth ^[3] .	

Oxiconazole has antifungal activity against *Candida*, *Aspergillus* and *Trichophyton*^[1].
Antifungal Activities of Oxiconazole^[1].

	<i>Candida albicans</i>	<i>Candida glabrata</i>	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	<i>Aspergillus flavus</i>	<i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i>	<i>Trichophyton rubrum</i>
Oxiconazole	0.03 µg/mL	0.01 µg/mL	0.008 µg/mL	2 µg/mL	2 µg/mL	2 µg/mL	2 µg/mL

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

Cell Proliferation Assay^[3]

Cell Line:	HCT116, SW480, RKO, DLD-1, SW620, LoVo and NCM460
Concentration:	0-40 µM
Incubation Time:	24 h
Result:	Exhibited inhibitory activity against HCT116, SW480, RKO, DLD-1, SW620, LoVo and NCM460 with IC ₅₀ s of 25.86 µM, 27.34 µM, 21.01 µM, 25.56 µM, 21.75 µM, 24.87 µM and 126.4 µM.

In Vivo

Oxiconazole (50 mg/kg/day; IP; for 12 days) significantly restrains CRC cell growth^[3].

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

Animal Model:	BALB/c nude mice (injected subcutaneously with HCT116 cells (1×10 ⁷ /mouse) ^[3]
Dosage:	50 mg/kg/day
Administration:	IP; for 12 days
Result:	Significantly restrained CRC cell growth and showed no obvious side effects.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Int J Biol Sci. 2022; 18(9):3747-3761.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Rossello A, et al. Synthesis, antifungal activity, and molecular modeling studies of new inverted oxime ethers of oxiconazole. J Med Chem. 2002 Oct 24;45(22):4903-12.
- [2]. Svecova L, et al. Azole antimycotics differentially affect rifampicin-induced pregnane X receptor-mediated CYP3A4 gene expression. Drug Metab Dispos. 2008 Feb;36(2):339-48.
- [3]. Shi J, et al. Repurposing Oxiconazole against Colorectal Cancer via PRDX2-mediated Autophagy Arrest. Int J Biol Sci. 2022 May 21;18(9):3747-3761.

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

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