Cat. No.:	HY-B0275			
CAS No.:	79-57-2			
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>24</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>9</sub>			
Molecular Weight:	460.43			
Target:	Bacterial; HSV; Endogenous Metabolite; Antibiotic			
Pathway:	Anti-infection; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease			
Storage:	Powder	-20°C	3 years	
		4°C	2 years	
	In solvent	-80°C	2 years	
		-20°C	1 year	

## SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro	DMSO : ≥ 50 mg/mL (108.59 mM) H <sub>2</sub> O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble) * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.					
		Mass Solvent Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg	
	Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	2.1719 mL	10.8594 mL	21.7188 mL	
		5 mM	0.4344 mL	2.1719 mL	4.3438 mL	
		10 mM	0.2172 mL	1.0859 mL	2.1719 mL	
	Please refer to the so	lubility information to select the app	propriate solvent.			
In Vivo	Solubility: ≥ 2.5 m	one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG g/mL (5.43 mM); Clear solution				
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.43 mM); Clear solution					
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (5.43 mM); Clear solution					

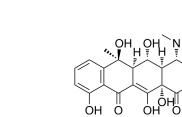
BIOLOGICAL ACTIV	ТҮ				
Description	Oxytetracycline is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class. Oxytetracycline potent inhibits Gram-negative and Gram- positive bacteria. Oxytetracycline is a protein synthesis inhibitor and prevents the binding from aminoacil-tRNA to the complex m-ribosomal RNA. Oxytetracycline also possesses anti-HSV-1 activity <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .				
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	Microbial Metabolite	Tetracycline	Bacterial	HSV-1	

OH

∬ O

NH<sub>2</sub>

# Product Data Sheet



OH O



	Human Endogenous Metabolite
In Vitro	Oxytetracycline is an important member of the bacterial aromatic polyketide family, which is a structurally diverse class of natural products. Oxytetracycline is synthesized by a type II polyketide synthase that generates the poly-beta-ketone backbone through successive decarboxylative condensation of malonyl-CoA extender units, followed by modifications by cyclases, oxygenases, transferases, and additional tailoring enzymes <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	The effects of administration a therapeutic dose of Oxytetracycline (82.8 mg/kg of bw to 1 % bw/day) for 10 days are species specific. Oxytetracycline increases the relative liver weight in Morone chrysops x M. saxatilis, the enzymatic activity of CYP3A4 in Ictalurus punctatus, protein expression of CYP3A4 in Oreochromis niloticus and depleted the hepatic CYP3A4 in the latter <sup>[1]</sup> . For Oxytetracycline, the limits are 100 µg/kg in muscle and milk, 200 µg/kg in egg, 300 µg/kg in liver and 600 µg/kg in kidney. Oxytetracycline (OTC) is administered to fish as medicated feed at concentrations ranging from 35 to 75 mg a.i kg-1 biomass day-1 for 7-14 days <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## **CUSTOMER VALIDATION**

- Water Res. 2023 May 21, 120110.
- Theranostics. 2022 Jan 1;12(3):1187-1203.
- Chemosphere. 2019 Jun;225:378-387.
- Sci Rep. 2022 Aug 25;12(1):14502.
- Saudi Pharm J. 2021 Apr 23.

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### REFERENCES

[1]. Elia, A.C., et al., Transferability of oxytetracycline (OTC) from feed to carp muscle and evaluation of the antibiotic effects on antioxidant systems in liver and kidney. Fish Physiol Biochem, 2014.

[2]. Pickens LB, et al. Oxytetracycline biosynthesis. J Biol Chem. 2010 Sep 3;285(36):27509-15.

[3]. Oguz Guvenmez, et al. A New Treatment Method for Herpes Simplex Virus Type 1-related Skin Lesions. Scientific & Academic. 2019; 8(1): 6-8.

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

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