

## **Product** Data Sheet

# Oxytetracycline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0275A 
CAS No.: 2058-46-0 
Molecular Formula:  $C_{22}H_{25}CIN_2O_9$ 

Molecular Weight: 496.89

Target: Bacterial; HSV; Antibiotic; Endogenous Metabolite

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: 500 mg/mL (1006.26 mM; Need ultrasonic)

H<sub>2</sub>O: < 0.1 mg/mL (ultrasonic; warming; heat to 60°C) (insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.0125 mL	10.0626 mL	20.1252 mL
	5 mM	0.4025 mL	2.0125 mL	4.0250 mL
	10 mM	0.2013 mL	1.0063 mL	2.0125 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: ≥ 4.17 mg/mL (8.39 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 4.17 mg/mL (8.39 mM); Clear solution

## **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description

Oxytetracycline hydrochloride is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class. Oxytetracycline hydrochloride potent inhibits Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Oxytetracycline hydrochloride is a protein synthesis inhibitor and prevents the binding from aminoacil-tRNA to the complex m-ribosomal RNA. Oxytetracycline hydrochloride also possesses

anti-HSV-1  $activity^{[1][2][3]}$ .

 $IC_{50}$  & Target

HSV-1 Microbial Metabolite Tetracycline Bacterial

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  $\mu$ g/kg in muscle and milk, 200  $\mu$ g/kg in egg, 300  $\mu$ g/kg in liver and 600  $\mu$ g/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 AC, 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 Aug;40(4):1055-68.

[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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