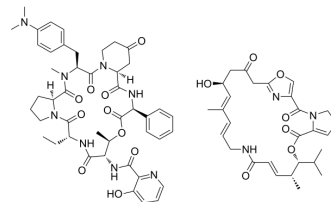


Pristinamycin

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|----------|
| Cat. No.: | HY-A0279 | | |
| CAS No.: | 270076-60-3 | | |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₇₃ H ₈₉ N ₁₁ O ₁₇ | | |
| Molecular Weight: | 1393 | | |
| Target: | Bacterial; Antibiotic | | |
| Pathway: | Anti-infection | | |
| Storage: | Powder | -20°C | 3 years |
| | In solvent | -80°C | 6 months |
| | | -20°C | 1 month |



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (71.79 mM; Need ultrasonic)

| Concentration | Mass | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1 mg | 5 mg | 10 mg |
| 1 mM | 0.7179 mL | 3.5894 mL | 7.1788 mL |
| 5 mM | 0.1436 mL | 0.7179 mL | 1.4358 mL |
| 10 mM | 0.0718 mL | 0.3589 mL | 0.7179 mL |

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Pristinamycin, produced by *Streptomyces pristinaespiralis*, is an orally active streptogramin-like antibiotic consisting of two chemically unrelated components: Pristinamycin I (PI) and Pristinamycin II (PII). Pristinamycin is highly active against many antibiotic-resistant pathogens, particularly Gram-positive bacteria, including Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), Vancomycin-resistant *S. aureus* (VRSA) and *Enterococcus faecium* (VREF)^[1].

In Vitro

In-vitro studies show pristinamycin to inhibit *Staphylococci* and *Streptococci*, including Erythromycin highly-resistant organisms, at a concentration of less than or equal to 0.78 mg/l^[2].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

To study Pristinamycin activity in vivo, mice infected IP with *C. psittaci*. Mortality in the control group was 70%. Three groups of mice received 25 mg/kg, 50 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg Pristinamycin respectively. The antibiotic was active in the 100 mg/kg dosage which is the therapeutic dosage^[3].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Meng J, et al. Improvement of pristinamycin I (PI) production in *Streptomyces pristinaespiralis* by metabolic engineering approaches. *Synth Syst Biotechnol.* 2017;2(2):130-136. Published 2017 Jun 8.

[2]. Maskell JP, et al. Comparative in-vitro activity of erythromycin, vancomycin and pristinamycin. *Infection.* 1988;16(6):365-370.

[3]. Orfila J, Haider F. Action de la pristinamycine sur les Chlamydia [Action of pristinamycin on Chlamydia]. *Pathol Biol (Paris).* 1984;32(5):443-445.

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

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