MCE MedChemExpress

Product Data Sheet

Tylosin tartrate

Cat. No.:HY-B0519CAS No.:74610-55-2Molecular Formula: $C_{50}H_{83}NO_{23}$ Molecular Weight:1066.19

Target: Bacterial; Antibiotic

Pathway: Anti-infection

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

 $H_2O : \ge 100 \text{ mg/mL } (93.79 \text{ mM})$ DMSO : $\ge 100 \text{ mg/mL } (93.79 \text{ mM})$

* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	0.9379 mL	4.6896 mL	9.3792 mL
	5 mM	0.1876 mL	0.9379 mL	1.8758 mL
	10 mM	0.0938 mL	0.4690 mL	0.9379 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 100 mg/mL (93.79 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (2.34 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (2.34 mM); Clear solution
- 4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (2.34 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Tylosin tartrate is a macrolide antibiotic found naturally as a fermentation product of Streptomyces fradiae. Tylosin tartrate exerts potent antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive bacteria. Tylosin tartrate is widely used as a feed additive for promoting animal growth. Tylosin tartrate is used for veterinary purposes against bacterial dysentery and respiratory diseases in poultry, pigs and cattle [1][2][3].

IC ₅₀ & Target	Macrolide		
In Vitro	Tylosin tartrate exerts antibacterial effects by binding to 23S rRNA of the bacterial ribosomal 50S subunit $^{[1]}$. Tylosin tartrate also prevents growth of Gram-negative strains, with MICs of 64 μ g/mL, 32 μ g/mL, 512 μ g/mL and 1 μ g/mL for M. haemolytica 11935, P. multocida 4407, E. coli ATCC 25922 and E. coli AS19rlmA I , respectively $^{[3]}$. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.		
In Vivo	in the Lipopolysaccharide (I	/kg; s.c.) generally suppresses the elevated TNF- α and IL-1 β levels and increases the IL-10 levels LPS) -treated animals ^[4] . confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
	Animal Model:	Balb/C mice (2-3 months old, 20-25 g) ^[4]	
	Dosage:	10 mg/kg, 100 mg/kg, 500 mg/kg	
	Administration:	Subcutaneous injection	
	Result:	Reduced the elevated TNF- α and IL-1 β in LPS (250 μg)-treated mice but increased their IL-10 levels.	

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

• Chemosphere. 2019 Jun;225:378-387.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

- [1]. Niels Møller Andersen, et al. Inhibition of Protein Synthesis on the Ribosome by Tildipirosin Compared with Other Veterinary Macrolides. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2012 Nov; 56(11): 6033–6036.
- [2]. Ayse Er, et al. Effects of tylosin on serum cytokine levels in healthy and lipopolysaccharide-treated mice. Acta Vet Hung. 2010 Mar;58(1):75-81.
- [3]. Mingfu Liu, et al. Resistance to the macrolide antibiotic tylosin is conferred by single methylations at 23S rRNA nucleotides G748 and A2058 acting in synergy. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2002 Nov 12; 99(23): 14658–14663.
- [4]. Carlo Pinna, et al. In Vitro Evaluation of the Effects of Tylosin on the Composition and Metabolism of Canine Fecal Microbiota. Animals (Basel). 2020 Jan; 10(1): 98.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

 $\hbox{E-mail: } tech@MedChemExpress.com\\$

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA