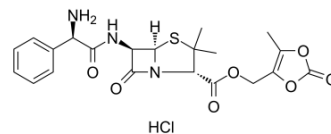


## Lenampicillin hydrochloride

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-100500
<b>CAS No.:</b>	80734-02-7
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>24</sub> ClN <sub>3</sub> O <sub>7</sub> S
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	497.95
<b>Target:</b>	Bacterial
<b>Pathway:</b>	Anti-infection
<b>Storage:</b>	-20°C, sealed storage, away from moisture and light * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture and light)



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Lenampicillin hydrochloride (KBT 1585 hydrochloride) is an orally active prodrug of Ampicillin and is an effective beta-lactam antibacterial agent that inhibits bacterial penicillin-binding proteins (transpeptidase). Lenampicillin hydrochloride has improved absorption and decreased side effects compares to Ampicillin and is applied in the investigation of the suppurative skin and soft tissue infection <sup>[1]</sup> <sup>[2]</sup> <sup>[3]</sup> .
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	IC50: bacterial penicillin-binding proteins (transpeptidase)
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Lenampicillin hydrochloride (KBT-1585) (oral administration; 0-1000 mg/kg) does not lead to death in dogs, and maximum dose of in this acute toxicity study is recorded because of causing emesis<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>Lenampicillin hydrochloride (LAPC) are identified for it main metabolites in rat and dogs. The main metabolite in peripheral plasma is 2,3-butanediol in rats and dog, On the other hand, high levels of acetoin is found in portal plasma for early period after dosing of LAPC. These results shows that the biotransformation of promoiety in LAPC to acetoin carried out mainly in intestinal tissues, but acetoin is converted to 2,3-butanediol in liver<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>

### REFERENCES

- [1]. FUMIO OGINO, et al. ACUTE TOXICITY OF LENAMPICILLIN HYDROCHLORIDE (KBT-1585) IN MICE, RATS AND DOGS
- [2]. Yamabe S, et al. Non-mutagenicity of KBT-1585, a novel ester of ampicillin. *Chemioterapia*. 1984 Feb;3(1):60-2.
- [3]. Fujita K, et al. Clinical evaluation of lenampicillin in the treatment of superficial suppurative skin and soft tissue infection. A double-blind study comparing amoxicillin. *Jpn J Antibiot*. 1985 Jul;38(7):1794-818.

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

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