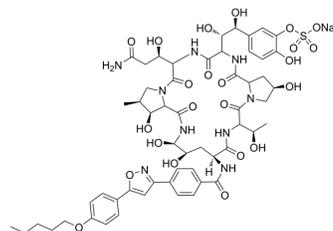


Micafungin sodium

Cat. No.:	HY-16321
CAS No.:	208538-73-2
Molecular Formula:	C ₅₆ H ₇₀ N ₉ NaO ₂₃ S
Molecular Weight:	1292.26
Target:	Fungal; Antibiotic
Pathway:	Anti-infection
Storage:	4°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)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

H₂O : 100 mg/mL (77.38 mM; Need ultrasonic)
 DMSO : ≥ 32 mg/mL (24.76 mM)
 * "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Preparing Stock Solutions	1 mM	0.7738 mL	3.8692 mL	7.7384 mL
	5 mM	0.1548 mL	0.7738 mL	1.5477 mL
	10 mM	0.0774 mL	0.3869 mL	0.7738 mL

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

In Vivo

- Add each solvent one by one: PBS
Solubility: 50 mg/mL (38.69 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: Saline
Solubility: 50 mg/mL (38.69 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (1.93 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (1.93 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (1.93 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Micafungin sodium (FK 463 sodium) is an antifungal agent which inhibits 1, 3-beta-D-glucan synthesis.

In Vitro	Miconazole (10 mg/mL) phenotypically decreases the formation of biofilm in most of the isolates. For all the genes tested, the levels of mRNA transcription are also decreased significantly in miconazole-treated samples cf. their untreated counterparts [1]. The combination of miconazole and KB425796-C is fungicidal and markedly reduces the number of CFU, in contrast to the fungistatic effects (no reduction in CFU) observed at all examined time points when each drug is used alone[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Miconazole (1 mg/kg) significantly prolongs survival compared with mice administered saline. Animals given a combination of miconazole (0.1 mg/kg) and KB425796-C (32 mg/kg) show a trend towards prolonged survival in comparison with those treated with miconazole (0.1 mg/kg) alone. In the livers of miconazole-treated mice, the number of CFUs decreases, although the clearance effect is less than that found in the kidneys. Combination treatment with miconazole and KB425796-C results in a significant decrease in the number of CFUs compared with the treatment with miconazole alone at all examined doses. The clearance effect associated with KB425796-C in combination with miconazole is greater than that observed in AMPH-treated animals[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Cell Assay [2]	Each fungal isolate is incubated statically in yeast-maltose (YM) agar broth for 24 h at 30°C. <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i> YC203 is grown in YM broth medium for 20 h at 30°C with shaking at 200 r.p.m. A cell suspension is prepared by washing the cultured cells once with sterile saline. <i>A. fumigatus</i> FP1305 is cultured on a potato dextrose agar (PDA) slant for 4 days, and spores are then harvested in sterile saline and collected by filtering through gauze. Antifungal activity against all isolates, with the exception of <i>C. neoformans</i> , is measured by the micro-broth dilution method in 96-well culture plates using RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with L-glutamine, but without sodium bicarbonate, and buffered to pH 7.0 with 0.165 M MOPS. For <i>C. neoformans</i> , yeast nitrogen base-glucose (YNBD) medium is used. For the assay, the test microorganism is inoculated into each well to yield 1×10^5 CFU/well, and the plates are then incubated for 20 h or 48 h at 37°C. Two end points are determined by microscopic observation: MEC, which is defined as a substantial reduction in fungal growth, and MIC, which is defined as a complete inhibition of growth. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
Animal Administration [2]	Eight groups of ten female DBA/2 mice (7 weeks old) are intravenously injected with 2.0×10^6 <i>A. fumigatus</i> FP1305 spores. The test groups receive the following treatments: AMPH at 1 mg/kg of body weight/dose given intraperitoneally (i.p.) once daily (q.d.); miconazole at 0.1, 0.32 or 1 mg/kg of body weight/dose given subcutaneously (s.c.) (q.d.); miconazole given s.c. (0.1, 0.32 or 1 mg/kg q.d.) plus KB425796-C given i.p. (32 mg/kg) twice daily (b.i.d.); and saline (b.i.d.). Drugs are administered on days 1 and 2. Five mice in each group are killed 1 day after the completion of treatment. The livers and kidneys are aseptically removed, and each organ is then homogenized in 5 mL sterile saline. Serial 10-fold dilutions of the homogenates are plated on PDA and incubated for 48 h at 37°C, and the numbers of CFU per gram of tissue are then calculated. The survival rate of remaining five mice of each group are examined daily for 31 days after the challenge. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- J Clin Microbiol. 2017 Jun;55(6):1883-1893.
- J Antimicrob Chemother. 2020 Aug 1;75(8):2133-2140.
- Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2023 Jul 10;e0054323.
- Mycoses. 2021 Mar;64(3):282-291.
- mSphere. 2020 Oct 28;5(5):e00821-20.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

- [1]. Bazzi W, et al. The inhibitory effect of micafungin on biofilm formation by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. *Biofouling*. 2013 Jul 23.
- [2]. Kai H, et al. Synergistic antifungal activity of KB425796-C in combination with micafungin against *Aspergillus fumigatus* and its efficacy in murine infection models. *J Antibiot (Tokyo)*. 2013 Jun 12.
- [3]. Tawara S, Ikeda F, Maki K, et al. In vitro activities of a new lipopeptide antifungal agent, FK463, against a variety of clinically important fungi. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*. 2000;44(1):57-62.
- [4]. Ikeda F, Wakai Y, Matsumoto S, et al. Efficacy of FK463, a new lipopeptide antifungal agent, in mouse models of disseminated candidiasis and aspergillosis. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*. 2000;44(3):614-618.
- [5]. Mikamo H, Sato Y, Tamaya T. In vitro antifungal activity of FK463, a new water-soluble echinocandin-like lipopeptide. *J Antimicrob Chemother*. 2000;46(3):485-487.
-

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

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