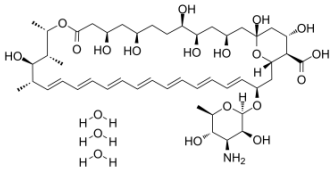
Amphotericin B trihydrate

Cat. No.:	HY-B0221A
CAS No.:	1202017-46-6
Molecular Formula:	$C_{47}H_{79}NO_{20}$
Molecular Weight:	978.12
Target:	Antibiotic; Fungal
Pathway:	Anti-infection
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Amphotericin B trihydrate, a polyene antibiotic, is first isolated from fermenter cultures of Streptomyces nodosus. Amphotericin B trihydrate also possesses antileishmanial activity[1][2].
In Vitro	Amphotericin B interacts with cholesterol, the major sterol of mammal membranes, thus limiting the usefulness of Amphotericin B due to its relatively high toxicity. Amphotericin B is dispersed as a pre-micellar or as a highly aggregated state in the subphase[4]. Amphotericin B only kills unicellular Leishmania promastigotes (LPs) when aqueous pores permeable to small cations and anions are formed. Amphotericin B (0.1 mM) induces a polarization potential, indicating K^+ leakage in KCl-loaded liposomes suspended in an iso-osmotic sucrose solution. Amphotericin B (0.05 mM) exhibits a nearly total collapse of the negative membrane potential, indicating Na^+ entry into the cells[3]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Amphotericin B results in prolonging the incubation time and decreasing PrPSc accumulation in the hamster scrapie model. Amphotericin B markedly reduces PrPSc levels in mice with transmissible subacute spongiform encephalopathies (TSSE)[4]. Amphotericin B exerts a direct effect on Plasmodium falciparum and influences eryptosis of infected erythrocytes, parasitemia and hostsurvival in murine malaria. Amphotericin B tends to delay the increase of parasitemia and significantly delays host death plasmodium berghei-infected mice[5]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- J Virol. 2020 Sep 30;JVI.01350-20.
- Neuropharmacology. 2019 Apr 4;151:33-44.
- Am J Physiol Cell Physiol. 2019 Aug 1;317(2):C277-C286.
- Front Cell Infect Microbiol. 2020 Jul.
- Molecules. 2020 Apr 23;25(8). pii: E1980.

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REFERENCES

[1]. A Lemke, et al. Amphotericin B Appl Microbiol Biotechnol. 2005 Aug;68(2):151-62.

[2]. Andreza Rochelle do Vale Morais, et al. In-vitro and in-vivo antileishmanial activity of inexpensive Amphotericin B formulations: Heated Amphotericin B and Amphotericin B-loaded microemulsion. Exp Parasitol. 2018 Sep;192:85-92.

[3]. Ramos H, et al. Amphotericin B kills unicellular leishmanias by forming aqueous pores permeable to small cations and anions. J Membr Biol. 1996 Jul;152(1):65-75.

[4]. Demaimay R, et al. Pharmacological studies of a new derivative of amphotericin B, MS-8209, in mouse and hamster scrapie. J Gen Virol. 1994 Sep;75 (Pt 9):2499-503.

[5]. Adams ML, et al. Amphotericin B encapsulated in micelles based on poly(ethylene oxide)-block-poly(L-amino acid) derivatives exerts reduced in vitro hemolysis but maintains potent in vivo antifungal activity. Biomacromolecules. 2003 May-Jun;4(3):750-7.

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