## Sitafloxacin monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0395B CAS No.: 163253-37-0 Molecular Formula:  $C_{19}H_{20}ClF_{2}N_{3}O_{4}$ 

Molecular Weight: 427.83

Target: Antibiotic; Bacterial Pathway: Anti-infection

Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Storage:

# $H_2O$

**Product** Data Sheet

#### **BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description Sitafloxacin (DU6859a) monohydrate is a potent, orally active fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Sitafloxacin monohydrate shows antichlamydial activity and antibacterial activities against a broad range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, including anaerobic bacteria, as well as against atypical pathogens. Sitafloxacin monohydrate can be used for the research of respiratory tract infection and urinary tract infection<sup>[1][2]</sup>.

IC<sub>50</sub> & Target Quinolone In Vitro Sitafloxacin (DU6859a) monohydrate shows antibacterial activities with MIC of 0.03, 0.12, 0.06 mg/L for wild-type ATCC

> 49619, gyrA mutant SP39, parC mutant 1026523 streptococcus pneumoniae stran, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>. Sitafloxacin (DU6859a) monohydrate shows antibacterial activities for quinolone-susceptible strains of streptococcus pneumoniae with MIC of 0.03, 0.03 mg/L for EG 00093 and EG 00218 strain, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>.

Sitafloxacin (DU6859a) monohydrate shows inhibition for DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV (TopoIV) with >IC50s of 4.38, 3.12 mg/L, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Sitafloxacin (DU6859a; 12.5-100 mg/kg; i.g.; daily for 4 weeks; BALB/c female mice) monohydrate has antibacterial activity. M. ulcerans cells could be isolated from the inoculated footpads and there was no evidence of footpad swelling<sup>[2]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	BALB/c female mice <sup>[2]</sup>
Dosage:	12.5, 25, 50 and 100 mg/kg
Administration:	Oral gavage; daily, for 4 weeks
Result:	Inhibits the growth of Mycobacterium ulcerans and the M. ulcerans cells.

### **CUSTOMER VALIDATION**

• Antimicrob Resist Infect Control. 2019 Feb 15;8:40.

In Vivo

- Infect Drug Resist. 2019 Jan 31;12:345-358.
- PLoS One. 2019 Mar 27;14(3):e0213868.
- Curr Microbiol. 2021 Dec 14;79(1):12.

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#### **REFERENCES**

[1]. Okumura R, et al. Dual-targeting properties of the 3-aminopyrrolidyl quinolones, DC-159a and sitafloxacin, against DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV: contribution to reducing in vitro emergence of quinolone-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae. J Antimicrob Chemother. 2008 Jul;62(1):98-104.

[2]. Dhople AM, et al. Activities of sitafloxacin (DU-6859a), either singly or in combination with rifampin, against Mycobacterium ulcerans infection in mice. J Chemother. 2003 Feb;15(1):47-52.

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

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