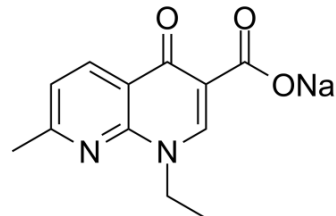


Nalidixic acid sodium salt

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|---------------------------|---|
| Cat. No.: | HY-B0398A |
| CAS No.: | 3374-05-8 |
| Molecular Formula: | C ₁₂ H ₁₁ N ₂ NaO ₃ |
| Molecular Weight: | 254.22 |
| Target: | Bacterial; Antibiotic; Topoisomerase |
| Pathway: | Anti-infection; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage |
| Storage: | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Description | Nalidixic acid sodium salt, a quinolone antibiotic, is effective against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Nalidixic acid acts in a bacteriostatic manner in lower concentrations and is bactericidal in higher concentrations. Nalidixic acid inhibits a subunit of DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV and reversibly blocks DNA replication in susceptible bacteria ^{[1][2]} . |
| IC₅₀ & Target | Topoisomerase |
| In Vitro | Nalidixic acid is against a variety of microorganisms, it is against with <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Pasteurella</i> spp., <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , <i>Aerobacter aerogenes</i> , <i>Proteus</i> spp., <i>Salmonella</i> spp., <i>Shigella</i> spp. and <i>Brucella</i> spp. with MIC values of 5.0-12.5 µg/ml, 0.5-2.5 µg/ml, 0.8-25.0 µg/ml, 1.0-25.0 µg/ml, 1.25-30.0 µg/ml, 8-3.2 µg/ml, and 7.5-10.0 µg/ml, respectively ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |
| In Vivo | The in vivo activity of Nalidixic acid is most pronounced against Gram-negative bacteria, while Gram-positive organisms are generally more resistant. Maximal activity is observed against systemic infections caused by <i>E. coli</i> , <i>A. aerobacter</i> , <i>Proteus mirabilis</i> , <i>Shigella flexneri</i> , the ED ₅₀ values are 25 mg/kg, 60 mg/kg, 50 mg/kg, and 62 mg/kg, respectively ^[1] . The acute toxicity (LD ₅₀) of Nalidixic acid in mice following oral and parenteral administration is: oral, 3300 mg/kg; intravenous, 176 mg/kg; and subcutaneous, 500 mg/kg ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only. |

REFERENCES

- [1]. G Y LESHNER, et al. 1,8-NAPHTHYRIDINE DERIVATIVES. A NEW CLASS OF CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS. *J Med Pharm Chem.* 1962 Sep;91:1063-5.
- [2]. Anna Fàbrega, et al. Mechanism of Action of and Resistance to Quinolones. *Microb Biotechnol*

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

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