Fleroxacin

Cat. No.: HY-B0414

CAS No.: 79660-72-3

Molecular Formula: $C_{17}H_{18}F_3N_3O_3$

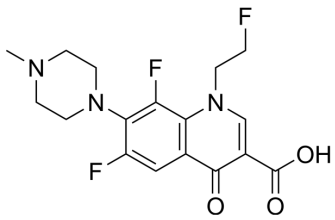
Molecular Weight: 369.34

Target: Bacterial; Antibiotic

Pathway: Anti-infection

Storage: 4°C, protect from light

* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

H_2O : 33.33 mg/mL (90.24 mM; ultrasonic and adjust pH to 11 with NaOH)

0.1 M NaOH : 9.17 mg/mL (24.83 mM; ultrasonic and adjust pH to 12 with NaOH)

DMSO : < 1 mg/mL (insoluble or slightly soluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions

Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM	2.7075 mL	13.5377 mL	27.0753 mL
5 mM	0.5415 mL	2.7075 mL	5.4151 mL
10 mM	0.2708 mL	1.3538 mL	2.7075 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Fleroxacin (RO 23-6240) is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial fluoroquinolone.

IC_{50} & Target

Quinolone

In Vivo

Fleroxacin (Ro 23-6240) is a new trifluorinated quinolone exhibiting high activity against a broad spectrum of gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria. Fleroxacin is characterized pharmacokinetically by a long elimination half-life (9 to 10 h) and high concentrations in plasma (e.g., maximum concentration of 2.3 micrograms/ml after an oral dose of 200 mg)[1]. Fleroxacin (Ro 23-6240) is effective against Haemophilus ducreyi in vitro. Fleroxacin (Ro 23-6240), 200 or 400 mg as a single oral dose, is efficacious therapy for microbiologically proven chancroid in patients who do not have concurrent HIV-1 infection. Among HIV-1-infected men, a single dose of 200 or 400 mg of fleroxacin is inadequate therapy for chancroid[2][3].

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

REFERENCES

[1]. Weidekamm, E., et al., Single- and multiple-dose pharmacokinetics of fleroxacin, a trifluorinated quinolone, in humans. Antimicrob Agents Chemother, 1987. 31(12): p. 1909-14.

[2]. MacDonald, K.S., et al., Evaluation of fleroxacin (RO 23-6240) as single-oral-dose therapy of culture-proven chancroid in Nairobi, Kenya. Antimicrob Agents Chemother, 1989. 33(5): p. 612-4.

[3]. Rubinstein, E., History of quinolones and their side effects. Chemotherapy, 2001. 47 Suppl 3: p. 3-8; discussion 44-8.

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