## Cefamandole nafate

MedChemExpress

Cat. No.:	HY-B1166	
CAS No.:	42540-40-9	
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>6</sub> NaO <sub>6</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	C
Molecular Weight:	512.49	°≈∽° M <sup>™</sup>
Target:	Bacterial; Antibiotic	
Pathway:	Anti-infection	
Storage:	-20°C, stored under nitrogen	
	* The compound is unstable in solutions, freshly prepared is recommended.	

## Product Data Sheet

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SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY			
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In Vivo	1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 100 mg/mL (195.13 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic		
	2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.88 mM); Clear solution		
	3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.88 mM); Clear solution		
	4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (4.88 mM); Clear solution		

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY		
BIOEOGICAE ACTIVITY		
Description	Cefamandole nafate (Cefamandole formate sodium) is a second-generation broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic <sup>[1]</sup> .	
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	β-lactam	
In Vitro	Cefamandole nafate is shown to be rapidly converted to cefamandole in bacteriological media, with a half-life of less than 1 h at a pH of 7.0 or above. At pH 6.0, in log-phase inhibition experiments, however, Cefamandole nafate is more stable, allowing delineation of the activity between cefamandole and cefamandole nafate <sup>[2]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
In Vivo	The toxicity of Cefamandole nafate administered iv Is studied in rats receiving doses of 250-1,000 mg/kgfive days per week for one month <sup>[1]</sup> . After the administration of Cefamandole nafate for one month, there are no treatment-related adverse effects on growth, food consumption, clinical chemistry, hematology, or organ weights <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	

## REFERENCES

[1]. J S Wold, et al. Toxicologic evaluation of cefamandole nafate in laboratory animals. J Infect Dis. 1978 May;137 Suppl:S51-S59.

[2]. J R Turner, et al. Delineation of the relative antibacterial activity of cefamandole and cefamandole nafate. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 1977 Jul;12(1):67-72.

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

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