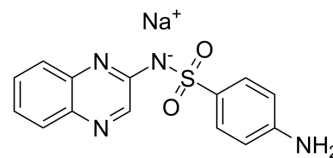


Sulfaquinoxaline sodium salt

Cat. No.:	HY-B1282A
CAS No.:	967-80-6
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ N ₄ NaO ₂ S
Molecular Weight:	322.32
Target:	Bacterial; Parasite; Antibiotic
Pathway:	Anti-infection
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 100 mg/mL (310.25 mM; Need ultrasonic)
H₂O : < 0.1 mg/mL (insoluble)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Concentration	Mass		
		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	3.1025 mL	15.5125 mL	31.0251 mL
	5 mM	0.6205 mL	3.1025 mL	6.2050 mL
	10 mM	0.3103 mL	1.5513 mL	3.1025 mL

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

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Sulfaquinoxaline sodium salt is an antimicrobial for veterinary use, with activity against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Sulfaquinoxaline is used to prevent coccidiosis and bacterial infections^{[1][2]}.

IC₅₀ & Target

Bacterial, Parasite^{[1][2]}

In Vivo

Sulfaquinoxaline sodium salt shows the presence of all antimicrobial residues at concentration higher than the drugs' maximum residue limit (MRL) of 100 µg/kg until two days after discontinuation of the medication^[2].
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

PROTOCOL

Animal Administration ^[1]

For the depletion studies, 240 1-day-old Cobb chicks are used. The chickens are housed in pens that contains 30 birds each (10 birds/m²) and are provided ad libitum access to water and non-medicated feed. The chickens are randomly allocated into four experimental groups, labeled from A to D, containing 80 birds each. Chickens in group A form the untreated control

group, whereas those in group C are treated with 10 mg/kg bw of Sulfaquinoxaline sodium salt, which is administered via drinking water from the 32nd to 34th day of breeding^[1].

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

REFERENCES

[1]. de Assis DC, et al. Evaluation of the Presence and Levels of Enrofloxacin, Ciprofloxacin, Sulfaquinoxaline and Oxytetracycline in Broiler Chickens after Drug Administration. PLoS One. 2016 Nov 15;11(11):e0166402.

[2]. Urbano VR, et al. Influence of pH and ozone dose on sulfaquinoxaline ozonation. J Environ Manage. 2017 Jun 15;195(Pt 2):224-231.

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

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