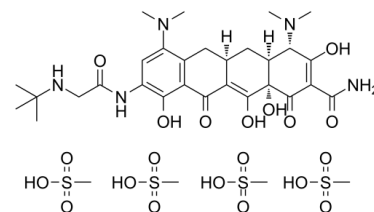


## Data Sheet

<b>Product Name:</b>	Tigecycline (tetramesylate)
<b>Cat. No.:</b>	CS-0085031
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>33</sub> H <sub>55</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>20</sub> S <sub>4</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	970.07
<b>Target:</b>	Autophagy; Bacterial
<b>Pathway:</b>	Anti-infection; Autophagy
<b>Solubility:</b>	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (103.09 mM; Need ultrasonic); H <sub>2</sub> O : 50 mg/mL (51.54 mM; Need ultrasonic)



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Tigecycline tetramesylate (GAR-936 tetramesylate) is a broad-spectrum glycylicycline antibiotic. The mean inhibitory concentration (MIC) of Tigecycline for *E. coli* (MG1655 strain) is approximately 125 ng/mL<sup>[1]</sup>. MIC<sub>50</sub> and MIC<sub>90</sub> are 1 and 2 mg/L for *Acinetobacter baumannii* (*A. baumannii*), respectively<sup>[2]</sup>. IC<sub>50</sub> & Target: Mean MIC: 125 ng/mL (*E. coli*)<sup>[1]</sup>

MIC<sub>50</sub>: 1 mg/mL (*A. baumannii*)<sup>[2]</sup>

MIC<sub>90</sub>: 2 mg/mL (*A. baumannii*)<sup>[2]</sup>

**In Vitro:** Tigecycline (0.63-30 μM, preincubated for 4 days, treated for 72 h) inhibits AML2 cells and HL-60 cells with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 4.72±0.54 and 3.06±0.85 μM (freshly prepared). Tigecycline inhibits AML2 cells and HL-60 cells with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 5.64±0.55 and 4.27±0.45 μM (1 day preincubation). Tigecycline inhibits AML2 cells and HL-60 cells with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 5.02±0.60 and 4.39±0.44 μM (2 day preincubation). Tigecycline inhibits AML2 cells and HL-60 cells with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 4.09±0.41 and 3.95±0.39 μM (3 day preincubation). After a 4 day preincubation of Tigecycline in saline, Tigecycline lost its ability to kill TEX human leukemia cells (from IC<sub>50</sub>~5 μM when freshly prepared to IC<sub>50</sub>>50 μM after 4 days preincubation) as measured by CellTiter Flour assay<sup>[1]</sup>. **In Vivo:** Tigecycline (50 mg/kg; intraperitoneal injection; twice a day; for 11 days) reduces tumor volume and weight in NOD/SCID mice<sup>[1]</sup>.

The peak plasma concentration (C<sub>max</sub>), the terminal half-life (t<sub>1/2</sub>), area under the plasma concentration-time curve (AUC), clearance (CL) and volume of distribution (V<sub>z</sub>) are 22.8 μg/mL, 108.9 min, 1912.2 min\*μg/mL, 26.1 mL/min/kg, 4109.4 mL/kg for Tigecycline in saline, respectively. The peak plasma concentration (C<sub>max</sub>), the terminal half-life (t<sub>1/2</sub>), area under the plasma concentration-time curve (AUC), clearance (CL) and volume of distribution (V<sub>z</sub>) are 15.7 μg/mL, 110.3 min, 2036.5 min\*μg/mL, 24.6 mL/min/kg, 3906.2 mL/kg for Tigecycline in formulation (60 mg/mL pyruvate, 3 mg/mL ascorbic acid, pH 7 in saline), respectively.

### References:

[1]. Jitkova Y, et al. A novel formulation of tigecycline has enhanced stability and sustained antibacterial and antileukemic activity. PLoS One. 2014 May 28;9(5):e95281.

[2]. Falagas ME, et al. Activity of TP-6076 against carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* isolates collected from inpatients in Greek hospitals. Int J Antimicrob Agents. 2018 Aug;52(2):269-271.

### CAIndexNames:

2-Naphthacenecarboxamide, 4,7-bis(dimethylamino)-9-[[2-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)amino]acetyl]amino]-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,10,12,12a-tetrahydroxy-1,11-dioxo-, (4S,4aS,5aR,12aS)-, methanesulfonate (1:4)

### SMILES:

O=S(C)(O)=O.O=S(C)(O)=O.O=S(C)(O)=O.O=C(C(C1=O)=C(O)[C@@H](N(C)C)[C@]2([H])C[C@]3([H])CC4=C(C(C3=C(O)[C@@]21O)=O)C(O)=C(NC(CNC(C)(C)C)=O)C=C4N(C)C)N.O=S(C)(O)=O

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

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