

Tigecycline, 99% (HPLC grade)

Catalog No: tcl1756



Available Sizes

Size: 10mg

Size: 25mg

Size: 50mg

Size: 100mg

Size: 250mg



Specifications

Application:

Tigecycline is a first-in-class, broad spectrum antibiotic with activity against antibiotic-resistant organisms.

CAS No:

220620-09-7

Formula:

$C_{29}H_{39}N_5O_8$

Pathway:

Anti-infection Autophagy

Target:

Bacterial Autophagy

Purity / Grade:

>99%

Storage Instruction:

Store at 0-8 °C

Alternative Names:

(4S,4aS,5aR,12aS)-9-(2-(tert-Butylamino)acetamido)-4,7-bis(dimethylamino)-3,10,12,12a-tetrahydroxy-1,11-dioxo-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydrotetracene-2-carboxamide; Glycylcycline; Tygacil; WAY-GAR 93

Observed Molecular Weight:

585.65

Relevance:

Melting point >180°C (degree celcius.)

References

Seputiene V. et al.: Medicina (Kaunas). 46 (4), 240-248, 2010; Bhattacharya M, et al. J. Postgrad Med., 55 (1), 65-68, 2009; Moreno B.B. et al.: Scand. J. Infect Dis., Dec 20, 2013

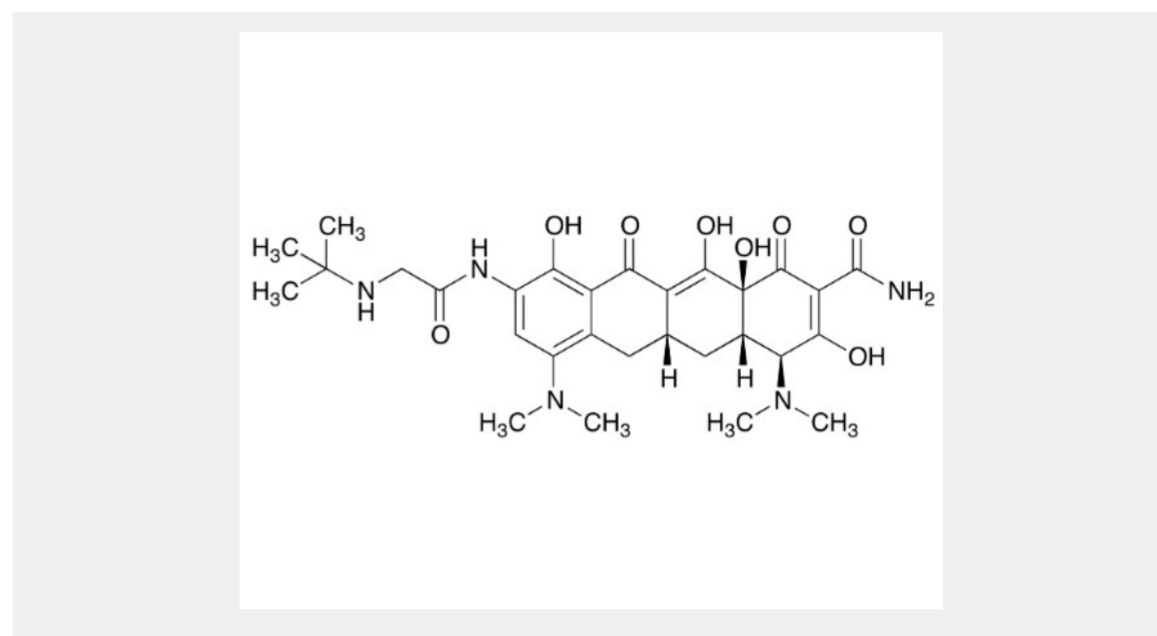
Product Description

Tigecycline is a first-in-class, broad spectrum antibiotic with activity against antibiotic-resistant organisms.

Target: Antibacterial

Tigecycline is active against a broad range of gram-negative and gram-positive bacterial species including clinically important multidrug-resistant nosocomial and community-acquired bacterial pathogens. Tigecycline has been shown to inhibit the translation elongation step by binding to the ribosome 30S subunit and preventing aminoacylated tRNAs to accommodate in the ribosomal A site. Tigecycline has also been found to be effective for the treatment of community- as well as hospital-acquired and ventilator-associated pneumonia and bacteremia, sepsis with shock and urinary tract infections. Tigecycline appears to be a valuable treatment option for the management of superbugs, especially where conventional therapy has failed.

Fifteen patients received Tigecycline for 16 episodes of CPKP infection. The main infections were pneumonia (31%), urinary tract infection (31%), peritonitis (20%), catheter-related bacteraemia (12%), and meningitis (6%). Most infections were complicated with severe sepsis (44%), septic shock (12%), and/or bacteraemia (19%). The daily maintenance dose of tigecycline was 200 mg in 10 episodes and 100 mg in 6 episodes. The overall 30-day mortality rate was 25%. Univariate analysis showed that mortality was significantly associated (p



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