PRODUCT INFORMATION



Sulfadimethoxine

Item No. 28827

CAS Registry No.: 122-11-2

Formal Name: 4-amino-N-(2,6-dimethoxy-4-

pyrimidinyl)-benzenesulfonamide

Sulphadimethoxine Synonym:

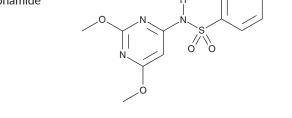
MF: $C_{12}H_{14}N_4O_4S$

310.3 FW: **Purity:** ≥98%

UV/Vis.: λ_{max} : 273 nm

Supplied as: A solid Storage: -20°C Stability: ≥4 years

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.



Laboratory Procedures

Sulfadimethoxine is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the sulfadimethoxine in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Sulfadimethoxine is soluble in organic solvents such as DMSO and dimethyl formamide (DMF). The solubility of sulfadimethoxine in these solvents is approximately 10 and 20 mg/ml, respectively.

Sulfadimethoxine is sparingly soluble in aqueous buffers. For maximum solubility in aqueous buffers, sulfadimethoxine should first be dissolved in DMF and then diluted with the aqueous buffer of choice. Sulfadimethoxine has a solubility of approximately 0.16 mg/ml in a 1:7 solution of DMF:PBS (pH 7.2) using this method. We do not recommend storing the aqueous solution for more than one day.

Description

Sulfadimethoxine is a sulfonamide antibiotic that is active against Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria and other microorganisms. It inhibits recombinant P. carinii dihydropteroate synthase (DHPS; IC50 = 25 nM), an enzyme required for folate biosynthesis, in a cell-free assay.2 Sulfadimethoxine is active against S. aureus, S. pneumoniae, K. pneumoniae, and E. coli in a disc assay. It is also active against *C. spiroforme* isolates from rabbits (MIC₉₀ = 256 μ g/ml) and certain *M. bovoculi* isolates from keratoconjunctivitis infections in cows (MIC₅₀ = \leq 256 μ g/ml).^{3,4} Sulfadimethoxine is efficacious against S. pneumoniae, K. pneumoniae, and E. coli systemic infections in mice with 50% curative dose (CD_{50}) values of 79.7, 2.7, and 12.2 mg/kg, respectively. It is also efficacious against H. capsulatum systemic fungal infections in mice ($CD_{50} = 300 \text{ mg/kg}$).¹

References

- 1. Böhni, E., Fust, B., Rieder, J., et al. Comparative toxicological, chemotherapeutic and pharmacokinetic studies with sulphormethoxine and other sulphonamides in animals and man. Chemotherapy 14(4), 195-226 (1969).
- 2. Hong, Y.-L., Hossler, P.A., Calhoun, D.H., et al. Inhibition of recombinant Pneumocystis carinii dihydropteroate synthetase by sulfa drugs. Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 39(8), 1756-1763 (1995).
- 3. Agnoletti, F., Ferro, T., Guolo, A., et al. A survey of Clostridium spiroforme antimicrobial susceptibility in rabbit breeding. Vet. Microbiol. 136(1-2), 188-191 (2009).
- 4. Angelos, J.A., Ball, L.M., and Byrne, B.A. Minimum inhibitory concentrations of selected antimicrobial agents for Moraxella bovoculi associated with infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis. J. Vet. Diagn. Invest. 23(3), 552-555 (2011).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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CAYMAN CHEMICAL

1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA PHONE: [800] 364-9897

[734] 971-3335

FAX: [734] 971-3640 CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM WWW.**CAYMANCHEM**.COM