

Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Teicoplanin A2-4

Cat. No.: GC14637

Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 91032-37-0

Chemical Name 34-O-[2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranosyl]-22,31-dichloro-7-demethyl-64-O-demethyl-19-deoxy-56-O-[2-deoxy-2-[(8-methyl-1-oxodecyl)amino]-β-D-glucopyranosyl]-42-O-α-D-mannopyranosyl-ristomycin A aglycone

SMILES CCC(CCCCCC/C(O)=N/[C@]([C@@](OC1=C2C=C([C@](/N=C(O)\[C@](/N=C(O)/[C@@](/N=C(O)\[C@@](N)([H])C3=CC4=C(O)C=C3)([H])CC5=CC(Cl)=C(O2)C=C5)([H])C6=CC(O)=CC(O4)=C6)([H])/C(O)=N/[C@](/C(O)=N/7)([H])C8=CC(C9=C([C@@]%10([H])C(O)=O)C=C(O)C=C9O[C@]%11([H])[C@](O)([H

Formula C₈₉H₉₉Cl₂N₉O₃₃ M.Wt 1893.7

Solubility Soluble in ethanol;Soluble in methanol;Soluble in DMSO;Soluble in dimethyl formamide
Store Storage at -20°C

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at 37 °C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while.Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request.

Structure

Background

Teicoplanin A2-4 is a major component of the teicoplanin complex [1-3].

Teicoplanins, lipoglycopeptide antibiotics, are glycopeptide antibiotics mainly produced by *A. teichomyceticus* that are broadly effective against Gram-positive bacteria in vitro. Teicoplanins consist of five major components (A2-1, A2-2, A2-3, A2-4 and A2-5), one

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hydrolysis component (A3-1), and four minor components (RS-1, RS-2, RS-3, RS-4) [1]. Teicoplanins have been recently used for the treatment of multitudinous aerobic and anaerobic Gram-positive infections. Teicoplanins have been rapidly and extensively absorbed from the peritoneal cavity and muscle, but very poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract [2]. Teicoplanin is highly bound in plasma to albumin and in tissues. Both renal and nonrenal mechanisms have been implicated in the elimination of the drug. For at least after one day administration, the concentrations of teicoplanin in serum and urine exceeded the MIC ranging from 0.02-2 µg/ml on many pathogenic organisms [3].

References:

- [1] Bernareggi A, Borghi A, Borgonovi M, et al. Teicoplanin metabolism in humans[J]. *Antimicrobial agents and chemotherapy*, 1992, 36(8): 1744-1749.
- [2] Rowland M. Clinical pharmacokinetics of teicoplanin[J]. *Clinical pharmacokinetics*, 1990, 18(3): 184-209.
- [3] Traina G L, Bonati M. Pharmacokinetics of teicoplanin in man after intravenous administration[J]. *Journal of Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics*, 1984, 12(2): 119-128.

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