PRODUCT INFORMATION



Nafcillin-d₅ (sodium salt)

Item No. 33468

CAS Registry No.: Formal Name:	1356354-25-0 (2S,5R,6R)-6-(2-(ethoxy-d ₅)-1-naphthamido)- 3,3-dimethyl-7-oxo-4-thia-1-azabicyclo[3.2.0]	-0-10
	heptane-2-carboxylate, monosodium salt	N S
MF:	$C_{21}H_{16}D_5N_2O_5S \bullet Na$	OT YH
FW:	441.5	• Na+
Chemical Purity:	≥95% (Nafcillin)	0, N H
Deuterium		
Incorporation:	≥99% deuterated forms (d ₁ -d ₅); ≤1% d ₀	
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

Nafcillin-d₅ (sodium salt) is intended for use as an internal standard for the quantification of nafcillin (Item No. 21008) by GC- or LC-MS. The accuracy of the sample weight in this vial is between 5% over and 2% under the amount shown on the vial. If better precision is required, the deuterated standard should be quantitated against a more precisely weighed unlabeled standard by constructing a standard curve of peak intensity ratios (deuterated versus unlabeled).

Nafcillin-d₅ (sodium salt) is supplied as a solid. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the nafcillin-d₅ (sodium salt) in the solvent of choice, which should be purged with an inert gas. Nafcillin-d₅ (sodium salt) is slightly soluble in methanol and DMSO.

Description

Nafcillin is a semisynthetic and penicillinase-resistant penicillin antibiotic.¹ It is active against 20 clinical isolates of S. aureus with minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) values ranging from 0.078 to 0.312 μ g/ml. Nafcillin (100-800 mg/kg) reduces the number of kidney colony forming units (CFUs) in a mouse model of S. aureus infection.² It also reduces the number of right atrial CFUs in a rabbit model of S. aureusinduced endocarditis.³ Formulations containing nafcillin have been used in the treatment of various bacterial infections.

References

- 1. Tuazon, C.U., Lin, M.Y., and Sheagren, J.N. In vitro activity of rifampin alone and in combination with nafcillin and vancomycin against pathogenic strains of Staphylococcus aureus. Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 13(5), 759-761 (1978).
- 2. Yuchenco, J.A., Hopper, M.W., Vince, T.D., et al. Nafcillin and oxacillin: Comparative antistaphylococcal activity in mice. J. Antibiot. (Tokyo) 29(4), 460-465 (1976).
- Carrizosa, J., Kobasa, W.D., and Kaye, D. Effectiveness of nafcillin, methicillin, and cephalothin in 3. experimental Staphylococcus aureus endocarditis. Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 15(5), 735-737 (1979).

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

SAFFTY DATA

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.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

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