

<b>Product Name:</b>	Clindamycin Hydrochloride
<b>Product Number:</b>	C035
<b>CAS Number:</b>	21462-39-5
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	$C_{18}H_{33}ClN_2O_5S \cdot HCl$
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	461.44 g/mol
<b>Form:</b>	Powder
<b>Appearance:</b>	White or almost white crystalline powder
<b>Solubility:</b>	soluble in aqueous solution
<b>Source:</b>	Semi-synthetic
<b>Water Content (Karl Fischer):</b>	3.0-6.0%
<b>Potency (on a dry basis):</b>	$\geq 800 \mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ ( $C_{18}H_{33}ClN_2O_5S$ )
<b>pH:</b>	3.0-5.5
<b>Storage Conditions:</b>	2-8 °C. Store in airtight container.
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Clindamycin Hydrochloride is a broad-spectrum antibiotic and antiparasitic agent. It is a semi-synthetic derivative of Lincomycin, a natural lincosamide isolated from <i>Streptomyces lincolnensis</i> in 1966. Clindamycin Hydrochloride is freely soluble in water.</p> <p>We also offer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clindamycin (<a href="#">C233</a>)</li><li>• Clindamycin Phosphate (<a href="#">C036</a>)</li></ul>
<b>Mechanism of Action:</b>	Lincosamides inhibit bacterial protein synthesis by binding the 50S ribosomal subunit and interfering with tRNA activity during translation.
<b>Spectrum:</b>	Clindamycin is a broad-spectrum antibiotic targeting primarily Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria such as <i>Clostridium</i> and <i>Bacteroides</i> species.
<b>Microbiology Applications</b>	<p>Clindamycin is commonly used in clinical <i>in vitro</i> microbiological antimicrobial susceptibility tests (panels, discs, and MIC strips) against gram positive and gram negative anaerobes. Medical microbiologists use AST results to recommend antibiotic treatment options. Representative ranges include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Clostridium difficile</i> 0.25 <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}</math> - 32 <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}</math></li><li>• <i>Bacteroides fragilis</i> 0.25 <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}</math> - 4 <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}</math></li></ul>

For a complete list of Clindamycin MIC values, [click here](#).

**References:**

- Dhawan VK and Thadepalli H. (1982) Clindamycin: A review of fifteen years of experience. *Clin. Infect. Dis.* 4(6):1133-1153 PMID 6818656
- Li LH, Kuentzel K L, Shugars KD and Bhuyan BK (1977) Cytotoxicity of several marketed antibiotics on mammalian cells in culture. *J. Antibiot (Tokyo)* 30(6):506-512 PMID 560364
- Lovmar, M and Tanel T (2003) The Mechanism of action of macrolides, lincosamides and streptogramin B reveals the nascent peptide exit path in the ribosome. *J. Molec. Microbiol.* 330(5 ): 1005-014 PMID 12860123
- Magerlein BJ et al (1966) Chemical modification of lincomycin. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 6:727 PMID 5985307
- Wijsman JA, Dekaban GA and Rieder MJ (2013) Differential toxicity of reactive metabolites of clindamycin and sulfonamides in HIV-infected cells: Influence of HIV infection on clindamycin toxicity in vitro. *J. Clin. Pharmacol.* 45(3):346-351 PMID 15703369

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