

<b>Product Name:</b>	Chloramphenicol, Solution (50 mg/ml)
<b>Product Number:</b>	C090
<b>CAS Number:</b>	56-75-7
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	$C_{11}H_{12}Cl_2N_2O_5$
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	323.13
<b>Form:</b>	Solution
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	644.913 °C
<b>Melting Point:</b>	148-150 °C
<b>Flash Point:</b>	343.831 °C
<b>Storage Conditions:</b>	2-8 °C
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Chloramphenicol, Solution (50 mg/ml), is a ready-made solution of Chloramphenicol dissolved in ethanol at a concentration of 50 mg/ml. Chloramphenicol is a broad-spectrum bacteriostatic antimicrobial that inhibits bacterial protein synthesis. It is a synthetic antibiotic that was originally derived from <i>Streptomyces venezuelae</i>. Chloramphenicol is effective against a wide variety of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria including most anaerobic organisms.</p> <p>For more Chloramphenicol products, <a href="#">click here</a>.</p>
<b>Mechanism of Action:</b>	<p>After entering a bacterial cell, Chloramphenicol reversibly binds to the peptidyltransferase center at the 50S ribosomal subunit of 70S ribosome, preventing peptide bond formation. Resistance to Chloramphenicol may be due to decreased cell permeability or a mutation in the 50S ribosomal subunit.</p>
<b>Spectrum:</b>	<p>Chloramphenicol is effective against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, both aerobic and anaerobic bacteria. It is also effective against Mycoplasmas, Chlamydiae, and Rickettsiae.</p>

**Microbiology Applications** Chloramphenicol is commonly used in clinical *in vitro* microbiological antimicrobial susceptibility tests (panels, discs, and MIC strips) against gram positive and gram negative microbial isolates. Medical microbiologists use AST results to recommend antibiotic treatment options for infected patients. Representative MIC values include:

- *Neisseria meningitides* 0.06 µg/mL - 8 µg/mL
- *Streptococcus pneumoniae* 0.25 µg/mL – 4 µg/mL
- For a complete list of chloramphenicol MIC values, [click here](#).

Bacterial resistance to chloramphenicol is enzymatic inactivation by acetylation via different types of chloramphenicol acetyltransferases (CATs), and this feature has been exploited for gene selection. Chloramphenicol is routinely used to select for transformed cells that express the chloramphenicol resistance gene, *cat*.

### Media Supplement

Chloramphenicol is used as a selective agent in:

Dermasel Agar, - Dermasel Selective Supplement. Selection of dermatophyte fungi from hair, nails, and skin scrapings.

Chromogenic *Candida* Agar - *Candida* Selective Supplement

### Plant Biology Applications

Chloramphenicol is gene selection agent for resistant plants containing the *cat* gene.

Chimeric genes made up of the nopaline synthase promoter and bacterial coding sequences that specify resistance to chloramphenicol were inserted into a Ti plasmid vector and used to transform tobacco protoplasts. The use of a non-oncogenic Ti plasmid was used and phenotypically normal fertile plants regenerated from the resistant calli, thus providing a natural environment for studying gene expression and development of plant cells. (De Bloc et al, 1984).

### Cancer Applications

Researchers at the University of Manchester, UK found a conserved phenotypic dependence on the biogenesis of mitochondria for the expansion of cancer stem cells. Since Chloramphenicol can inhibit mitochondrial biogenesis, it was found to inhibit tumor-sphere formation in MCF7 cells. This approach is mutation-independent, and treats cancer like a single disease of 'stemness', independent of tumor type. This approach was successful *in vitro* with 12 different cancer cell lines, across 8 different tumor types (breast, DCIS, ovarian, prostate, lung, pancreatic, melanoma, and glioblastoma (brain). (Lamb et al, 2015).

**References:**

De Bloc M, Herrera-Estrella L, Van Montagu M, Schell J, and Zambryski P (1984) Expression of foreign genes in regenerated plants and in their progeny. EMBO Journal 3(8):1681-1689

Lamb, R et al (2015) Antibiotics that target mitochondria effectively eradicate cancer stem cells, across multiple tumor types: treating cancer like an infectious disease. Oncotarget 6(7):4569-84. PMID 25625193

Li W, Ruf S and Bock R (2011) Chloramphenicol acetyltransferase as selectable marker for plastid transformation. Plant Mol Biol 76:443–451 PMID 20721602

Schwarz S, Kehrenberg C, Doublet B, Cloeckaert A (2004) Molecular basis of bacterial resistance to chloramphenicol and florfenicol, FEMS Microbiol. Rev. 28(5):519–542 PMID 15539072

Sharma KK., Bhatnagar-Mathur P. and Thorpe TA. Genetic transformation technology: status and problems. In Vitro Cell. Dev. Biol.—Plant 41:102–112

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