

Azithromycin dihydrate PRODUCT DATA SHEET

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Product Name: Azithromycin dihydrate

Product Number: A024

CAS Number: 117772-70-0 9 (dihydrate); 83905-01-5 (anhydrous); 121479-24-4

(monohydrate)

Molecular Formula: $C_{38}H_{72}N_2O_{12} \cdot 2H_2O$

Molecular Weight: 785.01

Form: Powder

Appearance: White crystalline powder

Solubility: sparingly soluble in aqueous solution (0.54 mg/mL)

Source: Semi-synthetic

Water Content (Karl

Fischer):

Description:

4.0-5.0%

pH: 9.0 - 11.0 **Optical Rotation:** -45° to -49°

Storage Conditions: ≤30°C

Azithromycin dihydrate is a broad-spectrum macrolide antibiotic (azalide subclass) derived from Erythromycin. It is effective against many Gramnegative and Gram-positive bacteria and certain *Mycoplasma* species. Azithromycin also has anti-immunomodulatory/anti-inflammatory properties. Azithromycin dihydrate is sparingly soluble in aqueous solution (0.54 mg/mL).

We also offer the following derivatives:

• Azithromycin Impurity E, EvoPure® (A074)

• Azithromycin Impurity F, EvoPure® (A075)

• Azithromycin Impurity G, EvoPure® (A083)

• Azithromycin Impurity H, EvoPure® (A084)

• Azithromycin Impurity I, EvoPure® (A081)

• Azithromycin Impurity J, EvoPure® (A082)

• Azithromycin Impurity L, EvoPure® (A078)

Mechanism of Action: Macrolide antibiotics inhibit bacterial growth by binding to the 70S ribosome

(specifically the 50S subunit) preventing peptide bond formation and

translocation during protein synthesis. Resistance is attributed to mutations in

50S rRNA preventing binding of Azithromycin and allowing the cell to

synthesize error-free proteins.

Spectrum: Azithromycin is effective against several Gram-positive and Gram-negative

bacteria, and certain Mycoplasmas.

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

- Chlamydia trachomatis 0.016 μg/mL-0.125 μg/mL
- Mycobacterium avium 16 μg/mL- >256 μg/mL
- For a complete list of azithromycin MIC values, click here.

References:

Gladue RP, Bright GM, Isaacson RE and Newborg MF (1989) In vitro and in vivo uptake of Azithromycin (CP-62,993) by phagocytic cells: Possible mechanism of delivery and release at sites of infection. Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 33(3):277-282 PMID 2543276

Lovmar, M, and Tenson T (2003) The Mechanism of action of Macrolides, Lincosamides and Streptomycin B reveals the nascent peptide exit path in the ribosome. J. Mol. Microbiol. 330(5):1005-1014. PMID 10348778

Wolf K and Malinverni R (1999) Effect of Azithromycin plus Rifampin versus that of Zithromycin alone on the eradication of Chlamydia pneumoniae from lung tissue in experimental pneumonitis. Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 43(6): 1491-3 PMID 10348778

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