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# **Product Information Sheet**

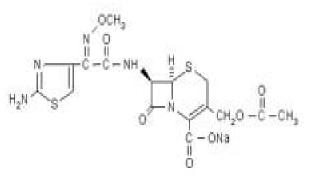
## **C380** Cefotaxime, Sodium Salt

Synonym: (6R,7R)-3-[(Acetyloxy)methyl]-7-[[(2Z)-(2amino-4-thiazolyl)(methoxyimino)acetyl] amino]-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic Acid, Sodium Salt CAS: 64485-93-4 Formula: C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub>S<sub>2</sub>Na Molecular Wt: 477.4

#### **Properties**

Form:	Powder
Appearance:	White to Cream Powder
Application:	Plant Tissue Culture Antibiotic
Solubility:	Soluble in Water
Storage Temp:	2 to 6 °C
Typical Working Concentration:	50 to 250 mg/mL
Storage Temp of	Aqueous solution at a pH 4.5-6.2 is
Stock Solution:	stable for 7-14 days when stored at 2 to
	6°C. Recommended long term storage

at -20°C (i.e., non-frost freezer)



#### **Application Notes**

Cefotaxime is an inhibitor of cell wall synthesis and chemically related to penicillin. It is highly effective against Gram-negative bacteria<sup>1</sup>. Cefotaxime is often used in transformation research for the elimination of Agrobacterium tumefaciens. Additionally, cefotaxime also has stimulatory effect. It is founded that addition of cefotaxime to medium enhances shoot organogenesis in vitro for many plants (apple, barley, grain, maize, etc.).<sup>2,3</sup>

A concentration of 90 µg/mL is recommended to achieve microbe toxicity. Cefotaxime concentrations should not exceed 100 µg/mL in order to avoid toxicity for plants (though plant toxicity may be higher or lower than 100 µg/mL for different plant species).

Please Note: While PhytoTechnology Laboratories® tests each lot of this product with two or more plant cell/ tissue culture lines, it is the sole responsibility of the purchaser to determine the appropriateness of this product for the specific plants that are being cultured and applications that are being used.

#### References

- 1. Merck 13, 1946
- 2. Danilova, S.A., Yu. I. Dolgikh. 2004. The stimulatory effect of the antibiotic cefotaxime on plant regeneration in maize tissue culture. Russian Journal of Plant Physiology. 51. pp 559 -562.
- 3. Rao, A.m., K. Padma Sree, and P.B. 1995. Kavi Kishor. Enhanced plant regeneration in grain and sweet sorghum by asparagines, proline and cefotaxime. Plant Cell Reports. 15. pp 72-75.

### India Contact

## Life Technologies (India) Pvt Ltd.

306, Agarwal City Mall, Road 44, Pitampura, Delhi - 110034 (India) Tel: +91-11-4220-8000; 4220-8111; 4220-8222 Fax: +91-11-4220-8444, Mobile: +91-98105-21400 Email - customerservice@lifetechindia.com | customerservice@atzlabs.com