

## Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Reutericyclin

Cat. No.: GN10008

### Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 303957-69-9

Chemical Name (R,E)-4-acetyl-1-(dec-2-enoyl)-5-hydroxy-2-isobutyl-1H-pyrrol-3(2H)-one

SMILES OC(N1C(/C=C/CCCCCCC)=O)=C(C(C)=O)C([C@H]1CC(C)C)=O

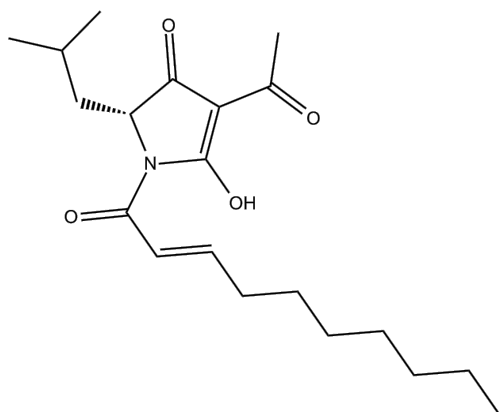
Formula  $C_{20}H_{31}NO_4$  M.Wt 349.47

Solubility DMSO : 33.33 mg/mL (95.38 mM; Need ultrasonic) Storage Store at -20°C

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at 37 °C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request.

Structure



### Protocol

#### Cell experiment [1]:

Cell lines C. difficile 9689 (toxigenotype 0), BAA-1803 (toxigenotype III, NAP1) and BAA-1875 (toxigenotype V, NAP7)

**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

Tel: (909) 407-4943 Fax: (626) 353-8530 E-mail: tech@glpbio.com

Address: 10292 Central Ave. #205, Montclair, CA, USA

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Limited solubility. General tips for obtaining a higher concentration: Please warm Preparation method the tube at 37 °C for 10 minutes and/or shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.

### Reaction Conditions 37°C

**Applications** Reutericyclin is very active against three unrelated tests strains, with mean MICs of 0.09–0.5 mg/L. Moreover, Reutericyclin is bactericidal, causing a >3 log reduction in cells and retains potent bactericidal activity against all 24 h stationary phase cultures. It also shows fast concentration dependent killing.

### References:

1. Hurdle JG, Heathcott AE, Yang L, Yan B, Lee RE. Reutericyclin and related analogues kill stationary phase *Clostridium difficile* at achievable colonic concentrations. *J Antimicrob Chemother.* 2011 Aug; 66(8):1773-6.

### Background

Reutericyclin is a small molecular weight antibiotic isolated from *Lactobacillus reuteri*. This strain was isolated from an industrial sourdough, SER, in 1988. Reutericyclin is active against a broad range of gram-positive bacteria in concentrations of less than 1mg/L and the inhibitory spectrum includes those lactic acid bacteria relevant in sour-dough fermentations. [1]

Application of antimicrobial compounds, such as nisin and the tetramic acid reutericyclin, in combination with moderate heat and pressure may be suitable to achieve minimal processing of foods and control of endospore outgrowth and viability. Nisin and reutericyclin were selected as antimicrobials that target cell membranes but have different modes of action. Nisin is not inactivated by heat or pressure; reutericyclin is a heat- and pressure stable tetramic acid derivative. [2]

The naturally occurring tetramic acid reutericyclin, selectively dissipated the bacterial transmembrane potential, resulting in narrow-spectrum activity against gram-positive bacteria. Reutericyclin could be a novel approach for controlling *C. difficile*. Reutericyclin, unlike bacteriocins, is resistant to enzymatic

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proteolysis, easy to synthesize and easy to chemically modify in order to improve its antibacterial and physicochemical properties. Reutericyclin exerted rapid bactericidal activity against non-dividing stationary phase cells at concentrations close to those causing growth inhibition of logarithmic cells. [3]

### References:

- [1]. Gänzle MG, Vogel RF. Contribution of reutericyclin production to the stable persistence of *Lactobacillus reuteri* in an industrial sourdough fermentation. *Int J Food Microbiol.* 2003 Jan 15;80(1):31-45.
- [2]. Hofstetter S, Gebhardt D, Ho L, Gänzle M et al. Effects of nisin and reutericyclin on resistance of endospores of *Clostridium* spp. to heat and high pressure. *Food Microbiol.* 2013 May;34(1):46-51. doi: 10.1016/j.fm.2012.11.001. Epub 2012 Nov 12.
- [3]. Hurdle JG, Heathcott AE, Yang L et al. Reutericyclin and related analogues kill stationary phase *Clostridium difficile* at achievable colonic concentrations. *J Antimicrob Chemother.* 2011 Aug;66(8):1773-6. doi: 10.1093/jac/dkr201. Epub 2011 May 31.

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