

The article is published on the materials of the report to the Scientific and Practical Conference "New Chemical-Pharmaceutical Technologies" held in May 28, 2014 at D.I. Mendeleev RCTU.

Publication is available for discussion in the framework of the on-line Internet conference "Butlerov readings".

<http://butlerov.com/readings/>

Contributed: July 07, 2014.

Activity spectrum, pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics, and acute toxicity of polypeptide antibiotics

© Oksana V. Baklykova,^{1,2*+} and Grigoriy V. Avramenko¹

¹ Department of Chemico-Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Technology. Russian Chemical Technological University n.a. D.I. Mendeleev. Miusskaya pl., 9. Moscow, 125047. Russia.

² Department of Registration, Licensing, and Standardization. ABOLmed LLC. Dolgorukovskaya St., 23A/1. Moscow, 127006. Russia. Phone: +7 (495) 648-05-18. E-mail: Baklykova.O.V@mail.ru

*Supervising author; +Corresponding author

Keywords: polymyxin, cyclic polypeptide, gram-negative bacteria, antimicrobial activity, pharmacodynamics, acute toxicity.

Abstract

A mixture of cyclic polypeptides – polymyxins – was originally isolated from sporogenous *Bacillus polymyxa* bacterial culture in 1947. Polypeptides are justifiably considered as one of the first classes of natural antibiotics. In Russia the following polymyxins are registered: polymyxin B (for parenteral administration), polymyxin M (oral tablets for the treatment of intestinal infections, liniment, and powder for topical solution), and colistin (derivative of natural polymyxin E). Polymyxins are among the very first classes of natural antimicrobial drugs; they were developed in the early 1940s. This class includes antibiotics (polymyxin B, polymyxin M, polymyxin E – colistin), produced by sporogenous bacteria *Bacillus polymyxa*.