

# [Chlorhexidine digluconate c34h54cl2n10o14 structure](https://assignbuster.com/chlorhexidine-digluconate-c34h54cl2n10o14-structure/)

Contents

* Bio Activity:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Molecular Formula | C 34 H 54 Cl 2 N 10 O 14 |
| Average mass | 897. 757 Da |
| Density |  |
| Boiling Point |  |
| Flash Point |  |
| Molar Refractivity |  |
| Polarizability |  |
| Surface Tension |  |
| Molar Volume |  |

* Experimental data
* Predicted – ACD/Labs
* Predicted – ChemAxon
* Experimental Physico-chemical Properties

## Experimental Gravity:

|  |
| --- |
| 1. 06 g/mLAlfa Aesar41385 |

## Experimental Solubility:

|  |
| --- |
| 10 mM in DMSOMedChem ExpressHY-B0608 |
| DMSO: 38mg/mLMedChem ExpressHY-B0608 |

* Miscellaneous

## Safety:

|  |
| --- |
| WARNING: Irritates skin and eyes, not for human consumptionAlfa Aesar41385 |

## Bio Activity:

|  |
| --- |
| AntibacterialMedChem ExpressHY-B0608 |
| Anti-infectionMedChem ExpressHY-B0608 |
| Anti-infection; MedChem ExpressHY-B0608 |
| Chlorhexidine is an antiseptic effective against a wide variety of gram-negative and gram-positive organisms. MedChem Express |
| Chlorhexidine is an antiseptic effective against a wide variety of gram-negative and gram-positive organisms.; Target: Antibacterial; Chlorhexidine is a chemical antiseptic. It is effective on both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, although it is less effective with some Gram-negative bacteria. It has both bactericidal and bacteriostatic mechanisms of action, the mechanism of action being membrane disruption, not ATPase inactivation as previously thought. It is also useful against fungi and enveloped viruses, though this has not been extensively investigated. MedChem ExpressHY-B0608 |
| Chlorhexidine is an antiseptic effective against a wide variety of gram-negative and gram-positive organisms.; Target: AntibacterialChlorhexidine is a chemical antiseptic. It is effective on both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, although it is less effective with some Gram-negative bacteria. It has both bactericidal and bacteriostatic mechanisms of action, the mechanism of action being membrane disruption, not ATPase inactivation as previously thought. It is also useful against fungi and enveloped viruses, though this has not been extensively investigated. Chlorhexidine is harmful in high concentrations, but is used safely in low concentrations in many products, such as mouthwash and contact lens solutions [1, 2]. MedChem ExpressHY-B0608 |

Predicted data is generated using the ACD/Labs Percepta Platform – PhysChem Module

No predicted properties have been calculated for this compound.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Density: |  |
| Boiling Point: |  |
| Vapour Pressure: |  |
| Enthalpy of Vaporization: |  |
| Flash Point: |  |
| Index of Refraction: |  |
| Molar Refractivity: |  |
| #H bond acceptors: |  |
| #H bond donors: |  |
| #Freely Rotating Bonds: |  |
| #Rule of 5 Violations: |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ACD/LogP: |  |
| ACD/LogD (pH 5. 5): |  |
| ACD/BCF (pH 5. 5): |  |
| ACD/KOC (pH 5. 5): |  |
| ACD/LogD (pH 7. 4): |  |
| ACD/BCF (pH 7. 4): |  |
| ACD/KOC (pH 7. 4): |  |
| Polar Surface Area: |  |
| Polarizability: |  |
| Surface Tension: |  |
| Molar Volume: |  |

Click to predict properties on the Chemicalize site