

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

KASUGAMYCIN MSDS报告

产品标题

(5-氨基-3-甲基-6-(2, 3, 4, 5, 6-五羟基环己基氧化)吡喃-3-基)氨基-2-亚氨乙酸

CAS号

6980-18-3

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

KASUGAMYCIN

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	1
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	0
Chronic	2

SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

PRODUCT USE

Antibiotic substance produced by the growth of Streptomyces kasugaensis. Aminoglycoside with antifungal activity and generally weak antibacterial properties.

SYNONYMS

C14-H25-N3-O9, "D-chiro-inositol, 3-O-[2-amino-4-((carboxyiminomethyl)amino)-2, 3, 4, 6-tetradeoxy-alpha-D-arabino-hexapyranosyl]-", "D-chiro-inositol, 3-O-[2-amino-4-((carboxyiminomethyl)amino)-2, 3, 4, 6-tetradeoxy-alpha-D-arabino-hexapyranosyl]-", "aminoglycoside antibiotic"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Persons with

impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of generated dust. Long-term exposure to aminoglycoside antibiotics (such as gentamicin) can damage the kidneys and malabsorption with a fatty, foul-smelling diarrhea. In some patients, there may be hearing loss and damage to the balancing system, after topical application or injection. Respiratory depression and paralysis of muscle has also been caused by this class of antibiotic. Some patients may display visual hallucinations, multiple nerve disorders and brain damage. Especially in those patients receiving cancer chemotherapy, there may be electrolyte imbalance in the blood following long-term use (reduced magnesium, calcium and potassium).

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