Synthesis, Antibacterial, and Cytotoxic Evaluation of Certain 7-Substituted Norfloxacin Derivatives. — In vitro antimicrobial evaluation of norfloxacin derivatives (Ia)–(Ie), (IIb), and (IIe) reveals that most of the compounds demonstrate better activity against methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus than norfloxacin itself and that compound (Ie) exhibits the most significant activities against Klebsiella pneumoniae, methicillin-resistant S. aureus, erythromycin- and ampicillin-resistant S. pneumoniae, and vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus faecalis. Evaluation of their in vitro inhibitory activity against human renal cancer cell lines shows that compound (Ia) is inactive, that compounds (IIb) and (IIe) are more cytotoxic than their corresponding hydroximino analogues and that compounds (IIb), (Ic), and (Ie), but, especially, compound (Id) show excellent inhibitory activities against the renal cancer subpanel. — (FANG, KUO-CHANG; CHEN, YEH-LONG; SHEU, JIA-YUH; WANG, TAI-CHI; TZENG, CHERNG-CHYI; J. Med. Chem. 43 (2000) 20, 3809-3812; Sch. Chem., Kaohsiung Med. Coll., Kaohsiung 807, Taiwan; EN)