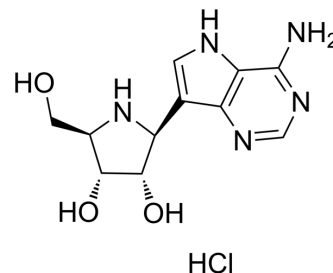


## Galidesivir hydrochloride

Cat. No.:	HY-18649
CAS No.:	222631-44-9
Molecular Formula:	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>16</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
Molecular Weight:	301.73
Target:	Filovirus; DNA/RNA Synthesis; SARS-CoV
Pathway:	Anti-infection; Cell Cycle/DNA Damage
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture
	* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 105 mg/mL (347.99 mM; Need ultrasonic)

H<sub>2</sub>O : ≥ 41 mg/mL (135.88 mM)

\* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	<div>Solvent</div>	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Concentration				
	1 mM		3.3142 mL	16.5711 mL	33.1422 mL
	5 mM		0.6628 mL	3.3142 mL	6.6284 mL
	10 mM		0.3314 mL	1.6571 mL	3.3142 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS

Solubility: 100 mg/mL (331.42 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C

2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline

Solubility: ≥ 5.25 mg/mL (17.40 mM); Clear solution

3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)

Solubility: ≥ 5.25 mg/mL (17.40 mM); Clear solution

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Galidesivir (BCX4430) hydrochloride, an adenosine analog and a direct-acting antiviral agent, disrupts viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) activity. Galidesivir hydrochloride is active in vitro against many RNA viral pathogens, including the filoviruses and emerging infectious agents such as MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV, and SARS-CoV-2. Galidesivir hydrochloride inhibits some negative-sense RNA viruses with EC <sub>50</sub> s ranging from ~3 to ~68 μM <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .
IC <sub>50</sub> & Target	RdRp inhibitor

<b>In Vitro</b>	<p>Cellular kinases phosphorylate Galidesivir (BCX4430) hydrochloride to a triphosphate that mimics ATP; viral RNA polymerases incorporate the drug's monophosphate nucleotide into the growing RNA chain, causing premature chain termination<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Galidesivir hydrochloride effectively inhibits the infection of Vero cells with YFV. The EC<sub>50</sub> determined by the neutral red uptake assay is 8.3 µg/ml (24.5 µM)<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p>								
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Galidesivir (BCX4430) hydrochloride is active after intramuscular, intraperitoneal, and oral administration in a variety of experimental infections. In nonclinical studies involving lethal infections with Ebola virus, Marburg virus, Rift Valley fever virus, and Yellow Fever virus, Galidesivir hydrochloride has demonstrated pronounced efficacy<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Galidesivir hydrochloride (4 mg/kg; i.p.; twice daily for 7 days) is effectively in a hamster model of yellow fever (YF)<sup>[4]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td><td>Female Syrian golden hamsters (hamsters infected with YF virus)<sup>[4]</sup></td></tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td><td>4 mg/kg of body weight</td></tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td><td>I.p.; twice daily for 7 days</td></tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td><td>Significantly improved the survival of hamsters infected with YFV.</td></tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Female Syrian golden hamsters (hamsters infected with YF virus) <sup>[4]</sup>	Dosage:	4 mg/kg of body weight	Administration:	I.p.; twice daily for 7 days	Result:	Significantly improved the survival of hamsters infected with YFV.
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## CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nucleic Acids Res. 2021 Jan 8;49(D1):D1113-D1121.
- Antiviral Res. 2017 Mar 21;142:63-67.
- Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2019 Feb 26;63(3):e02093-18.
- Viruses. 2020 Jun 10;12(6):628.
- Microorganisms. 2021 Mar 31;9(4):734.

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## REFERENCES

- [1]. Elfiky AA, et al. ICN-1229, Remdesivir, PSI-7977, Galidesivir, and GS 1278 against SARS-CoV-2 RNA dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp): A molecular docking study. Life Sci. 2020 Mar 25;117592.
- [2]. Taylor R, et al. BCX4430 - A broad-spectrum antiviral adenosine nucleoside analog under development for the treatment of Ebola virus disease. J Infect Public Health. 2016;9(3):220-226.
- [3]. Warren TK, et al. Protection against filovirus diseases by a novel broad-spectrum nucleoside analogue BCX4430. Nature. 2014;508(7496):402-405.
- [4]. Julander JG, et al. BCX4430, a novel nucleoside analog, effectively treats yellow fever in a Hamster model. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2014;58(11):6607-6614.

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

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