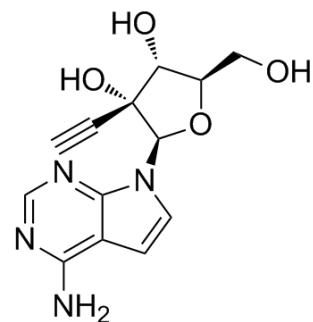


## NITD008

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-12957		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	1044589-82-3		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>4</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	290.27		
<b>Target:</b>	DNA/RNA Synthesis; Influenza Virus		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Anti-infection		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
		4°C	2 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

#### In Vitro

DMSO : ≥ 50 mg/mL (172.25 mM)  
 \* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent		1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	Concentration	Mass			
	1 mM		3.4451 mL	17.2253 mL	34.4507 mL
	5 mM		0.6890 mL	3.4451 mL	6.8901 mL
	10 mM		0.3445 mL	1.7225 mL	3.4451 mL

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

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

#### Description

NITD008 is a potent and selective flavivirus inhibitor which can inhibit Dengue Virus Type 2 (DENV-2) with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.64 μM.

#### IC<sub>50</sub> & Target

EC<sub>50</sub>: 0.64 μM (DENV-2)<sup>[1]</sup>

#### In Vitro

NITD008 potently inhibits other, including Dengue virus (DENV), West Nile virus, yellow fever virus, and Poissan virus. NITD008 inhibits DENV-2 in a dose-responsive manner, with an EC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.64 μM; treatment with 9 μM compound reduces viral titer by >104-fold<sup>[1]</sup>. NITD008 also inhibits a luciferase-reporting replicon of hepatitis C virus (HCV, genotype 1b), a member from the genus Hepacivirus, with an EC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.11 μM<sup>[1]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

#### In Vivo

NITD008 is orally bioavailable and has good pharmacokinetic properties. NITD008 exhibits the best pharmacokinetic parameters when formulated using 6 N of HCl (1.5 equimolar amount), 1 N of NaOH (pH adjusted to 3.5), and 100 mM citrate buffer (pH 3.5). Following i.v. injection, NITD008 has a high volume of distribution (3.71 L/kg) and a low systemic clearance

(31.11 mL/min per kg), resulting in a long elimination half-life ( $t_{1/2}$ =4.99 h). After p.o. dosing, NITD008 is rapidly absorbed (time of peak plasma concentration=0.5 h), with a maximal plasma concentration of 3  $\mu$ M and bioavailability of 48%. Treatment of the mice immediately after viral infection with 1 mg/kg of NITD008 does not reduce mortality, but treatment with 3 mg/kg partially protects and treatment with  $\geq$ 10 mg/kg completely protects the infected mice from death. NITD008 can suppress peak viremia, decrease cytokine elevation, and prevent death<sup>[1]</sup>.  
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## PROTOCOL

### Cell Assay <sup>[1]</sup>

For measurement of compound cytotoxicity, Vero cells (10000 cells per well of a 96-well plate) are incubated with various concentrations of NITD008 (3, 6, 12, 25, 50  $\mu$ M) for 48 h; cell viability is quantified using a MTT assay<sup>[1]</sup>.  
MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### Animal Administration <sup>[1]</sup>

#### Mice<sup>[1]</sup>

The in vivo efficacy of NITD008 is evaluated in a dengue viremia model and a lethal model in mice. Both models use AG129 mice (with knockout IFN- $\alpha$ / $\beta$  and IFN- $\gamma$  receptors). DENV-2 strains TSV01 and D2S10, respectively, are used in the 2 models and are propagated in C6/36 mosquito cells grown in RPMI-1640 medium with 5% FBS (vol/vol) at 28°C. The evaluation in the lethal model is performed by injecting mice i.v. with 0.2 mL of RPMI-1640 medium containing  $3 \times 10^7$  pfu/mL DENV-2 strain D2S10; the infected mice are then subjected to different treatment regimens, as indicated in each experiment. NITD008 (1, 3, 10, 25, 50 mg/kg) in 0.2-0.25 mL of formulation solution is administered by p.o. gavage. The mice (6 or 8 mice per group) are monitored twice a day<sup>[1]</sup>.

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

## REFERENCES

[1]. Yin Z, et al. An adenosine nucleoside inhibitor of dengue virus. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2009 Dec 1;106(48):20435-9.

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

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