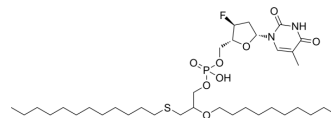


## Fosalvudine tidoxil

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-14922
<b>CAS No.:</b>	763903-67-9
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>35</sub> H <sub>64</sub> FN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> PS
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	722.93
<b>Target:</b>	Reverse Transcriptase; HIV
<b>Pathway:</b>	Anti-infection
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Fosalvudine tidoxil is an orally active nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI). Fosalvudine tidoxil is a prodrug derived from Alovudine (HY-B1516). Fosalvudine tidoxil is less toxic than Alovudine and can be used for the research of HIV-1 infection <sup>[1]</sup> .	
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	Nucleoside reverse transcriptase <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>In Vivo</b>	Fosalvudine tidoxil (15-100 mg/kg/day; oral; 8 weeks) induces significant mitochondrial hepatotoxicity in rats <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.	
	<b>Animal Model:</b>	Sprague-Dawley rats <sup>[1]</sup>
	<b>Dosage:</b>	15, 40, or 100 mg/kg/day
	<b>Administration:</b>	Oral gavage, 8 weeks
	<b>Result:</b>	Induced significant mtDNA depletion. At doses of 15, 40, and 100 mg/kg, the mean hepatic mtDNA values were 62, 64, and 47% of control values, respectively.

### REFERENCES

[1]. Venhoff AC, et al. Mitochondrial DNA depletion in rat liver induced by fosalvudine tidoxil, a novel nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor prodrug. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2009 Jul;53(7):2748-51.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA