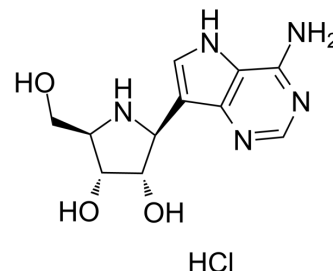


## Galidesivir hydrochloride

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-18649
<b>CAS No.:</b>	222631-44-9
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>16</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	301.73
<b>Target:</b>	DNA/RNA Synthesis; SARS-CoV; Filovirus
<b>Pathway:</b>	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Anti-infection
<b>Storage:</b>	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	Solvent Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
		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

- 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
- 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
- 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 border="1" data-bbox="345 552 1515 789"> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 552 618 617">Animal Model:</td> <td data-bbox="618 552 1515 617">Female Syrian golden hamsters (hamsters infected with YF virus)<sup>[4]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 617 618 682">Dosage:</td> <td data-bbox="618 617 1515 682">4 mg/kg of body weight</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 682 618 747">Administration:</td> <td data-bbox="618 682 1515 747">I.p.; twice daily for 7 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="345 747 618 789">Result:</td> <td data-bbox="618 747 1515 789">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.
- Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2019 Feb 26;63(3):e02093-18.
- Microorganisms. 2021 Mar 31;9(4):734.
- Antiviral Res. 2017 Mar 21;142:63-67.
- Viruses. 2020 Jun 10;12(6):628.

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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.

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

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