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Inarigivir soproxil

Cat. No.: HY-109035

CAS No.: 942123-43-5

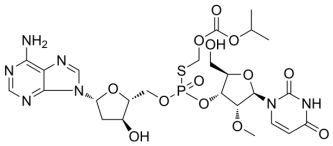
Molecular Formula: $C_{25}H_{34}N_7O_{13}PS$

Molecular Weight: 703.62

Target: HCV; HBV

Pathway: Anti-infection

Storage: -20°C, protect from light, stored under nitrogen
* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light, stored under nitrogen)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 80 mg/mL (113.70 mM; Need ultrasonic)

H_2O : 10 mg/mL (14.21 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Mass / Solvent / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.4212 mL	7.1061 mL	14.2122 mL
	5 mM	0.2842 mL	1.4212 mL	2.8424 mL
	10 mM	0.1421 mL	0.7106 mL	1.4212 mL

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

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 5 mg/mL (7.11 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 4 mg/mL (5.68 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 4 mg/mL (5.68 mM); Clear solution
4. Add each solvent one by one: 5% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 50% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.5 mg/mL (3.55 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

Inarigivir soproxil (SB9200) is an agonist of innate immunity and shows potent antiviral activity against resistant HCV variants, with EC_{50}s of 2.2 and 1.0 μM for HCV 1a/1b in cells of genotype 1 HCV replicon systems. Inarigivir soproxil, an orally bioavailable proagent of SB 9000, has broad-spectrum antiviral activity against RNA viruses including HCV, norovirus, respiratory syncytial virus and influenza and HBV[1][2].

IC_{50} & Target	EC50: 2.2/1.0 μM (HCV 1a/1b)[1].
In Vitro	Inarigivir soproxil (SB 9200) is a first-in-class oral modulator of innate immunity that acts via the activation of the RIG-I and NOD2 pathways[1]. Inarigivir soproxil is an effective inhibitor of HCV replication in cell culture. The antiviral activity of Inarigivir soproxil against HCV was assessed using genotype 1 HCV replicon systems in duplicate experiments using 4 drug concentrations. Inarigivir soproxil inhibits HCV replication with EC_{50}s of 2.2 and 1.0 μM, and EC_{90}s of 8.0 and 6.0 μM for genotype 1A and 1B, respectively[1]. Inarigivir soproxil (SB 9200), an orally bioavailable dinucleotide, activates the viral sensor proteins, retinoic acid-inducible gene 1 (RIG-I) and nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain-containing protein 2 (NOD2) causing the induction of the interferon (IFN) signaling cascade for antiviral defense[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	The induction of host immune responses by pretreatment with Inarigivir soproxil (SB 9200) followed by Entecavir (ETV) resulted in antiviral efficacy that was superior to that obtained using the strategy of viral reduction with ETV followed by immunomodulation[2]. Sequential treatment of chronic WHV carrier woodchucks with Inarigivir soproxil (30 mg/kg)followed by ETV induced marked suppression of serum viremia and antigenemia and delayed recrudescence of viral replication compared to sequential treatment with ETV followed by Inarigivir soproxil[2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Woodchucks chronically infected with woodchuck hepatitis virus (WHV)[2]
Dosage:	30 mg/kg
Administration:	Orally treated once daily; group 1 received ETV for 4 weeks followed by Inarigivir soproxil for 12 weeks. Group 2 received Inarigivir soproxil for 12 weeks followed by ETV for 4 weeks
Result:	Both groups demonstrated marked reductions in hepatic WHV nucleic acid levels which were more pronounced in Group 2.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Int J Oncol. August 19, 2022.

See more customer validations on www.MedChemExpress.com

REFERENCES

[1]. Meleri Jones, et al. SB 9200, a novel agonist of innate immunity, shows potent antiviral activity against resistant HCV variants. J Med Virol. 2017 Sep;89(9):1620-1628.

[2]. Manasa Suresh, et al. Antiviral Efficacy and Host Immune Response Induction during Sequential Treatment with SB 9200 Followed by Entecavir in Woodchucks. PLoS One. 2017 Jan 5;12(1):e0169631.

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