

## Ogalvibart

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Cat. No.: | HY-145644   |
| CAS No.:  | 2599039-60-6  |
| Target:   | SARS-CoV  |
| Pathway:  | Anti-infection  |
| Storage:  | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

|                                     |   |               |   |         |  |                 |                          |         |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------|---|---------|--|-----------------|--------------------------|---------|--|
| <b>Description</b>                  | Ogalvibart (C-135-LS) is a human anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibody (IgG1 type). Ogalvibart binds to the spike (S) glycoprotein receptor-binding domain (RBD) of SARS-CoV-2. Ogalvibart in combination with C144LS (1:1 ratio) shows good preventive activity and can effectively block the development of COVID19 in a rhesus monkey disease model <sup>[1]</sup> .   |               |   |         |  |                 |                          |         |  |
| <b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b> | SARS-CoV-2 <sup>[1]</sup> .   |               |   |         |  |                 |                          |         |  |
| <b>In Vivo</b>                      | <p>Ogalvibart (C-135-LS; 10 mg/kg; 75 days before infection) in combination with 10 mg/kg C144LS can effectively block development of COVID-19 in the rhesus disease model<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Animal Model:</td> <td>Rhesus macaques (3-11 years old)<sup>[1]</sup>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>10 mg/kg (in combination with 10 mg/kg C144LS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>75 days before infection</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Protected a subset of animals whose infectious challenge was 75 days post administration from disease.</td> </tr> </table> | Animal Model: | Rhesus macaques (3-11 years old) <sup>[1]</sup> . | Dosage: | 10 mg/kg (in combination with 10 mg/kg C144LS) | Administration: | 75 days before infection | Result: | Protected a subset of animals whose infectious challenge was 75 days post administration from disease. |
| Animal Model:                       | Rhesus macaques (3-11 years old) <sup>[1]</sup> .   |               |   |         |  |                 |                          |         |  |
| Dosage:                             | 10 mg/kg (in combination with 10 mg/kg C144LS)  |               |   |         |  |                 |                          |         |  |
| Administration:                     | 75 days before infection  |               |   |         |  |                 |                          |         |  |
| Result:                             | Protected a subset of animals whose infectious challenge was 75 days post administration from disease.  |               |   |         |  |                 |                          |         |  |

### REFERENCES

[1]. Beddingfield BJ, et al. Effective Prophylaxis of COVID-19 in Rhesus Macaques Using a Combination of Two Parenterally-Administered SARS-CoV-2 Neutralizing Antibodies. Front Cell Infect Microbiol. 2021 Nov 18;11:753444.

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

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