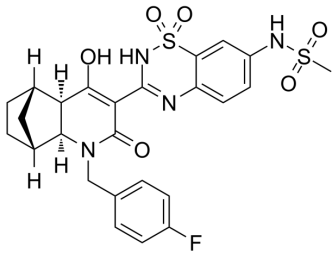
Setrobuvir

Cat. No.:	HY-13247
CAS No.:	1071517-39-9
Molecular Formula:	$C_{25}H_{25}FN_4O_6S_2$
Molecular Weight:	560.62
Target:	DNA/RNA Synthesis; HCV; SARS-CoV
Pathway:	Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Anti-infection
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Setrobuvir (ANA598) is an orally active non-nucleosidic HCV NS5B polymerase inhibitor. ANA-598 inhibits both de novo RNA synthesis and primer extension, with IC_{50}s between 4 and 5 nM. Setrobuvir also shows excellent binding affinity to SARS-CoV-2 RdRp and induces RdRp inhibition[1][2].
In Vitro	Setrobuvir (ANA598) is a non-nucleoside inhibitor that binds to the palm pocket of the HCV polymerase and has an EC_{50} against HCV genotype 1b/Con1-containing subgenomic replicons in the nanomolar range. Setrobuvir appears to inhibit both de novoinitiated RNA synthesis and primer extension, and its activity is unchanged by the presence of mutations that modify the activity of thumb-binding non-nucleoside inhibitors[1]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Yi G, et al. Biochemical study of the comparative inhibition of hepatitis C virus RNA polymerase by VX-222 and filibuvir. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2012;56(2):830-837.

[2]. Elfiky AA. SARS-CoV-2 RNA dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) targeting: an in silicoperspective [published online ahead of print, 2020 May 6]. J Biomol Struct Dyn. 2020;1-9.

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