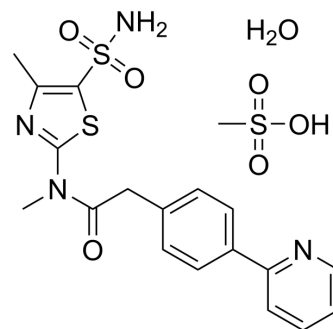


Pritelivir mesylate hydrate

Cat. No.:	HY-15303B
CAS No.:	1428321-10-1
Molecular Formula:	C ₁₉ H ₂₄ N ₄ O ₇ S ₃
Molecular Weight:	516.61
Target:	HSV
Pathway:	Anti-infection
Storage:	4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture * In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Pritelivir mesylate hydrate (BAY 57-1293 mesylate hydrate), an inhibitor of the viral helicase-primase complex, exhibits antiviral activity in vitro and in animal models of herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection. Pritelivir mesylate hydrate is active against herpes simplex virus types 1 and 2 (HSV-1 and HSV-2) with the IC ₅₀ of 0.02 μM against HSV1-2 ^[1] .									
IC₅₀ & Target	HSV-1 0.02 μM (IC ₅₀)	HSV-2 0.02 μM (IC ₅₀)								
In Vivo	<p>Pritelivir is the first in a class of antiviral agents that inhibit HSV replication by targeting the viral helicase-primase enzyme complex^[2].</p> <p>Pritelivir (0.03-45 mg/kg) significantly increases survival. Pritelivir (0.3-30 mg/kg) reduces mortality against HSV-1, E-377. Pritelivir has potent and resistance-breaking antiviral efficacy with potential for the treatment of potentially life-threatening HSV type 1 and 2 infections, including herpes simplex encephalitis^[3].</p> <p>Combination therapies of Pritelivir at 0.1 or 0.3 mg/kg/dose with Acyclovir (10 mg/kg/dose) are protective when compared to the vehicle treated group against HSV-2, strain MS^[3].</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>Female BALB/c mice^[3]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.03 to 45 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Administered orally, twice daily at approximately 12 h intervals, for 7 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Survival was significantly increased to 80-100% as compared to the vehicle treatment. Even the lowest dose of 0.3 mg/kg was effective in increasing survival to 53%.</td> </tr> </table>		Animal Model:	Female BALB/c mice ^[3]	Dosage:	0.03 to 45 mg/kg	Administration:	Administered orally, twice daily at approximately 12 h intervals, for 7 days	Result:	Survival was significantly increased to 80-100% as compared to the vehicle treatment. Even the lowest dose of 0.3 mg/kg was effective in increasing survival to 53%.
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CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- J Antimicrob Chemother. 2022 Sep 5;dkac297.
- Antivir Res. 2020 Nov;183:104931.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Ligat G, et al. Identification of Amino Acids Essential for Viral Replication in the HCMV Helicase-PrimaseComplex. Front Microbiol. 2018 Oct 23;9:2483.
- [2]. Wald A, et al. Helicase-primase inhibitor Pritelivir for HSV-2 infection. N Engl J Med. 2014 Jan 16;370(3):201-10.
- [3]. Quenelle DC, et al. Efficacy of pritelivir and acyclovir in the treatment of herpes simplex virus infections in a mouse model of herpes simplex encephalitis. Antiviral Res. 2018 Jan;149:1-6.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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