Filovirus

Filoviruses is amongst the most lethal of primate pathogens. Filoviruses cause lethal hemorrhagic fever in humans and nonhuman primates. The family Filoviridae includes two genera: Marburgvirus, comprising various strains of the Lake Victoria marburgvirus (MARV); and Ebolavirus (EBOVs), comprising four species including Sudan ebolavirus (SEBOV), Zaire ebolavirus (ZEBOV), Ivory Coast ebolavirus (CIEBOV), and Reston ebolavirus (REBOV); and a tentative species Bundibugyo ebolavirus (BEBOV).

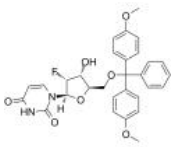
The infections typically affect multiple organs in the body and are often accompanied by hemorrhage (bleeding). Once the virus has been transmitted from an animal host to a human, it can then spread through person-to-person contact.

Filovirus Inhibitors

2'-Deoxy-5'-O-DMT-2'-fluorouridine

Cat. No.: HY-W008662

2'-Deoxy-5'-O-DMT-2'-fluorouridine, a nucleoside analogue, is a 5'-O-DMTr-5-FUDR derivative with potent **anti-yellow fever (YFV)** activity.

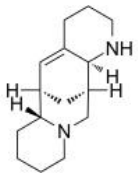


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aloperine

Cat. No.: HY-13516

Aloperine is an alkaloid in sophora plants such as Sophora alopecuroides L, which has shown anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory and anti-virus properties. Aloperine is widely used to treat patients with allergic contact dermatitis eczema and other skin inflammation in China.

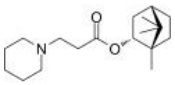


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

As-358

Cat. No.: HY-146883

As-358 has inhibitory effects against **Ebola virus** and **Marburg virus**, with IC_{50}s of 47.5 μM and 3.7 μM.

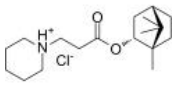


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

As-358 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-146883A

As-358 (hydrochloride) has inhibitory effects against **Ebola virus** and **Marburg virus** with IC_{50}s of 9.1 μM and 18.1 μM, as well as exhibits good in vivo safety.



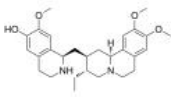
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cephaeline

((-)-Cephaeline; NSC 32944 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-N4118

Cephaeline is a phenolic alkaloid in Indian Ipecac roots. Cephaeline exhibits potent inhibition of both Zika virus (ZIKV) and Ebola virus (EBOV) infections.

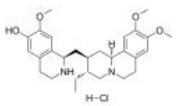


Purity: 98.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cephaeline hydrochloride ((-)-Cephaeline hydrochloride; NSC 32944 monohydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N2076

Cephaeline hydrochloride ((-)-Cephaeline hydrochloride) is a phenolic alkaloid in Indian Ipecac roots. Cephaeline hydrochloride exhibits potent inhibition of both Zika virus (ZIKV) and Ebola virus (EBOV) infections.



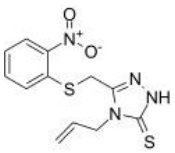
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

DSHS00884

(SSYA10-001)

Cat. No.: HY-113794

DSHS00884 is a potent **human papillomavirus E6** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 10 μM.

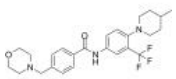


Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EBOV/MARV-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-137498

EBOV/MARV-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of **Ebola virus (EBOV)** and **Marburg virus (MARV)**, with broad-spectrum activity (EC_{50}=0.31, and 0.82 μM, respectively) and low cytotoxicity (SI>100) in HeLa cells.



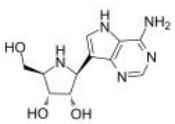
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Galidesivir

(BCX4430; Immucillin-A)

Cat. No.: HY-18649A

Galidesivir (BCX4430), an adenosine analog and a direct-acting antiviral agent, disrupts viral **RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp)** activity.



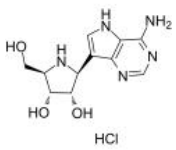
Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Galidesivir hydrochloride

(BCX4430 hydrochloride; Immucillin-A hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-18649

Galidesivir (BCX4430) hydrochloride, an adenosine analog and a direct-acting antiviral agent, disrupts viral **RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp)** activity.



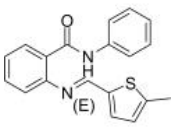
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 Email: sales@MedChemExpress.com

Retro-2

Cat. No.: HY-122571

Retro-2 is a selective inhibitor of retrograde protein trafficking at the endosome-trans-Golgi network interface. Retro-2 is an **ebolavirus (EBOV) infection** inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 12.2 μM in HeLa cells. Retro-2 induces cell **autophagy**.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vorinostat

(SAHA; Suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-10221

Vorinostat (SAHA) is a potent and orally active pan-inhibitor of **HDAC1**, **HDAC2** and **HDAC3 (Class I)**, **HDAC6** and **HDAC7 (Class II)** and **HDAC11 (Class IV)**, with ID_{50} values of 10 nM and 20 nM for HDAC1 and HDAC3, respectively. Vorinostat induces cell **apoptosis**.

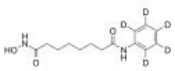
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Vorinostat-d5

(SAHA-d5; Suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-115412

Vorinostat-d5 (SAHA-d5) is the deuterium labeled Vorinostat. Vorinostat (SAHA) is a potent and orally active pan-inhibitor of **HDAC1**, **HDAC2** and **HDAC3 (Class I)**, **HDAC7 (Class II)** and **HDAC11 (Class IV)**, with ID_{50} values of 10 nM and 20 nM for HDAC1 and HDAC3, respectively.



Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg