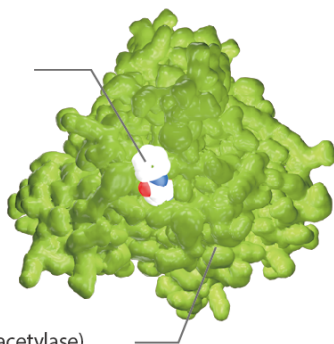


Filovirus

HDAC Inhibitor:
Vorinostat (SAHA)



HDAC (Histone deacetylase)

through person-to-person contact.

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

Filovirus Inhibitors & Modulators

Galidesivir

(BCX 4430; Immucillin A)

Cat. No.: HY-18649A

Bioactivity: Galidesivir (BCX 4430) is a viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) inhibitor; demonstrated broad-spectrum activity in multiple viruses and a favorable preliminary preclinical safety profile.

Purity: 99.29%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 1 mg, 5 mg



Galidesivir hydrochloride

(BCX 4430 (hydrochloride); Immucillin-A (hydrochloride))

Cat. No.: HY-18649

Bioactivity: Galidesivir hydrochloride (BCX 4430 hydrochloride) is a viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) inhibitor; demonstrated broad-spectrum activity in multiple viruses and a favorable preliminary preclinical safety profile.

Purity: 99.88%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 10mM x 1mL in Water,

1 mg, 5 mg

