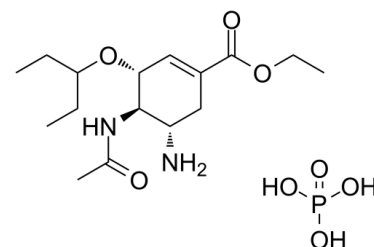


## Data Sheet

<b>Product Name:</b>	Oseltamivir (phosphate)
<b>Cat. No.:</b>	CS-0871
<b>CAS No.:</b>	204255-11-8
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>31</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> P
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	410.40
<b>Target:</b>	Influenza Virus
<b>Pathway:</b>	Anti-infection
<b>Solubility:</b>	H <sub>2</sub> O : 100 mg/mL (243.66 mM; Need ultrasonic); DMSO : 100 mg/mL (243.66 mM; Need ultrasonic)



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:

Oseltamivir phosphate (GS 4104) is a neuraminidase inhibitor recommended for the treatment and prophylaxis of **influenza A and B**. IC<sub>50</sub> & Target: Influenza A and B<sup>[1]</sup> **In Vitro:** Oseltamivir phosphate (OP) is a prodrug that is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract after oral administration and is extensively converted predominantly by hepatic esterases to Oseltamivir carboxylate (OC)<sup>[1]</sup>. Oseltamivir phosphate is a widely used anti-influenza sialidase inhibitor. The metabolic activity of CMA07 and CMT-U27 cell lines is significantly decreased with 305  $\mu$ M Oseltamivir phosphate treatment ( $p=0.005$  and  $p<0.0001$  respectively) using One Way ANOVA testes. In contrast, no statistically significant alterations are observed with 0.305  $\mu$ M ( $p=0.9781$ ), 3.05  $\mu$ M ( $p=0.7436$ ) and 30.5  $\mu$ M ( $p=0.9623$ ) of Oseltamivir phosphate treatments when compare with control cells. Finally, to assess the effect of Oseltamivir phosphate on CMA07 and CMT-U27 programmed cell death, and given that 305  $\mu$ M Oseltamivir phosphate treatment impaired cell metabolic activity, a programmed cell death measurement is performed with the TUNEL assay. Twenty-four hour Oseltamivir phosphate treatment, specifically at 305  $\mu$ M, significantly increases CMA07 ( $p=0.001$ ) and CMT-U27 ( $p=0.0002$ ) DNA fragmentation, suggesting promotion of programmed cell death, when compare with lower Oseltamivir concentrations, or with PBS<sup>[2]</sup>. **In Vivo:** Oseltamivir phosphate-treated mice present significantly more inflammatory infiltrate in primary tumors ( $p=0.01$ ). Ki-67 antigen and caspase-3 protein are used to assess CMT-U27 xenograft tumor cell proliferation and apoptosis respectively. Virtually no differences are found in Ki-67 and caspase 3 ( $p=0.2$ ) expression between Oseltamivir-treated and non-treated mice<sup>[2]</sup>.

### PROTOCOL (Extracted from published papers and Only for reference)

**Cell Assay:** Oseltamivir phosphate is prepared in PBS<sup>[2]</sup>.<sup>[2]</sup> CMA07 and CMT-U27 cells are cultured in 24-well plates in triplicate for each condition: 0.305  $\mu$ M, 3.05  $\mu$ M, 30.5  $\mu$ M and 305  $\mu$ M Oseltamivir phosphate and PBS is used as control. Cells are counted every day for 7 days in a Neubauer's chamber in a 1:2 dilution of cells in 0.4% trypan blue and cell count is done using the volume conversion factor for 1 mm<sup>3</sup>, which is  $1 \times 10^4$ . This assay is repeated 3 times and growth curves are traced<sup>[2]</sup>. **Animal Administration:** Oseltamivir phosphate is prepared in PBS (Mice)<sup>[2]</sup>.<sup>[2]</sup> Mice<sup>[2]</sup>

Female NIH(S)II-nu/nu nude mice, aged 4-6 weeks, are orthotopically inoculated with  $1 \times 10^6$  viable CMT-U27 canine breast cancer cells in the mammary fat pad using a 25 gauge needle. A total of 8 mice are inoculated. When nodules reached a volume of approximately 500 mm<sup>3</sup>, mice ( $n=8$ ) are randomized and divided into control group ( $n=4$ ) and treatment group ( $n=4$ ). The animals receive intraperitoneally (IP) daily either 100  $\mu$ L of PBS (control group) or 100mg/Kg of Oseltamivir phosphate, diluted in PBS (treatment group) until time of death. Tumor size is measured using calipers, and tumor volume (mm<sup>3</sup>) is estimated by width $\times$ length $\times$ height.

### References:

- [1]. Huang H, et al. Transplacental transfer of Oseltamivir phosphate and its metabolite Oseltamivir carboxylate using the ex vivo human placenta perfusion model in Chinese Hans population. J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med. 2016 Aug 8:1-5.
- [2]. de Oliveira JT, et al. Anti-influenza neuraminidase inhibitor Oseltamivir phosphate induces canine mammary cancer cell aggressiveness. PLoS One. 2015 Apr 7;10(4):e0121590.
- [3]. Li P, et al. A Simple and Robust Approach for Evaluation of Antivirals Using a Recombinant Influenza Virus Expressing Gaussia Luciferase. Viruses. 2018 Jun 13;10(6). pii: E325.

#### CAIndexNames:

1-Cyclohexene-1-carboxylic acid, 4-(acetlamino)-5-amino-3-(1-ethylpropoxy)-, ethyl ester, (3R,4R,5S)-, phosphate (1:1)

#### SMILES:

O=C(OCC)C1=C[C@H]([C@@H]([C@H](C1)N)NC(C)=O)OC(CC)CC.OP(O)(O)=O

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

Tel: 732-484-9848 Fax: 888-484-5008 E-mail: [sales@ChemScene.com](mailto:sales@ChemScene.com)

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA