

Favipiravir (T-705)

Technical Data

Molecular Weight	157.1	Storage	3 years	-20°C	powder
Formula	C ₅ H ₄ FN ₃ O ₂		2 years	-80°C	in solvent
CAS No.	259793-96-9	Synonyms	N/A		
Chemical Name	6-fluoro-3-hydroxypyrazine-2-carboxamide				
Solubility (25°C) *	In vitro	DMSO	31 mg/mL (197.32 mM)		
		Ethanol	20 mg/mL warmed with 50°C water bath (127.3 mM)		
		Water	12 mg/mL warmed with 50°C water bath (76.38 mM)		
	In vivo (should be freshly prepared each time)				

* <1 mg/ml means slightly soluble or insoluble.

* Please note that Selleck tests the solubility of all compounds in-house, and the actual solubility may differ slightly from published values. This is normal and is due to slight batch-to-batch variations.

Preparing Stock Solutions

Volume Concentration	Mass	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
1 mM		6.3654 mL	31.8269 mL	63.6537 mL
5 mM		1.2731 mL	6.3654 mL	12.7307 mL
10 mM		0.6365 mL	3.1827 mL	6.3654 mL
50 mM		0.1273 mL	0.6365 mL	1.2731 mL

Biological Activity

Description	Favipiravir (T-705) is a potent and selective RNA-dependent RNA polymerase inhibitor, used to treat influenza virus infections.
Targets	RNA-dependent RNA polymerase ^[1]
In vitro	Favipiravir shows anti-influenza virus activities with IC ₅₀ ranged from 0.013 to 0.48 µg/ml for the influenza A viruses, from 0.039 to 0.089 µg/ml for the influenza B viruses, and from 0.030 to 0.057 µg/ml for the influenza C viruses. In mammalian cell lines (MDCK cells, Vero cells, HEL cells, A549 cells, HeLa cells, and HEP-2 cells), Favipiravir shows no cytotoxicity at concentrations up to 1,000 µg/ml. ^[1] In MDCK cells inoculated with seasonal influenza A (H1N1) viruses, Favipiravir induces lethal mutagenesis. ^[2]
In vivo	In influenza virus-infected mice, Favipiravir (200 mg/kg/day, p.o.) protects the mice from death from influenza virus infection. ^[1] In mice experimentally infected with Ebola virus, Favipiravir efficiently blocks viral production, reaching an antiviral effectiveness of 95% and 99.6% at 2 and 6 days after initiation of treatment, respectively. ^[3]
Features	S7975

Protocol (Only for Reference)

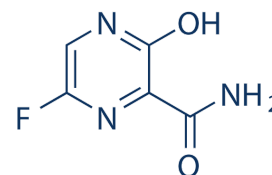
Cell Assay: ^[1]

Cell lines	MDCK cells, Vero cells, HEL cells, A549 cells, HeLa cells, and HEP-2 cells
Concentrations	1000 µg/mL
Incubation Time	3 days
Method	The cytotoxicity of T-705 is evaluated by an assay with XTT. XTT is converted to aqueous formazan by an enzyme in MDCK cells, Vero cells, HEL cells, A549 cells, HeLa cells, and HEP-2 cells. The compounds are diluted to the appropriate concentrations (volume, 100 µl) with test medium (EMEM containing 10% FCS) in 96-well culture plates in which each well contains a concentration of 2 × 10 ³ cells/100 µL. The test plates are incubated for 3 days at 37°C in 100% humidity and 5% CO ₂ . After 3 days, 50 µl of the XTT reagent (1 mg/ml in FCS-free EMEM containing 5 mM phenazine methosulfate) is added, and the reaction product is assayed by measurement of the absorbance at 450 nm with a microplate reader. Cytotoxicity is expressed as the 50% cell-inhibitory concentration (CC ₅₀).

Animal Study: ^[1]

Animal Models	Mice infected with influenza virus A/PR/8/34
Formulation	0.5% methylcellulose
Dosages	200 mg/kg/day
Administration	p.o.

Chemical Structure



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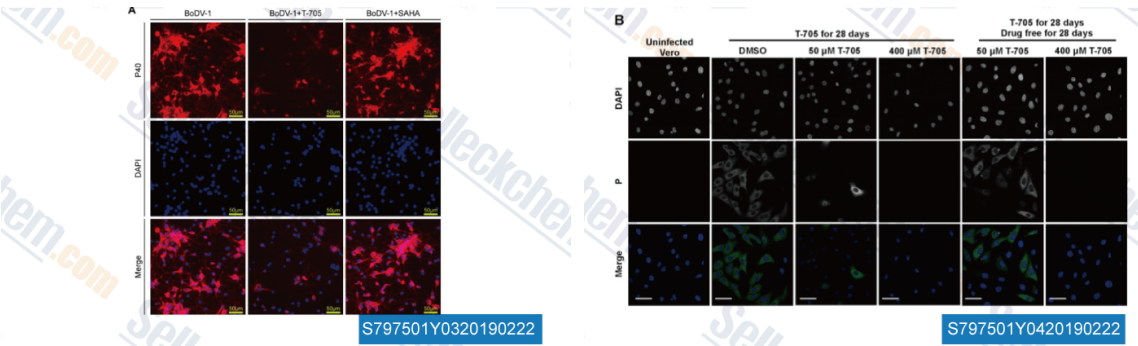
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References:

[1] Furuta Y, et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2002, 46(4), 977-981.
[2] Baranovich T, et al. J Virol. 2013, 87(7), 3741-3751.
[3] Madelain V, et al. Antiviral Res. 2015, 123, 70-77.

Customer Product Validation



Data from [Data independently produced by , , Cell Physiol Biochem, 2018, 49(1):381-394]
(A) BoDV-1 infection was measured by IFA. BoDV-1 P40 was detected with a primary monoclonal antibody (red), nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue), merged image (scale bars: 50 µm). Favipiravir: T-705
Data from [Data independently produced by , , Antiviral Res, 2017, 143:237-245]
(B) IFA of Vero-rBoDV-1-Gluc cells treated with T-705. Vero-rBoDV-1-Gluc cells were treated as indicated and the cells were stained with an anti-P antibody (shown in green) and DAPI (shown in blue). Bars, 50 µm.

Favipiravir (T-705) has been referenced in publications.

Antiviral candidates against the hepatitis E virus (HEV) and their combinations inhibit HEV growth in vitro. [Antiviral Res, 2019, 170:104570] PubMed: 31362004
Memory Impairment Induced by Borna Disease Virus 1 Infection is Associated with Reduced H3K9 Acetylation [Jie J, et al. Cell Physiol Biochem, 2018, 49(1):381-394] PubMed: 30138929
Antiviral activity of favipiravir (T-705) against mammalian and avian bornaviruses [Tokunaga T, et al. Antiviral Res, 2017, 143:237-245] PubMed: 28465146

PLEASE KEEP THE PRODUCT UNDER -20°C FOR LONG-TERM STORAGE.
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