

# **Product Introduction**

## Maraviroc

Maraviroc is a CCR5 antagonist for **MIP-1***α*, **MIP-1***β* and **RANTES** with **IC50** of 3.3 nM, 7.2 nM and 5.2 nM, respectively.

#### Technical Data:

Molecular Weight (MW):	513.67	
Formula:	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>41</sub> F <sub>2</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O	F H N N H
Solubility (25°C)	DMSO 100 mg/mL	
* <1 mg/ml means slightly	Water <1 mg/mL	
soluble or insoluble:	Ethanol 100 mg/mL	
Purity:	>98%	
Storage:	3 years -20℃Powder	
	6 months-80℃in DMSO	N <sup>-IN</sup>
CAS No.:	376348-65-1	

### **Biological Activity**

Maraviroc inhibits MIP-1 $\beta$ -stimulated  $\gamma$ -S-GTP binding to HEK-293 cell membranes, indicating its ability to inhibit chemokine-dependent stimulation of GDP-GTP exchange at the CCR5/G protein complex. Maraviroc also inhibits the downstream event of chemokine-induced intracellular calcium redistribution, with IC50s ranging from 7 to 30 nM obtained against MIP-1 $\beta$ , MIP-1 $\alpha$  and RANTES. In the same experiments, Maraviroc does not trigger release of intracellular calcium at concentrations up to 10  $\mu$ M, indicating that it is devoid of CCR5 agonist activity. Consistent with this, Maraviroc fails to induce CCR5

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internalization. Maraviroc is active at low nanomolar concentrations against HIV-1 Ba-L. Maraviroc inhibits all 200 pseudotyped viruses with a geometric mean IC90 of 13.7 nM.  $\square$ 

The half-life values of Maraviroc are 0.9 hour in the rat and 2.3 hours in the dog. Following oral administration (2 mg/kg) to the dog, the Cmax (256 ng/ml) occurred 1.5 hours post-dose, and the bioavailability is 40%. For the rat, approximately 30% of the administered dose is absorbed from the intestinal tract. <sup>[1]</sup> Female RAG-hu mice are challenged vaginally with HIV-1 an hour after intravaginal application of the Maraviroc gel. Maraviroc gel treated mice are fully protected against vaginal HIV-1 challenge in contrast to placebo gel treated mice which all became infected. Vaginal administration of Maraviroc fully protects mice against HIV-1 vaginal challenge. While there is a clear pattern of CD4 T cell decline in placebo-gel treated and viral challenged mice, their levels are stable in mice receiving Maraviroc gel. <sup>[2]</sup>

#### References

[1] Dorr P, et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2005, 49(11), 4721-4732.
[2] Neff CP, et al. PLoS One. 2011, 6(6), e20209.



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