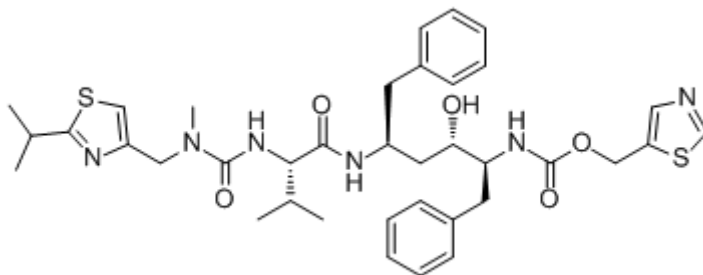


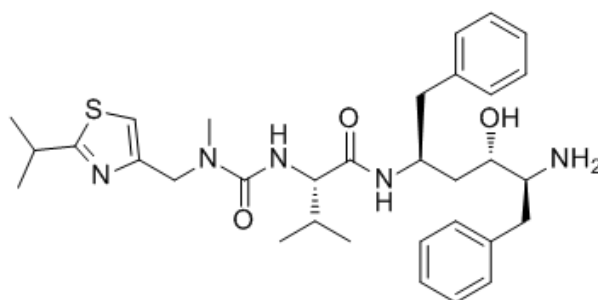
# Ritonavir

## Products Description

<b>Product Name:</b>	<b>Ritonavir</b> Syn: A 84538; ABT 538; Abbott 84538; NSC 693184; RTV; C <sub>37</sub> H <sub>48</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>2</sub>
<b>Cat N° :</b>	LSI940, 10mg      LSI941, 50mg      LSI942, 100mg      LSI943, 500 mg      Inquire >=1 g also available as 10 mM solution (1 mL in DMSO)
<b>CAS No.:</b>	155213-67-5
<b>MWt:</b>	720.94
<b>Purity:</b>	99.55% (white solid)
<b>Melting Point:</b>	175-178°C
<b>Solubility:</b>	10 mM in DMSO; < 0.1 mg/mL in H <sub>2</sub> O
<b>Target:</b>	CYP3A4
<b>Pathway:</b>	Proteasome
<b>Storage:</b> <sup>(L)</sup>	store the product at -20°C (stable for 3 years) or +4°C (stable for 2 years) <sup>(M)</sup>



<b>Product Name:</b>	<b>Ritonavir metabolite</b> ( Desthiazolylmethylloxycarbonyl Ritonavir )
<b>Cat N° :</b>	XMH680, 5mg      XMH681, 10 mg XMH682, 50 mg
<b>CAS No.:</b>	176655-55-3
<b>MWt:</b>	579.8



C<sub>37</sub>H<sub>48</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S<sub>2</sub>

## Technical and Scientific Information

Ritonavir is an inhibitor of HIV protease used to treat HIV infection and AIDS.

### Biological activity:

Ritonavir is an inhibitor of CYP3A4 mediated testosterone 6β-hydroxylation with mean K<sub>i</sub> of 19 nM and also inhibits tolbutamide hydroxylation with IC<sub>50</sub> of 4.2 μM<sup>[1]</sup>. Ritonavir is found to be a potent inhibitor of CYP3A-mediated biotransformations (nifedipine oxidation with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.07 mM, 17α-ethynylestradiol 2-hydroxylation with IC<sub>50</sub> of 2 mM; terfenadine hydroxylation with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.14 mM). Ritonavir is also an inhibitor of the reactions mediated by CYP2D6 (IC<sub>50</sub>=2.5 mM) and CYP2C9/10 (IC<sub>50</sub>=8.0 mM)<sup>[2]</sup>. Ritonavir results in an increase in cell viability in uninfected human PBMC cultures. Ritonavir markedly decreases the susceptibility of PBMCs to apoptosis correlated with lower levels of caspase-1 expression, decreases in annexin V staining, and reduces caspase-3 activity in uninfected human PBMC cultures. Ritonavir inhibits induction of tumor necrosis factor (TNF) production by PBMCs and monocytes in a time- and dose-dependent manner at nontoxic concentrations<sup>[3]</sup>. Ritonavir inhibits p-glycoprotein-mediated extrusion of saquinavir with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.2 μM, indicating a high affinity of ritonavir for p-glycoprotein<sup>[4]</sup>. Ritonavir inhibits human liver microsomal metabolism of ABT-378 potently with K<sub>i</sub> of 13 nM. Ritonavir combined with ABT-378 (at 3:1 and 29:1 ratios) inhibits CYP3A (IC<sub>50</sub>=1.1 and 4.6 μM), albeit less potently than Ritonavir (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.14 μM)<sup>[5]</sup>.

Ritonavir was used in many clinical trials of HIV-1 infections, AIDS-related dementia, AIDS-related infections (Tuberculosis, Malaria, ...), and also in Breast cancer, Hyperlipidemia, chronic delta hepatitis and healthy volunteers.<sup>+</sup>

FT-LSI940

## Preparing Stock Solutions (Ritonavir)

Volume (DMSO) Mass:	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
Concentration			
1 mM	11.3871 mL	6.9354 mL	13.8708 mL
5 mM	0.2774 mL	1.3871 mL	2.7742 mL
10 mM	0.1387 mL	0.6935 mL	1.3871 mL

Solutions should be stored at -20°C (<1 month), or better at -80°C (<6 months)

## References:

- [1]. Eagling VA, et al. Differential inhibition of cytochrome P450 isoforms by the protease inhibitors, ritonavir, saquinavir and indinavir. *Br J Clin Pharmacol.* 1997 Aug;44(2):190-4.
- [2]. Kumar GN, et al. Cytochrome P450-mediated metabolism of the HIV-1 protease inhibitor ritonavir (ABT-538) in human liver microsomes. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther.* 1996 Apr;277(1):423-31.
- [3]. Weichold FF, et al. HIV-1 protease inhibitor ritonavir modulates susceptibility to apoptosis of uninfected T cells. *J Hum Virol.* 1999 Sep-Oct;2(5):261-9.
- [4]. Drewe J, et al. HIV protease inhibitor ritonavir: a more potent inhibitor of P-glycoprotein than the cyclosporine analog SDZ PSC 833. *Biochem Pharmacol.* 1999 May 15;57(10):1147-52.
- [5]. Kumar GN, et al. Potent inhibition of the cytochrome P-450 3A-mediated human liver microsomal metabolism of a novel HIV protease inhibitor by ritonavir: A positive drug-drug interaction. *Drug Metab Dispos.* 1999 Aug;27(8):902-8.
- [0] *Chem Cent J.* 2017 Jan 3;11:1.

## Related products and documents:

### Products categories:

• Anti-Infection Compounds • Anti-Virus Compounds • CNS-Penetrant Compounds • Metabolism/Protease Compounds

### Related products:

• Triciribine • Emtricitabine • Tipranavir • Delavirdine mesylate • Cabotegravir • BI 224436

For Research *Use Only*

Rev.S11E

