Verdinexor is a selective inhibitor of nuclear transport (SINE) that targets the export protein CRM1 (also known as XPO1). Verdinexor has shown cytotoxic activity in canine non-Hodgkin lymphoma and melanoma cells, including inhibition of proliferation and colony formation, induction of apoptosis, downregulation of CRM1 expression, and modulation of p53 expression. Treatment of BALB/c female mice with verdinexor post-infection with influenza virus was shown to reduce pulmonary pro-inflammatory cytokine expression and moderate leukocyte infiltration. In addition, ferrets treated orally showed reduced lung pathology, virus burden, and inflammatory cytokine expression.

References

