

### SECTION-1: Identification of the substance / mixture and the company / undertaking

<b>Catalogue Number</b>	CS-ZG-17200
<b>Product Name</b>	Nelfinavir
<b>CAS No.</b>	159989-64-7
<b>Category</b>	Fine Chemicals
<b>Synonyms</b>	-
<b>Brand</b>	Clearsynth Labs Ltd.
<b>Identified uses</b>	Laboratory Chemicals
<b>Uses advised against</b>	Not available
<b>Company</b>	Clearsynth Labs Ltd. Mumbai, India
<b>Emergency Phone #</b>	+91-22-245045900
<b>REACH No.</b>	Not available

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

**Disclaimer:** This is sample MSDS. Please email [sales@clearsynth.com](mailto:sales@clearsynth.com) for more details.

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture-Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Not available

#### 2.2 Label Elements

**Signal Word:** Not available

Not available

#### Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
Not available	Not available

#### Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
Not available	Not available

### SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

#### 3.1 Substance

Component : Nelfinavir  
 CAS Number : 159989-64-7  
 Molecular Formula : C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>45</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S  
 Molecular Weight : 567.8 g/mol  
 Parent Chemical : Not available  
 Synonyms : -  
 Concentration : Not available

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

Not available

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Not available

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Not available

### SECTION-7: Handling and storage

Not available

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

Not available

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Test	Result
Appearance	No data available
IR spectrum	No data available
pH	No data available
Solubility	No data available

Property	Value
a) Physical State	No data available

Property	Value
b) Color	No data available
c) Odor	No data available
d) pH	No data available
e) Vapour Pressure	No data available
f) Viscosity	No data available
g) Initial Boiling Point and boiling range	No data available
h) Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available
i) Auto Ignition Temperature	No data available
j) Flash Point	No data available
k) Explosion Limit, Lower	No data available
l) Explosion Limit, Upper	No data available
m) Decomposition Temperature	No data available
n) Loss on Drying	No data available
o) Relative Density	No data available
p) Solubility (in DMSO)	No data available
q) Oxidizing Properties	No data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Not available

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

- Acute toxicity: Some degree of serum aminotransferase elevation occurs in a high proportion of patients taking nelfinavir containing antiretroviral regimens. Moderate-to severe elevations in serum aminotransferase levels (>5 times the upper limit of normal) are found in only 3% to 10% of patients, although rates may be higher in patients with HIV-HCV coinfection. These elevations are usually asymptomatic and self-limited and can resolve even with continuation of the medication. Clinically apparent acute liver injury due to nelfinavir is rare. The few cases that have been reported have arisen after 1 to 8 weeks of starting nelfinavir, and the pattern of serum enzyme elevations has not been reported, but is likely to have been hepatocellular (Case 1). Signs of hypersensitivity (fever, rash, eosinophilia) can occur as can autoantibody formation but these features are not very prominent. The acute liver injury due to nelfinavir is usually self-limited, but it can be severe, and isolated cases of acute liver failure have been reported to the sponsor, although not in great detail. In HBV or HCV coinfecting patients, some instances appear to be due to exacerbation of the underlying chronic liver disease, perhaps as a result of sudden immune reconstitution.

Nelfinavir therapy has not been clearly linked to lactic acidosis and acute fatty liver that is reported in association with several nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors used to treat HIV infection. Likelihood score: D (possible rare cause of clinically apparent liver injury).

- Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available.
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No data available.
- Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available.
- Carcinogenicity: No data available.
- Reproductive toxicity: No data available.
- STOT-single exposure: No data available.
- STOT-repeated exposure: Some degree of serum aminotransferase elevation occurs in a high proportion of patients taking nelfinavir containing antiretroviral regimens. Moderate-to severe elevations in serum aminotransferase levels (>5 times the upper limit of normal) are found in only 3% to 10% of patients, although rates may be higher in patients with HIV-HCV coinfection. These elevations are usually asymptomatic and self-limited and can resolve even with continuation of the medication. Clinically apparent acute liver injury due to nelfinavir is rare. The few cases that have been reported have arisen after 1 to 8 weeks of starting nelfinavir, and the pattern of serum enzyme elevations has not been reported, but is likely to have been hepatocellular (Case 1). Signs of hypersensitivity (fever, rash, eosinophilia) can occur as can autoantibody formation but these features are not very prominent. The acute liver injury due to nelfinavir is usually self-limited, but it can be severe, and isolated cases of acute liver failure have been reported to the sponsor, although not in great detail. In HBV or HCV coinfecting patients, some instances appear to be due to exacerbation of the underlying chronic liver disease, perhaps as a result of sudden immune reconstitution. Nelfinavir therapy has not been clearly linked to lactic acidosis and acute fatty liver that is reported in association with several nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors used to treat HIV infection. Likelihood score: D (possible rare cause of clinically apparent liver injury).
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure

- No data available.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Some degree of serum aminotransferase elevation occurs in a high proportion of patients taking nelfinavir containing antiretroviral regimens. Moderate-to severe elevations in serum aminotransferase levels (>5 times the upper limit of normal) are found in only 3% to 10% of patients, although rates may be higher in patients with HIV-HCV coinfection. These elevations are usually asymptomatic and self-limited and can resolve even with continuation of the medication. Clinically apparent acute liver injury due to nelfinavir is rare. The few cases that have been reported have arisen after 1 to 8 weeks of starting nelfinavir, and the pattern of serum enzyme elevations has not been reported, but is likely to have been hepatocellular (Case 1). Signs of hypersensitivity (fever, rash, eosinophilia) can occur as can autoantibody formation but these features are not very prominent. The acute liver injury due to nelfinavir is usually self-limited, but it can be severe, and isolated cases of acute liver failure have been reported to the sponsor, although not in great detail. In HBV or HCV coinfecting patients, some instances appear to be due to exacerbation of the underlying chronic liver disease, perhaps as a result of sudden immune reconstitution. Nelfinavir therapy has not been clearly linked to lactic acidosis and acute fatty liver that is reported in association with several nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors used to treat HIV infection. Likelihood score: D (possible rare cause of clinically apparent liver injury).

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

Not available

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Not available

### SECTION 14: Transport information

Not available

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Not available

### SECTION 16: Other information

Not available

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