

Antiviral Nucleosides Flu Viruses Quinolines Covid-19

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Abstract

Hydroquinone as a volatile aromatic hydrocarbon; There is a huge confusion in the public, as well as among politicians and even some scientists, about those two molecules. That confusion ultimately led to people accidentally overdosing. Both molecules can be classified as 4-aminoquinolines, and both have anti-plasmodial activities, but they remain two different molecules with some different metabolites. Chloroquine has been widely used since the 1950s for prophylactic and curative treatments of malaria. Its extensive use has led to the emergence of chloroquine-resistant strains of *Plasmodium falciparum*, the parasite responsible for the severest form of malaria. Such strains are also resistant to the structurally related hydroxychloroquine. This article describes how Guanosine and Hydroxychloroquine is commercially prepared. Also, we have recently prepared several processes leading to known antiviral agents starting with guanosine. The processes developed by using enzymatic transglycosylation for stavudine (d4T), chemical transpuration for acyclovir and ganciclovir, and novel alkylation for penciclovir and famciclovir.

Keywords: Guanosine influenza viruses; ZIKV; Chloroquine; Chikungunya virus

Discussion

Chloroquine (Aralen®) is indicated for the treatment of malaria and extraintestinal amebiasis. Hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil®) is also prescribed for the treatment of malaria. It is also used successfully to treat lupus erythematosus and rheumatoid arthritis. In addition, it should be noted that chloroquine, essentially, and hydroxychloroquine, to a lesser extent, have been clinically tested for their anti-HIV activity [1-4] We have recently developed several processes leading to known antiviral agents starting with guanosine. The processes involve enzymatic transglycosylation for stavudine (d4T), chemical trans urination for acyclovir and ganciclovir, and novel alkylau on for penciclovir and famciclovir. Firstly, COVID-19 [5-7] and influenza viruses have a similar disease presentation. That is, they both cause respiratory disease, which presents as a wide range of illness from asymptomatic or mild through to severe disease and death. Secondly, both viruses are transmitted by contact, droplets and fomites. As a result, the same public health measures, such as hand hygiene and good respiratory etiquette (coughing into your elbow or into a tissue and [1,8-10] immediately disposing of the tissue), are important actions all can take to prevent infection. Human H1N1 pandemic developed from the originally localized Mexican source early in the spring 2009. For the emergency created by the epidemic of « influence of the pigs » in Mexico it was correct not to create alarmismes being victims of a bad information. Cytokine storm should be entioned asone of the key pathogenic events contributing to the overall mortality in substantial portion of patients. If active immunization is assumed to be preventive measure of proven efficacy, clinicians are still in doubt how to treat a complicated course of infection. The possibility that the virus arrives in other parts of the world is real as for all the types of influence virus. In order that a strain has a wide distribution, its antigenic characteristics must ensure that it escapes the neutralization of antibodies of the host and of the surrounding population. So, the outbreaks will happen with those strains that have dominant antigens that fit the deficiency, or better, the absences of antibody in the population [11-15].

It seems, in conclusion that the flu virus shows an ability and an aptitude for survival built on the possibility of emergence of new models that allow the virus being confused easily through populations still partly immune to previous antigenic forms. According to this view, the changes in the influenza A can be designed in single meaning, in the context of a principle and of an evolutionary progress, from Burnet said immunological drift or steering immunology. The antiviral drugs (inhibitors of the neuraminidasis, receptor of the virus

surface) should be assumed within 48 hours by the appearance of the influenza symptoms and for the subjects that have had a close contact with people infected by the flu virus. The vaccination against the influenza is the most effective method to prevent the illness. Nowak et al described about air around hydroquinone-containing black-and-white aqueous developer solutions and found that hydroquinone air concentrations were below the analytical limit of detection surveillance. In the most recent of these publications, mortality data were reported for 858 men and 21 women engaged in the manufacture and use of hydroquinone from 1942-1990. Average exposures to hydroquinone ranged from 01-60mg/m' (hepatitis with hydroquinone exposure.) but for periods of time exposures were as high as 20-35mg/m³. [3] In this population, toxic hepatitis and aplastic anemia have not been associated with hydroquinone exposure. Available data do not support a conclusion that hydroquinone exposure could be associated with hepatitis in the case described by Nowak et al. Bacterial super infections antibiotics treatment, most commonly situated in lower respiratory tract, according to available evidence-based guidelines on hospital acquired pneumonia management. Low dose cortisol analogues are proper only with developed respiratory distress syndrome and together with neuraminidasis inhibitor. High doses are not recommended even as adjuvant therapy and have neither proven efficacy nor safety in this indication. From the moment that we find the isolation of a new flu virus, we must wait for the preparation of a new specific vaccine that will be ready for the next influenza season in Autumn. Combining a biological process [5,6] for the production of guanosine 1 and a direct phosphorylation process of the unprotected nucleoside, an industrial process for 5'-GMP was commercialized in Japan and India. Having 1 available in quantity at a reasonable cost, we envisioned establishing a practical process for manufacturing the major known antiviral nucleosides such as stavudine 2, acyclovir 3, ganciclovir 4, penciclovir 5 and famciclovir 6. In order to realize this, we carried out extensive studies on enzymatic transglycosylation, chemical transpuration and novel N9-selective alkylation of guanine derivatives [16-20]; (Figure 1).

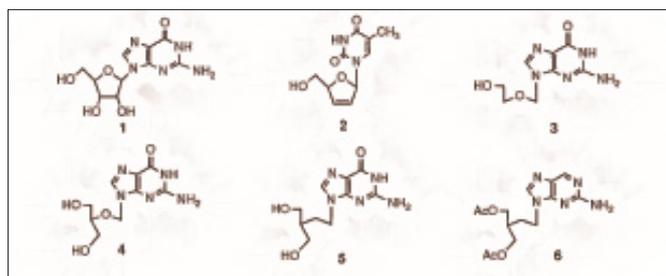


Figure 1: 5'-Guanylic acid, stavudine 2, acyclovir 3, ganciclovir 4, penciclovir 5 and famciclovir 6.

Antiviral Nucleosides

5'-Guanylic acid (Guanosine 5'-monophosphate, 5'-GMP) is one of the nucleotides widely distributed in nature and has been isolated from hydrolyzates of yeast RNA in 191. Since the disodium salt of 5'-GMP was recognized as a good flavor enhancer

and later found to be a major flavor component of shiitake mushroom (*lentinus edodes* sing.), much attention has been paid to the industrial process for 5'-GMP. An acute respiratory disease, caused by a novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2, previously known as 2019-nCoV), the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has spread throughout China and received worldwide attention. On 30 January 2020, World Health Organization (WHO) officially declared the COVID-19 epidemic as a public health emergency of international concern. The emergence of SARS-CoV-2, since the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) in 2002 and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) in 2012, marked the third introduction of a highly pathogenic and large-scale epidemic coronavirus in to the human population in the twenty-first century. As of 30 March 2020, a total of 4,87,137 confirmed cases globally, deaths (7%) had been reported by WHO. Meanwhile, several independent research groups have identified that SARS-CoV-2 belongs to β -coronavirus, with highly identical genome to bat coronavirus, pointing to bat as the natural host. The novel coronavirus uses the same receptor, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) as that for SARS-CoV, and mainly spreads through the respiratory tract. Importantly, increasingly evidence showed sustained human-to-human transmission, along with many exported cases across the globe. Here we wish to report the practical syntheses of antiviral nucleosides starting with 1. Synthesis of stavudine (d4T, 2) via enzymatic trans-glycosylation. Enzymatic trans-glycosylation reactions were extensively studied by Utagawa et al [15]. In these laboratories. Utilizing this enzymatic process, Ara-A (adenine arabinoside, 9) has been commercially produced from Ara-U (uracil arabinoside, 8) as a sugar donor and adenine as a sugar acceptor. Enzymatic trans-glycosylation was also applicable to the synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxynucleosides, i.e. ddU 10 was converted into ddA 11a (R=NH₂) and ddI 11b (R=OH) (Figures 2-4).

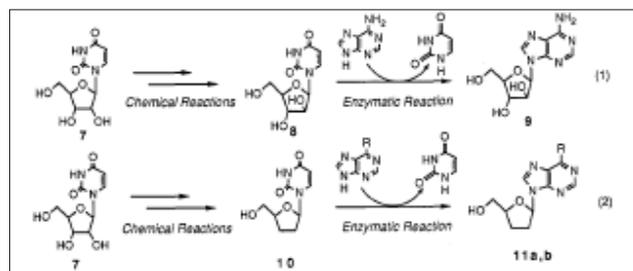


Figure 2: Synthesis of stavudine (d4T, 2) via enzymatic transglycosylation. Enzymatic transglycosylation reactions

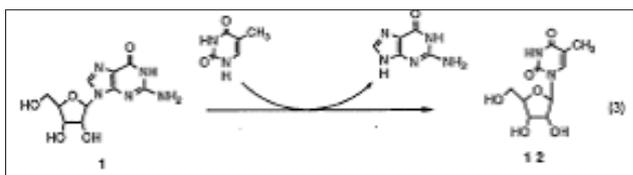


Figure 3: Enzymatic trans-glycosylation using guanosine.

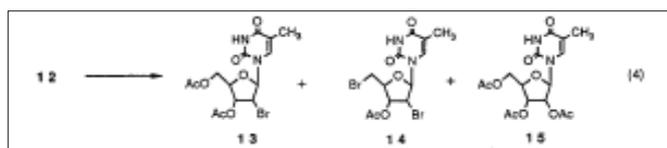


Figure 4: Reaction of 12 with acetyl bromide, finally gave S-bromo-S-deoxy-d4T.

Stavudine (d4T, 2) was recently approved as an effective treatment for HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection. There are several known methods to produce 2 from thymidine. However, thymidine may be considered as an inappropriate starting material due to its relatively high price and low availability from natural sources such as salmon sperm. Aiming at a more economical synthesis of 2, we selected 5-methyluridine 12 as an alternative starting material as it is easily prepared by enzymatic trans-glycosylation using guanosine as a sugar donor and thymine as a sugar acceptor. Previously Mansuri et al. reported an efficient and convenient method to synthesize 2 from 12 prepared by chemical coupling of silylated thymine and 1-O-acetyl-2,3,5-tri-O-benzoylribose. In order to make a key intermediate, 1-(3,5-di-O-acetyl-2-bromo-2-deoxy-p-D-ribofuranosyl) thymine 3, they utilized the direct reaction of 12 with acetyl bromide according to Marumoto's method. Although we carefully re-examined the same reaction conditions including Chu's improvement method, the bromoacetate 13 could not be obtained in a high yield (maximum 63%) and the 5'-brominated compound 14, the triacetate 15 and thymine were found as major by-products. The formation of 14 was found to be troublesome because it finally gave S-bromo-S-deoxy-d4T which could not be removed effectively by suitable industrial purification methods such as extraction and recrystallization [21-24]; (Figure 5).

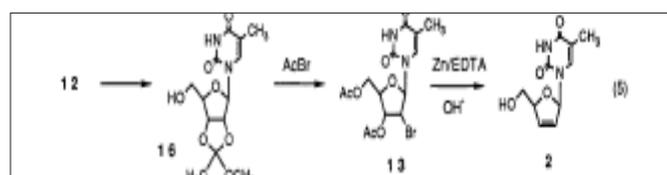


Figure 5: 5'-O-acetyl-d4T was treated with aqueous EDTA sodium salt remove zinc.

We postulated that the formation of 14 might be formed from the 5'-hydroxyintermediate either by direct bromination or indirectly via the 02-5I-anhydro compound at a rather high reaction temperature (80 °C). The reaction of 12 with acetyl bromide apparently produces water in situ which may prevent acetylation of the 5'-position and consequently cause the formation of 14. Based on this hypothesis, we investigated an alternative indirect route to the synthesis of 13 which consists of the methoxyethylenation of 12 followed by acetoxybromination under milder conditions. We anticipated that the reaction of the methoxyethylidene compound 16 with acetyl bromide does not produce water so that the formation of 14 should be diminished. 12 was reacted with trimethyl orthoacetate in acetic acid. The methoxyethylidene derivative 16 was isolated from the

reaction mixture although it could be used for further reaction simply after concentration. The residue was then reacted with acetyl bromide and/or HBr/AcOH at a lower temperature (50 °C). As a result, 13 was obtained in a high yield and the formation of 14 was successfully reduced (0-1.3%). The best result (90%) was obtained by the application of Chu's conditions (AcBr and HBr/AcOH) to the methoxyethylidene derivative 16. Several methods for reductive p-elimination of bromoacetate nucleosides have been reported. Considering the question of scaling up, we adopted a zinc mediated reductive elimination process due to the mildness of the reaction and the ease of waste treatment. The reductive elimination proceeded smoothly by adding zinc powder to 13 and afforded more than a 90% yield of 5'-O-acetyl-d4T. After completion of the reaction, the mixture became homogeneous and was treated with aqueous EDTA sodium salt to remove zinc. The d4T acetate thus obtained was then hydrolyzed with aqueous NaOH, purified with a resin and crystallized from water to give d4T, 2 in a 72% yield from 13. The four-step reaction sequence described above gave 2 in a 65% overall yield from 12 as opposed to 45% overall yield using Mansuri's direct acetoxybromination approach [25-30].

The clinical symptoms of COVID-19¹⁰ patients include fever, cough, fatigue and a small population of patients appeared gastrointestinal infection symptoms. The elderly and people with underlying diseases are susceptible to infection and prone to serious outcomes, which may be associated with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and cytokine storm. Currently, there are few specific antiviral strategies, but several potent candidates of antivirals and repurposed drugs are under urgent investigation. In this review, we summarized the latest research progress of the epidemiology, pathogenesis, and clinical characteristics of COVID-19, and discussed the current treatment and scientific advancements to combat the epidemic novel coronavirus. The history of flu viruses teaches that the influenza has origin from animals' birds, generically aquatic, then transferred to man through the leap into pigs. The promiscuity of the herds, as it is in use in Asia, determines this transition and then the spread. The Spanish influenza (1918, H1N1), the one from Asia (1957, H2N2), that of Hong Kong (1968, H3N2) and so on have had this origin. The strains common in some years may have also relations with those of other years. The persons mostly old people have antibodies directed towards the antigens more important of the strains with which they were in contact. With the progress of the age it is a broader spectrum immunity that is REFlected in antibodies polyvalent made through the contact with many antigens primary and secondary present in strains that they meet during the following years. But each contact following with a flu virus of type A involves not only specific antibodies, but also an increase in those directed towards the strain responsible for the first flu infection of the subject (phenomenon of Davenport or doctrine of original sin). In this way, the immunization to a particular strain, spread in a certain period, involves progressively increasing difficulty in its further distribution and creates the selective advantage, for some variant of the virus, to multiply and spread [31,32].

A. Synthesis of acyclovir 3 via chemical transpurination followed by isomerization

Acyclovir 3 is an orally active acyclic nucleoside with inhibitory activity against herpes viruses which is used widely throughout the world. Several methods for the synthesis of acyclovir have already been reported. Amongst these, one of the most convenient and efficient methods is the one which involves the condensation reaction of N, N'-diacetylguanane 17 with (2-acetoxyethoxy) methyl acetate in the presence of p-toluenesulfonic acid. The drawbacks in this procedure are the accompanying formation of considerable amounts of N7-isomer 19 and the difficulty of its separation by an industrial process. Boryski and Golankiewicz studied the transpurination of tetraacetylguanosine 20 and obtained 9-(2-acetoxyethoxymethyl)-N'-acetylguanine 18 and its 7-isomer 19 in a ratio of 9/7=47/39. It is of interest that the same authors observed that 19 isolated by chromatography could be transformed in a similar ratio (9/7=55/45) of the mixture applying thermal isomerization in chlorobenzene at 230°C. In order to establish a more economical process for the synthesis of acyclovir 3, we intended to use guanosine 1 as a starting material and find out the conditions leading to the exclusive formation of the desired 9-isomer 18. After several unsuccessful attempts, we examined the reaction of 1 with (2-acetoxyethoxy) methyl acetate in acetic anhydride as a solvent and in the presence of p-toluenesulfonic acid as a catalyst. As a result, it was found that diacetylacyclovir was obtained in a satisfactory yield (86%) as a mixture of 9/7 isomers in a ratio of 1.45. Surprisingly, the ratio was much improved to 17.1, after concentrating the reaction mixture and then heating the residue at 100°C under reduced pressure for 24 hours. The isomerization conditions were considerably milder than those reported by Boryski [22]; (Figure 6). Synthesis of Acyclovir 3 via Chemical Transpurination followed by Isomerization. By adding an appropriate solvent such as ethyl acetate and acetonitrile to the residue, almost pure 18 (9R = 120) was obtained in an 86% yield from 1 (Figure 7).

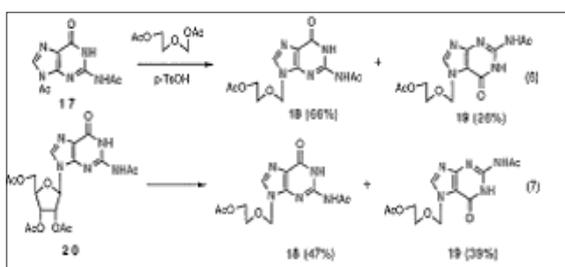


Figure 6.

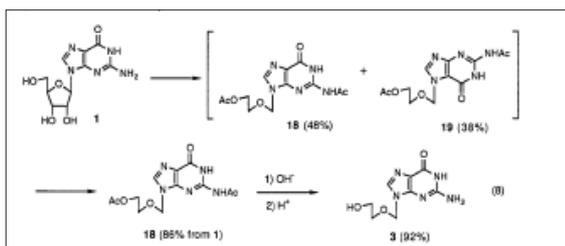


Figure 7.

Industrial process. Boryski and Golankiewicz studied the transpurination of tetraacetylguanosine. Since the catalyst in the synthesis of the acyclic sugar moiety could be the same as that used in the unspuration, the one pot reaction of 1 with 1,3-dioxolane and acetic anhydride in the presence of acid catalyst gave similar results. Treating 18 with aqueous NaOH followed by neutralization with hydrochloric acid gave acyclovir 3 in a 92% yield to a high purity, which means that the overall yield of 3 from 1 was 78%. It was confirmed that the method is also satisfactorily applicable to the synthesis of ganciclovir 4 which is used for clinical treatment of cytomegalovirus infection in immunodeficient patients. Novel Regioselective Synthesis of 9-Alkylated Guanine Derivatives. Since the first report describing that acyclovir has potent activity against herpes virus, acyclic nucleoside analogs have been the focus of much attention in the development of new antiviral therapeutic agents. Among them, penciclovir 5 and its orally active form famciclovir 6 were recently approved as new types of anti-herpesvims agents. Since 6 has a 2-aminopurine nucleus which is easily transformed from the guanine nucleus, we first attempted to develop new methodology for the synthesis of 9-alkylated guanine derivatives, that of penciclovir 5. Although the structure of 5 is closely related to ganciclovir 4, oxygen in the side chain of 4 is replaced with methylene in 5. Accordingly, the transpurination- isomerization method employed for the synthesis of acyclovir 3 and ganciclovir 4 by us cannot be applied to the synthesis of 5. To obtain acyclic guanine nucleoside derivatives, 2-amino-6-substituted purine 21 (often 2-amino-6-chloro-: R=C1) is commonly used for alkylation. A problem associated with this method is that the alkylation is rarely regiospecific, and although the desired N9 isomer 23 is the major product, the N7 isomer 24 is also formed to a significant extent. From an industrial viewpoint, it should be noted that there is another serious disadvantage using 2-amino-6-halo- purine 21 (R=halogen) as a starting material. Namely, the synthesis of 21 is not so efficient because tedious operational steps and a rather low yield render the cost high. Guanosine 1 can be considered as N9-protected guanine. It is well known that 1 is alkylated at the 7-position under neutral conditions and that the ribose moiety is then readily removed by acid treatment to give N7-alkylguanine. We thought that it might be possible to obtain N9-alkylated guanine exclusively, if the alkylation of N7-alkylguanine selectively takes place at the N9-position and then the N7-alkyl group is selectively removed. Thus, N7-benzylguanine 25 was selected as our starting material since the N7-benzyl group could be selectively removed by catalytic hydrogenolysis after the alkylation reaction. 25 was obtained in more than a 90% yield from 1 according to the modification of reported procedure (Figure 8).

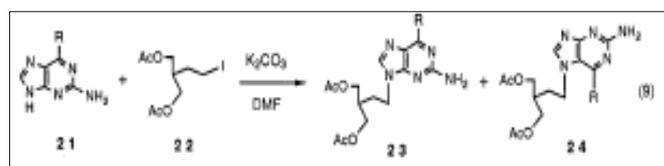


Figure 8: Alkylation: N9 isomer 23 is the major product, the N7 isomer 24.

The alkylation of 25 by 4-bromobutyl acetate did not proceed smoothly probably due to its low solubility in solvent (DMF). The reaction of N2-acetyl-7-benzylguanidine 26, however, gave rise to N2-acetyl-7-benzyl-9-(4-acetoxybutyl) guanidine 27 as a bromide salt in an 87% yield. After completion of reaction, the product was easily obtained by simply adding ethyl acetate and filtering. Deprotection of the 7-benzyl group was achieved by catalytic hydrogenolysis in MeOH to give N2-acetyl-9-(4-acetoxybutyl)guanidine which was further treated with aqueous NaOH to give 9-(4-hydroxybutyl)guanidine 28 in a 94% yield. It is worthy of note that the product was not contaminated with the 7-isomer at all. It was confirmed that the reaction sequence took place in a highly regioselective manner. Furthermore, it was found that the alkylation of 26 and the reductive removal of benzyl group proceeded in one pot. A similar reaction sequence using 2-acetoxymethyl-4-iodobutylacetate afforded penciclovir 5 in a 75% yield in one isolated step from (Figure 9).

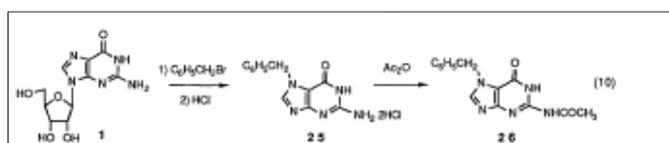


Figure 9.

Conversion of 5 to famciclovir 6 was rather straightforward. 5 was first acetylated with acetic anhydride and subsequently chlorinated with POCl₃ to give the 6-chloro derivative 31. It should be noted that the chlorination of diacetylpenciclovir 30 went on more smoothly than that of guanidine under similar conditions. The final transformation of 31 into famciclovir 6 was achieved in a highly efficient manner according to the reported procedure (Figure 10).

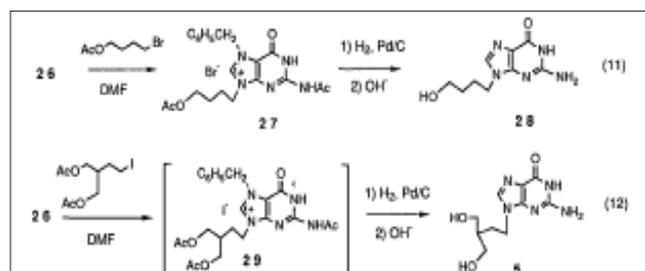


Figure 10: Catalytic hydrogenolysis.

This approach should offer new routes to a variety of 9-substituted guanidine and purine derivatives which are under development in several pharmaceutical companies. Chloroquine and Hydroxychloroquine and Emerging Viruses Chloroquine (CQ) is an aminoquinoline known since 1934. It was synthesized to be used as an antimalarial drug, but its properties and mechanism of action encouraged its use for the treatment of Microorganisms 2020, 8, 85 8 of 26 different diseases. Currently, CQ and its hydroxy-analog hydroxychloroquine (hydroxyCQ) cannot be used as antimalarial drugs in wide areas where the resistance of malaria parasites emerged. They are commonly used for connective tissue disorders, such as rheumatoid arthritis. Due to low toxicity and cost, high tolerability and immunomodulatory properties, CQ and hydroxyCQ

have also been proposed for use against viral infections. Even if their specific mechanisms in individual diseases are not clear, it is well assessed that the antiviral activities of the aminoquinoline take advantage of their strong anti-inflammatory activity. The major proposed mechanisms of actions of CQ analogs which are suggested to influence the anti-viral activity are, among the others: the inhibition of cytokine production and release by T cells: IL-1, 2, 6, or 18, tumor necrosis factor TNF- α and IFN- γ , reduced levels of chemokines CCL2 and CXCL10, inhibition of micro-RNA expression, decreased TH17-related cytokines, decreased DNA, RNA and protein synthesis in thymocytes (reviewed in). The *in vitro* antiviral effect of CQ was first reported approximately 40 years ago, and since that time, its use as an antiviral drug has been extensively discussed. In particular, CQ/hydroxyCQ have been used for the treatment of emerging chikungunya virus (CHIKV) infection, recently causing numerous outbreaks in the world. Khan et al. showed that the treatment of infected Vero cells with different micromolar concentrations of CQ reduced virus yield and viral RNA copy number. De Lamballerie and colleagues confirmed the inhibition of CHIKV replication in Vero-E6 cells using CQ. The efficacy of CQ was inversely related to the concentration of the viral inoculum used, an unfavorable observation, considering the high viremia measured at the acute stage of CHIKV infection (up to 1010 virus copies/mL serum). Sourisseau and colleagues treated HeLa cells with CQ, obtaining a potent inhibition of CHIKV replication and its relative cytopathic effects. A double-blind placebo-controlled trial was designed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of CQ for the treatment of CHIKV infection in 2006 in French Reunion Island (Indian Ocean). No significant difference was observed between the CQ and placebo groups, either in the mean duration of febrile arthralgia or in the rate of viremia decrease. However, the number of patients included in the study was too small to draw definitive conclusions regarding the efficacy of CQ treatment. Aminoquinolines were proposed for the treatment of other viral infections, such as ZIKV. In 2017, it was demonstrated that CQ and AQ exerted anti-ZIKV.

The activity in Vero cells, with low micromolar IC₅₀s. These results were in agreement with the decreasing number of ZIKV-infected cells after CQ treatment. Additionally, CQ protected the cells from further ZIKV infection, as measured by cell viability at noncytotoxic concentrations. The activity of CQ has also been indirectly demonstrated against DENV infection. The results obtained by Kleber and colleagues showed that CQ suppressed TNF- α and IFN- γ production, and it was hypothesized that CQ might be used to treat patients suspected of having dengue disease, avoiding the more severe form of dengue hemorrhagic fever and/or shock. A clinical trial was also established to verify the effect of CQ versus placebo in DENV-infected patients in Brazil. CQ promoted a reduction in the intensity of pain and an improvement in the well-being of patients with DENV infection but did not alter the duration of the disease or the intensity and days of fever. To study the effects of CQ against EBOV, a group led by Dowall conducted an *in vitro* investigation using the human cell line MRC-5 and *in vivo* studies with the well-characterized guinea pig model. They were able to demonstrate that CQ reduced EBOV replication in MRC-5

cells. In contrast, the administration of CQ to 12 Guinea pigs did not protect the infected animals against the Ebola disease. Madrid and colleagues suggested that CQ could interfere with the late stages of EBOV replication and assembly. Despite these positive *in vitro* results, the clinical trials were sometimes conflicting. For this reason, later, the literature was reviewed to clarify the efficacy of CQ in the treatment of filovirus infection. It was concluded that the efficacy of CQ against the viruses belonging to this family was dependent on the CQ plasma concentrations, which must be sustained in patients until the clearance of the viremia. Microorganisms 2020, 8, 85 9 of 26 CQ was shown to inhibit the replication and spread of coronavirus (CoV) *in vitro* and to prevent infection with CoV in newborn mice. Since the suppressive effect of CQ was also present when the cells were treated before the infection, a prophylactic advantage of CQ use was suggested. 4.2. Chloroquine and Hydroxychloroquine and HCV CQ and its analogs have effects against HCV. In particular, the treatment of JFH-1 or Huh-7 cells with CQ reduced HCV entry, replication, and infection in a dose-dependent manner. Furthermore, CQ, in combination with IFN- α , prevented the replication of HCV and enhanced the antiviral effect of IFN- α . In this regard, two phase I/II clinical trials were initiated to verify the efficacy of the combination treatment of hydroxyCQ and ribavirin, but no results were posted due to limited recruitment. 4.3.

Chloroquine and Hydroxychloroquine and HIV the anti-HIV-1 and anti-HIV-2 activities of CQ and its analogs were tested *in vitro* and *in vivo*. The first report about the *in vitro* use of CQ as an anti-HIV-1 agent was published in 1990 by Tsai., which showed the suppressive effects of CQ on the replication of HIV-1 in a T cell line. A few years later, Sperber and colleagues confirmed these results, showing the ability of CQ and hydroxyCQ to inhibit HIV-1 replication not only in T cells but also in monocytes. Subsequently, the same group demonstrated the CQ and hydroxyCQ anti-HIV-1 and anti-HIV-2 *in vitro* effects at concentrations that are clinically achievable. CQ had an additive effect against HIV-1 when used in combination with other antiretroviral agents. Demonstrated that CQ reduced HIV-1 transmission to and replication in CD4 + T-lymphocytes. Similarly, Martinson et al. observed that CQ had a preventive role in HIV infection, reducing CD8 + T cell activation upon HIV replication. The antiviral activity of hydroxyCQ was demonstrated *in vivo* by several clinical trials. The somministration of hydroxyCQ was able to reduce the amounts of plasma HIV-1 RNA and IL-6 in patients treated for eight weeks compared to those of the placebo group. During a second clinical trial, hydroxyCQ was shown to reduce the HIV-1 RNA plasma level, although at a lower level than the antiviral zidovudine. In contrast, the results published in 2012 by Paton and colleagues showed negative results, with an increase in viral load and a decrease in CD4 number. Another double-blind, randomized placebo-controlled trial testing the effects of CQ chronically HIV-infected persons was conducted in Minnesota. The results showed that the administration of CQ during chronic HIV infection resulted in decreased immune activation, but no data regarding HIV status

were reported. Very recently, the AIDS Clinical Trials Group A5258 was completed. It was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study in HIV-1-infected participants off antiretroviral therapy and participants on antiretroviral therapy. CQ modestly reduced immune activation in antiretroviral therapy-treated HIV-infected participants. Finally, the recruitment of 1499 patients were concluded a few months ago in a randomized, controlled, open-label, phase III trial of the standard of care with CQ prophylaxis compared to no prophylaxis in HIV-positive patients in Malawi. Chloroquine and Hydroxychloroquine and Other RNA Viruses CQ was shown to inhibit the *in vitro* replication of H1N1 and H3N2 IAV strains.

A phase II clinical trial aiming to verify the effect of CQ compared to that of placebo on IAV was started in Singapore in 2005, and 1516 patients were recruited. However, CQ was not shown to prevent infection with IAV. CQ had inhibitory effects on the entry and replication of enterovirus (EV)-A71 in cell-based systems. Yong and colleagues studied the efficacy of CQ against several EV serotypes and evaluated its therapeutic capacity *in vitro* in RD cells and *in vivo* in a murine model. They Microorganisms 2020, 8, 85 10 of 26 demonstrated the potential of CQ as an antiviral in the treatment of hand, foot, and mouth disease caused by EV infection. The positive results obtained in the murine model of infection were indicative of the fact that CQ may mitigate the disease severity in mammals. 4.4. Amodiaquine and Emerging Viruses Amodiaquine (AQ) was originally developed and has been widely used for the treatment of malaria. However, subsequent studies revealed that it was active against a wide range of human pathogens, including several viruses. In a study published in 2014, it was investigated whether quinolone derivatives could inhibit the replication of DENV. The time-course analysis suggested that AQ was stable and that it reproducibly inhibited DENV infectivity. The data also showed that viral entry and internalization were partially inhibited by the drug, but the major effect occurred at a later stage of the viral life cycle. It is known that AQ inhibits EBOV replication *in vivo*. A recent study demonstrated that AQ was active against severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome (SFTS) caused by SFTS virus (SFTSV). 4.5. Primaquine Primaquine was tested as an antiviral on primary chicken embryo cells (CECs) infected by Newcastle disease virus. It was demonstrated that primaquine influenced the accumulation of viral hemagglutinin on the cell surface. In addition, primaquine inhibited protein synthesis in virus-infected cells.

B. Dealing with suspected or confirmed H1N1 infection cases at different levels of care

We can easily notice that there are developed and from WHO and CDC recommended procedures in handling the diseased. In that sense from historical military sanitary doctrine it is well known that epidemiological surveillance and proper organisation on the field are much more important for raising survival rates than experienced physicians or quality of equipment available. Therefore, in accordance with this we present an algorithym on

handling infected persons in primary care setting. Recommended procedure differs significantly at secondary and tertiary levels of care and assumes selection and follow up of patients in line with natural course of disease and response to treatment. To more easily find the assistance on clinical decision making we gave the next algorithm No 2. The new strains will be in conditions of an increase in visitors, regardless of whether they have or not an immunologic experience with the previous strains. As a result of that, shortly after the appearance of a new type, the old forms will disappear and the new family will become dominant for a period which in general covers 10-20 years, in which there is, for the emergence of minor antigenic variation, the subdivision in various subtypes. The outcrops of a new epidemic strain may, therefore, be regarded as a process of development interesting the characteristics of the strain and the susceptibility of the population. In order that a strain has a wide distribution, its antigenic characteristics must ensure that it escapes the neutralization of antibodies of the host and of the surrounding population. So, the outbreaks will happen with those strains that have dominant antigens that fit the deficiency, or better, the absences of antibody in the population. It seems, in conclusion, that the flu virus shows an ability and an aptitude for survival built on the possibility of emergence of new models that allow the virus being confused easily through populations still partly immune to previous antigenic forms

According to this view, the changes in the influenza A can be designed in single meaning, in the context of a principle and of an evolutionary progress, from Burnet said immunological drift or steering immunology. Very important to remember that it was demonstrated the presence of antibodies to the more recent strains of 1957 Asian flu (A2) in older segment of that population: in Asian influence there were obviously strains with dominant characters, other than those that had characterized the previous years, more or less, but similar to those of the strains widespread much before (1889-90 pandemic). For the emergency created by epidemic of avian flu in Asia it was right not to create panic as victims of a bad information (2). The possibility that the avian virus entries in other parts of the world it was like the rest for all types of flu viruses. It is clear that the dead animal is harmless, and therefore there are other veterinary and agricultural interests There is a potential risk of genetic recombination with human flu viruses that might hesitate to a viral variant capable of a transmission from human to human. Some important medicinal natural herbs or plants used for the treatment of swine flu Basil: *Ocimum sanctum*. and *Ocimum basilicum* also known as Tulsi (Hindi) and Holy Basil (English), is an aromatic plant of the family Lamiaceae. The plant is a treasure house of potent compounds with its leaves, seeds, and roots, as well as flower being medicinally important and is considered divine by the Hindus. *Ocimum sanctum*. and *Ocimum basilicum* are great Ayurvedic treatment option for swine flu. Ayurvedic practitioners claim that basil not only keeps the nasty swine flu virus at bay, but it also assists in the fast recovery of an affected person. They claim

that basil improves the body's overall defense mechanism, thereby increasing its ability to fight viral diseases.

It is also believed to strengthen the immune system of the afflicted person. For the control and prevention of many disease, *Ocimum* extracts are used in ayurvedic remedies for common colds, headaches, stomach disorders, inflammation, heart disease, various forms of poisoning, and malaria. For the control and prevention of swine flu, basil must be consumed in the fresh form. The paste or juice of a minimum of 25 leaves (medium size) should be consumed twice a day. Moreover, it should be had on an empty stomach. *O. sanctum* is considered to be an adaptogen par excellence. It harmonizes different processes in the body and is helpful in acclimatizing to stress. The main chemical constituents of *O. sanctum* are oleanolic acid, ursolic acid, rosmarinic acid, eugenol, carvacrol, linalool, and β -caryophyllene. *O. sanctum* is reported to be an effective treatment for diabetes and high cholesterol. *O. sanctum* also shows promise for protection against radiation damage. *O. sanctum* leaves contain highest percentage of essential oils, infusion of which is given in malaria. Juice of the leaves is taken internally and is very effective in skin diseases such as itches fungal infections. Fresh leaves also cure chronic fever and when mixed with honey and ginger juice, it is useful in cough and bronchitis. The antimicrobial properties of *O. sanctum* make it useful for the prevention of novel H1N1 flu. Basil is safe, with no side effects and is great to prevent swine flu from spreading like wildfire.

Hydroxychloroquine Sulfate

Manufacturing process

Stage-I: Hydroxychloroquine base: Charge 4,7-Dichloroquine, Hydroxynovaldiamine, Sodium carbonate and Potassium iodide. Heat the RM to 125 °C-130 °C and maintain for 60-70 hours. Cool the RM to RT. Extract the RM in Ethyl acetate. Wash the Ethyl acetate layer with water. Acidify the RM with glacial Acetic acid to remove impurities. Then extract the RM in Ethyl acetate at pH 12-13. Distill out solvent, charge Ethyl acetate to RM. Charcoalize the RM. Crystallize the Hydroxy chloroquine at 0 °C - 10 °C. Hydroxy chloroquine base is again crystallizing from Ethyl acetate at 0 °C - 10 °C. Dry the wet hydroxy chloroquine base at 50 °C-55 °C.

Stage-II: Hydroxychloroquine Sulphate: Dissolve hydroxy chloroquine base in IPA and water. Charcoalize the RM at 70 °C - 80 °C. Charge aqueous Sulphuric acid to raw material solution at 45 °C - 55 °C. Distill out 10-15% IPA. Filter the solid, wash with IPA. Dry the wet Hydroxychloroquine Sulphate at 85 °C - 95 °C.

In the course of epidemic of avian influenza that struck in 2005 10 Asian countries (China, Pakistan, Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Taiwan, Laos, Vietnam) with 80 million chickens died or sacrificed and 42 fatal human cases it was identified H5N1 as an etiologic agent (Figure 11&12), the same as the one that in 1997 had caused an epidemic outbreak in Hong Kong with 18 human subjects infected and 6 dead and with

the sacrifice of 1.5 million chickens. The Avian Influenza recent outbreaks with involvement of viral strains as H9N2 in 1999, infected two children and other individuals, and in 2003, infected a boy in Hong Kong, while H5N1 hit three subjects of a family killing two in 2003. At the same time in the Netherlands an epidemic from avian influenza viruses H7N7 hit 83 people and led to death a veterinarian. In 2005 in the USA outbreaks of avian influenza have been identified in Texas and in Delaware (virus H7N2), and in the last State together with territories of Maryland and of Virginia there are working 14,000 people and 1,900 families that produce the 8% of the meat of American poultry, with a budget of one and a half billion dollars. In 2003 the American export in Europe has reached the share of eight million and eight hundred thousand eggs and 452 thousand chicks, respectively for 20 million and 3 million of Euro.

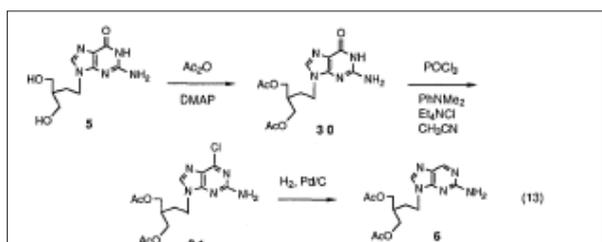


Figure 11: Chlorination of diacetylpenciclovir 30 the final transformation of 31 into famciclovir.

parts of the world is real as for all the types of influence virus. For the SARS a direct contact was necessary, in practical terms the so-called droplets of P flugge, for this swine influence it is different, in fact, it also spreads through the air to distance. And a potential risk exists of a panic syndrome that it often happens through a bad information or a scarce knowledge of the phenomenon. Then no alarmism because the number of the victims is decidedly inferior to other pandemics. Few years ago there was the announce in Naples of an outbreak of disease of Newcastle in a group of parrots coming from Pakistan. The disease of Newcastle represents a useful paradigm of the influence infection in man. Fortunately, there is not a reported human pathology to this virus, for which the discovery of the outbreak of disease of Newcastle in Naples did not give worries of any sort for the health of the Neapolitans. Finally, the risks of the disease of Newcastle are more tied to the breedings of home volatile that, not immune to this virus, can be exposed to the epidemic. The vaccination against the influence is the most effective method to prevent the illness. From the moment that we find the isolation of a new flu virus, we must wait for the preparation of a new specific vaccine that will be ready for the next influence season in Autumn. The antiviral drugs (inhibitors of the neuraminidasis, receptor of the virus surface) should be assumed within 48 hours by the appearance of the influence symptoms and the subjects that have had a close contact with people infected by the flu virus.

Conclusion

The history of flu viruses teaches that influence originates from birds, usually aquatic, then it is transferred to man through the leap into pigs. The promiscuity of the herds facilitates this transition and then the spread. Three pandemics caused by influenza A viruses, which occurred in the 20th century, have all had this origin: the ‘Spanish flu’ (1918, H1N1), the ‘Asian flu’ (1957, H2N2) and the ‘Hong Kong flu’ (1968, H3N2). The 2009 H1N1 influenza virus acted during the winter in Australia and New Zealand yielding a pattern effect for the treatment of patients during the winter in the Northern Hemisphere. The performance of rapid diagnostic test for the detection of novel influenza A (H1N1) virus was evaluated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

In the absence of any vaccines to prevent COVID-19, there are many clinical trials (CT) taking place to find a treatment. These CTs are mainly focusing on either repurposing or repositioning the existing molecules. WHO has published a landscape of therapeutics which could be used for treating COVID-19, and some of them are undergoing CTs as well? Patents are not a concern when it comes to old molecules under CTs because these molecules are already out of patent protection. However, a few of these molecules are still under patent protection in many countries. Two in particular-Remdesivir and Favipiravir are under patent protection in India. The generic availability of these medicines can facilitate compassionate use and CTs in India without depending on supply from the patent holders. Therefore, the Government of India should use the compulsory license or government use license to facilitate the generic production of these medicines.

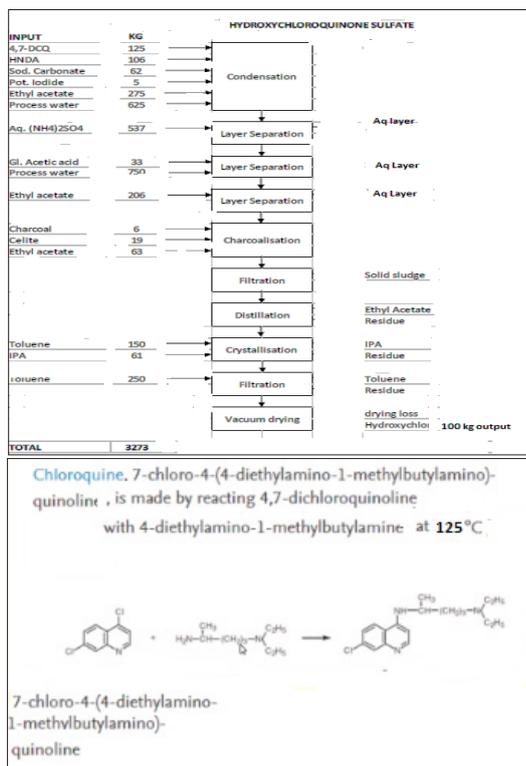


Figure 12.

For the emergency created by the epidemic of “influence of the pigs” in Mexico it is correct not to create alarmisms being victims of a bad information. The possibility that the virus arrives in other

Some of these medicines are very old molecules, such as chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine, and some are of very recent origin, such as the Lopinavir-Ritonavir combination, which is used to treat HIV/AIDS. Some of these new molecules are still under patent protection in many countries, which are currently using a part of CTs or compassionate use to treat COVID-19. Responding to the patent barriers, a few countries like Israel and Chile have issued compulsory licenses to allow a generic company to produce or use the patented medicine/invention without the permission of the patent holder. Germany even amended its patent law to facilitate the quick issuance of compulsory licenses, while Canada will do so soon. The national assembly of Ecuador passed a resolution empowering the health minister to issue these licenses. Now, there is one patent granted to Remdesivir, and our search found another application is pending. The recently granted patent will expire only in 2035. Favipiravir is already part of five patents in India, although one of these patents has already expired. However, only a detail analysis can reveal whether existing patents block generic manufacturing. Remdesivir is believed to be the most promising drug which can be used for treatment against COVID 19. It is a broad-spectrum antiviral drug, which is currently undergoing clinical trials in China. The results are expected towards the end of April. The drug works by inhibiting the virus's ability to replicate itself inside cells. This indicates that the drug would be effective even when a person is in the initial stage of infection and the virus is still reproducing in the upper respiratory tract. The findings of severe respiratory disease concurrent with the circulation of H1N1 influenza was proved by the aforementioned test. Even the potential impact of pandemic influenza during the Hajj pilgrimage was taken in account to reduce the substantial effect on the crowd to spread the infection.

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