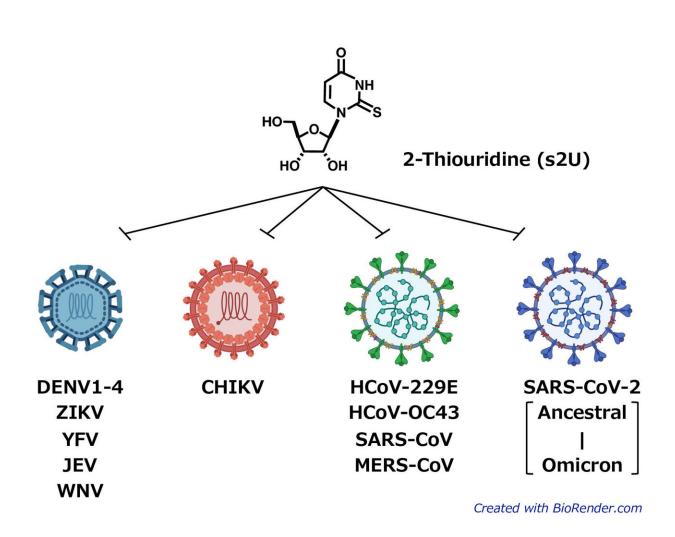


Broad-spectrum antiviral candidate targets dengue and SARS-CoV-2

October 20 2023



The newly identified 2-thiouridine (s2U) shows broad-spectrum antiviral activity against various ssRNA+ viruses including DENV, CHIKV, and SARS-CoV-2. Credit: Kentaro Uemura, created with Biorender.com



A broad-spectrum antiviral drug candidate, 2-thiouridine, that targets positive-strand RNA viruses has been identified and characterized.

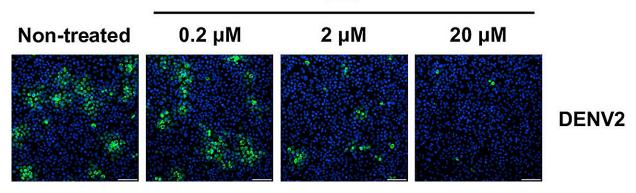
Positive-strand RNA viruses (ssRNA+ viruses) are a group of viruses which includes many disease-causing viruses such as dengue virus, Zika virus, yellow fever virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, West Nile virus, Chikungunya virus, SARS-CoV-2, and the rhinoviruses and coronaviruses that cause the common cold. Currently, no effective antiviral drugs targeting <u>dengue virus</u> have been approved for clinical use.

Researchers at Hokkaido University, led by Professor Katsumi Maenaka, Emeritus Professor Akira Matsuda, and Visiting Professor Akihiko Sato have identified 2-thiouridine (s2U), a uridine analog, as a candidate for an ssRNA+ virus-targeting antiviral drug. Their findings, which also characterize its mode of action, were published in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

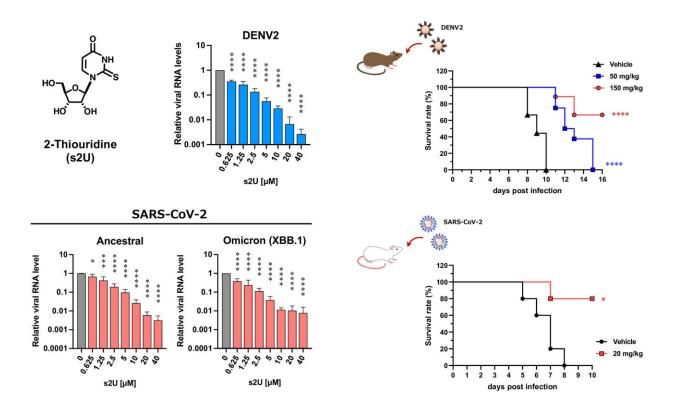
"The genetic material of ssRNA+ viruses is positive-strand RNA," explains Maenaka. "This means that it can function both as a genome, to replicate, and as messenger RNA, to synthesize proteins. Thus, upon infection, the most important protein synthesized is a viral RNAdependent RNA polymerase (RdRp); this protein is an ideal drug target, as it is viral in origin and is not synthesized by <u>healthy cells</u>."



s2U



Dose-response inhibition of viral protein expression (green) in DENV2-infected cells. Credit: Kentaro Uemura et al., *PNAS*, October 13, 2023



Dose-response inhibition of viral replication and in vivo evaluation for DENV (top) and SARS-CoV-2 (bottom). Credit: Kentaro Uemura et al., *PNAS*, October 13, 2023



The researchers screened a library of 753 nucleoside analogs for antiviral effects. s2U was identified as strongly inhibiting viral replication—in cell cultures—in 10 ssRNA+ viruses, notably including the SARS-CoV-2 delta and omicron variants. Drug-resistant virus isolation tests showed that s2U acted on a specific amino acid in the viral RdRp, inhibiting the synthesis of viral RNA. s2U did not have any toxic effects on the cells at therapeutic concentrations.

The researchers also tested the efficacy of s2U in mice models for dengue and COVID-19. In both models, s2U significantly inhibited <u>viral</u> <u>replication</u> and increased survival rates. "In mice, one <u>intravenous</u> <u>injection</u> per day, or two oral administrations per day, maintained a therapeutically effective concentration of s2U in blood plasma," Matsuda elaborated. "In addition, s2U did not have any toxic or mutagenic effects."

This study demonstrated that s2U exhibits strong, safe, broad-spectrum antiviral activity against ssRNA+ viruses by inhibiting viral RdRp activity. "Since it is effective against the ancestral SARS-CoV-2 and the delta and omicron variants, we conclude that it will retain this effectiveness against future variants," said Sato. s2U now needs to be subjected to the process of human trials, to confirm its effectiveness.

More information: Kentaro Uemura et al, 2-thiouridine is a broadspectrum antiviral nucleoside analogue against positive-strand RNA viruses, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2023). DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2304139120

Provided by Hokkaido University



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