INHIBITION OF HERPES VIRUS REPLICATION

**THERAPEUTICS**
Spironolactone derivatives that prevent release of infectious particles from EBV, KSHV, and HSV infected cells.

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**TECHNOLOGY SUMMARY**
Available antiherpesvirus drugs target viral DNA polymerases. These drugs are usually highly effective, although toxicity and development of resistance limit their use. Derivatives of Spironolactone, an existing drug used to treat congestive heart failure, cirrhosis, and kidney problems, inhibit replication of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), Kaposi’s sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV), and Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV). These derivatives exhibit decreased anti-mineralocorticoid activity and increased antiviral activity. The proposed therapeutic degrades cellular transcription factors related to virus production, lytic replication and gene expression. Use of this therapeutic has the potential to prevent KSHV and treat infectious mononucleosis, CMV, and HSV infections.

**FEATURES AND BENEFITS**
- Utilizes a new mechanism of action, which improves efficacy.
- Decreases incidence of resistance leading to better patient outcomes and potential use as a second-line treatment.
- Reduces toxicity.
- Demonstrates potential for use as a broad spectrum anti-viral drug.

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

**INVENTOR PROFILE**
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