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ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY OF THE NEW IMMUNOSTIMULATOR "VEGETAN" ON THE MODELS OF HERPETIC MENINGOENCEPHALITIS OF MICE AND GENITAL HERPES OF GUINEA PIGS.

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On the models of herpetic meningoencephalitis of mice and genital herpes of guinea pigs/males was studied antiherpetic effect of the new native natural immunostimulator of polymeric origin -"Vegetan". The possibility of activity's increasing of "Vegetan" and a few other compounds in vivo has been studied when using liposomal forms of these chemicals in the therapy of experimental herpes of mice. We had show Vegetan proved most efficiency (protective effect 57-63%) in prophylactic schedule of its using - 5 days before intracerebral inoculation of mice by HSV-1. Protective activity of reference chemicals ara-A, phosphonoformate and acycloguanosine of native origin was in these experimental conditions' 20%, 33%, 25% correspondingly. Liposomal form of Vegetan application lead to enhancing of protective action close to 80%. Maximal Vegetan's effect and minimal duration of clinical evidences (in comparison with the control group) was found when 1X subcutaneously of dose 100 mkg/0.1 ml of inoculum 5 days before the inoculation of HSV-2 was injected when on guinea pigs genital herpes model was treated. Thus new native natural immunostimulator Vegetan has revealed powerful antiherpetic activity and it seems as perspective further researching.

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Efficacy of (-)-9-[4-Hydroxy-2-(Hydroxymethyl)Butyl]Guanine (H2G) in African Green Monkeys Infected With Simian Varicella Virus. K. F. Soike[1], R. Bohm[1], J.-L. Huang[1] and B. Öberg[2]. [1]Tulane Regional Primate Research Center, Covington, LA 70433 USA and [2]Medivir AB, Huddinge, Sweden.

(-)-9-[4-Hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)butyl]guanine (H2G) is an acyclic guanosine analog which in cell cultures inhibits herpesviruses by first being phosphorylated by viral kinases and then as a triphosphate inhibits herpesvirus DNA polymerases. There is a need for improved therapy of varicella zoster virus infection and a relevant monkey model for in vivo evaluation of new inhibitors is available.

H2G has been evaluated for efficacy in African green monkeys infected with simian varicella virus. Treatment by intramuscular injection initiated 48 hours after virus inoculation and continued for 10 days showed therapeutic effects on rash and viremia at doses down to 1mg/kg/day. No obvious signs of toxicity were seen at the highest dose tested, 15 mg/kg/day and further evaluation seems warranted.