

Virology Asia 2017: Metadichol and infectious diseases: One process many diseases, many possible cures - P R Raghavan - Nanorx Inc., USA**P R Raghavan***Nanorx Inc., USA*

Metadichol (US Patent 8,722,093) is a Nano emulsion of long-chain alcohols found in many foods. It is commonly called Policosanol and is present in foods such as rice, sugar cane, wheat, and peanuts. Metadichol acts on nuclear vitamin D receptors (VDR) (US Patent 9,006,292) that are present in cells throughout the body to stimulate the immune system and inhibit a variety of disease processes, resulting from viral infection. We tested for antiviral activity of Metadichol® in Vero and MDCK cells infected with Influenza A, H1N1, Human Respiratory Syncytial virus, Dengue, Chikungunya and Ebola, Marburg. In addition, we tested the efficacy of Metadichol® in preventing cell death caused by Adenovirus, Tacaribe Mammarena virus, Rift Valley Fever virus, SARS coronavirus, Japanese Encephalitis virus, West Nile virus, and Yellow Fever virus. In the in vitro assays, Metadichol showed no cytotoxicity and strongly inhibited cell death caused by each of the viruses tested. Studies with Zucker diabetic rats showed it was an effective ICAM-1 and TNF-alpha and NFkB-1 inhibitor. ICAM-1 is the same receptor molecule used by the vast majority of bacteria and viruses. Infectious diseases kill more people worldwide than any other single cause. They represent a major health problem, both regarding morbidity and mortality. Infectious diseases are disorders caused by pathogens. Metadichol is a safe and effective inhibitor of enveloped viruses in humans. Since it is known to bind to the vitamin D receptor (VDR) (US Patent 9,006,292), its mechanism of action likely involves the competitive displacement of virus particles from VDR's on host cell membranes. Because it consists of natural components of common foods and has no known negative side effects, Metadichol has the potential to serve as a novel, broad-spectrum antiviral treatment for Dengue, Ebola, Zika, H1N1, SARS, Chikungunya and other enveloped viruses.

Metadichol has proved effective in the treatment of many diseases. This is not a one-target drug. It is a food substance that acts on various targets including genetic expression and nuclear receptor regulation. Metadichol is a long-chain nanoemulsion of alcohols typically present on most plants. Owing to food processing, we have lost access to this essential nutrient. An estimated 200 million people worldwide

have a thyroid disorder. Thyroid disorders affect women seven times as much as men do. Undiagnosed individuals make up the bulk of patients with thyroid disease. Rather of simply halting excess thyroid hormone development as in hyperthyroidism, there is a need to find innovative and healthy ways to alter the underlying mechanisms of the disease. Metadichol ® is a nano emulsion from a food-borne extract of long-chain alcohols that is an inverse agonist of VDR (Vitamin D receptor), AHR (Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor), and RORC (RAR Related Orphan Receptor C). The research discussed here shows that Metadichol ® is an inverse agonist of THRA and THRB (Thyroid Receptor Beta). Case studies are presented which demonstrate how a multitude of thyroid-related diseases can be handled safely. Network and pathway enrichment studies are provided showing how Metadichol ® can be involved in multiple receptor action and exercising its influence over multiple pathways. Metadichol ® is the first in a series in molecules to push the goal post from the idea of 'one drug, one target' to multiple targets at the same time; That can potentially lead to many illnesses being treated successfully. Given Metadichol ®'s safety profile, it will not only alleviate thyroid disease but also prevent it and reduce the pressure on healthcare budgets all over the world. Telomeres are proteins at the ends of each chromosome to prevent the chromosome from binding to other chromosomes, and to protect the genes within by preventing the chromosome from disintegrating. The easiest way to contemplate how telomeres behave is to picture a shoe string's end. How many times did the plastic cover come off at the end of the shoe string, and the shoe string start fraying and unraveling? The telomeres also serve as a shield to avoid mishaps, during the RNA / DNA replication cycle. This has been shown that there is a finite amount of cell replication, because the duration of the telomeres is reduced each time the reproduction occurs. The length of the telomeres, in other words, is an indicator of life expectancy.

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is characterized as a disease caused by a novel coronavirus now known as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2; formerly known as 2019-nCoV), first identified as a result of an outbreak of respiratory

disease in Wuhan City, Hubei, China. This was first reported to the WHO on 31 December 2019. This was first reported to the WHO on 31 December 2019. The WHO announced the COVID-19 outbreak as a global health emergency on 30 January 2020. On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced COVID-19 a global pandemic, the first such declaration since declaring H1N1 a 2009 pandemic. Illness caused by SARS-CoV-2 was referred to by the WHO as COVID-19, an acronym derived from 'coronavirus disease 2019.' The name was chosen to avoid stigmatizing the origin of the virus in terms of population, geography or animal associations. The new virus is rather infectious, and has spread rapidly worldwide. The epidemic was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) by the WHO at a meeting on 30 January 2020 according to the International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005), as it had spread to 18 countries with four countries reporting human-to-human transmission. The CoVs have been the main pathogens of new outbreaks of respiratory illness. They are a large family of single-stranded RNA viruses (+ ssRNA) that may be isolated in different species of animals. Such viruses can cross species boundaries for reasons yet to be established, and can cause disease in humans ranging from common cold to more serious diseases such as MERS and SARS. Interestingly, these latter viruses possibly originated in bats and then spread to other mammalian hosts — the SARS-CoV Himalayan palm civet, and the MERS-CoV dromedary camel — before moving to humans. SARS-Cov-2 mechanisms are currently unclear, although there is evidence that it is also of animal origin.