

Original Article

Efficacy of arbidol on lethal hantaan virus infections in suckling mice and *in vitro*

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Aim: Arbidol is an immunomodulator that was first developed in Russia. In this study, we report the antiviral activity of arbidol against Hantaan virus (HTNV) *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

Methods: The antiviral activity of arbidol *in vitro* was determined by plaque-forming assay, ranging from 0.5 to 8 µg/mL. To investigate whether arbidol has an antiviral effect *in vivo*, suckling BALB/c mice infected with HTNV were treated with arbidol at 24 h before infection with a 5, 10 or 20 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹, once per day, for 10 days. On day 12 and 28 post infection (pi), histopathological changes and viral antigen were detected. On days 4, 8, 12, and 16 pi, the viral load of target organs and serum TNF-α levels of arbidol-treated animals were determined.

Results: Arbidol was found to have potent inhibitory activity against HTNV when added *in vitro* before or after viral infection, with a 50% inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) of 0.9 and 1.2 µg/mL, respectively. The 50% lethal dose (LD₅₀) of arbidol for suckling mice was 78.42 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹. Oral administration of arbidol increased both survival rate and mean time to death (MTD). Treatment with arbidol reduced histopathological changes, decreased viral load and viral antigen levels, and modulated the level of serum TNF-α.

Conclusion: Arbidol has the ability to elicit protective antiviral activity against HTNV *in vivo* and *in vitro*.

Keywords: antiviral activity; arbidol; Hantaan virus; suckling mice; *in vitro*; *in vivo*

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Introduction

Hantaviruses are enveloped viruses of the genus Hantavirus, family *Bunyaviridae*, with a genome consisting of three segments of negative-sense RNA. The large (L), small (S), and medium (M) segments encode RNA-dependent RNA polymerase, the nucleocapsid (N) protein, and two envelope glycoproteins (G1 and G2), respectively^[1]. Hantaviruses are transmitted to humans via inhalation of aerosolized excreta from infected rodents. The infection can lead to hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS) and hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS)^[1,2]. More than 10 000 cases of HFRS are reported annually worldwide, mostly in Asia and Europe^[3,4]. Lethality ranges from 1% for Puumala virus (PUUV) and Seoul virus infections to approximately 15% for Hantaan (HTNV) virus infections^[5–8].

Vaccination is the preferred method for controlling HFRS and reducing the impact of incidence. Several inactivated HTNV and Seoul virus vaccines for HFRS have been used^[8],

but they are not yet completely effective or protective against all strains. Additionally, not all people at risk can receive the vaccination, especially those in regions having only sporadic outbreaks.

During the past few years, extensive efforts have been made in the search for effective anti-HTNV agents. Some nucleoside analogs have been found to be highly inhibitory in animal models^[9], but ribavirin is the only antiviral agent known to be successful against HTNV infections in clinical trials^[10]. However, the utilization of ribavirin is limited by its myelosuppression and toxicity^[11–13]. No antiviral agent has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat HFRS^[5]. Therefore, an effort to seek alternative agents is strongly desirable.

Arbidol (ARB; 1*H*-indole-3-carboxylic acid, 6-bromo-4-[(dimethylamino)-methyl]-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-[(phenylthio) methyl]-, ethylester, monohydrochloride) is an immunomodulator that was developed in Russia^[14]. It has been shown to have broad antiviral effects against viruses such as influenza virus, coxsackievirus, respiratory syncytial virus^[15], and hepatitis C virus (HCV)^[16]. The antiviral mechanisms of arbidol may be due to increased interferon production or

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inhibition of enveloped virus fusion within endosomes^[17]. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the anti-HTNV activity of arbidol *in vivo* and *in vitro*.

Materials and methods

Virus

The 76-118 strain of Hantaan virus was obtained from the Institute of Virology, Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine, Beijing, China. The virus was propagated five times in Vero E6 cells (ATCC CRL 1586) to achieve a titer of 1×10^6 TCID₅₀/0.1 mL. For animal inoculation, viral stock was diluted in minimal essential medium (MEM) (containing 2% FCS, 100 U/mL penicillin, and 0.1 mg/mL streptomycin) and stored in multiple single-use aliquots at -80 °C.

Reagents and compounds

Arbidol (obtained from Qianjiang Pharmaceutical Co, LTD, Hubei, China) was initially dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and then further diluted with MEM containing 2% FCS (2% MEM) for testing *in vitro*. The final maximum DMSO concentration was 0.05%, and an equivalent amount of DMSO was added to all no-drug control samples. Arbidol was suspended in 0.5% sterilized methylcellulose for testing *in vivo*. A monoclonal antibody that targets nucleocapsid protein (A_{35r}, provided by the Institute of Virology, Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine, Beijing, China) was used as the primary antibody for indirect immunofluorescence at a 5 µg/mL concentration. The second antibody was a fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG antibody (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN).

In vitro evaluation of arbidol

Cell viability assay

To determine the cytotoxic concentration of arbidol, monolayers of confluent Vero E6 cells were exposed to various concentrations of arbidol in 2% MEM, and the dilution medium with 0.05% DMSO was used as the control. After 10 days of incubation, cell viability was examined by the MTT colorimetric assay^[18]. The median cytotoxic concentration (CC₅₀) was the concentration (µg/mL) required to reduce cell viability by 50%.

Viral yield reduction assay

Confluent Vero E6 cells were infected with 100 TCID₅₀/0.1 mL of HTNV. After 2 h of adsorption at 35 °C, the cells were covered with 2% MEM containing varying concentrations of arbidol. At 10 days pi, cultures were subjected to two cycles of freezing and thawing, followed by centrifugation at low speed (1000×g), and the supernatants were titered by plaque assay^[19, 20]. In brief, supernatants of serial 10-fold dilutions were inoculated onto Vero E6 cell monolayers in 24-well plates and then overlaid with agarose overlay medium. After incubation for 5 days at 35 °C, a second layer of agarose including neutral red (0.167 mg/mL) was added to the well and incubated for an additional 2 days at 35 °C in 5% CO₂ atmosphere. After incubation, the number of plaques was counted. Antivi-

ral activity was defined as 50% inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀), *ie*, the concentration required to reduce viral yield by 50% compared with the untreated control cultures. Thus, the selective index (SI) for arbidol was determined from CC₅₀/IC₅₀.

Pre-treatment assay

To evaluate the effects of arbidol on prophylaxis for cell infection, serial two-fold dilutions of arbidol were dissolved in 2% MEM and incubated with cells for 24 h at 35 °C in 5% CO₂ atmosphere. After removal of the compound, the cells were washed twice with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and the cell monolayers were infected with 100 TCID₅₀/0.1 mL of HTNV. The cell monolayers were grown in 2% MEM (including 0.05% DMSO) and samples grown in 0.05% DMSO without arbidol were used as the control. Ten days after inoculation, cultures were frozen and viral yields were determined by plaque assay. The IC₅₀s were determined as described above.

Direct virucidal assay

Viral suspensions containing 100 TCID₅₀/0.1 mL of viral stock were incubated with an equal volume of medium with or without serial two-fold dilutions of arbidol for 2 h at 35 °C. Duplicate cultures of confluent Vero E6 cells were infected with 200 µL mixed suspension. The inoculate was removed at 2 h post-infection and maintained with medium containing 2% FCS at 35 °C for 10 days. The viral yield of the collected fractions was determined by plaque assay.

Antiviral activity *in vivo*

Animals

Specific-pathogen-free pregnant BALB/c mice were obtained from the Animal Research Center of Wuhan University. Animals were assigned to individual cages and given food and water. They were observed daily, and births were timed to the nearest day. Based on the 50% lethal dose (LD₅₀) of HTNV intracranial (ic) inoculation in suckling mice, 1- to 2-day-old mice were intracranially inoculated with 100 LD₅₀ of viral stock to determine an acceptable infection dose. All work with these animals was performed in the Animal Biosafety Level 3 (ABSL-3) Laboratory of the Animal Research Center at Wuhan University and was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

In vivo toxicity determinations

Arbidol was evaluated for the dose considered lethally toxic in 1-day-old mice. The doses studied were 160, 80, 40, 20 and 10 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹. Normal controls received 0.5% methylcellulose solution instead of arbidol. Mice (n≥9) were treated by oral gavage once a day for 10 days. Animal weights were determined every day. They were observed for death daily for a total of 20 days.

Experimental design for animal studies

Suckling mice (2 days old) were inoculated ic with 100 LD₅₀ of viral stock. The mice were randomly divided into five groups (35 mice per group) and arbidol was tested with the follow-

ing dosage regimens: 5, 10, or 20 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹ once a day for 10 days. Treatment was initiated at 24 h before infection, by the same investigator, and with the dose corrected for weight change. Placebo controls (inoculated with 100 LD₅₀ of HTNV) and normal controls (inoculated with 2% MEM) received 0.5% methylcellulose solution instead of arbidol. Animals were observed twice daily and weighed once daily. Mice were observed daily for mortality for 28 days after infection. Death occurring 24 h after viral inoculation was considered traumatic, and such animals were considered withdrawals. The effect of arbidol was estimated using the reduction in the rate of mortality and prolongation of mean time to death (MTD). Four mice were sacrificed for each experimental point (days 4, 8, 12, and 16 pi), and survivors were euthanized on day 28 pi. Sera were pooled for all studies. Brains, lungs, and kidneys were aseptically dissected from the animals and divided into three parts: one-third was frozen for antigen detection by indirect immunofluorescence (IFA), one-third was placed in formalin for histological examination, and the rest was stored at -80 °C for virological parameter determination.

Histological study

Four animals were sacrificed on day 12 pi, and the survivors were euthanized on day 28 pi. Brain, lung, and kidney slices were fixed in 10% formalin, dehydrated in ethanol, and embedded in paraffin. Sections of 5 μm thickness were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E).

IFA

On day 12 pi, four animals were sacrificed, and the survivors were euthanized on day 28 pi. Frozen sections of brain, lung, and kidney were prepared in a cryostat. IFA was carried out as reported previously^[20] with the N-specific monoclonal antibody A₃₅. Specific reactions between A₃₅ and N protein were detected with FITC-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG and observed with fluorescent microscopy (Olympus CX-41, Japan).

RT-PCR

On days 4, 8, 12, and 16 pi, total RNA was isolated from the lungs, brains, and kidneys of HTNV-infected mice using TRIzol® Reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA), according to the manufacturer's instructions. RNA (1.0 μg) was reverse transcribed in a reaction volume of 20 μL. Synthesis of cDNA was carried out at 42 °C for 60 min, followed by a denaturation step at 95 °C for 5 min. The reverse transcription products served as templates for PCR. The PCR protocol consisted of 30 cycles of denaturation (94 °C for 1 min), annealing (55 °C for 2 min), and extension (72 °C for 3 min), using a Thermal Cycler (Eppendorf, German). The S segment of the viral genome was chosen for detection and the primer sequences used were 5'-TGA GAA ATG TGT ATG ACA TGA-3' (sense) and 5'-ACT AGA CAC TGT TTC AAA TGA-3' (antisense). The parallel expression of β-actin mRNA was tested under the same PCR conditions as an internal standard, using the primers 5'-TCA TCA CTA TTG GCA ACG AGC-3' (sense) and 5'-AAC AGT

CCG CCT AGA AGC AC-3' (antisense). For quantification, standard curves were generated to show that PCR detection was in the linear range. PCR bands on the gel were scanned using a computer analysis system (Bandscan 5.0, Glyko), and the viral mRNA signal was normalized relative to the corresponding β-actin mRNA signal from the same sample. Data are presented as the mRNA/β-actin ratio.

Lung, kidney and brain viral titers determination

At days 4, 8, 12, and 16 pi, the organs of four mice from each group were homogenized to 10% (weight/volume) suspensions in test medium. The homogenates were subjected to two cycles of freezing and thawing followed by centrifugation at low speed (1000×g). The titers of infectious viral particles were determined by the standard plaque formation assay.

Detection of TNF-α in serum by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)

Blood was obtained at days 4, 8, 12, and 16 pi and the serum stored at -80 °C. TNF-α was detected in the serum by QuantiKine quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay (EIA) (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Statistical analysis

The data were analyzed using SPSS 16.0 software. One-way ANOVA was used to determine statistical differences for MTD, serum TNF-α level, and mRNA/β-actin ratios. A log rank test was used to evaluate the survival distributions for the different levels of group. Any *P* value less than 0.05 was considered to indicate statistical significance.

Results

Inhibition of HTNV *in vitro*

Vero E6 cells were treated with arbidol concentrations in the range of 1 to 20 μg/mL and cell viability was investigated by MTT assay. Arbidol did not significantly affect the viability of cells at concentrations lower than 8 μg/mL and the CC₅₀ of arbidol was 15.64 μg/mL. We therefore examined the anti-HTNV activity of arbidol at concentrations of 8 μg/mL or lower. The results are summarized in Table 1. Overall, arbidol was efficacious against HTNV when added before or after viral infection, with mean IC₅₀ values determined by use of

Table 1. Antiviral activity of arbidol against HTNV *in vitro*. Values are shown from three independent experiments. Mean±SD.

	IC ₅₀ (μg/mL)	Selectivity index (SI)
Drug added before infection	0.9±0.2	17.4
Drug added after infection	1.2±0.3	13.0
Virucidal assay	ND	ND

ND: Not determined. IC₅₀ is the inhibitory concentration required to reduce viral replication by 50%, determined by probit analysis with SPSS 16.0 software. SI=CC₅₀/IC₅₀

plaque-forming assay. No directly virucidal effects of arbidol were found at concentrations lower than 8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in this experiment.

Efficacy of arbidol on lethal HTNV infections in suckling mice

The LD_{50} of arbidol

Oral gavage treatment with arbidol for 10 days indicated that the LD_{50} of arbidol was $78.42 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$. It should be noted that no obvious weight loss was seen at dosages below $40 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$. No attempt was made to determine the cause of death for the mice in this range-finding study.

Protective efficacy of arbidol in suckling mice

Suckling mice were infected with HTNV as described above and treated with the following dosage regimens: 5, 10, or 20 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ once a day for 10 days. Animals were observed and weighed individually every day. The clinical symptoms evaluated in these animals included transient state of hyperactivity, weight loss, and ruffled appearance of their coats accompanied by hunched posture and progressively diminishing mobility. Paralysis of both hind limbs appeared prior to death. Compared with the placebo-treated animals, arbidol-treated animals died later and appearance of clinical signs was reduced in a dose-dependent manner. Weight recovered and symptoms disappeared by day 28 in the survivors (Figure 1). All placebo-treated mice died, with an MTD of 17.17 days whereas treatment with arbidol increased both survival rate and MTD (Figure 1). Arbidol at $10 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ increased the survival rate to 33.3% and MTD to 21.5 days ($P<0.05$) and at $20 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ increased the survival rate to 60% and MTD to 23.8 days ($P<0.05$).

Effect of arbidol on histopathological changes

Four animals from each group were sacrificed on day 12 pi, and the survivors were sacrificed on day 28 pi. The lungs, brains, and kidneys were collected for pathological examination. The organs of normal controls did not exhibit any modification in their structure (see Figure 2D). However, all infected animals developed histopathological changes with various degree of severity on day 12 pi. The lesions were as follows (Figure 2A): brain (scattered hemorrhages, congestion, edema, and focal necrosis), lung (thickened alveolar walls, interstitial lymphocyte and macrophage infiltration, and hemorrhage), and kidney (focal renal interstitial hemorrhage, congestion). On day 12 pi, the lungs of arbidol-treated animals (10 and $20 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$) demonstrated a significant reduction in histopathological changes, and the brains and kidneys showed decreased edema and focal hemorrhage compared to placebo controls (Figure 2B). On day 28 pi, no histological changes were detected in the lungs, kidneys and brains of survivors (Figure 2C).

Inhibition of viral antigen expressed in the organs by arbidol

We detected viral antigen in the lungs, brains, and kidneys of animals using IFA as described above. The organs of normal controls did not exhibit immunofluorescence (Figure 3D). In

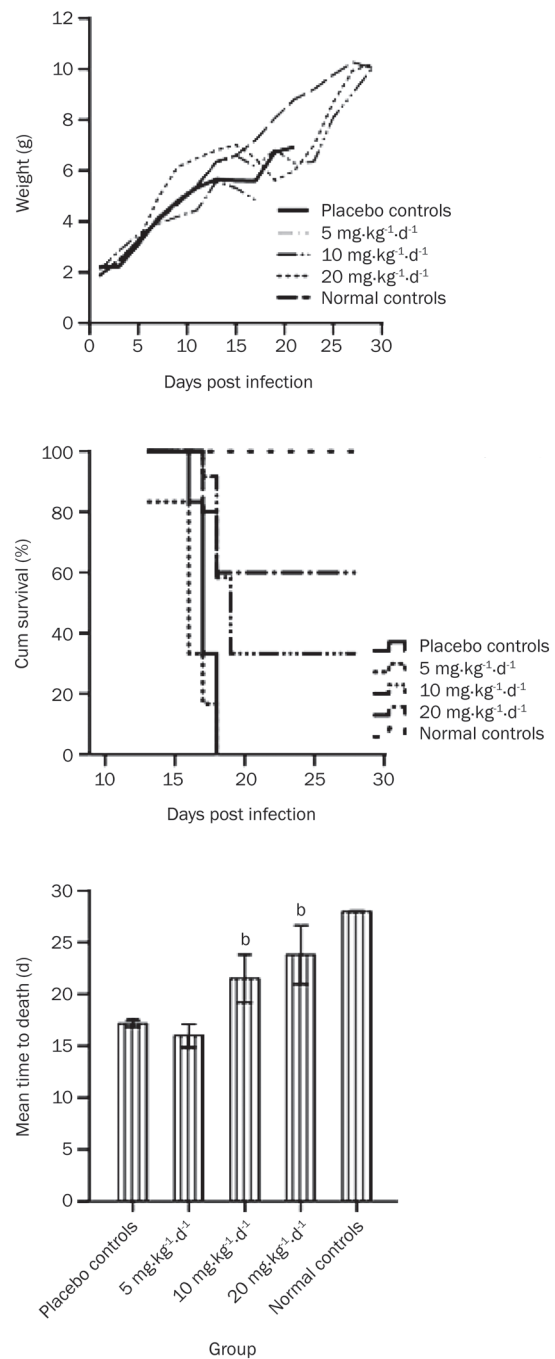


Figure 1. Effects of orally administered arbidol on the lethal HTNV challenge model. Arbidol at 5, 10, and 20 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ was orally administered 24 h before infection with 100 LD_{50} of HTNV (76–118 strain). Mice were weighed individually every day. The survival rates of HTNV infected mice were calculated daily, and the experiment was terminated on day 28. Statistical analysis using the log rank test determined the increase in survival rate with arbidol treatment to be significant ($P<0.05$). One-way ANOVA was used to determine statistical differences for MTD. ^b $P<0.05$ vs placebo-treated controls.

comparison, specific fluorescence was observed in the lungs, brains, and kidneys of placebo controls (Figure 3A). At day 12 pi, the lungs of arbidol-treated animals (10 and $20 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)

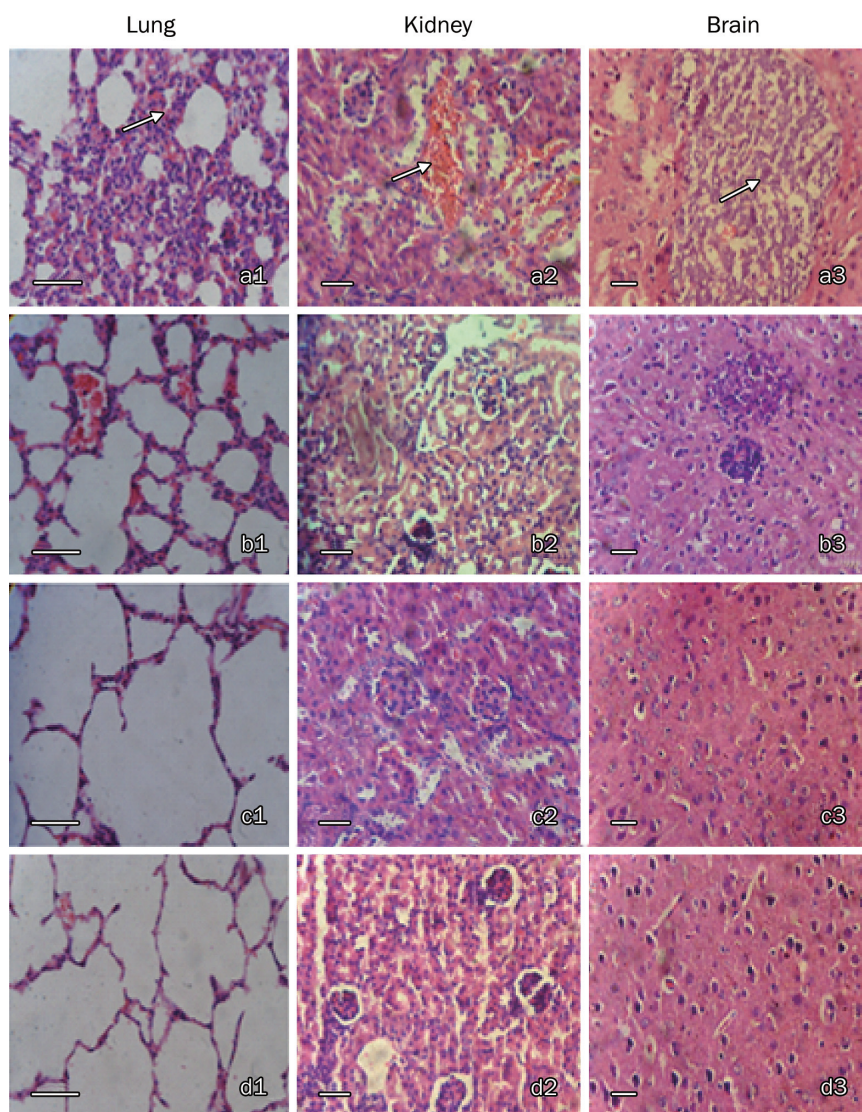


Figure 2. Effects of arbidol on organ histopathology in suckling mice infected with HTNV ($\times 400$). On day 12 pi and 28 pi four mice were sacrificed to prepare sections for H&E stain. (a1–a3) Histological section from a placebo controls animal (arrow in upper panel). (a1) Lung (thickened alveolar walls, interstitial lymphocyte and macrophage infiltration, and hemorrhage). (a2) Kidney (focal renal interstitial hemorrhage, congestion). (a3). Brain (focal necrosis and hemorrhage). (b1–b3) Histological section from one of the mice treated with arbidol at $20 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ on day 12 pi. (c1–c3) Histological section from one of the mice treated with arbidol at $20 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ on day 28 pi. (d1–d3) Histological section from a normal control. Scale bar= $25 \mu\text{m}$.

demonstrated a significant reduction in immunofluorescence, and a reduction in viral antigen was expressed in the brains and kidneys compared to placebo-treated controls (Figure 3B). On day 28 pi, viral antigen was not detected in the brains of survivors (Figure 3C). Lungs and kidneys showed much less immunofluorescence (Figure 3C).

Inhibition of HTNV mRNA by arbidol

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR analysis was performed on total RNA extracted from tissues of infected animals as described above in “Materials and Methods.” No viral mRNA was detected on day 4 pi in the lungs, kidneys, and brains of mice infected by HTNV (Figure 4A). The mRNA/ β -actin ratio in the lungs decreased in a dose- and time-dependent manner. On day 16 pi, no viral mRNA was detected in the lungs of animals treated with arbidol at 10 or $20 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, and the ratio in the brains decreased in a dose-dependent manner. Animals treated with arbidol at $20 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ showed an mRNA/ β -actin ratio in the kidneys of 0.24 ($P < 0.05$), whereas the ratio

of placebo controls was 0.88 (Figure 4B). To further investigate the effect of arbidol on HTNV gene expression, the viral mRNA in the tissues of survivors (day 28 pi) was measured. After treatment with arbidol at 10 or $20 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, no viral mRNA was detected in the lungs or brains, but viral mRNA was detected in the kidneys.

Reduction of HTNV titers by arbidol

The titers of infectious viral particles were determined by the standard plaque formation assay described above. No infectious viral particles were detected on day 4 pi in the tissues of animals infected by HTNV. As shown in Figure 4C, viral titers in the lungs of animals treated with arbidol were reduced in a dose- and time-dependent manner in comparison to placebo-treated controls. After treatment with arbidol at $20 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, viral titers in the kidneys showed a significant reduction at day 16 pi. The mean viral yields of the brains decreased in a dose-dependent manner at day 16 pi. No infectious viral particles were detected in the lungs, kidneys, and brains of

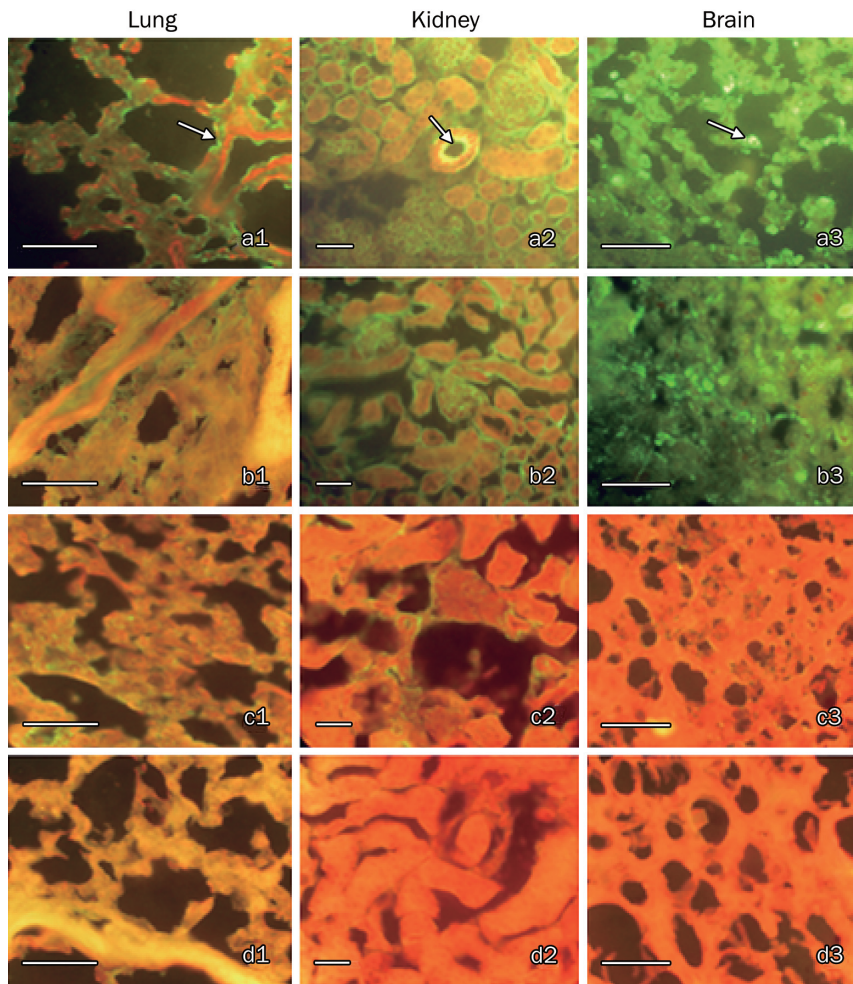


Figure 3. Inhibitory effects of arbidol on viral antigen expressed in organs of suckling mice infected with HTNV ($\times 400$). On day 12 and 28 pi, four mice from each group were sacrificed and sections prepared for IFA. (a1–a3) On day 12 pi viral antigen was detected in the organs (arrow) of a placebo-treated animal. (a1) Lung; (a2) Kidney; (a3) Brain; (b1–b3) Viral antigen was detected in the animal treated at 20 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ arbidol on day 12 pi. (c1–c3) Viral antigen expressed in a survival animal at 28 dpi. (d1–d4) A mock-infected animal. Scale bar = 25 μm .

survivors (day 28 pi).

Effect of arbidol on serum TNF- α levels of HTNV-infected mice

The concentrations of serum TNF- α were tested by ELISA to determine the immunologic effect of arbidol on mice infected with HTNV. At day 4 pi, the serum TNF- α level in normal animals was 79.56 pg/mL . In comparison, the serum TNF- α concentration in placebo controls was 183.58 pg/mL ($P < 0.05$).

Compared with placebo controls, treatment with arbidol decreased secretion of TNF- α in a dose-dependent manner ($P < 0.05$). On days 8, 12, and 16 pi, serum TNF- α levels in animals treated with arbidol doses of 10 and 20 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ were between 30–80 pg/mL , while those of placebo controls were below the limit of detection (15.63 pg/mL). The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. The effect of arbidol on TNF- α level in serum of HTNV-infected suckling mice. $n=4$. Mean \pm SD. ^b $P < 0.05$ vs Normal controls. ^e $P < 0.05$ vs Placebo controls (determined by One-Way ANOVA).

Group	TNF- α (pg/mL)			
	4 dpi	8 dpi	12 dpi	16 dpi
20 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$	46.81 \pm 1.62 ^{be}	56.69 \pm 2.63	39.09 \pm 3.25	71.66 \pm 4.12
10 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$	63.81 \pm 4.49 ^{be}	54.06 \pm 1.25	35.58 \pm 1.97	< 15.63
5 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$	110.71 \pm 3.58 ^{be}	< 15.63	48.78 \pm 2.38	< 15.63
Placebo controls	183.58 \pm 3.90 ^b	< 15.3	< 15.63	< 15.63
Normal controls	79.56 \pm 5.64 ^e	89.56 \pm 3.78	ND	ND

Mice were treated by oral gavage for 10 days beginning at -24 hpi. Infected or uninfected mice receiving 0.5% methylcellulose solution served as placebo controls and normal controls. The detection limit of TNF- α is 15.63 pg/mL . ND: Not determined.

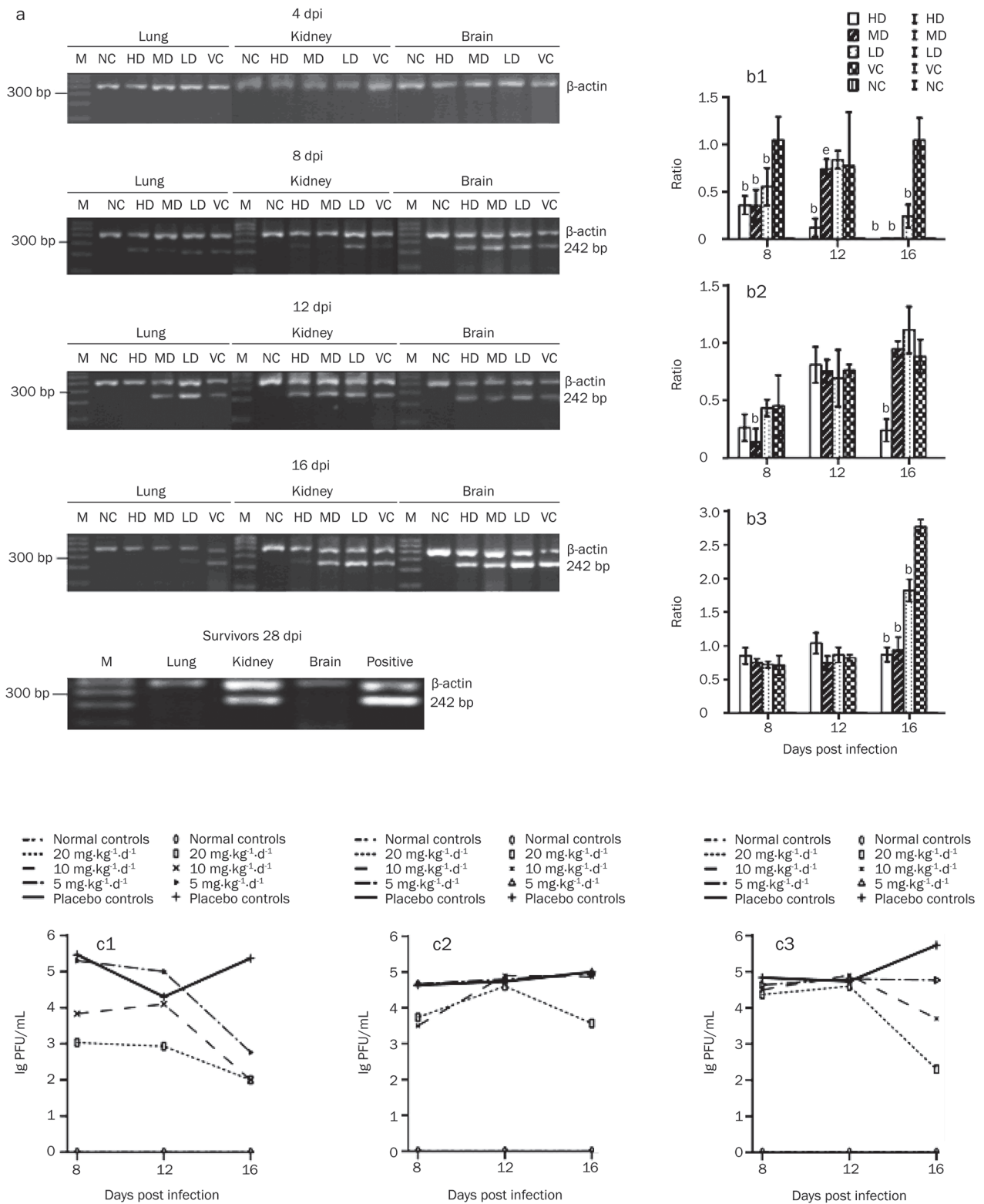


Figure 4. Inhibitory effects of arbidol on viral load in organs of suckling mice infected with HTNV ($n=4$). On day 4, 8, 12, and 16 pi, viral loads in the lungs, kidneys and brains were determined by semi-quantitative RT-PCR and plaque assay as described in "Materials and Methods." Each data point represents the mean from three independent experiments. (a) Images of RT-PCR. The S segment of the viral genome (242 bp) was chosen for detection. M: DNA marker; NC: Normal controls; HD: 20 mg.kg⁻¹.d⁻¹; MD: 10 mg.kg⁻¹.d⁻¹; LD: 5 mg.kg⁻¹.d⁻¹; VC: Placebo controls; (b) Relative expression of viral S gene mRNA against β -actin in HTNV infected mice. (b1) Lung; (b2) Kidney; (b3) Brain; ^b $P < 0.05$ vs placebo-treated controls. ^e $P < 0.05$ vs HD. (c) Titer of infectious viral particles in the organs were determined by the standard plaque assay. (c1) Lung; (c2) Kidney; (c3) Brain.

Discussion

Antiviral activity of arbidol against HTNV *in vitro*

In the present study, arbidol inhibited HTNV replication when added before or after infection, with an IC_{50} of 0.9 and 1.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ and an SI of 17.4 and 13, respectively, indicating that arbidol is highly active against HTNV. It is unknown why no virucidal effect of arbidol was observed in this experiment whereas virucidal effect was exhibited for some other viruses^[15]. It is possible that the arbidol concentration evaluated is below the IC_{50} . Vero cells are characterized by a chromosomal defect that can block type I interferon (IFN) expression^[21]. Our data suggest that arbidol can induce durable antiviral activity in Vero cells, not only blocking the adsorption of viral particles onto cells, but also inhibiting the late stage of the viral replication cycle. Therefore, the antiviral activity of arbidol may not be completely due to IFN production, but, rather, related to the effect of arbidol on altering cellular microenvironments to restrain HTNV amplification. Previous reports^[16] demonstrated that arbidol's affinity for membranes may inhibit several aspects of the HCV life cycle, and we propose that a similar action mechanism may exist during the inhibition of HTNV infection.

Safety of arbidol for suckling BALB/c mice

A previous study showed that the LD_{50} dose for female BALB/c mice with oral gavage treatment was approximately 314 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ ^[15]. We demonstrated that the LD_{50} dose for suckling BALB/c mice orally administered arbidol for 10 days was 78.42 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$. Furthermore we found that suckling mice infected by HTNV and treated with arbidol at 40 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ showed pronounced toxicity, as evidenced by weight loss, with death occurring 7 or 8 dpi (data not shown). Therefore, the testable doses we chose were 5, 10, and 20 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$.

Establishing a newborn BALB/c mouse model for HTNV infection

A number of animal models for the study of HFRS exist^[22, 23], but lethal disease could be induced only in newborn and immunodeficient animals^[24–26]. Thus, we established a model of infection by ic inoculation of suckling mice with HTNV as used before^[20]. Infected animals showed characteristic progression of disease findings and lesions caused by the infection, as well as virological parameters detected in the target organs. Moreover, the negative histopathological test results of mock-infected animals (Figure 2) excluded the possibility that the inoculation route could have been directly or indirectly responsible for the lethal disease. All these findings together suggest that suckling BALB/c mice infected with HTNV can be used as a suitable model to evaluate antiviral agents.

Arbidol is effective against HTNV *in vivo*

The route of administration of compounds is important *in vivo*, and arbidol is rather insoluble in aqueous medium. Therefore, oral gavage was used for administration of arbidol in the

study. Based on other authors' reports^[15] and our results *in vitro*, treatment of the animals was initiated 24 h before infection. We demonstrated that orally administered arbidol at 10 or 20 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ significantly reduced the appearance of clinical signs of HTNV and increased the survival rate and MTD (Figure 1). By day 28, all survivors were asymptomatic, demonstrated weight gain, and exhibited no histopathological changes in their organs. The expression of viral antigen significantly decreased in the lungs and kidneys, and no HTNV antigen was detected in the brains of survivors. All these findings suggest that arbidol has the ability to elicit protective antiviral activity against HTNV *in vivo*, with a minimum effective concentration of 10 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ as demonstrated in this experiment. Semi-quantitative RT-PCR data showed that the highest viral replication levels in the lungs, kidneys, and brains of placebo controls appeared at day 16 pi, which is similar to others' results^[25, 27], and that animals treated with arbidol showed lower peak levels and/or a delay in reaching peak levels (Figure 4B). Viral titers in the lungs first decreased in a dose- and time-dependent manner, followed by decreases in the brains and then in the kidneys (Figure 4C), as determined by plaque assay, indicating that treatment with arbidol reduces infectious virus as well as total viral RNA in the organs. After treatment with arbidol, no viral mRNA or infectious viral particles were detected in the lungs and brains of survivors. Although viral RNA was demonstrated in the kidneys of all arbidol-treated mice that survived HTNV infection, no infectious viral particles were observed in any of the mice, indicating that the major target tissues of HTNV in suckling mice are the kidneys, but HTNV failed to replicate in the presence of arbidol. Taken together, these results suggest that arbidol can inhibit HTNV replication *in vivo*, with the difference in efficacy in different organs perhaps being due to the tissue distribution of arbidol and the organization tropism of HTNV. We demonstrated that no viral mRNA or infectious viral particles in tissues of animals infected by HTNV was detected on day 4 pi, suggesting a very low level of virus replication in the organs. This is in agreement with the results of Kim *et al*^[25].

It has been reported that increased plasma levels of TNF- α were found in the blood of HFRS patients during the acute phase^[28]. The results of Niikura *et al*^[29] confirmed that HTNV infection of endothelial cells might contribute to increased vascular leakage through a prolonged response to TNF- α . In our investigations, serum TNF- α levels were higher on day 4 pi, showing that treatment with arbidol can decrease levels of TNF- α on day 4 pi in a dose-dependent manner (Table 2). Arbidol has been shown to have effects on activating macrophages^[14], suggesting that the effect of arbidol on modulating TNF- α level may be due to activating macrophages. Serum levels of TNF- α showed a decrease at days 8, 12, and 16 pi, which may be due to secreted TNF- α binding to TNF- α receptors (TNFR) expressed in the cell membrane or secreted in serum^[30–32], thus, resulting in less detection of secreted TNF- α . Higher levels of TNF- α were detected in arbidol-treated animals than placebo controls, suggesting that the mechanism of action of arbidol may not only involve modu-

lating serum TNF- α levels but also expression of TNFR in the tissues^[32-34]. Therefore, it is possible that apart from exhibiting anti-HTNV activity, arbidol could have also modulated the TNF responses and protected mice against the lethal challenge.

In conclusion, arbidol has the ability to elicit protective antiviral activity against HTNV *in vivo* and *in vitro*. Arbidol was found to present potent inhibitory activity against HTNV when added before or after viral infection *in vitro*. Orally administered arbidol can reduce histopathological changes, decrease expression of viral antigen and viral load, and modulate the TNF responses. Further experiments are needed to investigate the mechanism of action of arbidol. Arbidol may be a promising candidate for early treatment of Hantavirus infection.

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Author contribution

Hai-ying DENG performed research, analyzed data, and wrote the paper; Fan LUO performed research and analyzed data; Li-qiao SHI analyzed data; Qiong ZHONG and Ying-juan LIU performed research; Zhan-qiu YANG designed the study, analyzed data, and wrote the manuscript.

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Correction

Topotecan inhibits cancer cell migration by down-regulation of chemokine CC motif receptor 7 and matrix metalloproteinases. *Acta Pharmacol Sin* 2009; 30 (5): 628–636.

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