Metadichol® and infectious diseases: One process many diseases, many possible cures

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.

Biography

P R Raghavan is the CEO and Founder of Nanorx Inc. in New York, USA. He has a PhD in Organic Chemistry from Oregon State University (1979) and an MS in Chemistry (1972) from IIT Mumbai, India. He has worked on drug discovery for over 25 years at Columbia University, Max-Planck Institute, Germany, Ciba-Gelgy (now Novartis) and Boehringer Ingelheim. He has over 12 approved patents and another 15 pending patent applications.

raghavan@nanorxinc.com