

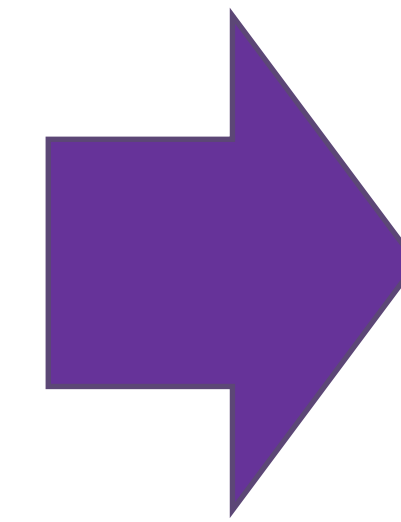
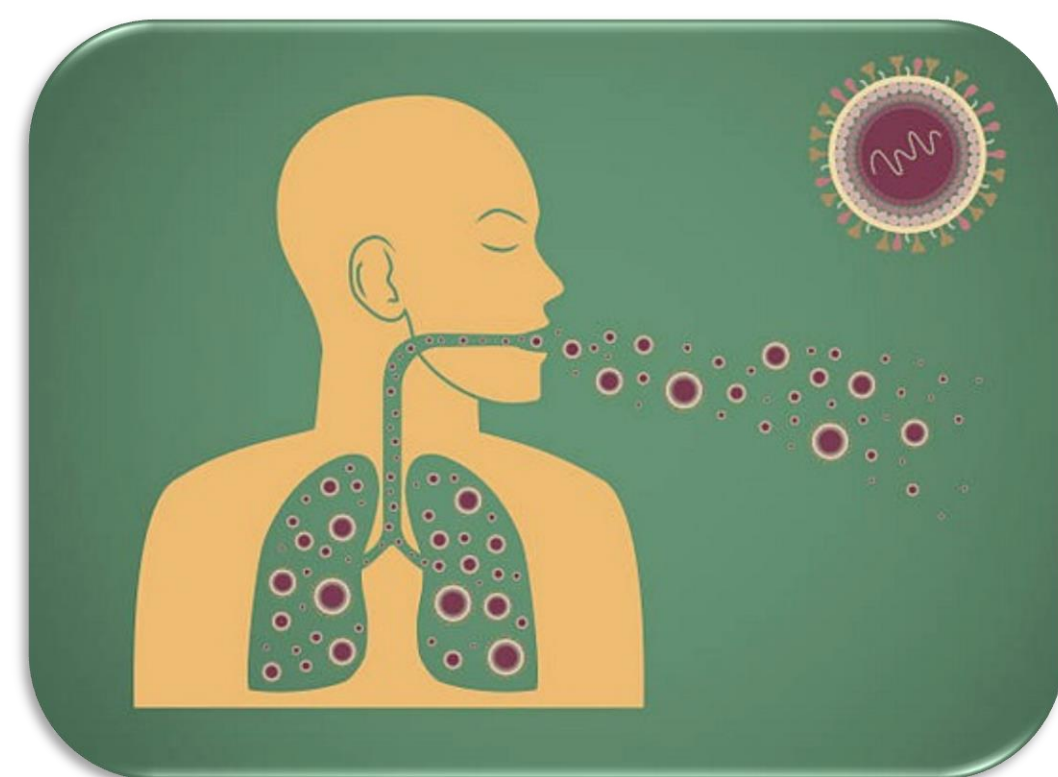
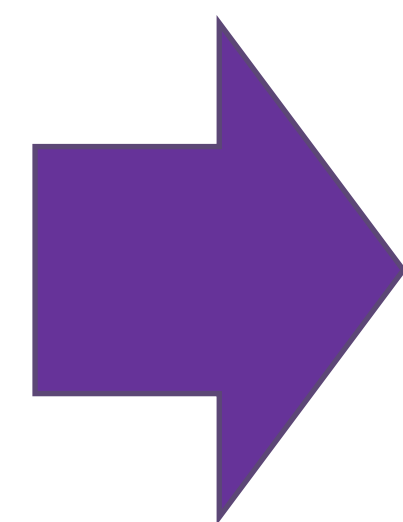
Anastasiia A. Diveikina^{1,3*}, Aleksandr S. Filimonov¹, Olga A. Luzina¹, Anna A. Shtro², Nariman F. Salakhutdinov¹

¹Novosibirsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, 9 Lavrentiev Ave., Novosibirsk, Russia

²Smorodintsev Research Institute of Influenza, 15/17 Prof. Popov Str., Saint Petersburg, Russia

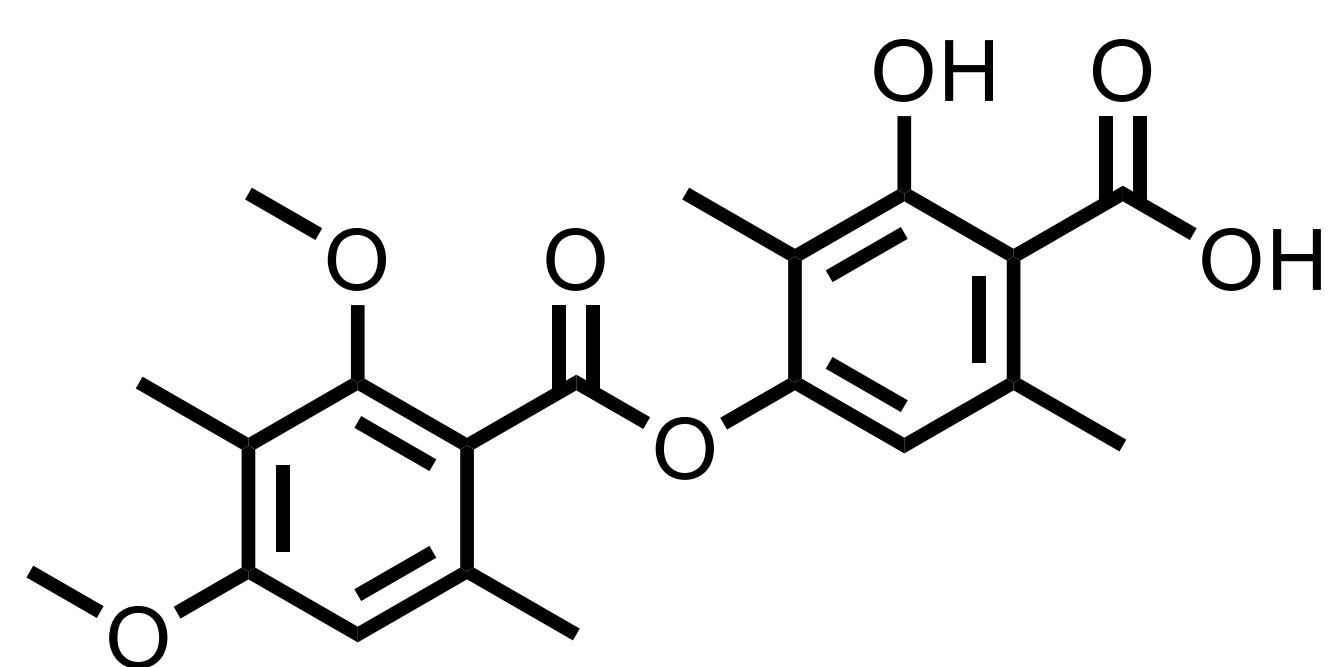
³Novosibirsk State University, 1 Pirogov Str., Novosibirsk, Russia

Respiratory syncytial virus infection (RSV) is currently a widespread disease worldwide, which is severe in the elderly and young children, leading to severe complications and even death. Several groups of researchers around the world are actively developing antiviral agents against RS infection, but none of them is yet suitable for widespread use in clinical practice.



No specific etiotropic therapy currently exists

Diffractic acid

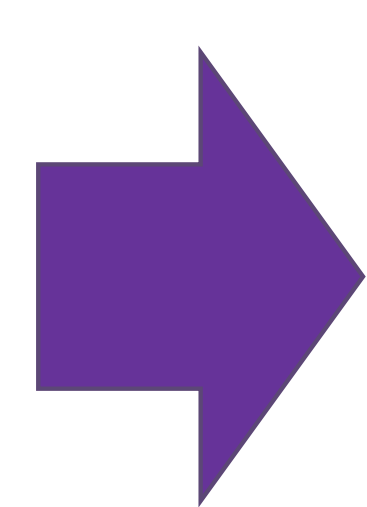


Diffractic acid is one of the major secondary metabolites of many lichens. This compound is known to have moderate antibacterial and insecticidal properties, as well as antiulcer and hepatoprotective activity.

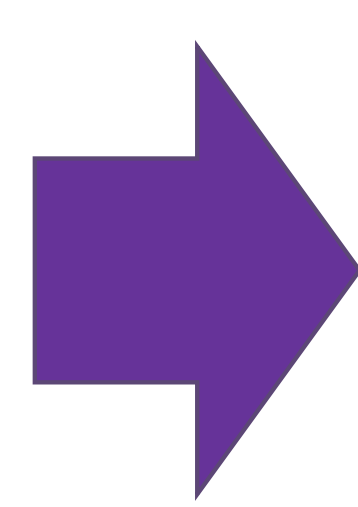
Our group developed an isolation technique and isolated diffractic acid from a mixture of lichens of the genus *Usnea*.



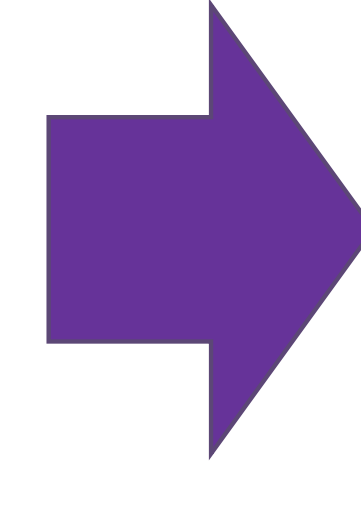
A mixture of lichens
Usnea



Ethanol solution
of a chloroform extract
of *Usnea licheniformis*

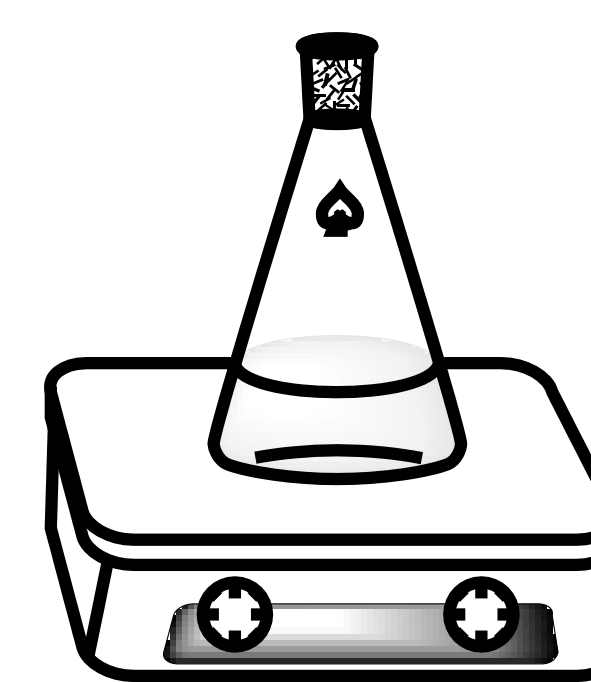


The solvent
was removed
under reduced
pressure



Benzene

The residue after
the extraction usnic acid
Diffractic acid content
in the mixture 55%



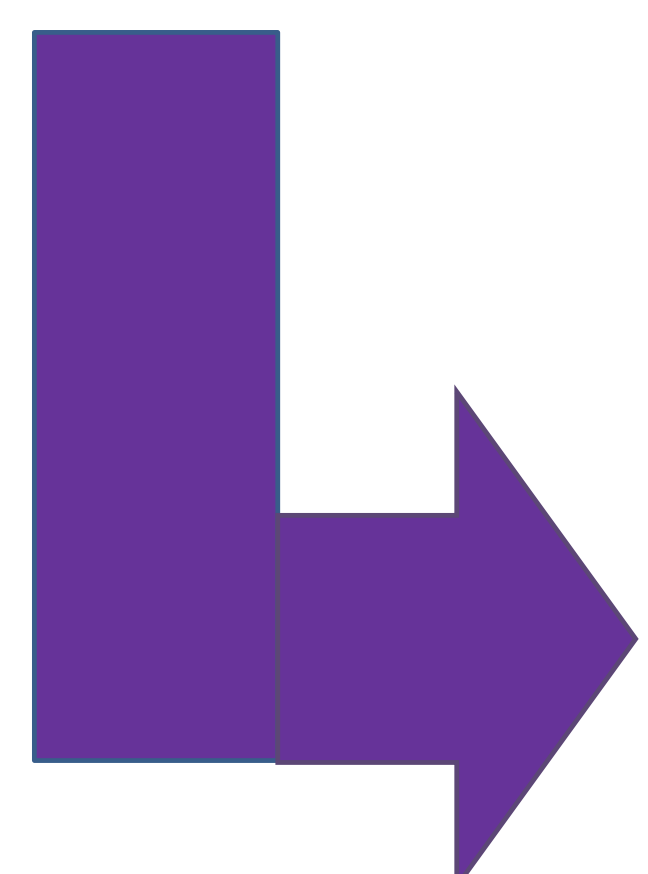
Light brown
precipitate



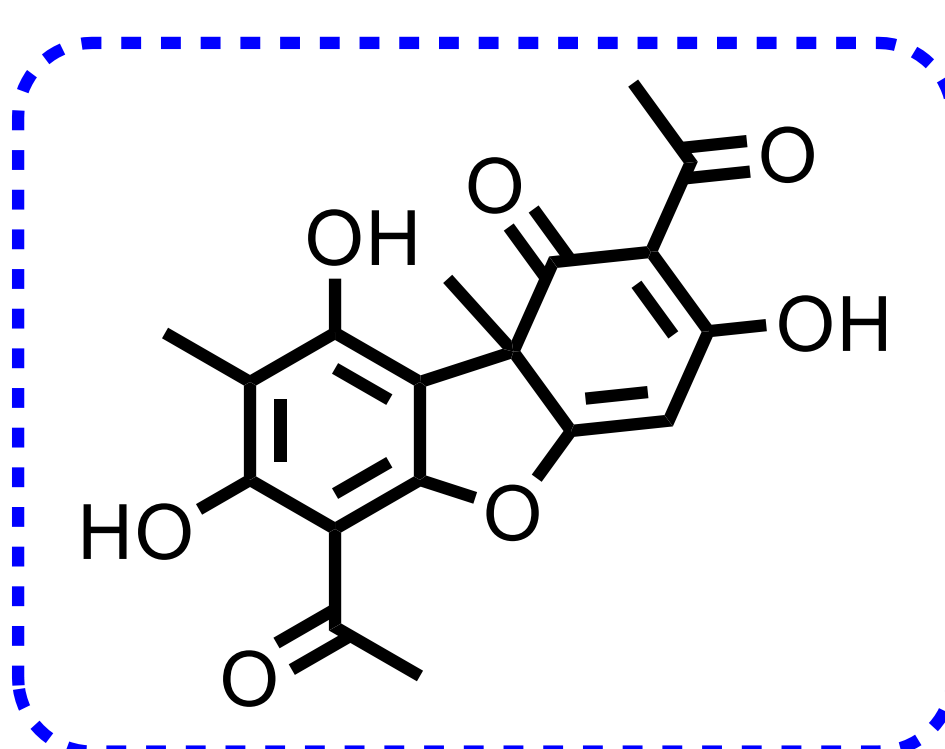
Tests on the ability
to inhibit RSV
reproduction in
vitro showed that
diffractic acid has
significant antiviral
activity against RSV.

$EC_{50} = 4.8 \mu\text{M}$
 $CC_{50} = 221.9 \mu\text{M}$
 $SI = 46.$

Yellow
precipitate



Usnic acid



Diffractic acid content
in the mixture of lichens
Usnea 0.97%

