Medical Center Corporation Modis Y, Harrison S, Arnold B, WO/2005/002501, 2003).

In this regard, peptide inhibitors were designed based on the sequence of the stem region those who appears to interfere interactions between stem region and region comprised by residues 1-395 in the trimeric conformation of E protein. These peptides act against all the four serotypes of Dengue virus and West Nile virus and showed no toxicity *in vitro (Hrobowski, Y.M., Garry, R.F., y Michael, S.F. (2005) Peptide inhibitors of dengue virus and West Nile virus infectivity. J. Virol 2: 49-59).*

Modis et al. also proposed a possible mechanism for fusion process and different strategies to inhibit this process at various stages which includes the design of small compounds that prevent (a) the movement of the "kl" beta-harpin; (b) the interaction of the "kl" beta-harpin with the hydrophobic pocket beneath the "kl" harpin (c) the movement of residues in domain I-III interface; (d) the completion of the postfusion conformational changes by interacting with the domain II residues at the trimer interface formed by domain II of each subunit in the postfusion trimer *(Aplicación de patente: Children's Medical Center Corporation Modis Y, Harrison S, Arnold B, WO/2005/002501, 2003).*

GROUNDS OF THE INVENTION

SUMMARY

In a first aspect, there is provided the use of a chemical compound for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition to attenuate or to inhibit Dengue virus infection, wherein said chemical compound is selected from the group consisting of C-SIJ01002, C-SIJ01003, C-SIJ01006, C-SIJ01008, C-SIJ01009, C-SIJ01020, C-SIJ01023, C-SIJ01026, C-SIJ01031, C-SIJ01033, C-SIJ01062, C-SIJ06102, C-SIJ06111, C-SIJ01034, C-SIJ01039, C-SIJ01042, C-SJI01045, C-SIJ01047, C-SIJ01051, C-SIJ01056, C-SIJ01066, C-SIJ04078, C-SIJ06097, C-SIJ06099, C-SIJ06103, and C-SIJ12143 as listed in Table 3.

In a second aspect, there is provided the use of chemical compounds for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the prevention and/or the treatment of infections caused by Dengue virus as defined above.

Definitions

The term "***flavivirus***" refers to any of the following viruses: Dengue virus serotype 1 (DEN1), Dengue virus serotype 2 (DEN2), Dengue virus serotype 3 (DEN3), Dengue virus serotype 4 (DEN4), West Nile virus (WNV), St. Louis Encephalitis virus, Japanese Encephalitis virus, Yellow Fever virus, Kunjin virus, Kyasanur Forest Disease virus, Tick-borne Encephalitis virus (TBEV), Murray Valley virus, LANGAT virus, Louping disease virus and Powassan virus and Omsk hemorrhagic fever virus, including in general, all viruses with 70% identity over the entire viral genome with respect to above-mentioned viruses. The term "**diseases caused by *flavivirus***" refers to any disease or disorder caused by the infection of a subject with a *flavivirus*. The term "**to modulate**" when used in reference to a biological function refers to the capacity of a particular chemical compound and/or experimental condition to regulate (activate/stimulate or inhibit/suppress) a