

Use of Hydroxybenzoic Acid Esters and Analogues for the Manufacture of a Medicament for the Prevention and Treatment of Virus Infection

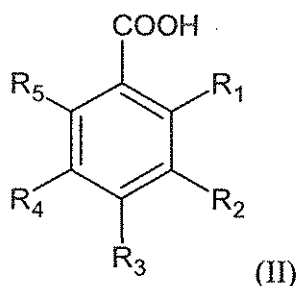
Technical Field

This invention is related to the use of hydroxybenzoic acid esters and analogues thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus infection. Particularly, the invention is related to the use of hydroxybenzoic acid esters and analogues thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of hepatitis B virus, human papillomavirus and herpes simplex virus related diseases in human and animals (such as hepatitis B, condyloma acuminata, herpes simplex, vaginitis, cervicitis and cervical erosion) and the use of such medicament to aid in the treatment of cervical cancer.

Technical Background

Among hydroxybenzoic acid esters and analogues thereof, p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters were often used as food and drug preservatives. Gallic acid ester ("3, 4, 5,-trihydroxybenzoic acid ester") can inhibit the synthesis of thromboxane A₂ (TXA₂). It has a stronger and faster effect against platelets aggregation than aspirin (ASP) and has been used in solution for injection. Gallic acid has been proven to inhibit hepatitis B virus replication (see *Journals of Guangzhou Liberation Army High Specialized School*, 1998, 26 (2):5-7). So far there has been no report of using hydroxybenzoic acid esters and analogues thereof including 3, 4, 5,-trihydroxybenzoic acid esters to treat virus infection in human, for example, hepatitis B or skin mucosa virus infection.

Chinese Patent No. CN 1411339A and U. S. Patent No. 6,294,186 disclosed an antimicrobial composition. The composition includes a safe and effective amount of benzoic acid analogues, which have the following structure (II):



Wherein, R₁, R₂, R₄ and R₅ were independently H, OH, F, I, Br, Cl, SH, NH₂, CN, alkyl, alkoxy, NR₂, OR, NO₂, COR, CONR₂, CO₂R or SO₃R, wherein R was independently H, alkyl or alkoxy; R₃ was independently H, OH, F, I, Br, Cl, SH, CN, alkyl, alkoxy, OR, NO₂, COR, CONR₂, CO₂R or SO₃R, wherein R was independently H, alkyl or alkoxy. The aforesaid patent references also pointed out the most preferred embodiment as salicylic acid ("2-hydroxybenzoic acid"), benzoic acid or their combination; they also limited the pH range in which these compounds could be used to 1-7.

Although viruses are the smallest known pathogenic microorganisms, they spread most widely. Today, almost three quarters of contagious diseases in the world are caused by viruses. In clinical diagnosis, many diseases are related to virus infection.

Condyloma acuminata, also called genital warts or venereal warts, is a benign skin mucosa growth induced by human papillomavirus (HPV). It is one of the most frequently seen sexually transmitted diseases and is closely related to inflammation and cancer of the

genital organs. Currently, podophyllotoxin is one of the drugs for treating genital warts. Its advantage is short treatment time and disadvantage is skin irritation and severe side effects, including pain, edema, erosion and so on. Recombinant interferon α -2 β gel is recognized as an effective external drug to treat genital warts.

Recent researches indicated that 29.3% of the patients of cervical erosion were tested HPV positive while the positive rate among the normal population is only 11.1% (Fuqiang Chen, *Tumor Prevention Magazine*, 2001, 8 (4) 342-344; Chenkang Xu, *Journal of Zhongshan Medical University*, 1998, 19 (3): 223-226). It was reported that the high-risk HPV16 and HPV18 were expressed in about 69% of chronic cervicitis patients; and that these subtypes were detected at increasing rates as the degree of the cervical erosion increased (Ahn ws et al, *J Cell Biochem Suppl*, 1997; 28-29: 133-139). The difference of the detection rates of HPV16 and HPV18 between granular or papillary erosion and normal cervix was significant. The positive rate of HPV16 and HPV18 in cervix cancer could be as high as 83.33% when detected by PCR. The DNA of high risk HPV could integrate into the chromosomes of the host cells and then produce E6 and E7 tumor proteins. E6 and E7 could respectively inhibit anti-cancer genes p53 and Rb. As a result, cells would lose the control of p53 and Rb. This would cause cells in the steady state to grow actively and might become cancerous. If HPV16 remains in the cells, it could turn the cervix pathological changes into cancer. Different from the pudendum infection, cervix HPV infection mainly involves HPV 16/18 and usually will not cause warts. It will exist as latent infection for a long time and induce atypical hyperplasia at first and become cancerous when the other factors add on.

Herpes simplex virus (HSV) is a double stranded DNA virus and can enter into target organisms through mouth, respiratory passage, genital tract mucosa, damaged skin and many other channels. It is a quite common infection among humans and the infection rate is as high as 80~90%. Typical symptoms include clusters of blisters on certain parts of the mucosa and skin, while occasionally serious systemic disease may occur and do harm to the internal organs. Previous researches indicated that HSV-1 and HSV-2 might separately be related to lip cancer, vulva cancer and cervix cancer and lots of attentions have been drawn to them (Sunhe, *China practical gynaecology and obstetrics journal*, 2001, 17 (7):407-409). Presently, drugs for treating HSV infection include idoxuridine, cytosine arabinoside, vidarabine, bromovinyl,uridine, acyclovir and so on. But the treatment time of these drugs are quite long, about 5-7 days.

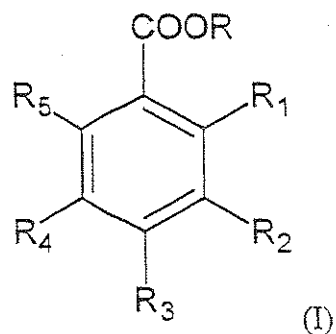
Antiviral drugs useful for treating hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, such as vidarabine, vidarabine phosphate, acyclovir and zidovudine, which were tested in the 1980s, were not used to treat hepatitis B anymore due to severe side effects and high toxicity. Recently, many nucleoside drugs, such as lamivudine, famciclovir, lobucavir, adefovir, FTC, FMAU, FDDC, BMS 200475 and so on, were developed and they had significant inhibiting effect on HBV. Unfortunately, viruses may mutate and become drug resistant after long term use of these drugs. Furthermore, these drugs need to be taken for a long time because short term use only has temporary effect.

So, people are always researching and developing new drugs for preventing and treating HBV, HPV and/or HSV infection.

Summary

In a first aspect, there is provided the use of a hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues as set forth in Formula (I) below in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus

infection, wherein said virus infection is human or animal HPV and HBV infection and wherein R is C₁₋₁₁ alkyl group; R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are independently OH or H; and at least one of which is OH; but salicylic acid ester is excluded.

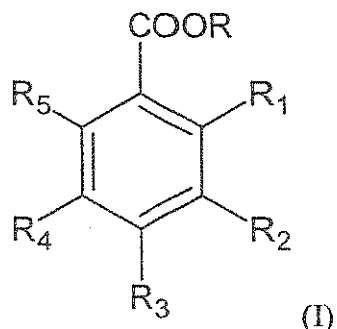


Description of the invention

The main purpose of this invention is to provide the use of hydroxybenzoic acid esters and analogues thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus infection, especially for the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and

treatment of HBV, HPV and HSV related diseases in human and animals.

The present invention provides hydroxybenzoic acid esters and analogues thereof illustrated by the following general Formula (I):



Wherein, R is C₁₋₁₁ alkyl; R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅ are independently OH or H, and at least one of R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, and R₅ is OH, but salicylate is excluded.

Preferably, R is C₁₋₈ alkyl, i. e. CH₃, C₂H₅, C₃H₇, C₄H₉, C₅H₁₁, C₆H₁₃, C₇H₁₅, C₈H₁₇; the most preferred number of carbon atoms is 1-3, i. e. CH₃, C₂H₅ and C₃H₇.

R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅ together preferably contain two or more OH groups, and further preferably contain three or more OH groups.

In certain preferred embodiments, the hydroxybenzoic acid esters and analogues thereof of Formula (I) include the following compounds: 4-hydroxybenzoic acid ester; 2, 4-dihydroxybenzoic acid ester; 3, 4-dihydroxybenzoic acid ester; 2, 3, 4-trihydroxybenzoic acid ester; 3, 4, 5-trihydroxybenzoic acid ester or 3, 4, 6-trihydroxybenzoic acid ester. In a preferred embodiment, the compounds of the invention include 2, 3, 4-trihydroxybenzoic acid ester, 3, 4, 5-trihydroxybenzoic acid ester and 3, 4, 6-trihydroxybenzoic acid ester. In a most preferred embodiment, the compounds of the invention include 3, 4, 5-trihydroxybenzoic acid ester.

The compounds of the present invention and/or compositions containing such compounds as the active ingredients can be used to manufacture medicaments for the treatment of virus-related diseases in human and animals, especially for the treatment of HPV, HBV, HSV related diseases, including without limitation, hepatitis B, condyloma acuminata, herpes simplex, vaginitis, cervicitis, cervical erosion and cervical cancer.

As therapeutic drugs, the compounds of the present invention and/or compositions containing an effective amount of such compounds as active ingredients are the main components of the products for preventing and treating virus infection in human bodies and skins. It is not just used as the adjuvant ingredients such as preservatives, antioxidants and so on. If the antiviral effect of a product declines as the concentration of the compounds and/or compositions containing such compounds as an active ingredients declines, it shall have acted as the effective ingredient for the prevention and treatment of skin mucosa virus related diseases. The aforesaid effective amount means the dose at which such compounds or compositions can effectively eliminate or prevent virus infection.

Most of the compounds of the present invention are known compounds. Some of them have been used to make food additives, some are pharmaceutical adjuvants and some are pharmaceutical intermediates which can be purchased on the market, extracted from

natural plants or made by known methods.

The compounds of the present invention and/or compositions containing such compounds, together with various adjuvants for injection or oral formulations, can be made into powder, solution, tablets, capsules, granules, liquid, or other pharmaceutically acceptable preparations.

The compounds of the present invention and/or compositions containing such compounds, together with various adjuvants for skin mucosa formulations, can be made into various preparations, such as ointments, gels, wash liquids, tablets, suppositories, diaphragms, sprays or other pharmaceutically acceptable preparations.

The compounds of the present invention and/or compositions containing such compounds can be used to make antiviral personal care products. Personal care products include, but are not limited to, sterilization solutions, hand soaps, hand sanitizers, body cleansers, body cleansing gels, body washing soaps, personal care wipes, facial tissues, nasal sprays.

A single compound or a combination of more than one compound of the present invention can be used for manufacturing the medicaments of this invention. The compound(s) can be combined with different pharmaceutically acceptable carriers to facilitate the formation of a pharmaceutically acceptable formulation. These carriers include but are not limited to starch, dextrin, Tween-80, Carbomer, cellulose, carboxy methyl cellulose sodium alginate, glycerin, propanediol, polyethylene glycol, laurocapram, isopropanol, trolamine and Span 60 (sorbitan monostearate).

In addition, while a single compound or combination of the compounds are active ingredients, the active ingredients can be added into sterilization solutions, hand soaps, hand sanitizers, body cleansers, body cleansing gels, body washing soaps, personal care wipes, facial tissues or nasal sprays to kill viruses on skin.

The formulations and personal care products of this invention can be made with conventional methods known in this field.

The compounds and/or compositions containing such compounds can effectively kill or prevent HPV 6/11, 16/18 viruses, can be used to manufacture medicaments for treatment of HPV virus infection, to treat condyloma acuminata, vaginitis, cervicitis, cervical erosion and to aid in the treatment of cervical cancer. This invention uses real time quantitative fluorescent PCR to detect the amount of HPV in the sample to screen the compounds and their treatment effects. This method has been reported in several publications (Youling, Cai, *Prevention of Chinese venereal disease and cancer*, 2002, 8:2, 108; Yuansheng, Wu, Ruiqiang, Qu, *Practical Chinese and western medicine clinics*, 2003, 3: 2, 1).

Liver tumor cell line 2.2.15 which can be cultivated *in vitro* for a long time is the most commonly used cell assay model for hepatitis B. It is used in this invention to test the effect of the compounds of this invention on cell secretion of HBsAg and HBeAg. The results indicate that the effect of hydroxybenzoic acid esters and analogues thereof of this invention is better than that of hydroxybenzoic acid and analogues thereof.

Some of the compounds of the present invention are food additives which are non-toxic in its dose range. Clinical testing of patients infected by HPV or HSV has shown that hydroxybenzoic acid esters and analogous thereof have better curative effect on virus

infection than hydroxybenzoic acid and analogues thereof.

Hydroxybenzoic acid esters are more stable than hydroxybenzoic acids. Experiments showed that propyl gallate was more stable than gallic acid, especially when it is in weak alkaline condition of the human body (pH 7.4) or intestinal alkaline condition (pH 8.6). Hydroxybenzoic acid solution changed from colorless to yellow in a period of time shorter than hydroxybenzoic acid ester under the condition of pH 6.8~8.6, as shown by spectrophotometry.

Meanwhile, the antiviral activity of a hydroxybenzoic acid ester is higher than that of its corresponding acid. For example, the antiviral activity of propyl gallate is about one time higher than that of gallic acid. The data shown in the examples of this application demonstrated that hydroxybenzoic acid esters did not take effect as the prodrugs of hydroxybenzoic acids. Therefore, the compounds of the present invention can be made into antiviral drugs or personal care products with the advantages of controlled quality and remarkable curative effect.

Examples

The following examples are provided to further illustrate the present invention and are not to be interpreted as limiting the scope of the invention.

The materials (>99% of content) used in the present invention and their suppliers are as follows:

Materials	Suppliers
p-hydroxybenzoic acid	Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co. , Ltd.
Ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate	GuangZhou Gases Factory Co. , Ltd.
2, 3-dihydroxybenzoic acid	Taizhou Zhongda Chemical Co. , Ltd.
Methyl 2, 3-dihydroxybenzoate	Taizhou Zhongda Chemical Co. , Ltd.
2, 4-dihydroxybenzoic acid	Taizhou Zhongda Chemical Co. , Ltd.
Methyl 2, 4-dihydroxybenzoate	Taizhou Zhongda Chemical Co. , Ltd.
3, 4-dihydroxybenzoic acid	Taizhou Zhongda Chemical Co. , Ltd.
Methyl 3, 4-dihydroxybenzoate	Taizhou Zhongda Chemical Co. , Ltd.
2, 3, 4-trihydroxybenzoic acid	Nanjing Longyuan Natural Polyphenol Synthesis Factory
Gallic acid	Zhejiang Ouhai Chemical Reagent Co. Ltd.
Propyl gallate	Lianyungang Hongqi Chemical Plant
Ethyl gallate	Nanjing Longyuan Natural Polyphenol Synthesis Factory

Methyl gallate	Nanjing Longyuan Natural Polyphenol Synthesis Factory
Octyl gallate	Nanjing Longyuan Natural Polyphenol Synthesis Factory
Dodecyl gallate	Nanjing Longyuan Natural Polyphenol Synthesis Factory
Recombinant human interferon α -2 β gel	SIU-FUNG USTC Pharmaceutical Co. , Ltd.
Polyinosinic acid	Guangdong Kaiping Biochemical Pharmaceutical Co. , Ltd.

Example 1. Preparation of anti-HPV micro emulsion

20 ml 1,2-propylene glycol , 15 ml Tween-80 and 5 ml azone were mixed together, proper amount of sterile distilled water was added to obtain 100 ml of solution for external use. 10 g each of benzoic acid, salicylic acid, a combination of benzoic acid and salicylic acid, p-hydroxybenzoic acid, 2, 3-dihydroxybenzoic acid, 2, 4-dihydroxybenzoic acid, 3, 4-dihydroxybenzoic acid, ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate, methyl 3, 4-dihydroxybenzoate, gallic acid, dodecyl gallate, octyl gallate, propyl gallate, ethyl gallate, methyl gallate, methyl 2, 4-dihydroxybenzoate were added into 50 ml of the solution for external use, respectively. The pH value of the solution was adjusted to 5.5. Then proper amount of the solution for external use was added to obtain 100 ml micro emulsion containing 10% of the compounds of the present invention or the control group.

Example 2. Preparation of anti-HBV injection solution containing propyl gallate

10 g propyl gallate, 8.5 g sodium chloride, 10 ml 1, 2-propylene glycol and 10 ml Tween-80 were mixed and dissolved in sterile distilled water to a final volume of 100 ml. The pH value of the solution was adjusted to 7.4. Then the solution was filtrated, encapsulated and sterilized at 100 $^{\circ}$ C for 30 minutes to obtain the solution for injection of propyl gallate.

Example 3. Preparation of effervescent tablets containing ethyl gallate

0.25 g ethyl gallate, 0.01 g polyinosinic acid and 0.45 g tartaric acid were sifted through a 80 mesh sieve separately, made into soft materials with 95% ethanol, then sifted through a 12 mesh sieve. The obtained wet particles were dried at 50 $^{\circ}$ C. 0.65 g sodium hydrogen carbonate, 0.02 g dextrin and sterile distilled water were mixed together to produce soft material, which was then sifted through a 12 mesh sieve and dried at 50 $^{\circ}$ C. The obtained materials were mixed with the dried particles produced initially. Finally, sterile distilled water was added into the mixture, heated, mixed with 0.01 g PEG6000 and made into effervescent tablets.

Example 4. Drug screening through quantitative fluorescent PCR analysis

Samples

The micro emulsions obtained in Example 1 were used as test samples, and saline

water was used as the control.

HPV samples: condyloma acuminata samples were taken from clinical patients. The samples were washed with saline water to wash away the blood. Then they were cut into pieces under sterile condition, mixed with three times volume of saline water, homogenized and stored at -40°C for further use.

Table 1 Test result for drug screening by quantitative fluorescent PCR analysis of HPV

Test compounds	HPV 6/11 Virus (copies/ml)	HPV 16/18 Virus (copies/ml)
Control	1.45×10^6	1.40×10^5
Benzoic acid	3.60×10^5	2.90×10^4
Salicylic acid	5.50×10^5	2.60×10^4
Benzoic acid and Salicylic acid	2.90×10^5	4.50×10^4
p-dihydroxybenzoic acid	7.00×10^5	1.30×10^3
Ethyl p-dihydroxybenzoate	8.50×10^4	0
3, 4-dihydroxybenzoic acid	1.90×10^4	8.50×10^4
Methyl 3, 4-dihydroxybenzoate	8.50×10^4	6.00×10^2
Gallic acid	0	0
dodecyl gallate	6.70×10^4	4.90×10^4
Octyl gallate	0	0
Propyl gallate	0	0
Ethyl gallate	0	0
Methyl gallate	0	0
2, 3-dihydroxybenzoic acid	2.30×10^4	3.20×10^3
2, 4-dihydroxybenzoic acid	1.60×10^4	4.60×10^3
Methyl 2, 4-dihydroxybenzoate	5.20×10^4	2.50×10^2

Experiment methods

50 µl micro emulsion of each test compound or 50 µl saline water was added into 50

μl homogenate of a HPV sample. The mixture was incubated in warm bath at 37°C for 24 hours. Then the amount of HPV 6/11 and HPV 16/18 DNA was detected using FQ-PCR diagnostic kit purchased from Da An Gene Diagnostics Center. 0.2 ml DNA was extracted from each sample by conventional alkali cleavage method and put into a thin wall tube. Proper amount of primers, F-PROBE, DNTP, DNA Polymerase and buffer solutions were added to the tube. ABI PRISMTM7700 quantitative fluorescent PCR machine was used. The reaction was conducted under the following conditions: initial denature at 93 °C for 2 minutes; further denature and anneal at 93 °C for 45 seconds and 55 °C for 120 seconds, repeat the cycle for 40 times. Finally, the result was analyzed and calculated by computer and shown in Table 1.

Experiment results

24 hours after adding the test compound, no HPV 6/11 or HPV 16/18 was detected by FQ-PCR when octyl gallate, propyl gallate, ethyl gallate, methyl gallate, gallic acid was tested. For the group of ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate, HPV 16/18 was not detected, either. But HPV 16/18 was detected in the test with p-hydroxybenzoic acid. A small amount of HPV 16/18 was detected in the tests with methyl 2, 4-dihydroxybenzoate and methyl 3, 4-dihydroxybenzoate. On the contrary, high amounts of HPV 6/11 and HPV 16/18 were found in the control group and the tests with benzoic acid, salicylic acid and mixture of benzoic acid and salicylic acid, dodecyl gallate and 3, 4-dihydroxybenzoic acid. The results showed that the compounds of the present invention could eliminate HPV effectively and rapidly *in vitro*. The number of carbon atoms of the alcohol alkyl of hydroxybenzoic acid ester should be less than twelve.

Example 5. Clinical use of hydroxybenzoic acid ester in treating condyloma acuminata

Diagnosis standards

The following standards were taken from the Handbook for Venereal Disease Prevention and Treatment, the second edition, published by the Health and Epidemic Prevention Bureau of the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China.

Soft hyperplasia with nipple or cauliflower shaped or other shaped warts were found around the skin of the cunnus or anus. The result from 5% acetate acid white test was positive.

Patients selection standards

Patients selected for the clinical observation must meet the above standards. Plus the diameter of their skin lesions should equal to or be less than 1 cm. Additionally, the patients did not have any treatment for the disease in the two weeks before the observation. Patients who had fungus, trichomoniasis, bacteria infection or other complications, chronic diseases, serious liver and kidney diseases or women in pregnancy or lactation were not selected. Treatments to women would not be conducted in their menstrual periods.

Experiment methods

50 qualified patients were selected and randomly divided into five groups to test with p-hydroxybenzoic acid, gallic acid, ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate, propyl gallate and recombinant human interferon α -2 β gel, respectively. The samples of p-hydroxybenzoic acid, gallic acid, ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate and propyl gallate were prepared as described in Example 1. The

patients were treated with the test sample to the affected areas three times a day, in the morning, at noon and night. The samples were applied to cover the warts and the patients were required to leave the treated areas exposed and not to move for 20 minutes.

Criteria for treatment effect:

Observation time: 8 days. Patients not cured after 8 days continued to use the test samples for another 12 weeks, and their prognosis was followed during the 12-week period.

Observed items: the location, shape, size and number of warts were carefully observed and noted before the treatment.

“Recovered”: all skin lesions have disappeared;

“Obvious Effect”: more than 70% of the skin lesions have disappeared;

“Improved”: more than 30% of the skin lesions have disappeared;

“Not Effective”: less than 30% of the skin lesions have disappeared or the original skin lesions didn't change or even enlarged.

The results showed that the recombinant human interferon α -2 β gel which was regarded as the best drug in treating condyloma acuminata still took at least 4 weeks to eliminate the warts. Statistical analysis showed that the effect of ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate and propyl gallate was significantly better than that of p-hydroxybenzoic acid and gallic acid. When compared to recombinant human interferon α -2 β gel, ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate and propyl gallate had more apparent effect. Additionally, the compounds of the present invention did not cause any obvious skin irritation. The only side effect was that some patients might occasionally experience a burning sense when the compounds were used.

Table 2. Results of clinical use of compounds for treatment of condyloma acuminata						
	Recovered		Obvious Effect		Improved	Not Effective
	1-4 days	5-8 days	1-4 days	5-8 days		
Gallic Acid	2		3	1	4	
Propyl Gallate	7	1	2			
P-hydroxybenzoic Acid				5	2	3
Ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate	6	2	2			
Recombinant Human Interferon α -2 β Gel	The shortest period of treatment is 4 weeks					

Example 6. Inhibition effect of hydroxybenzoic acid ester analogue on secretion of HBsAg by hepatitis B 2.2.15 cell line

Experiment materials

Hepatitis B 2.2.15 cell line was transfected by HBV DNA (purchased from Institute of Biochemistry and Cell Biology of Shanghai Institute for Biological Sciences or the

National Center for Drug Screening) and used as the cell model for screening anti-HBV drug compounds (See *Chinese Journal Of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine on Liver Diseases*, 2004, 14(3): 158). The cell culture medium DMEM (GIBCO Company), fetal bovine serum (Hangzhou Siji Qing Biochemical Manufacturer), G418 (GIBCO Company), 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazoliumbromide (Sigma), HBsAg and HBeAg diagnostic kit (Shanghai Kehua Bio-engineering Co. , Ltd).

Experiment methods

According to the results of toxicity tests, hydroxybenzoic acid ester analogues listed in Table 3 below were dissolved in a mixture containing 20 ml 1,2-propylene glycol and 15 ml Tween-80 and diluted with sterile saline water to 2 $\mu\text{mol/ml}$ of the test compound. Then it was mixed with the cell culture medium at equal volume to obtain a solution containing 1 $\mu\text{mol/ml}$ of the tested compound. Cells at the concentration of 1×10^5 cells per milliliter were inoculated to a 24-well plate at 1 ml/well. Supernatant from the cell culture mixture was collected three days later for testing. The results of inhibition rates of HBsAg and HBeAg were listed in Table 3.

Experiment results

Gallic acid, propyl gallate, 3, 4-dihydroxybenzoic acid, ethyl 3, 4-dihydroxybenzoate had inhibition effect on the secretion of HBsAg and HBeAg by the 2.2.15 cells. Inhibition by propyl gallate and ethyl 3, 4-dihydroxybenzoate was more effective than gallic acid and 3, 4-dihydroxybenzoic acid.

Table 3. The effect of hydroxybenzoic acid and its ester on secretion of HBsAg and HBeAg by 2. 2. 15 cells				
	HBsAg		HBeAg	
Groups	Inhibition rate	P value	Inhibition Rate	P value
Control	0		0	
Gallic Acid	8.83%	<0.05	9.40%	<0.05
Propyl Gallate	18.83%	<0.01	12.04%	<0.05
3,4-dihydroxy-benzoic acid	9.81%	<0.05	8.92%	<0.05
Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate	14.20%	<0.01	6.04%	<0.06
Note: SPSS software was used for statistical analysis and the T test				

Example 7. External treatment of HSV infection in clinical tests

Twenty-two patients who were clinically diagnosed with HSV infection were randomly selected and divided into two groups. Acyclovir ointment and micro emulsion containing propyl gallate prepared as described in Example 1 were applied to the two groups, respectively, on the affected areas of the patients three times a day.

The results showed that the average time for recovery by using propyl gallate was three days while the average time for recovery for treatment with the acyclovir ointment was 5.5 days. The propyl gallate micro emulsion was more effective than the acyclovir ointment in treating HSV infection.

Example 8. Preparation of liquid hand cleanser

Myristyl sodium sulfate, 1,2-propylene glycol, 4-chloro-3, 5-dimethylphenol, triclosan and fragrance material were mixed together according to the ratio listed in Table 4 below and water was added to the mixture to 5%. Then the mixture was heated to 80°C with stirring until the ingredients were fully dissolved. The resultant solution was cooled to room temperature. Ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate was added and dissolved in the solution with stirring. The pH value of the solution was adjusted to 5.0 with NaOH or HCl. Then sterile distilled water was added to obtain the product.

Table 4. Preparation of liquid hand cleanser					
Ingredients (wt.%)	6	7	8	9	10
Myristyl sodium sulfate	--	5.00	5.00	--	5.00
1,2-propylene glycol	20.00(V/V)	20.00(V/V)	20.00(V/V)	20.00(V/V)	20.00(V/V)
Ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate	1.00	5.00	8.00	4.00	--
NaOH / HCl	To pH5.0	To pH4.5	To pH4.0	To pH6.5	To pH6.0
4-chloro-3, 5-dimethylphenol	1.50	--	--	--	--
Triclosan	--	0.25	1.00	--	1.00
Fragrance material	1.0	1.0	--	1.0	1.0
Sterile distilled water	To 100%	To 100%	To 100%	To 100%	To 100%

Example 9. Stability test of propyl gallate and gallic acid

20 ml 1, 2-propylene glycol, 15 ml Tween-80 and 5 ml azone were mixed together and sterile distilled water was added to bring the volume to 100 ml. The pH value of the solution was adjusted to pH 6.8 with NaOH or HCl to obtain a micro emulsion. 10 g propyl gallate and 10 g gallic acid were dissolved in the micro emulsion, respectively, and mixed well. 10 ml of each micro emulsion was added to a capped transparent glass tube. Both solutions were colorless. The absorbance of the two solutions at 400~500 nm was measured with spectrophotometry and their absorbance was under 0.15. After the two solutions were kept at room temperature for 30 days, the gallic acid solution changed to light brown while the propyl gallate solution remained colorless. Measured by spectrophotometry again, the absorbance of the gallic acid solution was 1.2 and that of the propyl gallate solution was 0.4. It showed that propyl gallate was more stable in solution than gallic acid.

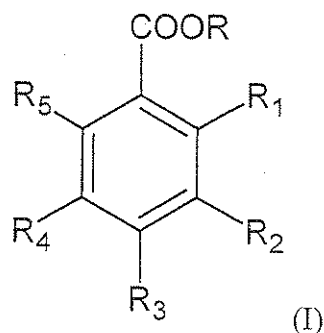
Industrial Utility

The hydroxybenzoic acid esters and analogues thereof of the present invention can be used to prepare pharmaceutical compositions for preventing and treating virus infection, especially for diseases associated with HBV, HPV or HSV infection in human and animals such as hepatitis B, herpes simplex, condyloma acuminata, vaginitis, cervicitis and cervical erosion. The hydroxybenzoic acid esters and analogues thereof disclosed in the present invention are more effective and stable than the known hydroxybenzoic acid and its analogues. The hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues can be made into various medicines and personal care products when prepared together with pharmaceutical adjuvants.

The present invention has been described above in detail in general terms and specific examples. A person skilled in the art can easily make some modifications or improvements based on the description in this application. Therefore, the relevant modifications and improvements based on the present invention are within the scope of the present invention.

Claims

1. The use of a hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues as set forth in Formula (I) below in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus infection, wherein said virus infection is human or animal HPV and HBV infection and wherein R is C₁₋₁₁ alkyl group; R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are independently OH or H; and at least one of which is OH; but salicylic acid ester is excluded.



2. The use of a hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus infection according to claim 1, wherein said virus infection is hepatitis B, condyloma acuminata, , vaginitis, cervicitis or cervical erosion.

3. The use of a hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus infection according to claims 1 or 2, wherein said medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus infection is used to aid in the treatment of cervical cancer.

4. The use of a hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus infection according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein said R is a C₁₋₈ alkyl group.

5. The use of a hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus infection according to any of claims 1 to 5, wherein said R is a C₁₋₃ alkyl group.

6. The use of a hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus infection according to any of claims 1 to 6, wherein at least two of said R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are OH.

7. The use of a hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus infection according to any of claims 1 to 7, wherein at least three of said R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are OH.

8. The use of a hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus infection according to any of claims 1 to 6, wherein said hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogue is selected from the group consisting of 4-hydroxybenzoic acid ester, 2, 4-dihydroxybenzoic acid ester, 3, 4-dihydroxybenzoic acid ester, 2, 3, 4-trihydroxybenzoic

acid ester, 3, 4, 5-trihydroxybenzoic acid ester and 3, 4, 6-trihydroxybenzoic acid ester.

9. The use of a hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus infection according to any of claims 1 to 9, wherein said hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues is selected from the group consisting of 2, 3, 4-trihydroxybenzoic acid ester, 3, 4, 5-trihydroxybenzoic acid ester and 3, 4, 6-trihydroxybenzoic acid ester.

10. The use of a hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus infection according to any of claims 1 to 10, wherein said hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues is 3, 4, 5-trihydroxybenzoic acid ester.

11. The use of a hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus infection according to any of claims 1 to 11, wherein said compound and/or a composition comprising such compound as an active ingredient are/is made into powder, solution, tablet, capsule, granule or liquid with various adjuvants for injection or oral formulation or made into ointment, gel, lotion, tablet, suppository, diaphragm or spray with various adjuvants for skin mucosa formulation, or other pharmaceutically acceptable formulation.

12. The use of a hydroxybenzoic acid ester and its analogues in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention and treatment of virus infection according to any of claims 1 to 10, wherein said compound and/or composition comprising such compound as an active ingredient are/is used as personal care products, wherein such personal care products are hand soaps, hand sanitizers, body cleansers, body cleansing gels, body washing soaps, personal care wipes, facial tissues, nasal sprays or combinations thereof.