

This Sheet Has Been Replaced



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ABSTRACT

Method of combating acyclover-resistant herpes simplex viral infections

Disclosed herein is a method for treating acyclovir-resistant herpes infections in a mammal. The method comprises administering a peptide derivative or a combination of the peptide derivative and an antiviral nucleoside analog to the infected mammal. The peptide derivative used for the method is represented by the formula $A-B-D-CH_2CH(CH_2C(O)R^1)C(O)-NHCH(CR^2(R^3)COOH)C(O)-E$ wherein A is a terminal group, for example an optionally substituted phenylalkanoyl, and B is an N-methyl amino acid residue; or A and B together form a saturated alkylaminocarbonyl; D is an amino acid residue; R^1 is, for example, an alkyl, cycloalkyl, or a monisubstituted or a disubstituted amino; R^2 is, for example, hydrogen or alkyl and R^3 is alkyl, or R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is phenylalkyl, or R^2 and R^3 are joined to form a cycloalkyl; and E is a terminal unit, for example, an alkylamino or a monovalent amino acid radical such as $NHCH(alkyl)C(O)OH$.