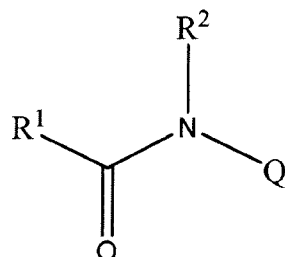


CLAIMS

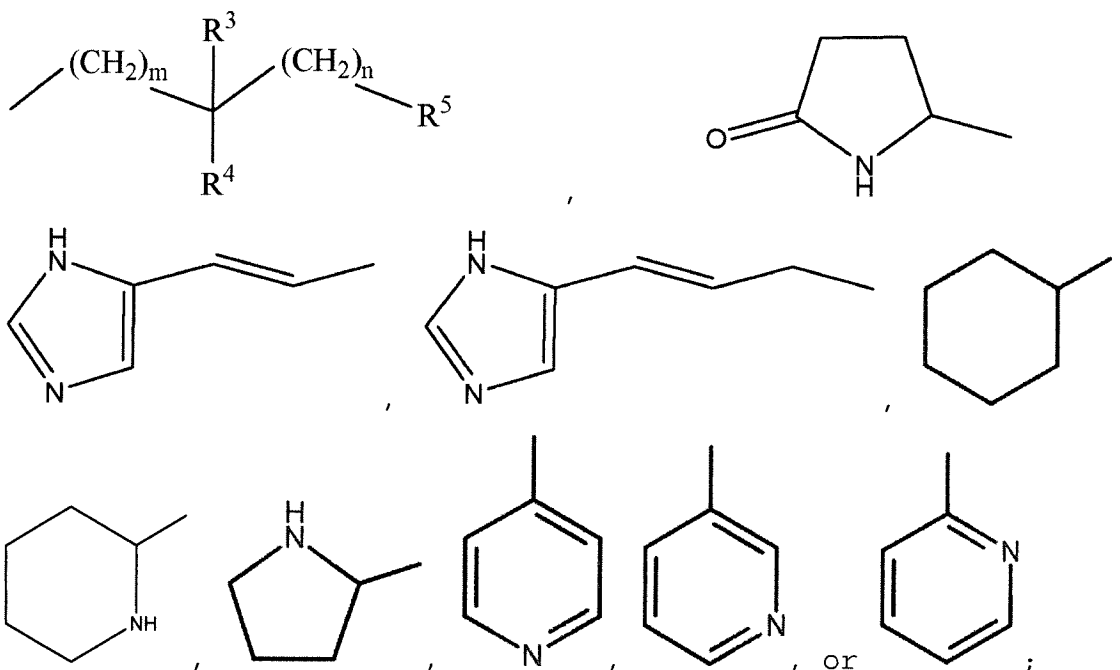
1. A compound of general formula I:



5 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

wherein

R¹ is



10

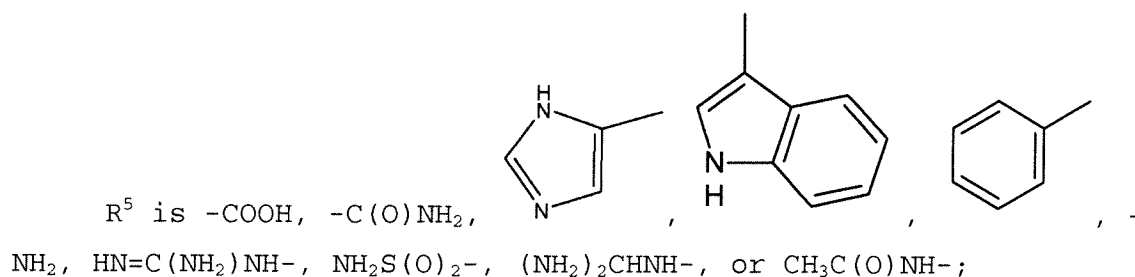
m is an integer of 0, 1, or 2;

n is an integer of 0, 1, or 2;

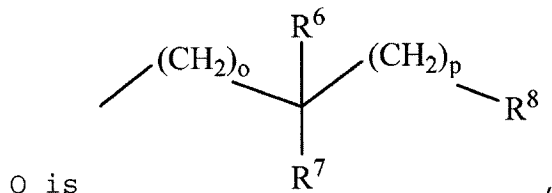
R² is H or C₁-C₆alkyl;

each R³ and R⁴ independently is H, O, C₁-C₆alkyl, -NH₂, -

15 NHC(=O)CH₃, OH, and -NHC(O)CH₂COOH;

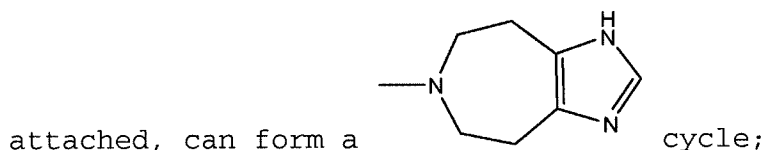


wherein R^5 can be optionally substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of benzyl, benzyl-OC(O)-, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, OH, and $-NH_2$;

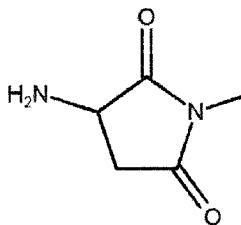


Q is

- 5 Q and R^2 , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are



Q and R^1 , together with $-C(O)N-$ to which they are attached,



can form a cycle optionally substituted at the amino group with $-C(O)CH_3$;

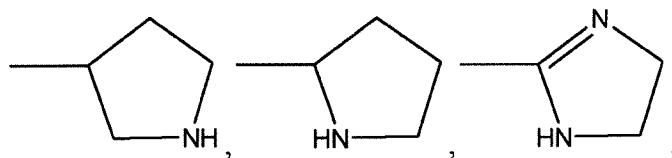
- 10 o is an integer of 0 or 2;

p is an integer of 0 to 3;

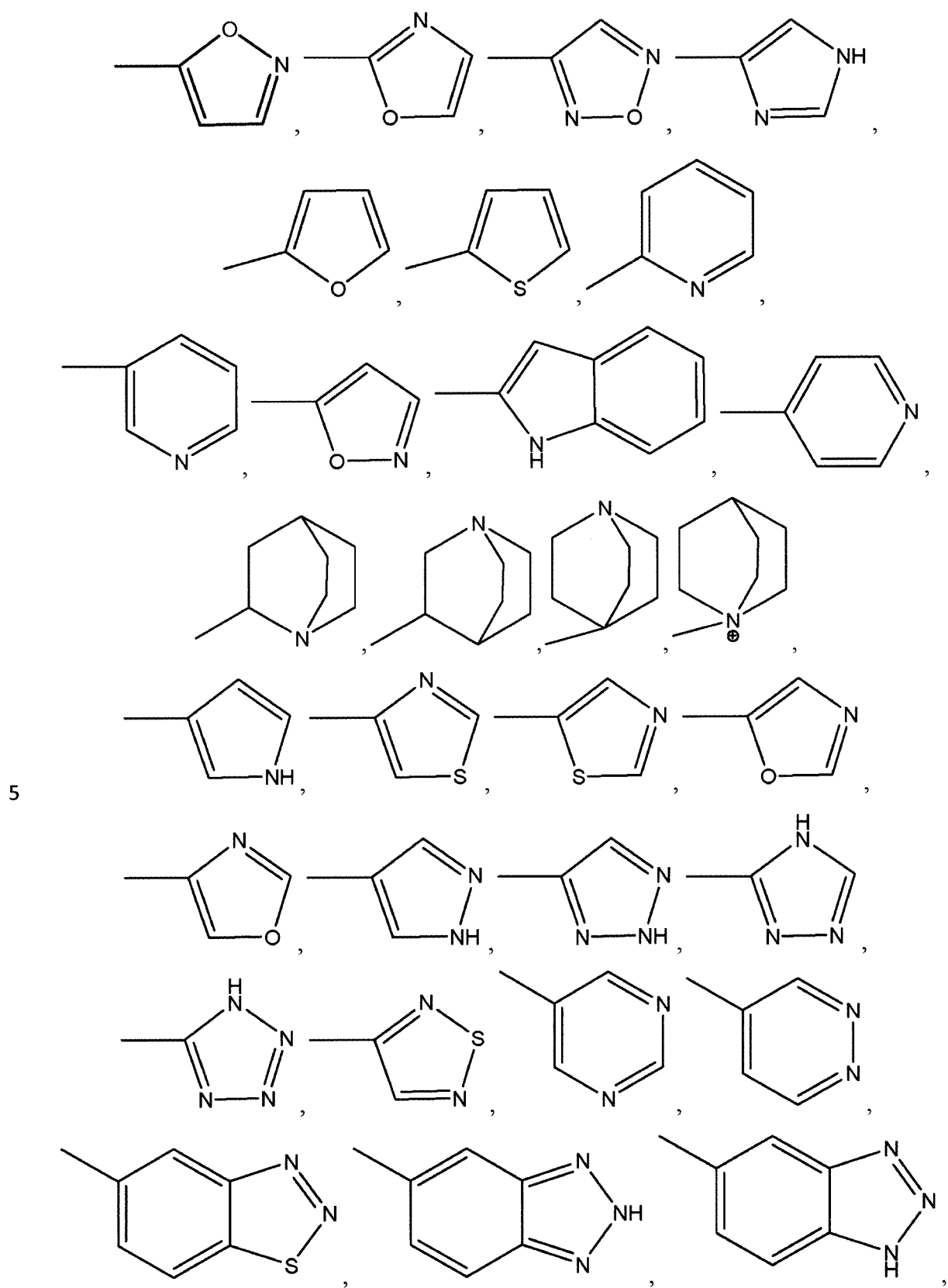
each R^6 and R^7 independently is H, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-C(O)NH_2$, $-COOH$, $-CH_2OH$, or C_1 - C_6 alkyl- NH_2 ;

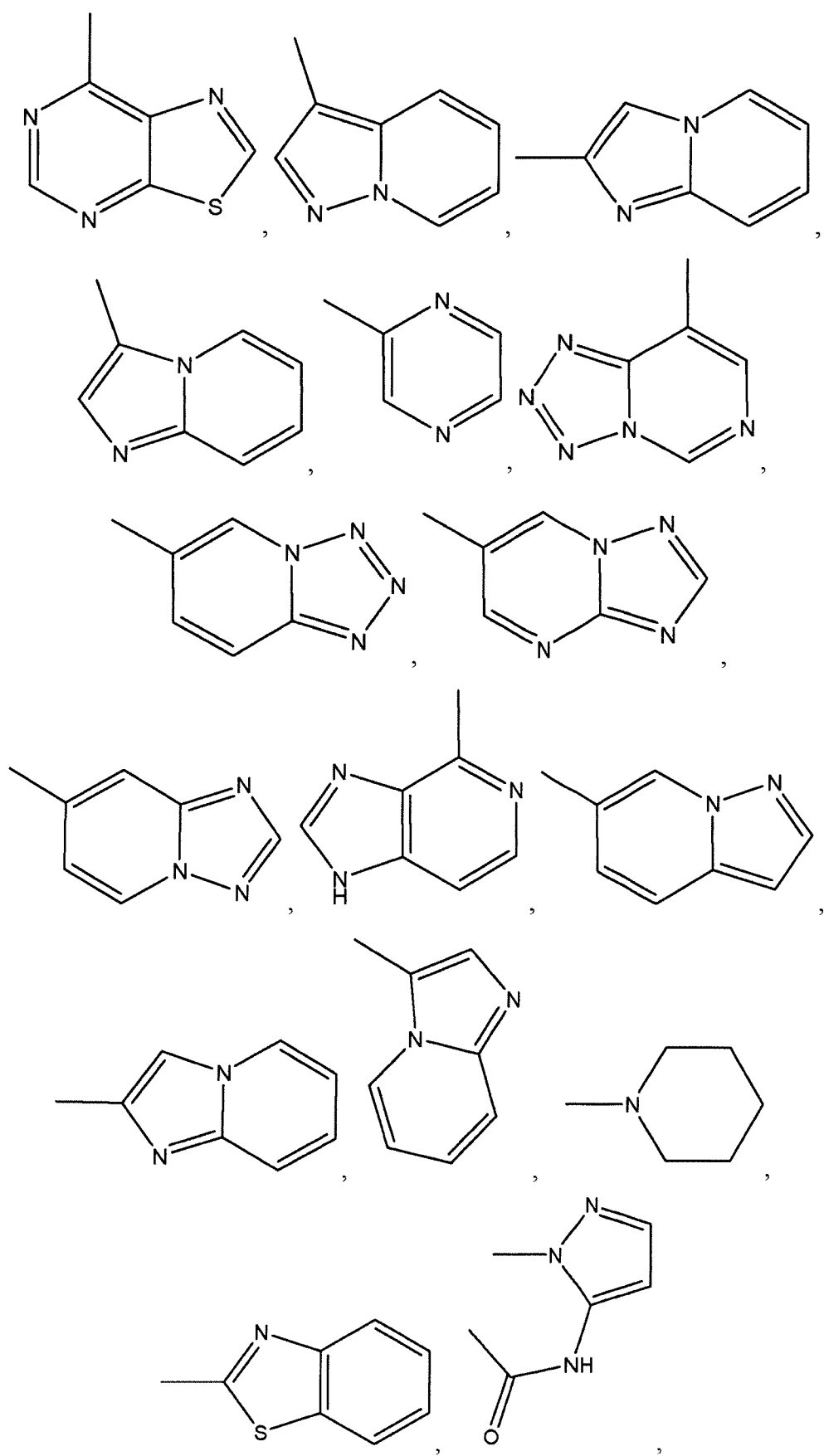
- wherein R^6 and R^7 can be optionally substituted with one or
- 15 two C_1 - C_6 alkyls, $-CH(CH(OH)CH_3)(C(O)OC_2H_5)$, $-CH(CH(OH)CH_3)(COOH)$,
 $-CH(CH(CH_3)_2)(C(O)OCH_3)$, $-CH(CH(CH_3)_2)(C(O)NH_2)$, $-CH(CH_3)C(O)OCH_3$,
 $-CH(CH_3)C(O)NH_2$, $-CH(CH_2CH(CH_3)_2)(C(O)OCH_3)$,
 $CH(CH_2CH(CH_3)_2)(C(O)ONH_2)$, $-CH(CH_2OH)(COOH)$,
 $CH(CH(OH)CH_3)(C(O)OCH_3)$, $-CH(CH_2(OH))(C(O)OCH_3)$,
 20 $CH(C(O)NH_2)(CH_2OH)$, $-CH_2CH(OH)CH_3$, $-(CH_2)_2OH$, $-(CH_2)_3OH$,
 $CH_2C(O)NH_2$, $-CH_2C(O)OCH_3$, $-CH_2COOH$, $-C(O)OCH_3$, or
 $CH(C(O)NH_2)(CH(OH)CH_3)$;

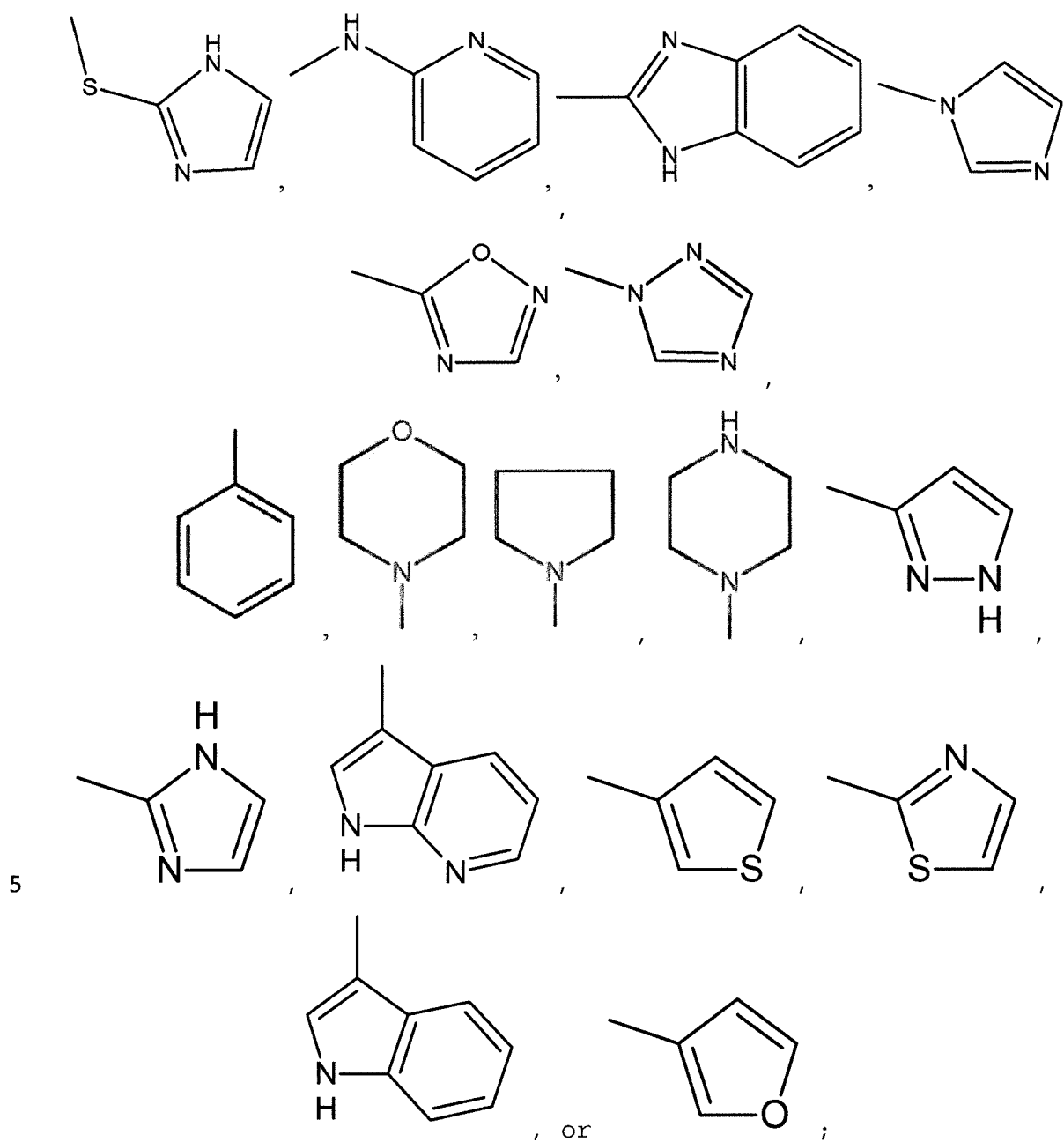
R^8 is H, $-COOH$, NH_2 ,







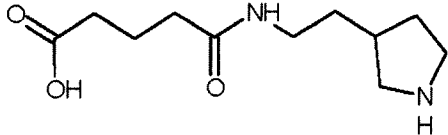
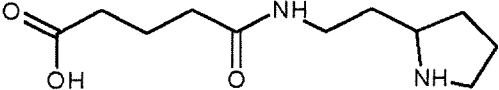
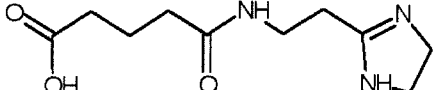
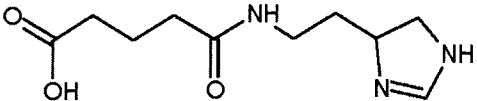
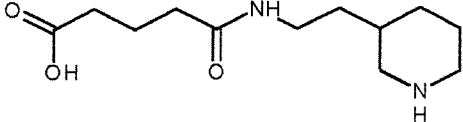
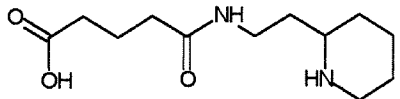
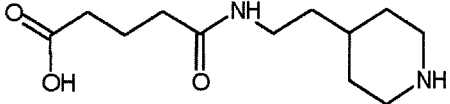
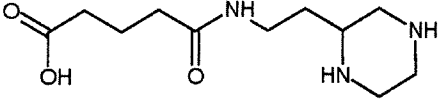
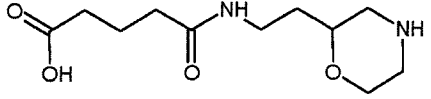
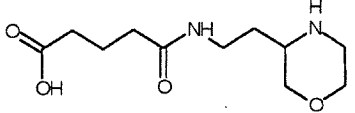
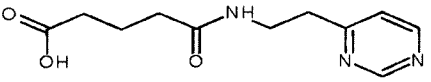


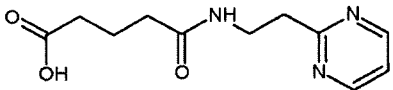
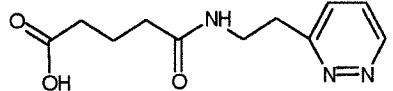
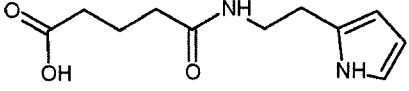
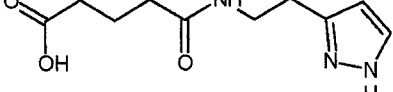
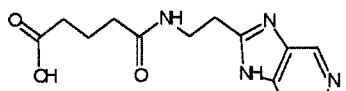
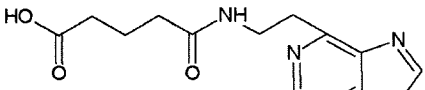
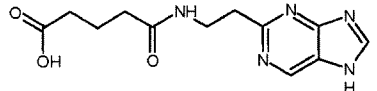
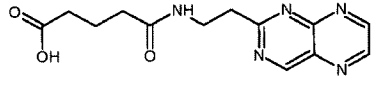
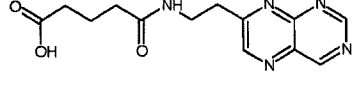
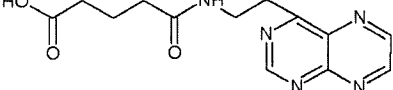
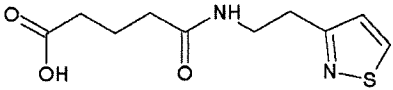
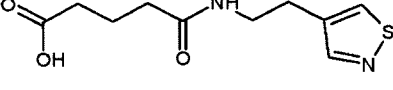


wherein R⁸ can be optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, halo, -COOH, -OH, pyridyl, -O-benzyl, and phenyl;

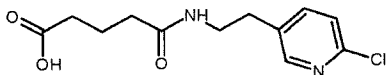
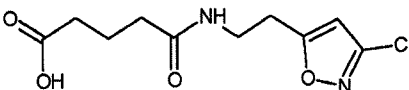
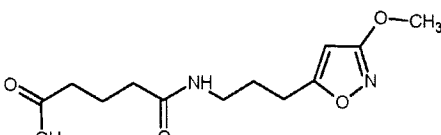
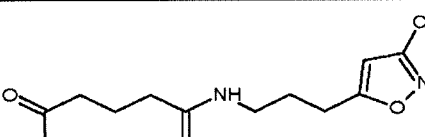
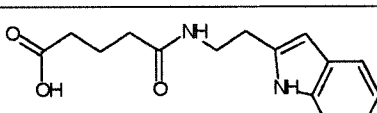
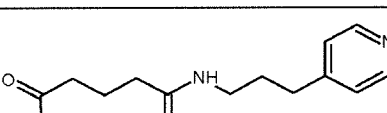
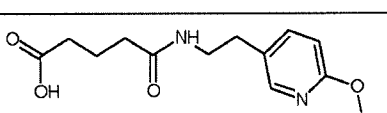
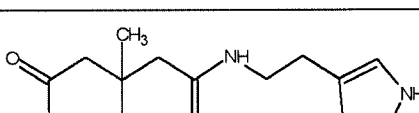
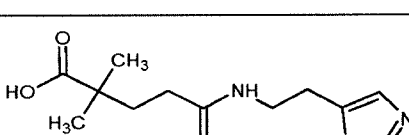
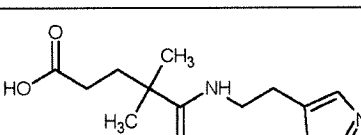
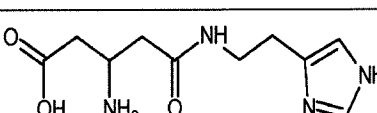
selected from the following structural formulas:

Number in the application	Formula
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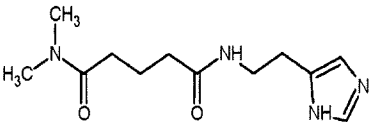
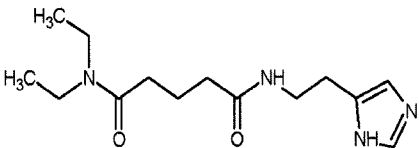
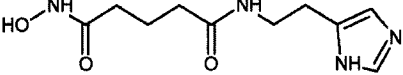
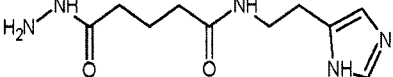
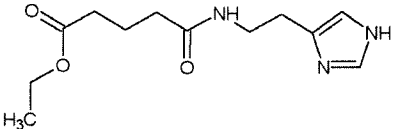
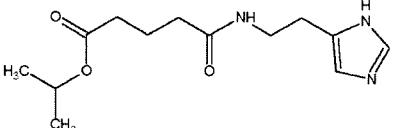
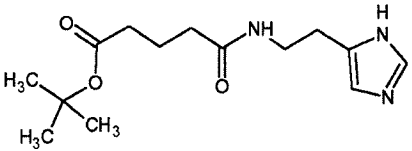
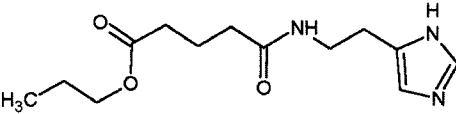
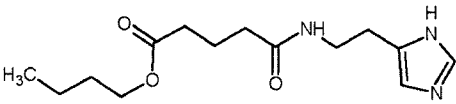
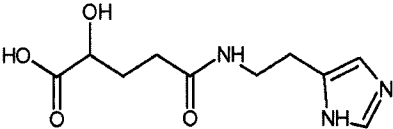
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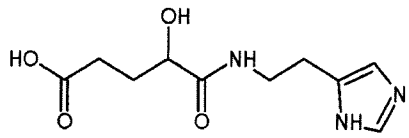
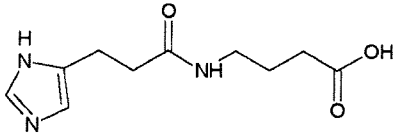
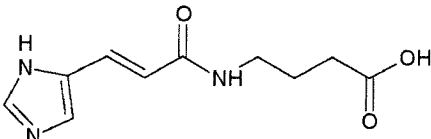
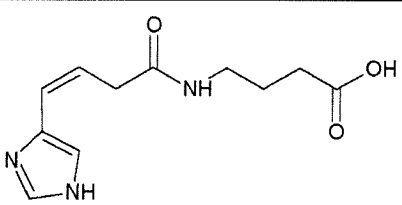
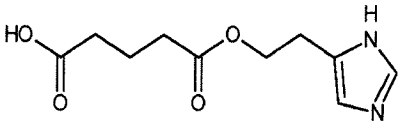
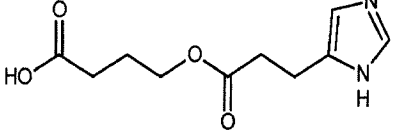
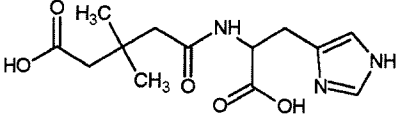
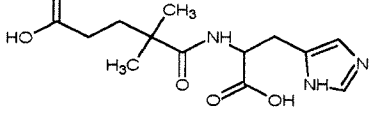
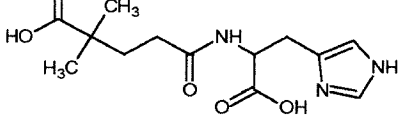
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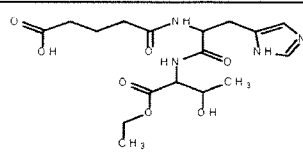
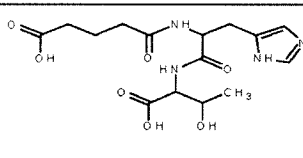
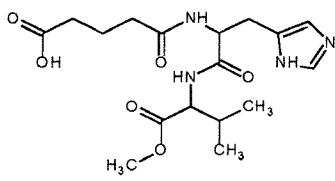
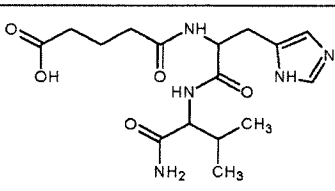
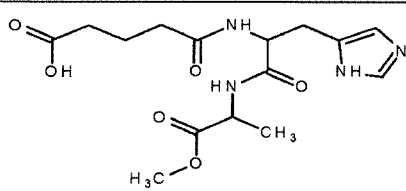
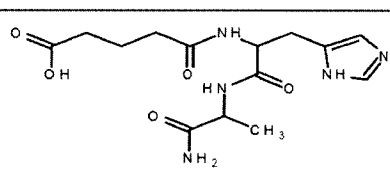
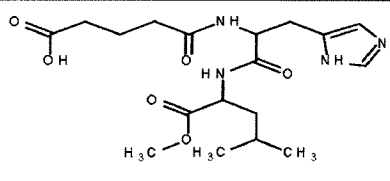
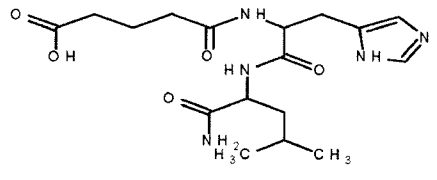
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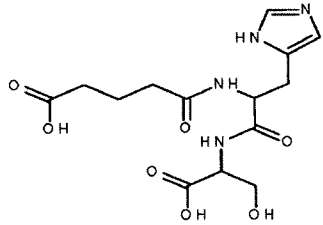
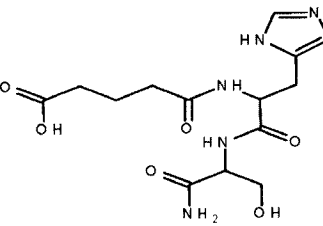
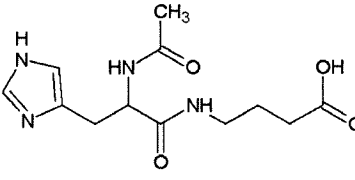
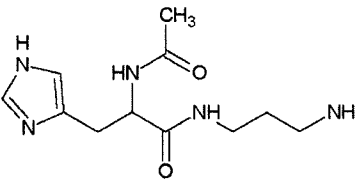
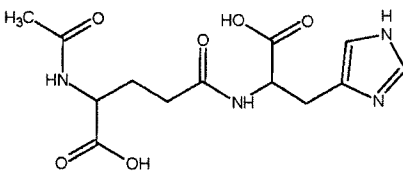
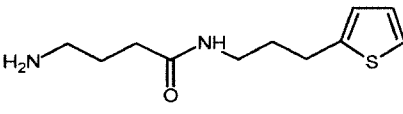
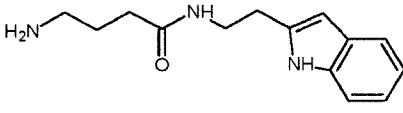
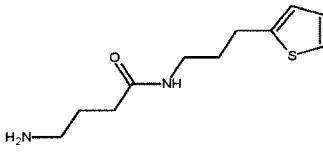
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49	<chem>OC(=O)CCCCC(=O)NCCc1c[nH]c2c1CC2</chem>
50	<chem>OC(=O)CCCCC(=O)NCCc1c[nH]c2c1CC2</chem>
51	<chem>OC(=O)CCCCC(=O)NCCc1c[nH]c2c1CC2</chem>
52	<chem>CC1=CNC=C1CCNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O</chem>
53	<chem>OC(=O)CCC(=O)NCCc1cc[nH]1</chem>
54	<chem>OC(=O)CCCCC(=O)NCCc1ccsc1</chem>
55	<chem>OC(=O)CCCCC(=O)NCCc1cc[nH]1</chem>
56	<chem>NC(=O)CCCCC(=O)NCCc1cc[nH]1</chem>

57	 <chem>CN(C)C(=O)CCCCC(=O)NCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>
58	 <chem>CCN(CC)C(=O)CCCCC(=O)NCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>
59	 <chem>NC(=O)CCCCC(=O)NCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>
60	 <chem>NNNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)NCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>
61	 <chem>CCOC(=O)CCCCC(=O)NCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>
62	 <chem>CC(C)OC(=O)CCCCC(=O)NCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>
63	 <chem>CC(C)(C)OC(=O)CCCCC(=O)NCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>
64	 <chem>CCCOC(=O)CCCCC(=O)NCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>
65	 <chem>CCCCOC(=O)CCCCC(=O)NCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>
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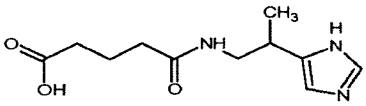
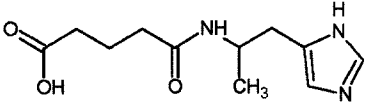
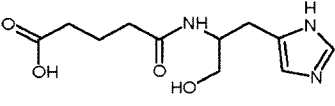
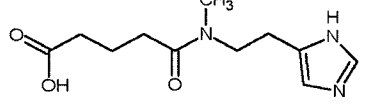
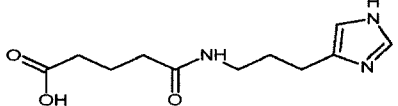
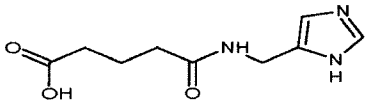
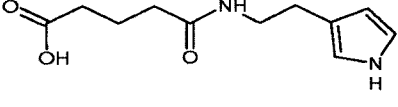
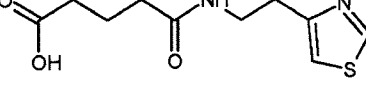
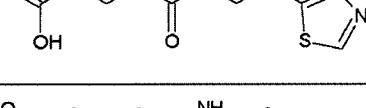
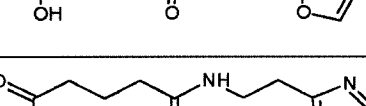
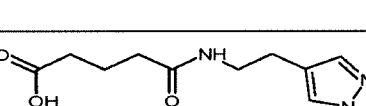
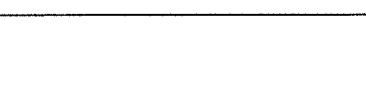
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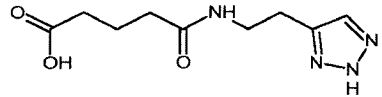
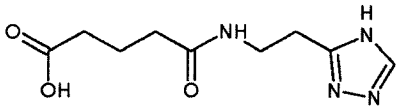
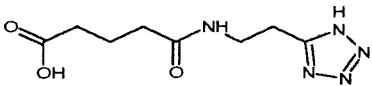
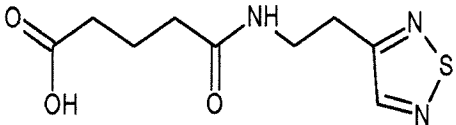
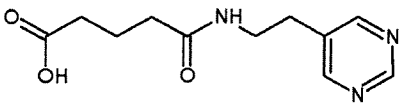
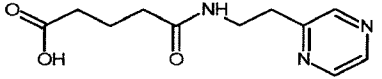
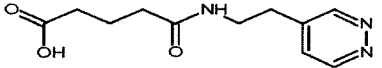
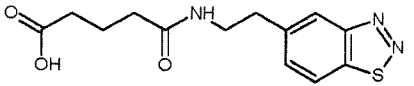
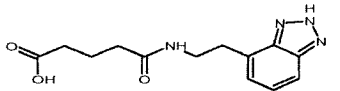
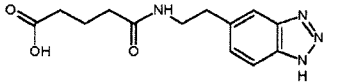
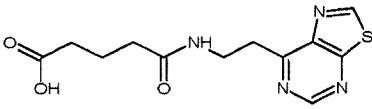
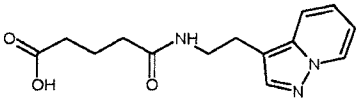
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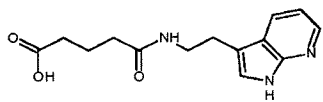
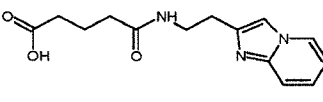
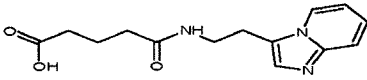
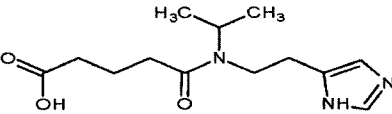
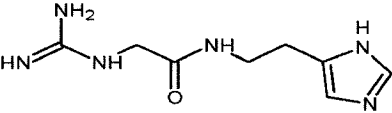
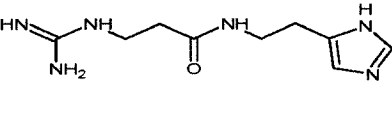
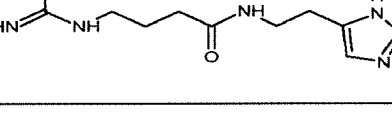
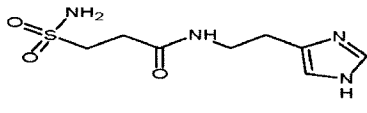
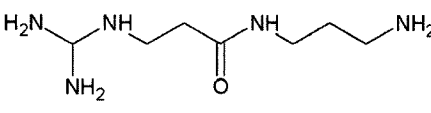
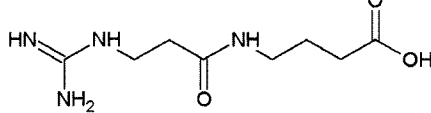
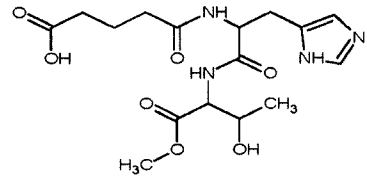
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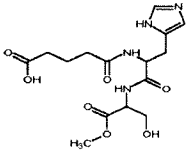
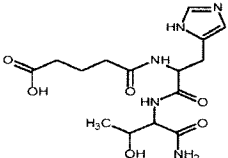
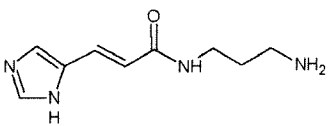
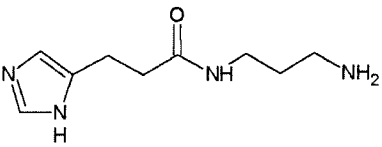
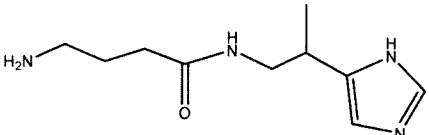
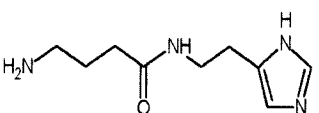
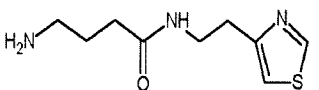
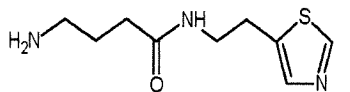
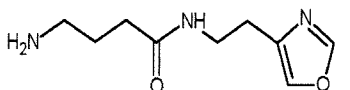
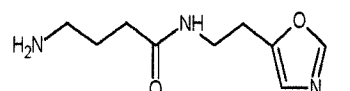
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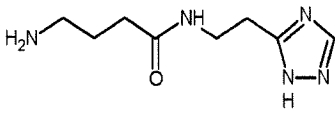
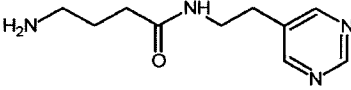
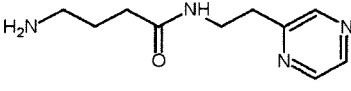
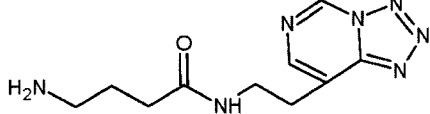
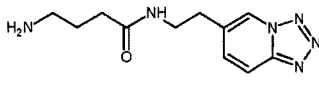
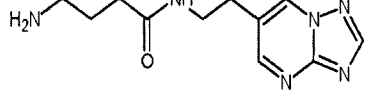
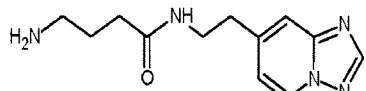
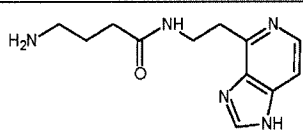
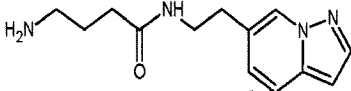
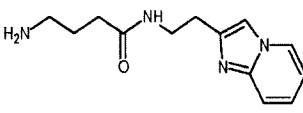
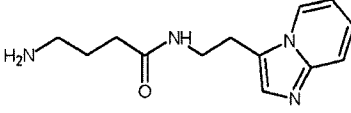
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106	<chem>CN(C)CCCC(=O)NCCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>
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108	<chem>CN1C=NC(CCN1CCCCC(=O)O)C</chem>
109	<chem>c1ccccc1C2=CN(CCN2CCNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O)C</chem>
110	<chem>OC(=O)c1c[nH]cn1CCNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O</chem>
111	<chem>Cc1c[nH]cn1CCNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O</chem>
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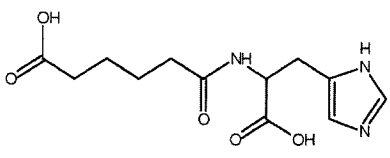
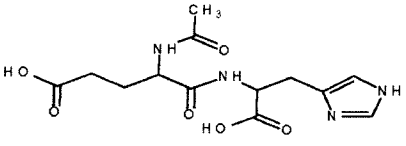
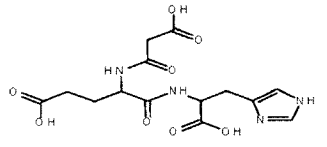
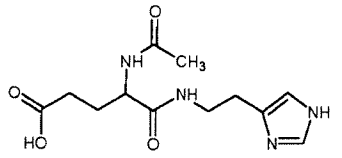
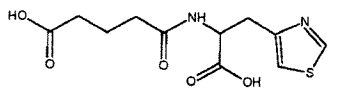
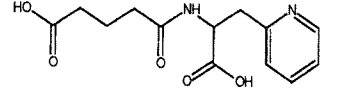
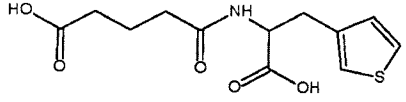
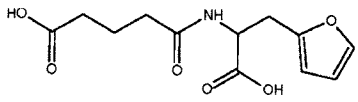
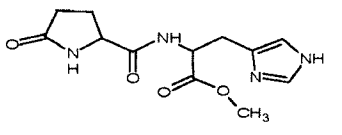
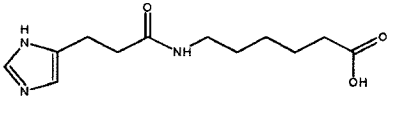
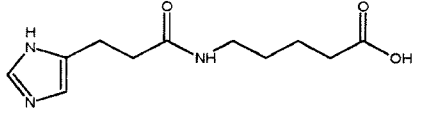
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116	 <chem>OCC1=CC=NC=C1CNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O</chem>
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118	 <chem>C1=CC2=C(N1)N=CN=C2CNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O</chem>
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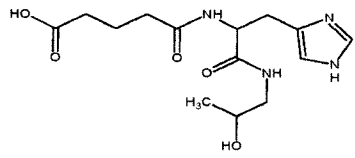
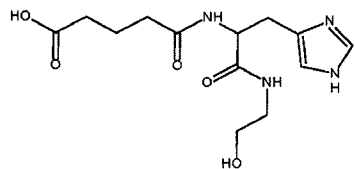
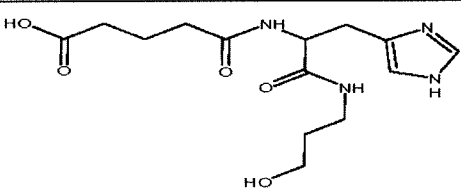
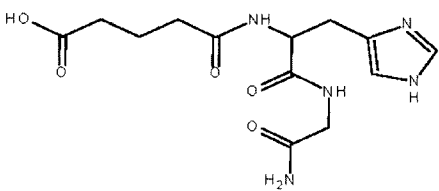
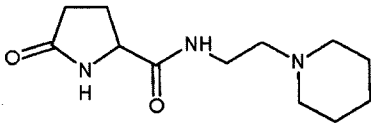
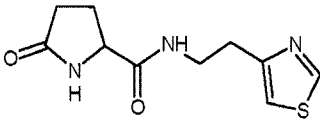
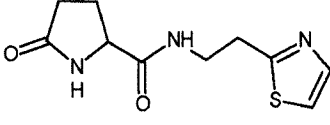
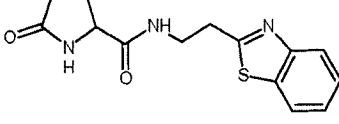
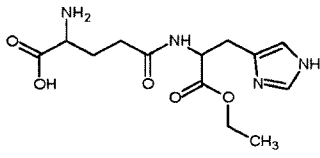
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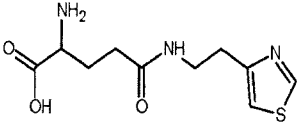
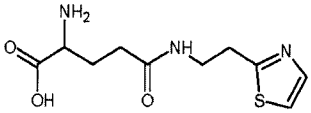
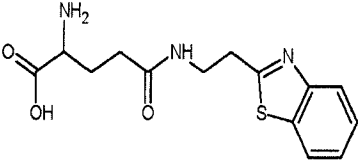
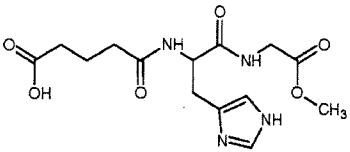
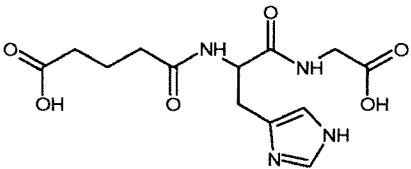
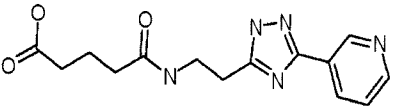
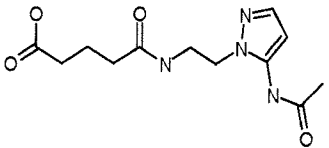
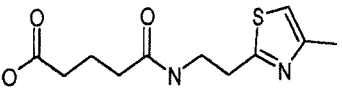
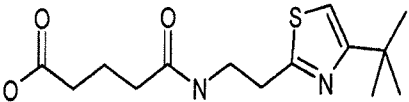
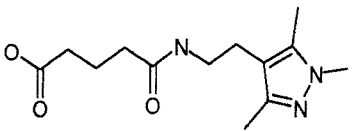
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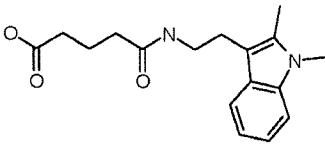
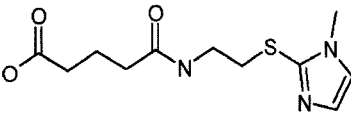
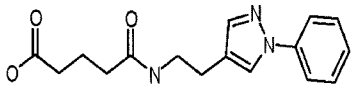
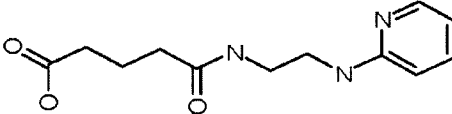
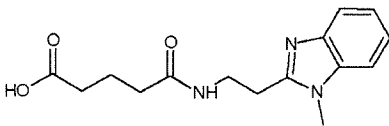
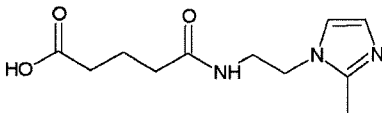
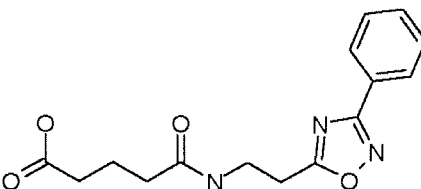
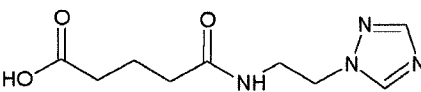
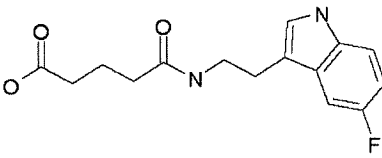
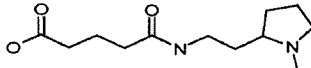
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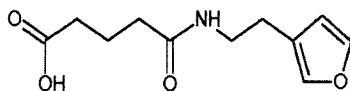
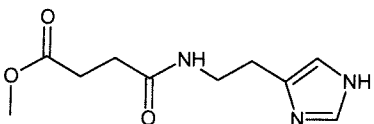
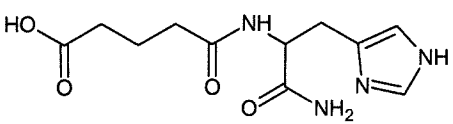
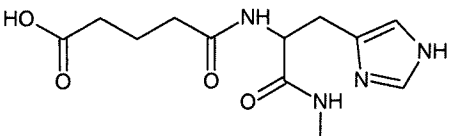
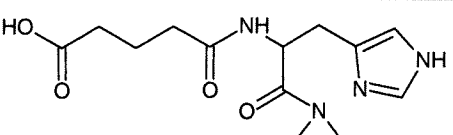
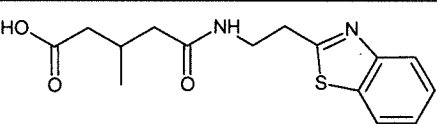
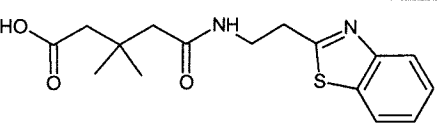
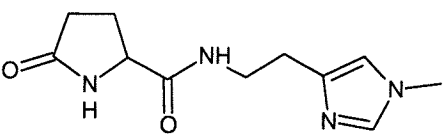
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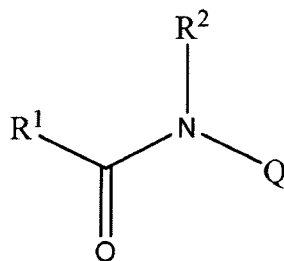
181	 <chem>CCCCC(=O)NC(Cc1c[nH]cn1)C(=O)NC(C)O</chem>
182	 <chem>CCCCC(=O)NC(Cc1c[nH]cn1)C(=O)NCCO</chem>
183	 <chem>CCCCC(=O)NC(Cc1c[nH]cn1)C(=O)NCCCO</chem>
184	 <chem>CCCCC(=O)NC(Cc1c[nH]cn1)C(=O)NC(C)C(=O)N</chem>
185	 <chem>O=C1CCNC(=O)C1C(=O)NCCN2CCCCC2</chem>
186	 <chem>O=C1CCNC(=O)C1C(=O)NCCc2cc[nH]s2</chem>
187	 <chem>O=C1CCNC(=O)C1C(=O)NCCc2cc[nH]s2</chem>
188	 <chem>O=C1CCNC(=O)C1C(=O)NCCc2c3ccccc3s2</chem>
189	 <chem>CCOC(=O)C(C(=O)NCCc1c[nH]cn1)C(=O)NCC(C(=O)O)C(N)C(=O)O</chem>

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200	 <chem>CN1C=CC2=CC=CC=C2C1CCNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O</chem>
201	 <chem>CN1C=NC=C1CCNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O</chem>
202	 <chem>c1ccc(cc1)n2cnc2CCNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O</chem>
203	 <chem>CN(CCNc1ccccn1)CCNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O</chem>
204	 <chem>CN1C=NC2=CC=CC=C2N1CCNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O</chem>
205	 <chem>CN1C=NC=C1CCNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O</chem>
206	 <chem>c1ccccc1c2nc3ccccc3no2CCNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O</chem>
207	 <chem>c1ccncc1CCNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O</chem>
208	 <chem>Fc1ccc2c(c1)cnc2CCNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O</chem>
209	 <chem>CN1CCCC1CCNC(=O)CCCCC(=O)O</chem>

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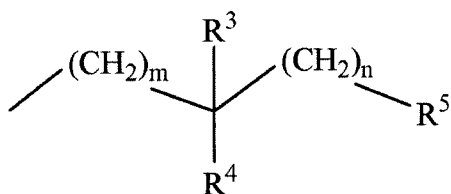
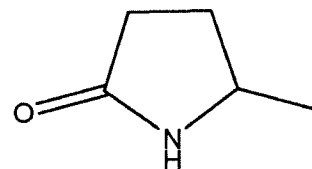
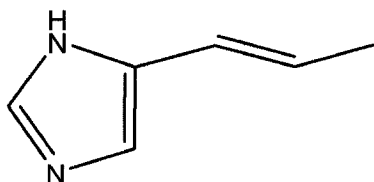
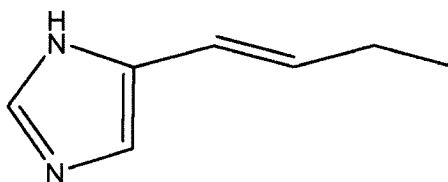
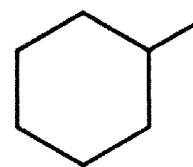
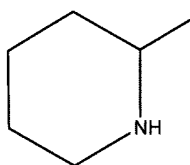
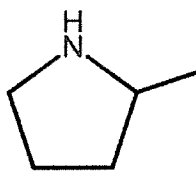
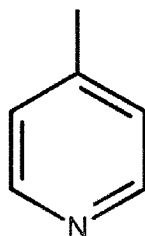
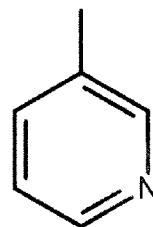
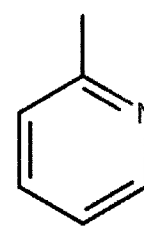
2. Use of a compound of general formula I:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

wherein

R¹ is



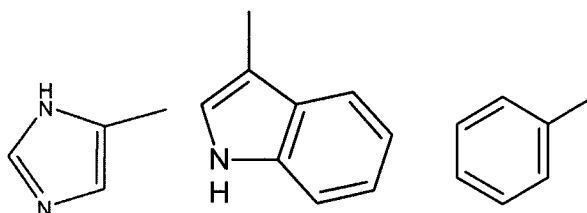
5

m is an integer of 0, 1, or 2;

n is an integer of 0, 1, or 2;

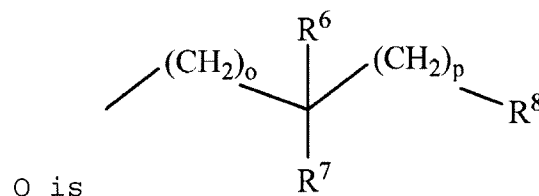
R² is H or C₁-C₆alkyl;

each R³ and R⁴ independently is H, O, C₁-C₆alkyl, -NH₂, -
 10 NHC(=O)CH₃, OH, and -NHC(O)CH₂COOH;



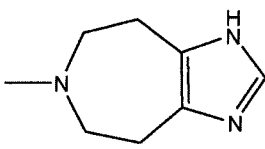
R⁵ is -COOH, -C(O)NH₂,
 NH₂, HN=C(NH₂)NH-, NH₂S(O)₂-, (NH₂)₂CHNH-, or CH₃C(O)NH-;

wherein R⁵ can be optionally substituted with a substituent
 selected from the group consisting of benzyl, benzyl-OC(O)-, C₁-
 15 C₆alkyl, OH, and -NH₂;

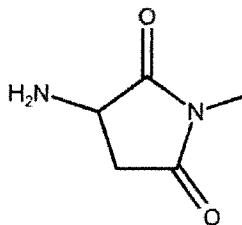


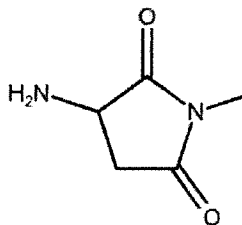
Q is

Q and R², together with the nitrogen atom to which they are

attached, can form a  cycle;

Q and R¹, together with -C(O)N- to which they are attached,



can form a  cycle optionally substituted at the amino group with -C(O)CH₃;

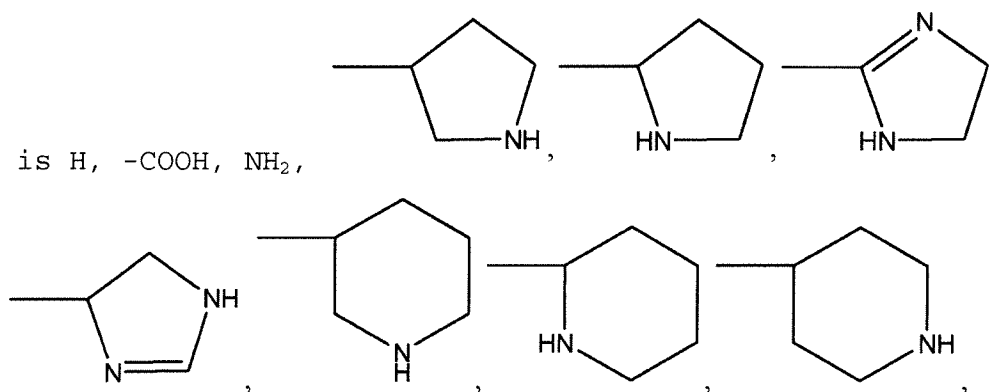
o is an integer of 0 or 2;

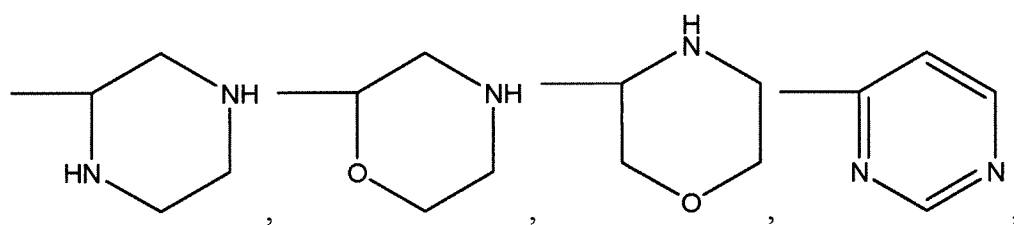
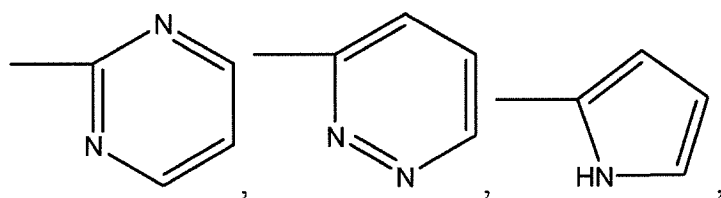
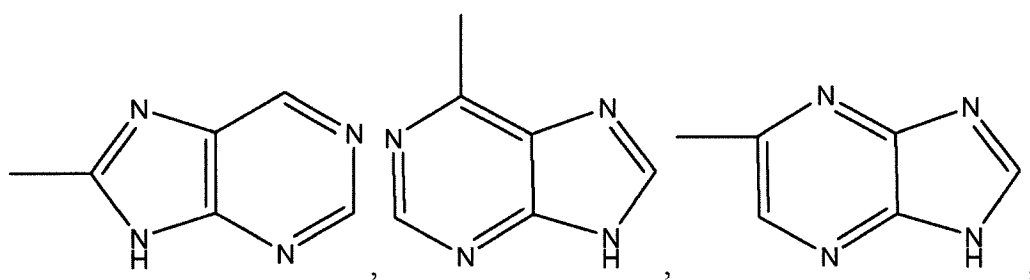
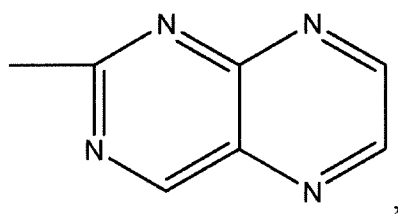
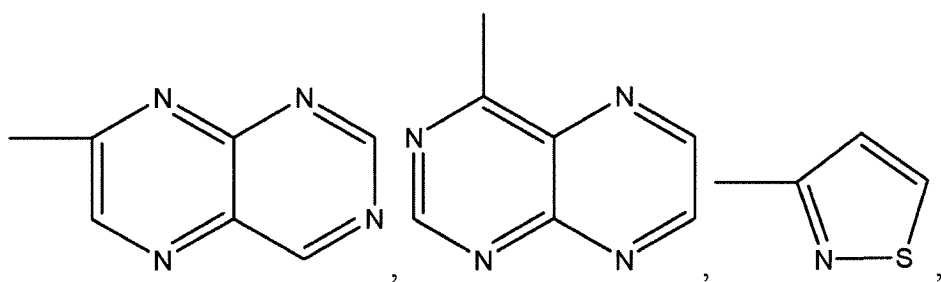
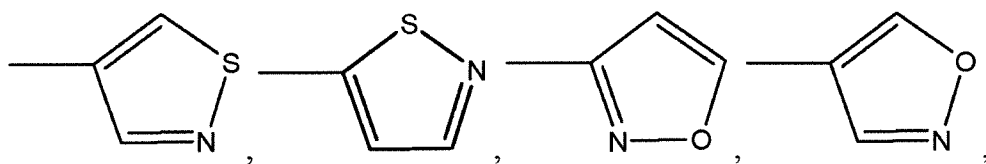
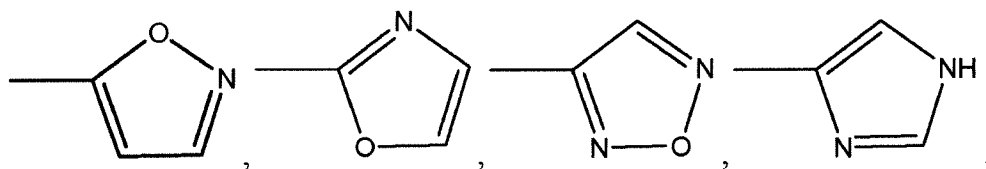
p is an integer of 0 to 3;

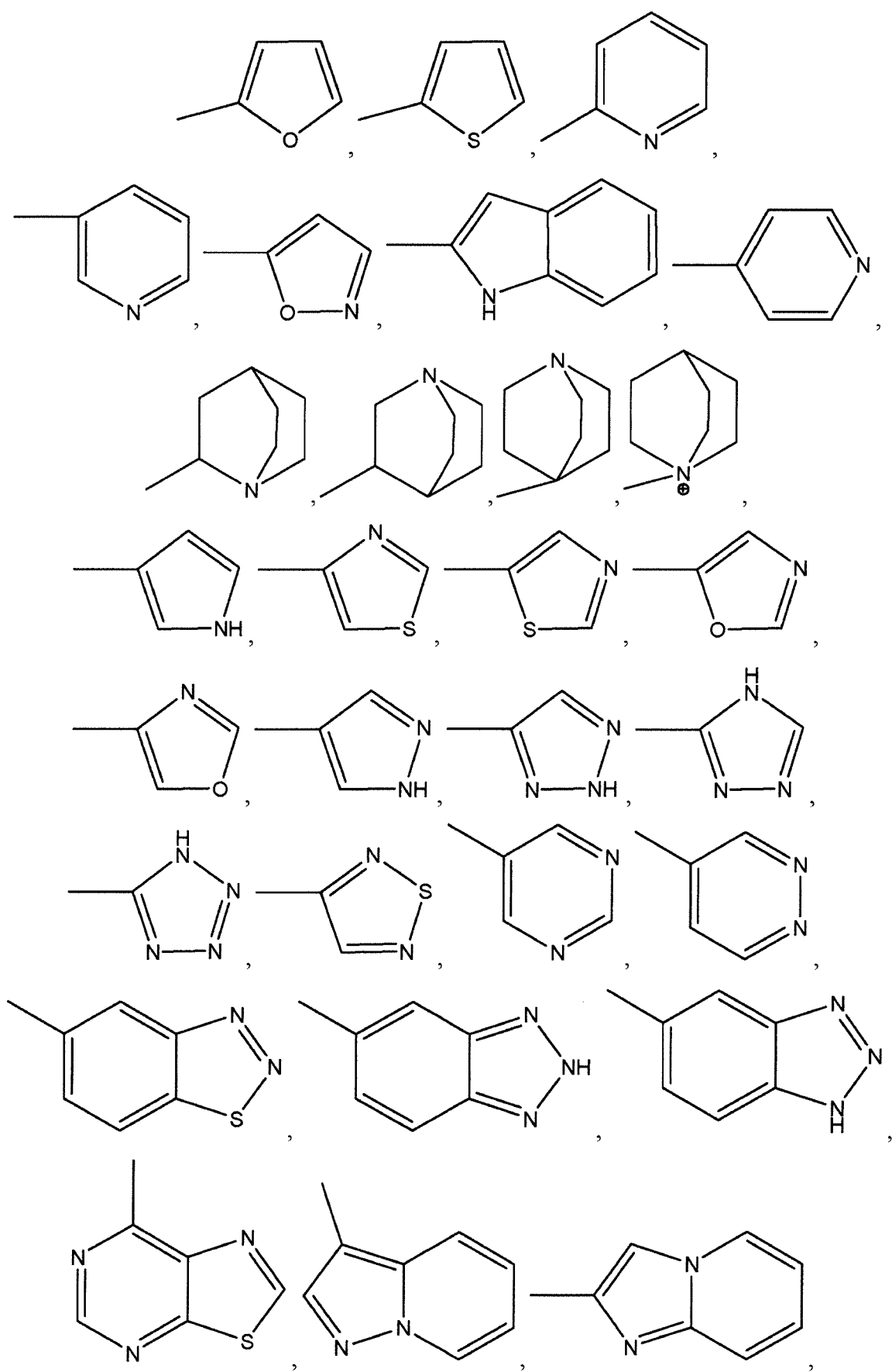
each R⁶ and R⁷ independently is H, C₁-C₆alkyl, -C(O)NH₂, -COOH, -CH₂OH, or C₁-C₆alkyl-NH₂;

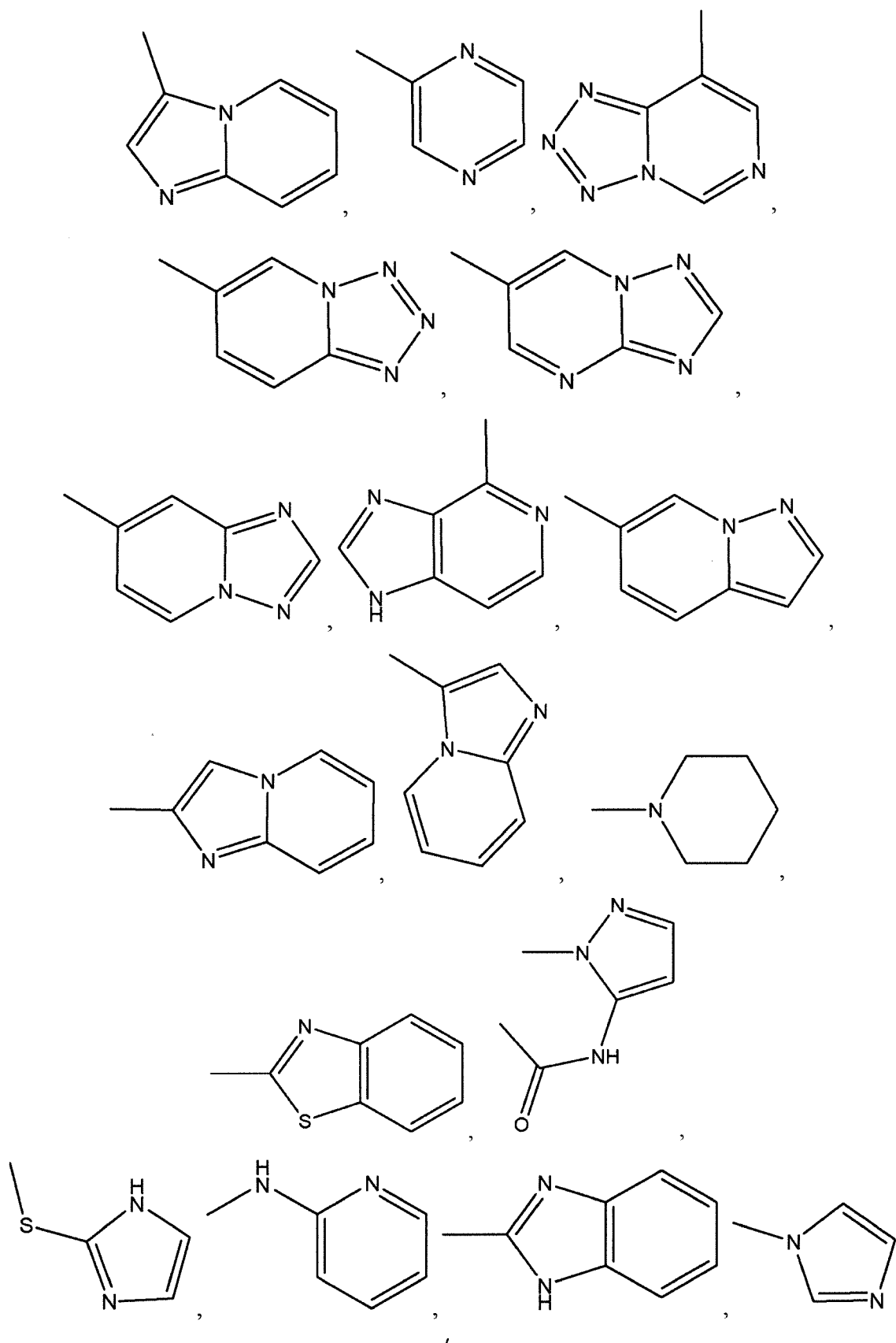
10 wherein R⁶ and R⁷ can be optionally substituted with one or two C₁-C₆alkyls, -CH(CH(OH)CH₃)(C(O)OC₂H₅), -CH(CH(OH)CH₃)(COOH), -CH(CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)OCH₃), -CH(CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)NH₂), -CH(CH₃)C(O)OCH₃, -CH(CH₃)C(O)NH₂, -CH(CH₂CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)OCH₃), -CH(CH₂CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)ONH₂), -CH(CH₂OH)(COOH), -CH(CH₂OH)(C(O)OCH₃), -CH(CH₂OH)(C(O)NH₂), -CH₂CH(OH)CH₃, -(CH₂)₂OH, -(CH₂)₃OH, CH₂C(O)NH₂, -CH₂C(O)OCH₃, -CH₂COOH, -C(O)OCH₃, or -CH(C(O)NH₂)(CH(OH)CH₃);

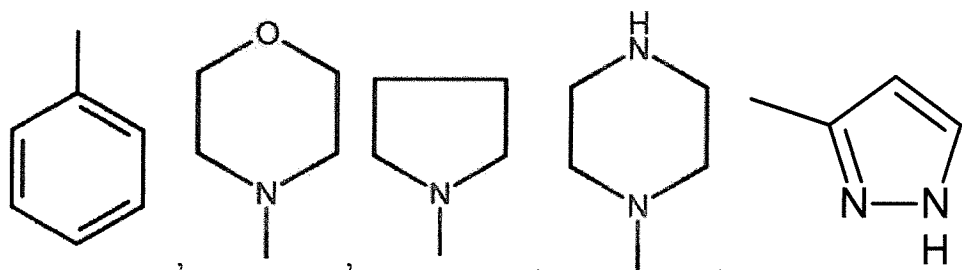
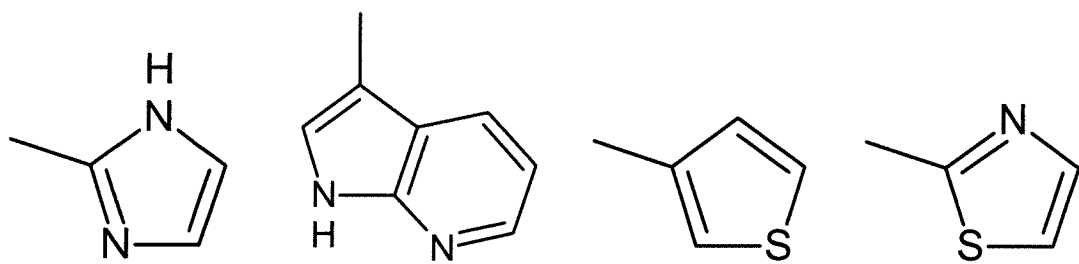
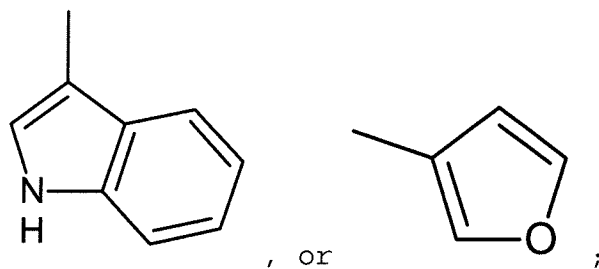
R⁸ is H, -COOH, NH₂,



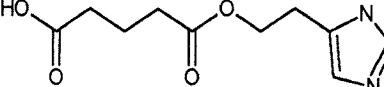
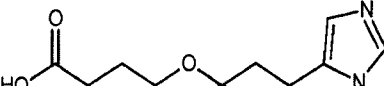


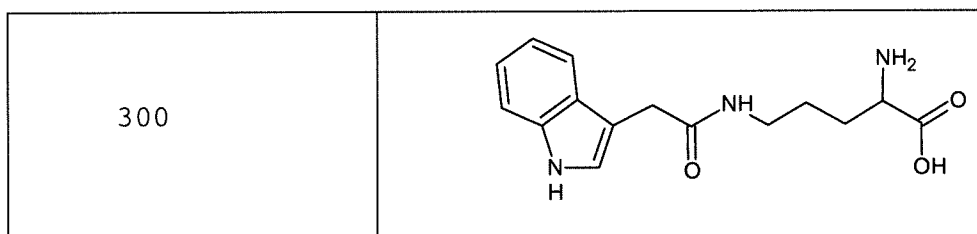




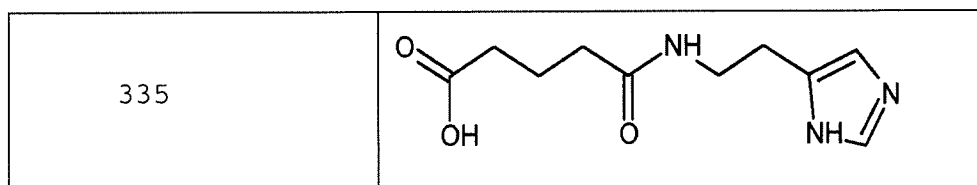


- or a compound selected from the following structural formulas:

71	 <chem>OC(=O)CCCC(=O)OCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>
72	 <chem>OC(=O)CCCOCC(=O)CCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>

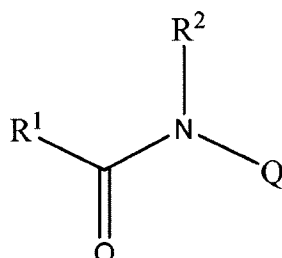


provided that the compound is not



in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing or
 5 treating asthma exacerbation, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 disease, mucoviscidosis, conjunctivitis, gastroenteritis,
 hepatitis, or myocarditis.

3. Use of a compound of general formula I:



10

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

wherein

R¹ is

```
5      n is an integer of 0, 1, or 2;
```

each R³ and R⁴ independently is H, O, C₁-C₆alkyl, -NH₂, -NHC(=O)CH₃, OH, and -NHC(O)CH₂COOH;



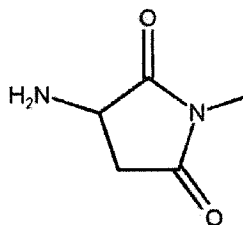
Chemical structures of 2-methylimidazole, 2-methylindole, and toluene.

wherein R⁵ can be optionally substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of benzyl, benzyl-OC(O)-, C₁-C₆alkyl, OH, and -NH₂;

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{R}^6 \\ | \\ \text{---}(\text{CH}_2)_o\text{---} \text{C} \text{---} (\text{CH}_2)_p\text{---} \text{R}^8 \\ | \\ \text{R}^7 \end{array}$$

attached, can form a  cycle;

Q and R¹, together with -C(O)N- to which they are attached,



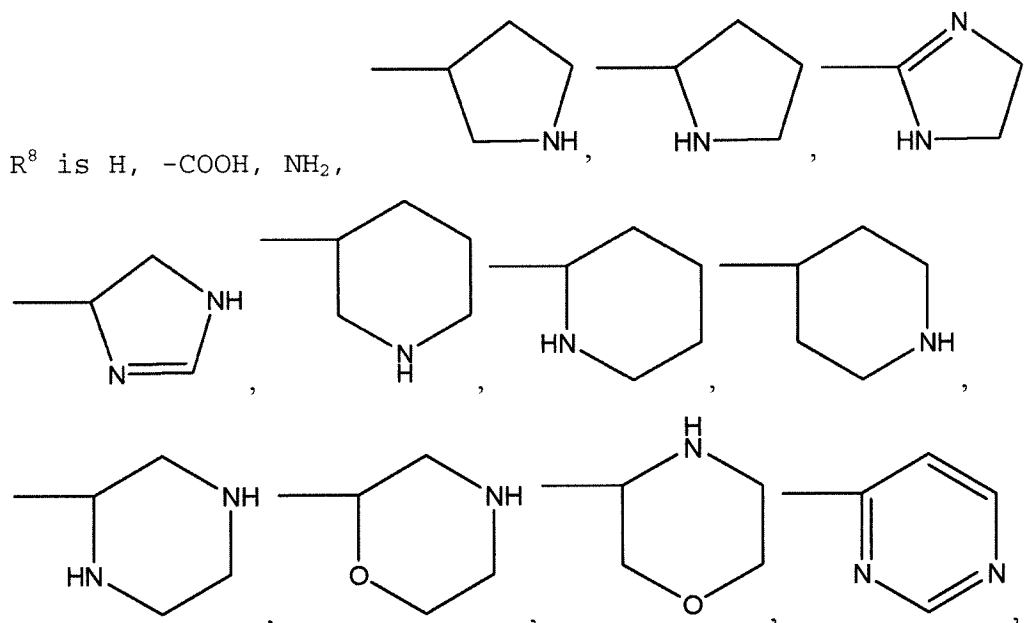
can form a  cycle optionally substituted at the amino group with $-C(O)CH_3$;

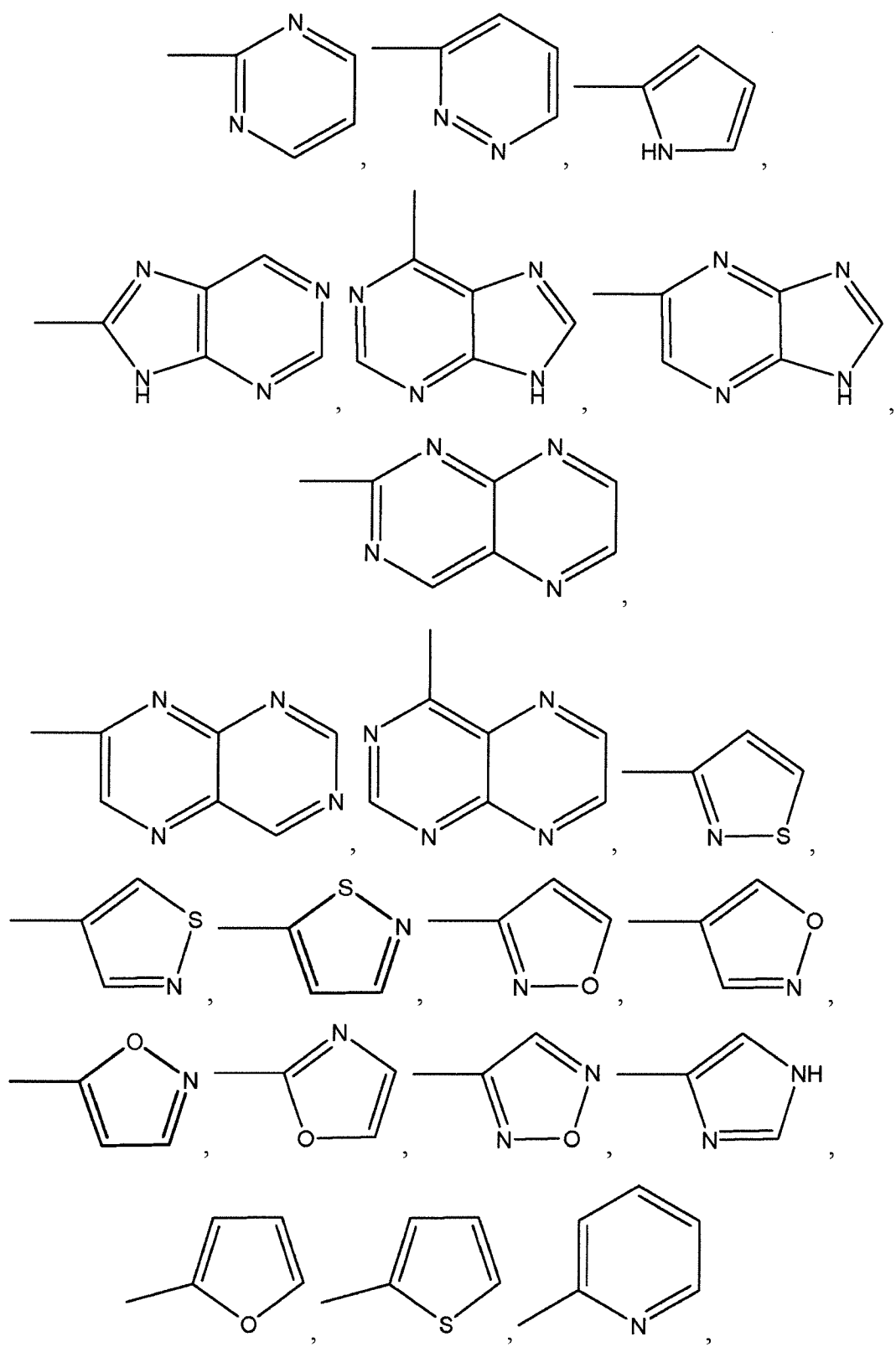
α is an integer of 0 or 2;

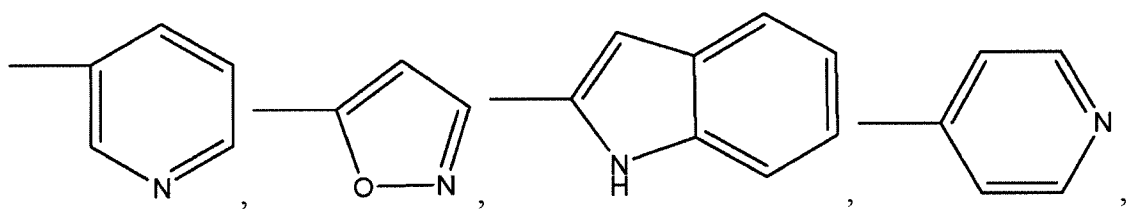
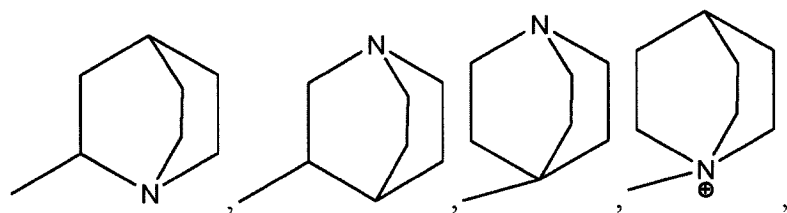
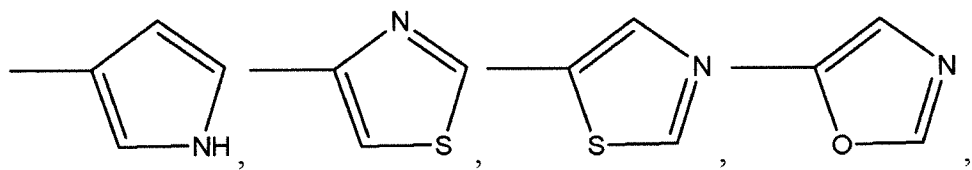
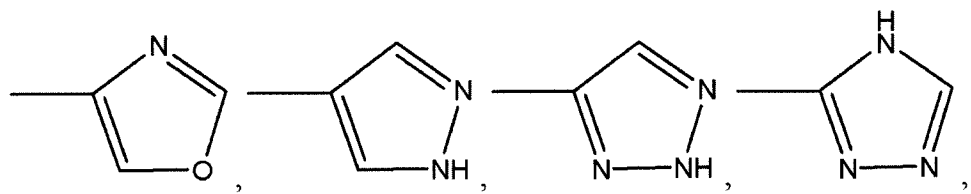
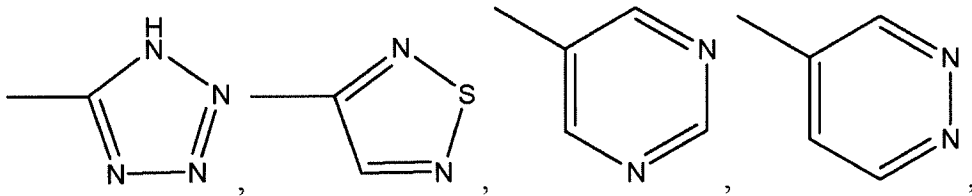
```
5      p is an integer of 0 to 3;
```

each R⁶ and R⁷ independently is H, C₁-C₆alkyl, -C(O)NH₂, -COOH, -CH₂OH, or C₁-C₆alkyl-NH₂;

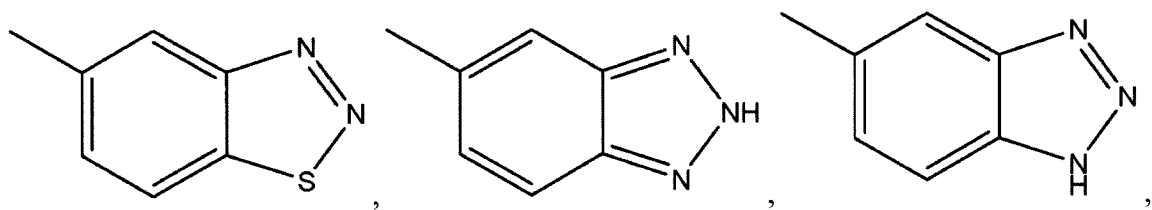
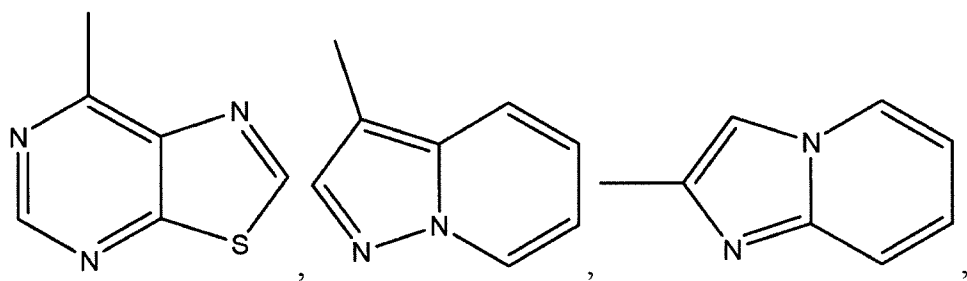
wherein R⁶ and R⁷ can be optionally substituted with one or two C₁-C₆alkyls, -CH(CH(OH)CH₃)(C(O)OC₂H₅), -CH(CH(OH)CH₃)(COOH),
10 -CH(CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)OCH₃), -CH(CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)NH₂), -CH(CH₃)C(O)OCH₃,
-CH(CH₃)C(O)NH₂, -CH(CH₂CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)OCH₃),
CH(CH₂CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)ONH₂), -CH(CH₂OH)(COOH),
CH(CH(OH)CH₃)(C(O)OCH₃), -CH(CH₂(OH))(C(O)OCH₃),
CH(C(O)NH₂)(CH₂OH), -CH₂CH(OH)CH₃, -(CH₂)₂OH, -(CH₂)₃OH,
15 CH₂C(O)NH₂, -CH₂C(O)OCH₃, -CH₂COOH, -C(O)OCH₃, or
CH(C(O)NH₂)(CH(OH)CH₃);

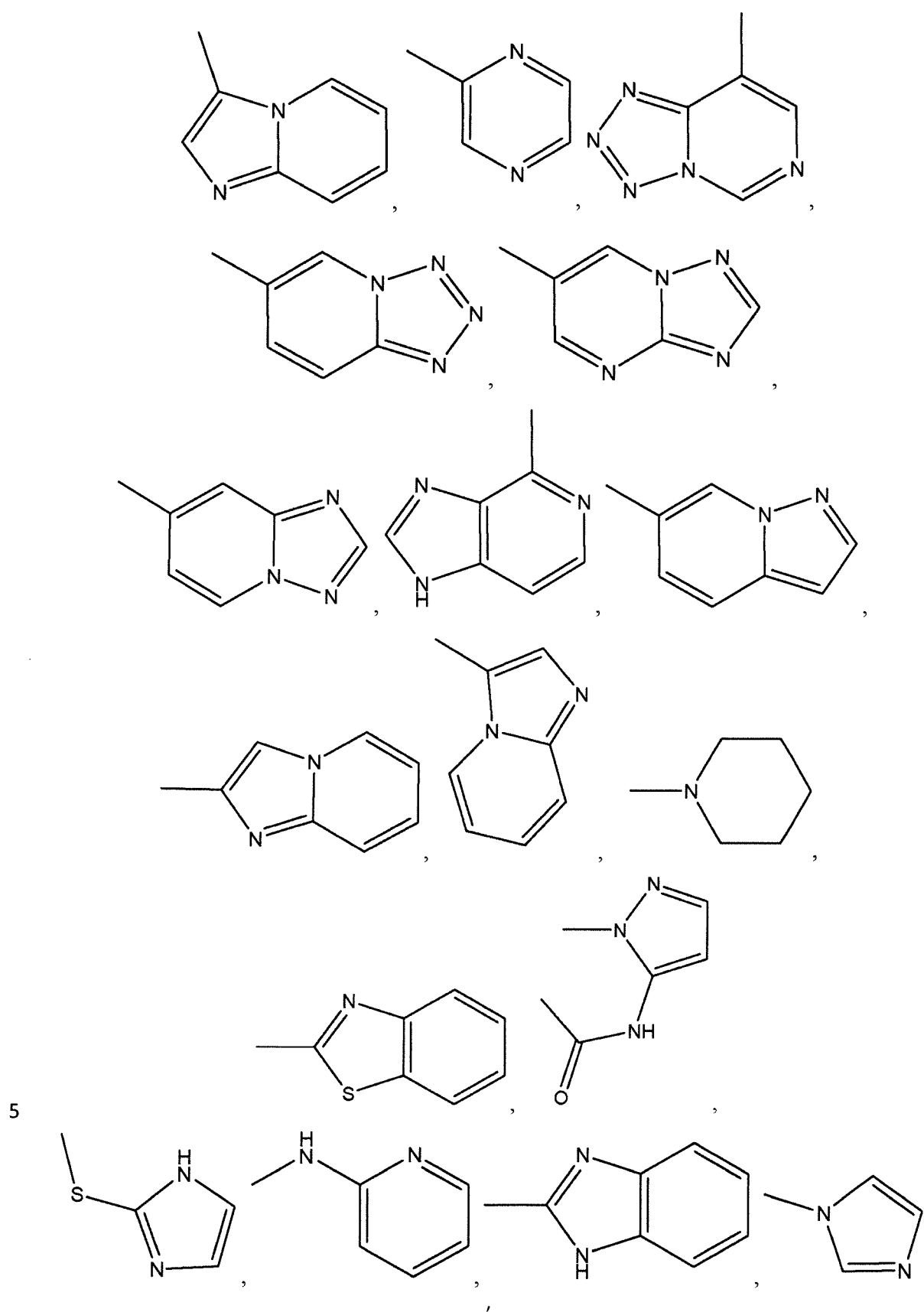


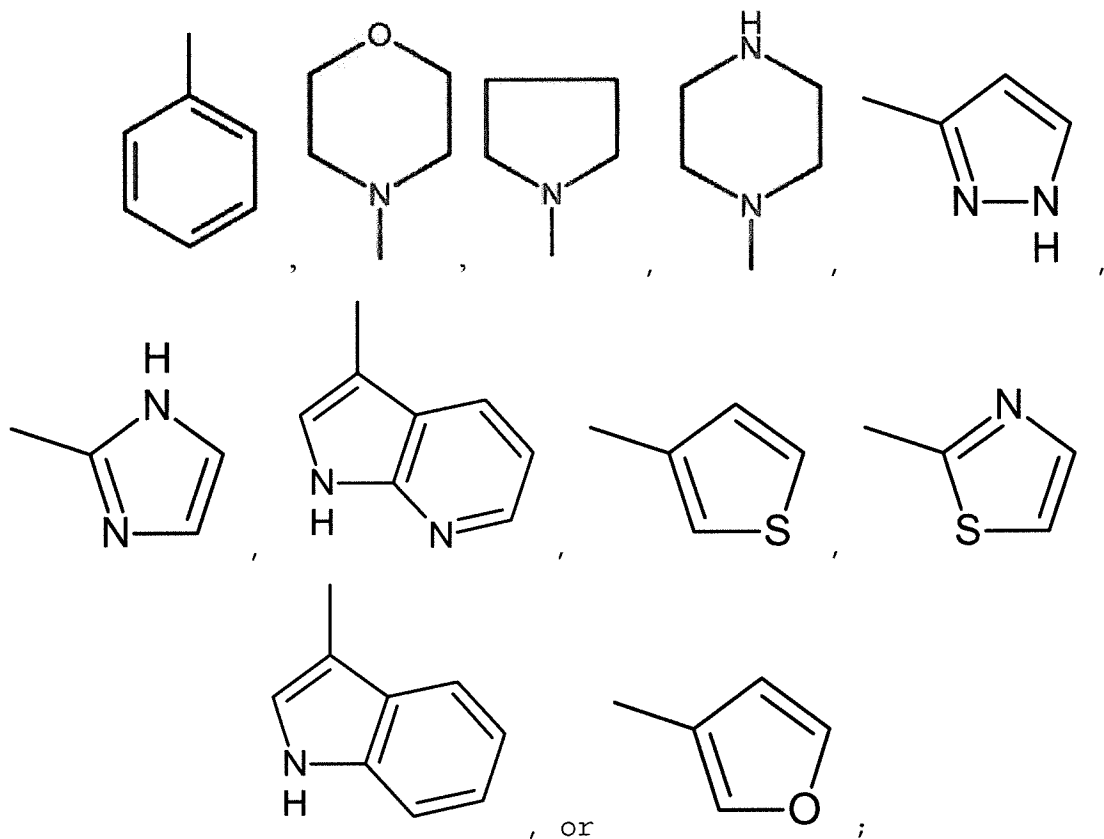




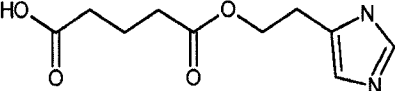
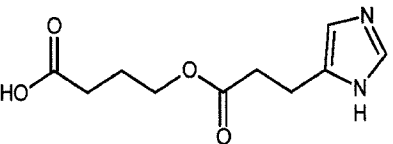
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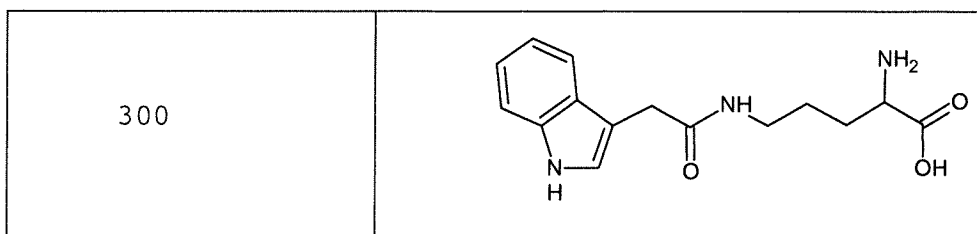




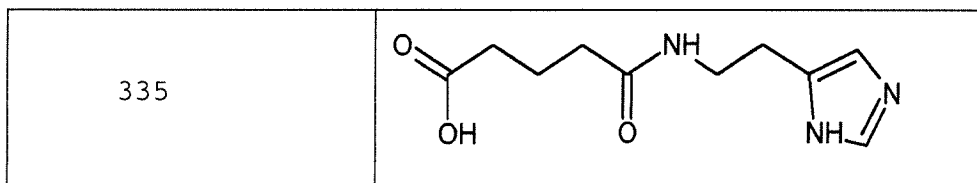


or a compound selected from the following structural formulas:

71	 <chem>OC(=O)CCCC(=O)OCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>
72	 <chem>OC(=O)CCCOCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>



provided that the compound is not



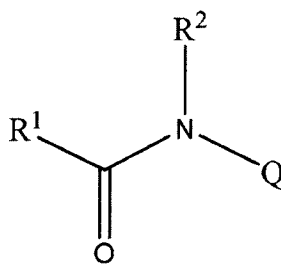
in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing or
 5 treating complications of an infectious disease caused by an
 RNA-containing virus belonging to the Enterovirus,
 Metapneumovirus, Pneumovirus, Respirovirus genus, or Alfa-
 coronavirus genus, and/or by a DNA-containing virus belonging to
 the Adenoviridae and/or Herpesviridae family.

10

4. The use of claim 3, wherein the complication is
 pharyngitis, nasopharyngitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis,
 laryngotracheitis, laryngotracheobronchitis, bronchitis,
 bronchiolitis, pneumonia, or airway obstructive syndrome.

15

5. Use of a compound of general formula I:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,
 wherein

20

R¹ is

```
5      n is an integer of 0, 1, or 2;
```

each R³ and R⁴ independently is H, O, C₁-C₆alkyl, -NH₂, -NHC(=O)CH₃, OH, and -NHC(O)CH₂COOH;

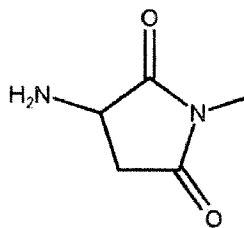
Chemical structures of 2-methylimidazole, 2-methyl-1H-indole, and toluene.

wherein R⁵ can be optionally substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of benzyl, benzyl-OC(O)-, C₁-C₆alkyl, OH, and -NH₂;

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{R}^6 \\ | \\ \text{---}(\text{CH}_2)_o\text{---} \text{C} \text{---} (\text{CH}_2)_p\text{---} \text{R}^8 \\ | \\ \text{R}^7 \end{array}$$

attached, can form a  cycle;

Q and R¹, together with -C(O)N- to which they are attached,



can form a cycle optionally substituted at the amino group with -C(O)CH₃;

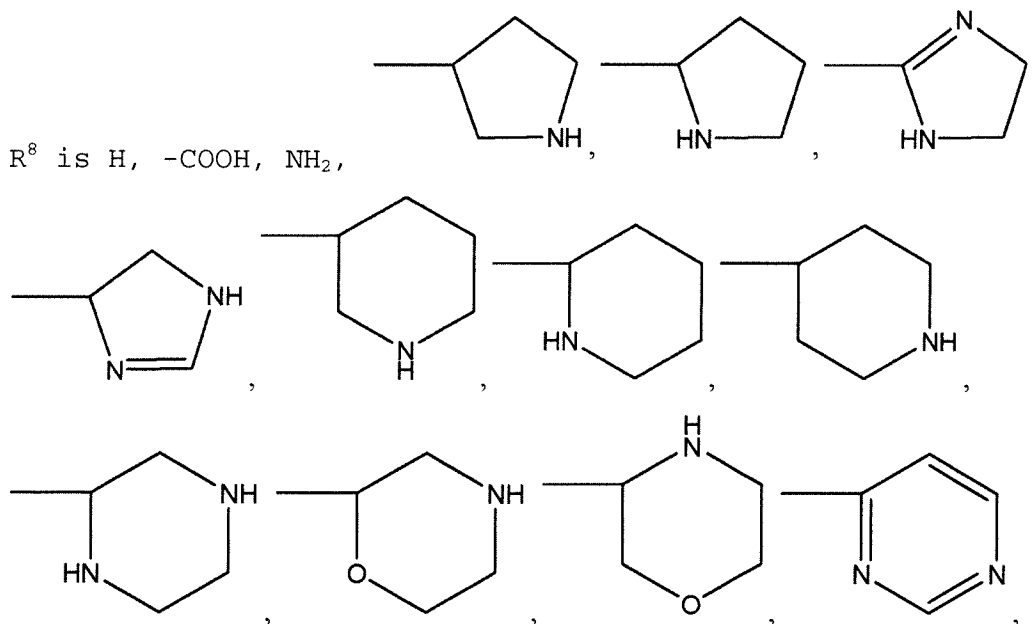
o is an integer of 0 or 2;

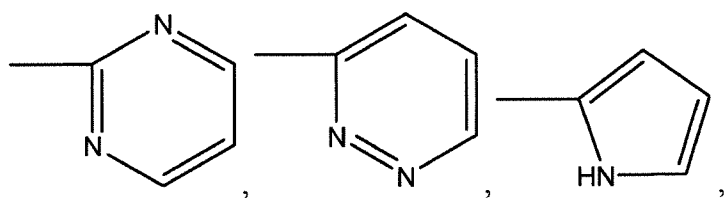
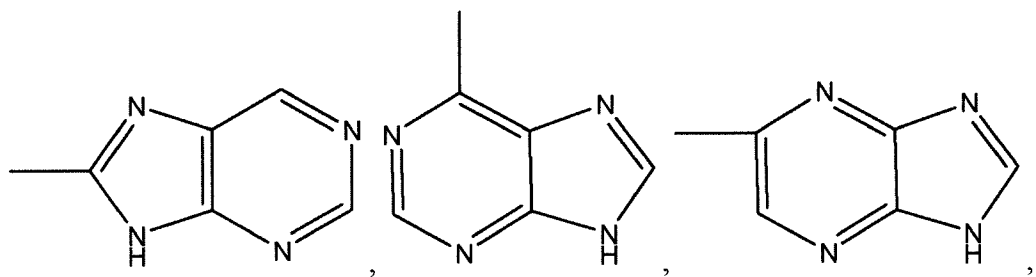
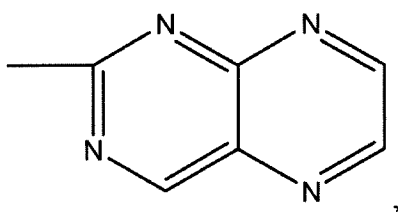
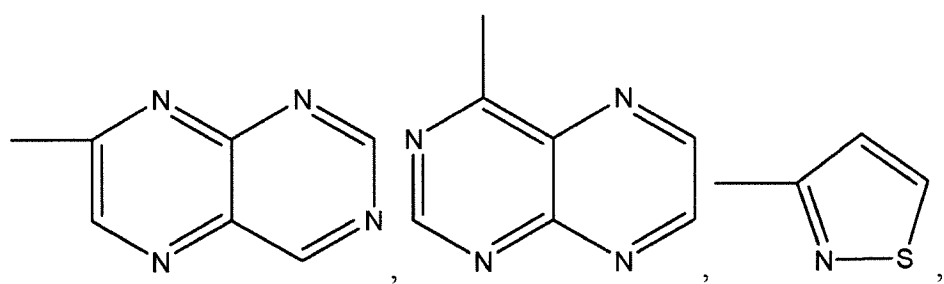
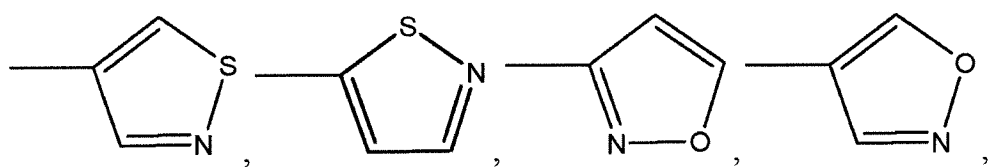
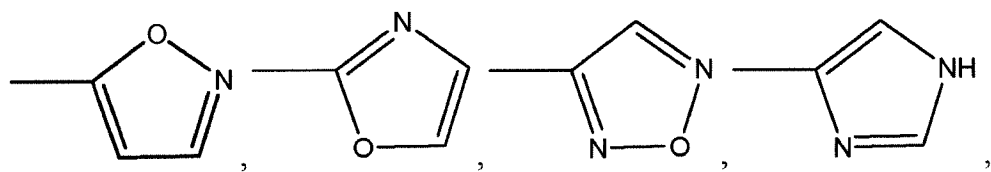
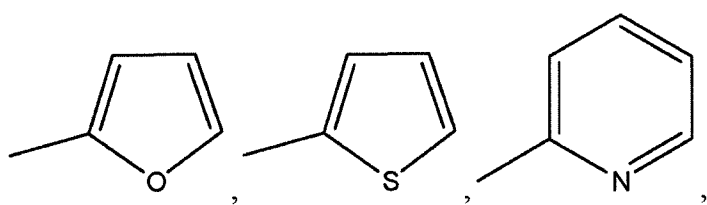
5 p is an integer of 0 to 3;

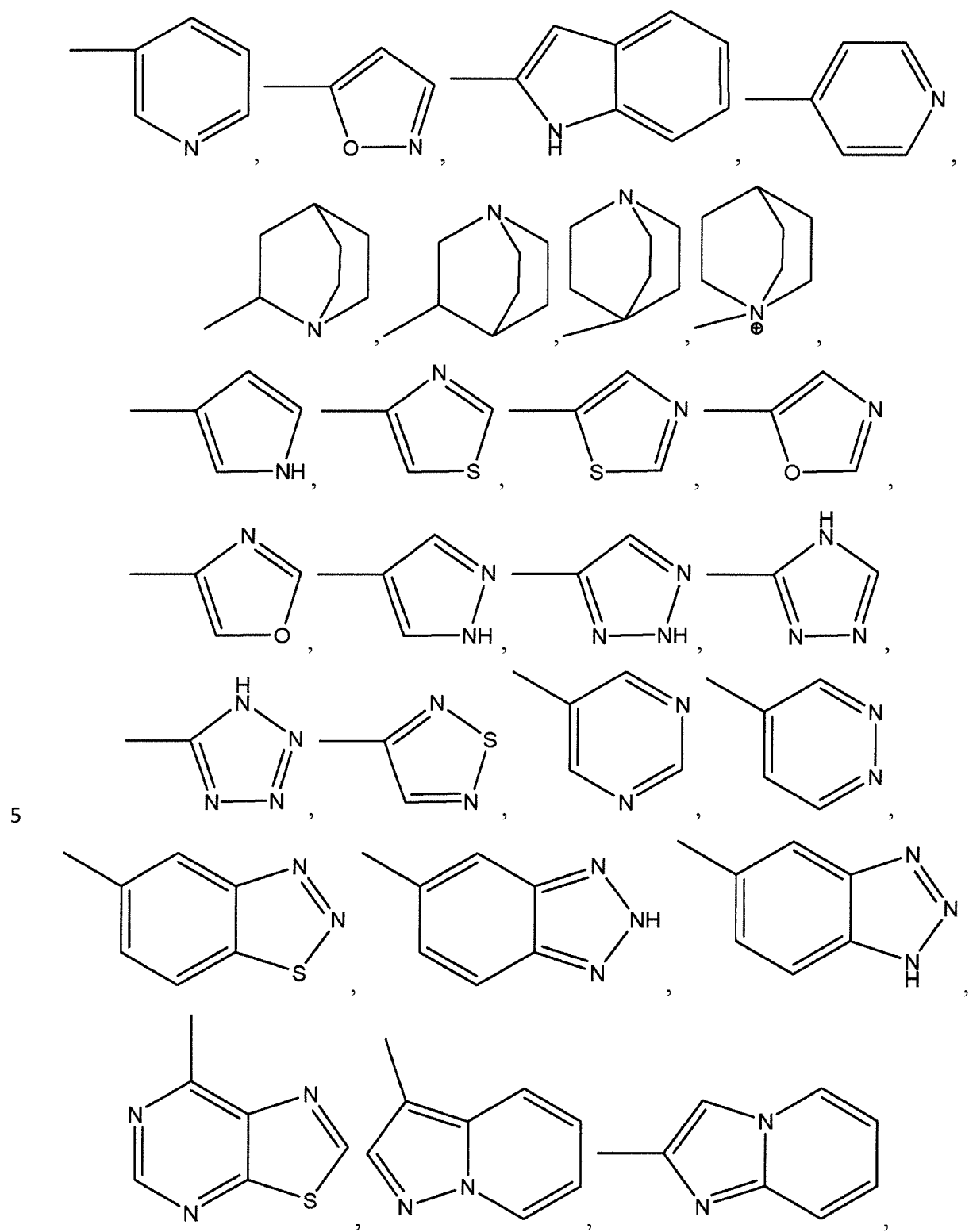
each R⁶ and R⁷ independently is H, C₁-C₆alkyl, -C(O)NH₂, -COOH, -CH₂OH, or C₁-C₆alkyl-NH₂;

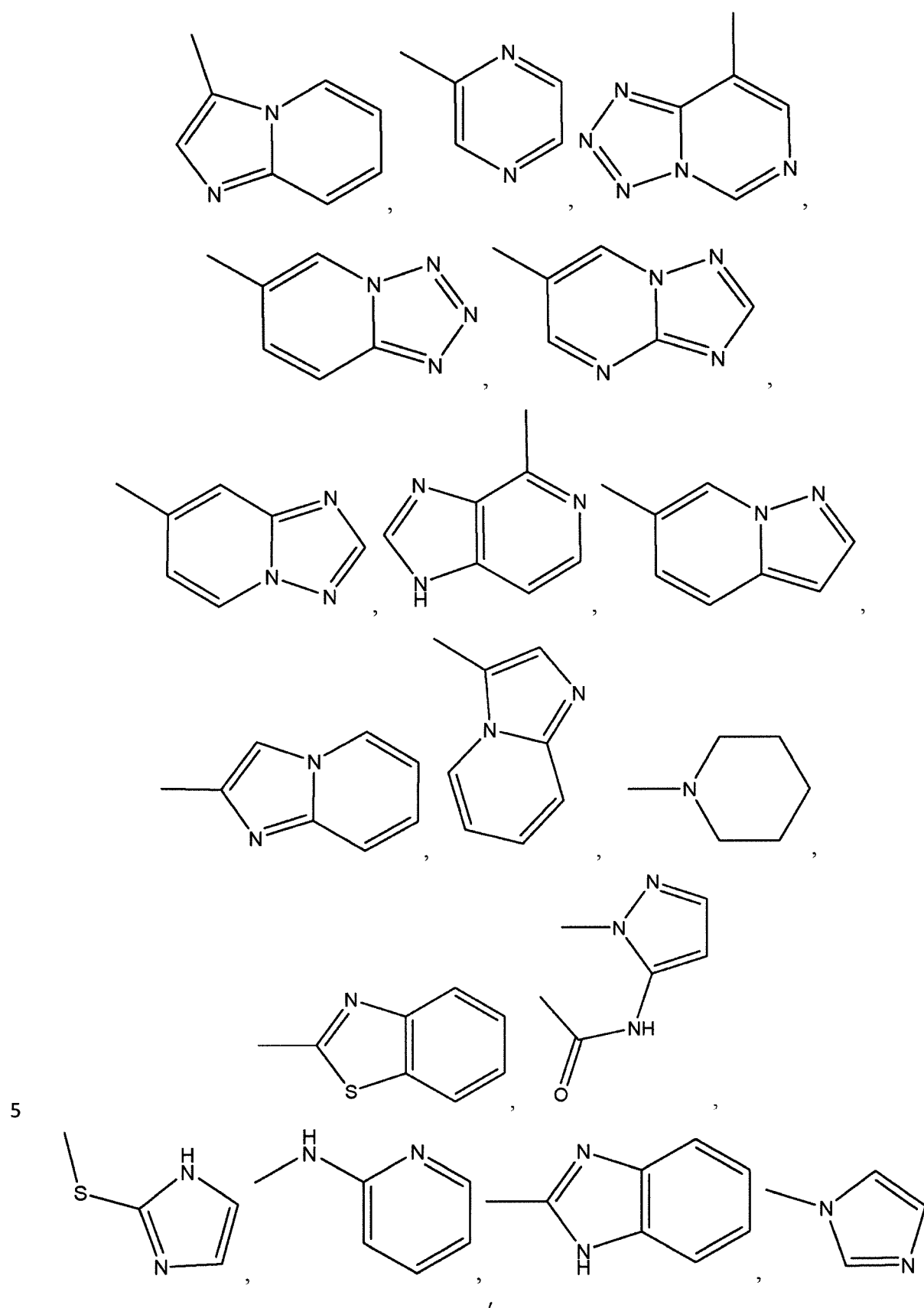
wherein R⁶ and R⁷ can be optionally substituted with one or two C₁-C₆alkyls, -CH(CH(OH)CH₃)(C(O)OC₂H₅), -CH(CH(OH)CH₃)(COOH),
 10 -CH(CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)OCH₃), -CH(CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)NH₂), -CH(CH₃)C(O)OCH₃,
 -CH(CH₃)C(O)NH₂, -CH(CH₂CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)OCH₃), -
 CH(CH₂CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)ONH₂), -CH(CH₂OH)(COOH), -
 CH(CH(OH)CH₃)(C(O)OCH₃), -CH(CH₂(OH))(C(O)OCH₃), -
 CH(C(O)NH₂)(CH₂OH), -CH₂CH(OH)CH₃, -(CH₂)₂OH, -(CH₂)₃OH, -
 15 CH₂C(O)NH₂, -CH₂C(O)OCH₃, -CH₂COOH, -C(O)OCH₃, or -
 CH(C(O)NH₂)(CH(OH)CH₃);

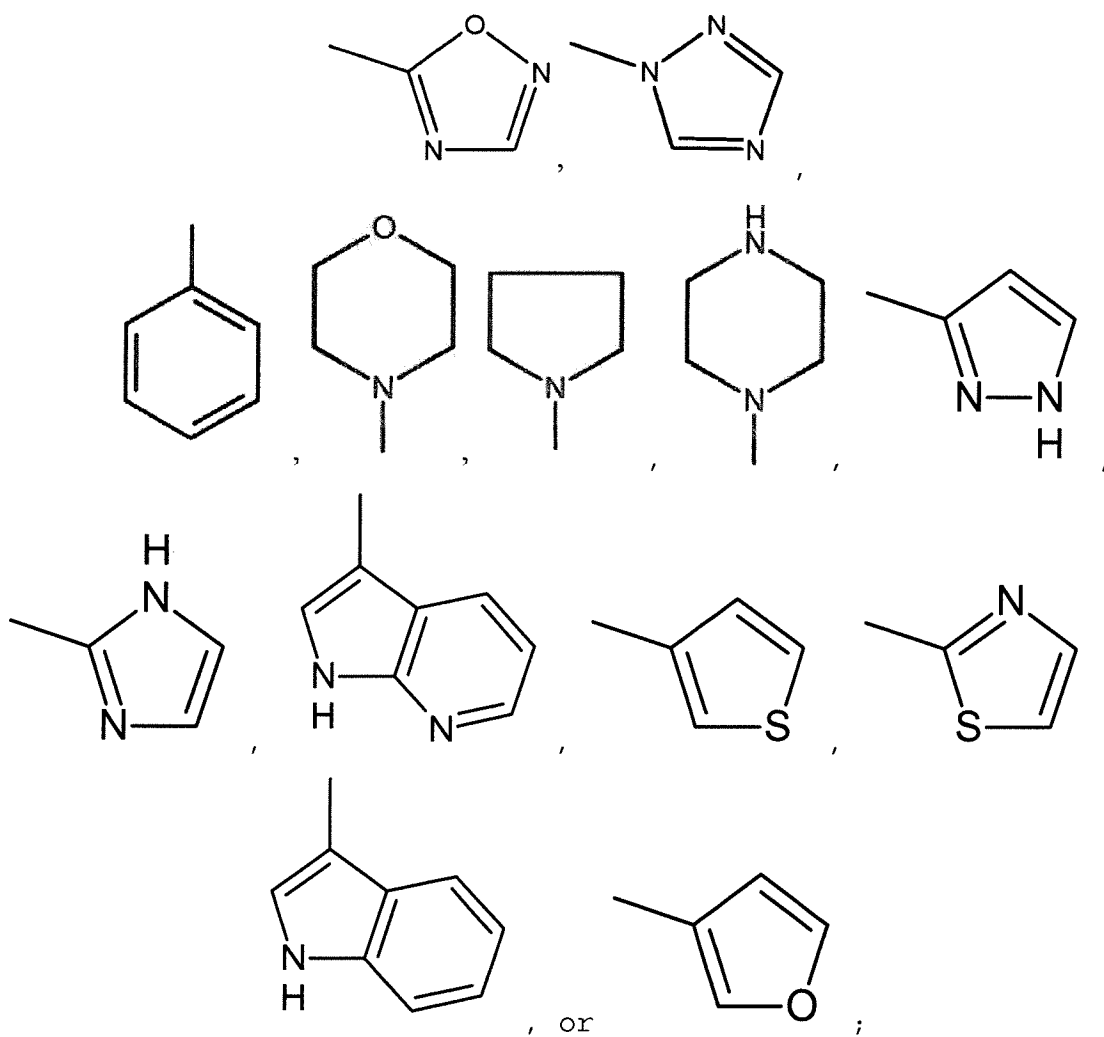
R⁸ is H, -COOH, NH₂,







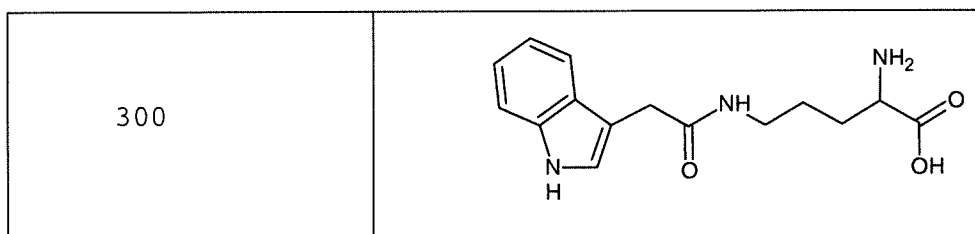




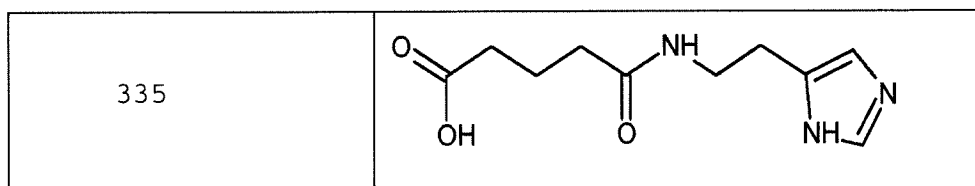
5 wherein R^8 can be optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, halo, $-COOH$, $-OH$, pyridyl, $-O$ -benzyl, and phenyl;

or a compound selected from the following structural formulas:

71	
72	



provided that the compound is not



in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing and
 5 treating rhinorrhea, acute and infectious rhinitis, pharyngitis,
 nasopharyngitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis, laryngotracheitis,
 laryngotracheobronchitis, bronchitis, bronchiolitis, pneumonia
 or airway obstructive syndrome.

10 6. The use of any one of claims 2-5, wherein the
 medicament is to be administered in a solid dosage form.

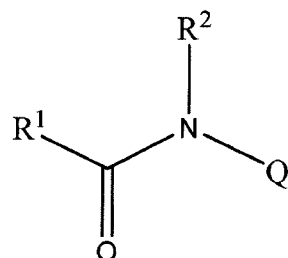
7. The use of any one of claims 2-5, wherein the
 compound of general formula I or a pharmaceutically salt thereof
 15 in the medicament is 0.1 to 10 mg/kg of body weight.

8. The use of any one of claims 2-5, wherein the
 medicament is a single dose of the compound of general formula I
 which is 2 to 300 mg.

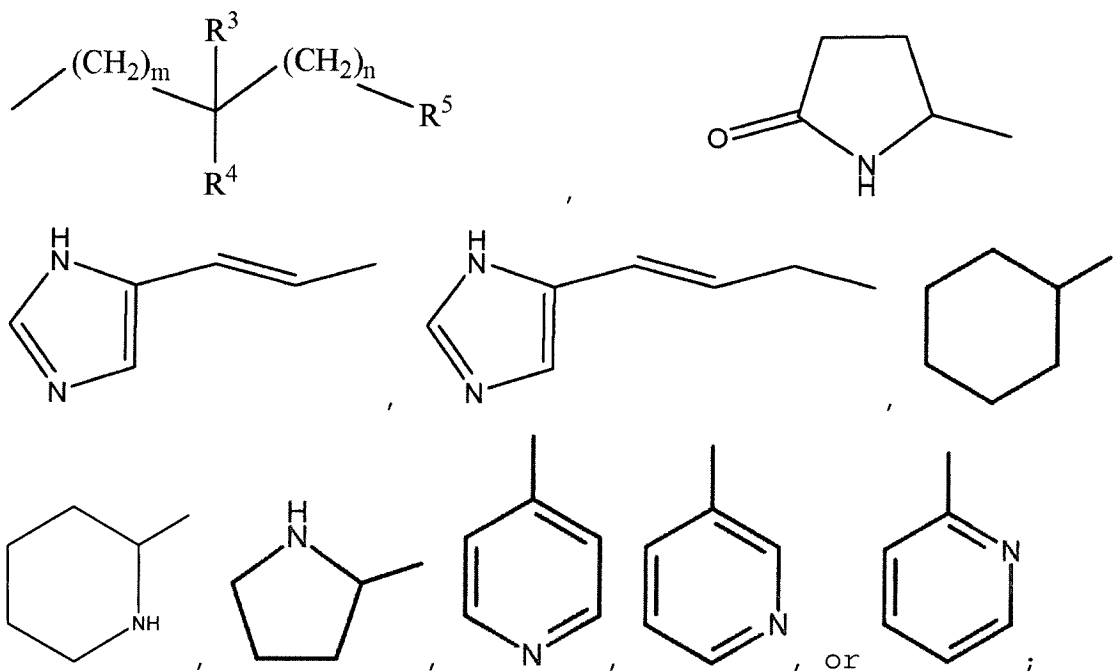
20

9. The use of any one of claims 2-5, wherein the
 medicament is to be administered for 3 to 14 days.

10. A pharmaceutical composition for use in the
 25 prevention or treatment of a disease caused by an RNA-containing
 virus belonging to the Enterovirus, Metapneumovirus,
 Pneumovirus, Respirivirus, or Alfa-coronavirus genus, and/or by
 a DNA-containing virus belonging to the Adenoviridae and/or



5

 $\mathbb{R}^1$ is

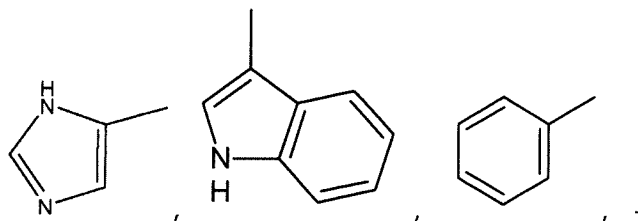
10

n is an integer of 0, 1, or 2;

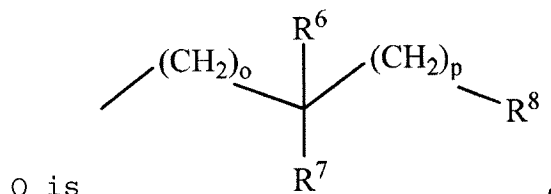
each R³ and R⁴ independently is H, O, C₁-C₆alkyl, -NH₂, -OCH₃, OH, and -NHC(O)CH₂COOH;

15

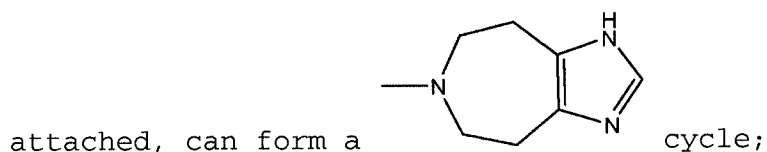
R^5 is $-\text{COOH}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$,


$$\text{NH}_2, \text{HN}=\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NH}-, \text{NH}_2\text{S}(\text{O})_2-, (\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CHNH}-, \text{ or } \text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}-;$$

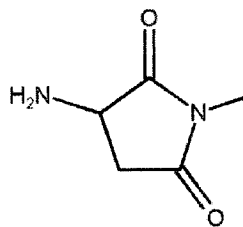
wherein R^5 can be optionally substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of benzyl, benzyl-OC(O)-, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, OH, and $-NH_2$;



5 Q and R^2 , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are



Q and R^1 , together with $-C(O)N-$ to which they are attached,



can form a cycle optionally substituted at the amino group with $-C(O)CH_3$;

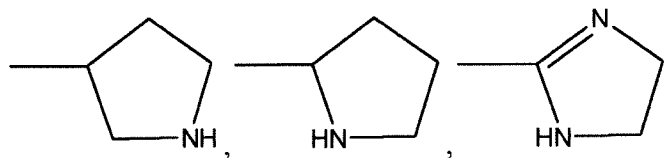
10 o is an integer of 0 or 2;

p is an integer of 0 to 3;

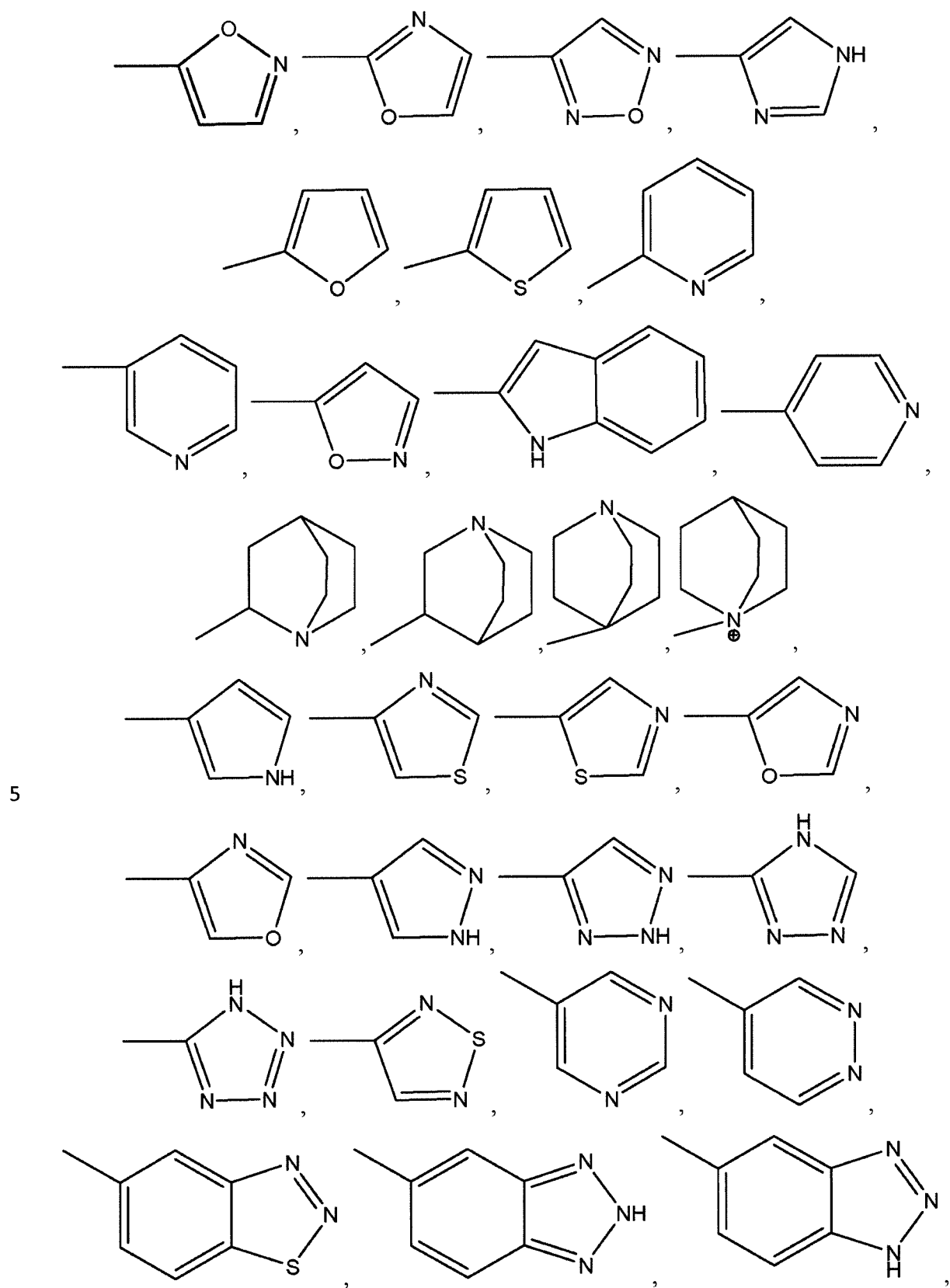
each R^6 and R^7 independently is H, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-C(O)NH_2$, $-COOH$, $-CH_2OH$, or C_1 - C_6 alkyl- NH_2 ;

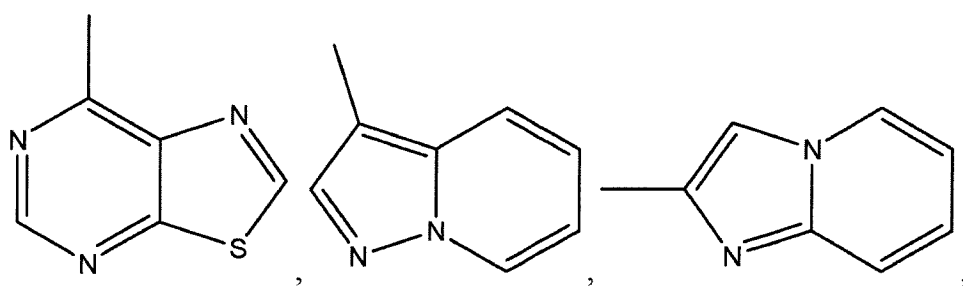
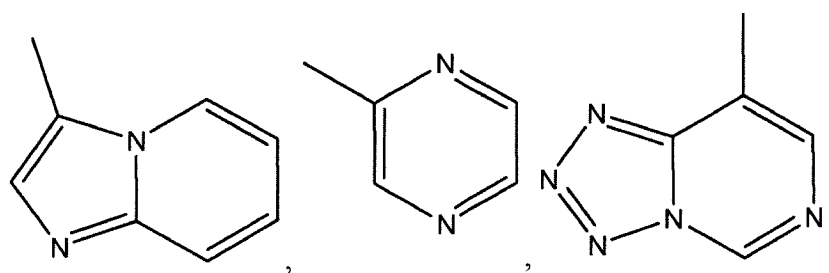
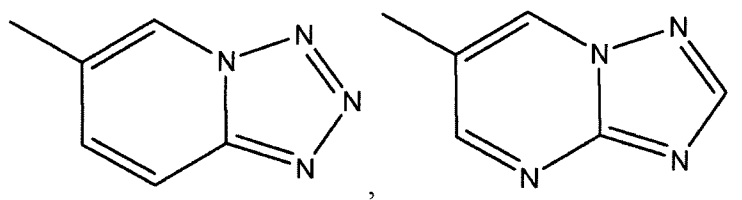
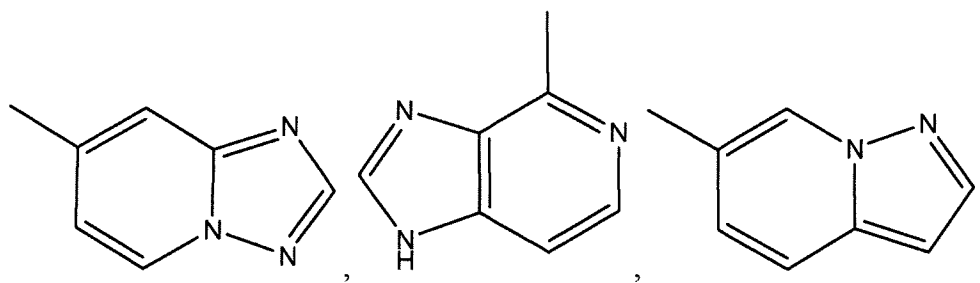
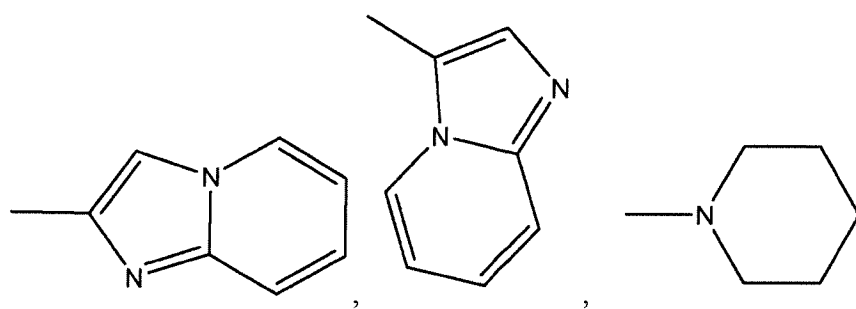
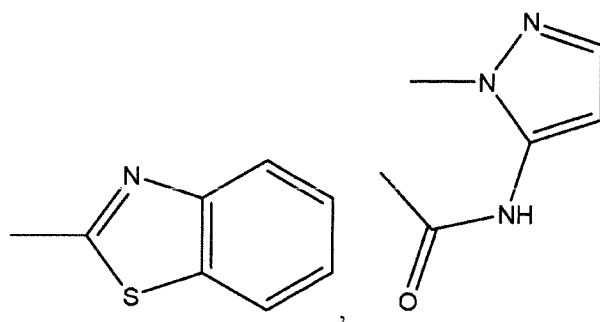
wherein R^6 and R^7 can be optionally substituted with one or
 15 two C_1 - C_6 alkyls, $-CH(CH(OH)CH_3)(C(O)OC_2H_5)$, $-CH(CH(OH)CH_3)(COOH)$,
 $-CH(CH(CH_3)_2)(C(O)OCH_3)$, $-CH(CH(CH_3)_2)(C(O)NH_2)$, $-CH(CH_3)C(O)OCH_3$,
 $-CH(CH_3)C(O)NH_2$, $-CH(CH_2CH(CH_3)_2)(C(O)OCH_3)$,
 $CH(CH_2CH(CH_3)_2)(C(O)ONH_2)$, $-CH(CH_2OH)(COOH)$,
 $CH(CH(OH)CH_3)(C(O)OCH_3)$, $-CH(CH_2(OH))(C(O)OCH_3)$,
 20 $CH(C(O)NH_2)(CH_2OH)$, $-CH_2CH(OH)CH_3$, $-(CH_2)_2OH$, $-(CH_2)_3OH$,
 $CH_2C(O)NH_2$, $-CH_2C(O)OCH_3$, $-CH_2COOH$, $-C(O)OCH_3$, or
 $CH(C(O)NH_2)(CH(OH)CH_3)$;

R^8 is H, $-COOH$, NH_2 ,



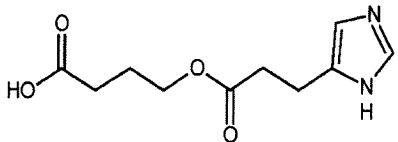
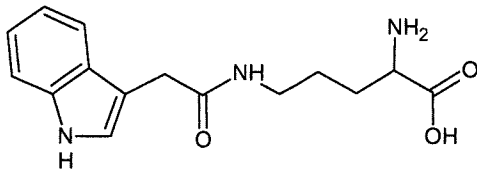




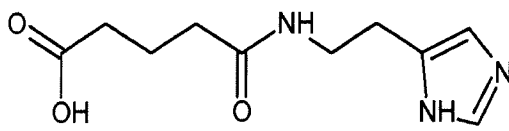


10 or a compound selected from the following structural
 formulas:

71	
----	--

72	 <chem>OC(=O)CCCC(=O)OCC1=CN=CN1</chem>
300	 <chem>NC(=O)C(O)CCCCNC(=O)CC1=CNC2=CC=CC=C12</chem>

provided that the compound is not

335	 <chem>OC(=O)CCCC(=O)NCC1=CN=CN1</chem>
-----	---

and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and excipients.

5 11. The composition for use of claim 10, wherein the virus belonging to the Enterovirus genus is selected from the group including rhinoviruses, Coxsackie viruses, and Enterovirus 71.

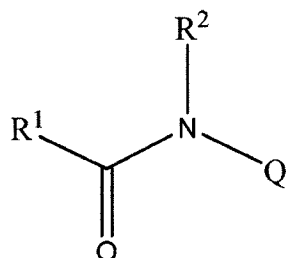
10 12. The composition for use of claim 10, wherein the virus belonging to the Pneumovirus genus is respiratory syncytial virus, the virus belonging to the Metapneumovirus genus is human metapneumovirus, the virus belonging to the Respirovirus genus is parainfluenza virus, and the virus
15 belonging to the Alfa-coronavirus genus is coronavirus.

13. The composition for use of claim 10, wherein the Adenoviridae family includes the Mastadenovirus genus to which human adenovirus belongs.

20

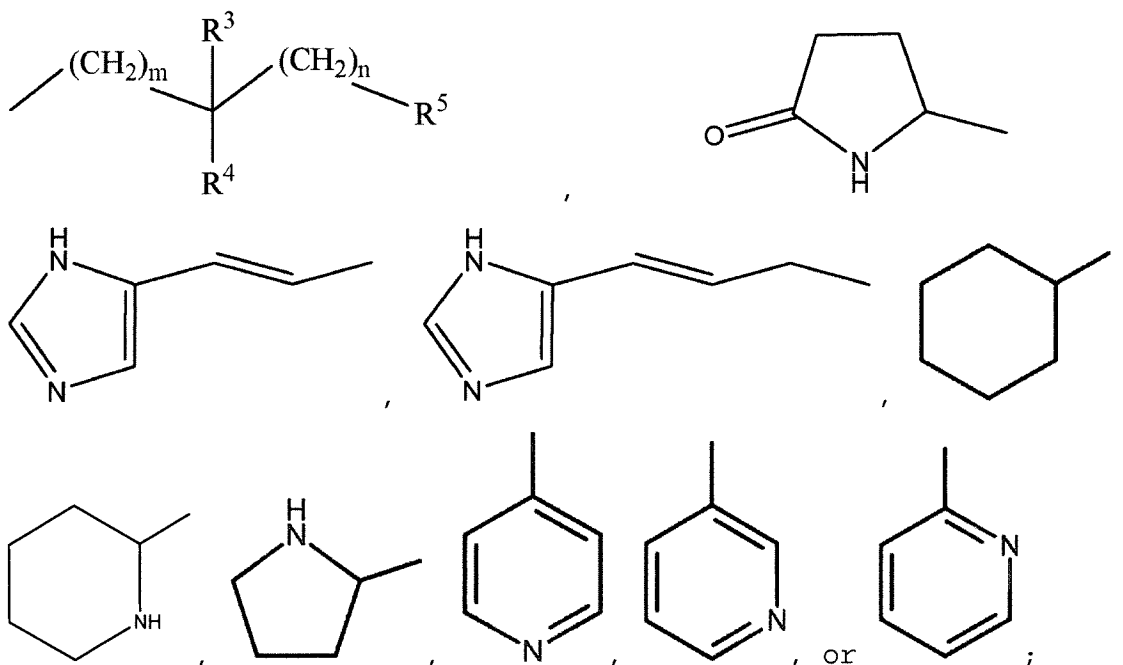
14. The composition for use of claim 10, wherein the disease is a disease caused by herpes simplex virus type 1 or 2.

15. A pharmaceutical composition for use in the prevention or treatment of asthma exacerbation, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, mucoviscidosis, conjunctivitis, gastroenteritis, hepatitis, myocarditis, the composition comprising an effective amount of a compound of general formula I:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,
wherein

10 R¹ is

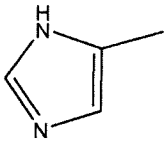
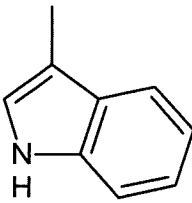
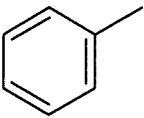


m is an integer of 0, 1, or 2;

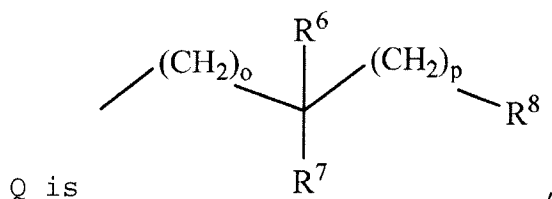
15 n is an integer of 0, 1, or 2;

R² is H or C₁-C₆alkyl;

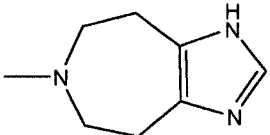
each R³ and R⁴ independently is H, O, C₁-C₆alkyl, -NH₂, -NHC(=O)CH₃, OH, and -NHC(O)CH₂COOH;

R^5 is $-\text{COOH}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, , , , $-\text{NH}_2$, $\text{HN}=\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NH}-$, $\text{NH}_2\text{S}(\text{O})_2-$, $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CHNH}-$, or $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}-$;

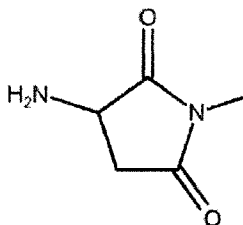
wherein R^5 can be optionally substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of benzyl, benzyl- $\text{OC}(\text{O})-$, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, OH , and $-\text{NH}_2$;



Q and R^2 , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are

attached, can form a  cycle;

Q and R^1 , together with $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}-$ to which they are attached,



can form a _____ cycle optionally substituted at the amino group with $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$;

o is an integer of 0 or 2;

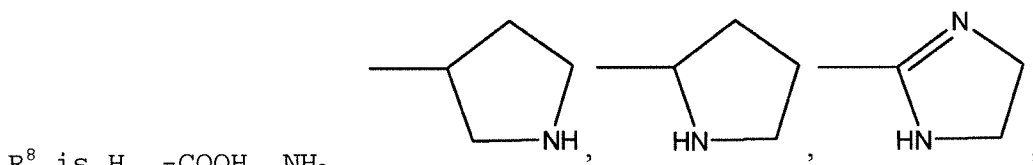
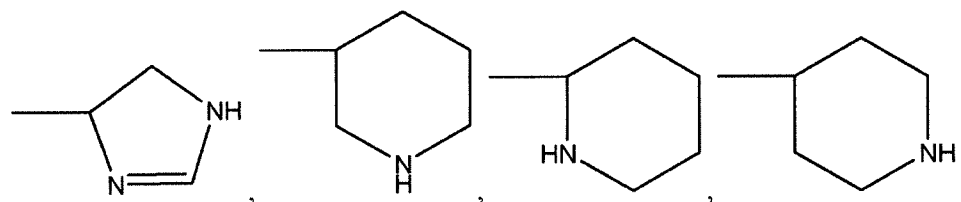
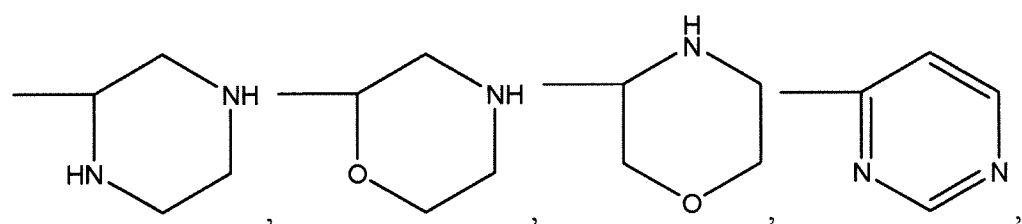
p is an integer of 0 to 3;

each R^6 and R^7 independently is H , C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{COOH}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, or C_1 - C_6 alkyl- NH_2 ;

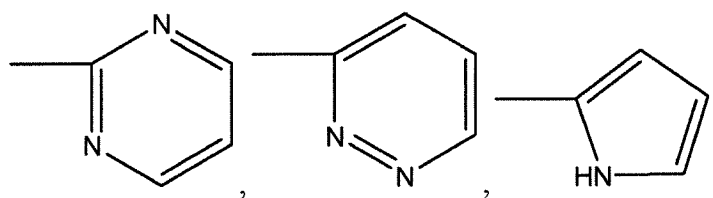
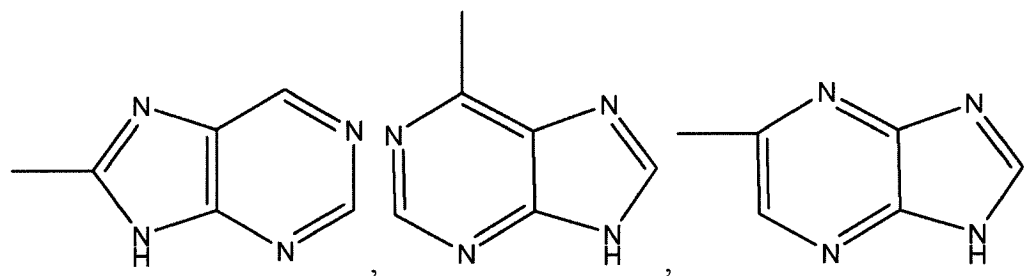
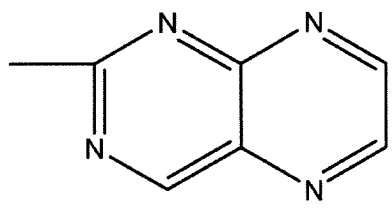
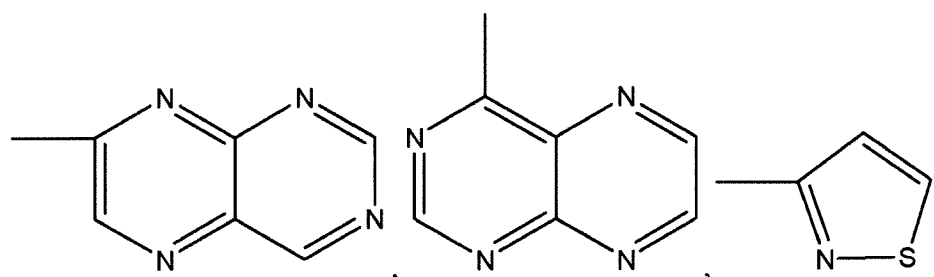
wherein R^6 and R^7 can be optionally substituted with one or two C_1 - C_6 alkyls, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3)(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3)(\text{COOH})$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2)(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3)$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2)(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2)$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2)(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3)$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2)(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{ONH}_2)$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})(\text{COOH})$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3)(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3)$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2(\text{OH}))(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3)$, $-\text{CH}(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2)(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OH}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OH}$,

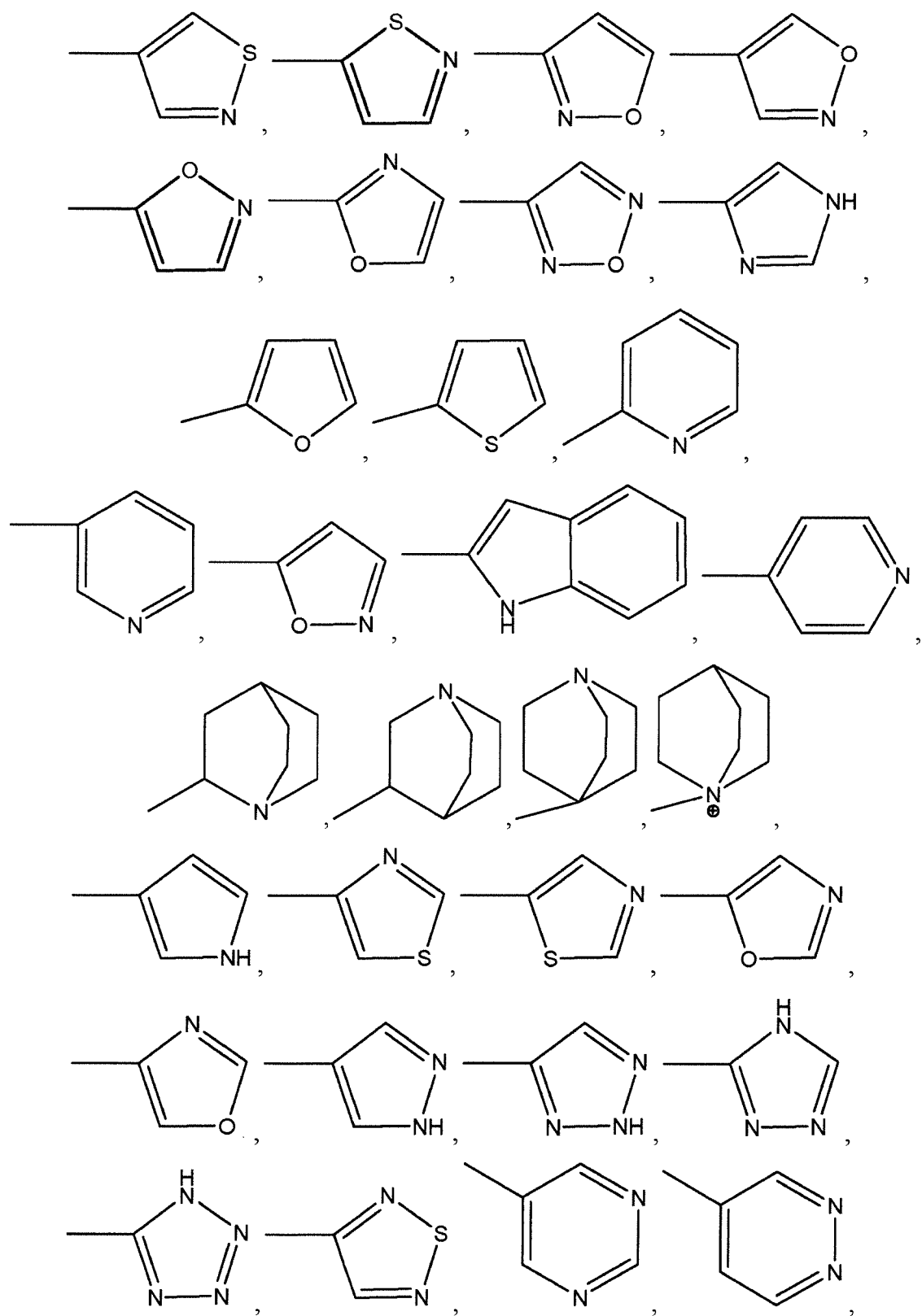
$\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3$, or $-\text{CH}(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2)(\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3)$;

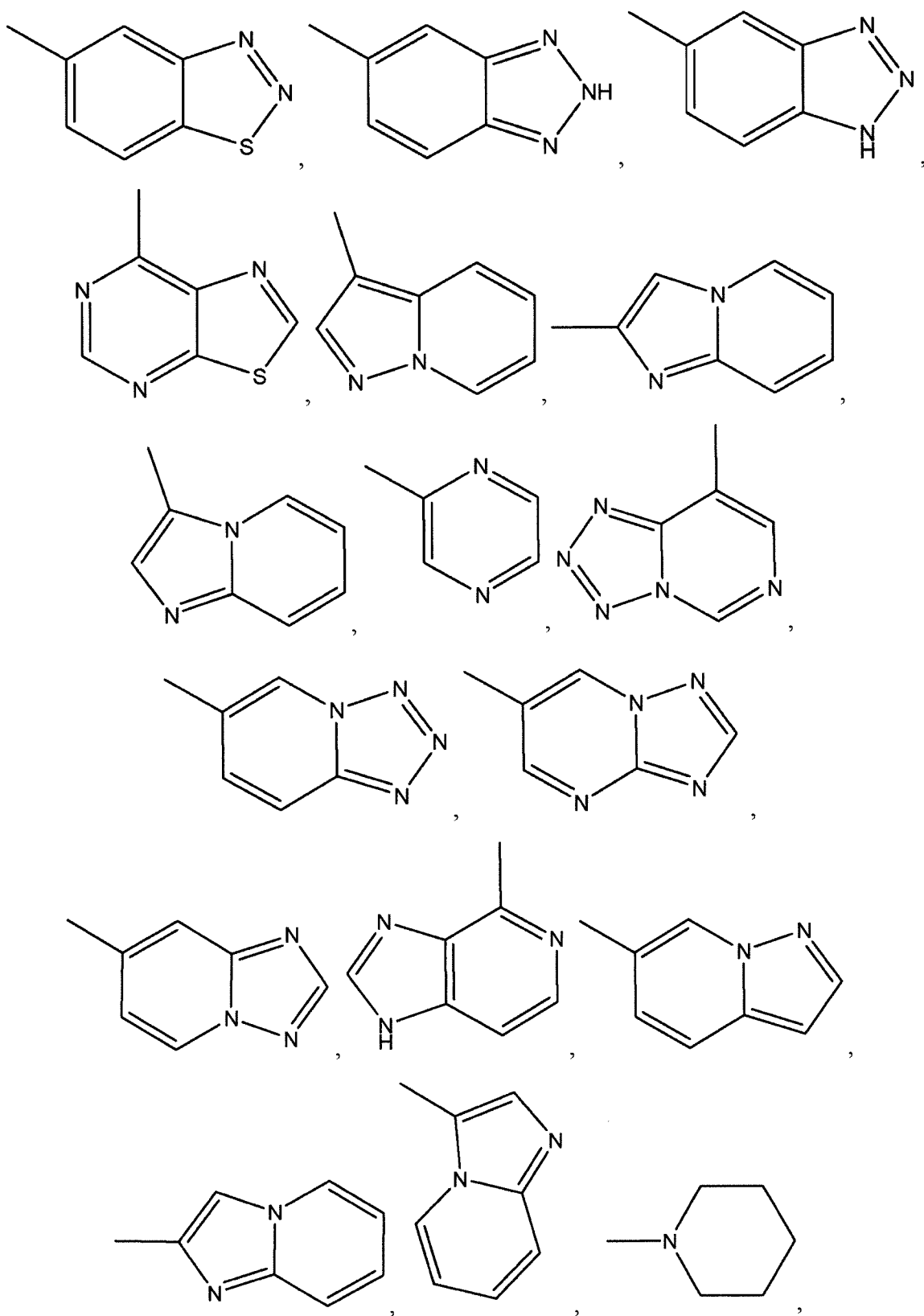
R^8 is H, $-\text{COOH}$, NH_2 ,



5

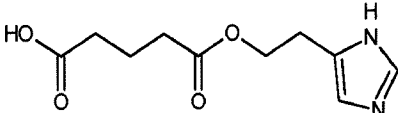
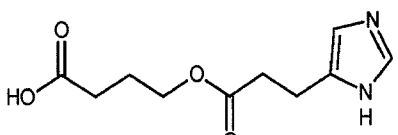
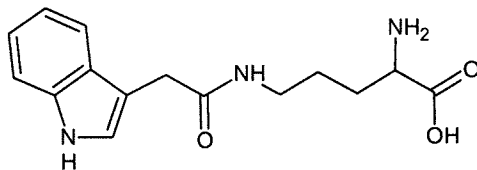




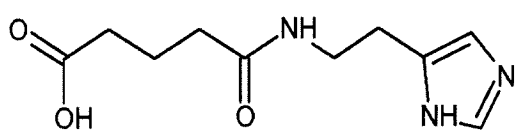


10

or a compound selected from the following structural formulas:

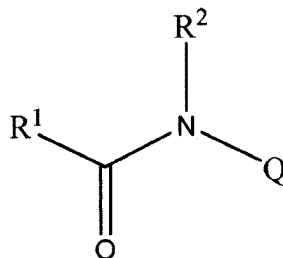
71	
72	
300	

provided that the compound is not

335	
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and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and excipients.

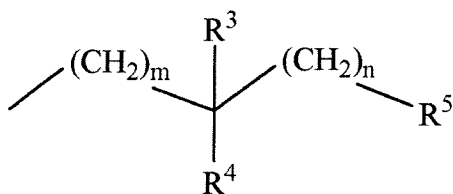
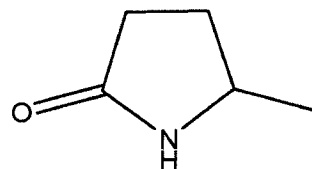
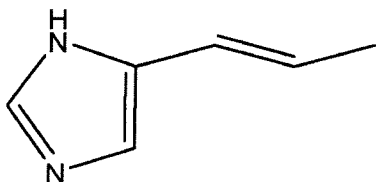
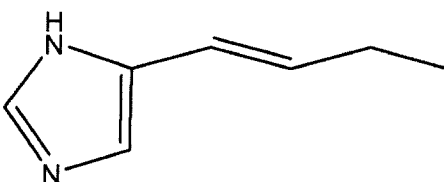
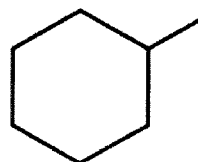
16. A pharmaceutical composition for use in the prevention or treatment of complications of an infectious disease caused by an RNA-containing virus belonging to the Enterovirus, Metapneumovirus genus, Pneumovirus, Respirivirus, or Alfa-coronavirus genus, and/or by a DNA-containing virus belonging to the Adenoviridae and/or Herpesviridae family, the composition comprising an effective amount of a compound of general formula I:



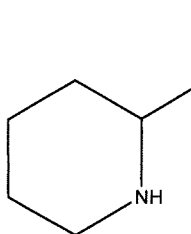
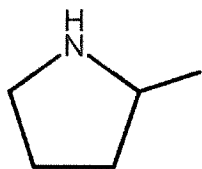
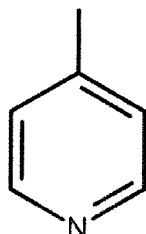
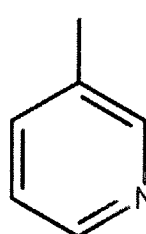
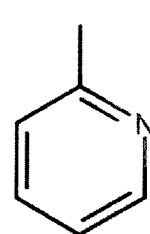
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

wherein

R^1 is



5



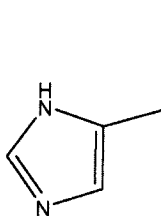
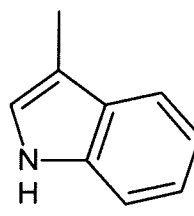
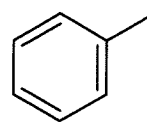
, or

m is an integer of 0, 1, or 2;

n is an integer of 0, 1, or 2;

R^2 is H or C_1 - C_6 alkyl;

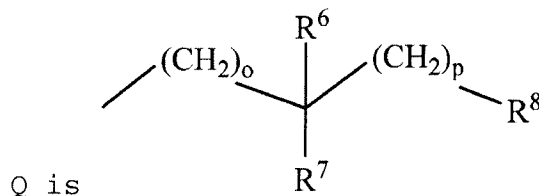
each R^3 and R^4 independently is H, O, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, $-NH_2$, -
 10 $NHC(=O)CH_3$, OH, and $-NHC(O)CH_2COOH$;



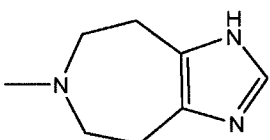
R^5 is $-COOH$, $-C(O)NH_2$,

NH_2 , $HN=C(NH_2)NH-$, $NH_2S(O)_2-$, $(NH_2)_2CHNH-$, or $CH_3C(O)NH-$;

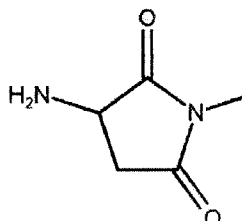
wherein R^5 can be optionally substituted with a substituent
 selected from the group consisting of benzyl, benzyl- $OC(O)-$, C_1 -
 15 C_6 alkyl, OH, and $-NH_2$;

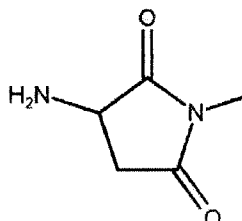


Q and R², together with the nitrogen atom to which they are

attached, can form a  cycle;

Q and R¹, together with -C(O)N- to which they are attached,



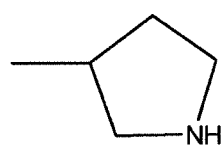
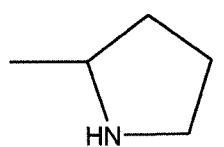
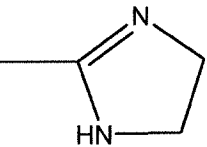
can form a  cycle optionally substituted at the amino group with -C(O)CH₃;

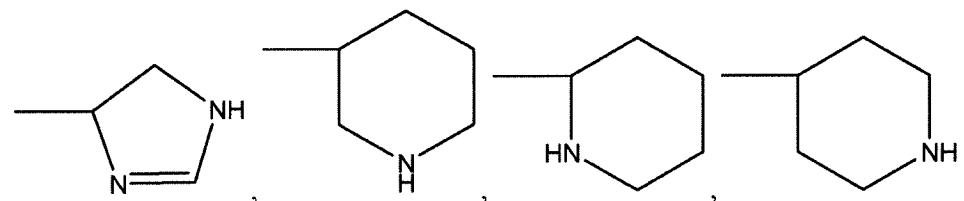
o is an integer of 0 or 2;

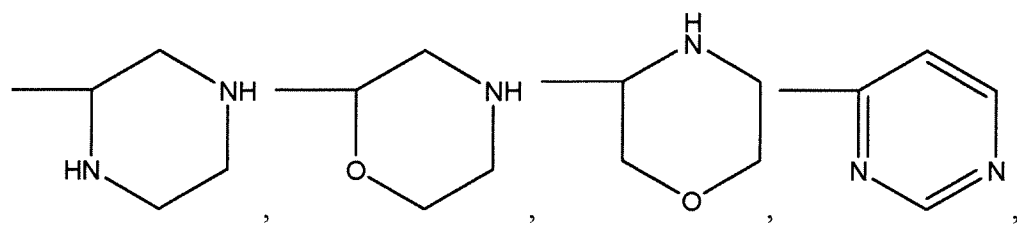
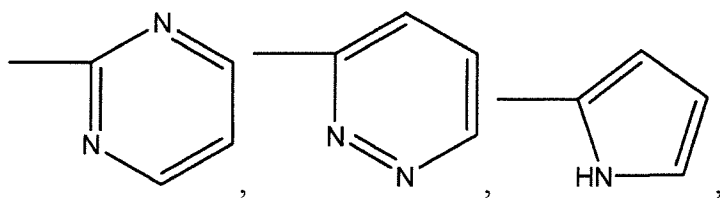
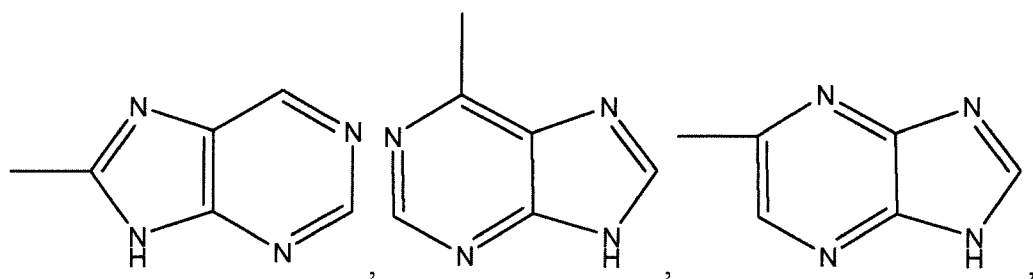
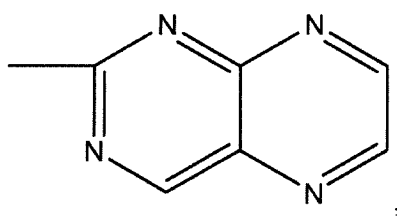
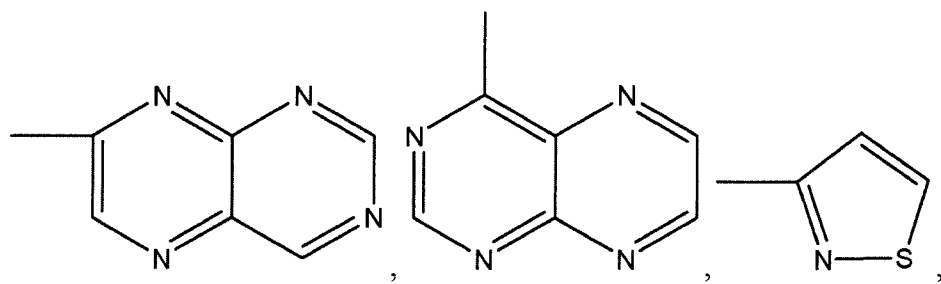
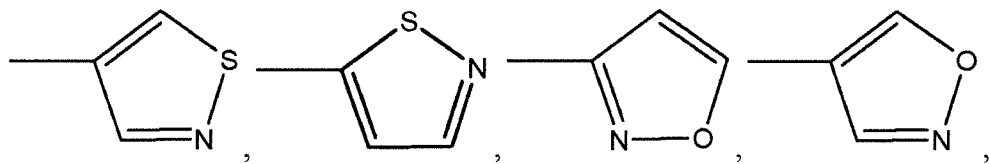
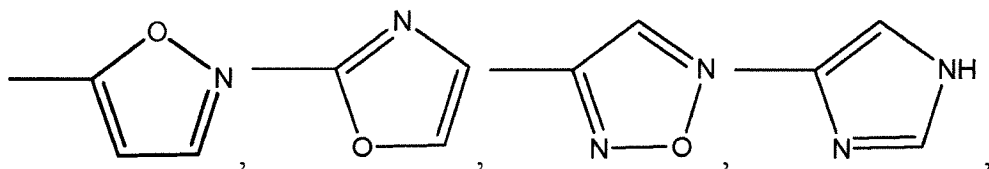
p is an integer of 0 to 3;

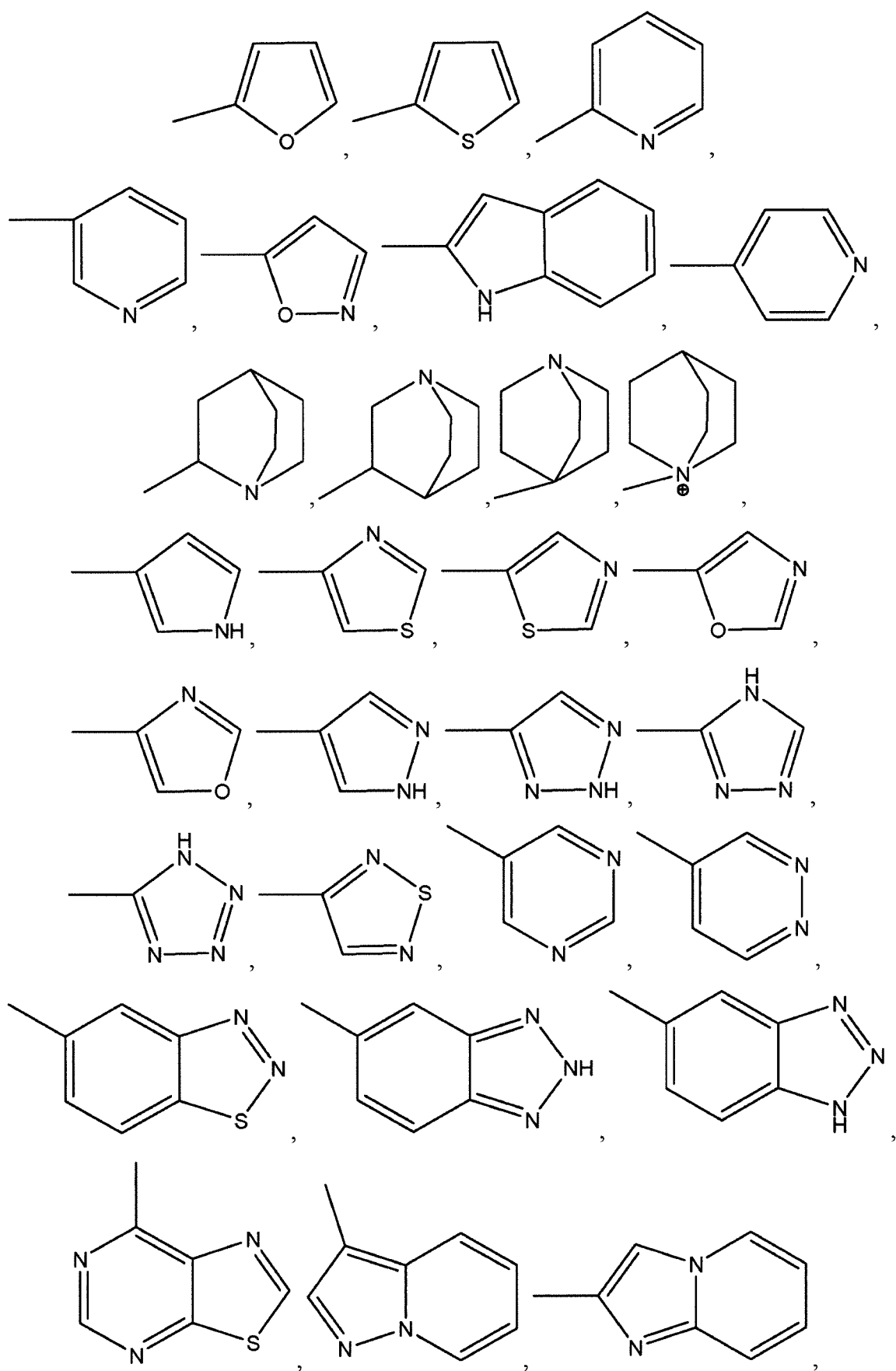
each R⁶ and R⁷ independently is H, C₁-C₆alkyl, -C(O)NH₂, -COOH, -CH₂OH, or C₁-C₆alkyl-NH₂;

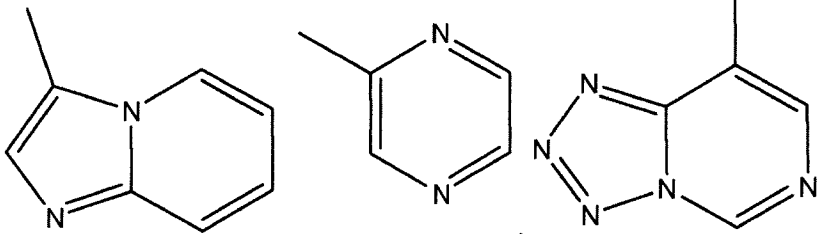
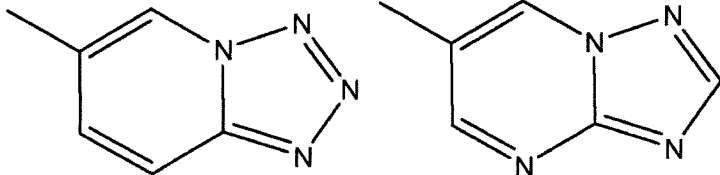
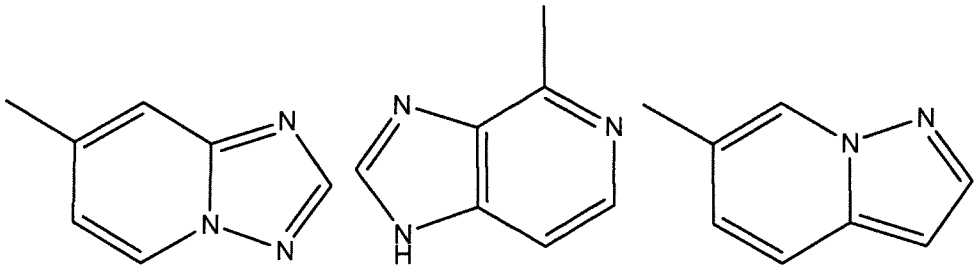
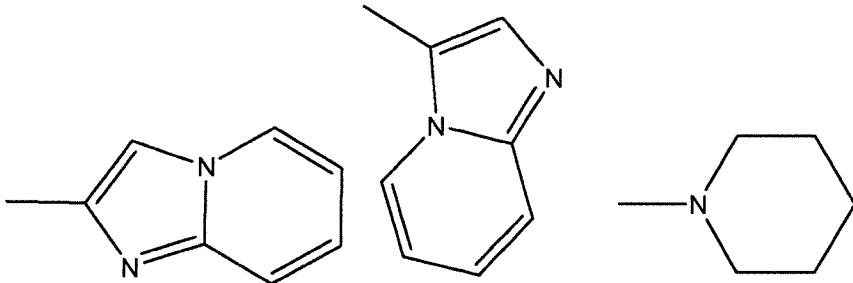
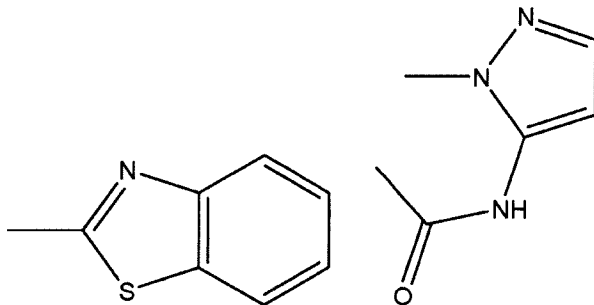
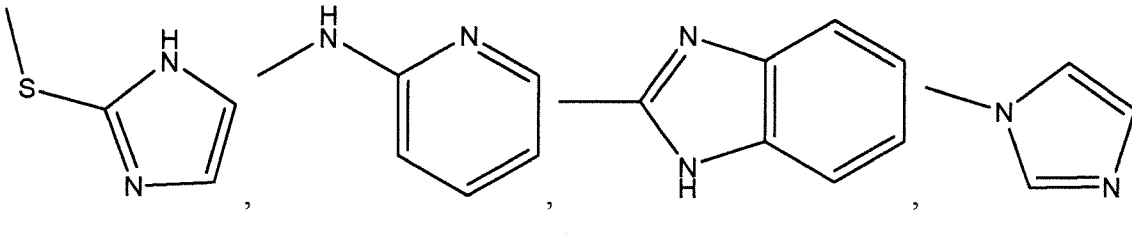
- 10 wherein R⁶ and R⁷ can be optionally substituted with one or two C₁-C₆alkyls, -CH(CH(OH)CH₃)(C(O)OC₂H₅), -CH(CH(OH)CH₃)(COOH), -CH(CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)OCH₃), -CH(CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)NH₂), -CH(CH₃)C(O)OCH₃, -CH(CH₃)C(O)NH₂, -CH(CH₂CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)OCH₃), -CH(CH₂CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)ONH₂), -CH(CH₂OH)(COOH), -CH(CH₂OH)(C(O)OCH₃), -CH(CH₂OH)(C(O)NH₂), -CH₂CH(OH)CH₃, -(CH₂)₂OH, -(CH₂)₃OH, CH₂C(O)NH₂, -CH₂C(O)OCH₃, -CH₂COOH, -C(O)OCH₃, or -CH(C(O)NH₂)(CH(OH)CH₃);

R⁸ is H, -COOH, NH₂, , , ,

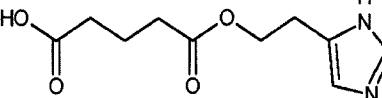
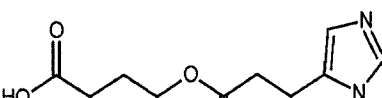


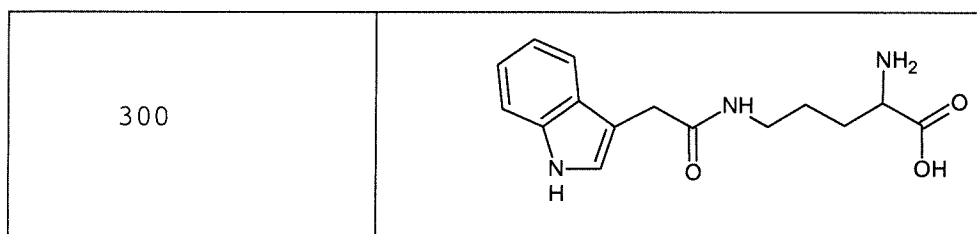




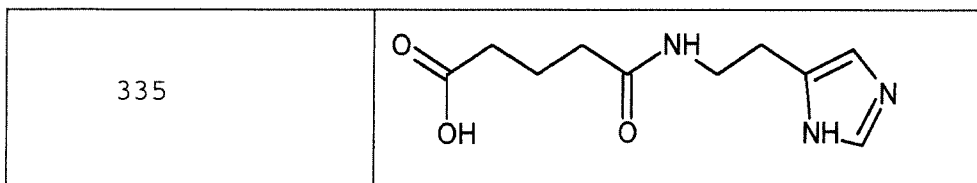


or a compound selected from the following structural formulas:

71	 <chem>OC(=O)CCCC(=O)OCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>
72	 <chem>OC(=O)CCCOc1c[nH]cn1</chem>



provided that the compound is not

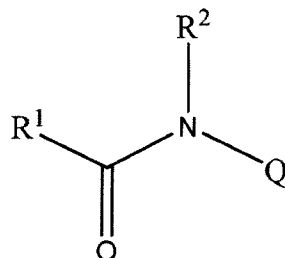


and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and excipients.

5 17. The pharmaceutical composition for use of claim 16, wherein the complication is pharyngitis, nasopharyngitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis, laryngotracheitis, laryngotracheobronchitis, bronchitis, bronchiolitis, pneumonia, or airway obstructive syndrome.

10

18. A pharmaceutical composition for use in the prevention or treatment of rhinorrhea, acute and infectious rhinitis, pharyngitis, nasopharyngitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis, laryngotracheitis, laryngotracheobronchitis, bronchitis, bronchiolitis, pneumonia or airway obstructive syndrome, the
15 composition comprising an effective amount of a compound of general formula I:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

20

wherein

R¹ is

5 n is an integer of 0, 1, or 2;

each R³ and R⁴ independently is H, O, C₁-C₆alkyl, -NH₂, -NHC(=O)CH₃, OH, and -NHC(O)CH₂COOH;

10 NH_2 , $\text{HN}=\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NH}-$, $\text{NH}_2\text{S}(\text{O})_2-$, $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CHNH}-$, or $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}-$;

wherein R⁵ can be optionally substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of benzyl, benzyl-OC(O)-, C₁-C₆alkyl, OH, and -NH₂;

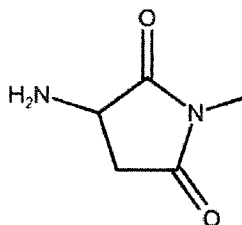
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{R}^6 \\ | \\ \text{---}(\text{CH}_2)_o\text{---} \text{C} \text{---}(\text{CH}_2)_p\text{---} \text{R}^8 \\ | \\ \text{R}^7 \end{array}$$

15 Q and R², together with the nitrogen atom to which they are

CN1CCCCC1c2ncnc2

```
cycle;
```

Q and R¹, together with -C(O)N- to which they are attached,



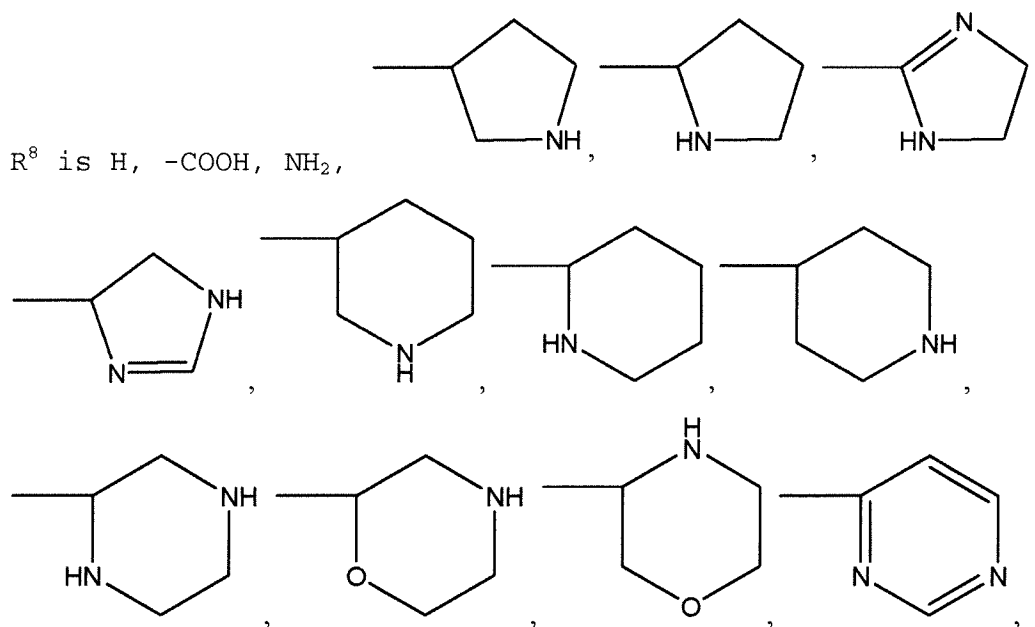
can form a  cycle optionally substituted at the amino group with $-C(O)CH_3$;

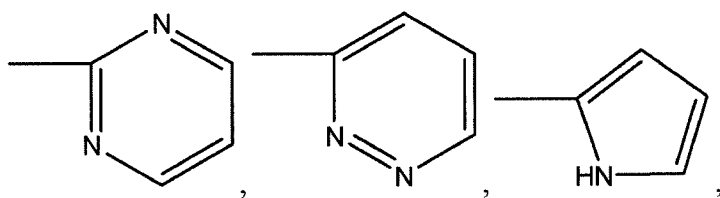
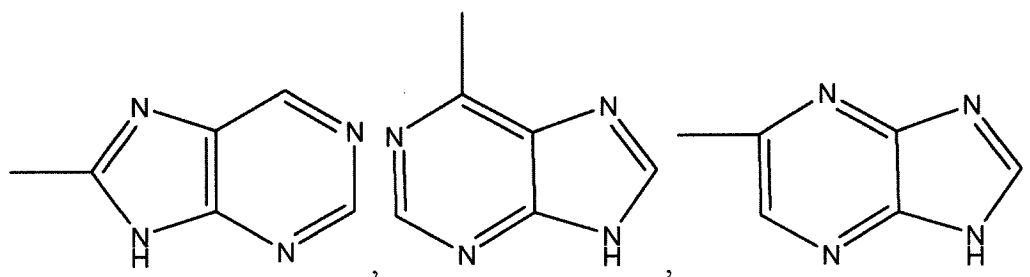
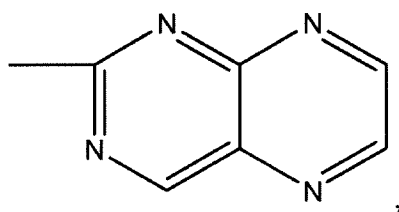
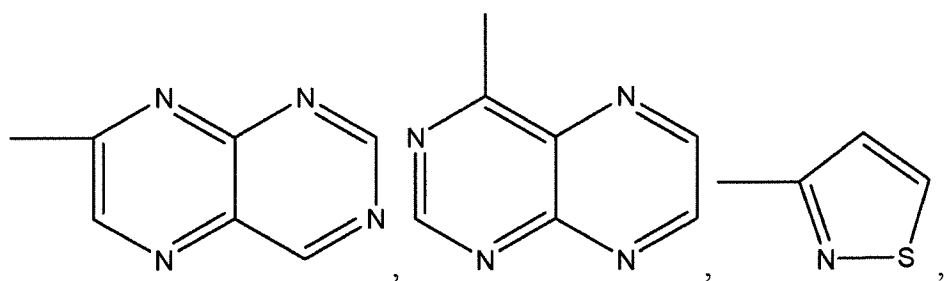
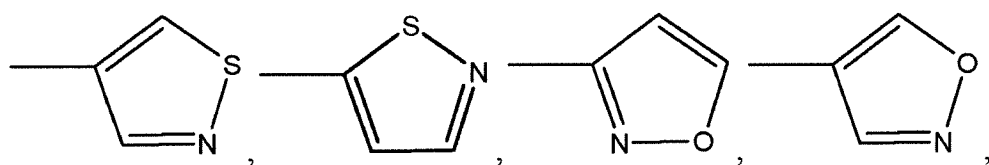
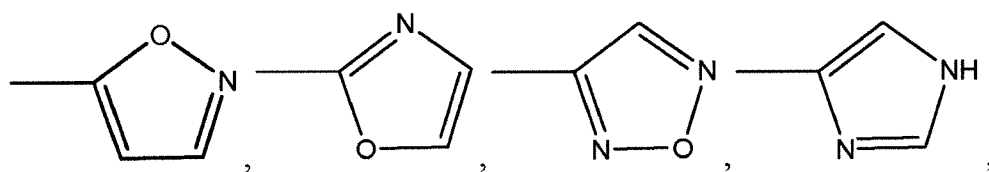
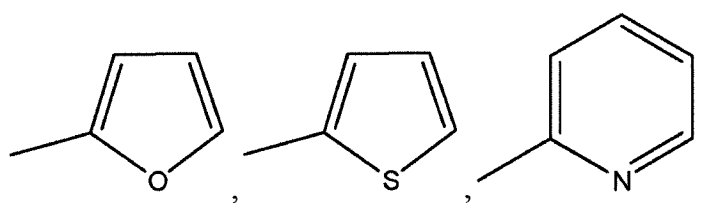
α is an integer of 0 or 2;

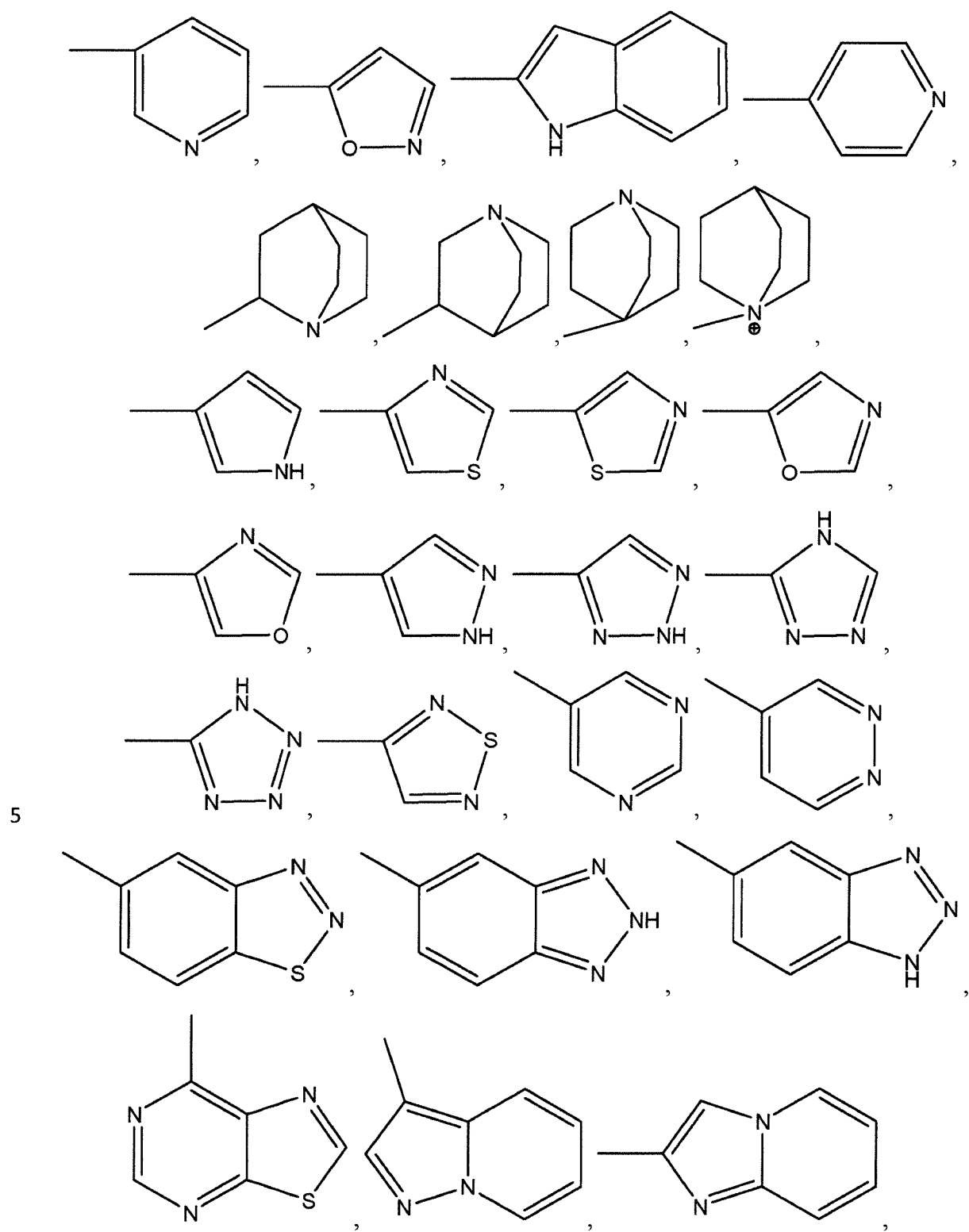
```
5      p is an integer of 0 to 3;
```

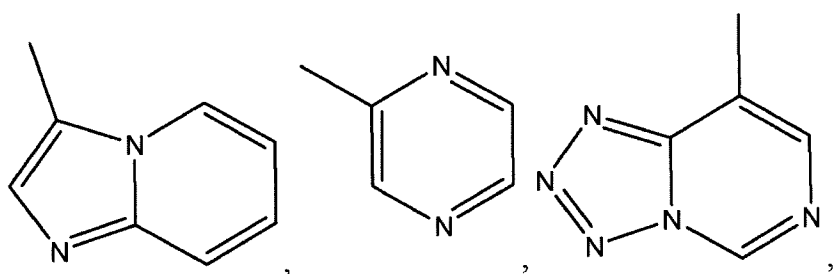
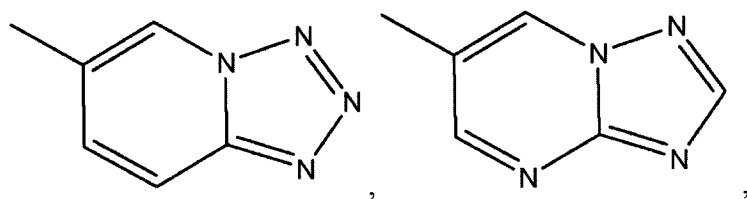
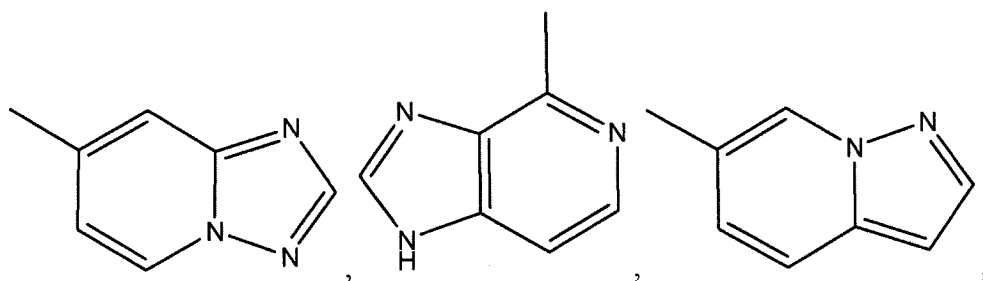
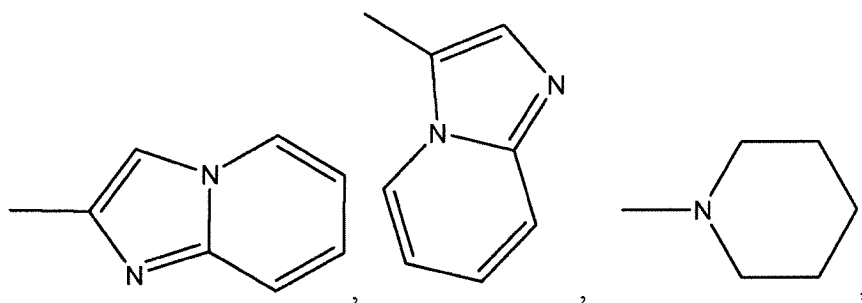
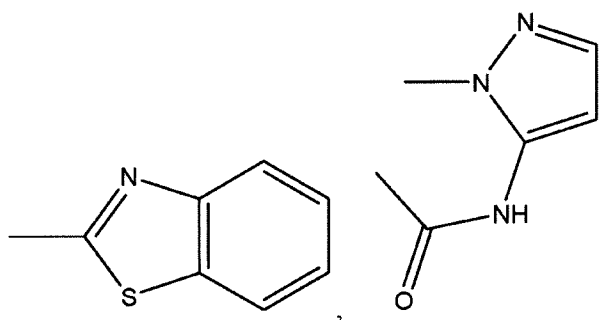
each R⁶ and R⁷ independently is H, C₁-C₆alkyl, -C(O)NH₂, -COOH, -CH₂OH, or C₁-C₆alkyl-NH₂;

wherein R⁶ and R⁷ can be optionally substituted with one or two C₁-C₆alkyls, -CH(CH(OH)CH₃)(C(O)OC₂H₅), -CH(CH(OH)CH₃)(COOH),
10 -CH(CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)OCH₃), -CH(CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)NH₂), -CH(CH₃)C(O)OCH₃,
-CH(CH₃)C(O)NH₂, -CH(CH₂CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)OCH₃), -
CH(CH₂CH(CH₃)₂)(C(O)ONH₂), -CH(CH₂OH)(COOH), -
CH(CH(OH)CH₃)(C(O)OCH₃), -CH(CH₂(OH))(C(O)OCH₃), -
CH(C(O)NH₂)(CH₂OH), -CH₂CH(OH)CH₃, -(CH₂)₂OH, -(CH₂)₃OH, -
15 CH₂C(O)NH₂, -CH₂C(O)OCH₃, -CH₂COOH, -C(O)OCH₃, or -
CH(C(O)NH₂)(CH(OH)CH₃);

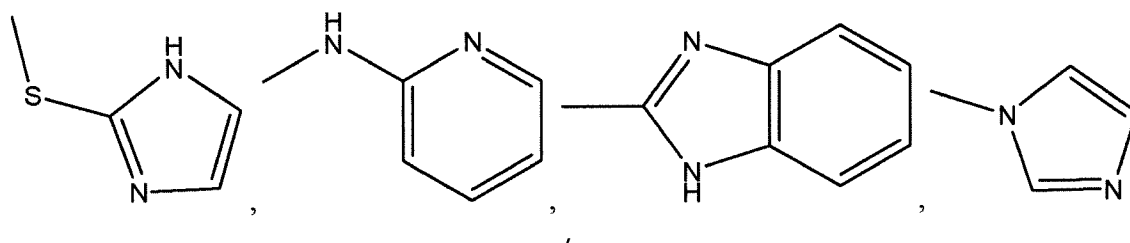


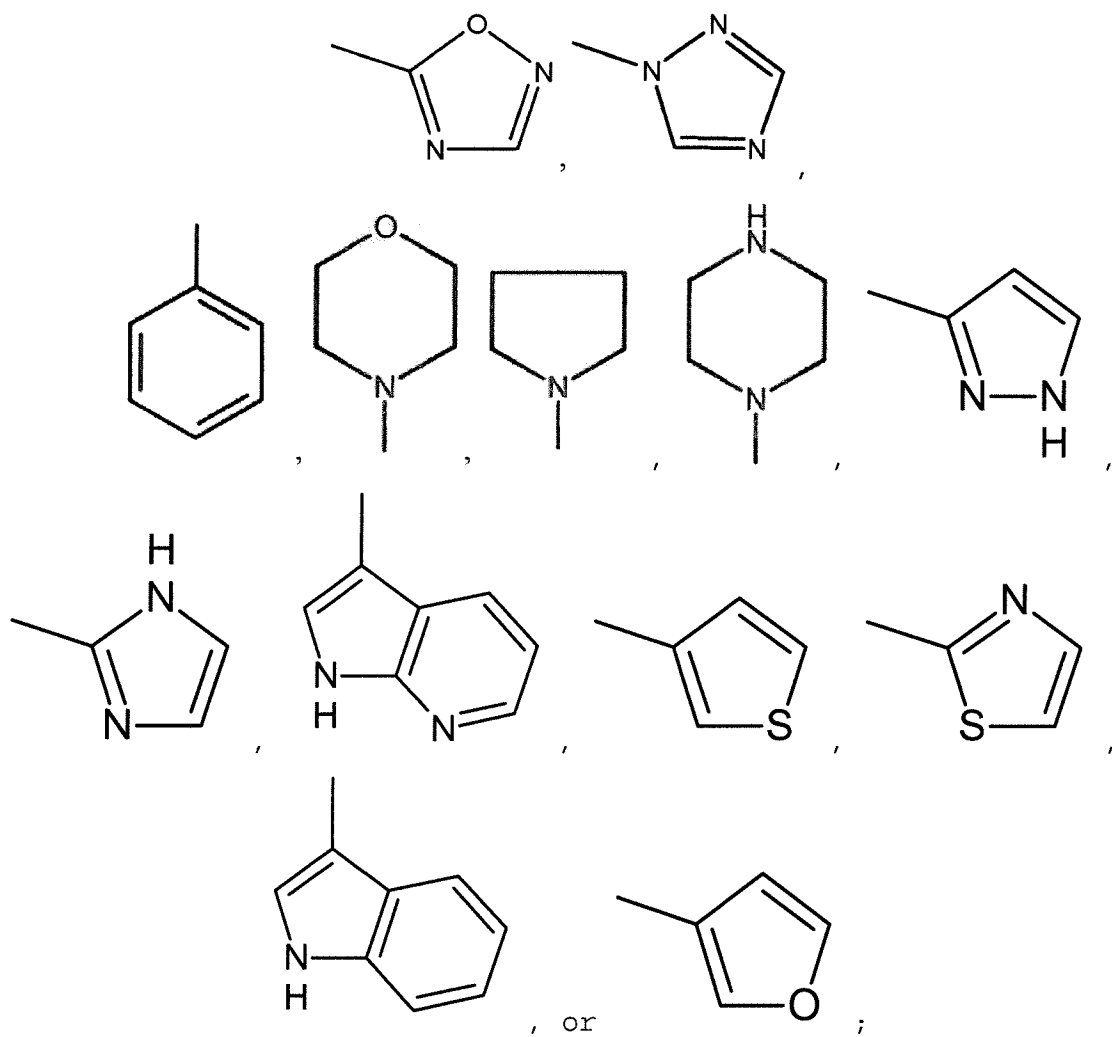






5

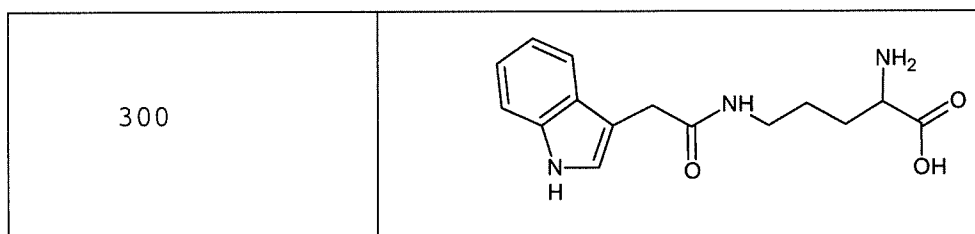




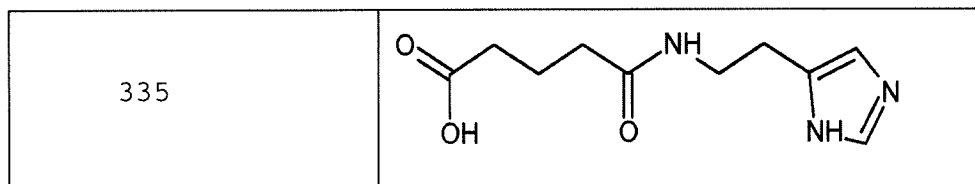
5 wherein R^8 can be optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, halo, $-COOH$, $-OH$, pyridyl, $-O$ -benzyl, and phenyl;

or a compound selected from the following structural formulas:

71	
72	



provided that the compound is not



and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and excipients.

- 5 19. A kit for use in the prevention or treatment of a disease caused by an RNA-containing virus belonging to the Enterovirus, Metapneumovirus, Pneumovirus, Respirovirus, or Alfa-coronavirus genus, and/or by a DNA-containing virus belonging to the Adenoviridae and/or Herpesviridae family, comprising the composition according to claims 10 to 14 and instructions for use thereof.

- 15 20. The kit for use of claim 19, wherein the virus belonging to the Pneumovirus genus is respiratory syncytial virus, the virus belonging to the Metapneumovirus genus is human metapneumovirus, the virus belonging to the Respirovirus genus is parainfluenza virus, and the virus belonging to the Alfa-coronavirus genus is coronavirus.

- 20 21. The kit for use of claim 19, wherein the Adenoviridae family includes the Mastadenovirus genus to which human adenovirus belongs.

- 25 22. The kit for use of claim 19, wherein the disease is a disease caused by herpes simplex virus type 1 or 2.

23. A kit for use in the prevention or treatment of asthma exacerbation, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,

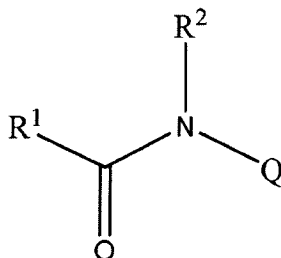
mucoviscidosis, conjunctivitis, gastroenteritis, hepatitis, myocarditis, comprising the composition according to claim 15 and instructions for use thereof.

5 24. A kit for use in the prevention or treatment of complications of an infectious disease caused by an RNA-containing virus belonging to the Enterovirus, Metapneumovirus, Pneumovirus, Respirovirus, or Alfa-coronavirus genus, and/or by a DNA-containing virus belonging to the Adenoviridae and/or
10 Herpesviridae family, comprising the composition according to claims 16 to 17 and instructions for use thereof.

 25. The kit for use of claim 24, wherein the complication is pharyngitis, nasopharyngitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis,
15 laryngotracheitis, laryngotracheobronchitis, bronchitis, bronchiolitis, pneumonia, or airway obstructive syndrome.

 26. A kit for use in the prevention and treatment of rhinorrhea, acute and infectious rhinitis, pharyngitis,
20 nasopharyngitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis, laryngotracheitis, laryngotracheobronchitis, bronchitis, bronchiolitis, pneumonia or airway obstructive syndrome, comprising the composition according to claim 18 and instructions for use thereof.

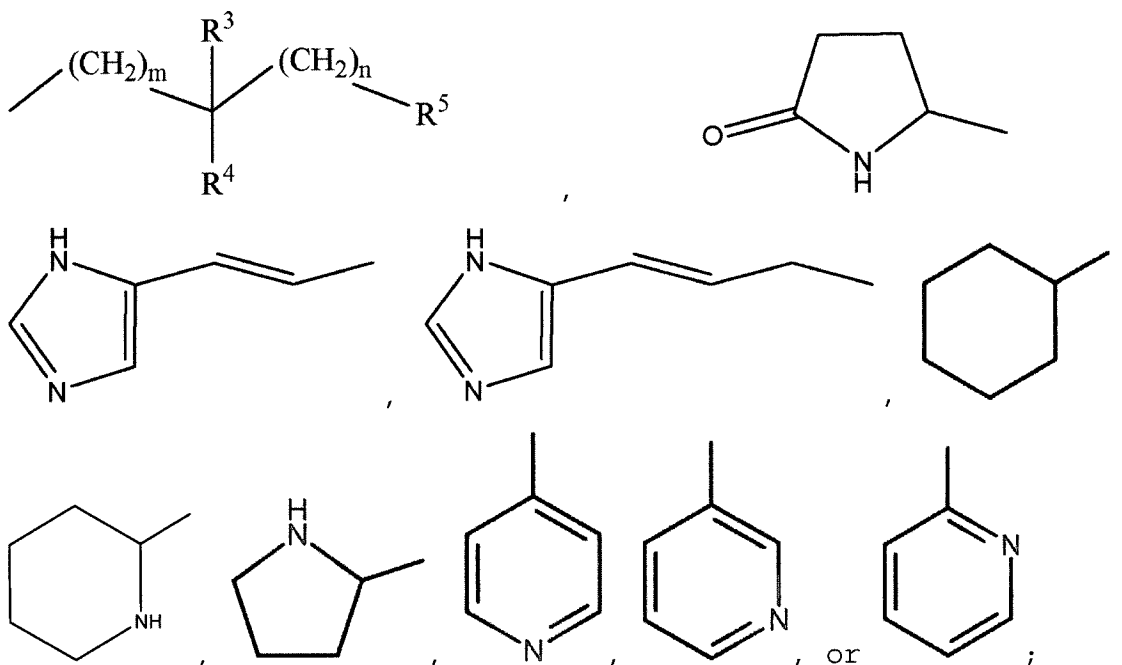
25 27. Use of a compound of general formula I:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

wherein

R¹ is



m is an integer of 0, 1, or 2;

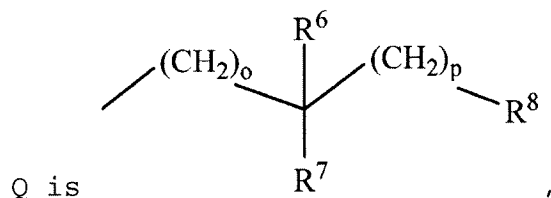
5 n is an integer of 0, 1, or 2;

R² is H or C₁-C₆alkyl;

each R³ and R⁴ independently is H, O, C₁-C₆alkyl, -NH₂, -NHC(=O)CH₃, OH, and -NHC(O)CH₂COOH;

10 R⁵ is -COOH, -C(O)NH₂, -NH₂, HN=C(NH₂)NH-, NH₂S(O)₂-, (NH₂)₂CHNH-, or CH₃C(O)NH-;

wherein R⁵ can be optionally substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of benzyl, benzyl-OC(O)-, C₁-C₆alkyl, OH, and -NH₂;

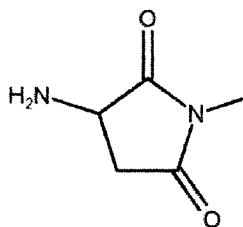


Q is

15 Q and R², together with the nitrogen atom to which they are

attached, can form a cycle;

Q and R¹, together with -C(O)N- to which they are attached,



can form a  cycle optionally substituted at the amino group with $-C(O)CH_3$;

α is an integer of 0 or 2;

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5      p is an integer of 0 to 3;
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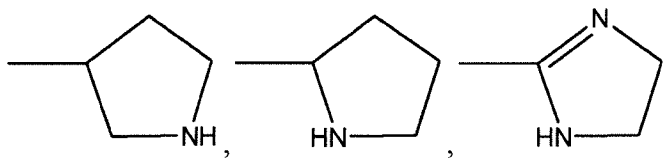
each R⁶ and R⁷ independently is H, C₁-C₆alkyl, -C(O)NH₂, -COOH, -CH₂OH, or C₁-C₆alkyl-NH₂;

wherein R⁶ and R⁷ can be optionally substituted with one or two C₁-C₆alkyls, -CH(CH(OH)CH₃)(C(O)OC₂H₅), -CH(CH(OH)CH₃)(COOH),

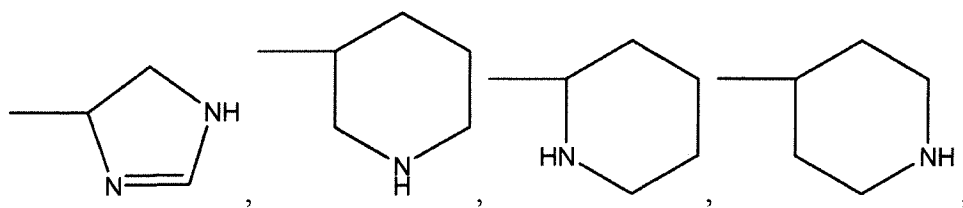
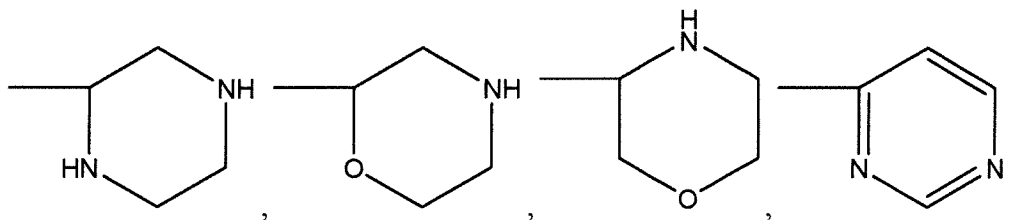
10 $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2)(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3), \quad -\text{CH}(\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2)(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2), \quad -\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3,$
 $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2, \quad -\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2)(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3), \quad -$

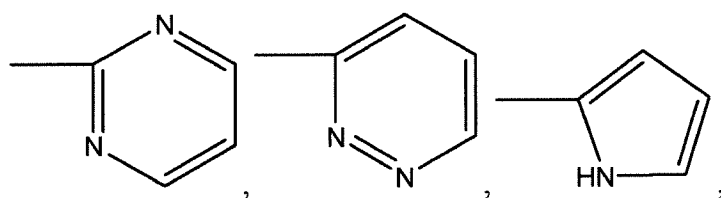
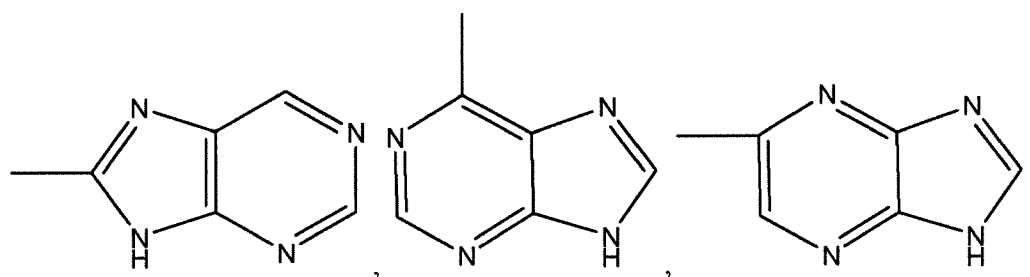
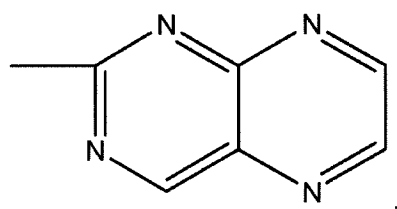
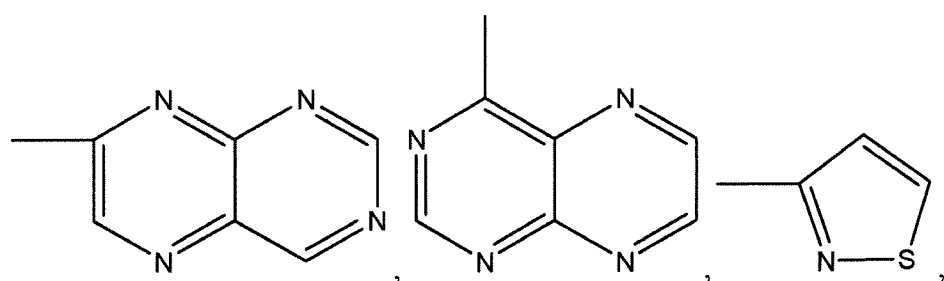
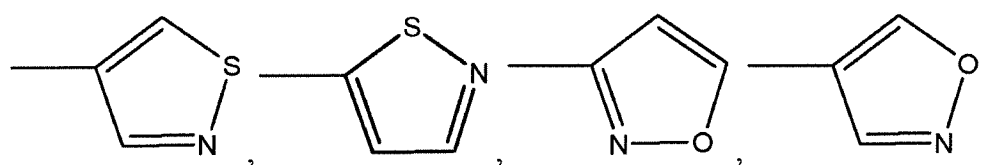
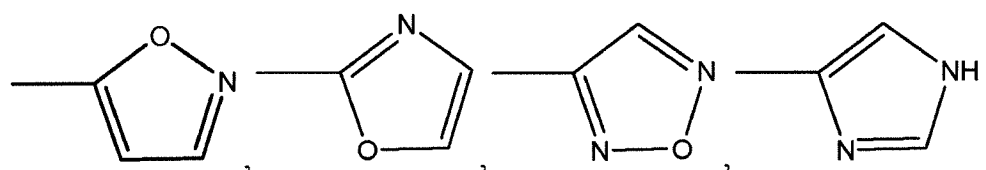
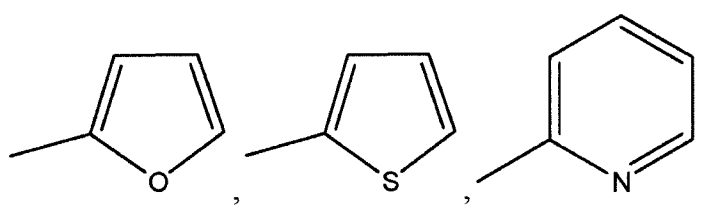
$$\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2)(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{ONH}_2), \quad -\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})(\text{COOH}), \quad -$$
$$\text{CH}(\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3)(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3), \quad -\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2(\text{OH}))(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3), \quad -$$
$$\text{CH}(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2)(\text{CH}_2\text{OH}), \quad -\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3, \quad -(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OH}, \quad -(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OH}, \quad -$$

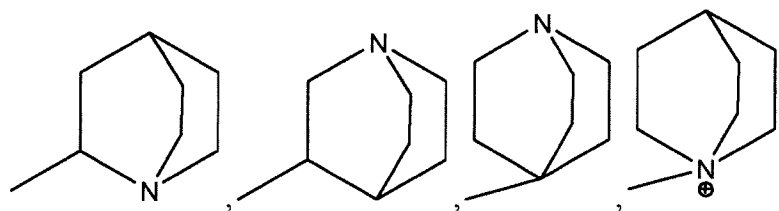
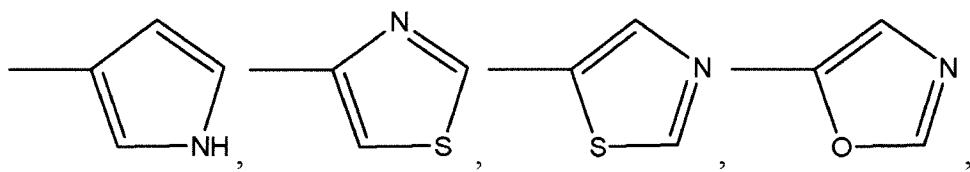
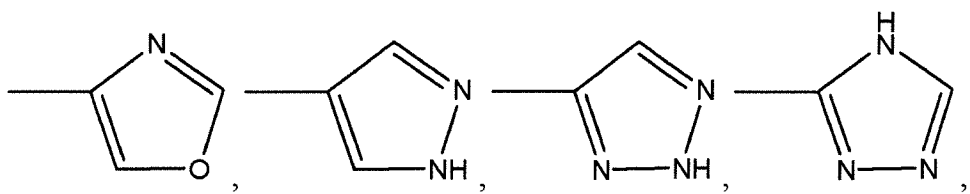
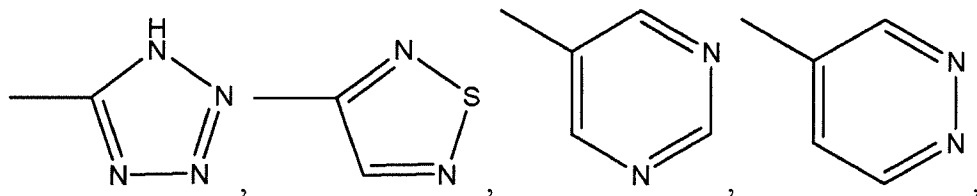
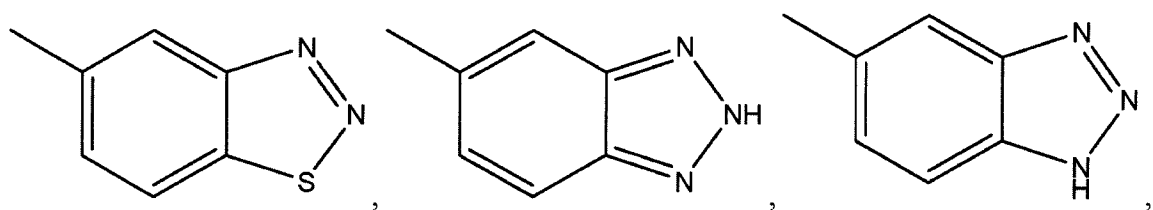
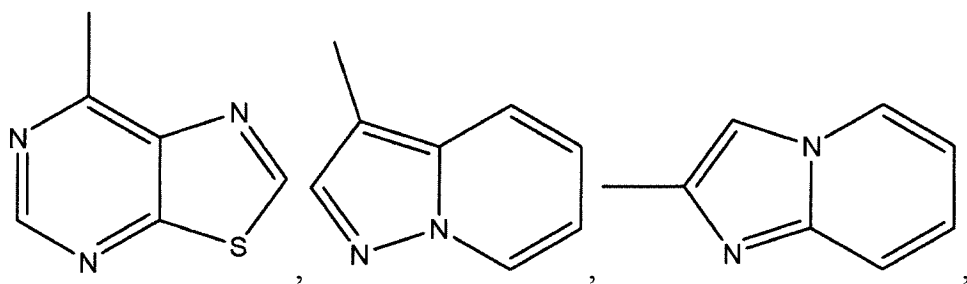
15 $\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3$, or $-\text{CH}(\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}_2)(\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3)$;

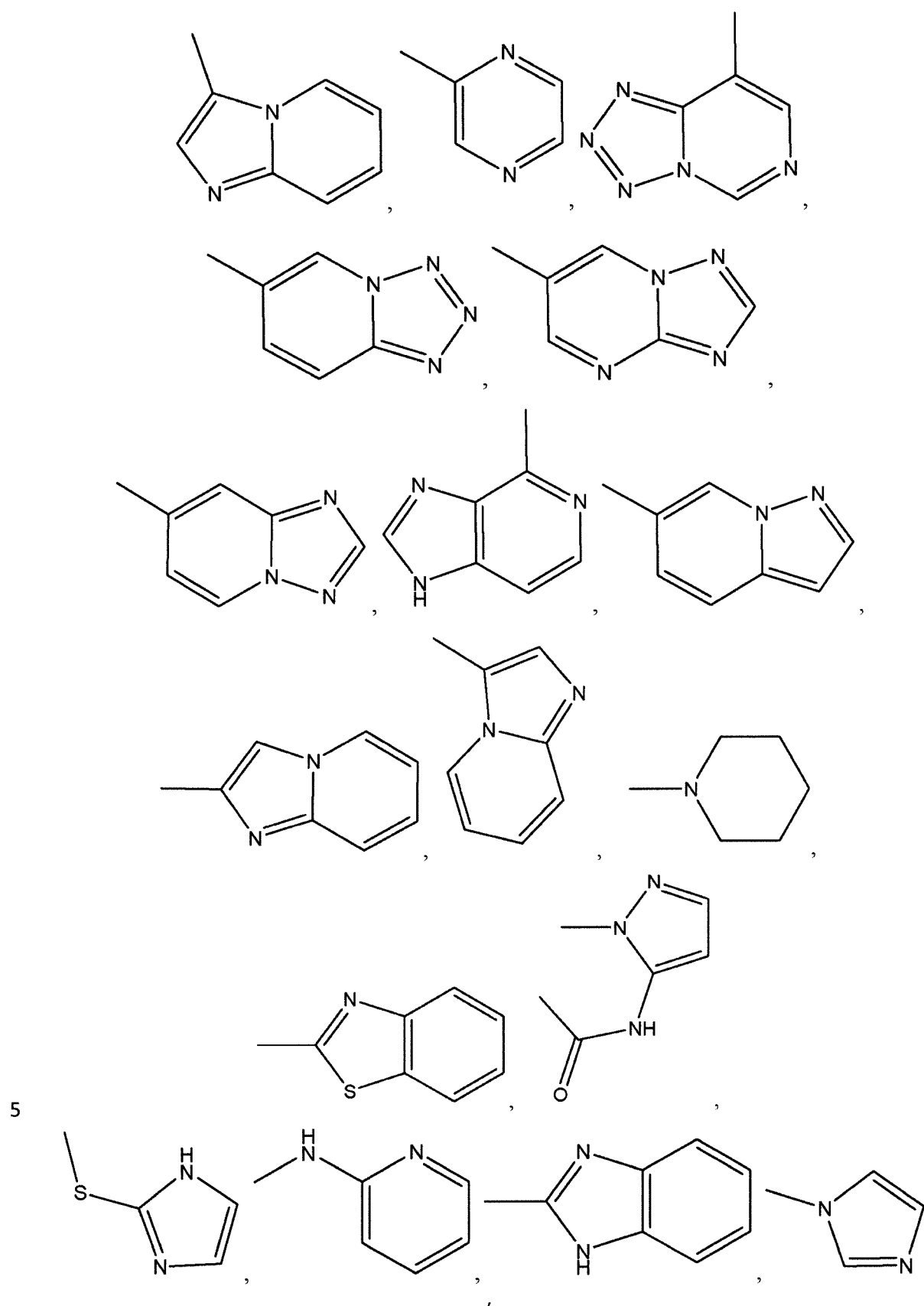


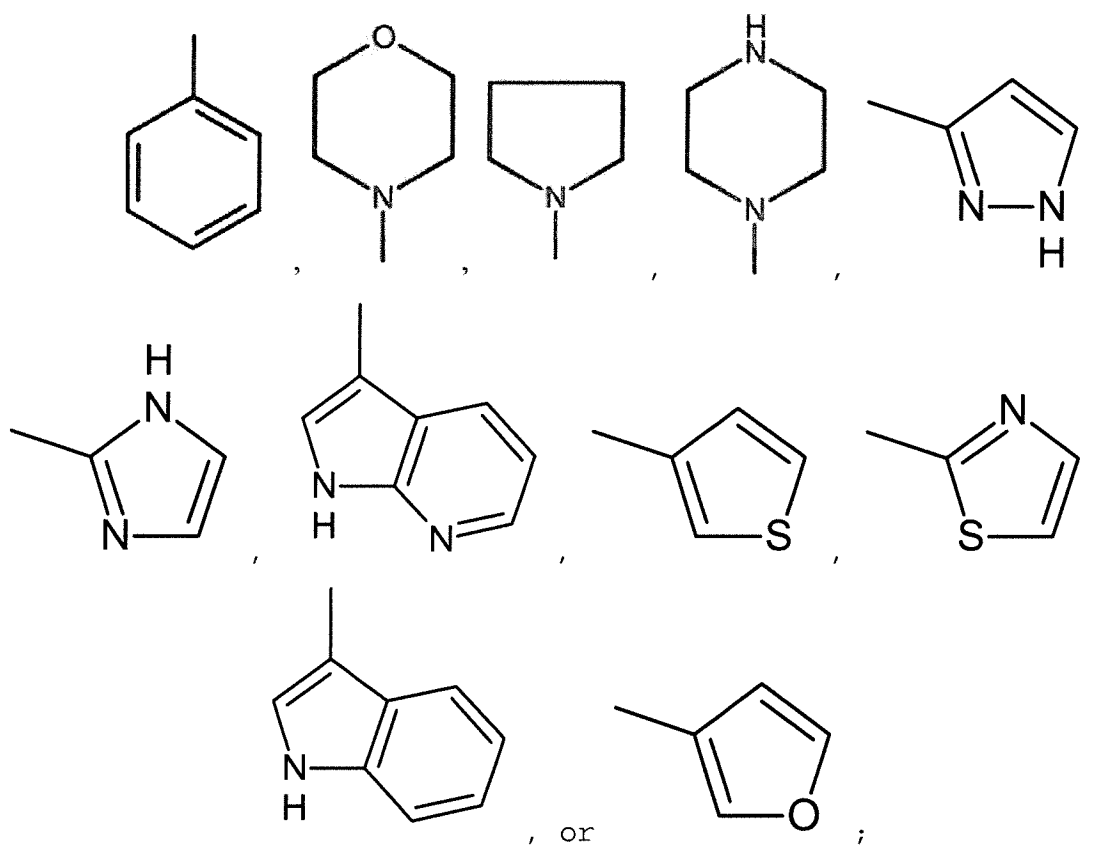
R^8 is H, $-COOH$, NH_2 ,



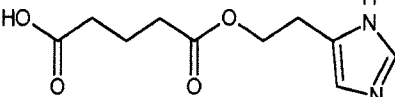
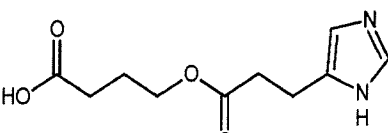


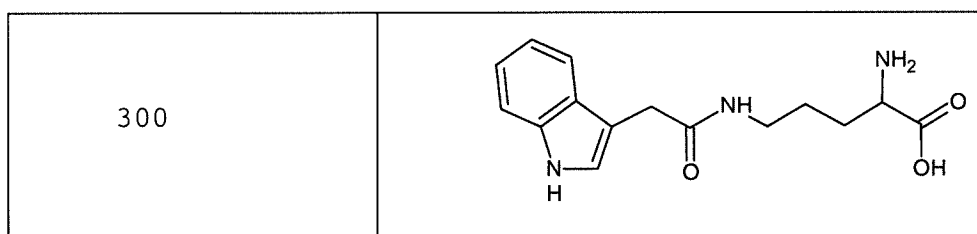




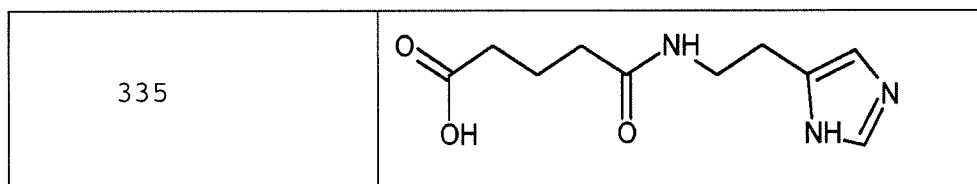


or a compound selected from the following structural formulas:

71	 <chem>CCCC(=O)OCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>
72	 <chem>CCCC(=O)OCCc1c[nH]cn1</chem>



provided that the compound is not



in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a
 5 disease caused by an RNA-containing virus belonging to the
 Enterovirus, Metapneumovirus, Pneumovirus, Respirovirus, or
 Alfa-coronavirus genus, and/or by a DNA-containing virus
 belonging to the Adenoviridae and/or Herpesviridae family.

10 28. The use of claim 27, wherein the virus belonging to
 the Enterovirus genus is selected from the group including
 rhinoviruses, Coxsackie viruses, and Enterovirus 71.

15 29. The use of claim 27, wherein the virus belonging to
 the Pneumovirus genus is respiratory syncytial virus, the virus
 belonging to the Metapneumovirus genus is human metapneumovirus,
 the virus belonging to the Respirovirus genus is parainfluenza
 virus, and the virus belonging to the Alfa-coronavirus genus is
 coronavirus.

20

30. The use of claim 27, wherein the Adenoviridae family
 includes the Mastadenovirus genus to which human adenovirus
 belongs.

25 31. The use of claim 27, wherein the disease is a disease
 caused by herpes simplex virus type 1 or 2.

32. A method for preparing a compound, which is a dicarboxylic acid monoamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, the method comprising reacting an appropriate anhydride with an amine or dipeptide in
5 a suitable organic solvent optionally in the presence of an organic base.

33. A method for preparing a compound, which is a C₁-C₆alkylamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof
10 according to claim 1, the method comprising reacting an appropriate amine comprising a C₁-C₆alkyl substituent at the amino group, with glutaric anhydride in an organic solvent.

34. A method for preparing a compound of, which is a
15 dicarboxylic acid amide comprising a C₁-C₆alkyl-substituted carboxyl group in a glutaryl moiety, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, the methods comprising:

(a) reacting an appropriate anhydride with an amine in a
20 suitable organic solvent, optionally in a suitable organic solvent, and under boiling;

(b) suspending of the resulting amide in a C₁-C₆ alcohol, and adding dropwise trimethylchlorosilane at room temperature.

25 35. A method for preparing a compound, which is a dicarboxylic acid amide comprising a C₁-C₆alkyl-substituted carboxyl group in a glutaryl moiety, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, the methods comprising:

30 (a) synthesizing a mono C₁-C₆ ester of glutaric acid from glutaric anhydride and an appropriate C₁-C₆ alcohol by the method of activated N-oxysuccinimide esters in an anhydrous organic solvent; and

(b) reacting the resulting C₁-C₆ ester of glutaric acid
35 with an appropriate amine in the presence of a condensing agent, preferably 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole, in an organic solvent.

36. A method for preparing a compound, which is a dicarboxylic acid amide comprising mono- or dimethyl substituents in a glutaryl moiety, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, the method comprising:

- (a) opening a mono- or dimethyl substituted glutaric anhydride upon stirring thereof in methanol at room temperature for 24 hours;
- (b) reacting the mono- or dimethyl substituted monomethyl ester of glutaric acid with an appropriate amine in an organic solvent, preferably in N,N-dimethylformamide, in the presence of a condensing agent, preferably 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole.

37. A method for preparing a compound, which is a dicarboxylic acid amide comprising a hydroxyl group, as a substituent, in the α -position of a glutaryl moiety, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, the method comprising:

- (a) preparing 5-oxotetrahydrofuran-2-carbonyl chloride from 5-oxotetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylic acid by reacting with oxalyl chloride in an organic solvent under cooling;
- (b) reacting 5-oxotetrahydrofuran-2-carbonyl chloride with an appropriate amine in an organic solvent in the presence of potash, followed by hydrolysis of lactone in the presence of alkali to obtain a target amide.

38. A method for preparing a compound, which is a glutaryl derivative of a dipeptide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, the method comprising:

- (a) synthesizing a dipeptide from (di-Boc)-protected histidine and an appropriate amino acid by the method of activated p-nitrophenyl esters in N,N-dimethylformamide;
- (b) removing Boc-protection by the treatment of the protected dipeptide with trifluoroacetic acid; and

(c) adding glutaric anhydride to the trifluoroacetic derivative of the dipeptide in N,N-dimethylformamide in the presence of 2 equivalents of N-methylmorpholine.

5 39. A method for preparing a compound, which is a derivative of γ -aminobutyric acid and an appropriate amine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, the method comprising:

 (a) preparing imidazolide of N-Boc- γ -aminobutyric acid by
10 reacting N-Boc- γ -aminobutyric acid with 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole in an anhydrous organic solvent; and

 (b) reacting the imidazolide of N-Boc- γ -aminobutyric acid with an appropriate amine under heating in an anhydrous organic solvent.

15

 40. A method for preparing a compound, which is a derivative of pyroglutamic acid, N-acetylglutamic acid at the α -carboxyl group, or glutamic acid at the γ -carboxyl group, 3-aminosulfonylpropionic acid and an appropriate amine, or a
20 pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, by the method of activated N-oxysuccinimide esters, the method comprising reacting N-oxysuccinimide ester of an appropriate acid with an appropriate amine in an anhydrous organic solvent at room temperature.

25

 41. A method for preparing a compound, which is a derivative of pyroglutamic acid, N-acetylglutamic acid at the α -carboxyl group, or glutamic acid at the γ -carboxyl group, 3-aminosulfonylpropionic acid and an appropriate amine, or a
30 pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, the method comprising reacting of a condensing agent, preferably N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-O-(benzotriazol-1-yl)uronium tetrafluoroborate, in the presence of an organic base in an organic solvent.

35

42. A method for preparing a compound, which is a derivative of pyroglutamic acid, N-acetylglutamic acid at the α -carboxyl group, or glutamic acid at the γ -carboxyl group, 3-aminosulfonylpropionic acid and an appropriate amine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, the method comprising long-term aging, preferably for a week, an appropriate amine and pyroglutamic acid in an organic alcohol.

43. A method for preparing a compound, which is an amide formed with 3-(4-imidazolyl)acrylic acid and 3-(4-imidazolyl)propionic acid and an appropriate amino acid: 2-aminopentanoic acid, 4-aminobutyric acid, and 6-aminohexanoic acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, by the chloroanhydride method, the method comprising:

(a) preparing chloroanhydride of an appropriate acid by using preferably thionyl chloride,

(b) reacting the resulting chloroanhydride without additional purification with an appropriate amino acid in an anhydrous organic solvent at room temperature.

20

44. A method for preparing a compound, which is an amide formed with 3-(4-imidazolyl)acrylic acid and 3-(4-imidazolyl)propionic acid and an appropriate amino acid: 2-aminopentanoic acid, 4-aminobutyric acid, and 6-aminohexanoic acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, the method comprising reacting a condensing agent, preferably 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole, in an organic solvent in the presence of an organic base under heating, preferably, to 80°C.

30

45. A method for preparing a compound, which is a derivative comprising the $-C-O-C(=O)-$ bond, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to claim 1, the method comprising preparing an appropriate ester by the Mitsunobu reaction from an appropriate alcohol or acid.

35