



Organic Life Technical Information

- Hand Sanitizer
- Surface Disinfectant
- 100% Natural Biocide
- Water Treatment
- Food Preservation

Flavonoids against viruses

There are many studies on Flavonoid activity on a wide range of DNA and RNA viruses. In general, flavonoids work by several mechanisms. Pathogens and other non-cellular micro-organisms can survive for short periods on surface areas due to a variety of support systems. They can block attachment and entry of viruses into cells, interfere with various stages of viral replication processes or translation and polyprotein processing to prevent the release of the viruses to infect other cells. Different flavonoids have been found to inhibit viral activity through various mechanisms, namely:

- Flavonoids binding to specific extracellular regions of the virus such as viral proteins present on the capsids.
- Flavonoids that prevent attachment or entry of the virus into host cells. In some cases, flavonoids can bind to virions and modify the virus structure. Though the virus can still internalize, the process of viral uncoating is stalled.
- Early-stage replication inhibitors.
- Transcription and translation blockers.
- Inhibition of late stages of maturation such as inhibition of assembly/packaging and release.
- Flavonoids that can inhibit viral infections by interfering with host factors that are required for successful infection or modulating the immune system to reduce the viral load.

Based on the mentioned antiviral mechanisms of action, flavonoids can be prophylactic inhibitors, therapeutic inhibitors or indirect inhibitors by interaction with the immune system



Certification

