letters

RE: Snake venom preparation for drug-resistant human immunodeficiency virus

To the Editor: Recently the usefulness of snake venom preparation in the treatment of drug-resistant human immunodeficiency virus was demonstrated in clinical practice for the first time by Alrajhi and Almohaizeie.1 This represents an emerging concept in the era of anti-retroviral therapy (ART). The authors have reported that snake venom might have enhanced the activity of ART or independently through some of its components. With reference to mechanisms of action, other components of snake venom such as the sequence homology between venom and HIV-1 gp 120² and protease³ might also have contributed to the enhanced activity of ART at different levels.

Ramachandran Meenakshisundaram,^a Alagappan Uma,^b Ponniah Thirumalaikolundu subramanian^c

From the ^aInstitute of Internal Medicine, Madras Medical College, Chennai, ^bInstitute of Microbiology, Madurai Medical College, Madurai, and the ^cInstitute of Internal Medicine, The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G. Ramachandran Medical University, Chennai, India

Correspondence:

Ramachandran Meenakshisundaram, MD Department of Internal Medicine, Madras Medical College, Park Town, Chennai 600003, India rmsundar_chandran@yahoo.co.in T: +91-9486258115 F: +91-94522640727

REFERENCES

1. Alrajhi AA, Almohaizeie A. Snake venom preparation for drug-resistant human immunodeficiency virus. Ann Saudi Med 2008; 28(4): 292-293.

2. Neri P, Bracci L, Rustici M, Santucci A. Sequence homology between HIV gp120, rabies virus glycoprotein, and snake venom neurotoxins. Archives of Virology 1990; 114 (3-4): 265-269.

 Simon CW, Philippe F, Olivier C, Gavin DL, Mark CW, Rebecca LM, Reto S, Robert AH. Molecular characterization of endogenous snake venom metalloproteinase inhibitors. Biochemical and biophysical research communications 2008; 365(4): 650-656.