

IISc links hydrogen sulphide gas suppression with HIV infection

09 December 2021 | News

The researchers studied the effects of natural generation of H₂S in HIV-infected cells as well as supplementing this with a chemical donor



Researchers at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru and their collaborators have identified a key role played by hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) gas in suppressing the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

Increased H₂S was found to have a direct effect on reducing the rate at which the virus multiplies in HIV-infected human immune cells. The finding paves the way for developing a more comprehensive antiretroviral therapy against HIV.

The team included researchers from the Department of Microbiology and Cell Biology (MCB) and the Centre for Infectious Disease Research (CIDR) at IISc, along with collaborators from the Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute.

Current state-of-the-art combined antiretroviral therapy (cART) is not a cure for HIV. It can only suppress the virus, cause it to become latent.

“This opens the door to supplementing cART with chemical donors of H₂S to lock HIV in a state of deep latency, potentially improving the lives of millions infected with the virus. Since H₂S donors are already undergoing clinical trials for other diseases, they can quickly be repurposed for HIV treatment”, said the researchers.