

Coronavirus 2019

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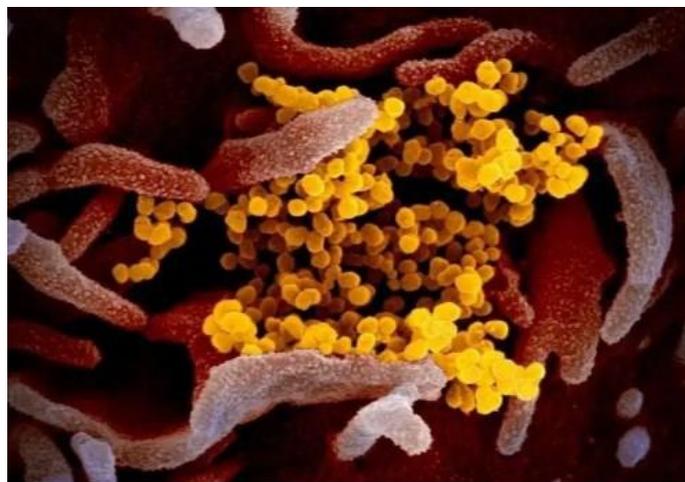
Abstract

In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced the outbreak of the Covid 19 epidemic. Symptoms of the virus appear between two and fourteen days, which is the time of incubation. Symptoms: Headache - Chest pain is sometimes nausea and diarrhea in children. Weak immune systems are at risk. The virus enters the body through the nose, mouth, ears, eyes, and blood. We can now use the enzyme lysozyme with alcohol, or with the acid that destroys the fat shell components. Get the virus - RNA and proteins around the virus can be identified from the surface of the virus. By increasing the protein in this form, it can create short-term resistance in the body and also use antihistamines to reduce symptoms. One of the methods that can be used. The use of spores or pollen or allergens for people with coronary artery disease and a sample of P0 cells showing their nose or sinusitis and taking its cells (using mast cells).

Keywords: interferon protein, antihistamine, antigen, or pollen, allergenic, body immunity, lysozyme enzyme.

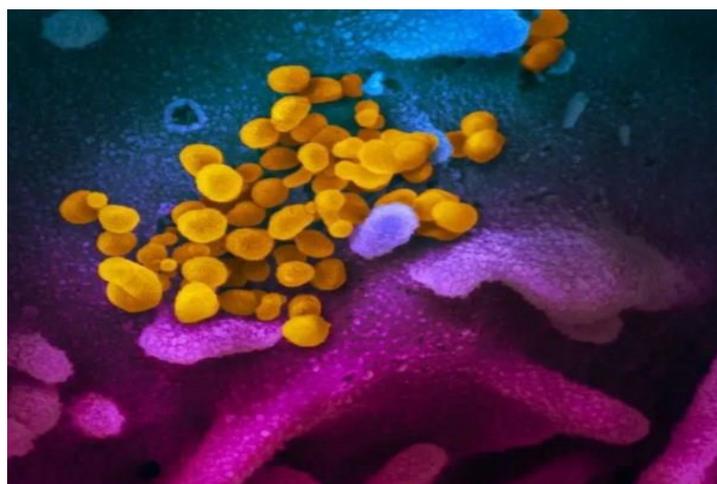
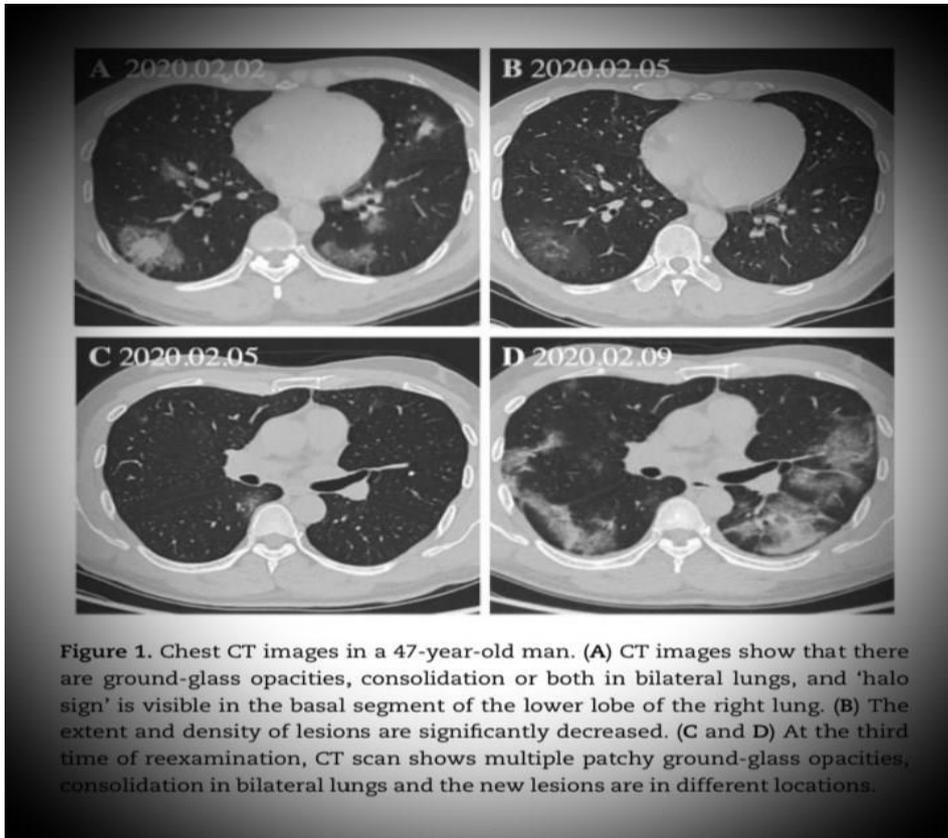
Introduction

In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak of covid19 epidemic widespread. Have been provided for the prevention and treatment of disease. (From the conference of Dr. Tarik Jasarevic,&Dr maria van kerhove) [11/may/2020]



Symptoms of coronavirus (covid2019) may appear two to 14 days after exposure. This is the time for incubation. It can cause headaches, headachess, and chest pains, or sometimes nausea and diarrhea in children. These symptoms may be mild or symptomatic in some people. People who are older and have a chronic medical condition, such as heart disease, lung disease, diabetes, obesity, or chronic kidney or liver disease, or an immune system, are at risk. They may be at risk for serious illness. The virus alone is unable to reproduce unless it is inside living cells.

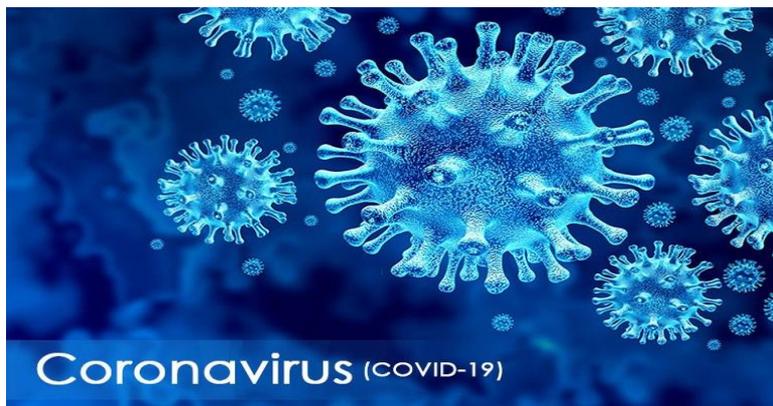
They have waste products that help them connect to living cells and give way to them.



●The SARS-COV-2 virus looks similar to the Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-COV), which emerged in 2012, and the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-COV), which emerged in 2002.

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Once in the living body, RNA, along with several enzymes, uses cellular molecular machines to replicate the virus. The multiplied viruses are then transmitted to the body to infect more cells, and the whole cycle begins again.

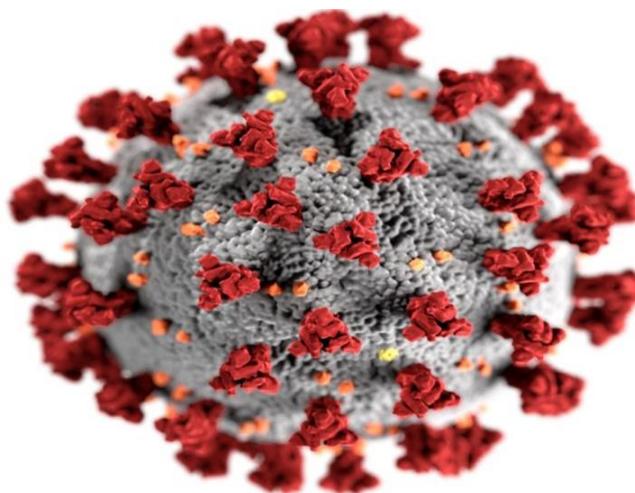


☞Coronavirus:

The virus is made up of two layers of lipids and their coatings, called protein capsids (protein capsids), are essentially a number of other proteins:

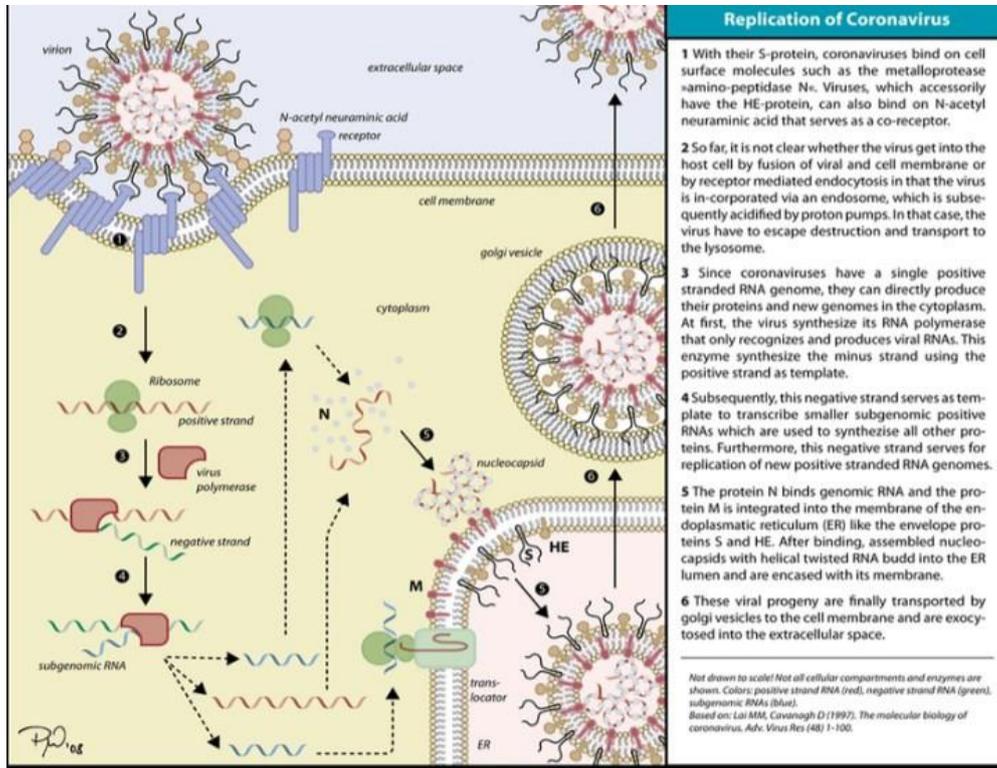
There are four proteins that contribute to the overall structure of all coronaviruses: the spike (S), envelope (E), membrane (M) and nucleocapsid (N) The type I glycoprotein, the spike (S) that forms the peplomers on the virion surface, giving the virus its corona- or crown-like morphology; the membrane (M) protein, a protein that spans the membrane three times and has a short N-terminal ectodomain and a cytoplasmic tail; and small membrane protein (E), a short ectodomain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tail. The genome RNA of Coronaviruses is complexed with the basic nucleocapsid (N) protein to form a helical capsid found within the viral membrane. And let me tell you some thing so fast about some Informations about GENETICAL substances in virus :

S/HE protein locating at the surface of Coronavirus binds cell through receptors on surface of cell. After binding viruses get into the host cell by fusion of viral and cell membrane or by receptor mediated endocytosis. Because coronaviruses have a single positive stranded RNA genome, they can directly produce their proteins and new genomes in the cytoplasm. At first, viruses synthesize its RNA polymerase which only recognizes and produces the viral RNA. Subsequently, negative strand serves as template to transcribe smaller subgenomic positive RNAs. The whole process of replication of Coronavirus in host cell this is generally informations which siencifice have been found until now so ... lets talk about my reallty treatments ways: *The virus penetrates the human body: 1) through the nose 2) mouth 3) ear 4) eye 5) blood

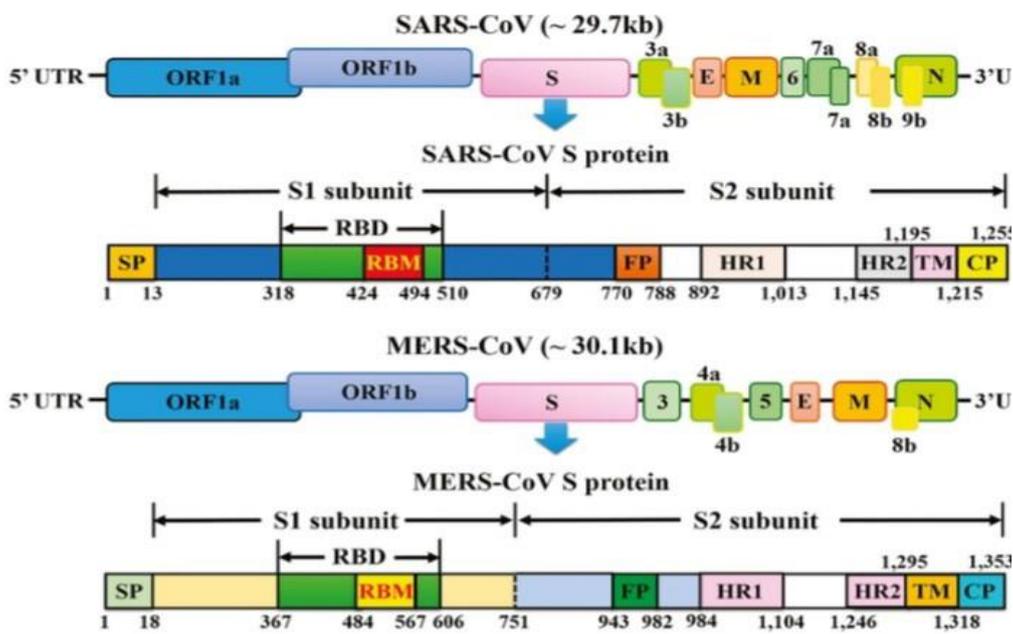


Coronaviruses are a group of related RNA viruses that cause diseases in mammals and birds. In humans, these viruses cause respiratory tract infections that can range from mild to lethal.

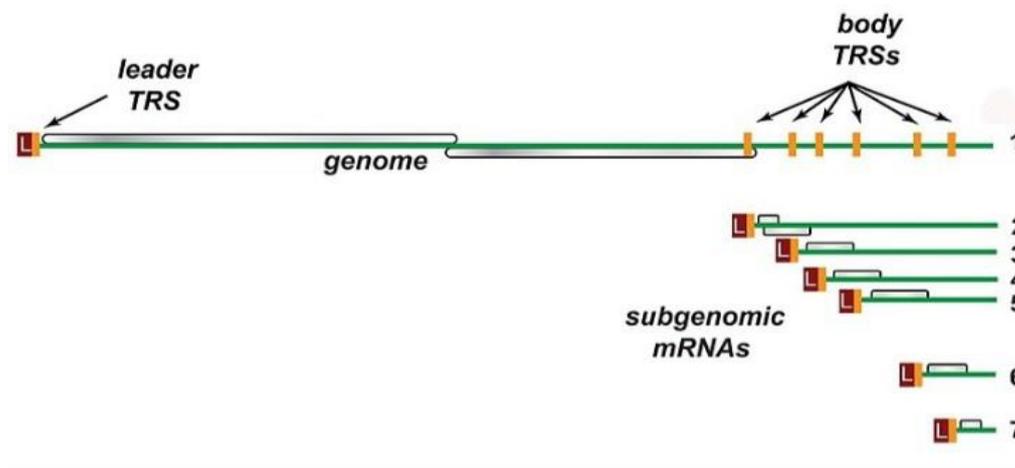
A)



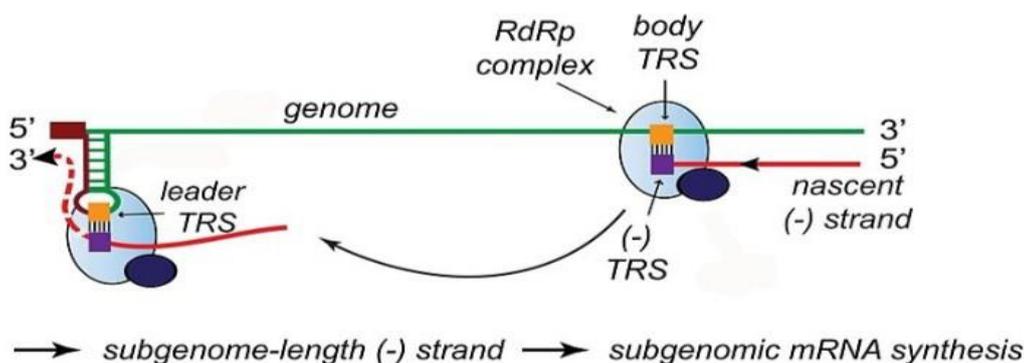
B)



C)

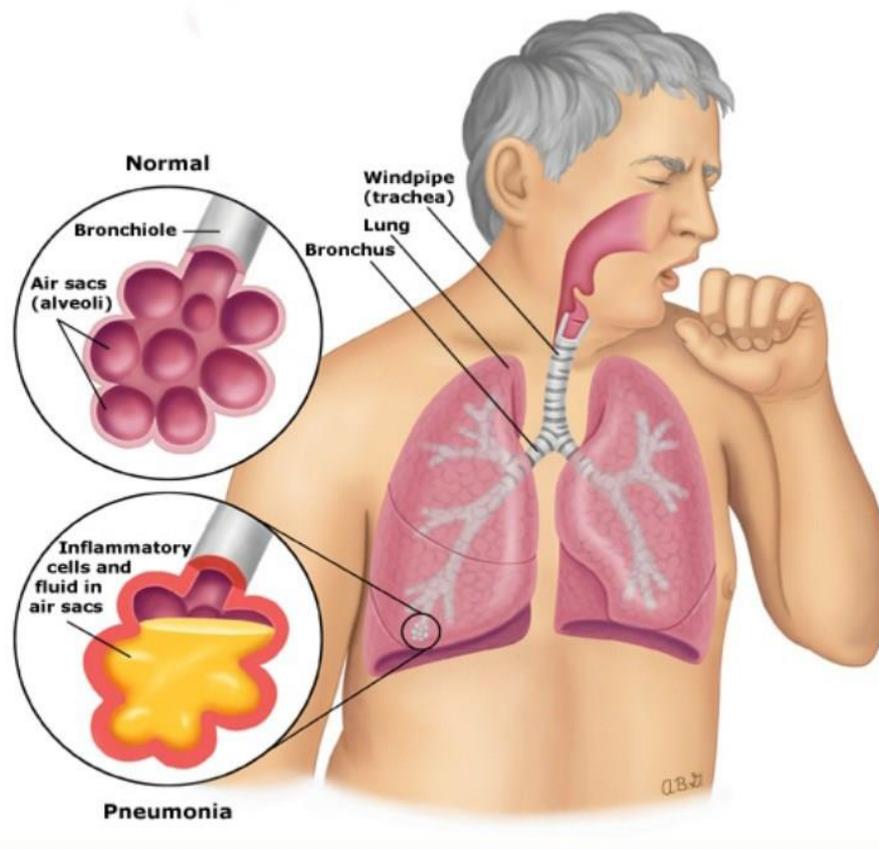


D)



- Early on in infection, the coronavirus invades two types of cells in the(lungs - mucus) and(cilia cells). Mucus keeps your lungs from drying out and protects them from pathogens. Cilia beat the mucus towards the exterior of your body, clearing debris - including viruses (or every pathogens) ! - out of your lungs. Cilia cells were the preferred hosts of SARS-CoV, and are likely the preferred hosts of the new coronavirus. When these cells die, they slough off into your airways, filling them with debris and fluid. Symptoms include a fever, cough, and breathing difficulties. Many of those infected get pneumonia in both their lungs.

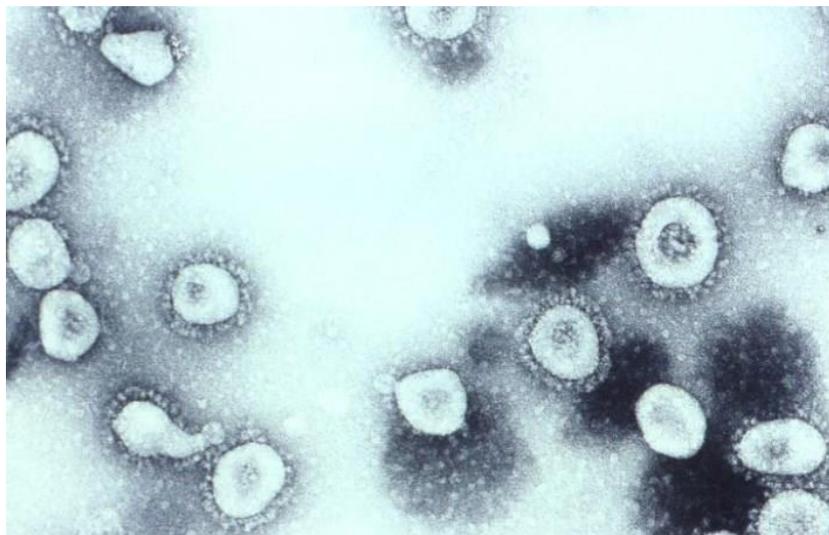
- When the virus enters the nose, it attaches to the covering cells of the nasal cavity to the cell nuclei and eats the first antigen to the cell receptors, causing the virus to be absorbed into the cells [the virus binds to HN-binding proteins] and then Entry into the cell via the vesicle is broken down by the lysosomal enzyme lipid coating, and its pure RNA is transferred directly to both the ribosome system and the nucleus system.



The prepared RNA and protein are then transported to a smooth endoplasmic reticulum, where they are taken out of the carrier cell after packaging, which produces more virus (proteins):

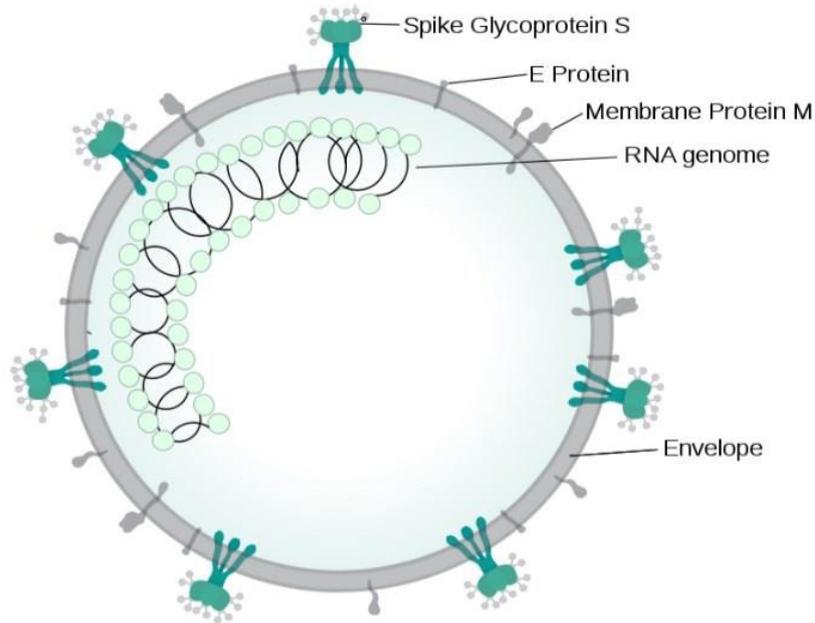
Coronaviruses have the largest RNA genome of 26 - 32 kilobases kb) with positive sense . The genome encodes four major structural proteins including spike (S) , nucleocapsid (N) , membrane (M) and envelope (E) which required to make complete virus particle . Upon entry into host cells.

Now we can get the virus components by using the enzyme lysozyme or alcohol, or by using an acid that destroys the lipid shell. The virus's surface proteins are obtained from the virus's surface, and from the virus's surface proteins we can identify RNA and the proteins around it. By adding protein, interferm can provide short-term resistance to the body, as well as using antihistamines to reduce symptoms.



☞The first method)

is one of the methods that can achieve the desired antigen (protein). Use of spores or pollen or allergenic drugs for people with corona and take a sample of nasal covering cells or their sinusitis and multiply its cells. (Using mast cells or mast cells)



☞The second method)

1-corona virus that separates and extract[RNA 2]-diagnosis of RNA second one , after the complementary RNA, and placing RNA polymerase (or in the laboratory environment by Revers Transcription (and THEN PCR produces RNA The second (symmetrical). 3) How does the RNA_b contract on the bacterium Escherichia coli (E.COL) and regenerate it and translate its complementary protein as an antibody (getting into a known virus and giving the vaccine)? With a pig or other organism in the laboratory without body hair, the cells (lymphocytes T) are not differentiated, and as a result. The result is that by mixing the two viruses with the animal's cells, it produces a new virus (a mixture of two viruses) and by injecting a known vaccine into the virus, it stimulates T lymphocytes in the body (antigenic shift and the H1N1 influenza A virus . One way influenza viruses change is called antigenic shift " (the other is " antigenic drift .) Antigenic shift is an abrupt , major change in an influenza A virus , resulting in new HA and / or new HA and NA proteins in influenza viruses that infect humans . Shift can result in a new influenza A subtype in humans . One Way shift can happen is when an influenza virus from an animal population gains the ability to infect humans . Such animal - origin viruses can contain an HA or HA / NA combination that is so different from the same subtype in humans that most people do not have immunity to the new (e . g , novel) virus . Such a " shift " occurred in the spring of 2009 , when an H1N1 virus with genes from North American Swine , Eurasian Swine , humans and birds emerged to infect people and quickly spread , causing a pandemic . When shift happens , most people have little or no immunity against the new virus) AND ,

(Flu likes weather cold and dry or humid and rainy. University of Minnesota Center for Infectious

Disease Research Policy Lowen, A.C., S. Mubareka, J. Steel, and P. Palese. 2007. Influenza Virus Transmission Is Dependent on Relative Humidity and Temperature. PLOS Pathogens)

- Through specific defense, Igm secretes antibodies of the type in response to primary immunity and in response to secondary immunity to Igg, which causes the virus to be marked by the Igg antibody and ultimately by phagocytosis and neutrophils and eosinophils. In AIVEOUS) which cures the disease.

4) Separating the surface protein of the virus (antigen) for the production of vaccine and a series of chemicals (Virus-like particle vaccines consist of viral protein(s) derived from the structural proteins of a virus. These proteins can self-assemble into particles that resemble the virus from which they were

derived but lack viral nucleic acid, meaning that they are not infectious. Because of their highly repetitive, multivalent structure, virus-like particles are typically more immunogenic than subunit vaccines (described below). The human papillomavirus and Hepatitis B virus vaccines are two virus-like particle-based vaccines currently in clinical use. subunit vaccine presents an antigen to the immune system without introducing viral particles, whole or otherwise. One method of production involves isolation of a specific protein from a virus or bacterium (such as a bacterial toxin) and administering this by itself. weakness of this technique is that isolated proteins may have a different three-dimensional structure than the protein in its normal context, and will induce antibodies that may not recognize the infectious organism. In addition, subunit vaccines often elicit weaker antibody responses than the other classes of vaccines. number of other vaccine investigation.

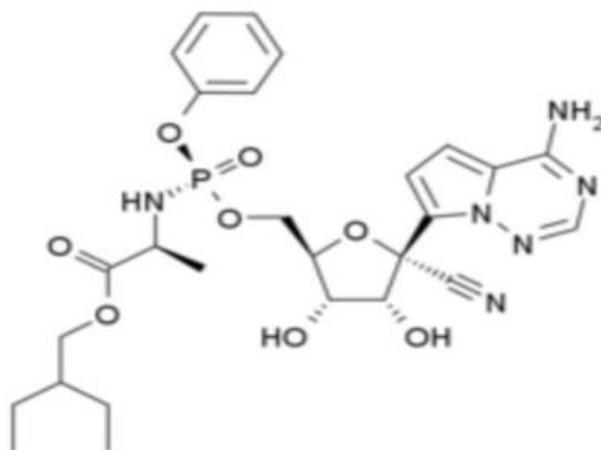
And by adding 2-hydroxypropyl- α -cyclodextrin, it is an effective ingredient in the triple combination treatment of Niemann-Pick C1 disease.

☞In the mile vaccine and Zinc affects multiple aspects of the immune system . Zinc is crucial for normal development and function of cells mediating innate immunity , neutrophils and NK cells . Macrophages also are affected by zinc deficiency . Phagocytosis , intracellular killing , and cytokine production all are affected by zinc deficiency . Zinc deficiency adversely affects the growth and function of T and B cells . The ability of zinc to function as an anti - oxidant and stabilize membranes suggests that it has a role in the prevention of free radical - induced injury during inflammatory processes

By adding Remdesivir • Antiviral • Prodrug of GS-441524 (C-adenosine) • Used to treat Marburg Ebola viruses administration (parenteral) Manufactured by Gilead • Acts as a nucleotide analog to inhibit RNA synthesis Adverse Effects Nausea, vomiting "Transaminitis"

*Coronavirus Susceptibility to the Antiviral Remdesivir (GS-5734) Is Mediated by the Viral Polymerase and the Proofreading Exoribonuclease L. Andres. Amy C. Sims. Rachel Timothy

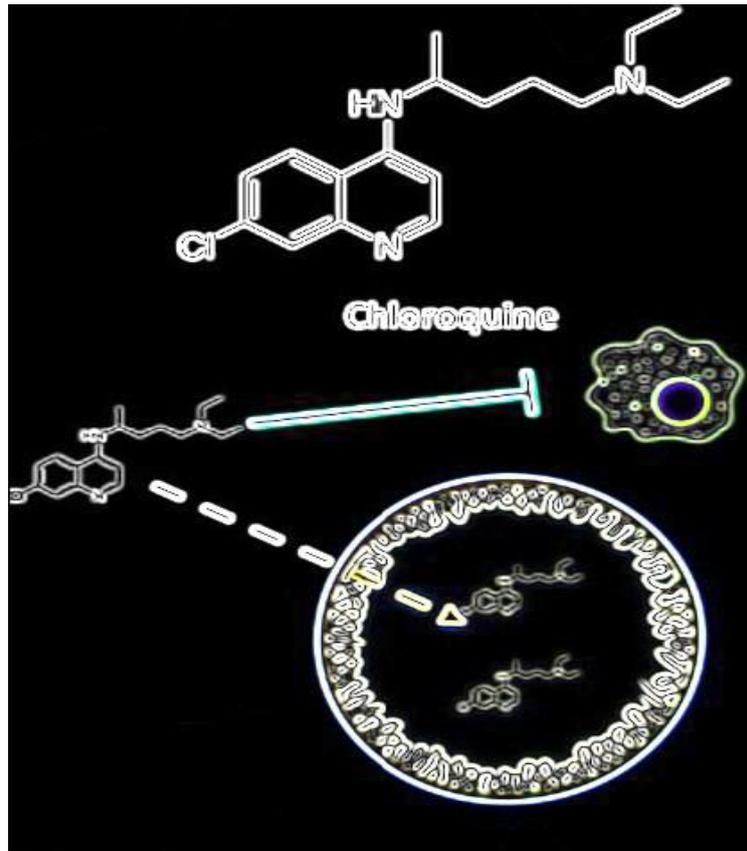
P. Sheahan. Xiaotao Lu. Everett Clinton Smith. James Brett Case. Joy Y. Feng. Robert Jordan. Adrian S. Ray. Tomas Cihlar. Dustin Siegel. Richard L. Mackman. Michael O. Clarke. Raiph S. Baric. and Mark R. Denisonab:



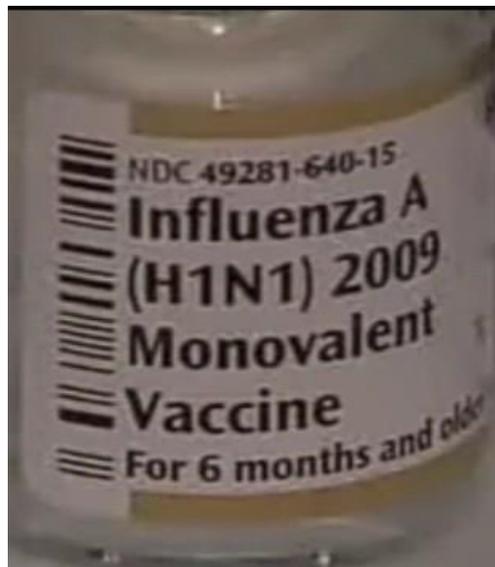
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*Chloroquine/Hydroxychloroquine: MOA, Anti-Viral Properties & SARS-CoV-2 hloroquine has multiple effects on cellular/organelle function • 1) Immunomodulatory effects used to treat rheumatological conditions • 2) Alkalinizes vacuolar (and lysosomal) pH • Chloroquine is alkaline • Inhibits protozoal food Inhibits endocytosis, lysosomal fusion & function Chloroquine is a zinc

ionophore • Allows influx of zinc into cells (and into lysosomes) • May well • 4) Chloroquine binds to sialic acids:



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+ zinc oxid

+

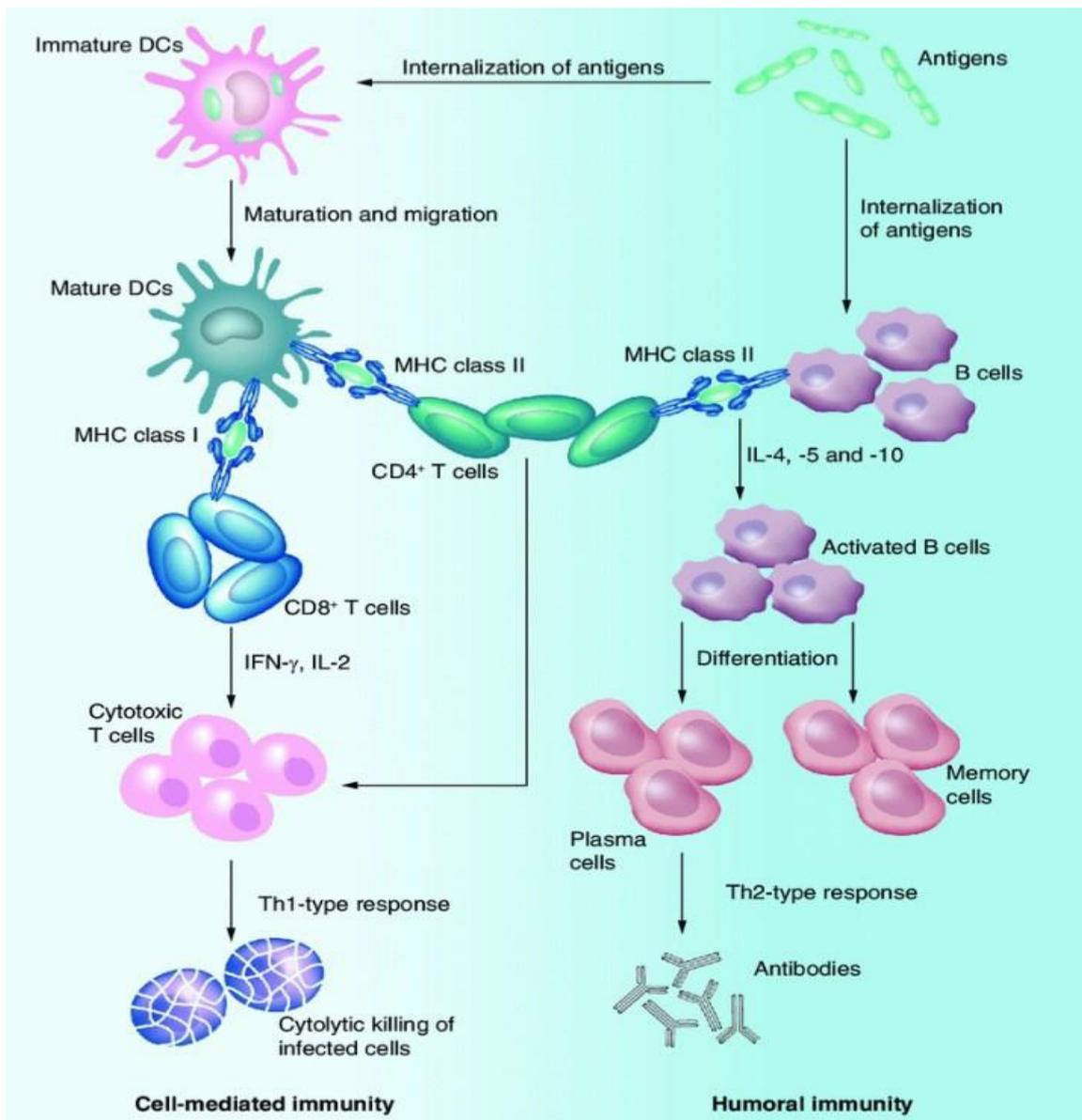
: References for ZINC

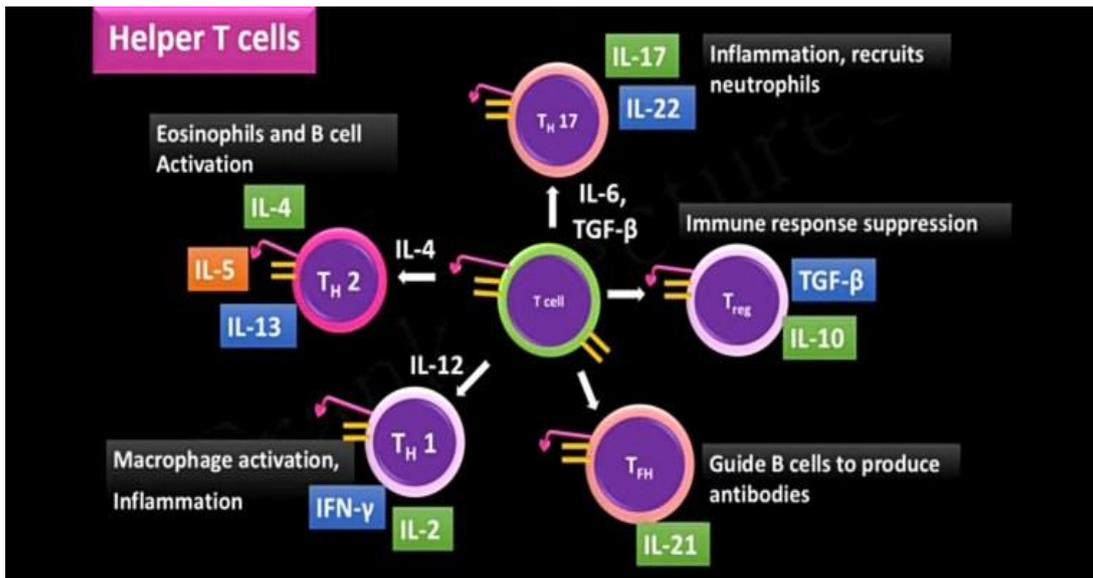
:Books

- 1) Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, edition 20
- 2) Textbook of Medical Physiology, Guyton and Hall, edition 13
- 3) The Encyclopedia of Natural Medicine, edition 3
- 4) Goodman and Gillman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics (Workbook and Casebook), 2016

(Ignoz sommelweis 1847)

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3) The third method is by injecting an antigen from a virus that is removed by a solution that breaks down the lipid membrane and the protein of the virus:

a) changes the RNA and converts it to DNA, and then by the RTPCR enzyme, which is a new RNA in We bring in and inject the vaccine into the animal, and the animal produces RNA to convert the virus to produce a complementary antibody so that the virus carries a neutral carrier. It is killed or weakened or weakened by the virus in the human body along with antibodies and lymphocytes B (or B memory or plasmacytes) and injected into the body with (E) the loss caused due to virus and Vvksn taken from a monkey or a human virus is different from other animals.

b))(Sabunite and conjugation) by removing the protein (antigens) in the bottom of the container and injecting it into an animal, in fact by injecting a killed antigen into the monkey or monocyte monocyte and the animal dendrites into a presentation (monocyte to The dendrites are converted) by (MHC2 antigen) and cause the expression of the gene (APC antigen) and then by transferring the report to TH lymphocytes, causing the transmission and transmission of lymphocytes to B and producing Igm antibodies in the second stage of Igg. Comes with the exchange of specific cytokines.

.....

&[Note: One of the ways to prevent this is to eat red meat, which causes the production of white lymphocytes and increases the number of white blood cells in the body by the stem cells, which reduces the risk of contracting the virus.]

&[Note: By injecting the Igg and Igm antibodies into the malaria virus and the influenza virus and the Igd antibody, which helps to activate lymphocytes B by binding to cell B and eventually to Igd by binding to the antigen .

(ELDRA P. SOLOMON)

.....

- Igg & Igm with macrophages _____>> The system _activates the complement

(LINDA R. BERG) (COLLEGE PARK)

_____ # _____ ### #They deal with many factors (bacteria, viruses and some fungi).#

&[Note] By injecting cytokines (1.2 interleukins) secreted by the lymphocyte macrophage, it fights the virus and strengthens the body.]

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5) By isolating dendrites, the body can produce MHC2 by adding coronavirus (meaning the expression of the APC antigen), and then injecting the MHC2 vaccine into the body to detect the virus by TH and TC lymphocytes, and then to produce antibodies and kill the viruses. .

(DIANA W.MARTIN)(RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)*

&[Note] The body's immune system is strengthened by eating fish, milk, cheese, red beef, boiled eggs, cinnamon, and nuts.]

&[Note: Insects such as mosquitoes should be avoided because they are carriers of the virus.]

Method 6)

By marking a sample of blood infections that include macrophage cells and neutrophils and eosinophils ... can be marked by antibodies such as: IgE signaling an infectious substance that includes the body's white defense cells causes phagocytosis It performed live macrophage cells and so on (including the cells in the air sacs).

♠There are four immune defense layers to vitamins to fight corona disease (prevention is better than cure punishment medicine) : (abuzar habibi nia & kianoush ahmadi)

1) Tissue macrophages needs to_____》 ●__ vitamin D

7000_10000 w/day (with only with food)

- zinc :50 -100 mg/day
- vitamin A: 25000 w/day

2) Send neutrophils ___needs to _____》 ●__ vitamin C

1000-2000mg/day()

- No more suger

3) Sending monocytes and lymphocytes _____needs to _____》 ●__ vitamin D

4) Increased production of white blood cells in bone marrow___needs to _____》 ●__ vitamin A ● vitamin E :400-800 mg/ per day (with only food) ● vitamin B6: 100 mg /day

● _____ ●

List of High Vitamin Foods (Written by Daisy Whitbread, MScN Powered by USDA Nutrition Data & KIANOUSH ahmadi) .

1) Fish

Fish is a good source for 9 of 14 essential vitamins.

These include Vitamins A, B1, B2, B3, B5, B6, B12, D, and E. Among all fish Tuna and Trout provide the most vitamins but be sure to eat a wide variety of fish for a healthy diet.

2) Dark Leafy Greens

Dark Leafy Greens are a good source for 8 of 14 essential vitamins.

These include Vitamins A, B2, B3, B6, B9, C, E, K, and Beta-Carotene. While all dark leafy greens are great, extra nutrient-dense sources include spinach and kale.

3) Seeds

Seeds are a good source for 6 of 14 essential vitamins.

These include Vitamins B1, B2, B3, B5, B6, and E. Vitamin rich choices for seeds include sunflower and flax seeds.

4) Broccoli

Broccoli is a good source for 6 of 14 essential vitamins.

These include Vitamins A, B9, C, E, K, and Beta Carotene. Other nutritious cruciferous vegetables include brussels sprouts, cabbage, and cauliflower.

5) Beef and Lamb

Beef and lamb is a good source for 5 of 14 essential vitamins. These include Vitamins B2, B3, B5, B6, and B9. To reduce calories, leaner cuts of beef and lamb are recommended.

6) Mushrooms

Mushrooms are a good source for 4 of 14 essential vitamins.

These include Vitamins B2, B3, B5, and D. Mushrooms are highly nutritious while being low in carbs and calories. Good choices include portobello, cremini (button), and shiitake mushrooms.

7) Nuts

Nuts are a good source for 4 of 14 essential vitamins.

These include Vitamins B1, B2, B6, and E. Nuts are a heart-healthy, cholesterol-lowering snack. Try not to have more than 1-2 handfuls a day. Good choices for nuts include almonds and walnuts.

8) Eggs

Eggs are a good source for 4 of 14 essential vitamins.

These include Vitamins B2, B5, B12, and D. While eggs are now considered heart healthy, they are still high in cholesterol, so try not to eat more than 2 a day.

9) Sweet Bell Peppers

Bell Peppers are a good source for 4 of 14 essential vitamins.

These include Vitamins A, and C, Beta-Carotene, and Lycopene. Bell Peppers are one of the foods highest in vitamin C. Colorful red and yellow peppers have higher amounts of beta-carotene and lycopene than green peppers.

10) Avocados

Avocados are a good source for 4 of 14 essential vitamins.

These include Vitamins B5, B6, B9, and E. Avocados are high in calories and fat, so try not to eat more than 1/2 a large avocado, or 1 small avocado, a day.

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3) By injecting the Igg and Igm antibodies into the malaria virus and the influenza virus and the IgD antibody, which helps to activate lymphocytes B by binding to cell B and eventually to IgD by binding to the antigen.

(ELDRA P. SOLOMON)

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(ELDRA P. SOLOMON)...

Reference

1. University of Minnesota Center for Infectious Disease Research Policy Lowen, A.C., S. Mubareka, J. Steel, and P. Palese. 2007.

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