

Therapeutic defective interfering particles

Harnessing viral interference to power next-generation influenza antivirals.

// TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW

Influenza A virus naturally produces deletion-containing viral genomes (DeIVGs) that compete with wild-type virus during infection and can suppress viral replication.

We have identified nucleotide modifications that enhance the replication and antiviral interfering activity of an influenza DeIVG, providing a potential strategy for engineering more potent therapeutic interfering particles.

This technology enables sequence-level optimisation of defective viral genomes (DVGs) to enhance their natural ability to interfere with influenza virus replication.

// OUR INNOVATION

✓ Fine-tuning viral interference at the nucleotide level

Mutations in DI250 enhance the replication, competitive fitness and interfering activity of the DeIVG against wild-type influenza virus.

✓ Stronger inhibition

Minigenome assay shows significantly greater inhibition of viral polymerase activity with modified DI250 versus unmodified DI250. Virus competition assay shows a significant reduction in infectious viral output.

✓ Faster, higher abundance

During serial passaging, modified DI250 increased earlier and reached higher relative abundance than unmodified DI250.

// OUR VALUE PROPOSITION

Distinct antiviral approach

harnesses the naturally occurring competition between DVG and wild-type virus as an alternative strategy to suppress viral replication.

POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS:

NOVEL INFLUENZA ANTIVIRAL THERAPEUTICS

// TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT STATUS

TRL
3

Early-stage validation

BASIC RESEARCH

DEPLOYMENT

PATENT

US non-provisional application filed:
US19/850,448

PUBLICATION

Alnaji, F.G. et al., *Nature Communications* (2026).

CATEGORIES

Healthcare · Therapeutics ·
Infectious diseases · Influenza

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