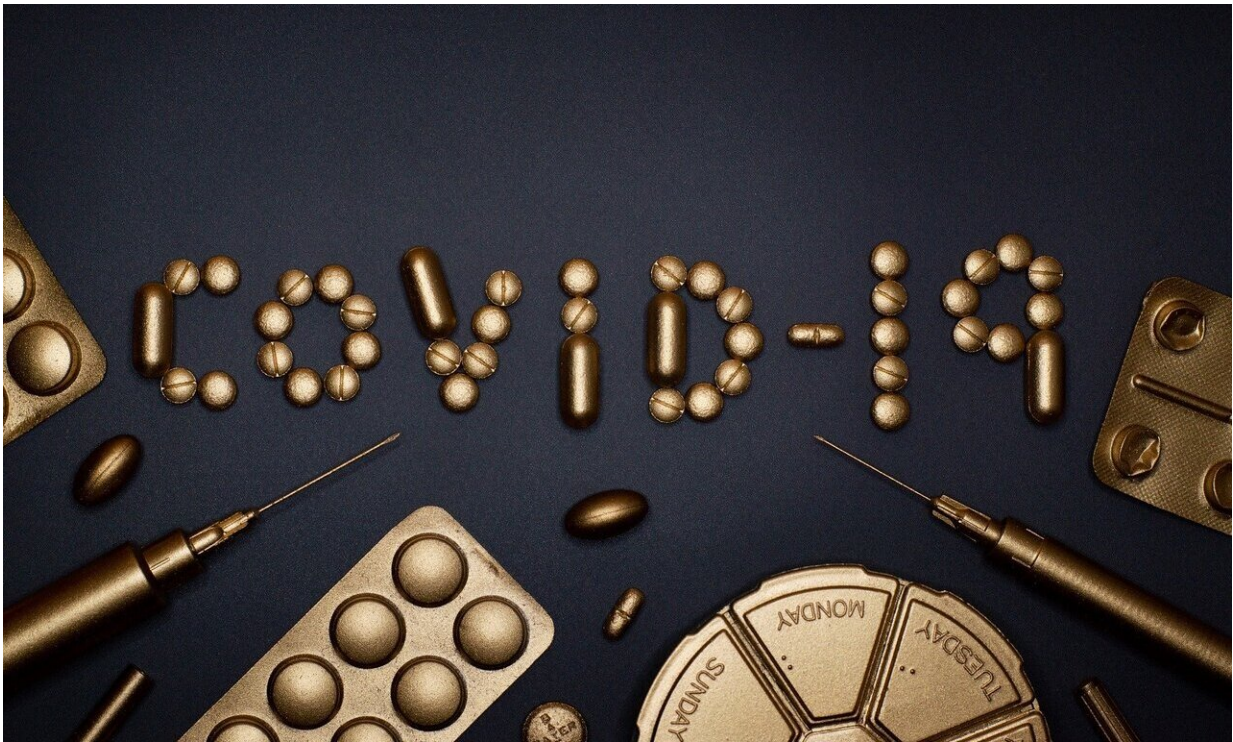


# COVID-19 and the need for expanding research on calcium homeostasis breakdown

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The prevention and therapy of virus infections are often confounded by the high mutation rates and there is an increasing attention to know how this viral invasion impacts on human cells/organs. "Disruption of calcium homeostasis could be the infection and survival strategy of Coronavirus & it warrants expanding research on calcium channel drug

targets" says Dr. M. Balasubramanyam, Disease-Biologist, Dean of Research & Senior Scientist from the Madras Diabetes Research Foundation (MDRF), Chennai, India.

In one of his articles recently published in European Medical Journal, he comments that 'it's time to revisit and researching on calcium channel drug targets under the COVID-19 crisis'. The intention of this commentary is to alert hospitals to collection additional data on COVID19 patients and more importantly to provoke multiple avenues of research on calcium channel drug targets. Interestingly, the alteration of calcium ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ) homeostasis is one of the strategies that viruses use to modulate host cells and influence organ dysfunction in their favor. Once entered in to the host cell, viruses stimulate or inhibit the calcium release from internal stores that is linked to an orchestra of several calcium-permeable channels, transporters, and exchangers on organellar membranes. The ultimate change in cytosolic calcium concentration is expected to trigger further distortion of the host cell system as well as benefits virus survival and replication.

In the COVID19 context, it has been found that patients with hypertension, diabetes, and other comorbidities are at higher risk of death compared with survivors of the virus<sup>2</sup>. "Our earlier research studies demonstrated the evidence for mechanistic alterations in  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  homeostasis in patients with type 2 diabetes as well as its macro and microvascular complications—and this could be the reason why such patients posed higher risk due to COVID19 infection," says Dr. Balasubramanyam.

As reviewed by Balasubramanyam, several studies in the past have associated [host cell](#)  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  disturbances with a variety of virus infections viz, influenza A virus, Dengue virus, West Nile virus, Rotavirus, hepatitis C virus, Ebola [virus](#) and porcine deltacoronavirus & [calcium channel blockers](#) (CCBs) have been reported to inhibit viral entry as well

as its replication. More interestingly, the recent clinical investigation of COVID-19 patients revealed that the CCB amlodipine besylate administration was associated with reduced fatality rate of patients with hypertension.

"While several antiviral agents are under development, there is great hope for revisiting and researching on calcium channel drug targets—not only the conventional voltage-dependent calcium channels, but also several components of [calcium](#) homeostasis machinery including the emerging targets such as store-operated Ca<sup>2+</sup> (SOC) channels as well as transient receptor potential (Trp) channels," says Dr. Balasubramanyam.

**More information:** Balasubramanyam M. COVID-19: Is it time to revisit the research on calcium channel drug targets? *EMJ Diabet.* 2020; [DOI: 10.33590/emjdiab/200608](https://doi.org/10.33590/emjdiab/200608)

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