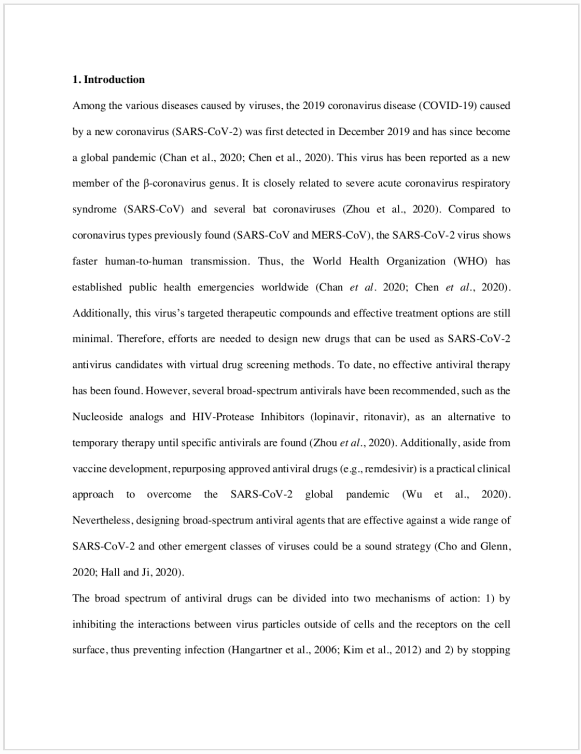
Digital Receipt

This receipt acknowledges that Turnitin received your paper. Below you will find the receipt information regarding your submission.

The first page of your submissions is displayed below.

Submission author:	Fiddy Semba Prasetiya
Assignment title:	review
Submission title:	Report for JKSUS manuscript
File name:	Turnitin_Manuscript_JKSUS_report.docx
File size:	134.93K
Page count:	17
Word count:	4,878
Character count:	27,110
Submission date:	16-Nov-2022 05:38PM (UTC+0700)
Submission ID:	1955699061



1. Introduction

Among the various diseases caused by viruses, the 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) caused by a new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) was first detected in December 2019 and has since become a global pandemic (Chan et al., 2020; Chen et al., 2020). This virus has been reported as a new member of the β-coronavirus genus. It is closely related to severe acute coronavirus respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV) and several bat coronaviruses (Zhou et al., 2020). Compared to coronavirus types previously found (SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV), the SARS-CoV-2 virus shows faster human-to-human transmission. Thus, the World Health Organization (WHO) has established public health emergencies worldwide (Chan *et al*. 2020; Chen *et al*., 2020). Additionally, this virus's targeted therapeutic compounds and effective treatment options are still minimal. Therefore, efforts are needed to design new drugs that can be used as SARS-CoV-2 antivirus candidates with virtual drug screening methods. To date, no effective antiviral therapy has been found. However, several broad-spectrum antivirals have been recommended, such as the Nucleoside analogs and HIV-Protease Inhibitors (lopinavir, ritonavir), as an alternative to temporary therapy until specific antivirals are found (Zhou *et al*., 2020). Additionally, aside from vaccine development, repurposing approved antiviral drugs (e.g., remdesivir) is a practical clinical approach to overcome the SARS-CoV-2 global pandemic (Wu et al., 2020). Nevertheless, designing broad-spectrum antiviral agents that are effective against a wide range of SARS-CoV-2 and other emergent classes of viruses could be a sound strategy (Cho and Glenn, 2020; Hall and Ji, 2020).

The broad spectrum of antiviral drugs can be divided into two mechanisms of action: 1) by inhibiting the interactions between virus particles outside of cells and the receptors on the cell surface, thus preventing infection (Hangartner et al., 2006; Kim et al., 2012) and 2) by stopping