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Website :. Category:2006 films Category:Indian filmsHepatitis B virus (HBV) infection is a major public health problem worldwide. The disease caused by HBV is recognized as a major cause of cirrhosis, hepatic decompensation and hepatocellular carcinoma. Several therapeutic strategies are currently available against the hepatitis B virus. These drugs include interferon alpha (IFN-alpha), peginterferon alfa (PegIFN-alpha), lamivudine and entecavir (ETV). Unfortunately, these drugs can cause numerous side effects in patients. There are currently 1.2 million individuals infected with Hepatitis C virus (HCV) in the United States alone. Many with persistent HCV infection will develop cirrhosis of the liver, and at least 20% of these individuals may develop hepatocellular carcinoma. HCV is the major cause of transfusion-associated hepatitis and accounts for up to 20% of primary liver cancer. Currently, there is no effective vaccine against HCV infection. The only drug used to treat HCV infection is interferon-alpha. However, only 10-20% of individuals treated with interferon-alpha become HCV RNA negative. Furthermore, long-term treatment with interferon is not effective in a majority of patients (i.e. non-responders). There is, therefore, a large unmet medical need for therapies that are effective in HCV infection and particularly in the more prevalent HCV genotype 1 infection. HCV is an enveloped, single strand RNA virus. The HCV genome is approximately 9,500 bases in length and consists of a single open reading frame (ORF) encoding a single large polyprotein of about 3000 amino acids. In infected cells, this polyprotein is cleaved at multiple sites by cellular and viral proteases to produce the structural and non-structural (NS) proteins. In the case of HCV, the generation of mature non-structural proteins (NS2, NS3, NS4A, NS4B, NS5A, and NS5B) is effected by two viral proteases. The first one, which has cleavage site at the NS2-NS3 junction, is a serine protease contained within the N-terminal region of NS3. The second one is a metalloprotease contained within the N-terminal region of NS5B. NS 4bc0debe42