Hydroxychloroquine is an aminooquinoline with antimalarial, anti-inflammatory, and antiviral activities.\(^1\)\(^-\)\(^4\) It is active against the chloroquine-sensitive NF54 and D6 strains of *P. falciparum* (IC\(_{50}\) = 16.3 and 15 nM, respectively) but has decreased activity against chloroquine-resistant *P. falciparum* strains (IC\(_{50}\) = 422.7-1,735.3 nM).\(^1\) Hydroxychloroquine inhibits production of IL-22, IL-17A, and IL-6 induced by phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (TPA; Item No. 10008014) and ionomycin (Item No. 10004974) in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) isolated from healthy individuals or patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) or rheumatoid arthritis (RA).\(^3\) It inhibits accumulation of sequestosome-1 (SQSTM1) puncta, a marker of autophagy, in mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) in a concentration-dependent manner.\(^2\) Hydroxychloroquine reduces viral titers of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) in the culture supernatant of infected Vero E6 cells but does not reduce SARS-CoV-2 viral titers in an in vitro human airway epithelium model or the respiratory tract of infected cynomolgus macaques.\(^4\) Formulations containing hydroxychloroquine have been used in the prevention or treatment of malaria, as well as in the treatment of RA and SLE.

**References**