



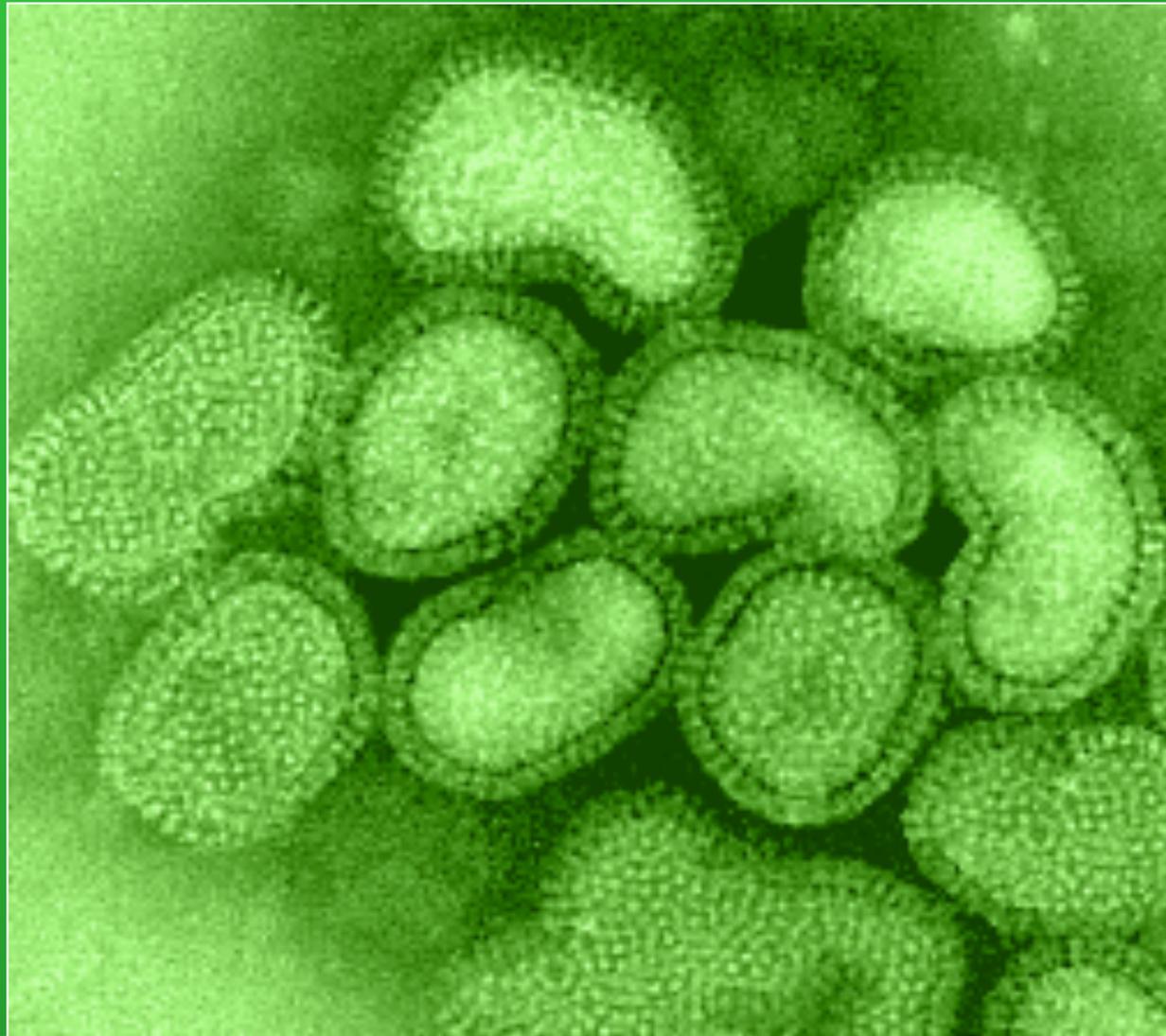
**UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA
DEPARTAMENTO DE BIOQUIMICA
Y BIOLOGIA MOLECULAR Y CELULAR**

GENOXPHOS

ACISCLO PEREZ MARTOS



¿VIRUS INFLUENZA?





VIRUS INFLUENZA

❖ CLASIFICACION Y NOMENCLATURA

❖ ESTRUCTURA DEL VIRUS

❖ ESTRUCTURAS Y FUNCION DE:

➤ HA

➤ M2

➤ NA

❖ REPLICACION DEL VIRUS

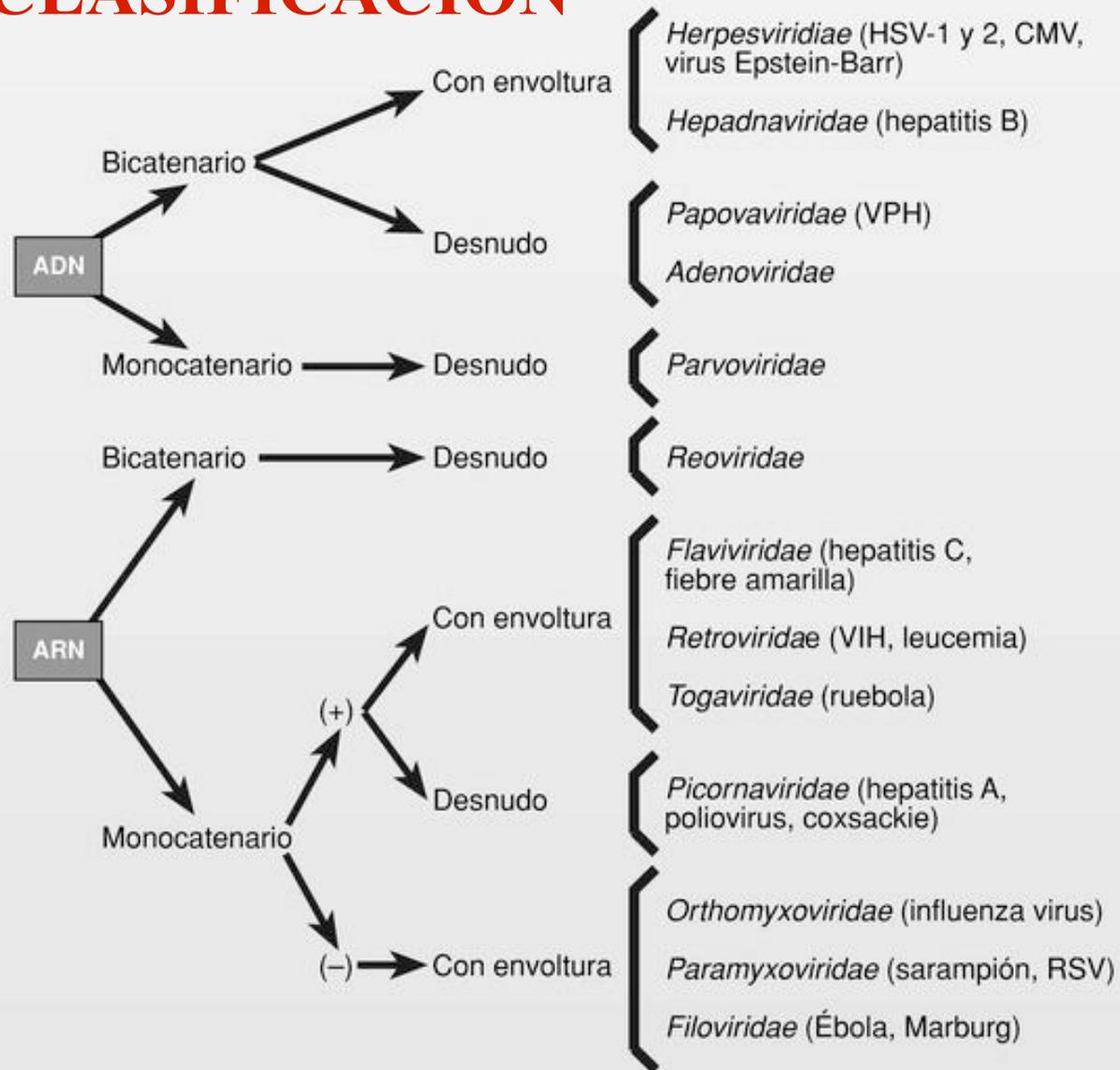
❖ VARIABILIDAD ANTIGENICA

➤ DERIVA GENETICA (DRIFT) (Cambio de epitopos HA, NA)

➤ SALTO GENETICO (SHIFT) (Intercambio de segmentos)

❖ OTRA CARACTERISTICA DE PATOGENICIDAD (NS1)

CLASIFICACION



CLASIFICACION

FAMILIA: *orthomyxoviridae* RNA (-) y Segmentado

GENERO: *influenzavirus*

DIFERENCIAS ANTIGENICAS EN NP Y M: A, B, C y Thogoto, (Garrapatas)

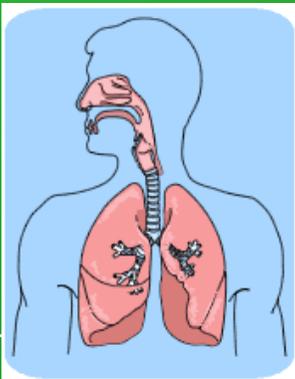
TIPOS: B y C: Afectan a humanos y cerdos. No subtipos

A: Todos los subtipos afectan a aves

Se divide en subtipos según diferencias antigénicas

16 HA (H1-H16)

9 NA (N1-N9)





NOMENCLATURA

Tipo de influenza: A, B, C

Hospedador de origen: Swine

Sitio de aislamiento: Alberta

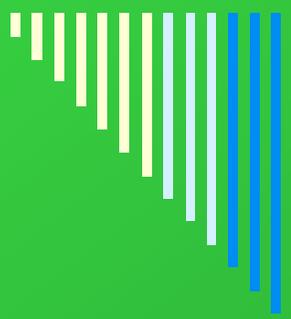
Nº de especie: 33-8

Año de aislamiento: 2009

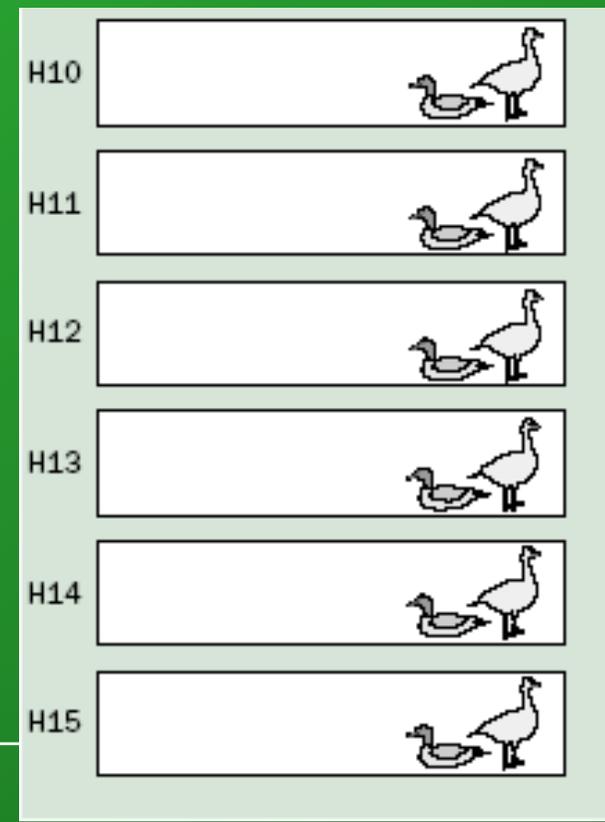
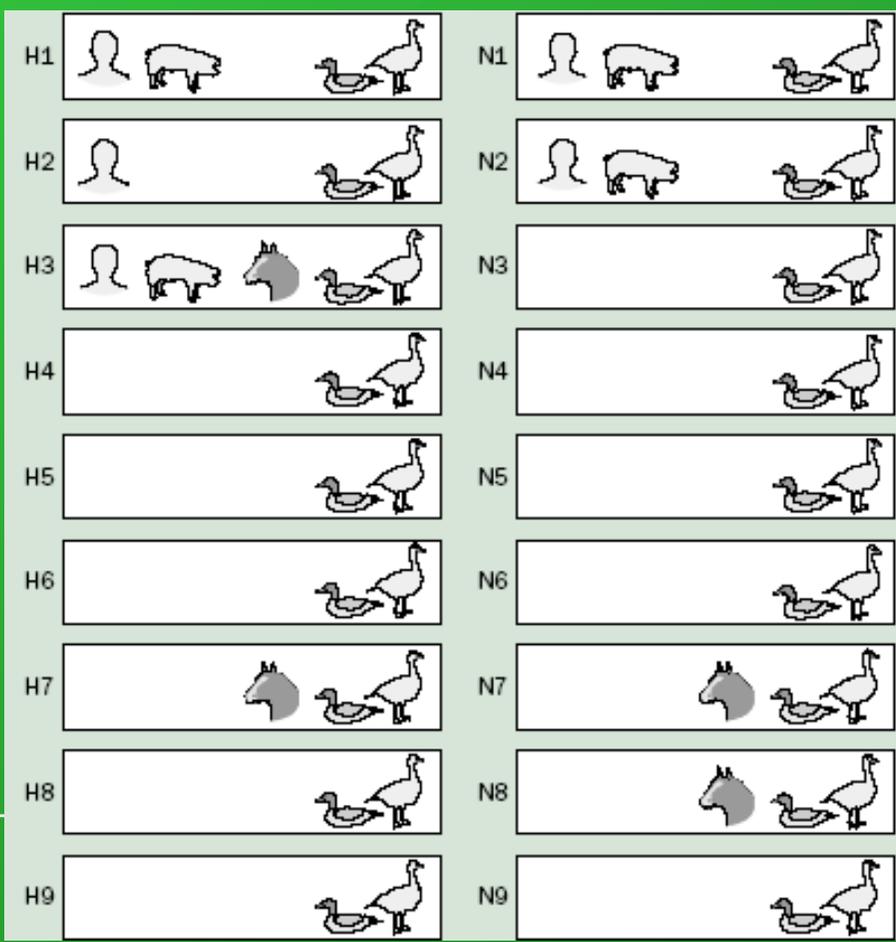
Subtipo de influenza: (H1N1)

Por ejemplo: A/Swine/Alberta/33-8/2009(H1N1)

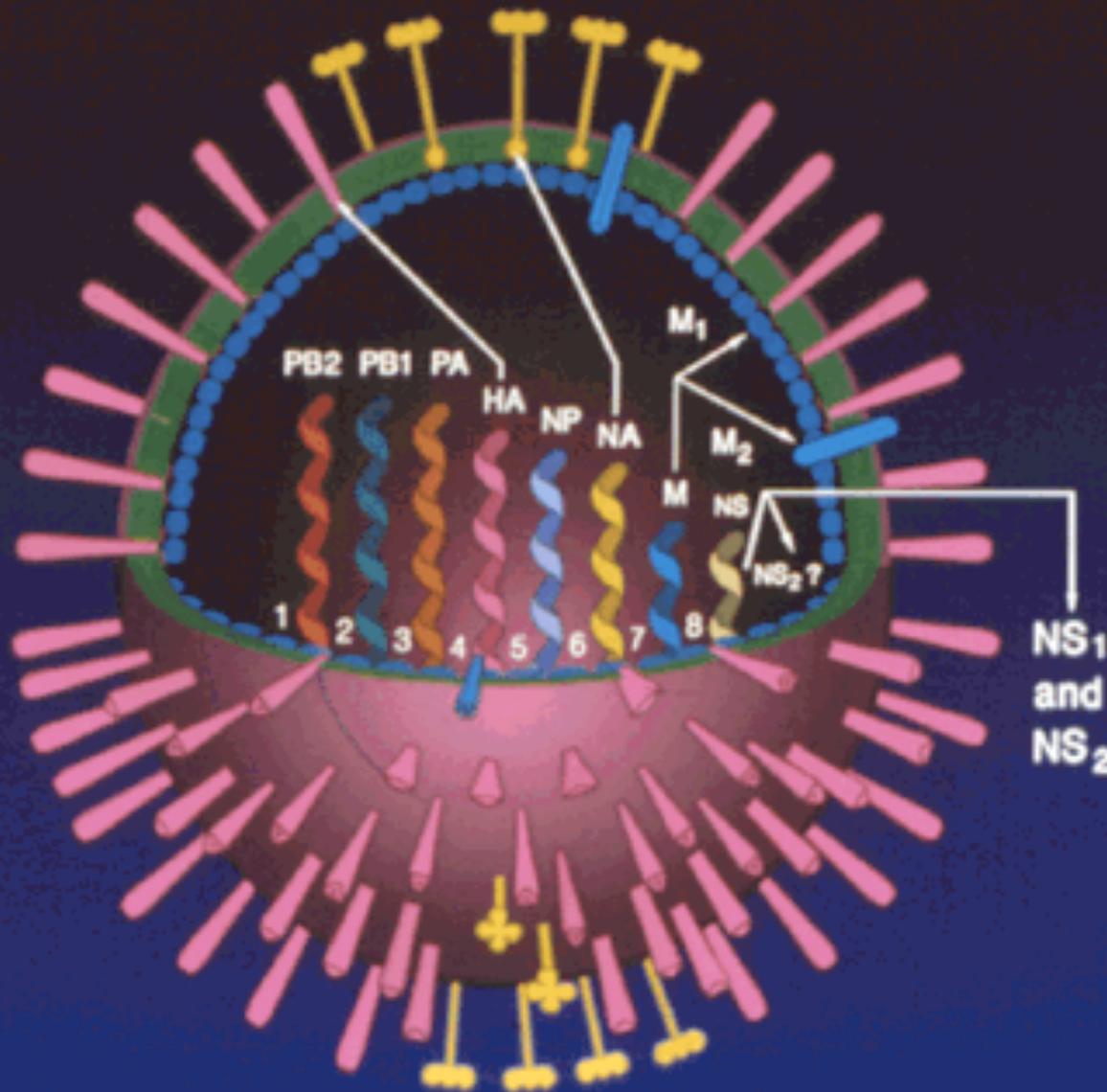
(Secuenciado el 14 de mayo. Sospechoso de transmision de humanos a cerdo)



- 16 subtipos de HA (25%)
- 9 subtipos de NA (6,7%)
- 256 combinaciones posibles: 85 descritas.
- 3 circulan en humanos: H1N1, H2N2 y H3N2



ESTRUCTURA DEL VIRUS



This representation of the flu virus shows a cutaway of the virus shell, coated with protein (blue) inside a lipid bilayer, to reveal the virus's eight genes. Pink and yellow spikes represent hemagglutinin and neuraminidase respectively. These components control the virus's ability to attach to and release from a cell, and they constantly change -- making a new vaccine necessary each year.

PRINCIPALES PROTEINAS DEL VIRUS.

1.- DE LA NUCLEOCAPSIDE

PROTEINA MATRIZ (M1)

Estructural, asociada a la cubierta lipídica

POLIMERASAS (PB1, PB2, PA)

Síntesis del RNA viral

NUCLEOPROTEINA

Antígeno específico del virus. Distingue los tipos A, B y C

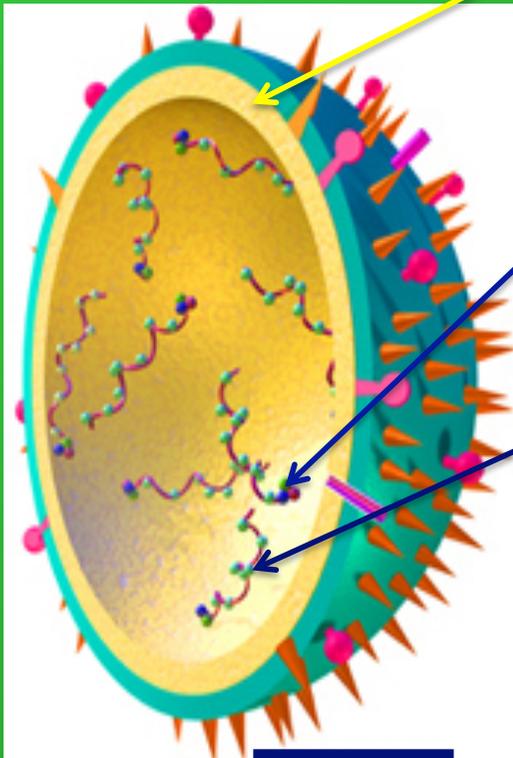
NS1 y NS2

No se conocen las funciones específicas.

NS1 de humanos, porcinos y equinos, son indistinguibles.

Las de las aves presentan variabilidad antigénica

NS2 = NEP (Proteína de Exporte Nuclear)



PRINCIPALES PROTEINAS DEL VIRUS.

2.- DE LA CUBIERTA VIRAL

HEMAGLUTININA: Representa 25% , 14 nm * 4nm

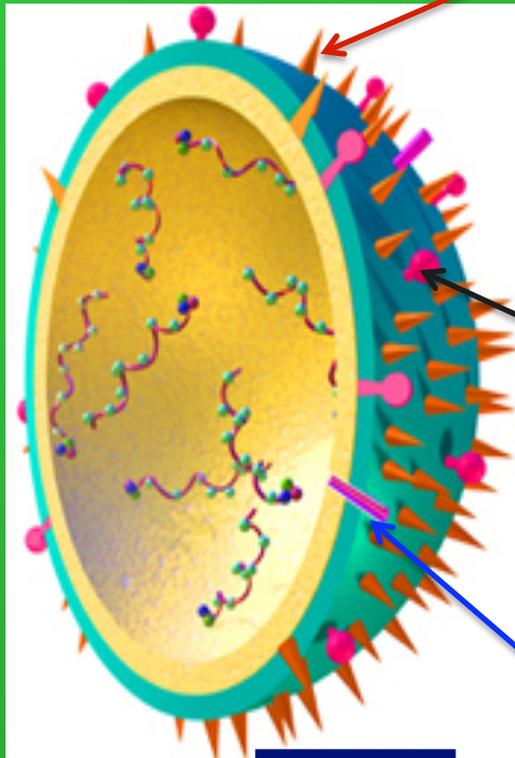
- Distribuida uniformemente
- Participa en la penetración del virus
- Aglutinar a los eritrocitos. (Reacción hemaglutinación)
- Induce la síntesis de anticuerpos neutralizantes (vacunas)

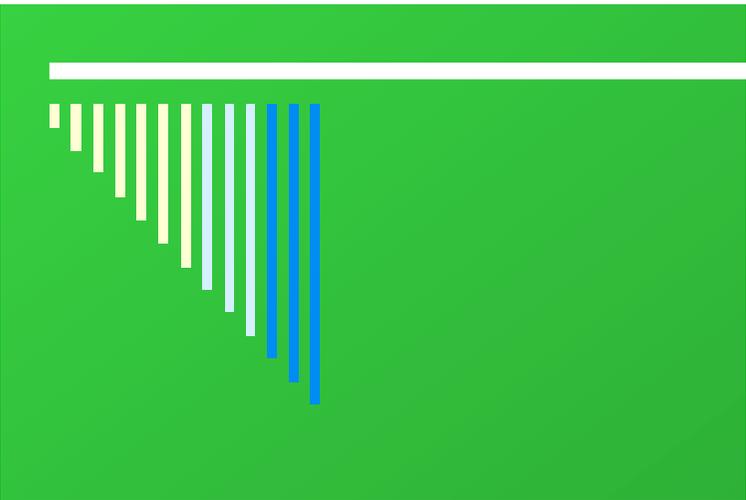
NEURAMINIDASA: Representa el 6,7%

- No distribuida uniformemente en la cubierta
- Cataliza la rotura del ácido sialico (expansión viral)
- Estimula la producción de anticuerpos

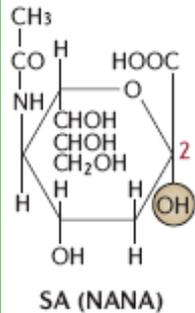
PROTEINA M2:

- Es un canal de protones, acidifica el endosoma
- Favorece la salida del material genético del virus

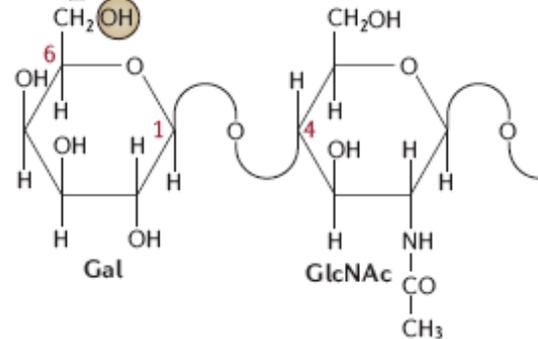




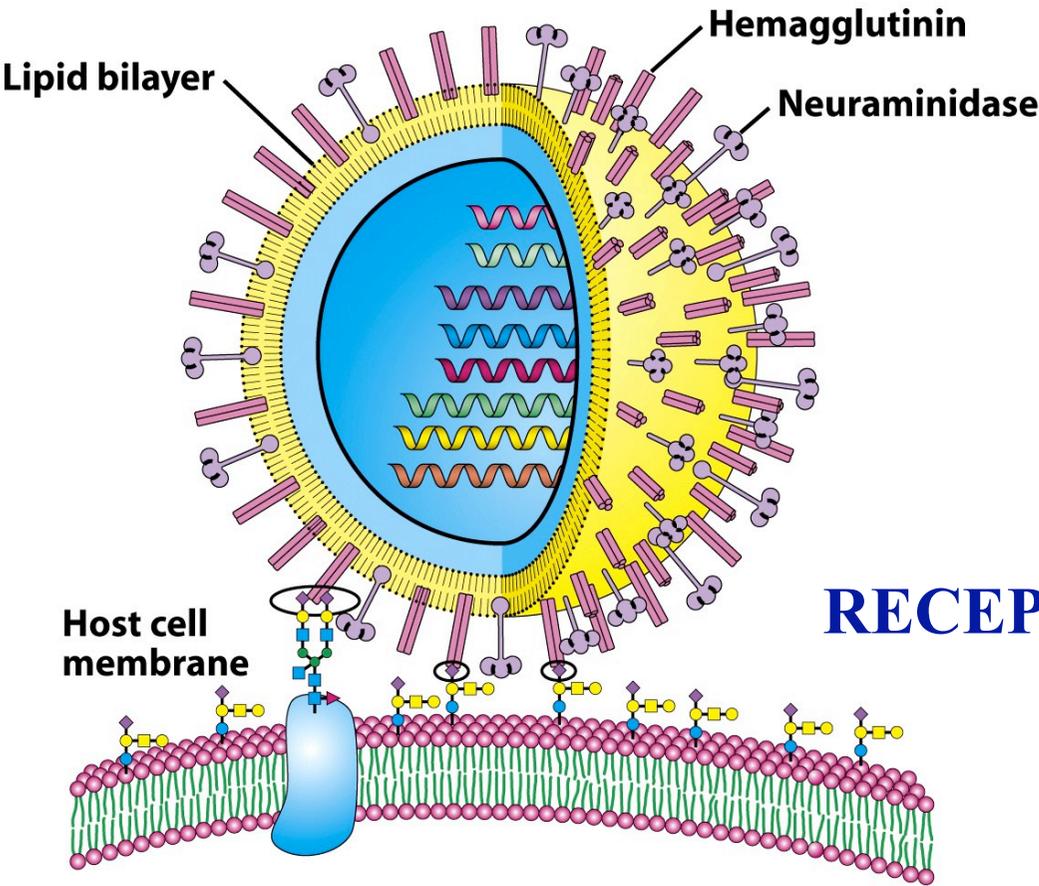
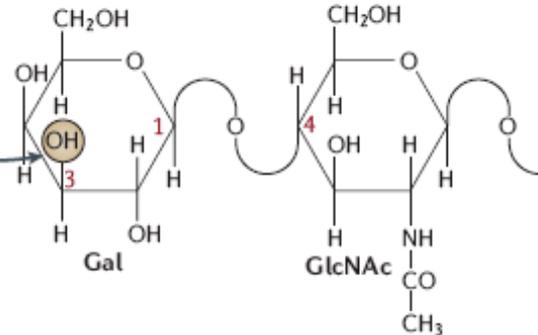
b



H3N2 receptor
at the upper
respiratory tract

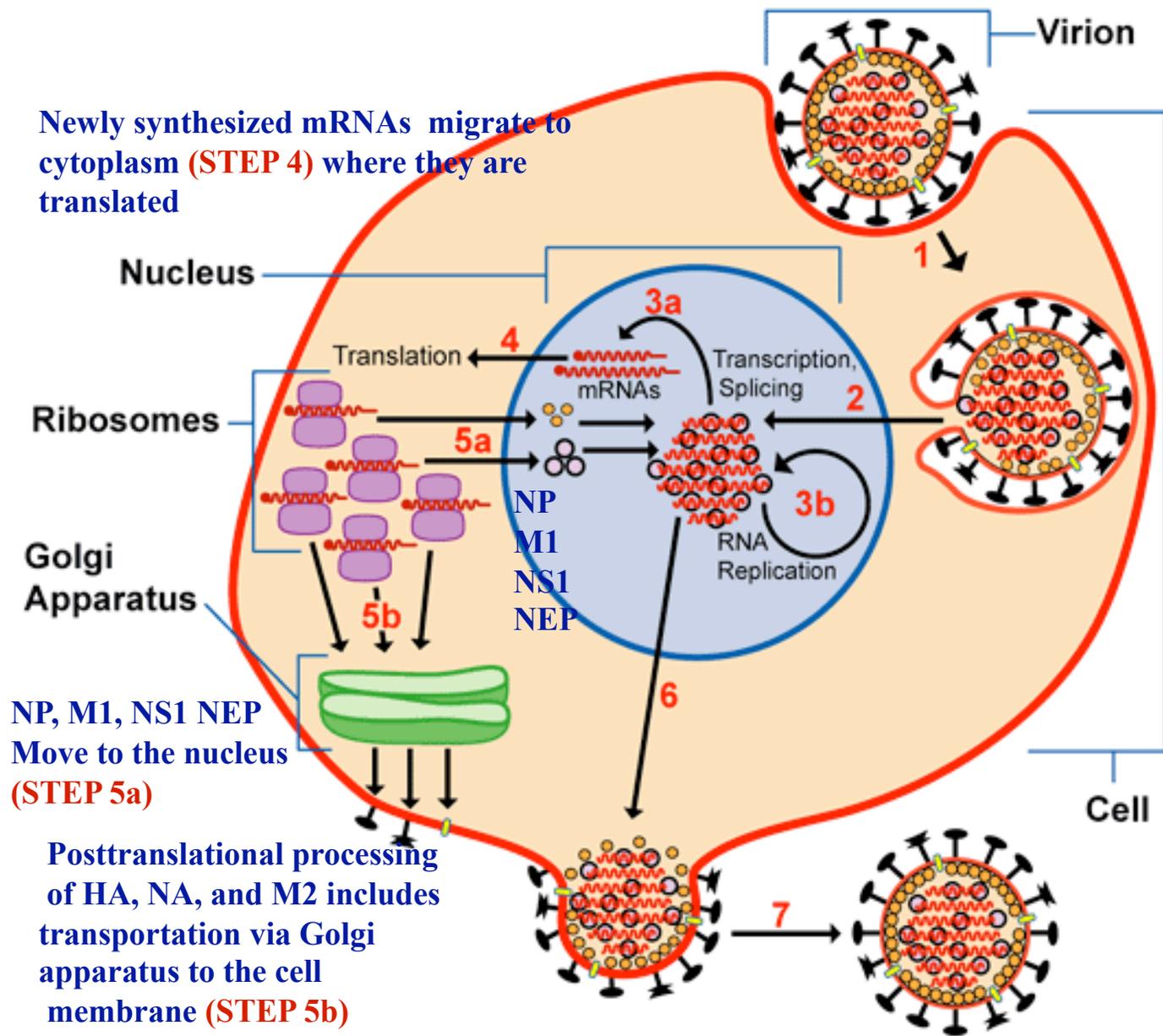


H5N1 receptor
at the lower
respiratory tract



RECEPTORES HEMAGLUTININA

Figure 11-29
Biochemistry, Sixth Edition
© 2007 W. H. Freeman and Company



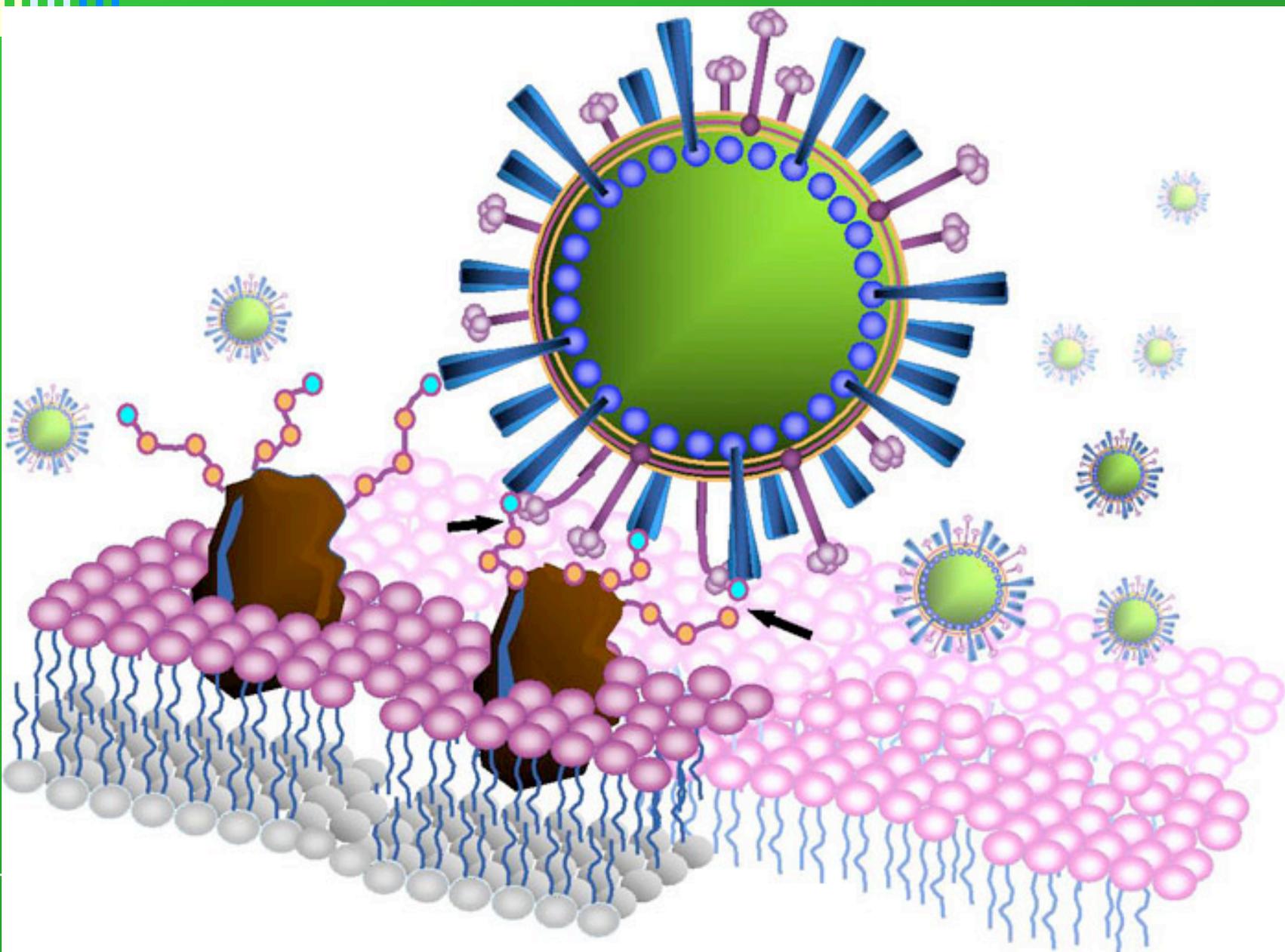
A virion attaches to the host cell membrane via HA and enters the cytoplasm by receptor-mediated endocytosis (STEP 1)

HA2 promotes fusion of the virus envelope and the endosome membranes.(STEP 2)

In the nucleus, the viral polymerase complexes transcribe (STEP 3a) and replicate (STEP 3b)

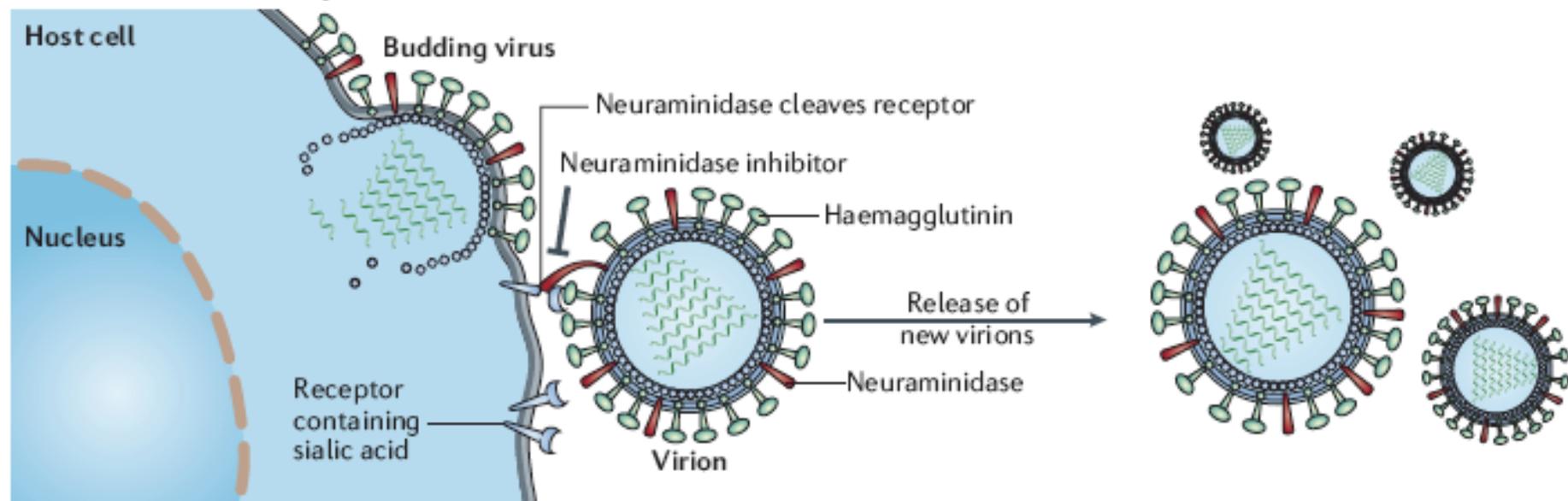
REPLICACION DEL VIRUS

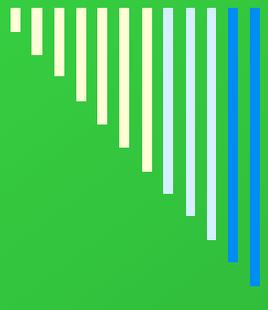
NEURAMINIDASA



NEURAMINIDASA

a Neuraminidase activity

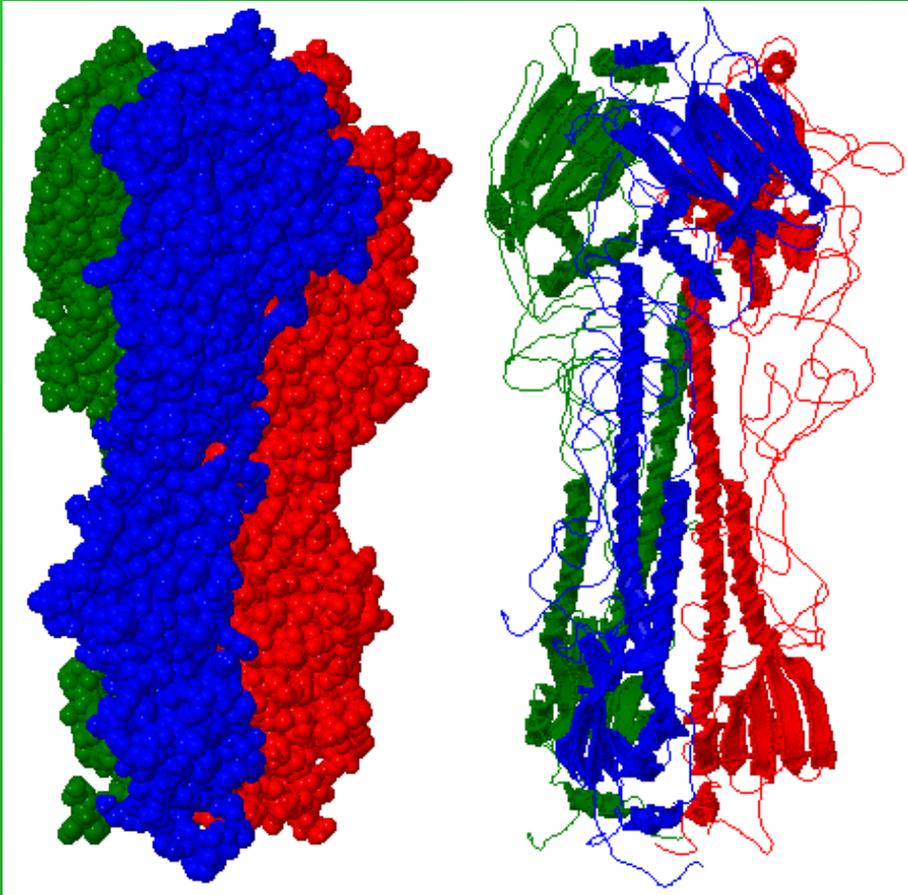




Cada una de las tres subunidades comprende dos cadenas,
que por proteólisis, producen:

Tres HA1 responsables de la fijación a la célula huésped

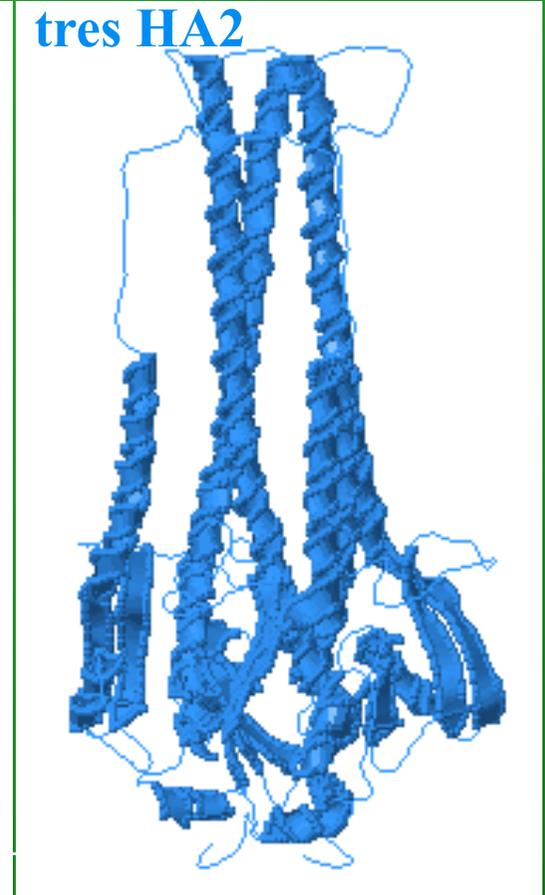
Tres HA2 son responsables de apertura de los endosomas
(entrada del material genético del virus)



Trimero de HA 548 aa



HA1 328 aa

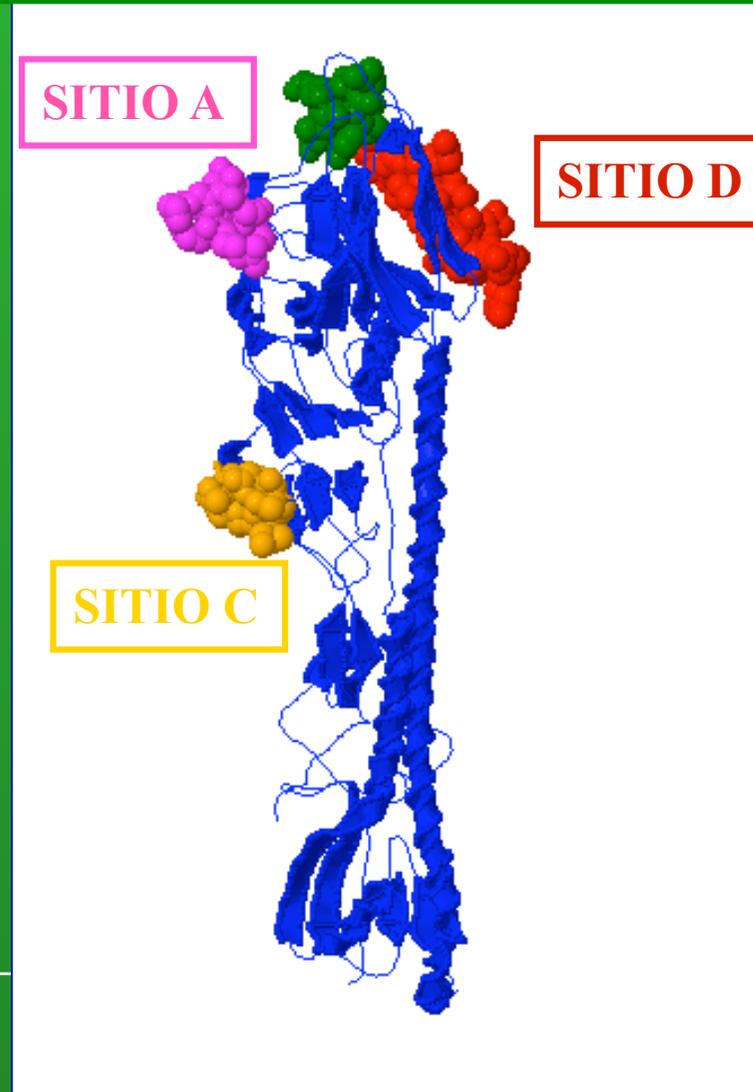


HA2 221 aa

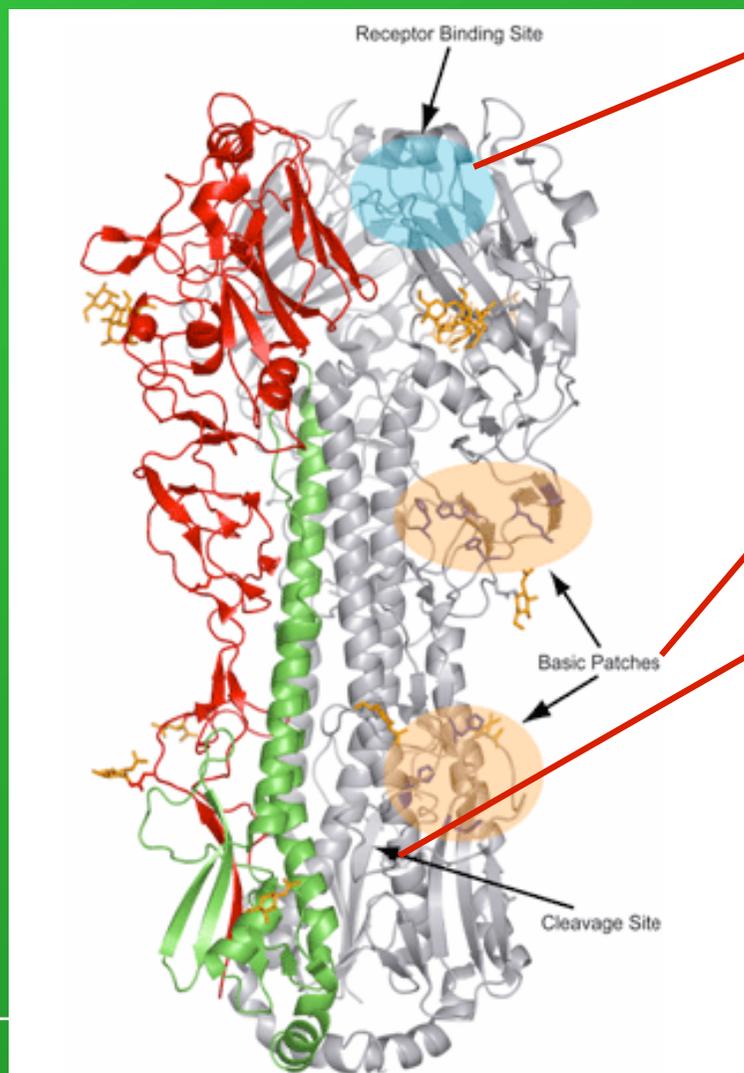
4 SITIOS DE VARIACION ANTIGENICA

- El cambio de un solo aminoácido en una de estos cuatro dominios da al virus la capacidad de escapar del sistema inmune
- Además pueden producir especies extremadamente virulentas

SITIO B. α -HELICE. RESPONSABLE DE LA UNION AL ACIDO SIALICO

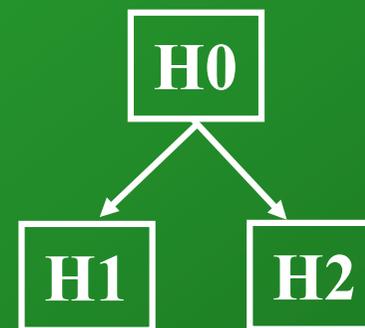


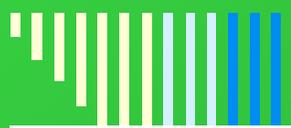
HEMAGLUTININA



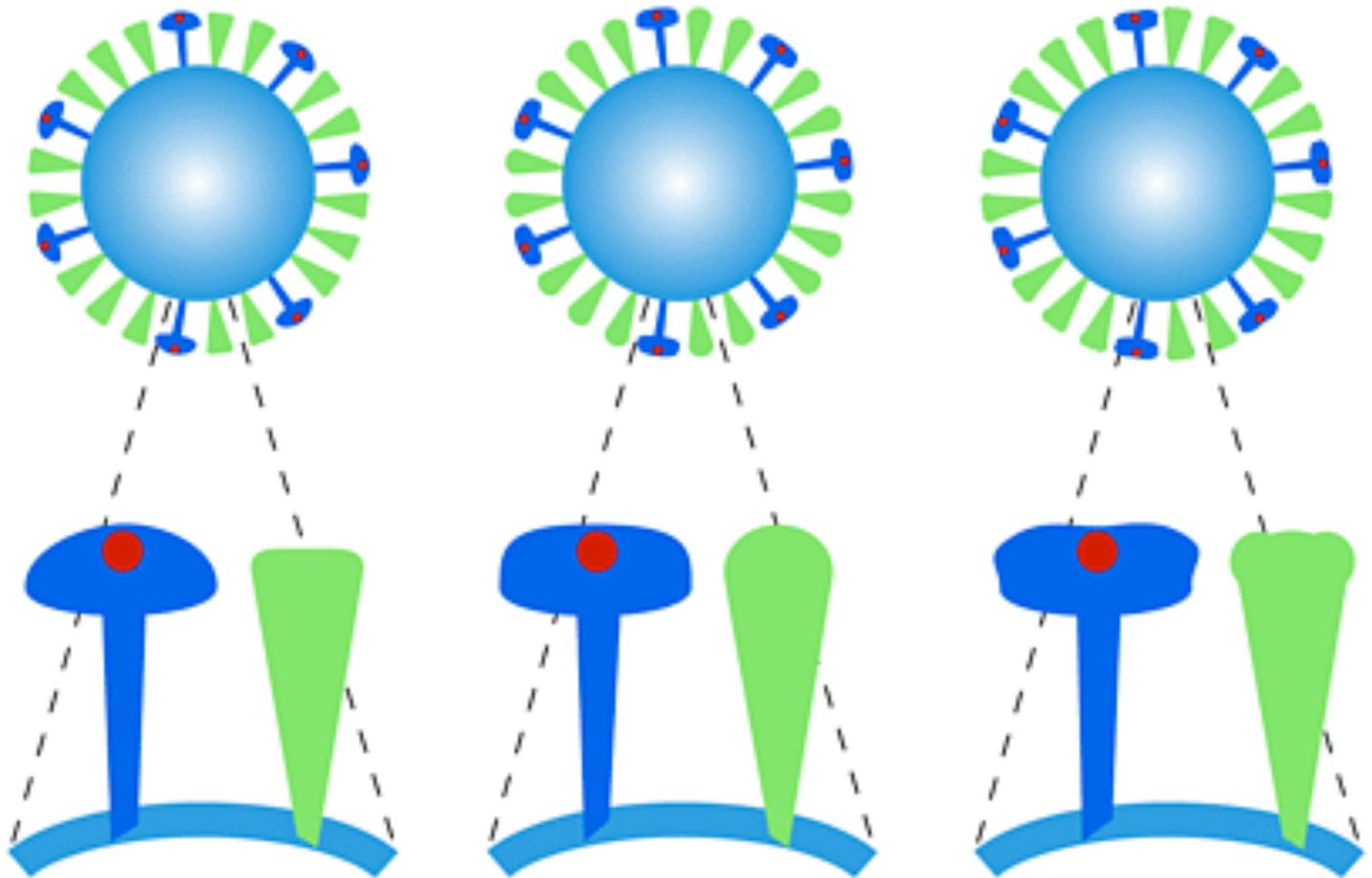
Mutaciones puntuales pueden aumentar afinidad por Neu5Ac α 2-6 Gal

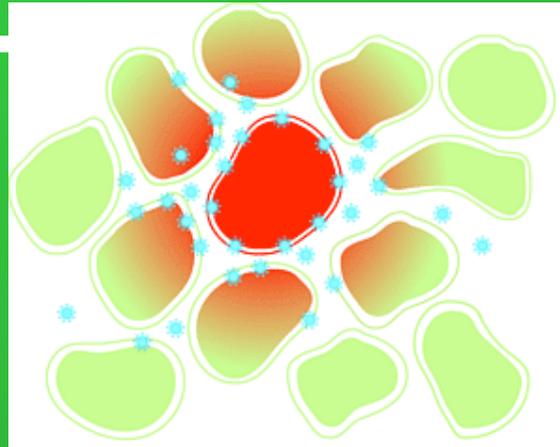
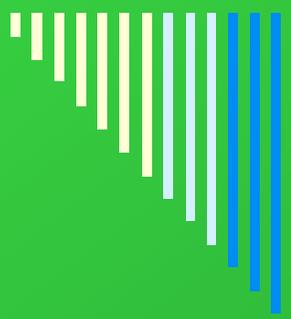
Aumento de aa basicos aumenta la viruencia





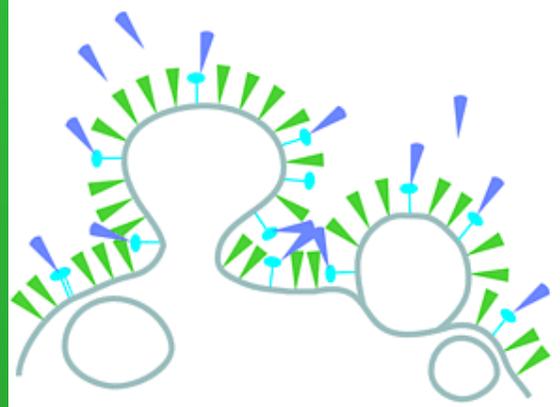
1995 → 1996 → 1997 →





In the absence of targeted antiviral treatment, many new influenza virus particles spread from a single infected cell to invade many others.

★ Influenza virus

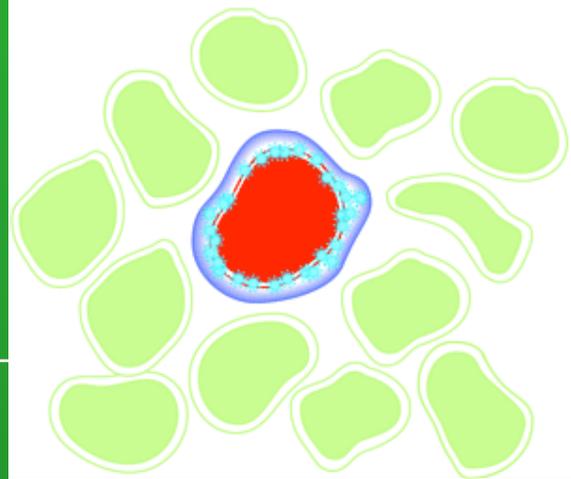


Ro640802 specifically targets the active site of influenza viral neuraminidase, locking the virus to the infected cell.

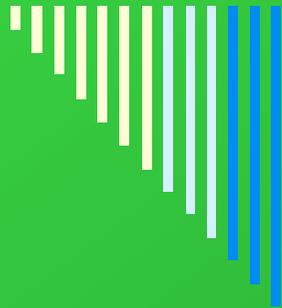
! Ro640802

! Neuraminidase

! Haemagglutinin



Virus particles are unable to escape from the cell and clump together, inhibiting the infection from spreading.



VARICION ANTIGENICA

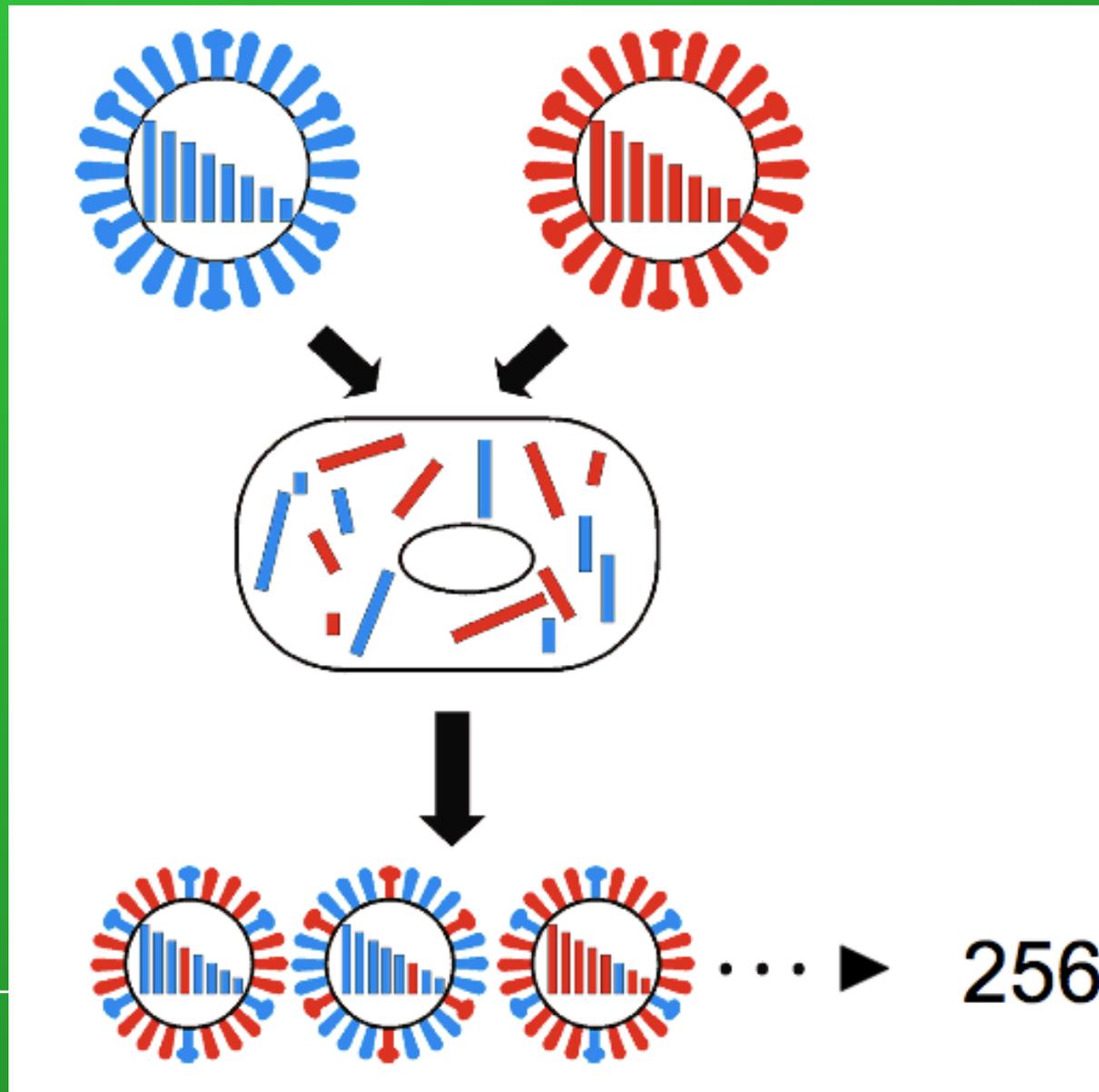
Los antígenos de superficie HA y NA cambian periódicamente

- ❖ **Errores de la RNAPol: Las RNAPol no tienen corrección de errores**

 - ❖ **Antigenic drift: Cambios menores. En todos los tipos (evaden el sistema inmune)**
 - **Mutaciones puntuales**
 - **Pueden dar lugar a epidemias**

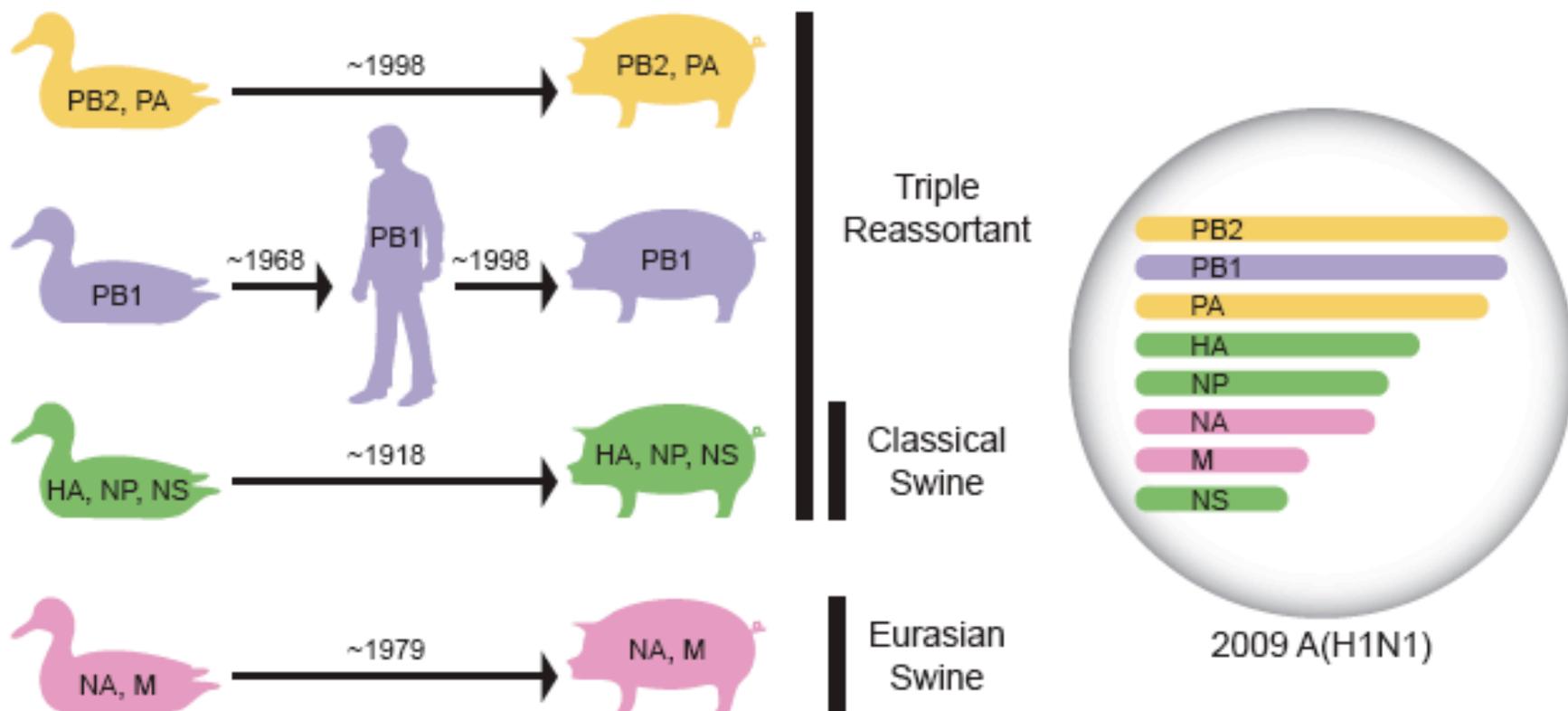
 - ❖ **Antigenic shift: Cambios mayores. Solo en el tipo A que afecta a todas las especies por lo que tiene mas posibilidades de reorganización génica**
 - **Intercambios de segmentos de genes**
 - **Pueden dar lugar a pandemias**
-

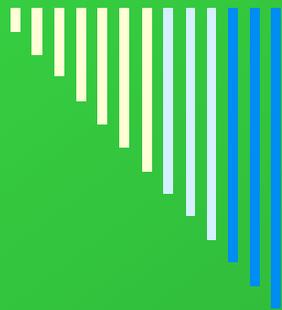
REAGRUPAMIENTOS GENICOS POSIBLES



Gene Segments, Hosts, and Years of Introduction

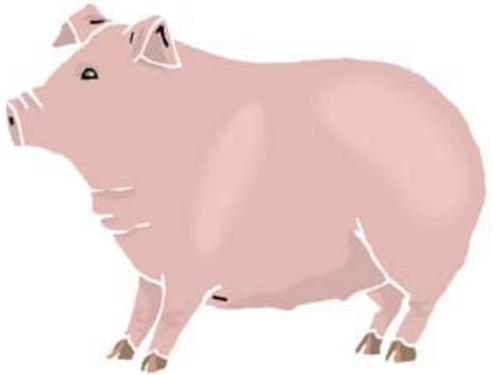
Gene Segments, Hosts, and Years of Introduction





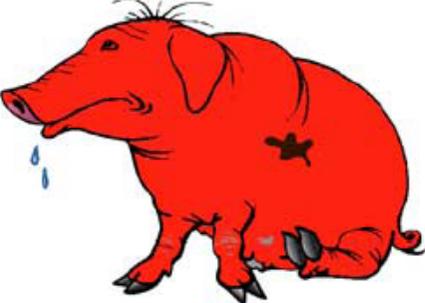
NS1 proteína: No Estructural ¿de función desconocida?

Infectado con H1N1



(230 aa) NS1 gene

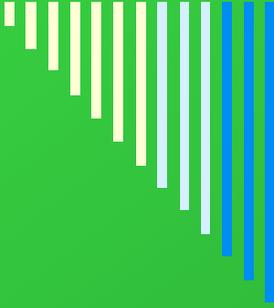
92
YLADMTL
Aspártico



YLAEMTL
Glutámico

Infectado con H1N1
Recombinado con gen
NS1 de H5N1

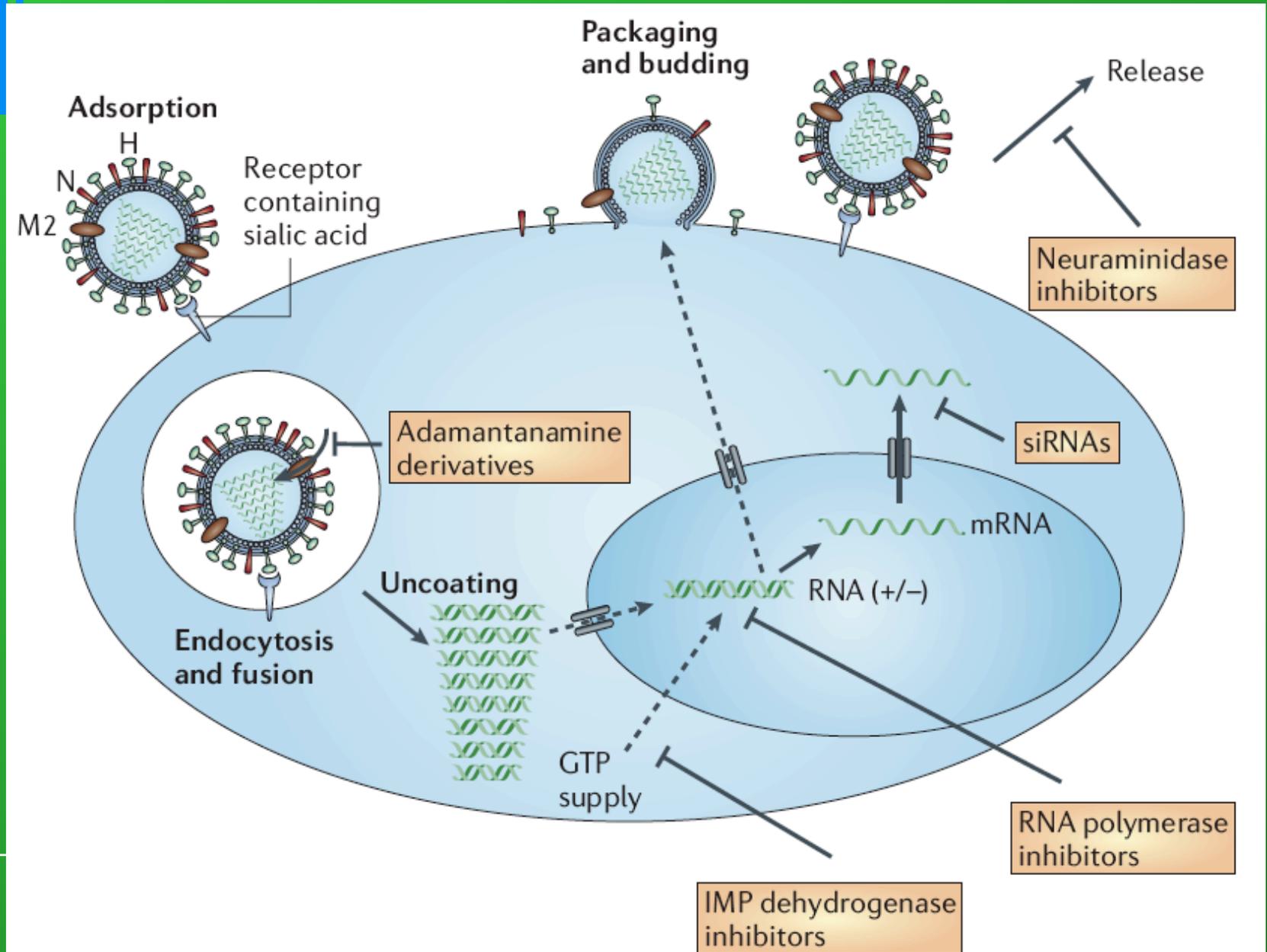
- Gen (8) NS de H5N1 está asociado a la resistencia de los efectos antivíricos de interferon
- Codifica la proteína NS1(¿importante en la patogénesis viral?)

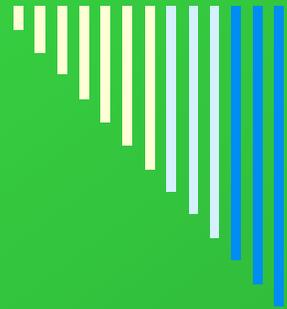


PANDEMIAS DE GRIPE EN EL SIGLO XX

AÑO	GRIPE	VIRUS	MORTALIDAD
1918-1919	ESPAÑOLA	A (H1N1)	40 MILLONES
1957-1958	ASIATICA	A (H2N2)	4 MILLONES
1968-1969	HONG-KONG	A (H3N2)	2 MILLONES

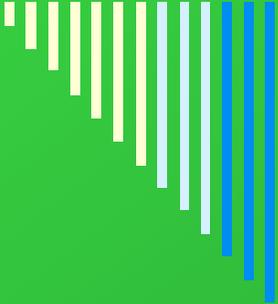
INHIBITION OF THE INFLUENZA-VIRUS REPLICATION CYCLE BY ANTIVIRAL AGENTS.





¿Existe tratamiento contra los virus influenza?

- La amantadina (Antifludes, Fluviatol) y el Tamiflu solo sirven para tratar infecciones por virus Influenza.
- El abuso de estas medicinas permite que los virus Influenza se vuelvan resistentes a la droga
- Estos medicamentos se deben indicar cuando hay un brote por virus influenza.



REQUISITOS PARA UNA PANDEMIA SEVERA

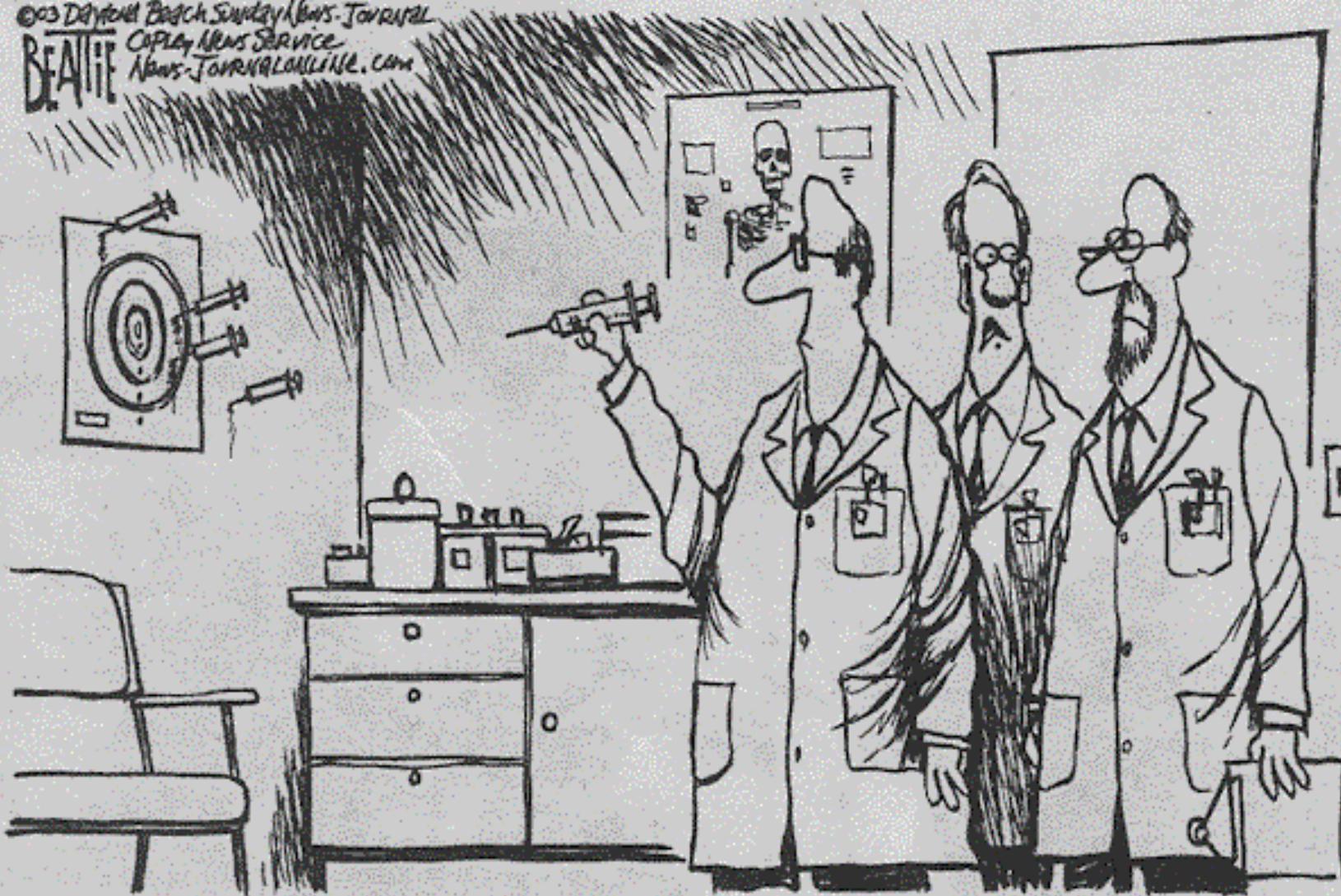
- Que el virus sea capaz de infectar a humanos
- Que sea capaz de propagarse de humano-humano
 - Que la población carezca de inmunidad
 - Que la enfermedad sea altamente letal

El virus H1N1 cumple los tres primeros requisitos

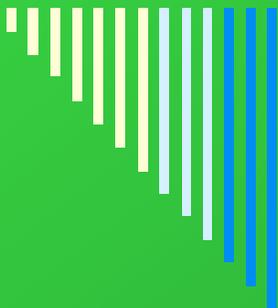
La secuencia genética carece de elementos que la hagan mas virulenta

Factores de virulencia desconocidos hasta ahora

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Copley News Service
News-JournalOnline.com



"I hate it when we're not sure we're inoculating against the right strain of flu virus."



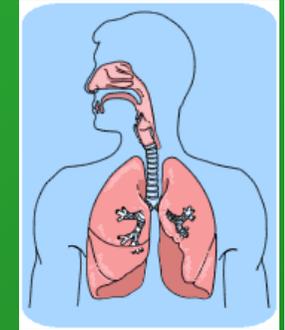
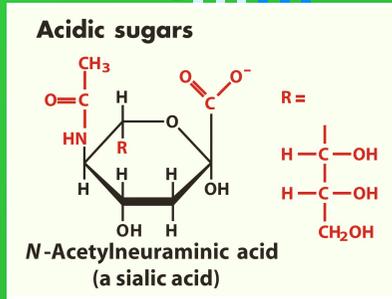
❖ HA y NA son algo mas que meros IDENTIFICADORES

➤ HA: Se une al receptor celular, un Sialoglucoconjugado

Neu5Ac- α 2-3Gal Preferencia gripe Aviar

Neu5Ac- α 2-6Gal Preferencia en humanos

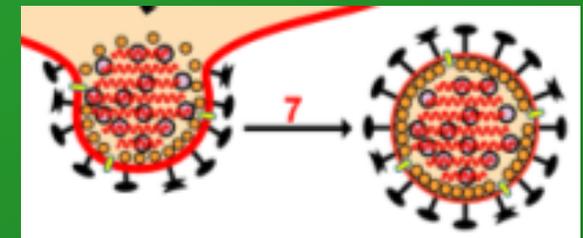
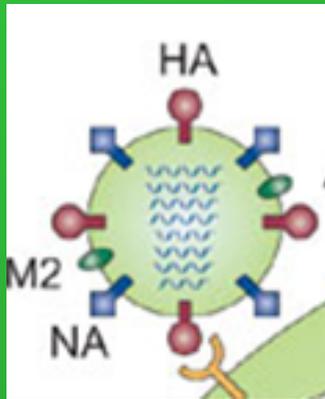
En el cerdo coexisten ambos



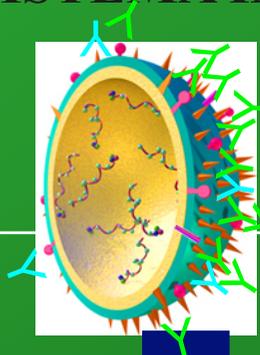
❖ Son imprescindibles para la REPRODUCCIÓN DEL VIRUS

HA facilita la entrada del virus a la célula

NA facilita la salida de la progenie vírica de la célula



❖ Son DIANAS DEL SISTEMA INMUNE





¿Existe vacuna contra el virus?

❖ **¿NO** por el momento? (actualmente esta en ensayos clínicos en poblaciones de riesgo)

❖ Varios laboratorios del mundo están trabajando en lograr la producción de una vacuna que proteja contra esta nueva variante

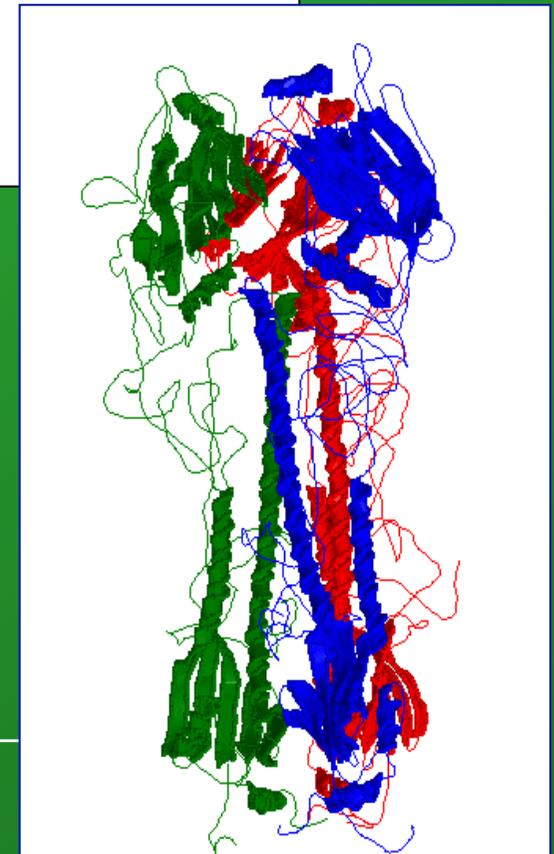
VIRUS INFLUENZA

Los virus Influenza A se diferencian en subtipos por las características antigénicas de

- HA 16 subtipos (H1,H2,H3)
- NA 9 subtipos (N1,N2)



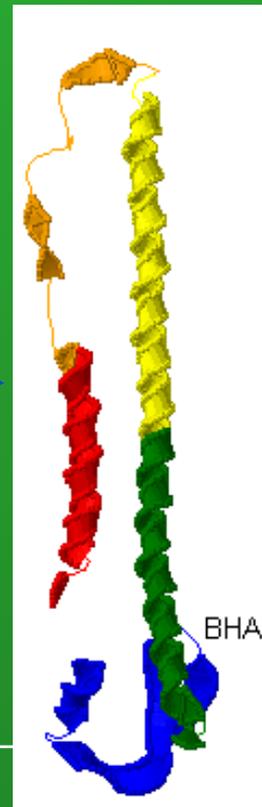
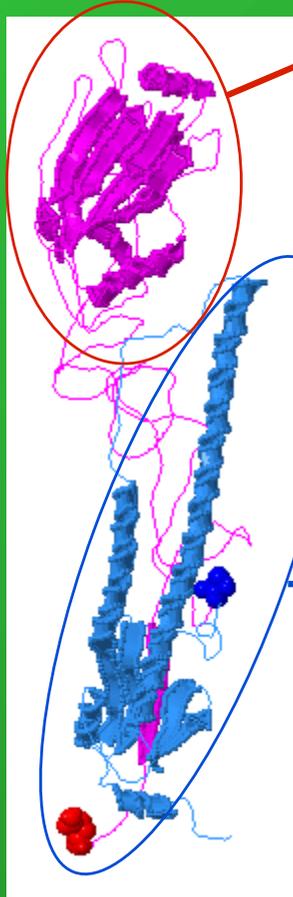
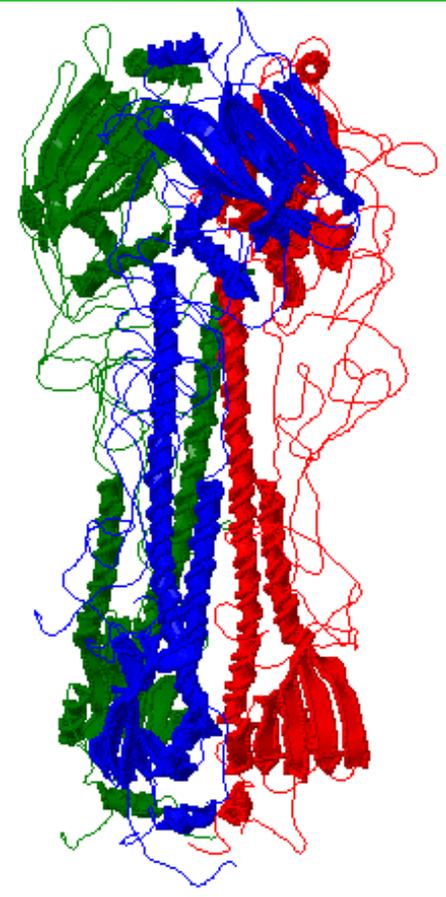
Neuraminidase with Sialic acid inhibitor (spacefill) in the protein's active site[9]



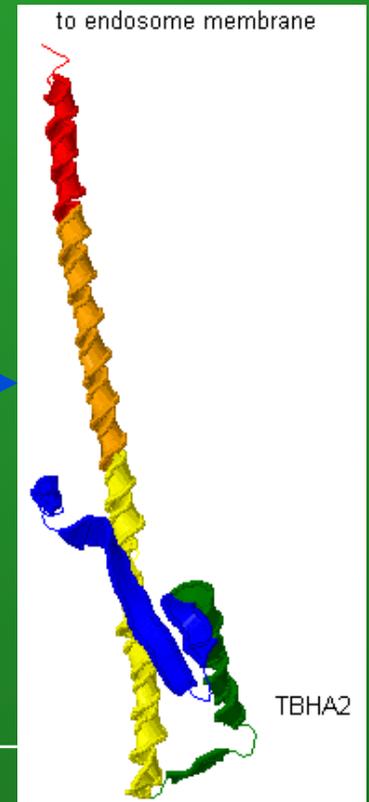
HEMAGLUTININA

P
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Unión a la célula por un sialooligosacarido



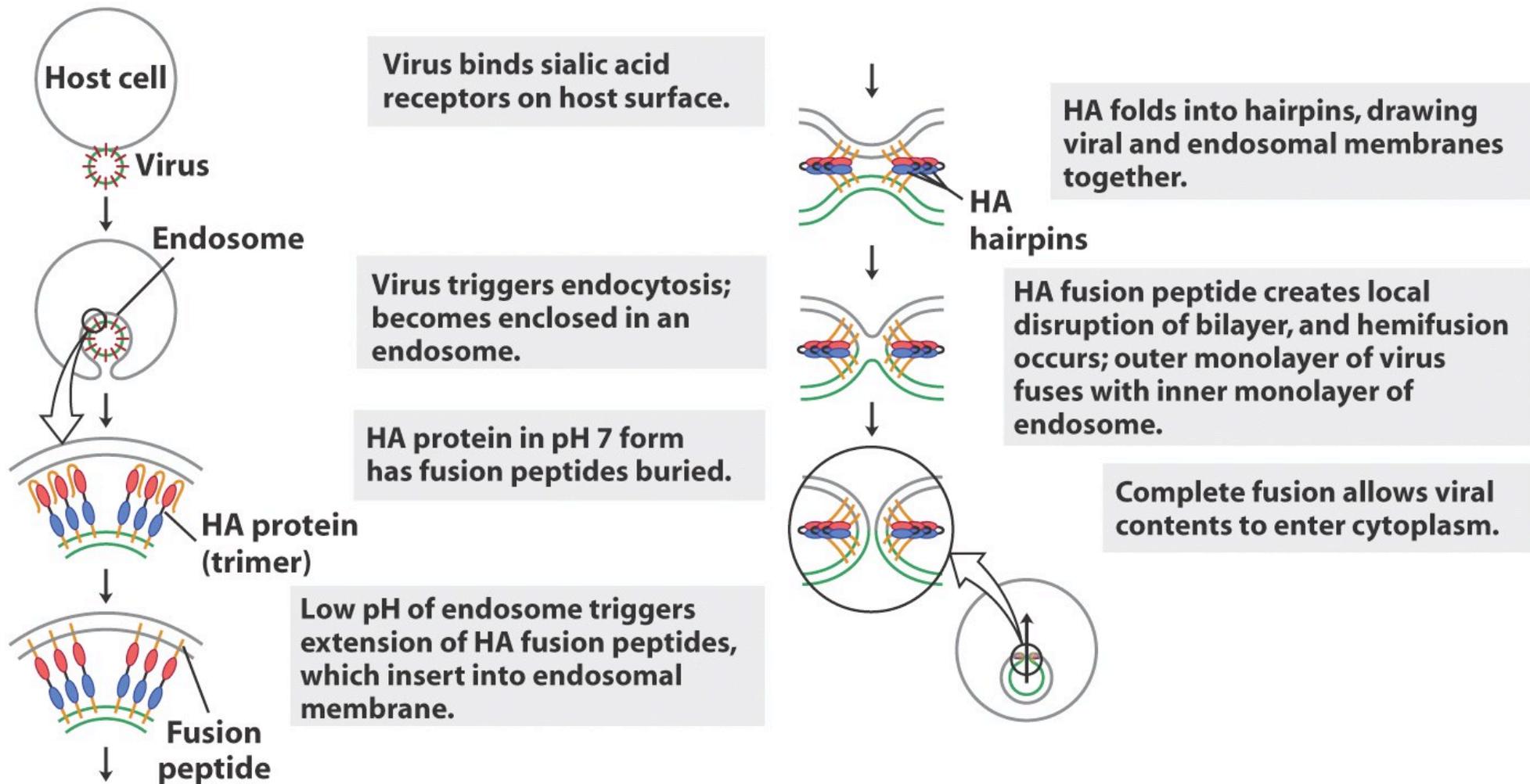
C
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D
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pH



TRIMERO

MONOMERO

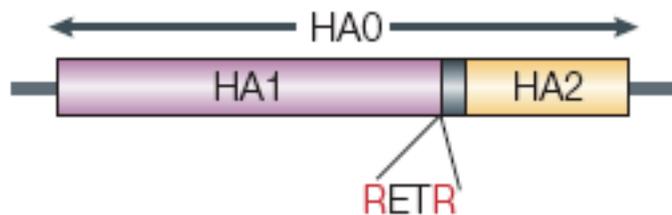
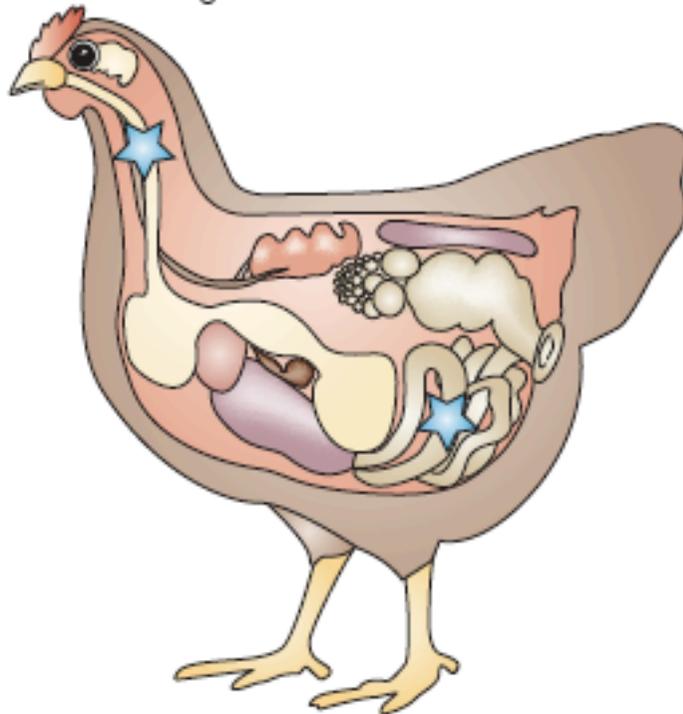
Función de HA durante la infección vírica



HAEMAGGLUTININ (HA) AS A MAJOR DETERMINANT OF THE PATHOGENICITY

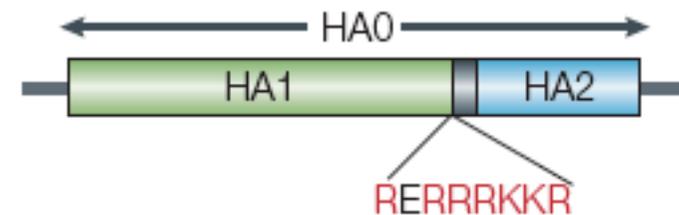
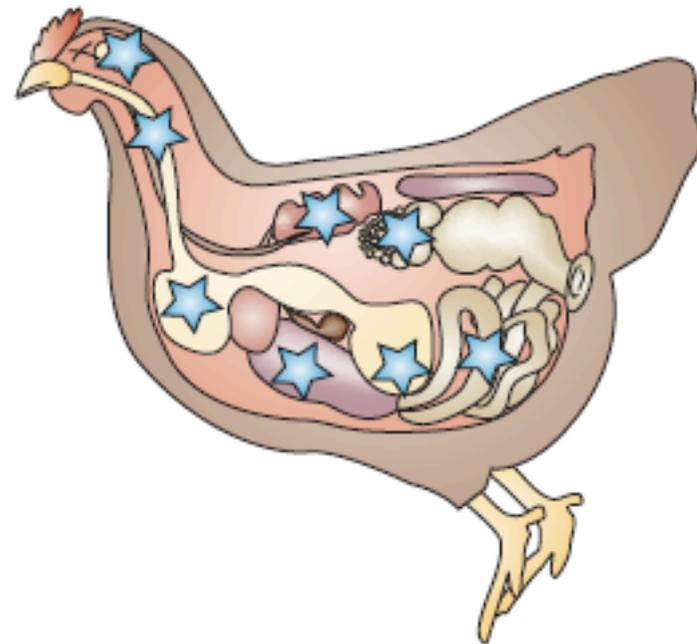
LPAI

Proteases localized in respiratory and intestinal organs



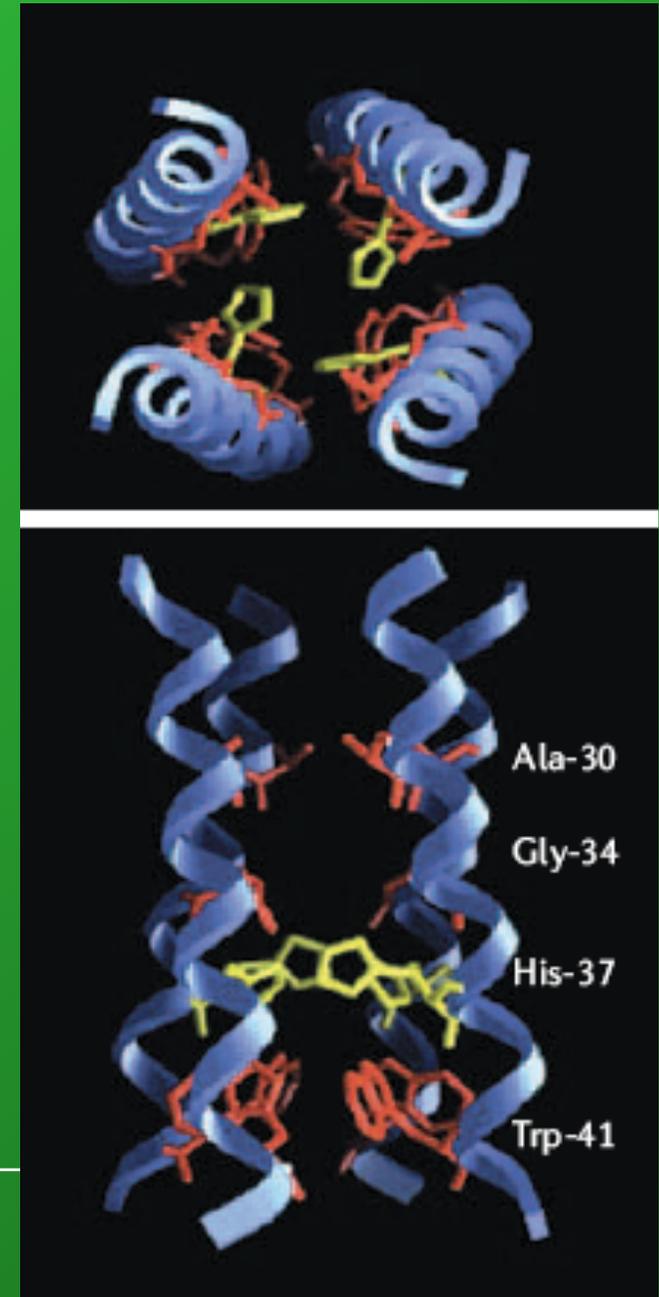
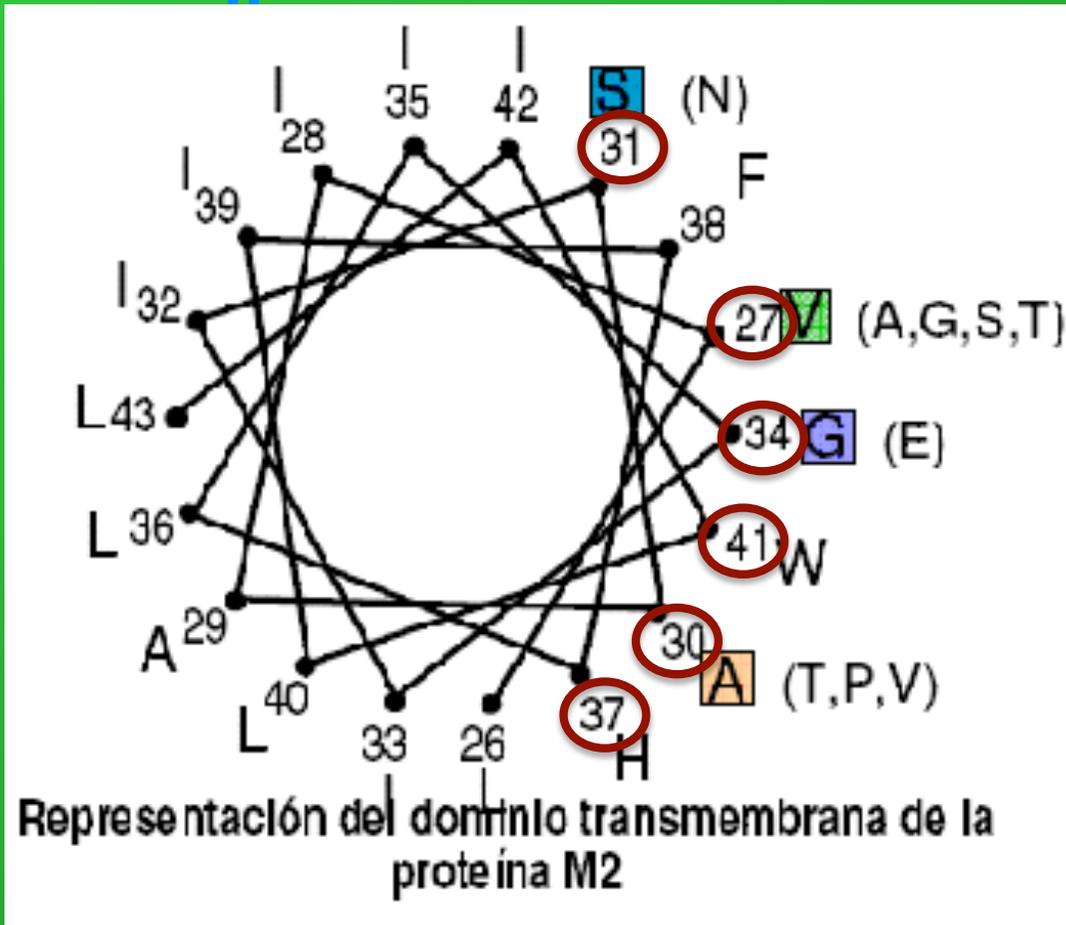
HPAI

Ubiquitous proteases



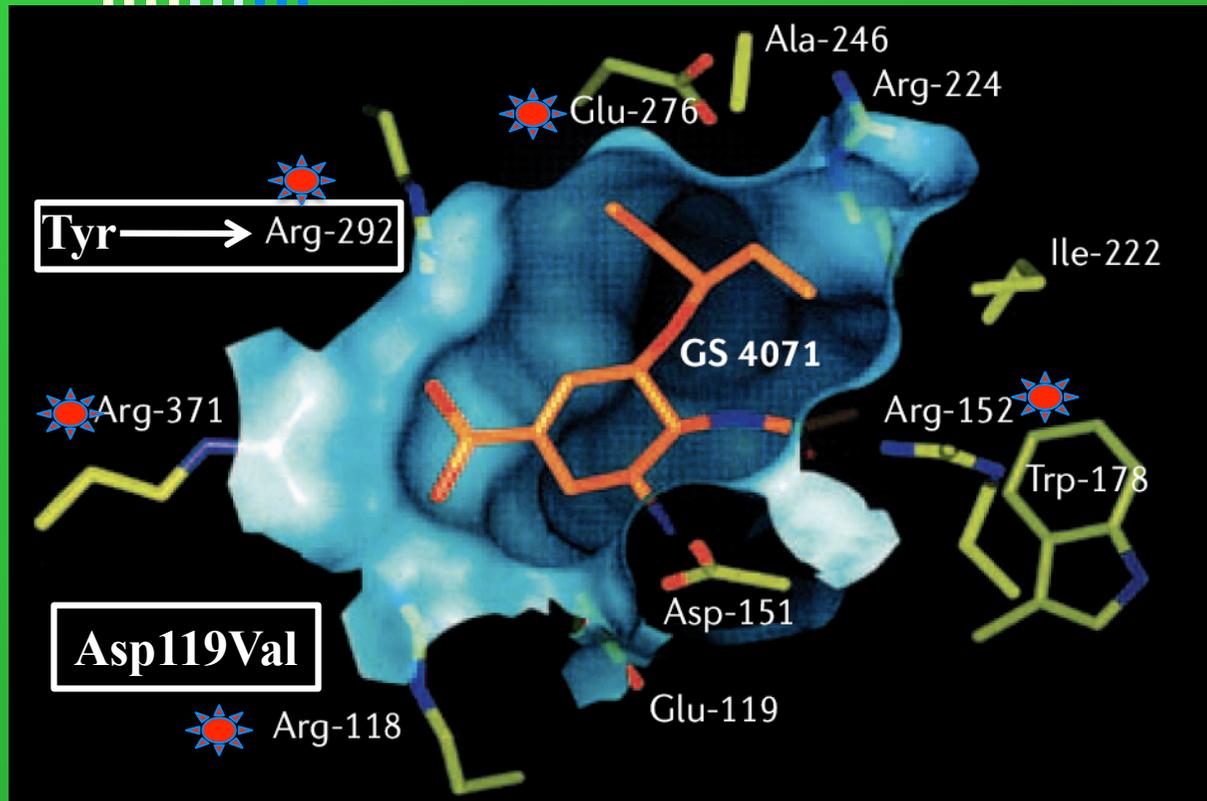
R = Arg
K = Lys
E = Glu
T = Thr

PROTEINA M2 CANAL DE PROTONES RESISTENCIAS



○ Mutaciones que producen resistencia a los adamantanos

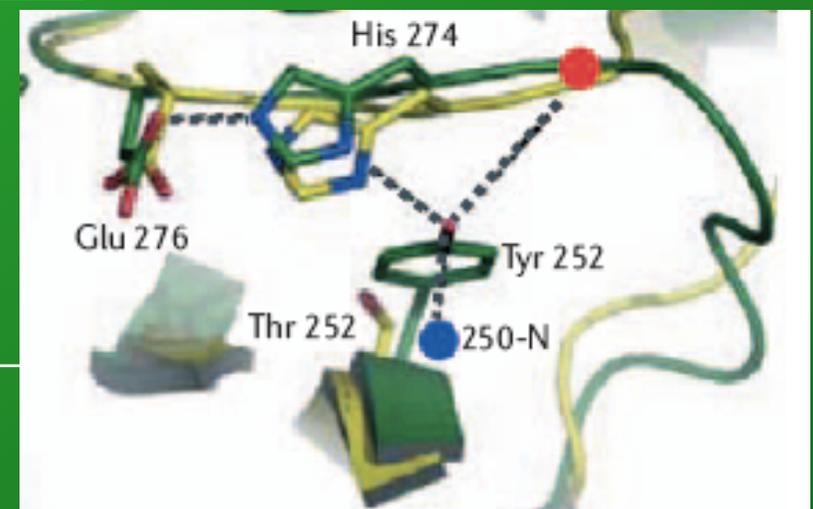
Active site of the influenza A viral neuraminidase.

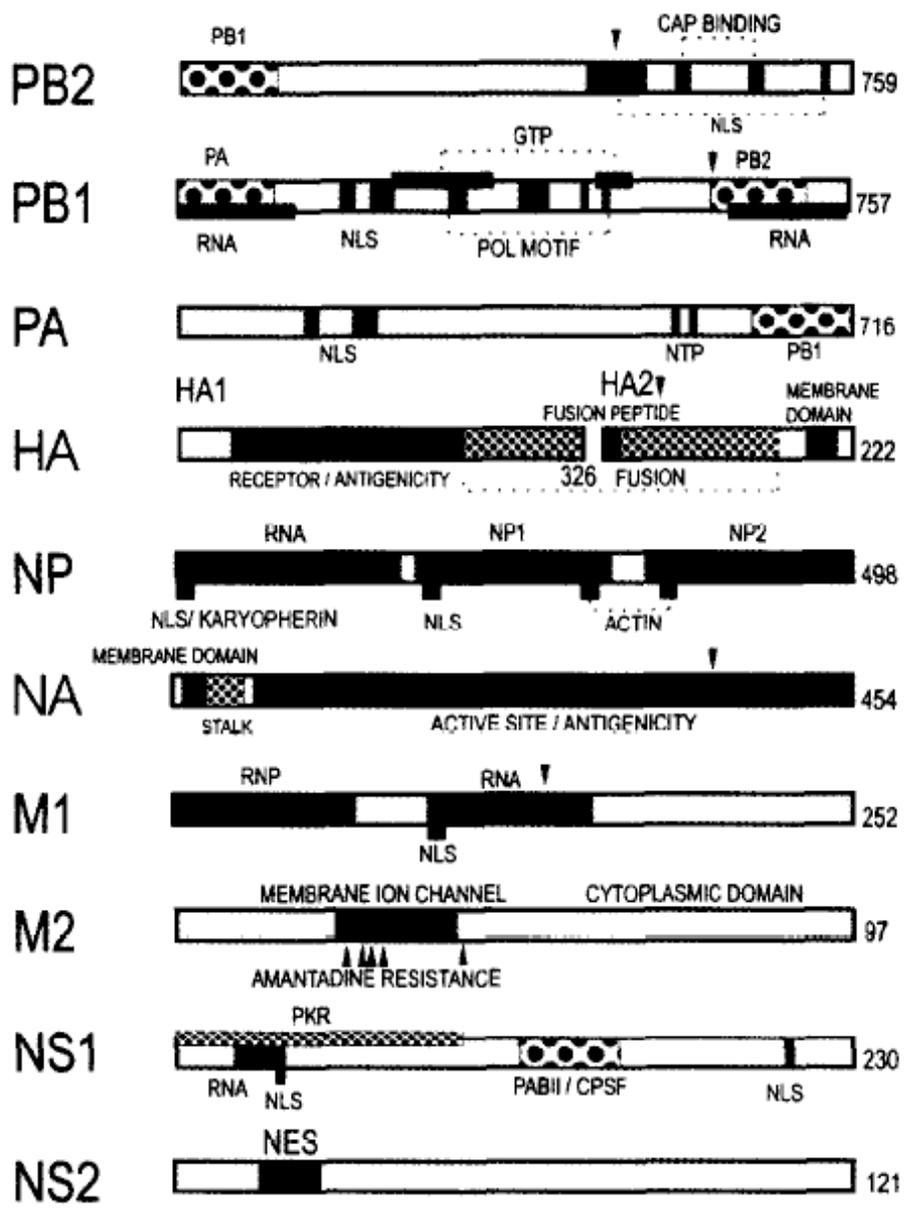


RESISTENCIAS DE NEURAMINIDASA

☀ Residuos unidos al ácido siálico sustrato

Locations of Oseltamivir-resistance mutations (H274Y) showing that the tyrosine at position 252 is involved in a network of hydrogen bonds in (H5N1 and H1N1) neuraminidases





Mapa funcional de los genes

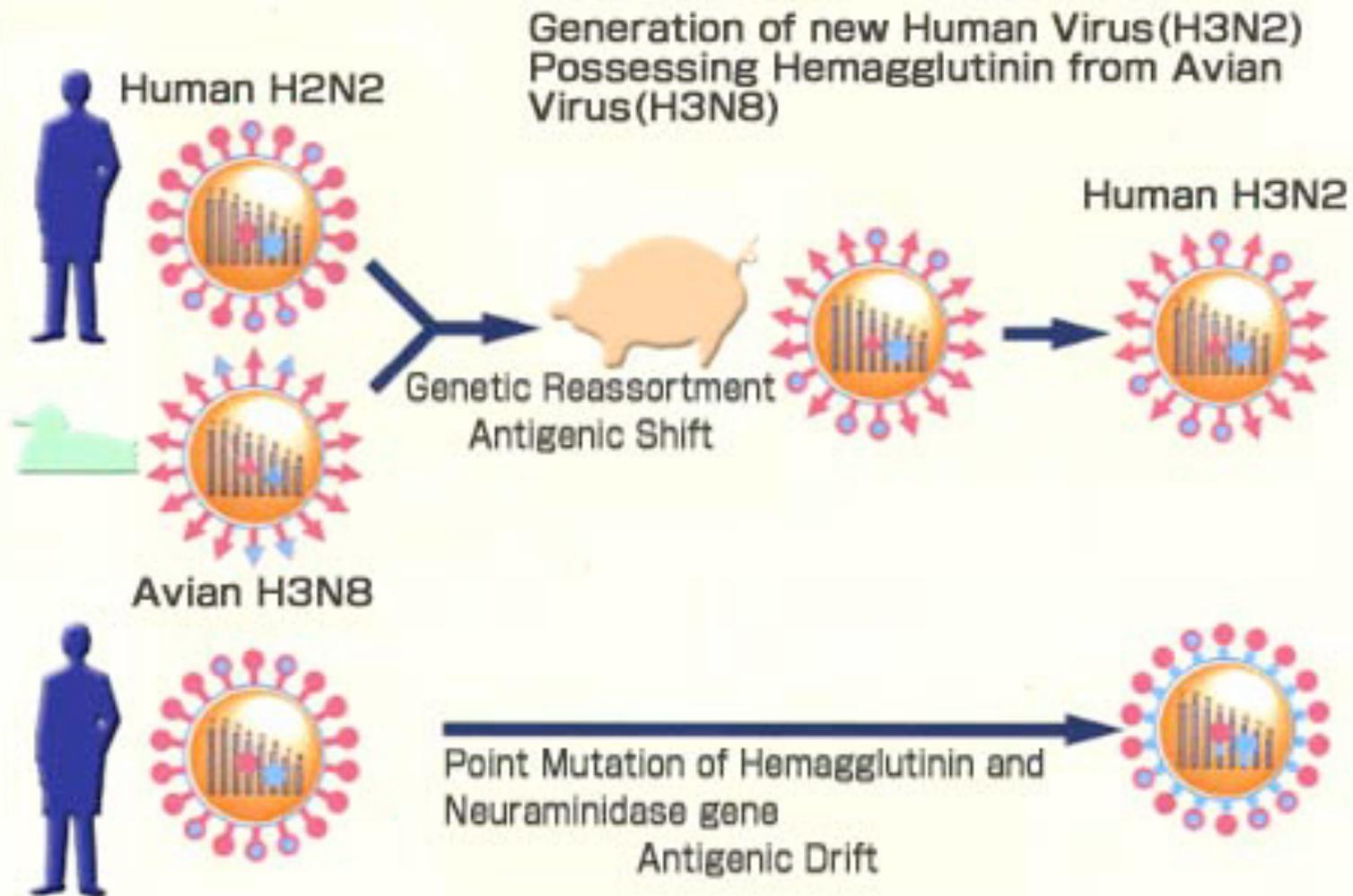
NLS Señal de localización nuclear

▼ Mutaciones que incrementan la virulencia

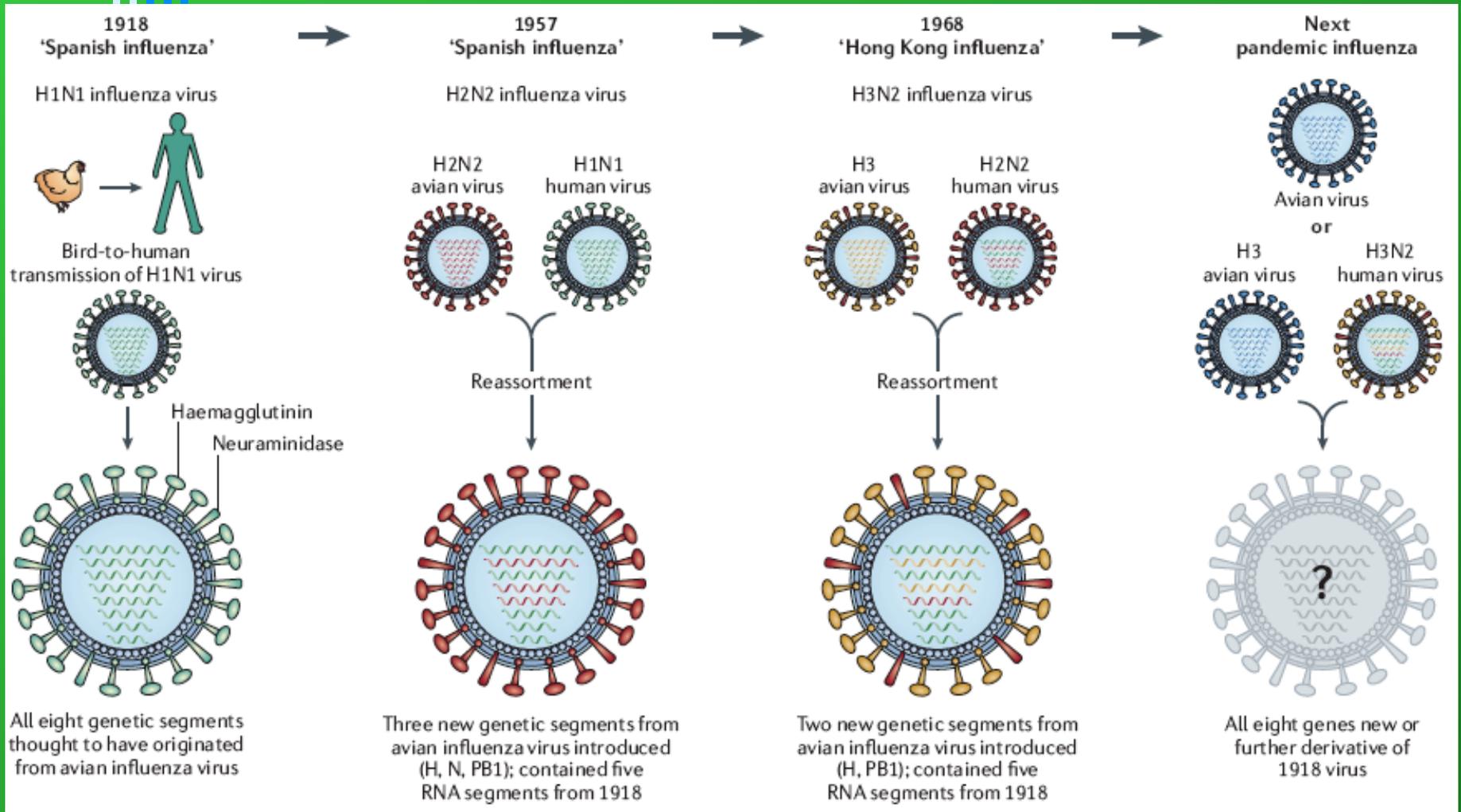
Figure 2. The functional map of genes encoded by influenza A virus. The position of nuclear localization signals are labeled NLS. The nature of the protein factor binding sites and functional regions are described in the text. Mutations that increase virulence in the mouse model of pneumonia are shown as downward arrows and are listed in *table II*. The length in aa is indicated at the c-terminal end of each protein.

Variation of Influenza Viruses

GlycoWord



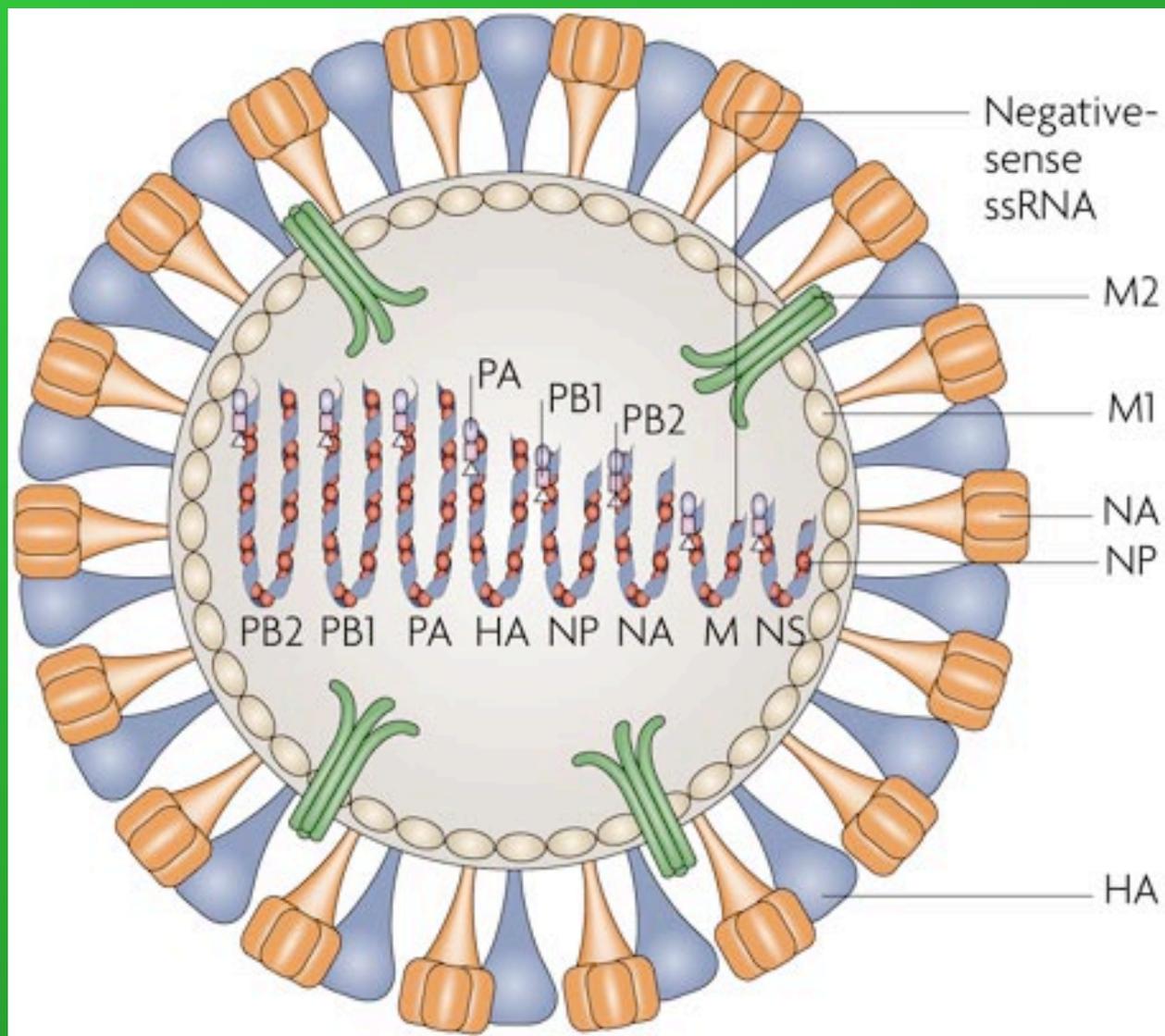
The two mechanisms by which pandemic influenza originates.



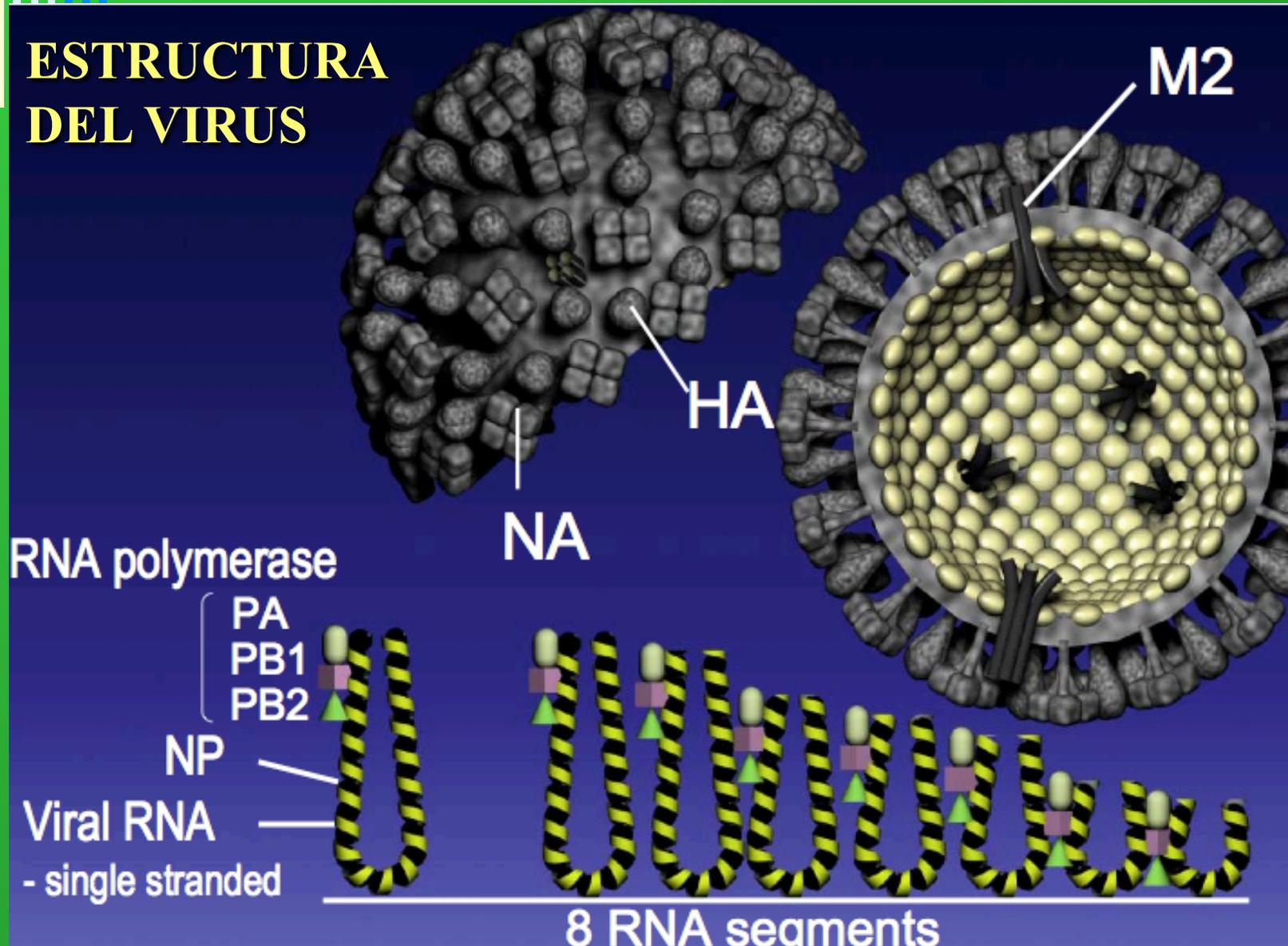


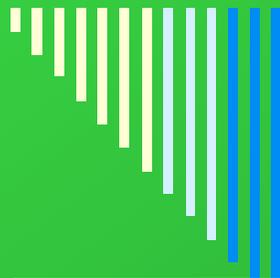
VACUNA

- Se aplica una vez al año
- Se producen dos tipos de vacunas al año:
Hemisferio Sur y Norte.
- Se producen por Intercambio de segmentos de ARN de virus distintos a través de una infección mixta.
- Inactivada (Embrión de Pollo)
- Incluye tres tipos de cepas de virus que infectan humanos
–A/H3N1 A/H1N1 B



ESTRUCTURA DEL VIRUS





FUNCION DE LOS GENES DEL VIRUS

Segment	Size (nucleotides)	Polypeptide	Function
1	2341	PB2	Subunit of polymerase: Host cap binding and endonuclease
2	2341	PB1	Catalytic subunit of polymerase
3	2233	PA	Subunit of polymerase, active in vRNA synthesis
4	1778	HA	Haemagglutinin
5	1565	NP	Nucleoprotein: Part of transcriptase complex
6	1413	NA	Neuraminidase: release of virus
7	1027	M1	Matrix protein: Major component of virion
		M2	Integral membrane protein: Ion channel
8	890	NS1	Anti-interferon protein. Effects on cellular RNA transport
		NS2	RNP nuclear export

Genoma de 13.588 nucleótidos