

Scientists probe a protein's role in speeding Ebola's spread

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The Ebola virus, isolated in November 2014 from patient blood samples obtained in Mali. The virus was isolated on Vero cells in a BSL-4 suite at Rocky Mountain Laboratories. Credit: NIAID

Two Johns Hopkins materials science graduate students and their professors played a key role in a multi-institution research project that

pinpointed how a tiny protein seems to make the deadly Ebola virus particularly contagious.

This finding, published recently in the *Journal of Virology*, could steer scientists toward a treatment targeting the protein, called a delta peptide.

Such a treatment would curb Ebola's ability to spread quickly from infected patients to family members and healthcare workers. This characteristic contributed to more than 28,000 cases and 11,000 deaths recorded in the during 2013-14 Ebola outbreak that ravaged West Africa. More recently, a smaller outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo reminded health officials that learning how to contain Ebola must remain an urgent goal.

The delta peptide's likely role in spreading the disease was uncovered by researchers from Tulane University, Louisiana State University and the Johns Hopkins University Institute for NanoBioTechnology, or INBT.

The team members were aware that Ebola, like all viruses, "hijacks" biochemical machinery inside healthy cells and forces it to produce copies of the virus. They also knew that Ebola also causes this captive cellular machinery to produce many delta peptides—bits of protein whose purpose was uncertain.

"Ebola causes infected cells to make the delta peptide," said Kalina Hristova, a professor. of [materials science](#) and engineering in Johns Hopkins' Whiting School Engineering and a co-author of the journal article. "However, delta peptides do not become part of the new viruses. Therefore, they must be helpful to the virus in some other way."

The researchers suspected that the delta peptides move through the bloodstream and weaken protective membranes that surround cells in a patient's gastrointestinal tract. They hypothesized that the delta peptides

caused tiny holes to form in the membranes, allowing unwanted molecules to enter and wreak unhealthy havoc.

Such a microscopic invasion can cause severe gastrointestinal illness, which is commonly seen in people infected by Ebola. The accompanying loss of blood and digestive fluids expose the patient's family caregivers and health workers to infection by the virus. The researchers said these cellular membrane attacks suggested the proteins are of a type known as viroporins.

The lead researchers at Tulane turned to Johns Hopkins biomaterial experts skilled in high-tech testing that tracks what impact protein particles have on materials that mimic cell membranes and barriers.

First, Gregory Wiedman, then a doctoral student at Johns Hopkins, gathered electrical signal data indicating that Ebola's delta peptides could interact with lipids in the membrane that surrounds human cells.

Wiedman received his PhD from Johns Hopkins in 2015 and now works as a postdoctoral fellow at Rutgers University's Public Health Research Institute in New Jersey. He is a co-author of the *Journal of Virology* article. "It's really an honor," he said, "to be able to contribute some knowledge that may help keep people from getting sick."

Later, another graduate student, Alexander Komin from Glen Burnie, Maryland, conducted different experiments to confirm that the delta peptide could cause holes to form in a mammalian's cell's protective membrane. "It's great to have been included in this project," said Komin, who also is a co-author. "The team knew that this delta peptide was produced by the Ebola virus, but they didn't know what its purpose was. I'm glad I had the right skill set to help find out what kind of damage it could do."

Identifying the biological troublemaker is an important first step toward

thwarting the attacker. "Maybe we can now produce antibodies that can neutralize those [peptides](#) and keep them from damaging cells in the Ebola patient's gastrointestinal cells, which is one way the disease spreads," Hristova said.

She said researchers at Tulane University Medical School plan to build on the findings and develop such antibodies or another therapy to help keep Ebola from spreading so easily.

More information: Jing He et al, Ebola Virus Delta Peptide Is a Viroporin, *Journal of Virology* (2017). [DOI: 10.1128/JVI.00438-17](https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.00438-17)

Provided by Johns Hopkins University

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