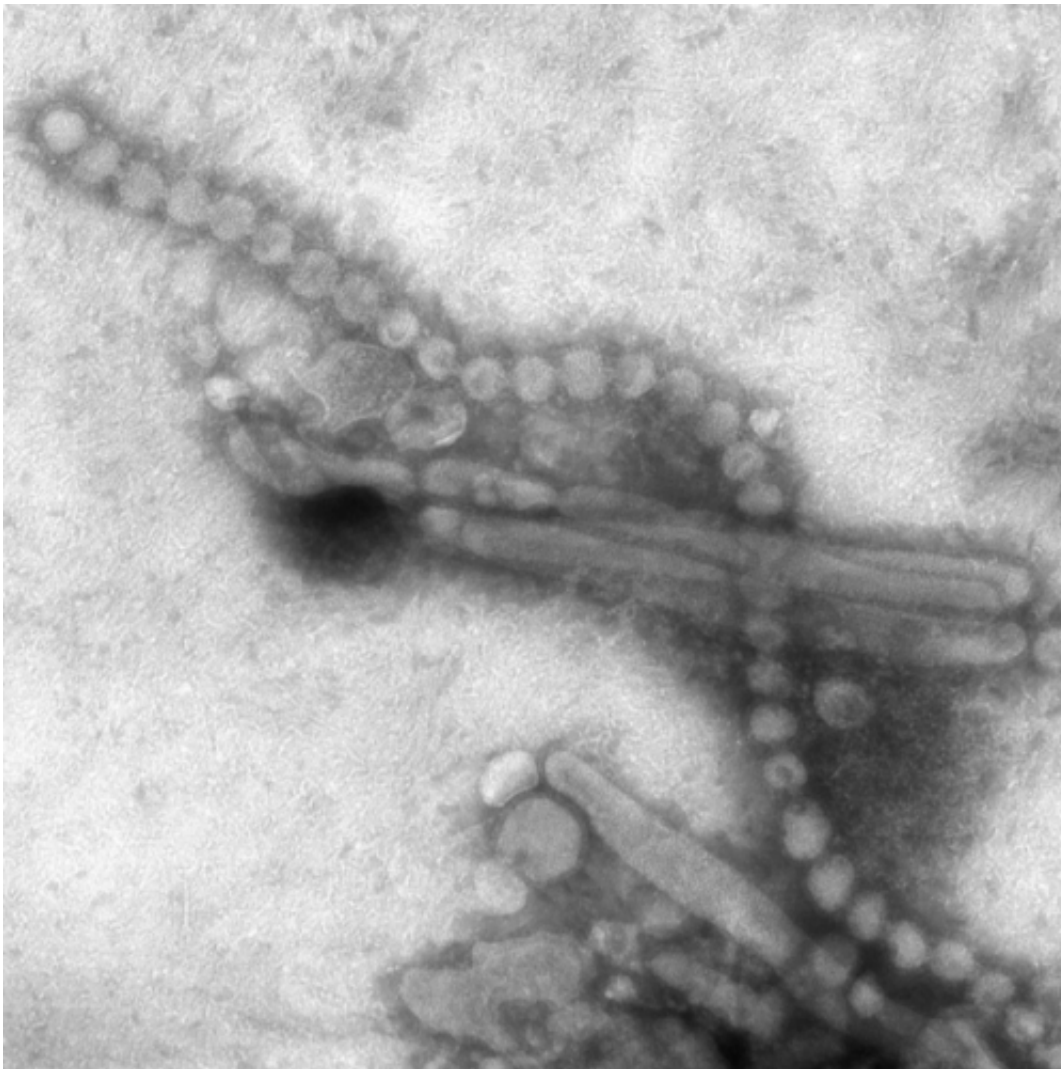


H7N9 influenza is both lethal and transmissible in animal model for flu

October 19 2017, by Kelly April Tyrrell



Influenza A (H7N9) as viewed through an electron microscope. Both filaments and spheres are observed in this photo. Credit: CDC

In 2013, an influenza virus that had never before been detected began circulating among poultry in China. It caused several waves of human infection and in late 2016, the number of people to become sick from the H7N9 virus suddenly started to rise. As of late July 2017, nearly 1,600 people had tested positive for avian H7N9. Nearly 40 percent of those infected had died.

In early 2017, Yoshihiro Kawaoka, professor of pathobiological sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Veterinary Medicine, received a sample of H7N9 [virus](#) isolated from a patient in China who had died of the flu. He and his research team subsequently began work to characterize and understand it. The first of those results are published today (Oct. 19, 2017) in *Cell Host & Microbe*.

For the first time, Kawaoka says, his team has identified an [influenza](#) virus strain that is both transmissible between ferrets (the best animal model proxy for human influenza infections) and lethal, both in the animal originally infected and in otherwise healthy ferrets in close contact with these infected animals.

"This is the first case of a highly pathogenic avian virus that transmits between ferrets and kills them," Kawaoka says. "That's not good for public health."

Everyone in the influenza field knew it was only a matter of time before the virus became pathogenic in chickens, which is to say that it became capable of causing disease, but Kawaoka says it took several years. It was initially hard to detect because, unlike some other influenza viruses such as H5N2—which is highly lethal in chickens and caused significant outbreaks on poultry farms across the U.S. and elsewhere in 2015—H7N9 was not killing the chickens it infected.

Instead, it remained silent, passing unknown from chicken to chicken

and, occasionally, infecting humans that came into contact with the birds.

Influenza viruses are well known for their propensity to adapt. With each new infection of a host, small changes take place within the genomes of influenza viruses. Sometimes these mutations occur in key regions and lead to significant alterations to the original virus, rendering it capable of infecting new hosts, making hosts sick, causing greater illness, and becoming resistant to the drugs typically used to treat them.

Kawaoka and his team observed this within the sample isolated from the deceased patient, who while alive had been treated with the common flu drug Tamiflu. Using a technique to read the genetic identity of the virus population that had infected the patient, Kawaoka's team learned the virus had started to mutate: The sample contained a population of H7N9 virus that was sensitive to Tamiflu and a population that was resistant.

So the team created two viruses virtually identical to those isolated from the patient, one sensitive to Tamiflu and the other bearing the mutation that conferred resistance to the drug. Comparing this to a low-pathogenic version of the H7N9 virus that Kawaoka and others had previously studied, the research team assessed how well each virus grows in human respiratory cells, where most influenza viruses take up residence in the body. They found that each grew efficiently, though the resistant strain was less effective than the other two.

The team also found that each virus infects and causes illness, to varying degrees, in several animal models for influenza—mice, ferrets and macaques.

To test whether the virus was transmissible between mammals, the researchers set up experiments in which ferrets were housed alone in individual cages separated by a barrier that allowed respiratory droplets

to pass from one cage to the next. In each pair, one ferret was deliberately infected with the virus while the other was placed into the cage healthy.

Each of the three virus types were transmitted from infected ferrets to the previously uninfected animals. Two of three ferrets infected with the nonresistant strain of H7N9—the strain currently circulating in China—died, as did the animals to which they passed the virus.

"Without additional mutations, the virus transmitted and killed ferrets," says Kawaoka, noting that further alterations to the virus may not be necessary to make it a potential public health threat, though human-to-human transmission has thus far remained limited.

The team also confirmed the drug-resistant H7N9 did not respond to oseltamivir, the active agent in Tamiflu. It did respond to another drug called a protease inhibitor, but Kawaoka says it is a drug currently approved only in Japan and only for use in pandemic situations.

"I don't want to cause alarm," Kawaoka says, but "it's only a matter of time before the resistant virus acquires a mutation that allows it to grow well, (rendering it) more likely to be lethal at the same time it is resistant."

However, Kawaoka and his team are currently unable to better understand what mutations may enable this transition, at least in the United States, where a moratorium on work that might cause a pathogen to take on a new function not currently known in nature has been in place for several years.

"We can't do the experiments to find out why," Kawaoka says. "We really need to understand why H7N9 is lethal and transmissible, and what is different in this one resistant H7N9. If we knew that, because

there are multiple viruses circulating, we could narrow down efforts to those that are lethal and transmissible."

He recently published a commentary in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, co-authored with two colleagues who are also experts in influenza, in which they explain the challenges this moratorium creates for understanding the potential of viruses like H7N9 to become pandemic.

"Results from (gain-of-function) studies would almost certainly help in understanding the pandemic potential of [influenza viruses](#) and produce public health benefits, such as the prioritization and development of pre-pandemic vaccines and antiviral drugs," the authors write. Fundamental (gain-of-function) research on transmissibility, host-range restriction, drug resistance, immunogenicity, pathogenicity, and replicative ability would also benefit global [public health](#)."

The H7N9 virus is likely to continue to mutate as it infects humans, resulting in adaptations that enhance the viruses' pathogenicity or ability to pass from person to person, Kawaoka adds. In other words, nature is already performing its own gain-of-function experiments, with potentially serious consequences.

It has, however, become a bit easier recently to detect when poultry are infected with H7N9, thereby allowing people to limit their exposure. That's because the virus has begun to kill birds in China, too. But unlike in the U.S., where farmers cull their flocks to limit the spread of infectious disease, China relies on vaccines. This worries Kawaoka, given how well the virus has been shown to grow.

For now, he says: "We should improve our surveillance."

More information: *Cell Host & Microbe*, Imai, Watanabe, Kiso,

Nakajima, Yamayoshi, Iwatsuki-Horimoto, and Hatta et al.: "A Highly Pathogenic Avian H7N9 Influenza Virus Isolated from A Human Is Lethal in Some Ferrets Infected via Respiratory Droplets," [www.cell.com/cell-host-microbe ... 1931-3128\(17\)30396-7](http://www.cell.com/cell-host-microbe...1931-3128(17)30396-7) , DOI: 10.1016/j.chom.2017.09.008

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