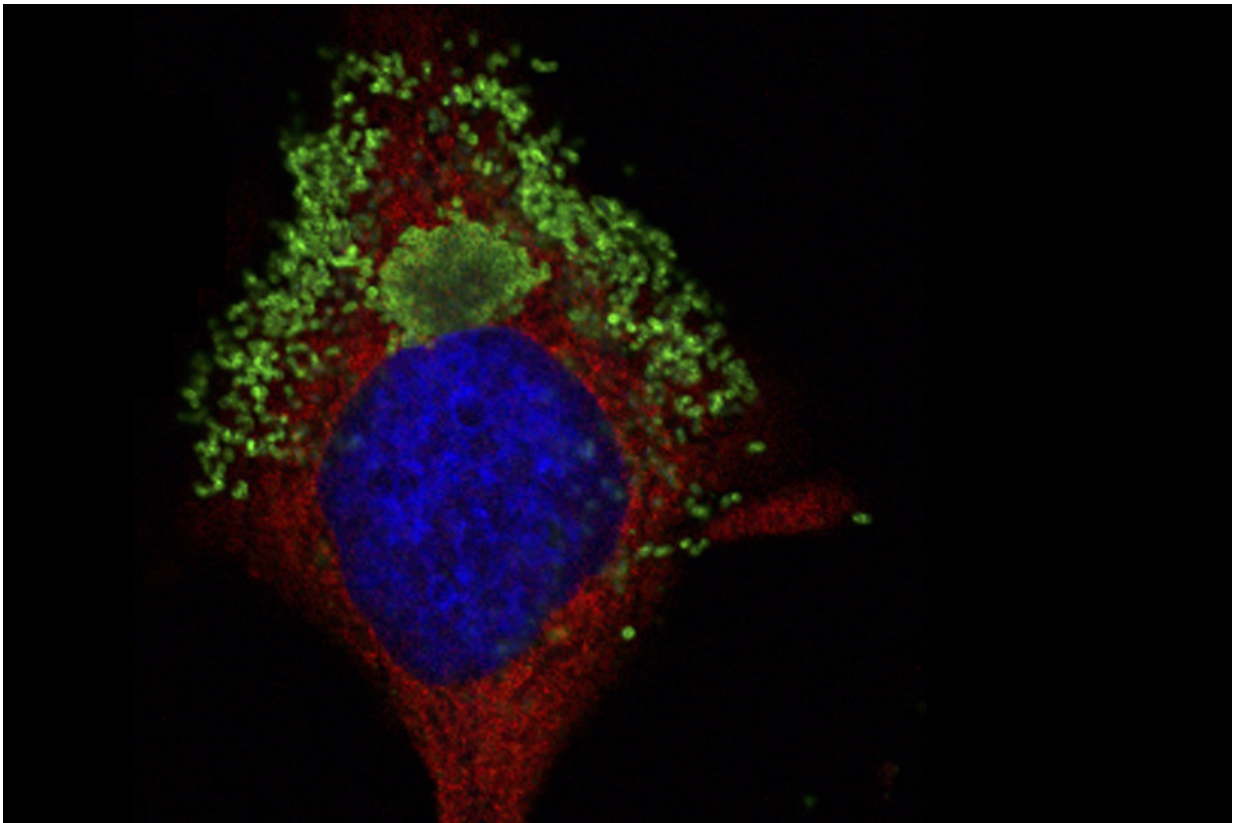


Proteins linked to scrub typhus infection are shown to inhibit immune response

June 28 2018, by Leah Small



A human HeLa cell infected with *Orientia tsutugamushi* bacteria (green). The bacteria causes the disease scrub typhus. VCU researchers discovered that the bacteria prevents Nf-kappa B proteins (red) from entering the cell's nucleus (blue) and mounting a defense when cells are attacked by pathogens, cancers or viruses. Credit: Sean M. Evans, Ph.D.

Virginia Commonwealth University researchers have discovered how a pathogen that causes the vector-borne disease scrub typhus infects cells. The finding could lead to methods to treat the disease and conditions such as cancer, autoimmunity and inflammation, and contribute to greater understanding of infectious disease processes, said Jason Carlyon, professor of microbiology and immunology in the VCU School of Medicine.

Scrub typhus is spread to humans and other mammals by a mite native to the Asia-Pacific region, is estimated to impact more than a million people annually and threatens more than a billion. Endemic areas extend from southern Siberia to northern Australia and the Pacific Islands and west to Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Despite scrub typhus' reach, it is not a well-known disease in the United States.

"This disease is found in the most heavily populated area in the world," Carlyon said. "A lot of people have never heard of scrub typhus, despite the fact that it impacts so many people each year."

The mortality rate for the disease is about 6 percent but has been as high as 70 percent in some epidemics, he said.

Evidence shows the disease is spreading to the United Arab Emirates and parts of South Africa. Scrub typhus also has been known to impact members of the U.S. armed forces. In 2000 and 2001, two small outbreaks occurred in Marines at Camp Fuji, Japan. During World War II, thousands of U.S. and allied soldiers were afflicted in occupied Japan and hundreds died. Scrub typhus was second only to malaria as the cause of febrile, or fever-related illness, among U.S. troops during the Korean and Vietnam conflicts.

The disease is transferred to humans when larval mites, or chiggers, infected with the *Orientia tsutsugamushi* pathogen feed on tissue fluid. The pathogen is spread through the lymphatic system, part of the vascular system, to the endothelial cells that line blood vessels. Symptoms of the disease include fever, headache, chills, rash, mental changes, enlarged lymph nodes and spots on the skin caused by blood leaking from vessels.

Deadly proteins

Carylon and his colleagues have taken a step toward treating the disease by discovering how the *Orientia tsutsugamushi* bacterium impairs immune response. Their findings were published in a *PLOS Pathogens* journal paper in May. Sean Evans, a postdoctoral researcher at VCU, was lead author.

The researchers determined the pathogen interrupted the action of a protein complex called NF-kappaB, which mounts a defense when healthy cells are attacked by [pathogens](#), cancers or viruses. NF-kappaB travels from the cytoplasm, which contains the majority of material within a cell, into the nucleus, or center of the cell. When it reaches the nucleus, NF-kappaB triggers the expression of antimicrobial and pro inflammatory genes.

"NF-kappaB plays a huge role in regulating inflammation, autoimmunity and cancer," Carlyon said.

The researchers found that hours after infection by *Orientia tsutsugamushi*, the NF-kappaB response ceases.

"At first, NF-kappaB does exactly what is expected. When pathogens get inside of the cell, NF-kappaB goes into the nucleus to turn on those immune responses," Carlyon said. "But by about eight to 12 hours, we

started to see this reversed, and NF-kappaB is no longer detected in the nucleus. The pathogen was somehow preventing the NF-kappaB response."

A clue laid in previous studies by Carlyon found the *Orientia tsutsugamushi* pathogen secreted ankyrin repeat-containing proteins (Anks), which are commonly found in nature and interact with diverse proteins.

Using engineered [cells](#), the researchers determined the Anks hijack the nuclear import pathway, a route NF-kappaB uses to travel to the nucleus. Once there, the Anks prevent the NF-kappaB response by prompting the protective protein to depart the nucleus via the opposite nuclear export pathway.

"Anks exploit the host cell machinery," Carlyon said. "The Anks studied may be the first proteins to exploit both the nuclear import and export pathways to dysregulate NF-kappaB response."

Carlyon said the discovery could lead to strides in treating multiple diseases, including cancer.

"We shed light on how pathogens negatively impact the immune response that is supposed to be fighting them," he said. "Dissecting how microbial proteins modulate NF-kappaB could not only lead to better understanding of the infectious [disease](#) process, this information could ultimately be exploited to treat disorders caused by NF-kappaB dysregulation."

More information: Sean M. Evans et al. *Orientia tsutsugamushi* uses two Ank effectors to modulate NF- κ B p65 nuclear transport and inhibit NF- κ B transcriptional activation, *PLOS Pathogens* (2018). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.ppat.1007023](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1007023)

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