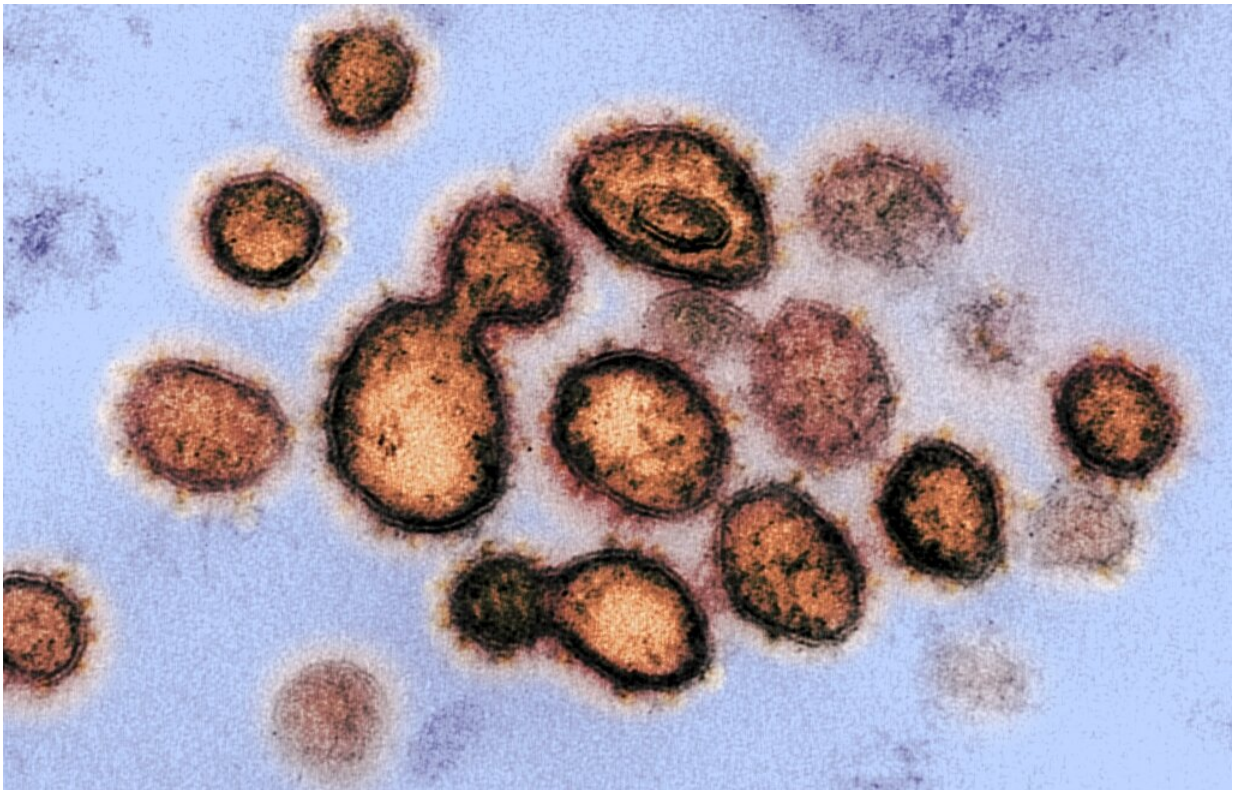


Virus mutations down to chance, in more ways than one

January 23 2021, by Amélie Bottollier-Depois



Like all viruses, SARS-CoV-2 mutates in order to maximise its survival chances

The emergence of several, more infectious strains of the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 has worried governments and scientists, who are investigating how and why the virus became more transmissible.

Like all viruses, SARS-CoV-2 mutates in order to maximise its survival chances.

When it replicates, tiny errors in its genetic coding are introduced.

Most of these are inconsequential. But some—as with the [virus](#) variants that emerged recently in Britain, South Africa and Brazil—can give the virus a decisive new advantage.

"When we keep case numbers high, we are maximising the virus's opportunities to get into weird situations, that might be rare, and most of them might lead nowhere," said Emma Hodcroft, epidemiologist at the University of Bern.

More cases equal more transmissions, which maximises the chances that a significant mutation will occur, she said.

"If we keep case numbers lower, we essentially restrict the virus's playground."

Wendy Barclay, a virologist at London's Imperial College, said mutations were a result of several factors.

"It's a combination of how much virus is out there, the number of times you roll the dice defines what happen, coupled with the environment the virus is currently in," she said.

It was not unexpected for the new variants to appear after a year of COVID-19 as levels of global immunity increase through vaccinations and natural infection, she added.

"In South Africa and Brazil there was already quite a high level of antibody response from people who had been infected and recovered

from the virus."

'Immune pressure'

Other experts expressed doubt that immunity levels directly influenced the current mutations.

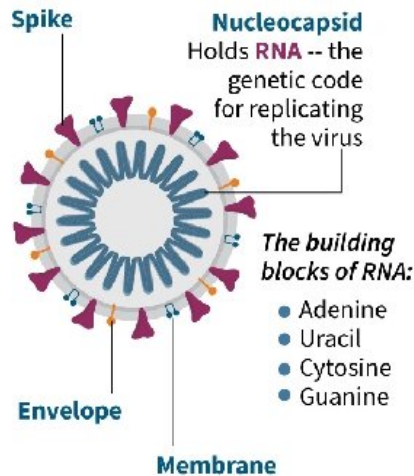
Bjorn Meyer, a virologist at the Institut Pasteur in Paris, said it was more likely each mutation occurred in a single individual, who then passed it on to others.

He explained the possibility of a patient whose immune system was compromised, and therefore unable to clear the virus as quick as others.

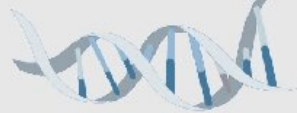
Sequencing the pandemic virus

Genome sequencing is the process of reading the genetic code, and determining the order of the chemical building blocks of its molecular structure

Structure of the virus



Initial purpose of sequencing



- Identify SARS-CoV-2 as the cause of Covid-19
- Develop diagnostic tools
- Support the development of therapies and vaccines
- Investigate the origins of the disease
- Understand cases of reinfection

Longterm objectives include tracking the evolution of variants, and their geographical spread

SARS-CoV-2 gene sequence

First published January 2020

Made up of 29,903 nucleotides - RNA building blocks.

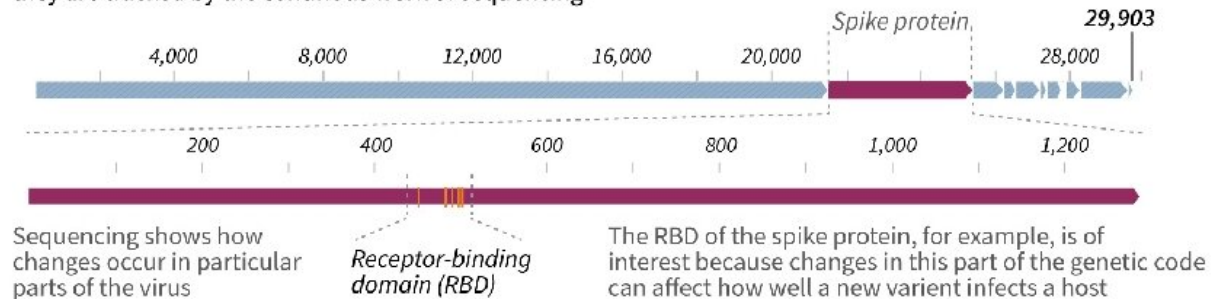
As of mid-January 2021
379,000 sequences have been uploaded to sharing platforms

166,000 the global data comes from UK labs

Currently some 10,000 genomes a week are being sequenced in the UK, around 6% of known cases

Ongoing work

Mutations are normal and happen every time a virus infects someone and sets about replicating itself, they are tracked by the continuous work of sequencing



Purpose of continuous sequencing

Tracking the evolution of the virus

- Changes in virility and transmissibility
- Changes that affect immunity
- Monitor new effects on diagnostics
- Check the efficacy of treatments

Tracking the spread of the virus

- The geographic spread of variants
- Investigate local clusters
- Investigate new species cross-over infections
- Monitor environmental and waste water
- Provide data that helps to understand how quickly an outbreak is spreading

Source : who - SARS-CoV-2 genomic sequencing for public health goals/
newscientist.com/tandfonline.com/nature.com/scientificamerican.com/pnas.org/ncbi.nlm.nih

Factfile on the process of gene sequencing, and the mammoth task of applying the technology to the virus at the root of the Covid-19 pandemic.

"In this patient there might be something defective in the response so the virus can just stay around for a long time," Meyer told AFP.

While the COVID-19 virus typically infects individuals for around 10 days before being neutralised by the body, some studies have shown that certain patients may carry it for several weeks or longer—maximising the window for mutations.

"There is still some level of immune pressure on the virus in this patient and the virus is being forced to mutate," said Meyer.

He said a more transmissible variant was likely to develop only later during the pandemic, as most immunosuppressed individuals had been shielded for months and so few would initially have been infected.

But as cases rise, the chance of the virus infecting an immunosuppressed patient—and therein mutating significantly—also grows.

More variants?

Immune issues may also have impacted the virus in another way.

France's Academy of Medicine says that the South African variant "could result from a viral replication more intense and prolonged in people living with HIV"—cases of which are highly prevalent there.

While the precise origins of the variants remain up for debate, scientists are unanimous that their effect needs careful management.

A more transmissible strain of the virus has been blamed on a surge in COVID-19 cases and deaths in Britain.

Although more infectious, there is currently no evidence to suggest the

new variants are more virulent than other forms of SARS-CoV-2.

"One can't rule this risk out," said Meyer.

But with the current sanitary and distancing measures in place around the world, coupled with vaccination campaigns, the virus' "selection pressure" is likely to affect transmissibility rather than potency, he added.

One thing is for sure: the virus will continue to mutate, which might bring more dangerous variants.

In fact, they may already be circulating.

"And because the total number of cases continues to grow exponentially, it is not hard to argue that more variants of concern arose this winter and remain undetected than arose in fall and now are on our radar," University of Washington biologist Carl Bergstrom, wrote on Twitter.

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