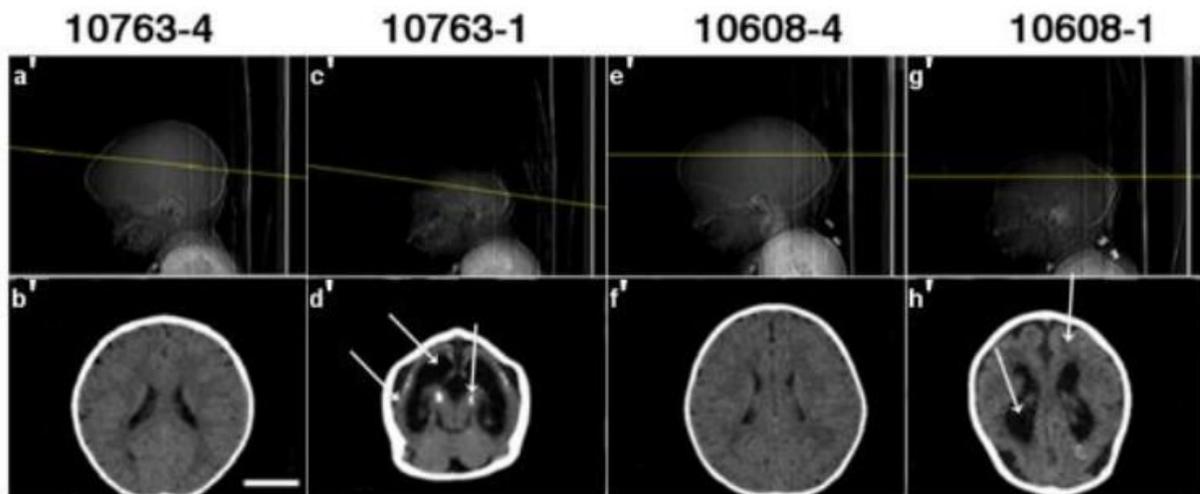


# For the first time, Zika syndrome susceptibility in humans linked to genetic background

February 2 2018



Computed tomography scans from two pairs of twins participant in the study show typical abnormalities (second and fourth images) associated with congenital Zika syndrome and microcephaly. Credit: HUG-Cell

Neural progenitor cells (NPC) derived from congenital Zika syndrome (CZS) affected and non-affected twins show different rates of virus infection and different RNA expression of genes associated with neural development. The expression imbalance happens even before the infection with the Zika virus in vitro. These results confirm the

hypothesis of a genetic or epigenetic influence on susceptibility to CZS and microcephaly. The findings were published in *Nature Communications* on Friday, 2 February 2018.

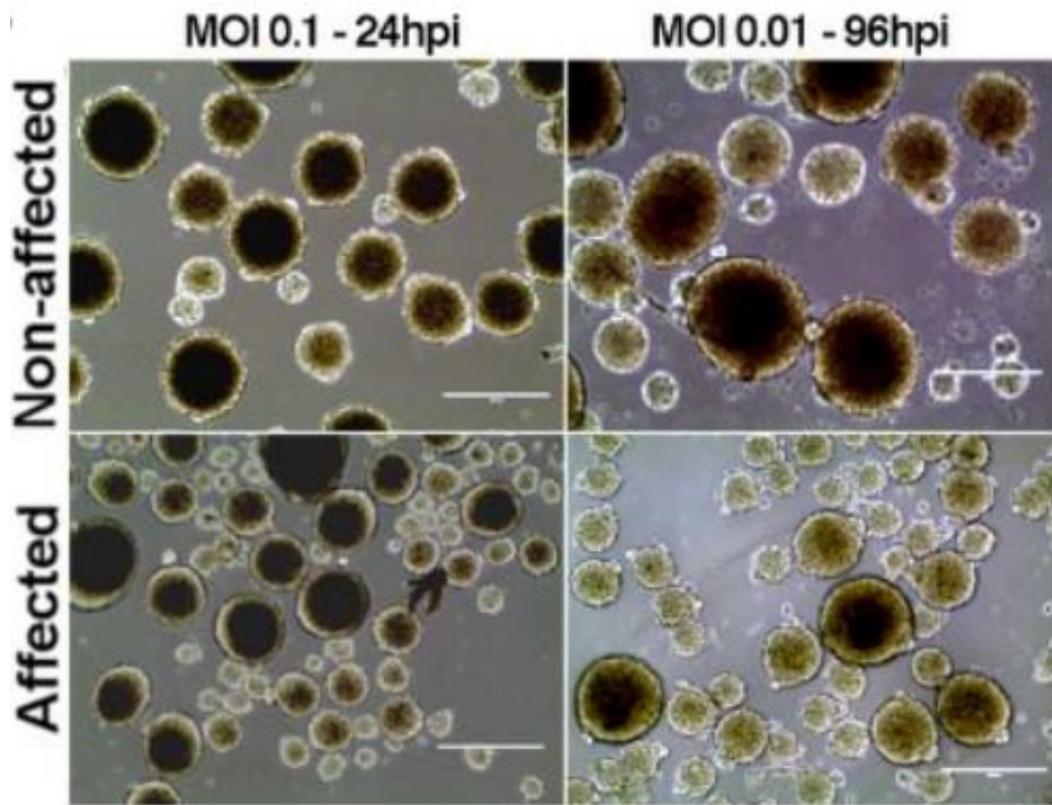
The researchers, lead by Dr. Mayana Zatz and Maria Rita Passos-Bueno, geneticists from the University of São Paulo (USP), also concluded that a single gene cannot explain the cases of CSZ development nor the brain resistance to Zika virus.

About 6 percent to 12 percent of the [babies](#) born from mothers infected with the Zika virus during pregnancy will have the CZS. Why some are unaffected by the syndrome is yet to be explained. This study shed lights on the genetic components associated with it.

"If the baby has these genetic susceptibility factors, we believe he will not have microcephaly unless he is infected by the Zika virus. Maybe we can identify these people and prioritize them in a future vaccine strategy," says Dr. Mayana Zatz.

Twins provide unique information to answer whether a certain condition has an environmental or a genetic cause. If genetic factors are determinant to a congenital disease, there must be more concordance between the pair of identical (monozygotic) twin babies than between non-identical or [dizygotic twins](#). Identical siblings should both be affected more often than dizygotic twins that will more likely be "discordant" (one affected and one non-affected).

If the cause is environmental, the pattern observed in the two non-identical siblings will be the same as observed in identical twins. It means that either none of the siblings will be affected, or both, or just one of them, independently of being monozygotic or dizygotic.



Neurospheres produced from cells of babies affected by congenital Zika syndrome and later infected with Zika virus grow less than neurospheres from the non-affected. This can be seen by comparing the size of the spheres on the top figures (non-affected -- they are larger) with the size of the spheres on the bottom figures (affected -- the small spheres are more abundant). Credit: HUG-Cell

## Search for twins

The study started in 2016, during Zika epidemics in Brazil. Mayana Zatz and her team looked for twins in which at least one baby had microcephaly. They contacted families from nine pairs of twins from six Brazilian states.

Two pairs were [identical twins](#) in which both were affected; one pair was

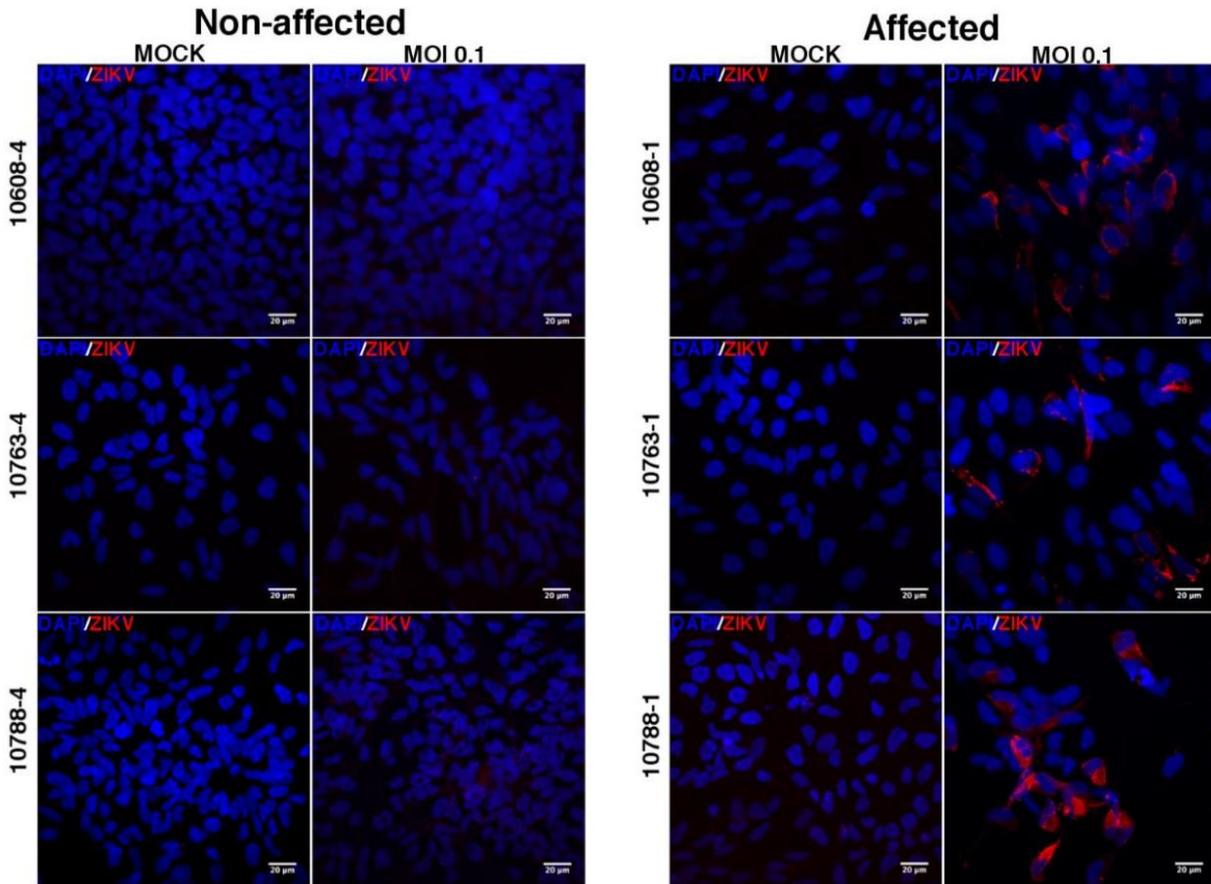
non-identical, but were also both affected; and six pairs were non-identical and discordant—one affected and one unaffected. This first scenario contributed to the hypothesis of genetic influence on Zika infection during fetal development.

## Experiments

Blood samples were collected from three pairs of non-identical, discordant twins. The samples were used to generate human-induced [pluripotent stem cells](#) (hiPSC)—[cells](#) that can produce almost any other type of cell. Later, the hiPSC were transformed into [neural progenitor cells](#) (NPC)—these can lead to the cells that form the brain and other parts of the central nervous system.

The NPCs were infected with a Brazilian Zika virus strain. After four days, the plaques with cells derived from the affected babies had significantly fewer cells than the plaques from the non-affected ones. Analysis of neurospheres—cells grown in 3-D structures—showed similar growth impairment from the affected twins' cells. Non-infected cultures from affected and non-affected derived NPCs used as control presented no differences after the same time.

Using a fluorescence technique, researchers observed a larger amount of Zika virus in cells derived from affected babies compared to the cells from the healthy ones. More experiments pointed that the neural progenitor cells from babies with the syndrome produced significantly more viral RNA copies and more viral unities capable of infection. In short, they were more infected and did not proliferate as much as the cells from their protected siblings.



Cells derived from babies born with the congenital Zika syndrome and later infected with Zika virus (4th column) have larger quantity of virus (red stains) than cells derived from 'healthy' babies (2nd column). Blue stains show cell nuclei. The first and the third column are control groups, not infected with the virus. Credit: HUG-Cell

"In the laboratory, the cells mimicked what happened with the babies. Also, the results were the same for the three pairs of twins. We demonstrated that the infection is not random. It reinforces our hypothesis of a genetic component increasing the susceptibility to congenital Zika syndrome," says Dr. Zatz.

## Mechanisms

In order to identify this possible genetic component, the team analyzed all the gene sequences from eight pairs of twins and 10 other babies that developed the Zika syndrome as compared to normal controls. The exome analysis did not identify one gene variation capable of determining the susceptibility to the infection—instead, it excluded this possibility.

The RNA sequencing came next. It allowed scientists to measure gene expression—which [genes](#) are silenced and which ones are activated and sending messages to produce proteins in the cell. The RNA test from the six [twins](#) indicated a group of genes capable of distinguishing the more susceptible cells from the more resistant ones. The largest alteration occurred with DDIT4L gene, which was 12.6 times less expressed in the affected cells. Its related protein is an inhibitor of mTor signaling—a pathway involved in cell growth and cell death. Previous studies associated the mTor pathway and Zika virus replication.

RNA sequencing also revealed lower expressions of FOXP1 and LHX2 genes in the cells from babies with CZS. These genes participate in the brain regionalization process—characterized by the development of cerebral areas during fetal growth. FOXP1 has also been linked to congenital brain disorders. The LHX2 gene, 9.6 times less present in affected cells, is responsible for attenuating the Wnt signaling, engaged in neural differentiation.

In conclusion, the results indicate that the development of the Zika syndrome in babies is not aleatory, depending instead on neural progenitor cell susceptibility. It is possibly related to variants in several genes or to mechanisms that control gene expression and protein production.

**More information:** Luiz Carlos Caires-Júnior et al, Discordant congenital Zika syndrome twins show differential in vitro viral susceptibility of neural progenitor cells, *Nature Communications* (2018). [dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41467-017-02790-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-017-02790-9)

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