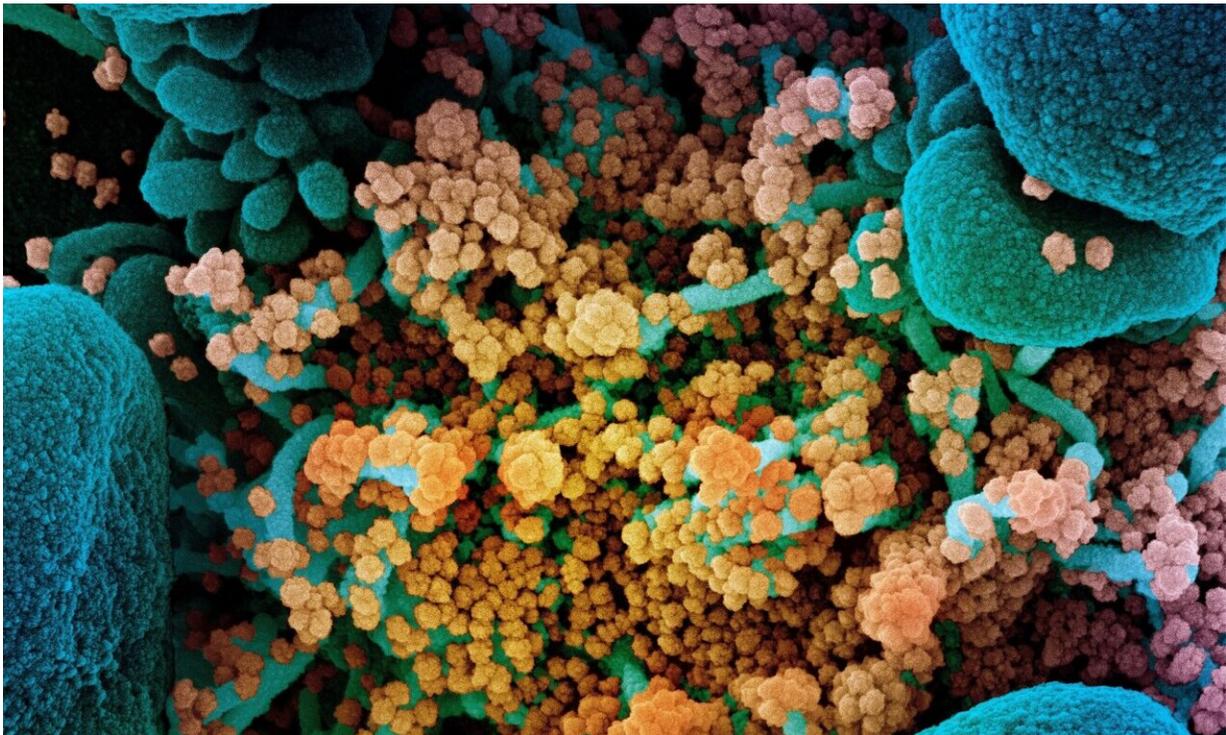


# Some types of coronavirus steal the hosts' genes to elude their immune system

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Colorized scanning electron micrograph of a dying cell (blue) heavily infected with SARS-CoV-2 (yellow), the virus that causes COVID-19. Credit: NIAID Integrated Research Facility, Fort Detrick, Maryland.

Some coronaviruses can add to their genetic pool some genes belonging to the host they infected. In this way, they can blend in and be less detectable to the immune system. This discovery was published in the

journal *Viruses* by an Italian research team from the IIS (Italian Healthcare Institute), ISPRA (Institute for Environmental Protection and Research), IZSLER (Italian health authority and research organization for animal health and food safety of Lombardy and Emilia-Romagna) and the University of Bologna.

The outcome of this study demonstrates that coronaviruses encompass a sophisticated [evolutionary mechanism](#) and therefore puts increasing emphasis on the importance of studying wildlife diseases. Research in this field is fundamental to understand the functioning of illnesses that can spread from animals to humans so that we can efficiently manage ecosystems and provide a balance between the species inhabiting them," says Mauro Delogu, a researcher at the University of Bologna and one of the authors of this study.

Researchers discovered this while analyzing coronaviruses found in specimens of European hedgehogs (*Erinaceus europaeus*). They classified this strain as EriCoV. These viruses belong to the same strain of Beta-CoV responsible for COVID-19 as well as MERS. However, there is no evidence that they can spread to humans.

These hedgehog coronaviruses are able to steal a gene (CD200) that belongs to the host. When combine with its receptor, this gene allows to prevent an excessive inflammatory response. By incorporating this gene, the virus can hinder the immune defense of the host.

Events like this have never been observed before in coronaviruses. With this [evolutionary strategy](#), coronaviruses can influence the duration of the infection and therefore prolong the time necessary to eliminate the virus, eventually leading to chronic infections. These process goes to the advantage of the virus, as it multiplies its ability to propagate and spread thanks to a specific evolutionary strategy.

"These results pave the way for further investigations into the ability of coronaviruses of interfering with the inhibitory signals of immune cells," continues Delogu. "In this way, coronaviruses can disguise themselves so that it is harder for the [immune system](#) of the host to detect, recognize and destroy them."

**More information:** Luca De Sabato et al, Can Coronaviruses Steal Genes from the Host as Evidenced in Western European Hedgehogs by EriCoV Genetic Characterization?, *Viruses* (2020). [DOI: 10.3390/v12121471](#)

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