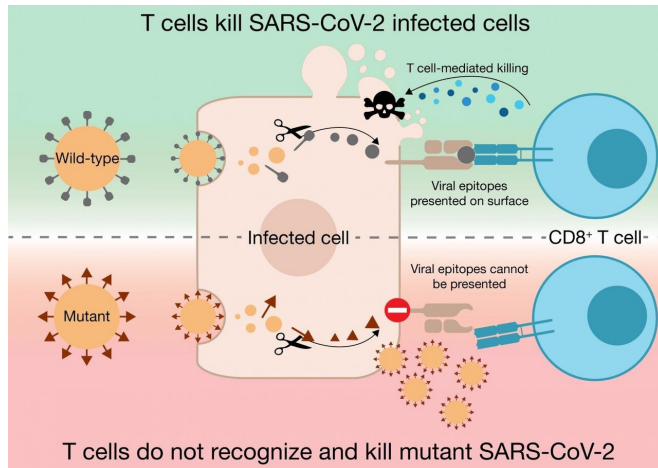


SARS-CoV-2 mutations can complicate immune surveillance of human T-killer cells

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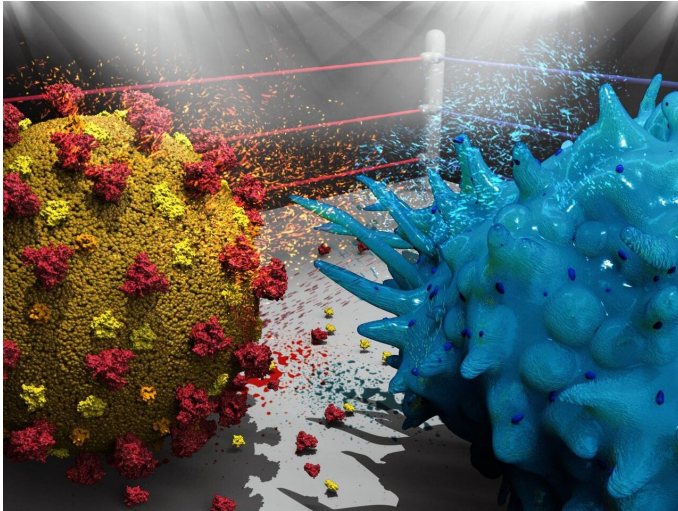
Graphical representation of T cell recognizing and killing SARS-CoV-2 infected cell (top). Mutant SARS-CoV-2 is not presented and thus T cells cannot recognize and kill cells infected with mutant SARS-CoV-2 (bottom). Credit: Benedikt Agerer/CeMM

The body's immune response plays a crucial role in the course of a SARS-CoV-2 infection. In addition to antibodies, the so-called T-killer cells, are also responsible for detecting viruses in the body and eliminating them. Scientists from the CeMM Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences and the Medical University of Vienna have now shown that SARS-CoV-2 can make itself unrecognizable to the immune response by T-killer cells through mutations. The findings of the research groups of Andreas Bergthaler, Judith Aberle and Johannes Huppa provide important clues for the further development of vaccines and were published in the journal *Science Immunology*.

After a year of the pandemic, an increasingly clear picture is emerging for science and medicine of how the [immune response](#) protects people from SARS-CoV-2. Two protagonists play central roles:

antibodies and T-killer [cells](#) (also called cytotoxic CD8 T cells). While antibodies dock directly onto viruses to render them harmless, T-killer cells recognize viral protein fragments on infected cells and subsequently kill them to stop virus production. More and more studies show that SARS-CoV-2 can evade the antibody immune response through [mutations](#) and thus also impair the effectiveness of vaccines. Whether such mutations also affect T-killer cells in their function had not been clarified so far.

Benedikt Agerer in the laboratory of Andreas Bergthaler (CeMM), Maximilian Koblischke and Venugopal Gudipati in the research groups of Judith Aberle and Johannes Huppa (both Medical University of Vienna) have now worked together closely to investigate the effect of viral mutations in so-called T cell epitopes, i.e., in regions recognized by T-killer cells. For this purpose, they sequenced 750 SARS-CoV-2 viral genomes from infected individuals and analyzed mutations for their potential to alter T cell epitopes. "Our results show that many mutations in SARS-CoV-2 are indeed capable of doing this. With the help of bioinformatic and biochemical investigations as well as laboratory experiments with blood cells from COVID-19 patients, we were able to show that mutated viruses can no longer be recognized by T-killer cells in these regions," says Andreas Bergthaler.



Artistic 3D-rendering of a T cell fighting with SARS-CoV-2 (not to scale). Credit: Benedikt Agerer / CeMM

this knowledge helps to develop more effective vaccines with the potential to activate as many T-killer cells as possible via a variety of epitopes. The goal are vaccines that trigger neutralizing antibody and T killer cell responses for the broadest possible protection," the study authors say.

More information: Benedikt Agerer et al. SARS-CoV-2 mutations in MHC-I-restricted epitopes evade CD8+ T cell responses. *Science Immunology* 04 Mar 2021: Vol. 6, Issue 57 DOI: [10.1126/sciimmunol.abg6461](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciimmunol.abg6461)

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Focus on spike protein might be too narrow

In most natural infections, several epitopes are available for recognition by T-killer cells. If the virus mutates in one place, it is likely that other epitopes indicate the presence of the virus.

Most of the current vaccines against SARS-CoV-2 are directed exclusively against the so-called spike protein, which is one of 26 virus proteins. This also reduces the number of epitopes that are available for recognition by T-killer cells. "The spike protein has, on average, one to six of these T cell epitopes in an infected person. If the virus mutates in one of these regions, the risk that the infected cells will not be recognized by the T-killer cells increases," explains Johannes Huppa. Judith Aberle emphasizes: "Especially for the further development of vaccines, we therefore have to keep a close eye on how the [virus](#) mutates and which mutations prevail globally. Currently, we see few indications that mutations in T killer cell epitopes are increasingly spreading."

The study authors see no reason in their data to believe that SARS-CoV-2 can completely evade the human immune response. However, these results provide important insights into how SARS-CoV-2 interacts with the immune system. "Furthermore,

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