



# 新型冠状病毒信息 简报

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上海科技大学免疫化学研究所

生物学大数据平台和高通量筛选平台联合编译制作

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## 1. 2020年4月9日疫情

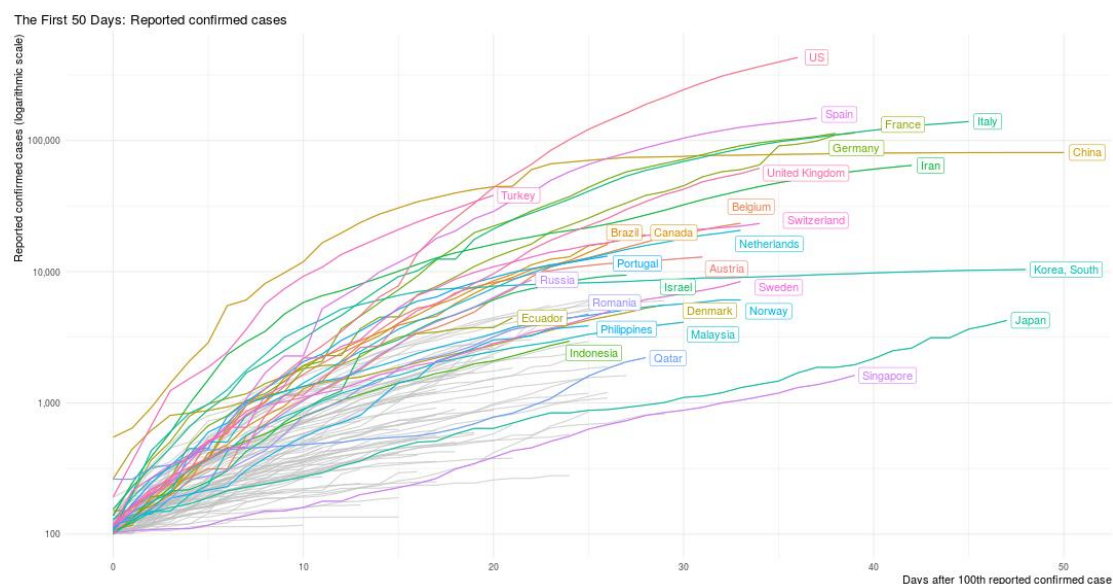
数据来源：WHO

发布时间：2020年4月9日北京时间下午4点

链接：<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports>

根据WHO提供的数据，2020年4月9日全球累计确诊新型冠状病毒病人1436198例，当日新增确诊82837例，累计死亡85522例，当日新增死亡6287。

中国累计确诊83249例，累计死亡3344例，当日新增确诊92例，新增死亡2例。



重点国家确诊数量曲线（<https://jgassen.shinyapps.io/tdyocovid19/>，数据截止4月9日北京时间下午4点）



全国新型冠状病毒肺炎新增确诊病例分布图（4月9日，来源：

<http://2019ncov.chinacdc.cn/2019-nCoV/>）

## 2. 上科大等联合攻关团队科研成果荣登Science——新冠病毒RNA依赖的RNA聚合酶（RdRP）的结构解析

来源: science

发布日期: 2020-04-10

链接: <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/early/2020/04/09/science.abb7498>

通讯作者: 上海科技大学/清华大学饶子和、上海科技大学王权、清华大学姜志勇

编译: 宋珂

新型冠状病毒的爆发, 已经发展成为全球性的流行疾病。在世界范围内, 已造成数万人的感染以及数千人的死亡。RNA 依赖的 RNA 聚合酶 (RdRp, 也被称为 nsp12), 在病毒 RNA 的合成过程中起着重要的催化作用, 是冠状病毒复制和转录机器的关键部件, 也是最重要的抗病毒药物——瑞德西韦的主要靶点。在本文中, 来自我校免疫化学所饶子和院士、王权教授与清华大学姜志勇团队联合攻关, 使用冷冻电镜技术, 成功解析了新型冠状病毒 2019-nCoV 的全长 nsp12 和辅酶因子 nsp7、nsp8 的复合物三维空间结构, 整体分辨率达到了 2.9 Å。复合物的结构显示, 新型冠状病毒的 RNA 聚合酶除了具有病毒聚合酶家族的聚合酶核心的保守特征, 以及套式病毒 (nidovirus) 的 NiRAN 特征结构域, 在 nsp12 的 N 端还存在一个独特的“β 发卡”结构域。通过对该原子分辨率结构的深入分析, 作者发现了影响新型冠状病毒复制和转录的关键氨基酸残基。并通过与“丙型肝炎病毒聚合酶 ns5b-索非布韦 (Sofosbuvir) 效应分子”复合物结构进行比对, 提出了瑞德西韦与新型冠状病毒 RNA 聚合酶的可能结合模式。复合物结构的成功解析, 揭示了新型冠状病毒复制和转录机器的核心元件, 并为以病毒 RdRp 为靶点, 设计新的抗病毒疗法开辟了新途径。

该冷冻电镜结构的密度图可到 PDB 蛋白质结构数据库 (Protein DataBank, PDB) 下载 (PDB ID: 6M71)。

## 3. 在一所兽医校园内与一群COVID-19患者密切接触的猫和狗中没有SARS-CoV-2感染

Absence of SARS-CoV-2 infection in cats and dogs in close contact with a cluster of COVID-19 patients in a veterinary campus

来源: bioRxiv, 预印本

发布时间: 2020-04-09

链接: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.07.029090v1>

通讯作者及单位: Marc Eloit (法国巴斯德研究所、阿尔福特国家兽医学院)

编译: 宋张悦

内容摘要:

目前普遍认为野生动物蝙蝠可能是SARS-CoV-2病毒的原始宿主, 而且已知SARS-CoV-2有感染一些家养动物的能力, 但是对宠物在人类社会传播疾病中所扮演的角色知之甚少。本文的研究团队测试了21只与主人密切接触的家养宠物 (9只猫和12只狗), 其中, 9只宠物猫都是欧洲短毛猫, 平均年龄是3.3岁 (6月龄-6.5岁)。12只宠物狗中, 有6只狗是杂交犬, 另有6只狗是拉布拉多犬、白色瑞士牧羊犬等品种的纯种犬, 狗的平均年龄是2.7岁 (4月龄-8岁)。它们的主人来自一个兽医学校的20名学生。其中, 有两名学生检测出COVID-19阳性, 其他几名学生 (n=11/18) 连续出现与COVID-19感染相似的临床症状 (如发烧、咳嗽、嗅觉异常等)。尽管一些宠物出现了许多类似冠状病毒感染的临床症状, 但通过RT-PCR检测, 没有在动物中检测出SARS-CoV-2阳性, 也没有用免疫沉淀法在它们的血液中检测到抗SARS-CoV-2抗体。这些原始数据可以更好地评价SARS-CoV-2在自然环境暴露条件下的宿主范围。虽然本研究结果表明, 在自然条件下, 人与宠物之间的SARS-CoV-2传播率可能极低, 但是在不同环境下, 还需要在更大的群体、不同动物年龄和周围病毒载量中进一步

研究宠物特别是猫科动物作为SARS-CoV-2中间宿主的可能性。

Abstract

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), which originated in Wuhan, China, in 2019, is responsible for the COVID-19 pandemic. It is now accepted that the wild fauna, probably bats, constitute the initial reservoir of the virus, but little is known about the role pets can play in the spread of the disease in human communities, knowing the ability of SARS-CoV-2 to infect some domestic animals. We tested 21 domestic pets (9 cats and 12 dogs) living in close contact with their owners (belonging to a veterinary community of 20 students) in which two students tested positive for COVID-19 and several others (n = 11/18) consecutively showed clinical signs (fever, cough, anosmia, etc.) compatible with COVID-19 infection. Although a few pets presented many clinical signs indicative for a coronavirus infection, no animal tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 by RT-PCR and no antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 were detectable in their blood using an immunoprecipitation assay. These original data can serve a better evaluation of the host range of SARS-CoV-2 in natural environment exposure conditions.

编者注：前面我们简报中发过实验室条件下猫可以被感染并且传给临近的猫。另外疫情发生之后武汉的102只猫中发现15只的血清对新冠病毒的受体结合域（RBD）呈阳性。提示猫可能会有感染和传播风险。综合几篇文章（以及纽约市老虎感染新冠的新闻），我们对宠物或者其他动物是否容易感染新冠要保持警惕，同时也不用过于恐慌。

#### 4. 抗RBD的免疫球蛋白F(ab')<sub>2</sub>片段在体外对SARS-CoV-2有较强的中和作用

Immunoglobulin fragment F(ab')<sub>2</sub> against RBD potently neutralizes SARS-CoV-2 in vitro

来源：bioRxiv

发表时间：2020.4.9

链接：<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.07.029884v1>

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编译：张丽双

摘要：

这个研究从高免疫马血浆中获得SARS-CoV-2治疗性抗体。本文通过CHO细胞表达得到SARS-CoV-2 RBD（新冠病毒S蛋白受体结合区域）。验证了RBD与SARS-CoV-2受体人ACE2的结合，并对小鼠和马进行了RBD体内药效试验。结果，RBD在体内诱导产生高滴度的中和抗体，通过去除Fc，从马抗血清中制备了免疫球蛋白F(ab')<sub>2</sub>片段。中和试验表明，RBD特异性F(ab')<sub>2</sub>对SARS-CoV-2有抑制作用，EC<sub>50</sub>为0.07 μg/ml，对SARS-CoV-2有较强的抑制作用。这些结果表明RBD特异性F(ab')<sub>2</sub>是SARS-CoV-2的候选治疗分子。

Abstract

COVID-19 caused by the emerging human coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, has become a global pandemic, leading a serious threat to human health. So far, there is none vaccines or specific antiviral drugs approved for that. Therapeutic antibodies for SARS-CoV-2, was obtained from hyper immune equine plasma in this study. Herein, SARS-CoV-2 RBD with gram level were obtained through Chinese



hamster ovary cells high-density fermentation. The binding of RBD to SARS-CoV-2 receptor, human ACE2, was verified and the efficacy of RBD in vivo was tested on mice and then on horses. As a result, RBD triggered high-titer neutralizing antibodies in vivo, and immunoglobulin fragment F(ab')<sub>2</sub> was prepared from horse antisera through removing Fc. Neutralization test demonstrated that RBD-specific F(ab')<sub>2</sub> inhibited SARS-CoV-2 with EC<sub>50</sub> at 0.07 μg/ml, showing a potent inhibitory effect on SARS-CoV-2. These results highlights as RBD-specific F(ab')<sub>2</sub> as therapeutic candidate for SARS-CoV-2.

### 5. 一种针对Sarbecovirus起效的中和型抗体的结构和功能分析

Structural and functional analysis of a potent sarbecovirus neutralizing antibody

来源: biorxiv

发布时间: 2020-04-09

通讯作者: David Veessler ; Davide Corti

通讯作者单位: University of Washington, USA; Vir Biotechnology, Switzerland

链接: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.07.023903v2>

编译: 宋珂

由新型冠状病毒SARS-CoV-2引起的COVID-19疫情, 当前已造成了超过100万人感染, 73000人死亡。研发疫苗和寻找治疗方案是遏制这种病毒继续扩散的当务之急。SARS-CoV-2 Spike (S) 糖基化蛋白可以促使病毒侵入宿主细胞, 也是中和型抗体的主要靶点。在本文中, 作者对一位2003年感染SARS的患者的血液样本进行了记忆B细胞筛选, 分离出了多个单克隆抗体(mAb), 并研究了这些mAb中和SARS-CoV-2的效果。其中, 一个命名为S309的抗体可以通过与S蛋白受体结构域结合, 有效地中和SARS-CoV-2和SARS-CoV假病毒, 以及SARS-CoV-2病毒。作者进一步利用冷冻电子显微镜和结合能力测定方法发现, S309抗体识别Sarbecovirus亚属的表位相对保守, 并含有糖基化位点, 而且不与受体结合相竞争。包含S309和文中分离出来的其他抗体的抗体库可以进一步增强对SARS-CoV-2的中和作用, 并能抑制突变中和逃逸的发生。这些结论可以为使用S309和含有S309的混合抗体库来预防高暴露风险个体感染, 或减轻和治疗暴露后导致的严重病症提供依据。

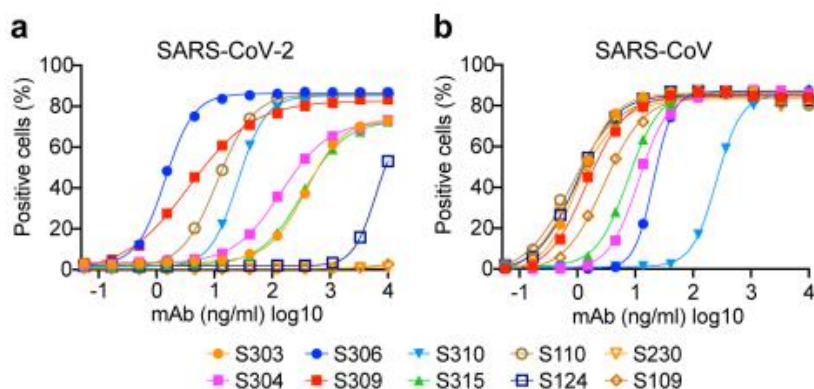


图1. Binding of mAbs isolated from a SARS-immune patient to the SARS-CoV-2 (a) or SARS-CoV (b)

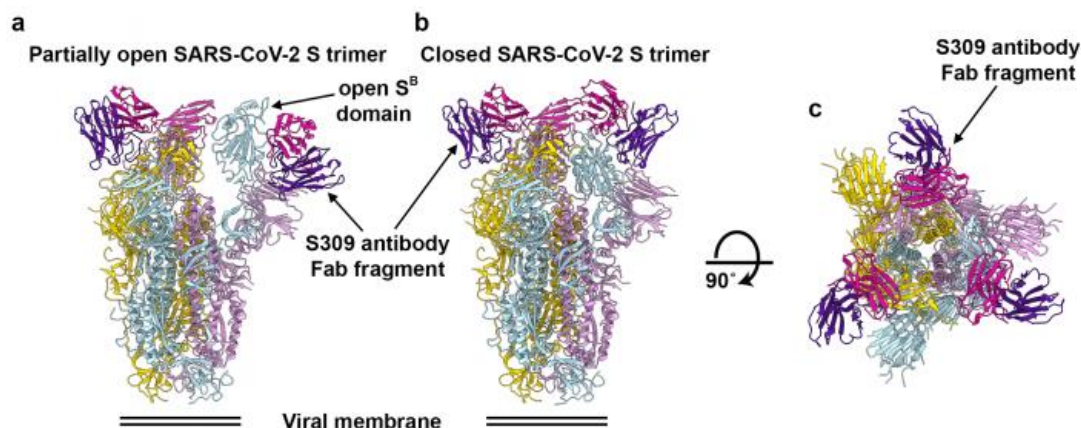


图2. CryoEM structures of the SARS-CoV-2 S glycoprotein in complex with the S309 neutralizing antibody Fab fragment. a, Ribbon diagram of the partially open SARS-CoV-2 S trimer (one SB domain is open) bound to three S309 Fabs. b-c, Ribbon diagrams of the closed SARS-CoV-2 S trimer bound to three S309 Fabs shown in two orthogonal orientations.

Abstract: SARS-CoV-2 is a newly emerged coronavirus responsible for the current COVID-19 pandemic that has resulted in more than one million infections and 73,000 deaths. Vaccine and therapeutic discovery efforts are paramount to curb the pandemic spread of this zoonotic virus. The SARS-CoV-2 spike (S) glycoprotein promotes entry into host cells and is the main target of neutralizing antibodies. Here we describe multiple monoclonal antibodies targeting SARS-CoV-2 S identified from memory B cells of a SARS survivor infected in 2003. One antibody, named S309, potently neutralizes SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV pseudoviruses as well as authentic SARS-CoV-2 by engaging the S receptor-binding domain. Using cryo-electron microscopy and binding assays, we show that S309 recognizes a glycan-containing epitope that is conserved within the sarbecovirus subgenus, without competing with receptor attachment. Antibody cocktails including S309 along with other antibodies identified here further enhanced SARS-CoV-2 neutralization and may limit the emergence of neutralization-escape mutants. These results pave the way for using S309 and S309-containing antibody cocktails for prophylaxis in individuals at high risk of exposure or as a post-exposure therapy to limit or treat severe disease.

## 6. IMPDH抑制剂merimepodib体外对SARS-CoV-2病毒复制的抑制作用研究

The IMPDH inhibitor merimepodib suppresses SARS-CoV-2 replication in vitro

来源: bioRxiv

发布时间: Posted April 09, 2020

链接: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.07.028589v1>

作者: Natalya Bukreyeva

作者单位: Department of Pathology, University of Texas Medical Branch

编译: 孔娟

摘要:

本文旨在研究Merimepodib (MMPD) 在细胞水平对病毒SARS-CoV-2复制的抑制作用。Merimepodib是一种非竞争型的肌苷一磷酸脱氢酶 (IMPDH) 抑制剂, 具有广谱抗病毒活性。文中研究发现经10  $\mu$ M MMPD预处理4个小时和过夜的Vero细胞, 经SARS-CoV-2感染后病毒滴度分别下降了3个数量级及4个数量级, 并具有剂量依赖性。在3.3  $\mu$ M较低浓度下仍然能够显著降低病毒滴度。此研究结果提示MMPD可能是一种治疗COVID-19的可选方案。

Abstract

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic continues to pose a major public health burden around the world. The novel coronavirus, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), has infected over one million people worldwide as of April, 2020, and has led to the deaths of nearly 300,000 people. No approved vaccines or treatments in the USA currently exist for COVID-19, so there is an urgent need to develop effective countermeasures. The IMPDH inhibitor merimepodib (MMPD) is an investigational antiviral drug that acts as a noncompetitive inhibitor of IMPDH. It has been demonstrated to suppress replication of a variety of emerging RNA viruses. We report here that MMPD suppresses SARS-CoV-2 replication in vitro. After overnight pretreatment of Vero cells with 10  $\mu$ M of MMPD, viral titers were reduced by 4 logs of magnitude, while pretreatment for 4 hours resulted in a 3-log drop. The effect is dose-dependent, and concentrations as low as 3.3  $\mu$ M significantly reduced viral titers when the cells were pretreated prior to infection. The results of this study provide evidence that MMPD may be a viable treatment option for COVID-19.

## 7. 通过单细胞分析托珠单抗在重症COVID-19患者治疗中减轻由单核细胞中心免疫相互作用引起的炎症风暴

Tocilizumab treatment in severe COVID-19 patients attenuates the inflammatory storm incited by monocyte centric immune interactions revealed by single-cell analysis

来源: bioRxiv

发布时间: 2020.4.8

链接: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.08.029769v1>

通讯作者: 瞿昆, 从事生物信息学、系统生物学、基因组学和遗传学等领域的研究

作者单位: 中国科学技术大学生命科学与医学部

编译: 张鹏伟

内容摘要:

2019年冠状病毒病 (COVID-19) 已在全球造成4万多人死亡。约14%的COVID-19患者患有严重疾病, 5%的患者病情危重。研究表明, COVID-19患者免疫系统的失调可能导致炎症风暴, 导致严重疾病甚至死亡。以白细胞介素6受体为靶点的托珠单抗治疗重症COVID-19的临床疗效令人鼓舞。然而, 从单细胞角度看, 托珠单抗治疗的免疫网络尚未被发现。本文中, 作者分析了13289个外周血单个核细胞的单细胞转录体, 这些细胞是在三个纵向阶段从两个用托珠单抗治疗的重症COVID-19患者中分离出来的。作者确定了一个严重的阶段特异性单核细胞亚群和这些以细胞为中心的免疫细胞相互作用网络连接的炎症细胞因子及其受体。托珠单抗治疗后, 被过度激活的炎症免疫反应减弱, 而包括血浆B细胞和CD8+T细胞在内的免疫细胞在COVID-19恢复期仍表现出强烈的体液和细胞介导的抗病毒免疫反应。这些



结果对重症COVID-19的免疫发病机制提供了重要的见解，并揭示了托珠单抗治疗有效性的基础。

#### Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has caused more than 40,000 deaths worldwide. Approximately 14% of patients with COVID-19 experienced severe disease and 5% were critically ill. Studies have shown that dysregulation of the COVID-19 patients' immune system may lead to inflammatory storm and cause severe illness and even death. Tocilizumab treatment targeting interleukin 6 receptor has shown inspiring clinical results of severe COVID-19 patients. However, the immune network with Tocilizumab treatment at single cell resolution has not been uncovered. Here, we profiled the single-cell transcriptomes of 13,289 peripheral blood mononuclear cells isolated at three longitudinal stages from two severe COVID-19 patients treated with Tocilizumab. We identified a severe stage-specific monocyte subpopulation and these cells centric immune cell interaction network connected by the inflammatory cytokines and their receptors. The over-activated inflammatory immune response was attenuated after Tocilizumab treatment, yet immune cells including plasma B cells and CD8+ T cells still exhibited an intense humoral and cell-mediated anti-virus immune response in recovered COVID-19 patients. These results provided critical insights into the immunopathogenesis of severe COVID-19 and revealed fundamentals of effectiveness in Tocilizumab treatment.

## 8. COVID-19疫苗开发纵览

The COVID-19 vaccine development landscape

来源: nature reviews drug discovery

发布时间: 2020-04-09

通讯作者: Tung Thanh Le, Stephen Mayhew

通讯作者单位: **Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations(CEPI)**, 流行病防范创新联盟(编者注)

链接:

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41573-020-00073-5?from=timeline&isappinstalled=0>

编者注:

来自流行病防范创新联盟(CEPI)的作者们对SARS-CoV-2的疫苗进行了一个全面的综述。该联盟根据WHO的疫苗信息<https://www.who.int/blueprint/priority-diseases/key-action/novel-coronavirus-landscape-ncov.pdf>以及其他公开信息获得。

截止2020年4月8日,全世界一共有115个候选疫苗,其中78个得到确认过,37个没有确认。有多种不同制备疫苗的技术被用来生产SARS-CoV-2,其中包括还没有疫苗产品获批的基于mRNA的方法(Fig.1)。

其中进展靠前的5家进入临床一期试验,3家在中国,康希诺(CanSino)公司昨天宣布近期将开展二期临床试验(Table 1)。

作者也对疫苗的地理分布进行了分类,可以确认在研的疫苗主要来自于北美,中国和欧洲以及亚太地区,其中北美36个(46%),中国14个(18%),中国以外的亚太地区14(18%),以及欧洲14(18%)(Fig. 2)。

作者们预测,最早到2021年年初可能会出现可以供紧急使用的疫苗。鉴于工业界疫苗的失

败率高达90%，而此次新冠疫苗我们是面对新病毒，可能采用新技术，一定要在每一步严格注意安全性和有效性。作者特别提到了国际社会在合作发展不同的动物模型。根据WHO的文件<https://www.who.int/blueprint/priority-diseases/key-action/WHO-ad-hoc-Animal-Model-Working-Group-Summary.pdf>，As 截止2020年3月26日，已经有超过15个国家的92位专家进行了60项研究，其中多个小组的研究表明猕猴和貂是很好的动物模型。

作者们最后强调了国际合作的重要性，呼吁各方加强技术和资金合作。

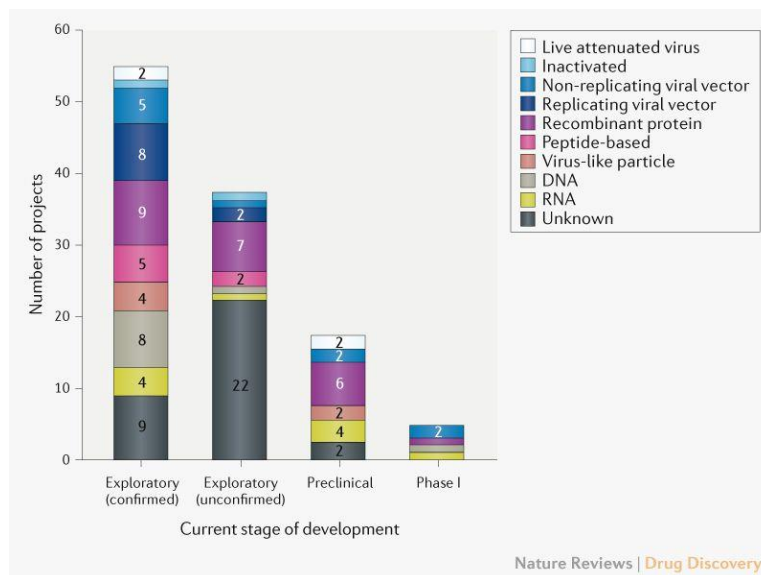


Fig. 1 | Pipeline of COVID-19 vaccine candidates by technology platform. Exploratory projects (split into confirmed and unconfirmed) are in the early planning stage with no in-vivo testing, and preclinical projects are at the stage of in-vivo testing and/or manufacturing clinical trials material.

**TABLE 1 | CLINICAL-PHASE VACCINE CANDIDATES FOR COVID-19**

Candidate	Vaccine characteristics	Lead developer	Status
mRNA-1273	LNP-encapsulated mRNA vaccine encoding S protein	Moderna	Phase I (NCT04283461)
Ad5-nCoV	Adenovirus type 5 vector that expresses S protein	CanSino Biologicals	Phase I (NCT04313127)
INO-4800	DNA plasmid encoding S protein delivered by electroporation	Inovio Pharmaceuticals	Phase I (NCT04336410)
LV-SMENP-DC	DCs modified with lentiviral vector expressing synthetic minigene based on domains of selected viral proteins; administered with antigen-specific CTLs	Shenzhen Geno-Immune Medical Institute	Phase I (NCT04276896)
Pathogen-specific aAPC	aAPCs modified with lentiviral vector expressing synthetic minigene based on domains of selected viral proteins	Shenzhen Geno-Immune Medical Institute	Phase I (NCT04299724)

aAPC, artificial antigen-presenting cell; CTL, cytotoxic T lymphocyte; DC, dendritic cell; LNP, lipid nanoparticle; S protein, SARS-CoV-2 spike protein. Source: ClinicalTrials.gov website; WHO.

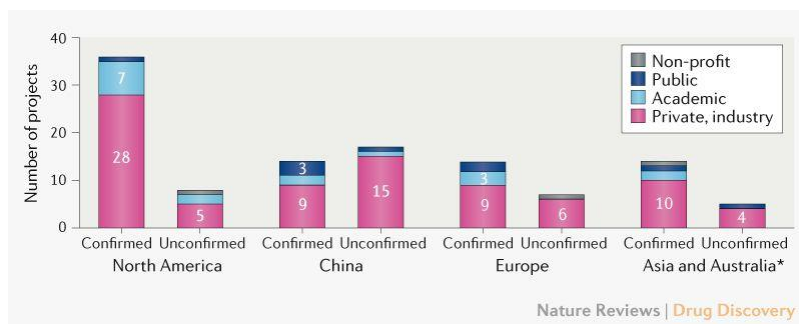


Fig. 2 | Profile of COVID-19 vaccine developers by type and geographic location. For partnerships, the location is that of the lead developer. \*Excluding China.

编者注:

CEPI成立于2016年9月，是一个流行病防范创新联盟，网站CEPI.net。以下翻译自CEPI网站。

CEPI由挪威和印度政府，比尔和梅琳达·盖茨基金会，惠康基金会和世界经济论坛在达沃斯成立。

CEPI已获得挪威，英国，德国，日本，加拿大，埃塞俄比亚，澳大利亚，比利时，丹麦，芬兰，比尔和梅琳达·盖茨基金会以及惠康政府的金融投资。欧盟委员会通过其机制为支持相关项目提供了大量财政捐助。

与全球合作伙伴的密切合作对于我们成功开发针对新兴传染病的疫苗的工作也至关重要。这就是为什么与行业，监管机构和其他机构合作，以确保我们开发的任何疫苗均获得许可并可以覆盖需要它们的人的原因。

## 9. 解析SARS-CoV-2转录组

The architecture of SARS-CoV-2 transcriptome

来源: cell 提前发布的已经接受的手稿

发布时间: 2020-04-08

通讯作者: V. Narry Kim 和 Hyesik Chang

通讯作者单位: 韩国首尔大学

链接:

[https://www.cell.com/pb-assets/products/coronavirus/CELL\\_CELL-D-20-00765.pdf](https://www.cell.com/pb-assets/products/coronavirus/CELL_CELL-D-20-00765.pdf)

编译: 蒋立春

研究者们用二代测序短读长测序技术和nanopore三代测序技术对SARS-CoV-2的转录组以及转录修饰组进行了研究。DNA纳米球测序技术（华大测序仪技术）显示病毒的转录组因为无数不连续的转录事件而呈现高度复杂的状况。该研究中并没有检测到根据典型模型预测的SARS-CoV-2的orf10基因(编者注)。除了典型的基因组和子基因组RNA，SARS-CoV-2还产生了编码包含基因融和、缺失以及读码框移动的未知开放读码框（ORF）。采用nanopore直接测RNA的方法，作者们在病毒的转录本里鉴定出至少41个修饰，其中最多的修饰位点含有AAGAA类似的模式（motif）。带有修饰的RNA的poly(A)尾比没有修饰的RNA的poly(A)尾短。这个发现提示RNA的修饰和3'RNA尾可能存在某种联系。作者讨论RNA修饰也可能病毒逃逸宿主免疫系统可能有关。对未知新转录本以及RNA修饰的研究会给我们理解SARS-CoV-2的生命周期和致病性打开新的思路和方向。

编者注:

ORF10的缺失和我们前面报道过的两个研究一致

SARS-CoV-2 proteome microarray for mapping COVID-19 antibody interactions at amino acid resolution

链接: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.03.26.994756v2.full.pdf>

这篇文章在采用全覆盖方式涉及肽段抗原在10个COVID-19病人血中没有检测到orf10的抗体

Characterisation of the transcriptome and proteome of SARS-CoV-2 using direct RNA sequencing and tandem mass spectrometry reveals evidence for a cell passage induced in-frame deletion in the spike glycoprotein that removes the furin-like cleavage site

链接: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.03.22.002204v1.full.pdf>

这篇文章中只检测到一个拷贝的orf10的转录本, 质谱没有检测到orf10的蛋白。

Abstract

SARS-CoV-2 is a betacoronavirus responsible for the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the SARS-CoV-2 genome was reported recently, its transcriptomic architecture is unknown. Utilizing two complementary sequencing techniques, we here present a high-resolution map of the SARS-CoV-2 transcriptome and epitranscriptome. DNA nanoball sequencing shows that the transcriptome is highly complex owing to numerous discontinuous transcription events. In addition to the canonical genomic and 9 subgenomic RNAs, SARS-CoV-2 produces transcripts encoding unknown ORFs with fusion, deletion, and/or frameshift. Using nanopore direct RNA sequencing, we further find at least 41 RNA modification sites on viral transcripts, with the most frequent motif, AAGAA. Modified RNAs have shorter poly(A) tails than unmodified RNAs, suggesting a link between the modification and the 3' tail. Functional investigation of the unknown transcripts and RNA modifications discovered in this study will open new directions to our understanding of the life cycle and pathogenicity of SARS-CoV-2.