



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领衔编译制作

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本简报仅作为科研参考之用, 不构成医疗建议, 如您怀疑自己感染新型冠状病毒, 请去正规医院或者咨询医生

1. 2020年4月18日疫情

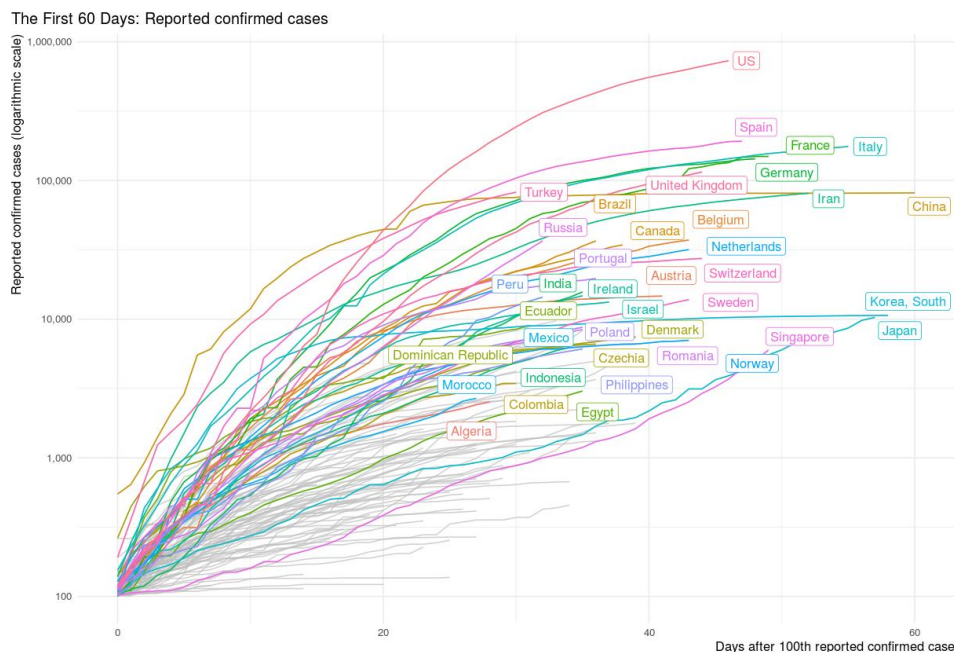
数据来源：WHO

发布时间：2020年4月18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18日全球累计确诊新型冠状病毒病人2160207例，当日新增确诊85678例，累计死亡146088例，当日新增死亡6710例。

中国累计确诊84180例，累计死亡4642例（注：4月17日以来，该数字增加了1000多，武汉地区从多数据源对疫情期间可能死于新冠的病人进行了数据梳理），当日新增确诊31例，新增死亡0例。



Case data: Johns Hopkins University Center for Systems Science and Engineering (JHU CSSE). Data obtained on April 19, 2020. The sample is limited to countries with at least 7 days of data. Code: <https://github.com/joachim-gassen/tidycovid19>.

重点国家确诊数量曲线（<https://jgassen.shinyapps.io/tidycovid19/>，数据截止4月19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18日，来源：<http://2019ncov.chinacdc.cn/2019-nCoV/>）

2. 非药物干预对香港 COVID-19 和流感的影响评估:一项观察性研究

Impact assessment of non-pharmaceutical interventions against coronavirus disease 2019 and influenza in Hong Kong: an observational study

来源: the lancet

发布时间: 2020-04-17

链接: [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/article/PIIS2468-2667\(20\)30090-6/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/article/PIIS2468-2667(20)30090-6/fulltext)

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编译者: 宋张悦

中文摘要:

背景: 香港实施了一系列公共卫生措施来防控冠状病毒病(COVID-19)的本地传播。研究人员研究了这些干预措施和公众行为变化对 COVID-19 发病率的影响,以及对流感病毒感染的影响,后者可能与 COVID-19 在传播动力学的某些方面有共同之处。

方法: 研究人员对经实验室确诊的 COVID-19 病例、各年龄段门诊患者的流感监测数据和儿童流感住院患者的数据进行了分析。通过估算 COVID-19 和甲型 H1N1 流感的每日有效繁殖数(R_t),来估算传播率随时间的变化。通过于 2020 年 1 月 20 日至 23 日、2 月 11 日至 14 日和 3 月 10 日至 13 日进行的三次电话调查,对 COVID-19 的态度和聚集行为的变化进行了调查。

结果: 经 R_t 测定, COVID-19 在香港的传播率在 8 周内保持在 1 左右。在 1 月下旬实施社会保持距离措施和改变人群聚集性行为之后,流感传播大幅下降,社区传播率下降 44% (95% CI 34-53%), R_t 从关闭学校前估计的 1.28 (95% CI 1.26-1.30) 下降到关闭期间的 0.72 (0.70-0.74)。同样,根据儿童住院率可观察到传播率下降 33% (24-43%), R_t 从关闭学校前的 1.10 (1.06-1.12) 下降到关闭学校后的 0.73 (0.68-0.77)。在电话调查 1 (n=1008)、2 (n=1000) 和 3 (n=1005) 中,分别有 74.5%、97.5% 和 98.8% 的受访者在外出时戴口罩,61.3%、90.2% 和 85.1% 的受访者会避免拥挤的地方。

解释: 本研究表明,非药物干预(包括边境限制、检疫和隔离、保持距离和改变人群聚集性行为)与 COVID-19 在香港的传播减少有关,而且也有可能 2020 年 2 月初大幅减少了流感传播。

Abstract:

Background A range of public health measures have been implemented to suppress local transmission of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Hong Kong. We examined the effect of these interventions and behavioural changes of the public on the incidence of COVID-19, as well as on influenza virus infections, which might share some aspects of transmission dynamics with COVID-19.

Methods We analysed data on laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases, influenza surveillance data in outpatients of all ages, and influenza hospitalisations in children. We estimated the daily effective reproduction number (R_t) for COVID-19 and influenza A H1N1 to estimate changes in transmissibility over time. Attitudes towards COVID-19 and changes in population behaviours were reviewed through three telephone surveys done on Jan 20 - 23, Feb 11 - 14, and March 10 - 13, 2020.

Findings COVID-19 transmissibility measured by R_t has remained at approximately 1 for 8 weeks in Hong Kong. Influenza transmission declined substantially after the implementation of social distancing measures and changes in population behaviours in late January, with a 44% (95% CI 34–53%) reduction in transmissibility in the community, from an estimated R_t of 1.28 (95% CI 1.26–1.30) before the start of the school closures to 0.72 (0.70–0.74) during the closure weeks. Similarly, a 33% (24–43%) reduction in transmissibility was seen based on paediatric hospitalisation rates, from an R_t of 1.10 (1.06–1.12) before the start of the school closures to 0.73 (0.68–0.77) after school closures. Among respondents to the surveys, 74.5%, 97.5%, and 98.8% reported wearing masks when going out, and 61.3%, 90.2%, and 85.1% reported avoiding crowded places in surveys 1 (n=1008), 2 (n=1000), and 3 (n=1005), respectively.

Interpretation Our study shows that non-pharmaceutical interventions (including border restrictions, quarantine and isolation, distancing, and changes in population behaviour) were associated with reduced transmission of COVID-19 in Hong Kong, and are also likely to have substantially reduced influenza transmission in early February, 2020.

3. 比较 SARS-CoV-2, SARS-CoV 和 MERS 的气溶胶的感染力发现 SARS-CoV-2 在气溶胶悬滴中的超强持久性

Comparative dynamic aerosol efficiencies of three emergent coronaviruses and the unusual persistence of SARS-CoV-2 in aerosol suspensions

来源: medrxiv

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中文摘要:

该研究中作者使用 3 种雾化器, 在 4 个不同的实验室 (包括杜兰国家灵长类研究中心, NIH, 美国海军, 匹兹堡大学) 对 3 种新发性病毒 (SARS-CoV-2, SARS, MERS) 在气溶胶里的短时稳定性进行了比较研究。研究中通过计算空斑形成单位/升 (PFU/Liter) 来作为短时气溶胶的感染力或者扩散因子的量化指标。研究者们发现至少两种雾化器产生的气溶胶中, SARS-CoV-2 比 SARS-CoV 和 MERS 的感染力或者扩散因子更高。

然后研究者对 SARS-CoV-2 在气溶胶中的长时间稳定性就行了测量。研究结果表明病毒在长达 16 小时里一直保持感染力。

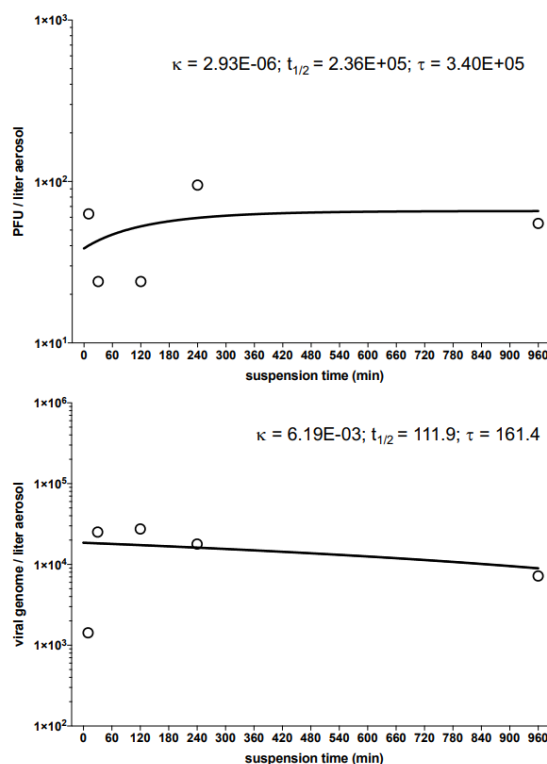


Figure 2. Decay curves of SARS-CoV-2 in aerosol suspension. A. Aerosol concentration of infectious SARS-CoV-2 as measured by plaque assay found in impinger samples collected at five differing timepoints of increased aging in aerosol suspension, B. Corresponding aerosol concentration of SARSCoV-2 in time-matched impinger samples as a function of viral genome copies as measured by qPCR. Both timepoint virus estimates were graphed and nonlinear least-squares regression analysis single-order decay with no outlier detection was performed, resulting in a poor curve fit by either method of viral quantitation resulting from number and lack of iterative samples in this analysis.

Abstract:

The emergent coronavirus, designated severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2), is a zoonotic pathogen that has demonstrated remarkable transmissibility in the human population and is the etiological agent of a current global pandemic called COVID-19. We measured the dynamic (short-term) aerosol efficiencies of SARS-CoV-2 and compared the efficiencies with two other emerging coronaviruses, SARS-CoV (emerged in 2002) and Middle Eastern respiratory syndrome CoV (MERS-CoV; emerged starting in 2012). We also quantified the long-term persistence of SARS-CoV-2 and its ability to maintain infectivity when suspended in aerosols for up to 16 hours.

4. 冠状病毒抗体测试真的会改变一切吗?

Will antibody tests for the coronavirus really change everything?

来源: Nature

发布时间: 2020-04-18

链接: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-020-01115-z>

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中文摘要:

科学家担忧,快速发展的检测方法的真正潜力尚不可知,却被认为是社会摆脱大范围封锁的途径。

目前,抗体测试已经吸引了全世界的注意,因为它们有可能通过发现已经接触新冠,并获得免疫的人群,从而帮助生活恢复正常。

数十家生物技术公司和研究实验室已赶赴生产血液检测产品。世界各国政府已经购买了数以百万计的试剂盒,希望它们能够指导人们决定何时放松社会疏远措施,让人们重返工作岗位。有人建议,这些检测可以作为一个“免疫护照”,让拥有者可以再次与他人互动。

但是和大多数新技术一样,有迹象表明 COVID-19 抗体检测的效果被夸大了。大量试剂盒充斥着市场,但大多数试剂盒的准确度不足以确认一个人是否接触过这种病毒。即使检测结果可靠,也不能表明某人是否对再感染免疫。英国政府在 3 月下旬向几家公司订购了 350 万份测试报告后,但后来发现这些测试都没有表现得足够好。全球的研究人员也在使用抗体检测来估计冠状病毒在人群水平上的感染程度,许多地方没有做足够标准的检测,因此在官方病例统计中,有轻微症状或没有症状的人很可能会被漏掉。

大量检测

当病毒侵入人体时,免疫系统产生抗体来对抗它。试剂盒使用病毒中的抗原成分检测抗体的存在。检测通常分为两类:实验室检测,需要经过培训的技术人员处理,大约需要一天时间;即时检测,在 15 分钟到半小时内给出快速的现场结果。

抗体检测并没有检测到病毒本身,因此在诊断活动性感染方面的应用有限。但同时,PCR 检测也并不总能诊断出感染了病毒的病人。

早期通过 COVID-19 康复病人的研究,已经检测出三种 SARS-CoV-2 特异性抗体,制造商和研究机构已经开发出针对这些抗体的检测方法。

由于目前的紧急情况,美国 FDA 放宽了此类检测的使用规则。它已授权实验室和医护人员使用它们来诊断活动性 COVID-19 感染,并声明它们未经 FDA 审查,结果不应作为确认某人患有该病的唯一依据。澳大利亚也推出了类似的紧急授权。

测试检测方法

大多数抗体检测试剂盒都没有经过严格的测试,以确保它们是可靠的。检测试剂盒需要在大量人群身上进行试验,以验证其准确性,但到目前为止,大多数测试评估只涉及几十个人。一个高质量的测试应该达到 99% 或更多的敏感性和特异性。但一些商业性抗体检测在感染早期的特异性低至 40%。在丹麦 9 项商业检测中的 2 项分析中,3 项实验室检测的灵敏度在 67-93% 之间,特异性在 93-100% 之间。在同一项研究中,六分之五的即时检测具有 80-93% 的敏感性和 80-100% 的特异性,但一些试剂盒的检测对象不到 30 人。另外一个试剂盒的检测暂停。总的来说,随着时间的推移,所有检测的敏感度都有所提高,在症状首次出现两周后记录到最高的敏感度。

即时检测甚至比实验室检测更不可靠。这是因为他们使用较小的血液样本——通常是指刺伤的血液样本——并且是在比实验室更不受控制的环境中进行的,这会影响他们的表现。世卫组织建议,即时检测仅用于研究。

时机很关键

影响这两种检测的一个未知因素是时间和准确性之间的相互作用。如果在一个人被感染过早地进行检测，而身体还没有产生该检测所要检测的抗体，就会导致假阴性。但是，科学家们还不清楚人体对 SARS-CoV-2 的免疫反应的时间，无法确切地说出特异性抗体的产生时间。如果检测使用的抗原不仅针对抗击 SARS-CoV-2 病毒产生的抗体，而且还针对另一种病原体的抗体，就会出现假阳性。EUROIMMUN 公司的抗体测试分析发现，尽管它在 3 名携带 COVID-19 的人身上检测到 SARS-CoV-2 抗体，但在 2 名携带另一种冠状病毒的人身上得到了阳性结果。

解决所有这些问题需要时间，需要反复试验。

感染不等于免疫力

围绕抗体检测的另一个大问题是，被病原体感染后，能在多大程度上赋予避免再次感染的免疫力。为了获得保护性免疫，人体需要产生某种抗体，称为中和抗体，它可以防止病毒进入细胞。

是否所有携带 COVID-19 的人都会产生这些抗体，目前尚不清楚。一份未发表的对 175 名从 COVID-19 康复的轻症患者的分析报告显示，10 名患者没有产生可检测到的中和抗体，而有些人有高水平的结合抗体。

到目前为止，研究人员说，他们还没有看到任何证据表明人们可以再次感染这种病毒。北京协和医科大学研究人员的一项未经审查的研究表明，感染 SARS-CoV-2 的恒河猴在初次感染后一个月内不会再次感染。科学家假设，一旦你被感染，两到三个月后再次感染的几率很低。但这种保护性免疫到底能维持多久还未知。

目前大多数抗体检测不能检测中和抗体。这种中和性抗体检测开发起来更复杂。

免疫护照的另一个复杂因素是，抗体测试不能排除一个人不再具有传染性。本月发表在《自然》杂志上的一项研究发现，在血液中检测到抗体后，病毒 RNA 的下降速度缓慢。病毒 RNA 的存在可能意味着该人仍在传播感染性病毒。

尽管存在这些挑战，但一旦有了可靠的抗体测试，这些测试对于了解哪些人群受到感染，如何阻止进一步传播可能很重要。

Abstract:

Touted as society's way out of widespread lockdowns, scientists say the true potential of these rapidly-developed tests is still unknown...

5. 对于 COVID-19 ARDS 患者中的 SARS-CoV-2 特异性 T 细胞表型的研究

Phenotype of SARS-CoV-2-specific T-cells in COVID-19 patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome

来源: medRxiv

发布时间: 2020-04-18

链接: <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.11.20062349v1>

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DOI 或 PUBMED ID: Preprint

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中文摘要:

COVID-19 与淋巴细胞减少和细胞因子风暴有关，但对 SARS-CoV-2 的特异性细胞免疫反应尚不清楚。文中作者描述了 COVID-19 ARDS 患者中 SARS-CoV-2 特异性 CD4⁺和 CD8⁺T 细胞的特征。spike 蛋白是一种有效的 T 细胞抗原，血液中 SARS-CoV-2 特异性 CD4⁺T 细胞是典型的中央型记忆 T 细胞，CD8⁺T 细胞具有更典型的效应型表型。CD4⁺: CD8⁺的比值明显升高，特异性 T 细胞主要产生 Th1 细胞因子。有研究表明血浆 IL-6 水平升高在 COVID-19 患者中与呼吸衰竭相关。在这篇文章里，并没有在多肽 pool 刺激的 PBMC 中检测到 IL-6 的特异性增加，表明病毒特异性 T 细胞不是产生 IL-6 和与之伴随的“细胞因子风暴”的来源，而是主要由先天免疫细胞介导。这些新的数据对疫苗设计具有重要意义，将有助于评估疫苗候选免疫原性。

Abstract:

COVID-19 is associated with lymphopenia and cytokine storm, but no information is available on specific cellular immune responses to SARS-CoV-2. Here, we characterized SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T-cells in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. The spike protein (S) proved a potent T-cell antigen and specific T-cells predominantly produced Th1 cytokines. These novel data are important in vaccine design and will facilitate evaluation of vaccine candidate immunogenicity.

6. 靶向 SARS-CoV-2 受体结合区的合成纳米抗体

Synthetic nanobodies targeting the SARS-CoV-2 receptor-binding domain

来源: bioRxiv

发布时间: 2020-04-16

链接: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.16.045419v1>

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DOI 或 PUBMED ID: Preprint

编译者: 张鹏伟

中文摘要:

由新型冠状病毒 SARS-CoV-2 引起的 COVID-19 大流行，已导致全球范围内前所未有的健康和经济危机。SARS-CoV-2 的高传染性，加上人群免疫力的缺乏和严重的临床预后流行，促使了有效治疗对策的迅速发展。本文中，作者报道了合成纳米抗体的产生，称为 sybodies，对抗 SARS-CoV-2 的受体结合域 (RBD)。在一个仅需 12 个工作日的快速过程中，利用核糖体和噬菌体展示技术，完全在体外从三个大型组合文库中筛选出 sybodies。作者获得了 6 个对抗分离 RBD 的强富集 sybody 池，并鉴定出 63 个独特的抗 RBD sybodies，它们也与全长 SARS-CoV-2 spike 蛋白相互作用。预计像这些 sybodies 这样的紧密结合的化合物可以被开发成一种可吸入的药物，可以用作对 COVID-19 的简易预防。此外，通过将抗 RBD 纳米抗体融合到额外的识别次级表位的小粘合剂上，产生多价抗病毒药物，可以增强治疗潜力和防止逃逸突变体。作者给确定的纳米抗体提供了完整的序列信息和详细的操作流程，作为一个自由访问的资源。这将随着作者进一步鉴定 sybodies 的亲合力、提高纯化率以及它们中和 SARS-CoV-2 感染的潜力而进行更新。

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic, caused by the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, has resulted in a global health and economic crisis of unprecedented scale. The high

transmissibility of SARS-CoV-2, combined with a lack of population immunity and prevalence of severe clinical outcomes, urges the rapid development of effective therapeutic countermeasures. Here, we report the generation of synthetic nanobodies, known as sybodies, against the receptor-binding domain (RBD) of SARS-CoV-2. In an expeditious process taking only twelve working days, sybodies were selected entirely in vitro from three large combinatorial libraries, using ribosome and phage display. We obtained six strongly enriched sybody pools against the isolated RBD and identified 63 unique anti-RBD sybodies which also interact in the context of the full-length SARS-CoV-2 spike protein. It is anticipated that compact binders such as these sybodies could feasibly be developed into an inhalable drug that can be used as a convenient prophylaxis against COVID-19. Moreover, generation of polyvalent antivirals, via fusion of anti-RBD sybodies to additional small binders recognizing secondary epitopes, could enhance the therapeutic potential and guard against escape mutants. We present full sequence information and detailed protocols for the identified sybodies, as a freely accessible resource. This report will be updated as we further characterize the identified sybodies, in terms of affinities, scaled-up purification yields, and their potential to neutralize SARS-CoV-2 infections.

7. BTK 抑制剂伊布替尼可能对 COVID-19 感染患者的肺损伤有保护作用

The BTK-inhibitor ibrutinib may protect against pulmonary injury in COVID-19 infected patients

来源: blood

发布时间: 2020.04.17

链接:

<https://ashpublications.org/blood/article/doi/10.1182/blood.2020006288/454437/The-BTKinhibitor-ibrutinib-may-protect-against>

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中文摘要:

随着新冠疫情的全球大流行,全世界都在寻找有效的治疗方案。近期,研究人员们开始注意到 BTK 抑制剂可能对新冠肺炎患者所出现的免疫系统失控反应——细胞因子风暴,起到抑制作用。

研究者对 6 名(中位年龄 66 岁)患有 COVID-19 的华氏巨球蛋白血症患者进行了相关研究,这些患者由于华氏巨球蛋白血症患者长期进行伊布替尼治疗(中位时间为 52 个月)。结果发现每天服用 420mg 的 5 名 COVID-19 患者没有出现呼吸困难也不需要住院治疗。而另一名(由于关节炎伊布替尼剂量一直为 140mg/天)病情较为严重,后续使用伊布替尼(420mg/天)进行治疗后 COVID-19 临床症状显著得到改善。该患者入院时双侧磨玻璃样混浊和胸腔积液促使伊布替尼暂停随后羟氯喹(HCQ)和阿奇霉素联用进行治疗,由于心律失常,阿奇霉素在 3 天后停用,HCQ 持续给药 5 天。在 HCQ 治疗期间患者持续发热,严重缺氧。从第五天开始伊

布替尼（140mg/天）托西单抗（400 mg/天）联合治疗，联合治疗后氧合得到迅速改善，同时 CRP 显著降低（83 to 9 mg/L）。第 10 天，患者出现缺氧恶化，伴有 CRP 升高需要机械通气。伊布替尼在第 11 天和第 12 天增加到 420mg/天，随后氧合迅速改善，第 14 天成功出院。研究者认为伊布替尼的有效性可能与华氏巨球蛋白血症中 Toll 受体通路有关，原因是这类蛋白与 BTK 相链接，可以触发细胞因子风暴。由此，利用 BTK 抑制剂进行阻断有望成为治疗 COVID-19 的一个可能方案。

Abstract

The BTK-inhibitor ibrutinib is used to treat indolent B-cell malignancies and chronic graft versus host disease. We identified 6 patients receiving ibrutinib for Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia who were diagnosed with COVID-19. Their median age was 66 years, and five were on the recommended treatment dose of 420 mg/day; the sixth patient was on a reduced dose of 140 mg/day because of arthralgias. For all patients, the median time on ibrutinib was 52 months. Their median time with COVID-19 related symptoms prior to diagnostic testing was 5 days, and since diagnosis of COVID-19 was 22 days. All 6 patients experienced cough and fever as prodromal symptoms. The 5 patients on ibrutinib at 420 mg/day experienced no dyspnea and required no hospitalization.

The patient on reduced dose ibrutinib experienced progressive dyspnea and hypoxia prompting hospitalization. HCQ was given for a total of 5 days. Hypoxia worsened and fever persisted during HCQ course. Ibrutinib was restarted at 140 mg/day and tocilizumab 400 mg was co-administered on hospital day 5 with improved oxygenation, and decreased C-reactive protein (CRP) levels (83 to 9 mg/L). On day 10 of hospitalization, the patient experienced worsening hypoxia accompanied by increased CRP (28 mg/L) and required mechanical ventilation. Ibrutinib was increased to 420 mg/day on days 11 and day 12. A rapid improvement in oxygenation followed, On day 14 he was discharged home off supplemental oxygen on 420 mg/day of ibrutinib.

8. 4CE 协会：用全球电子病历来研究 COVID-19 的临床过程的

International Electronic Health Record-Derived COVID-19 Clinical Course Profile:
The 4CE Consortium

来源：medrxiv

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中文摘要：

COVID-19 疫情对全球医疗健康系统、公共卫生设施以及很多国家造成了极大的压力。有越来越多的文献报道了和肺部、心脏、免疫系统、凝血系统、肝功能、以及肾脏功能异常等相关的实验室和临床标志物和疾病的不利结果相关。该研究的目标是整合利用没用怎么被利用的医院系统里的电子病历来更好的刻画脏器受损的标志物以改善病人的临床结果。

方法: 研究者们召集了一个使用信息技术来实现整合生物学和病床 (i2b2) 和观察性医学结果伙伴关系 (OMOP) 平台的全球的不同大小的医院协会。在两个星期的过程中, 这个团队先集中关注病人入院时的基础性疾病以及感染过程中关键实验检验的结果。在建立了一个统一的数据模型后, 每一个研究点生成统一的 4 个数据表格。这些相互不关联的文件包括了每天的 COVID-19 病人数; 病人来源的地理位置细分; 日常的 14 个实验室检验数据, 以及按照诊断代码 ICD-9 或者 ICD-10 编码的诊断结果。

结果: 该研究中目前一共包括了美国、法国、意大利、德国和新加坡 96 家医院奉献的 27927 个病人的数据, 包括 187802 次实验室检验。研究者们将病历数据和实验室检验的变化和文献报道的数据进行了融合比较。比较结果显示该研究中医院之间的差异反映了对应国家的数据差异。

结论:

在两周内, 研究者们组成了一个国际社区 4CE 用来回答 COVID-19 的关键性临床和流行病学相关问题。既可以用于本地分析, 也可以共享出来构成大的数据集合的统一形式的数据, 可以用于快速分析和展示区域差异以及全球的相似之处。虽然目前收集到的数据集还很有限, 研究者们建立的这个工作框可以抓住不同 COVID-19 病人集合在医疗干预下产生的变化轨迹特征。

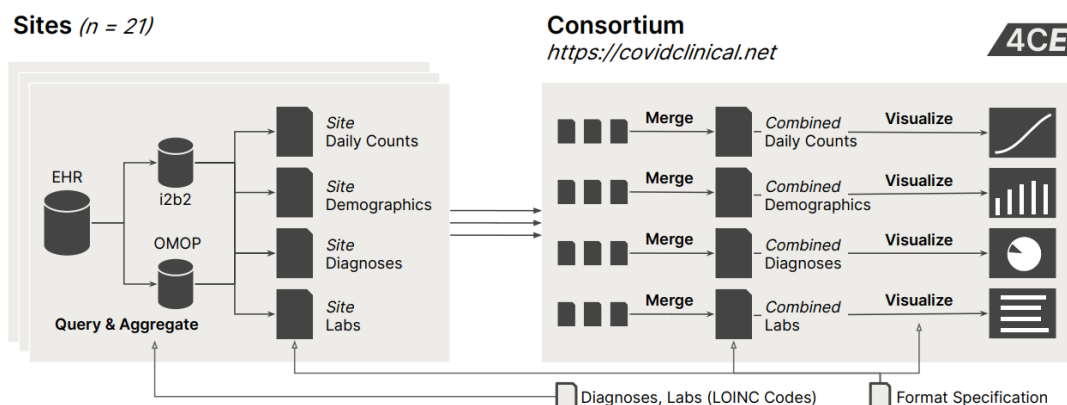


Figure 1. Overview of data collection and analysis.

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic has caused extreme strains on health systems, public health infrastructure, and economies of many countries. A growing literature has identified key laboratory and clinical markers of pulmonary, cardiac, immune, coagulation, hepatic, and renal dysfunction that are associated with adverse outcomes. Our goal is to consolidate and leverage the largely untapped resource of clinical data from electronic health records of hospital systems in affected countries with the aim to better-define markers of organ injury to improve outcomes.

METHODS: A consortium of international hospital systems of different sizes utilizing Informatics for Integrating Biology and the Bedside (i2b2) and Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership (OMOP) platforms was convened to address the COVID-19 epidemic. Over a course of two weeks, the group initially focused on admission comorbidities and temporal changes in key laboratory test values during infection. After establishing a common data model, each site generated four data tables of aggregate data as comma-separated values files.

These non-interlinked files encompassed, for COVID-19 patients, daily case counts; demographic breakdown; daily laboratory trajectories for 14 laboratory tests; and diagnoses by diagnosis codes.

RESULTS: 96 hospitals in the US, France, Italy, Germany, and Singapore contributed data to the consortium for a total of 27,927 COVID-19 cases and 187,802 performed laboratory values. Case counts and laboratory trajectories were concordant with existing literature. Laboratory test values at the time of viral diagnosis showed hospital-level differences that were equivalent to country-level variation across the consortium partners.

CONCLUSIONS: In under two weeks, we formed an international community of researchers to answer critical clinical and epidemiological questions around COVID-19. Harmonized data sets analyzed locally and shared as aggregate data has allowed for rapid analysis and visualization of regional differences and global commonalities. Despite the limitations of our datasets, we have established a framework to capture the trajectory of COVID-19 disease in various subsets of patients and in response to interventions.

9. SARS-CoV-2 刺突蛋白独特的结构灵活性揭示了潜在的治疗靶点

Distinct Structural Flexibility within SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein Reveals Potential Therapeutic Targets

来源: bioRxiv

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中文摘要:

新的冠状病毒疾病 COVID-19 的出现和在世界范围内的迅速传播促使人们共同努力寻找成功的治疗方法。致病病毒, 严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒 2 (SARS-CoV-2), 利用其刺突 (S) 蛋白进入宿主细胞。因此, S 蛋白是开发定向治疗的可行靶点。本文中, 作者部署了一种具有分子动力学模拟方法的集成人工智能, 以提供 S 蛋白结构的新细节。通过对 SARS-CoV-2 和以往人类冠状病毒中 S 蛋白的综合结构分析, 作者发现 S 蛋白的原体状态在结构上是灵活的。在没有来自另一个原体链的稳定 β 折叠片的情况下, S2 域中的两个区域和连接 S1 和 S2 亚基的铰链失去了它们的二级结构。有趣的是, S2 结构域的区域先前被确定为 SARS-CoV-1S 蛋白中的免疫显性位点。作者预计, 这里阐明的分子细节将有助于 COVID-19 的有效治疗发展。

Abstract

The emergence and rapid worldwide spread of the novel coronavirus disease, COVID-19, has prompted concerted efforts to find successful treatments. The causative virus, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), uses its spike (S) protein to gain entry into host cells. Therefore, the S protein presents

a viable target to develop a directed therapy. Here, we deployed an integrated artificial intelligence with molecular dynamics simulation approach to provide new details of the S protein structure. Based on a comprehensive structural analysis of S proteins from SARS-CoV-2 and previous human coronaviruses, we found that the protomer state of S proteins is structurally flexible. Without the presence of a stabilizing beta sheet from another protomer chain, two regions in the S2 domain and the hinge connecting the S1 and S2 subunits lose their secondary structures. Interestingly, the region in the S2 domain was previously identified as an immunodominant site in the SARS-CoV-1 S protein. We anticipate that the molecular details elucidated here will assist in effective therapeutic development for COVID-19.

10. 冠状病毒感染和 PARP 表达异常调节 NAD 代谢：一个潜在的可操作的先天免疫的组成部分

Coronavirus Infection and PARP Expression Dysregulate the NAD Metabolome: A Potentially Actionable Component of Innate Immunity

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发布时间: 2020.04.18

文章链接: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.17.047480v1>

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DOI 或 PUBMED ID: Preprint

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中文摘要:

在过去的几十年里,多种冠状病毒 (CoVs) 已经成为人类高度传染性的致命病毒,最明显的例子是由 SARS-CoV-2 引起的 COVID-19 大流行。迄今为止,还没有已知的针对 CoVs 的治疗或预防药物。虽然年龄和并发症增加了病死率,但影响高致病性人类 CoVs 耐药或易感性的宿主因素尚不清楚。对 CoVs 的先天免疫反应是通过识别双链 (ds) RNA 和诱导干扰素来启动的,干扰素会启动一个抑制病毒复制的基因表达。

文中作者展示的 COVID-19 患者的 SARS-CoV-2 样本保存了 CoV macro 域的不变序列,该域是一个 ADP-核糖水解酶域,以前曾被证明可以阻碍小鼠肝炎病毒 (MHV) 的先天免疫,一个是模型 CoV,另一个是 SARS-CoV。对细胞系、受感染的雪貂和死亡患者的肺进行 RNA 序列分析,发现一组多聚 (ADP-核糖) 聚合酶 (PARP) 家族成员是由 SARS-CoV-2 感染引起的,这些 PARP 包括对 MHV 先天免疫反应所需的酶。此外,作者还发现 MHV 感染会导致宿主细胞烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸 (NAD⁺) 和烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸 (NADP⁺) 的攻击。这些数据表明,病毒诱导的 PARP、PARP10 的过表达足以抑制宿主细胞 NAD 的代谢,而 NAD⁺ 的提高策略在恢复 PARP10 功能的功效上存在差异。这些数据表明,增强细胞质而不是核内 NAD⁺ 可能恢复抗病毒的 PARP 功能,以支持对 CoVs 和其他易受 PARP 介导的抗病毒活性影响的病毒的先天免疫。

Abstract

Over the past several decades, multiple coronaviruses (CoVs) have emerged as highly infectious, lethal viruses in humans, most notably in the pandemic

outbreak of COVID-19, the disease caused by SARS-CoV-2. To date, there are no known therapeutic or preventative agents to target CoVs. Though age and comorbidities severely increase case fatality rates, the host factors that influence resistance or susceptibility to infection with highly pathogenic human CoVs are unknown. Innate immune responses to CoVs are initiated by recognition of double-stranded (ds) RNA and induction of interferon, which turns on a gene expression program that inhibits viral replication.

Here we show that COVID-19 patient samples of SARS-CoV-2 conserve the invariant sequence of the CoV macrodomain, an ADP-ribosylhydrolase domain previously shown to counteract innate immunity to both mouse hepatitis virus (MHV), a model CoV, and SARS-CoV. RNA sequence analysis of cell lines, infected ferrets, and a deceased patient's lung shows that a set of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) family members are induced by SARS-CoV-2 infection; these PARPs include enzymes required for the innate immune response to MHV. Further, we show that MHV infection induces an attack on host cell nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD⁺) and nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADP⁺). The data indicate that overexpression of a virally induced PARP, PARP10, is sufficient to depress host cell NAD metabolism and that NAD⁺ boosting strategies differ in their efficacy to restore PARP10 function. The data suggest that boosting cytoplasmic but not nuclear NAD⁺ may restore antiviral PARP functions to support innate immunity to CoVs and other viruses susceptible to PARP-mediated antiviral activity.

11. 评论: SARS-CoV-2 病毒与宿主细胞的相互作用关系图

A map of SARS-CoV-2 and host cell interactions

来源: Nature Reviews Immunology (bioRxiv)

发布时间: 2020-04-17 (2020-04-17)

链接: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41577-020-0318-1>

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DOI 或 PUBMED ID: 10.1038/s41577-020-0318-1 (10.1101/2020.03.22.002386)

编译者: 宋珂

这是一篇评论文章, 被评论的文章是一篇 bioRxiv 的预印本文章

<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.03.22.002386v3>)

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该文章的英文题目是 “A SARS-CoV-2-Human Protein-Protein Interaction Map Reveals Drug Targets and Potential Drug-Repurposing”, 我们在 3 月 24 日的简报第一条以 “SARS-CoV-2 与人的蛋白-蛋白相互作用图谱揭示药物靶点和潜在的老药新用” 做了报道。

中文摘要:

自 2019 年底以来, 由新型冠状病毒 SARS-CoV-2 引起的 COVID-19 疫情已经在世界范围内造成了 290000 多人感染, 12000 多人死亡, 并破坏了全球的社会和经济秩序。目前, 尚无有效的抗病毒药物和预防疫苗。更不幸的是, 科学界目前对 SARS-CoV-2 病毒感染的分子

机制还知之甚少。为解决这一问题，作者在人类细胞中对 29 种病毒蛋白中的 26 种进行了克隆、标记和表达，并进一步使用亲和纯化质谱（AP-MS）筛选出了与每种蛋白存在物理相互作用的人类蛋白，从而分辨出 332 种可信度很高的 SARS-CoV-2 病毒与人体蛋白-蛋白相互作用关系（PPI）。据此，发现了 67 个有可能作为药物靶点的人类蛋白或宿主因子，并且从 FDA 已批准的药物、处于临床试验阶段或临床前实验的化合物中，筛选出 69 种针对这些靶点的药物。目前正在评估这些药物针对活的 SARS-CoV-2 的抗感染效果。发现介导病毒感染的宿主依赖性因子，可以为开发治疗 SARS-CoV-2 或其他致命性冠状病毒感染的广谱抗病毒小分子药物提供关键的指导信息。

Abstract:

An outbreak of the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, the causative agent of COVID-19 respiratory disease, has infected over 290,000 people since the end of 2019, killed over 12,000, and caused worldwide social and economic disruption^{1,2}. There are currently no antiviral drugs with proven efficacy nor are there vaccines for its prevention. Unfortunately, the scientific community has little knowledge of the molecular details of SARS-CoV-2 infection. To illuminate this, we cloned, tagged and expressed 26 of the 29 viral proteins in human cells and identified the human proteins physically associated with each using affinity-purification mass spectrometry (AP-MS), which identified 332 high confidence SARS-CoV-2-human protein-protein interactions (PPIs). Among these, we identify 67 druggable human proteins or host factors targeted by 69 existing FDA-approved drugs, drugs in clinical trials and/or preclinical compounds, that we are currently evaluating for efficacy in live SARS-CoV-2 infection assays. The identification of host dependency factors mediating virus infection may provide key insights into effective molecular targets for developing broadly acting antiviral therapeutics against SARS-CoV-2 and other deadly coronavirus strains.

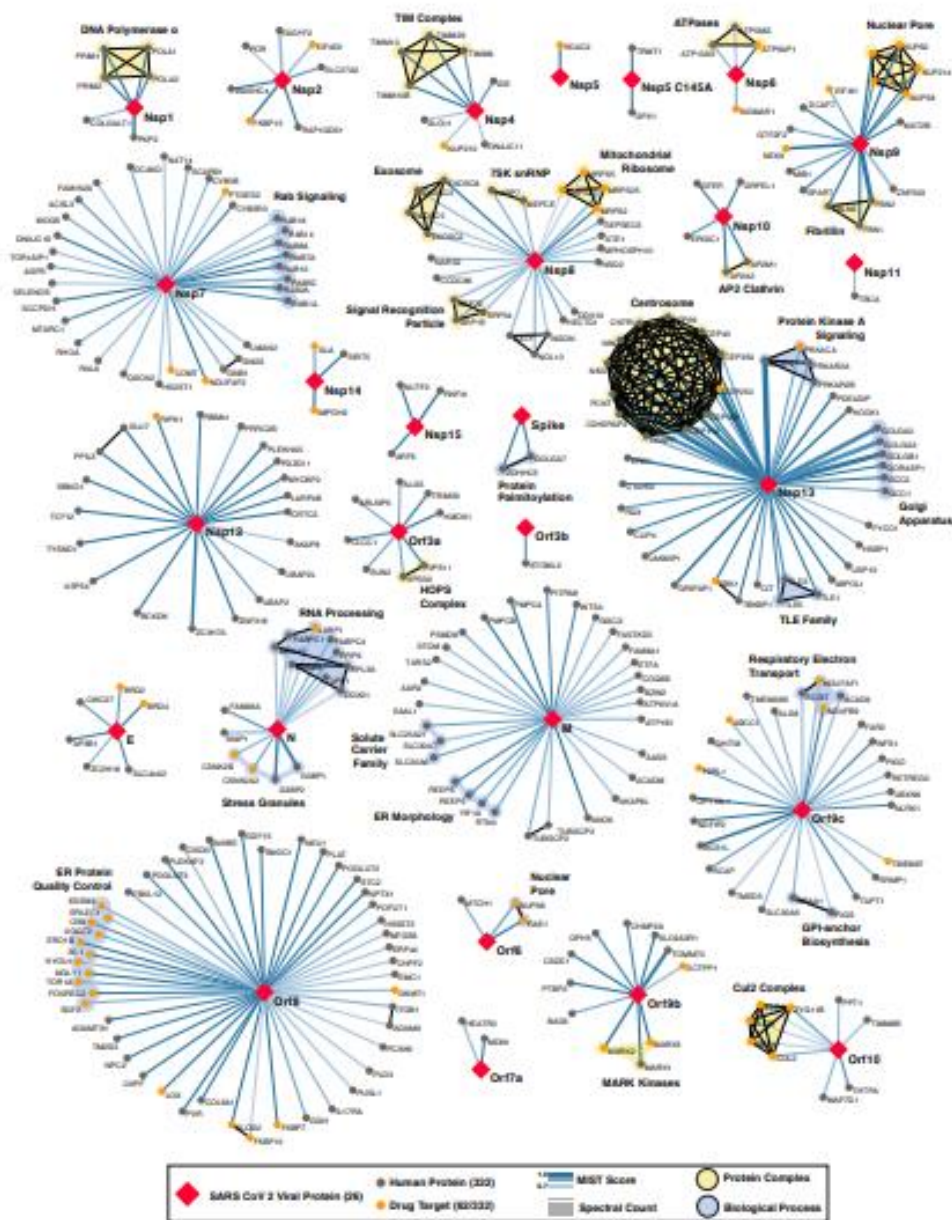


Figure 3: SARS-CoV-2 Protein-Protein Interaction Network. In total, 332 high confidence interactions are represented between 26 SARS-CoV-2 proteins and their human interactors. Red diamonds represent a SARS-CoV-2 viral protein, interacting human host proteins are represented with circles, with drug targets in orange. Edge color is proportional to MiST score and edge thickness proportional to spectral counts. Physical interactions among host proteins are noted as thin black lines, protein complexes are highlighted in yellow, and proteins sharing the same biological process are highlighted in blue.