



# 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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## 免责声明:

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3月26日疫情

数据来源: WHO

发布时间: 2020年3月26日北京时间下午5点

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

编译: 免疫化学研究所生物医学大数据平台蒋立春

根据 WHO 提供的数据, 2020年3月26日全球累计确诊新型冠状病毒病 462684 例, 当日新增确诊 49219 例, 累计死亡 20834 例, 当日新增死亡 2401 例。

中国累计确诊 81961 例, 累计死亡 3293 例, 当日新增确诊 113 例, 新增死亡 6 例。

## 2. 用于现场病原体基因检测的超低成本集成硅传感器

Ultra-Low-Cost Integrated Silicon-based Transducer for On-Site, Genetic Detection of Pathogens

来源: bioRxiv, 预印本

发布时间: 2020-03-25

来源链接: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.03.23.002931v1>

编译: 免疫化学研究所生物医学大数据平台宋张悦

内容摘要:

在处理高传染性病原体时, 快速筛查和低成本诊断对于选择正确的干预方案(如药物治疗、隔离、不采取行动等)起着至关重要的作用。如果病原体没有有效的治疗方法, 例如新型冠状病毒 SARS-CoV-2(引起 COVID-19 的病原体), 并且没有或类似于其他常见感染的症状, 这一点就尤为重要了。本文由来自伦敦帝国理工学院生物工程学院、芬兰土尔库大学未来技术学院和苏格兰 Moredun 研究所的研究人员报道了一种基于硅基的需要点(Point-of-Need, PoN)传感器(TriSilix), 它可以对病原体特异性核酸(NA)序列进行化学放大和实时定量检测。

与其他硅基技术不同, TriSilix 可以在标准实验室以晶圆尺寸生产; 我们开发了一系列基于金属辅助化学(湿法)蚀刻、电镀、热键合和激光切割的方法, 实现无需在先进半导体铸造厂进行加工的洁净室低成本制造。TriSilix 能够抵御全球供应链的中断, 因此这种设备可以在世界任何地方生产。为了创造一个超低成本的设备, 该架构利用了硅的固有特性, 将三种工作模式集成在一个芯片中: i) 电(焦耳)加热器, ii) 负温度系数的温度传感器(即热敏电阻), 能够提供反应过程中样品溶液的精确温度; iii) 用于检测目标 NA 的电化学传感器。使用 TriSilix, 可以将样品溶液保持在单一的特定温度下(等温扩增, 例如重组酶聚合酶扩增(RPA)), 或者在不同温度之间循环(精度为 $\pm 1.3^\circ\text{C}$ )以进行聚合酶链式反应(PCR), 用电化学方法实时定量检测扩增子的精确浓度。一块 4 英寸的硅晶片可以在 7 小时内生产 37 块  $10\times 10\times 0.65$  毫米的 TriSilix 晶片, 每块芯片的成本约为 0.35 美元。该系统采用数字化操作, 便携而且低功耗——使用 4000 毫安时的电池(现代智能手机的典型电池容量)可进行多达 35 次测试。我们能够在实时 PCR 第 30 个循环时, 定量检测到 *M. avium* subsp. *paratuberculosis*(从培养样品中分离)基因组 DNA 的一个 563bp 的片段, 检测限是 20 fg, 相当于单个细菌。利用 TriSilix, 研究人员还通过 PCR 检测了来自 SARS-CoV-2 的 cDNA(低至 1pg), 与阴性对照 SARS-CoV(2003)相比, 具有较高的特异性。

编者注: 作者无法获得 COVID-19 病人的样本, SARS-CoV-2 和 SARS-CoV 是在 DNA 合成公司合成的 cDNA, 该方法尚未在病人样本中得到验证。

Abstract

Rapid screening and low-cost diagnosis play a crucial role in choosing the correct course of intervention e.g., drug therapy, quarantine, no action etc. when dealing with highly infectious pathogens. This is especially important if the disease-causing agent has no effective treatment, such as the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (the pathogen causing COVID-19), and shows no or similar symptoms to other common infections. We report a silicon-based integrated Point-of-Need (PoN) transducer (TriSilix) that can chemically-amplify and detect pathogen-specific sequences of nucleic acids (NA) quantitatively in real-time. Unlike other silicon-based technologies, TriSilix can be produced at wafer-scale in a standard laboratory; we have developed a series of methodologies based on metal-assisted chemical (wet) etching, electroplating, thermal bonding and laser-cutting to enable a cleanroom-free low-cost fabrication that does not require processing in an advanced semiconductor foundry. TriSilix is, therefore, resilient to disruptions in the global supply chain as the devices can be produced anywhere in the world. To create an ultra-low-cost device, the architecture proposed exploits the intrinsic properties of silicon and integrates three modes of operation in a single chip: i) electrical (Joule) heater, ii) temperature sensor (i.e. thermistor) with a negative temperature coefficient that can provide the precise temperature of the sample solution during reaction and iii) electrochemical sensor for detecting target NA. Using TriSilix, the sample solution can be maintained at a single, specific temperature (needed for isothermal amplification of NA such as Recombinase Polymerase Amplification (RPA) or cycled between different temperatures (with a precision of  $\pm 1.3$  °C) for Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) while the exact concentration of amplicons is measured quantitatively and in real-time electrochemically. A single 4-inch Si wafer yields 37 TriSilix chips of  $10 \times 10 \times 0.65$  mm in size and can be produced in 7 hours, costing ~US \$0.35 per device. The system is operated digitally, portable and low power - capable of running up to 35 tests with a 4000 mAh battery (a typical battery capacity of a modern smartphone). We were able to quantitatively detect a 563-bp fragment (Insertion Sequence IS900) of the genomic DNA of *M. avium* subsp. *paratuberculosis* (extracted from cultured field samples) through PCR in real-time with a Limit-of Detection of 20 fg, equivalent to a single bacterium, at the 30th cycle. Using TriSilix, we also detected the cDNA from SARS-CoV-2 (1 pg), through PCR, with high specificity against SARS-CoV (2003).

### 3. COVID-19: 在人类大流行期间保护类人猿

COVID-19: protect great apes during human pandemics

来源: Nature

发布时间: 2020-03-24

来源链接: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-020-00859-y>

编译: 免疫化学所生物医学大数据平台王玮

内容摘要:

SARS-CoV-2, 是目前导致 COVID-19 大流行的冠状病毒, 同时也威胁着与我们亲缘关系最近的物种, 类人猿。作为动物保护专家, 我们敦促各国政府、动物保护工作者、研究人员、旅

游业专业人员和资助机构降低将病毒引入这些濒危类人猿的风险。保护工作可以参考国际自然保护联盟关于类人猿种群健康监测和疾病控制的最佳实践指南（详见 [go.nature.com/3b1bq9k](https://go.nature.com/3b1bq9k)）。

目前，我们尚不清楚人类 SARS-CoV-2 的发病率和死亡率是否与猿类相似。但是，即使是轻度的人类病原体传染给猿类也会导致中度到重度的症状（L. V. Patrono et al. *Emerg. Microbes Infect.* 7, 1-4; 2018）。

在目前的情况下，我们建议暂停类人猿相关旅游业，减少实地研究，并接受风险评估，以最大限度提高保护效果（例如，随着附近人口的减少，偷猎活动可能会增加）。保护工作应包括抵消旅游业收入损失的方法，同时应该注意不要干扰拯救人类生命的工作。

SARS-CoV-2, the coronavirus responsible for the current COVID-19 pandemic, is also a threat to our closest living relatives, the great apes. As leading experts in the conservation and health of these animals, we urge governments, conservation practitioners, researchers, tourism professionals and funding agencies to reduce the risk of introducing the virus into these endangered apes. They can do this by applying the International Union for Conservation of Nature's best-practice guidelines for health monitoring and disease control in great-ape populations (see [go.nature.com/3b1bq9k](https://go.nature.com/3b1bq9k)).

It is unknown whether the morbidity and mortality associated with SARS-CoV-2 in humans are similar in apes. However, transmission of even mild human pathogens to apes can lead to moderate-to-severe outcomes (L. V. Patrono et al. *Emerg. Microbes Infect.* 7, 1-4; 2018).

In the present situation, we recommend that great-ape tourism be suspended and field research reduced, subject to risk assessments to maximize conservation outcomes (for example, poaching could rise with fewer people in the vicinity). Such efforts should include ways to offset loss of earnings from tourism, while taking care not to interfere with work to save human lives.

#### 4. COVID-19 疫情期间对实验动物的管理

Care for laboratory animals during COVID-19 crisis

来源：Nature

发布时间：2020-03-24

来源链接：<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-020-00869-w>

编译：免疫化学研究所生物医学大数据平台王玮

内容摘要：

所有由纽约市公共卫生解决方案资助或由非盈利组织 AAALAC 国际认可的美国研究项目，都要求在发生灾难时为实验动物制定管理计划。如果 COVID-19 大流行会造成人员和供应链严重短缺，可能会对实验动物造成巨大的灾难。

2012 年飓风桑迪袭击后，我曾帮助实验室进行重组，我建议各研究小组储备大量重要动物管理和实验室用品。包括个人防护设备以及动物的食物、水和寝具。可引入单独通风的笼子，以减少笼子清洁的要求。需要对动物管理和健康检查等服务进行备份。

如果没有足够的工作人员来提供基本的动物管理，减少动物数量可能是唯一的选择。在这种情况下，研究人员应该遵循美国兽医协会的指导方针（见 [go.nature.com/2vky3nn](https://go.nature.com/2vky3nn)）。重要的细胞系和组织应低温保存。

All US research programmes funded by Public Health Solutions in New York City or accredited by the non-profit organization AAALAC International are required to have a care plan in place for laboratory animals in the event of a disaster. The COVID-19 pandemic could constitute such a disaster if it creates severe shortages in staffing and in supply chains.

As someone who helped labs to retool after Hurricane Sandy hit in 2012, I advise research groups to build up substantial reserves of crucial animal-care and laboratory supplies. These include personal protective equipment as well as food, water and bedding for the animals. Individually ventilated cages can be brought in to cut back on cage-cleaning requirements. Back-up for services such as animal care and health checks will be necessary.

And if there are no longer enough staff members to provide basic animal care, depopulation might be the only option. In that case, researchers should follow the American Veterinary Medical Association guidelines (see [go.nature.com/2vky3nn](http://go.nature.com/2vky3nn)). Important cell lines and tissues should be cryopreserved.

## 5. 与 SARS-CoV-2 感染临床结局相关的病毒和宿主因素

Viral and host factors related to the clinic outcome of the SARS-CoV-2 infection  
来源: researchsquare 预印本

发布日期: 2020. 3. 25

链接: <https://www.researchsquare.com/article/rs-19344/v1>

编译: 免疫化学研究所高通量筛选平台张丽双

尽管人们普遍认为华南海鲜市场 (HSWM) 是 SARS 冠状病毒-2 的发源地, 但在疫情爆发的最初阶段 (2019 年 12 月), 有相当数量的病例 (2020 年 1 月 1 日之前) 没有接触过这一市场。这使人们对其独特的起源产生了怀疑。本文分析了上海市 326 例 SARS-CoV-2 感染确诊病例的临床、分子和免疫学资料。将 112 份优质样本的基因组序列和全球共享流感数据倡议 (GISAID) 上传的 221 个序列、SARS-CoV-2 基因组序列最接近的蝙蝠冠状病毒 RaTG131 对比, 显示了稳定的进化, 发现 6 例与疑似早期暴发点华南海鲜市场有明确接触史的病例均为 clade I, 而 3 例与华南海鲜市场无接触史的病例均为 clade II (图 1a), 这意味着该病毒可能不是单纯来源于华南海鲜市场。在华南海鲜市场/非华南海鲜市场相关样本和蝙蝠冠状病毒 bat-SARS-CoV-RaTG13 中分析了 SARS 冠状病毒 NT8782 和 NT28144 附近的序列 (图 1b)。这两个位点的非华南海鲜市场序列 (clade II) 与 Bat-SARS-CoV-RaTG13 相同, 提示武汉最早爆发期间存在两个具有不同暴露史的主要谱系, 其中 clade II 可能是进化上的祖先形式。文中比较了感染 clade I 和 clade II 病毒的患者临床表现。发现在疾病严重程度 ( $p=1.00$ , Fisher 精确检验)、淋巴细胞计数 ( $p=0.79$ )、CD3 T 细胞计数 ( $p=0.21$ )、C-反应蛋白 ( $p=0.83$ ) 或 D-二聚体 ( $p=0.19$ ) 和发病后病毒脱落持续时间 ( $p=0.79$ , Mann-Whitney U 检验) 方面没有统计学差异。因此, 尽管这两个病毒分支的基因组序列具有多样性, 但它们表现出相似的致病作用。疾病严重程度的决定因素似乎主要来自宿主因素, 如年龄、淋巴细胞减少及其相关的细胞因子风暴, 而病毒遗传变异对预后没有显著影响。

在这项研究中, 作者们系统地分析了贯穿感染过程的关键免疫学参数, 并直接从临床样本中获得病毒基因组, 以确定与预后相关的关键因素, 并监测该流行病的流行病学特征。326 例

病例分为四类:无症状者(asymptomatic)、轻症(mild)、重症(severe)和危重症(critical)。之前文献中已有人发现淋巴细胞减少是实验室试验中最常见的特征之一。在这项研究中,证实了这一观察结果,并进一步描述了被抑制的细胞类型。发现 CD3+T 细胞是主要的抑制细胞类型,而 CD19+B 细胞和 CD16+CD56+NK 细胞的抑制作用较小。淋巴细胞减少,尤其是入院时 CD4+和 CD8+T 细胞数量减少,是疾病进展的预测因素。重症和危重患者治疗过程中 IL-6 和 IL-8 水平升高,与淋巴细胞计数下降有关。由于目前缺乏针对 SARS-CoV-2 的有效抗病毒治疗,早期干预策略,如用 IL-6 和/或 IL-6 受体抑制剂阻断严重淋巴细胞减少患者的“细胞因子风暴”,最终可能带来治疗效果。事实上,中国国家卫生委员会已推荐使用以 IL-6 受体为靶点的单克隆抗体 Tocilizumab 治疗重症 COVID-19 患者。尽管第二阶段的随机临床试验正在进行(徐晓林博士),但是自 2020 年 2 月中旬以来,在中国进行的临床实验中,已有 400 多个病例受益于这种治疗。总之,通过密切监测 326 例 COVID-19 患者的分子和免疫学数据,作者认为不良结局与 CD3+T 淋巴细胞减少有关,CD3+T 淋巴细胞与 IL-6 和 IL-8 等细胞因子的爆发密切相关。

At least three months have been passed since the outbreak of the severe acute respiratory disease, COVID-19 in Wuhan city, China in December 2019, caused by the infection of a novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2.1,2. Due to its rapid spread throughout China and abroad, knowledge sharing for both its epidemiology and clinic manifestations is urgently need. Here we analyzed the clinical, molecular and immunological data from 326 confirmed cases of SARS-CoV-2 infection in Shanghai. Genomic sequences assembled from 112 quality samples together with uploaded sequences in Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data (GISAID) showed a stable evolution and suggested two major lineages with differential exposure history during the earliest outbreak in Wuhan. Nevertheless, they exhibited similar virulence and clinical outcomes. Lymphocytopenia, especially the reduced CD4+ and CD8+ T cell counts upon admission, was predictive of disease progression. High level of IL-6 and IL-8 during treatment was observed in severe and critical patients and correlated with decreased lymphocyte count. The determinants of disease severity seemed to stem mostly from host factors such age, lymphocytopenia and its associated cytokine storm whereas viral genetic variation did not significantly affect the outcomes. This comprehensive analysis on the molecular, immunological and clinical data provides a panorama of the key determinants related to the disease outcomes which should be helpful for improving the current combat against this extremely aggressive pandemic.

## 6. COVID-19 患者的病毒动力学和抗体反应相关研究

Viral Kinetics and Antibody Responses in Patients with COVID-19

来源: medrxiv

发布日期: Posted March 26, 2020

链接: <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.03.24.20042382v1>

编译: 免疫化学研究所高通量筛选平台孔娟

摘要:

本研究对 67 名 COVID-19 患者的 1602 份临床标本进行了测试。临床标本包括鼻咽拭子、痰液、血液、尿液和粪便。对病毒的传播途径和持续时间、抗体反应及其与疾病的严重程度的

关联和临床表现进行了系统的评估。研究表明 SARS-CoV-2 在鼻咽拭子、痰和粪便中核酸检测阳性中位持续时间分别为 12 天 (3-38)、19 天 (5-37) 和 18 天 (7-26)。13 例 (5.6%) 尿液样本阳性和 12 例 (5.7%) 血清样本阳性。在重症患者中观察到的病毒阳性时间长于非重症患者。咳嗽但无发热症状患者咽拭子病毒检测阳性, 在咳嗽并有咳痰症状但无腹泻患者粪便中病毒检测阳性。在痰液样本中通过透射电镜可发现典型的冠状病毒颗粒。采样第七天在血液样本中检测到抗病毒 IgM 并在第 28 天达到高峰, 而 IgG 在第 10 天检出第 49 天达到高峰。IgM 和 IgG 出现较早, 并且它们的滴度在重症患者中显著高于非重症患者 ( $p < 0.05$ )。免疫球蛋白弱应答者的病毒清除率明显高于强应答者 ( $p = 0.011$ )。

#### Abstract:

We conducted a prospective cohort and enrolled 67 COVID-19 patients. Clinical specimens including nasopharyngeal swab, sputum, blood, urine and stool were tested periodically according to standardized case report form with final follow-up on February 27. The routes and duration of viral shedding, antibody response, and their associations with disease severity and clinical manifestations were systematically evaluated.

The median duration of SARS-CoV-2 RNA shedding were 12 (3-38), 19 (5-37), and 18 (7-26) days in nasopharyngeal swabs, sputum and stools, respectively. Only 13 urines (5.6%) and 12 plasmas (5.7%) were viral positive. Prolonged viral shedding was observed in severe patients than that of non-severe patients. Cough but not fever, aligned with viral shedding in clinical respiratory specimens, meanwhile the positive stool-RNA appeared to align with the proportion who concurrently had cough and sputum production, but not diarrhea. Typical coronaviral particles could be found directly in sputum by TEM. The anti-nucleocapsid-protein IgM started on day 7 and positive rate peaked on day 28, while that of IgG was on day 10 and day 49 after illness onset. IgM and IgG appear earlier, and their titers are significantly higher in severe patients than non-severe patients ( $p < 0.05$ ). The weak responders for IgG had a significantly higher viral clearance rate than that of strong responders ( $p = 0.011$ ).

## 7. 通过对中国武汉 323 名 COVID-19 患者的治疗来研究与临床成果相关的风险因素

Risk Factors Associated with Clinical Outcomes in 323 COVID-19 Patients in Wuhan, China

来源: medRxiv

发布时间: 2020-03-25

来源链接: <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.03.25.20037721v1>

编译: 免疫化学研究所高通量筛选平台刘焕珍

依据回顾性图表来分析武汉市 323 例住院的 COVID-19 患者的统计数据。研究显示: 当前的标准治疗并未显示出对患者预后的显著改善。通过单因素逻辑回归模型分析, 有 27 个风险因素与临床结果有着显著的关系。此外, 通过多元素回归分析表明: 具有年龄超过 65 岁、抽烟、危重病症、糖尿病、高水平的超敏肌钙蛋白 I、白细胞增多和嗜中性白细胞增多的患者, 预计临床预后不良。相比之下, 安眠药的使用可以显著的提高临床预后成果。存活分析还证实服用安眠药的患者可以明显提高生存率。据我们所知, 这是第一次表明安眠药可能是 COVID-19 的有效辅助治疗药物。



A retrospective chart review of 323 hospitalized patients with COVID-19 in Wuhan was conducted. Current standard treatments did not show significant improvement on patient outcomes in the study. By univariate logistic regression model, 27 risk factors were significantly associated with clinical outcomes. Further, multivariate regression indicated that age over 65 years, smoking, critical disease status, diabetes, high hypersensitive troponin I ( $>0.04$  pg/mL), leukocytosis ( $>10 \times 10^9/L$ ) and neutrophilia ( $>75 \times 10^9/L$ ) predicted unfavorable clinical outcomes. By contrast, the use of hypnotics was significantly associated with favorable outcomes. Survival analysis also confirmed that patients receiving hypnotics had significantly better survival. To our knowledge, this is the first indication that hypnotics could be an effective ancillary treatment for COVID-19.

## 8. SARS-CoV-2 感染对男性性腺功能的影响：一项单中心研究

Effect of SARS-CoV-2 infection upon male gonadal function: A single centerbased study

来源: medRxiv, 预印本

发布时间: 2020-03-24

链接: <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.03.21.20037267v1>

编译: 免疫化学研究所生物学大数据平台宋张悦

内容摘要:

ACE2 是 SARS-CoV-2 进入靶细胞的受体, 在睾丸中大量表达, 包括精原细胞、Leydig 和 Sertoli 细胞。然而, 目前还没有关于 SARS-CoV-2 感染是否会影响男性性腺功能的临床证据。来自武汉大学中南医院、湖北临床产前诊断和生育健康研究中心和武汉雷神山医院的研究人员, 对此进行了相关的研究。

在这项研究中, 研究团队比较了 81 位感染新冠病毒的育龄男性和 100 位年龄相当的健康男性之间的性相关激素。结果发现在 COVID-19 男性患者中, 血清黄体生成素 (LH) 显著增加, 但睾酮 (T) 与血清黄体生成素 (LH) 的比值, 以及男性促卵泡生成素 (FSH) 与血清黄体生成素 (LH) 的比值, 均显著降低。此外, 多变量回归分析显示, C 反应蛋白 (CRP) 水平与 COVID-19 患者血清 T:LH 比值显著相关。这提示了潜在的性腺功能减退。

但是需要指出的是, 本研究也存在一定的局限性。首先, 没有检测精液参数和精液中是否存在 SARS-CoV-2, 这是 SARS-CoV-2 致睾丸损伤的更直接的证据。其次, 由于样本量小, 可能会影响统计分析结果。第三, 应激和皮质类固醇治疗等因素也可能影响下丘脑-垂体-性腺轴。总的来说, 这项研究首次提供了 COVID-19 对男性性激素影响的直接证据。这提醒新冠肺炎康复后的患者, 尤其是育龄男性, 应更多地关注性腺功能评估, 最好以适当的时间间隔 (例如 3 个月或 6 个月) 进行重复检测。

Abstract

Since SARS-CoV-2 infection was first identified in December 2019, it spread rapidly and a global pandemic of COVID-19 has occurred. ACE2, the receptor for entry into the target cells by SARS-CoV-2, was found to abundantly express in testes, including spermatogonia, Leydig and Sertoli cells. However, there is no clinical evidence about whether SARS-CoV-2 infection can affect male gonadal function so far. In this study, we compared the sex-related hormones between 81

reproductive-aged men with SARS-CoV-2 infection and 100 age-matched healthy men, and found that serum luteinizing hormone (LH) was significantly increased, but the ratio of testosterone (T) to LH and the ratio of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) to LH were dramatically decreased in males with COVID-19. Besides, multivariable regression analysis indicated that c-reactive protein (CRP) level was significantly associated with serum T:LH ratio in COVID-19 patients. This study provides the first direct evidence about the influence of medical condition of COVID-19 on male sex hormones, alerting more attention to gonadal function evaluation among patients recovered from SARSCoV-2 infection, especially the reproductive-aged men.

### 9. 内布拉斯加州大学医学中心观察到的 SARS-CoV-2 在病毒散发过程中的传播潜力

Transmission Potential of SARS-CoV-2 in Viral Shedding Observed at the University of Nebraska Medical Center

来源: medrxiv

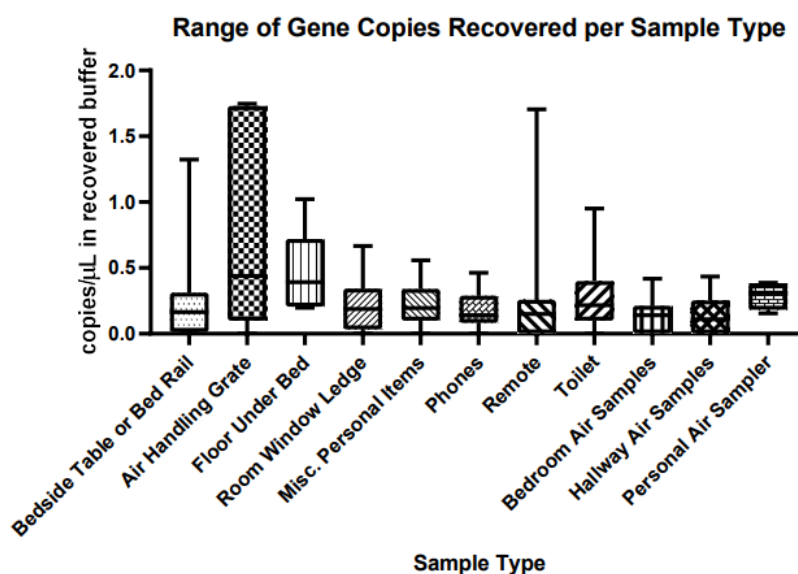
发布时间: 2020-03-26

来源链接: <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.03.23.20039446v2>

编译: 免疫化学研究所生物医学大数据平台王玮

内容摘要:

目前, 我们缺乏有关 SARS-CoV-2 传播动力学的了解, 所以无法制定关于空气和液滴的隔离指南。在对 13 例 COVID-19 阳性患者进行隔离初期, 该研究在 11 个隔离室中收集了空气和表面样本, 检测各个患者的病毒散发情况。尽管所有患者都是 SARS-CoV-2 阳性, 但症状和病毒向环境散发有很大的不同。许多常用物品、厕所设施和空气样本都有被病毒污染的证据 (图一), 表明在如厕和与污染物接触的过程中, SARS-CoV-2 会以颗粒物的形式散发到环境中。疾病通过直接 (液滴, 人传人) 以及间接接触 (污染物和空气传播) 传播, 说明使用空气隔离预防措施的必要性。



图一 在不同样品中检测到基因拷贝数

Abstract

Lack of evidence on SARS-CoV-2 transmission dynamics has led to shifting isolation guidelines between airborne and droplet isolation precautions. During the initial isolation of 13 individuals confirmed positive with COVID-19 infection, air and surface samples were collected in eleven isolation rooms to examine viral shedding from isolated individuals. While all individuals were confirmed positive for SARS-CoV-2, symptoms and viral shedding to the environment varied considerably. Many commonly used items, toilet facilities, and air samples had evidence of viral contamination, indicating that SARS-CoV-2 is shed to the environment as expired particles, during toileting, and through contact with fomites. Disease spread through both direct (droplet and person-to-person) as well as indirect contact (contaminated objects and airborne transmission) are indicated, supporting the use of airborne isolation precautions.

10. PDB (protein DNA Bank) 数据库中 SARS-CoV-2 的蛋白结构数据

编译：免疫化学研究所生物医学大数据平台蒋立春

PDB 创立于 1971 年，是一个生物大分子（蛋白、核酸以及其他复杂复合体）的结构数据库。这个数据库对全球公开免费开放。

在突发新冠病毒肺炎疫情后，我国科学家第一时间公布了病毒基因组的序列，使得国内外的科学家可以开始和疫情赛跑，进行疫情防控和治疗的的相关研究。其中一类重要的工作就是对新冠病毒的蛋白进行结构解析。再在此基础上进行药物分子的预测和筛选。

到目前为止，除了我校饶子和院士领衔的团队解析了新冠病毒的主要蛋白酶(main protease or 3CL protease)以及 RNA 依赖的 RNA 多聚酶(RdRP)，还有多个新冠病毒的蛋白已经被国内外科学家解析出来。

以下是截止 2020-03-27 日 PDB 里面 SARS-CoV-2 相关蛋白的结构

ID	Release Date	protein	virus/host gene
6VXX	3/11/2020	Spike	s
6VYB	3/11/2020	Spike ectodomain	s
6W41	3/25/2020	Spike with antibody CR3022	s
6VW1	3/4/2020	spike RBD complexed with hACE2	s
6M0J	3/18/2020	spike RBD bound with ACE2	s
6M17	3/11/2020	spike RBD/ACE2-BOAT1 complex	s
6W4B	3/18/2020	nsp9 RNA binding protein	nsp9
6LU7	2/5/2020	3CL protease in complex with an inhibitor N3	Nsp5
5RE4*	3/25/2020	3CL protease	nsp5
6Y2E	3/4/2020	3CL protease	nsp5
6Y84	3/11/2020	3CL protease	nsp5
6YB7	3/25/2020	3CL protease	nsp5
6M03#	3/11/2020	3CL protease	nsp5
6VXS	3/4/2020	ADP ribose phosphatase of NSP3	nsp3
6W02	3/11/2020	ADP ribose phosphatase of NSP3	nsp3
6W6Y	3/25/2020	ADP ribose phosphatase of NSP3	nsp3

6VWW	3/4/2020	Endoribonuclease	nsp15
6W01	3/11/2020	Endoribonuclease	nsp15
6M71#	not public yet	RdRP complex with nsp7 and nsp8	nsp7, nsp8, nsp12
6W4H	3/18/2020	NSP16 - NSP10 Complex	nsp10, nsp16
6W61	3/25/2020	NSP16 - NSP10 Complex	nsp10, nsp16
6W75	3/25/2020	NSP10 - NSP16 Complex	nsp10, nsp16
6M3M	3/18/2020	nucleocapsid protein N-terminal RNA binding domain	N
6M18**	3/11/2020	ACE2-B0AT1 complex	ACE2, B0AT2
6M1D**	3/11/2020	ACE2-B0AT1 complex (open conformation)	ACE2, B0AT2

\*68 different complex with various compounds

#deposited by shanghaitech

\*\*human proteins

可以看到, 多个课题组解析了 3CL 水解酶 (3CL protease)、spike 蛋白以及 nsp3 以及 nsp15 等蛋白的结构。还有 M 蛋白, nsp2, nsp4, nsp6, nsp11, nsp12, nsp14, orf3, orf7, orf8 等等没有得到解析 (我们也查看了所有关于 SARS-CoV 的 PDB 数据, 虽然相关研究持续到 2019 年, 这些蛋白的结构也没有被解析)。

以下是最近发表的相关预印本以及已经发表文章

3CL 水解酶也叫主要水解酶, 是 SARS-CoV-2 将病毒的一个长肽进行水解切割成熟的病毒蛋白质所必需的酶。因为是病毒特有而宿主没有的酶, 有潜力成为一个优秀的抗病毒药物靶点。我校和中科院药物所联合团队率先完成了 3CL 水解酶的高分辨率晶体结构, 并于 1 月 26 日就在 PDB 数据库公开发布了该结构, 成为 PDB 中第一个公开发布的 SARS-CoV-2 的蛋白结构。该结构被评为 PDB 今年 2 月的明星分子。该结构为针对这个靶点进行药物虚拟筛选特别是老药新用奠定了基础。参考上海科技大学新闻报道:

<http://www.shanghaitech.edu.cn/2020/0210/c1001a50198/page.htm>

以及预印本文章:

### 11. SARS-CoV-2 的主要水解酶的结构以及抑制剂发现

Structure of Mpro from COVID-19 virus and discovery of its inhibitors

来源: biorxiv

发布日期: 2020-03-10

链接: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.02.26.964882v2>

编译: 免疫化学研究所生物学大数据平台蒋立春

该研究结合了结构辅助药物设计、虚拟药物筛选以及高通量筛选来发现靶向 SARS-CoV-2 主要水解酶的药物分子。采用计算机辅助的药物设计, 研究团队发现了一个基于机制的主要水解酶的抑制剂 N3。进而研究者们解析了主要结合了 N3 的水解酶晶体机构。组合基于结构的虚拟筛选以及高通量筛选实验, 研究团队对一万种药物分子, 其中包括获批上市的药物、临床中的候选药物以及其他有活性药物分子进行了筛选, 以期发现主要水解酶的抑制剂。研究团队发现其中 6 个药物分子的 IC50 在 0.67 到 21.4 Mm 之间。Ebselen 在细胞实验中表现出很强的抗病毒活性。该研究为应对新发传染性疾疾病快速开发有临床潜力的药物提供了一个

非常有效的策略和示范。

A new coronavirus (CoV) identified as COVID-19 virus is the etiological agent responsible for the 2019-2020 viral pneumonia outbreak that commenced in Wuhan<sup>1-4</sup>. Currently there is no targeted therapeutics and effective treatment options remain very limited. In order to rapidly discover lead compounds for clinical use, we initiated a program of combined structure-assisted drug design, virtual drug screening and high-throughput screening to identify new drug leads that target the COVID-19 virus main protease (Mpro). Mpro is a key CoV enzyme, which plays a pivotal role in mediating viral replication and transcription, making it an attractive drug target for this virus<sup>5,6</sup>. Here, we identified a mechanism-based inhibitor, N3, by computer-aided drug design and subsequently determined the crystal structure of COVID-19 virus Mpro in complex with this compound. Next, through a combination of structure-based virtual and high-throughput screening, we assayed over 10,000 compounds including approved drugs, drug candidates in clinical trials, and other pharmacologically active compounds as inhibitors of Mpro. Six of these inhibit Mpro with IC<sub>50</sub> values ranging from 0.67 to 21.4  $\mu$ M. Ebselen also exhibited strong antiviral activity in cell-based assays. Our results demonstrate the efficacy of this screening strategy, which can lead to the rapid discovery of drug leads with clinical potential in response to new infectious diseases where no specific drugs or vaccines are available.

## 12. SARS-CoV-2 的主要水解酶（也叫 3CL 水解酶）的晶体结构为设计 $\alpha$ -酮酰胺抑制剂提供了基础

Crystal structure of SARS-CoV-2 main protease provides a basis for design of improved  $\alpha$ -ketoamide inhibitors

来源: SCIENCE

发布时间: 2020-03-20

链接: <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/early/2020/03/20/science.abb3405.full>

编译: 免疫化学研究所生物学大数据平台蒋立春

来自德国的研究团队解析了 3CL 水解酶以及它与的  $\alpha$ -酮酰胺抑制剂形成的复合物的晶体结构。该  $\alpha$ -酮酰胺抑制剂是通过将以前设计的一个分子的 P3-P2 酰胺键放进到吡啶酮环里得到的。新的药物分子设计提高了药物血浆半衰期。对经过优化的药物进行药代动力学分析揭示该药物选择性分布到肺部, 适合通过吸入途径给药。

The COVID-19 pandemic caused by SARS-CoV-2 is a global health emergency. An attractive drug target among coronaviruses is the main protease (Mpro, 3CLpro), due to its essential role in processing the polyproteins that are translated from the viral RNA. We report the X-ray structures of the unliganded SARS-CoV-2 Mpro and its complex with an  $\alpha$ -ketoamide inhibitor. This was derived from a previously designed inhibitor but with the P3-P2 amide bond incorporated into a pyridone ring to enhance the half-life of the compound in plasma. Based on the structure, we developed the lead compound into a potent inhibitor of the SARS-CoV-2 Mpro. The pharmacokinetic characterization of the optimized inhibitor

reveals a pronounced lung tropism and suitability for administration by the inhalative route.

### 13. ACE2 全长蛋白结构以及与 S 蛋白受体结合区域 (RBD) 复合体结构揭示病毒怎么侵入人体细胞

来源: SCIENCE

发布日期: 2020-03-27

链接: <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/367/6485/1444.full>

编译: 免疫化学研究所生物学大数据平台蒋立春

SRAS-CoV-2 侵入人体的第一步是病毒的刺突蛋白 (S 蛋白) 形成的三聚体结合到人的血管紧张素转化酶 ACE2。西湖大学的研究者们用冷冻电镜解析了人 ACE2 和它的一个伴侣蛋白膜蛋白 BOAT1 的复合体的结构, 分辨率为 2.9 Å。在这个复合体中, ACE2 以二聚体形式存在。作者进一步得到了相同的分辨率的 SARS-CoV-2 的刺突蛋白的受体结合区 (RBD) 和 ACE2 以及 BOAT1 复合体的结构。对这两个复合物结构的分析表明病毒在侵染细胞可能是由 2 个刺突蛋白的三聚体去结合 ACE2 的二聚体。

作者比较了 SARS-CoV-2 的 RBD 与 ACE2 形成的复合物的结构和 SARS-CoV 的 RBD 与 ACE2 形成的复合物的结构。比较发现它们整体相似, 但是在和 ACE2 结合的界面存在一些序列和构象差异。

How SARS-CoV-2 binds to human cells

Scientists are racing to learn the secrets of severe acute respiratory syndrome - coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), which is the cause of the pandemic disease COVID-19. The first step in viral entry is the binding of the viral trimeric spike protein to the human receptor angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2). Yan et al. present the structure of human ACE2 in complex with a membrane protein that it chaperones, BOAT1. In the context of this complex, ACE2 is a dimer. A further structure shows how the receptor binding domain of SARS-CoV-2 interacts with ACE2 and suggests that it is possible that two trimeric spike proteins bind to an ACE2 dimer. The structures provide a basis for the development of therapeutics targeting this crucial interaction.

### 14. 用计算机构建一个 SARS-CoV-2 病毒外壳的全原子模型

Scientists Using Supercomputer to Build All-Atom Model of SARS-CoV-2 Coronavirus Envelope

发布时间: 2020-03-24

链接: <http://www.sci-news.com/medicine/supercomputer-all-atom-model-sars-cov-2-coronavirus-envelope-08256.html>

编译: 免疫化学研究所生物学大数据平台蒋立春

美国加州大学旧金山分校研究人员们正在用德州超算中心的计算机构建一个 SARS-CoV-2 病毒外壳的全原子模型。该模型大概会包括 2 亿个原子, 由于要计算原子间两两相互作用, 计算量非常巨大。这个模型会整合不同精度的数据, 形成一个整体模型。研究者们计划从已经拿到了原子水平或者近原子水平的组件开始构建这个模型。通过这些组件拼装起来, 通过计算找到一个稳定态。找到稳定态之后, 研究者们将把他们引入到更大的包含其他临近分子的病毒外壳模拟中去。

这个团队在今年 2 月刚完成过对流感病毒的工作（参考文献 1）。

参考文献 1:

Mesoscale All-Atom Influenza Virus Simulations Suggest New Substrate Binding Mechanism

链接:

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acscentsci.9b01071>