



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

联系人：蒋立春 jianglch@shanghaitech.edu.cn

内容介绍

分类	标题名称
疫情播报	1. 2020年4月12日疫情
疾病检测	2. 快速建立 SARS-CoV-2 测试实验室的蓝图 3. IDSeq, 一个开源的云上的对宏基因组病原进行鉴定和监测的流程和分析服务
药物研发	4. SARS-CoV-2 受体结合区 (RBD) 诱导产生强有力的中和抗体应答, 且没有抗体依赖性感染增强的现象 5. 黄芩提取液和黄芩素体外抑制 SARS-CoV-2 及其 3C 样蛋白酶的复制
其他治疗方法	6. 冠状病毒 (COVID-19) 更新: FDA 批准血液净化设备用于治疗 COVID-19
基础研究	7. 对于 SARS-CoV-2 主蛋白酶二聚体 10 微秒动力学模拟轨迹的分析 8. 与 SARS-CoV-2 相关的大规模分子动力学模拟计算
动物模型	9. 3 种非人灵长类 SARS-CoV-2 感染的比较

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4月12日疫情

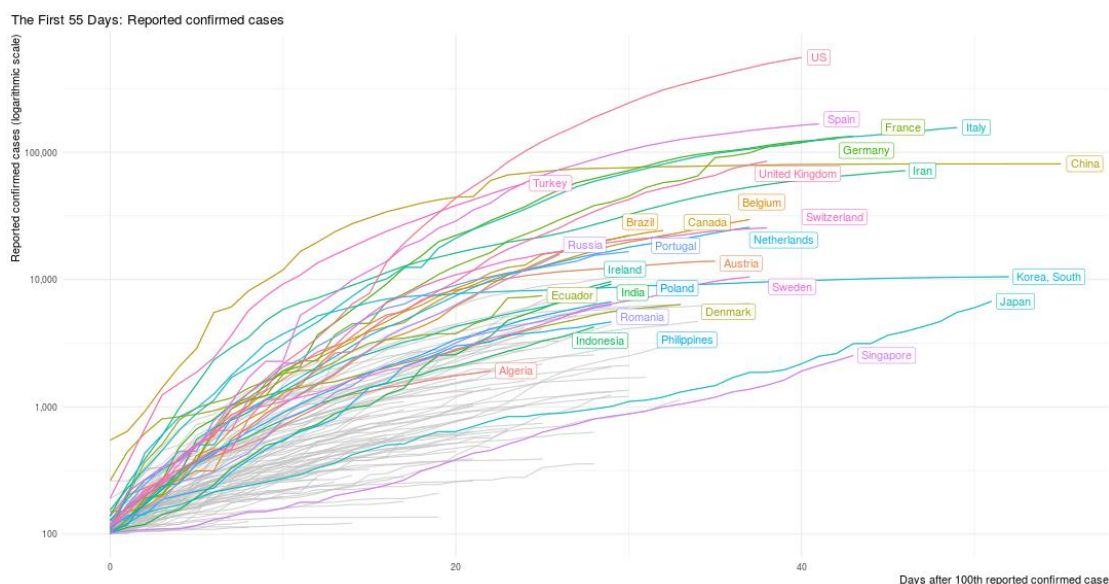
数据来源：WHO

发布时间：2020年4月12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12日全球累计确诊新型冠状病毒病人1696588例，当日新增确诊85679例，累计死亡105952例，当日新增死亡6262例。

中国累计确诊83482例，累计死亡3349例，当日新增确诊113例，新增死亡0例。



Data: Johns Hopkins University Center for Systems Science and Engineering (JHU CSSE), obtained on April 13, 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13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12日，来源：<http://2019ncov.chinacdc.cn/2019-nCoV/>）

2. 快速建立 SARS-CoV-2 测试实验室的蓝图

Blueprint for a Pop-up SARS-CoV-2 Testing Lab

来源: medRxiv

发布时间: 2020-04-12

链接: <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.11.20061424v1>

第一作者: Innovative Genomics Institute SARS-CoV-2 Testing Consortium

通讯作者: Innovative Genomics Institute SARS-CoV-2 Testing Consortium, Dirk Hockemeyer, Fyodor Urnov, and Jennifer A. Doudna

通讯作者单位: 加州大学伯克利分校

DOI 或 PUBMED ID: Preprint

编译者: 雷颖

中文摘要:

新的严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒 (SARS-CoV-2) 的出现和传播导致了全球大流行的正式宣布, 美国各州以前所未有的规模建立庇护所。SARS-CoV-2 具有很强的人对人的传播率和两周或更长的无症状时间, 导致广泛的感染, 使全球的医疗基础设施不堪重负。有效的公共卫生措施需要广泛、准确和快速的测试来确定感染率。本文中, 作者描述了他们用以建立一个 CLIA 许可的临床实验室的策略, 在加利福尼亚州伯克利及湾区周围的社区对 SARS-CoV-2 进行了一个已验证的实验室开发测试 (LDT)。他们提供了实施临床样本处理所需的技术、监管和数据管理工作流程, 为帮助其他人建立类似的测试中心提供了一个路线图。

Abstract

The appearance and spread of the novel severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) led to the official declaration of a global pandemic, with states in the US implementing shelter in place orders at an unprecedented scale. SARS-CoV-2 has a robust person-to-person transmission rate and an asymptomatic period of two weeks or more, leading to widespread infection that has overwhelmed healthcare infrastructures around the globe. Effective public health measures require extensive, accurate, and rapid testing to determine infection rates. Here we describe the strategy we used to establish a CLIA-licensed clinical laboratory to perform a validated Laboratory-Developed Test (LDT) for SARS-CoV-2 in Berkeley, California and the surrounding Bay Area community. Our procedures for implementing the technical, regulatory, and data management workstreams necessary for clinical sample processing provide a roadmap to aid others in setting up similar testing centers.

3. IDSeq, 一个开源的云上的对宏基因组病原进行鉴定和监测的流程和分析服务

IDseq - An Open Source Cloud-based Pipeline and Analysis Service for Metagenomic Pathogen Detection and Monitoring

来源: biorxiv

发布时间: 2020-04-09

链接: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.07.030551v2>

第一作者: Katrina L. Kalantar

通讯作者: Katrina L. Kalantar

通讯作者单位: Chan Zuckerberg Initiative

DOI (预印本不需要, 会变):

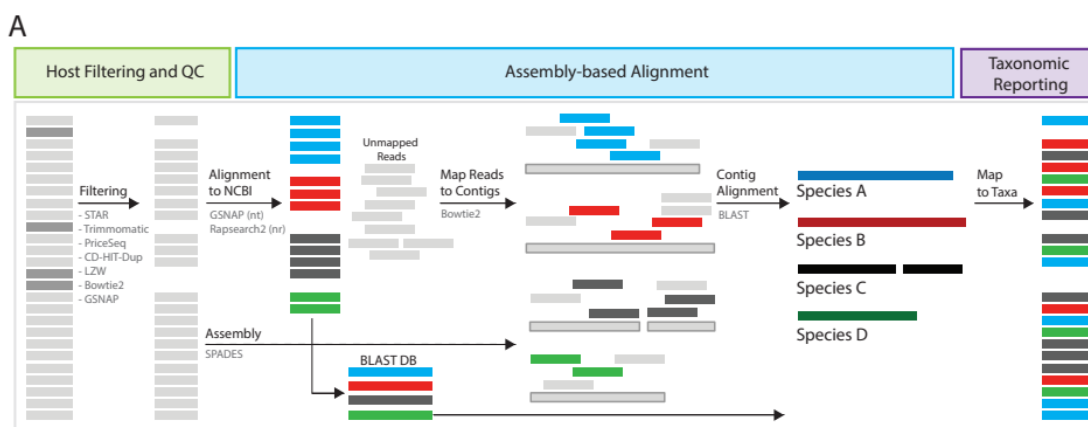
编译者：王玮

中文摘要：

背景：宏基因组测序（mNGS）技术，让我们可以不需要对病原微生物进行分离培养，不需要对目标微生物有先验知识，而做到快速、无偏好性地鉴定和辨别微生物。mNGS 数据分析需要一系列计算密集型的处理步骤，以准确确定样品的微生物组成。现有的 mNGS 数据分析工具通常需要生物信息学专业知识和能够使用本地服务器级别的硬件资源。对很多研究实验室，特别是对那些资源有限的环境里来讲是一个障碍。

研究结果：陈扎克伯格基金会的 researchers 开发了 IDseq, 一个开源的基于云的宏基因组分析流程和服务，可用于全球的病原鉴定和检测。网址：<https://idseq.net>，代码：<https://github.com/chanzuckerberg/idseq-dag>。IDseq 门户接受原始的 mNGS 数据，过滤掉来自宿主和低质量的数据，然后执行基于拼接的比对流程，从而将 read 和 contig 分配到不同的物种分类中去（图一）。在易于使用的 web 应用程序中实现物种分类相对丰度的报告和可视化，便于数据解释和假设生成。此外，IDseq 支持环境背景模型生成和自动识别内参，为数据解释提供了至关重要的统计信息。IDseq 的设计目的是检测新的病原体。该文章通过人工模拟进化的病毒序列数据集和真实样本来评估 IDseq 检测新病毒的能力，例如，IDseq 分析了来自中国武汉的一名游客的鼻咽拭子样本，该游客感染了 SARS-CoV-2，鼻咽拭子样本在柬埔寨进行的处理。

结论：IDseq 门户减少了 mNGS 数据分析的障碍，使实验科学家、临床医生和生物信息学家能够从已知和新的 mNGS 数据集中获得信息。



图一 IDseq 的流程图

Abstract:

Background: Metagenomic next generation sequencing (mNGS) has enabled the rapid, unbiased detection and identification of microbes without pathogen-specific reagents, culturing, or a priori knowledge of the microbial landscape. mNGS data analysis requires a series of computationally intensive processing steps to accurately determine the microbial composition of a sample. Existing mNGS data analysis tools typically require bioinformatics expertise and access to local server-class hardware resources. For many research laboratories, this presents an obstacle, especially in resource limited environments.

Findings: We present IDseq, an open source cloud-based metagenomics pipeline and service for global pathogen detection and monitoring (<https://idseq.net>). The IDseq Portal accepts raw mNGS data, performs host and quality filtration steps, then executes an assembly-based alignment pipeline which results in the assignment of reads and contigs to taxonomic categories. The taxonomic relative abundances are reported and visualized in an easy-to-use web application to facilitate data interpretation and hypothesis generation. Furthermore, IDseq supports environmental background model generation and automatic internal spike-in control recognition, providing statistics which are critical for data interpretation. IDseq was designed with the specific intent of detecting novel pathogens. Here, we benchmark novel virus detection capability using both synthetically evolved viral sequences, and real-world samples, including IDseq analysis of a nasopharyngeal swab sample acquired and processed locally in Cambodia from a tourist from Wuhan, China, infected with the recently emergent SARS-CoV-2.

Conclusion: The IDseq Portal reduces the barrier to entry for mNGS data analysis and enables bench scientists, clinicians, and bioinformaticians to gain insight from mNGS datasets for both known and novel pathogens.

4. SARS-CoV-2 受体结合区 (RBD) 诱导产生强有力的中和抗体应答, 且没有抗体依赖性感染增强的现象

The SARS-CoV-2 receptor-binding domain elicits a potent neutralizing response without antibody-dependent enhancement

来源: bioRxiv

发布时间: 2020-04-12

链接: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.10.036418v1>

第一作者: Brian D. Quinlan, Huihui Mou, Lizhou Zhang, Yan Guo

通讯作者: Hyeryun Choe, Michael Farzan

通讯作者单位: 美国 Scripps 研究所

DOI 或 PUBMED ID: Preprint

编译者: 张丽双

中文摘要:

SARS-CoV-2 利用 Spike 蛋白介导病毒进入表达 ACE2 的细胞。S 蛋白通过其受体结合域 (RBD) 与 ACE2 结合, RBD 是 1273 个氨基酸组成的 S 蛋白原聚体中 197 个氨基酸的独立折叠片段。SARS-CoV-1 的 RBD 结构域抗体对 SARS-CoV-1 的 S 蛋白介导的病毒进入具有较强的中和作用, 抗 RBD 抗体的存在与 SARS-CoV-2 恢复期血清的中和作用有关。本文中, 作者证明用

SARS-CoV-2 RBD 作为疫苗接种, 在啮齿类动物中可诱导产生强有力的中和抗体反应, 相当于 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 的 ACE2-Ig (一种有效的 SARS-CoV-2 进入抑制剂)。重要的是, 在已知寨卡病毒存在 ADE (抗体依赖性感染增强) 的情况下, 来自 SARS-CoV-2 RBD 免疫动物的抗血清没有诱导出 S 蛋白介导病毒进入的 ADE 效应。这些数据表明, 基于 RBD 的 SARS-CoV-2 疫苗是安全有效的。

Abstract:

The SARS-coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) spike (S) protein mediates entry of SARS-CoV-2 into cells expressing the angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2). The S protein engages ACE2 through its receptor-binding domain (RBD), an independently folded 197-amino acid fragment of the 1273-amino acid S-protein protomer. Antibodies to the RBD domain of SARS-CoV (SARS-CoV-1), a closely related coronavirus which emerged in 2002-2003, have been shown to potently neutralize SARS-CoV-1 S-protein-mediated entry, and the presence of anti-RBD antibodies correlates with neutralization in SARS-CoV-2 convalescent sera. Here we show that immunization with the SARS-CoV-2 RBD elicits a robust neutralizing antibody response in rodents, comparable to 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of ACE2-Ig, a potent SARS-CoV-2 entry inhibitor. Importantly, anti-sera from immunized animals did not mediate antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE) of S-protein-mediated entry under conditions in which Zika virus ADE was readily observed. These data suggest that an RBD-based vaccine for SARS-CoV-2 could be safe and effective.

5. 黄芩提取液和黄芩素体外抑制 SARS-CoV-2 及其 3C 样蛋白酶的复制

Scutellaria baicalensis extract and baicalein inhibit replication of SARS-CoV-2 and its 3C-like protease in vitro

来源: bioRxiv

发布时间: 2020-04-10

链接: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.10.035824v1>

第一作者: Hongbo Liu, Qi Sun, Hao Liang

通讯作者: 来鲁华, 谭文杰

通讯作者单位: 北京大学化学与分子工程学院, 病毒病预防控制所

DOI 或 PUBMED ID: Preprint

编译者: 张鹏伟

中文摘要:

COVID-19 已经成为一种全球性的流行病, 威胁着全世界数百万人。迫切需要开发有效的药物来消灭引起这种疾病的病毒 (SARS-CoV-2)。SARS-CoV-2 的主要蛋白酶是 3C 样蛋白酶 (3CL^{pro}), 其在冠状病毒中高度保守, 对病毒多蛋白的成熟过程至关重要。黄芩已广泛应用于中医药治疗病毒感染相关症状。黄芩提取物具有广谱抗病毒活性。我们研究了黄芩及其成分化合物的抗 SARS-CoV-2 活性。我们发现, 黄芩醇提物在体外抑制了 SARS-CoV-2 3CL^{pro} 的活性, 并在 EC₅₀ 为 0.74 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ 时抑制 SARS-CoV-2 在 Vero 细胞中的复制。在黄芩的主要成分中, 黄芩素以 IC₅₀ 0.39 μM 能强烈抑制 SARS-CoV-2 3CL^{pro} 活性。作者进一步从其他草药中鉴定出四种黄芩素类似物, 它们在微摩浓度下抑制 SARS-CoV-2 3CL^{pro} 活性。作者的研究表明, 黄芩提取物具有有效的抗 SARS-CoV-2 活性, 黄芩素及其类似物是强的 SARS-CoV-2 3CL^{pro} 抑制剂。

Abstract:

COVID-19 has become a global pandemic that threatens millions of people worldwide. There is an urgent call for developing effective drugs against the virus (SARS-CoV-2) causing this disease. The main protease of SARS-CoV-2, 3C-like protease (3CLpro), is highly conserved across coronaviruses and is essential for the maturation process of viral polyprotein. *Scutellariae radix* (Huangqin in Chinese), the root of *Scutellaria baicalensis* has been widely used in traditional Chinese medicine to treat viral infection related symptoms. The extracts of *S. baicalensis* have exhibited broad spectrum antiviral activities. We studied the anti-SARS-CoV-2 activity of *S. baicalensis* and its ingredient compounds. We found that the ethanol extract of *S. baicalensis* inhibits SARS-CoV-2 3CLpro activity in vitro and the replication of SARS-CoV-2 in Vero cells with an EC₅₀ of 0.74 μg/ml. Among the major components of *S. baicalensis*, baicalein strongly inhibits SARS-CoV-2 3CLpro activity with an IC₅₀ of 0.39 μM. We further identified four baicalein analogue compounds from other herbs that inhibit SARS-CoV-2 3CLpro activity at microM concentration. Our study demonstrates that the extract of *S. baicalensis* has effective anti-SARS-CoV-2 activity and baicalein and analogue compounds are strong SARS-CoV-2 3CLpro inhibitors.

6. 冠状病毒(COVID-19)更新: FDA 批准血液净化设备用于治疗 COVID-19

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update: FDA Authorizes Blood Purification Device to Treat COVID-19

来源: FDA newsroom

发布时间: 2020-04-10

链接: <https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/coronavirus-covid-19-update-fda-authorizes-blood-purification-device-treat-covid-19>

第一作者: 无

通讯作者: 无

通讯作者单位: 无

DOI 或 PUBMED ID: 无

编译者: 宋张悦

中文摘要:

美国食品与药品管理局 (FDA) 发布了一份血液净化系统的紧急使用授权, 该系统被批准用于治疗 18 岁及以上, 有呼吸衰竭或即将发生呼吸衰竭的入住重症监护病房 (ICU) 的 COVID-19 确诊患者。

被授权产品的工作原理是通过体外过滤血液并将过滤后的血液送回病人体内, 减少体内循环血液中控制细胞免疫反应的细胞因子和其他炎症介质 (如小分子活性蛋白) 的数量。这些被移除的蛋白质在感染期间通常都会升高, 而且可能与发生在某些 COVID-19 患者身上的导致严重炎症、快速进行性休克、呼吸衰竭、器官衰竭, 甚至死亡的“细胞因子风暴”有关。

FDA 批准紧急使用授权的血液净化设备包括 Terumo BCT Inc. 公司的 Spectra Optia Apheresis System 血液分离系统 (如图 1 所示) 和 Marker Therapeutics AG 公司 Depuro D2000 吸附式滤芯过滤设备。

Abstract:

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration issued an emergency use authorization for a blood purification system to treat patients 18 years of age or older with

confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) with confirmed or imminent respiratory failure.

The authorized product works by reducing the amount of cytokines and other inflammatory mediators, i.e., small active proteins in the bloodstream that control a cell's immune response by filtering the blood and returning the filtered blood to the patient. The proteins that are removed are typically elevated during infections and can be associated with a “cytokine storm” that occurs in some COVID-19 patients, leading to severe inflammation, rapidly progressive shock, respiratory failure, organ failure and death.

The FDA issued this emergency use authorization to Terumo BCT Inc. and Marker Therapeutics AG for their Spectra Optia Apheresis System and Depuro D2000 Adsorption Cartridge devices.



图 1. FDA 批准紧急使用授权的血液净化设备的一部分：Spectra Optia Apheresis System 血液分离系统（图片来源：Terumo BCT 公司网站）

7. 对于 SARS-CoV-2 主蛋白酶二聚体 10 微秒动力学模拟轨迹的分析

Analysis of Ten Microsecond simulation data of SARS-CoV-2 dimeric main protease
来源：bioRxiv

发布时间：2020-04-12

链接：<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.10.036020v1>

第一作者：Md. Rimon Parves

通讯作者：Md. Rimon Parves

通讯作者单位: Dept. of Biochemistry and Biotechnology, University of Science and Technology Chittagong (USTC), Chittagong, Bangladesh

DOI 或 PUBMED ID: 10.1101/2020.04.10.036020

编译者: 宋珂

中文摘要: SARS-CoV-2 主蛋白酶二聚体是研发 COVID-19 药物的关键靶点, 通过抑制或调节其催化活性, 可以抑制病毒的复制。因此, 了解其构象变化和结构柔性对于设计开发小分子药物将十分有益。幸运的是, 日本的一个研究小组对 SARS-CoV-2 主蛋白酶二聚体进行了约十微秒的分子动力学模拟计算^[1], 并共享了模拟轨迹文件, 为我们理解蛋白酶的结构复杂性提供了帮助。本文中, 作者对模拟轨迹进行了基本的结构分析, 并进一步做了柔性分析和构象分析 (如 PCA 分析), 在主蛋白酶结构中标记出了柔性最大的区域和残基位置, 推测这些区域可能是导致主蛋白酶构象差异的因素。

Abstract: The dimeric main protease of SARS-CoV-2, has become a crucial target for inhibiting/modulating its catalytic activity. However, understanding of its conformational change, and atomistic flexibility, is very much lucrative for designing/developing small molecules. Fortunately, huge data has been revealed by a research group, performed about ten-microsecond molecular dynamics to paving the way for understanding the structural complexity of protease. Herein, we have done the basic structural analysis, advanced flexibility and conformational analysis like PCA, for revealing out the regions and residues, which are mostly flexible and likely to be responsible for different conformation of protease protein.

1. COVID-19 related trajectory data of 10 microseconds all atom molecular dynamics simulation of SARS-CoV-2 dimeric main protease. DOI: 10.17632/vpps4vhryg.1

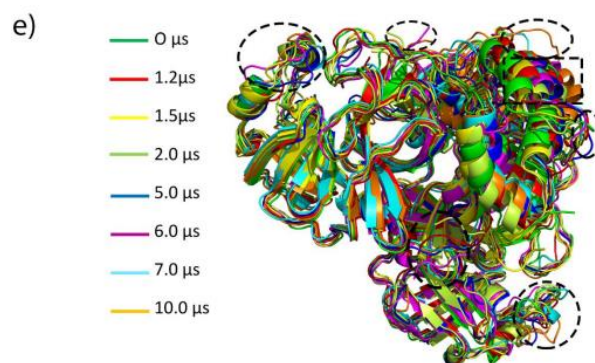


Figure 1. e) Circular regions indicate the changes occurred in different timesteps as illustrated.

8. 与 SARS-CoV-2 相关的大规模分子动力学模拟计算

整理者: 宋珂

由 SARS-CoV-2 病毒引起的 COVID-19 疫情在全球肆虐, 严重危害了公共健康和世界经济。各个领域的科学家都在尽其所能, 寻找对抗疫情的方法。计算生物学领域的科学家也在借助分子动力学模拟手段, 在原子水平上研究 SARS-CoV-2 相关蛋白的结构和动力学特性, 为开发和设计有效的疫苗和治疗药物提供依据。本文对网络上针对 SARS-CoV-2 进行的大规模(超长时间)动力学模拟的信息进行了整理, 供感兴趣的读者参考。

一、SARS-CoV-2 主蛋白酶二聚体 10 微秒动力学模拟

COVID-19 related trajectory data of 10 microseconds all atom molecular dynamics simulation of SARS-CoV-2 dimeric main protease

来源: Mendeley

发布时间: 2020-03-17

链接: <https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/vpps4vhryg/1>

DOI 或 PUBMED ID: 10.17632/vpps4vhryg.1

使用计算资源: MDGRAPE-4A, at RIKEN BDR, JAPAN

数据简介: SARS-CoV-2 主蛋白酶二聚体 10 微秒动力学模拟轨迹, 温度 310K, 系综 NVT, 步长 2.5 fs. 初始结构基于 PDB 6LU7, 力场参数 amber99sb-ildn. 体系为边长 9.98921nm 的正方体, 包含 98694 个原子. 网站支持轨迹文件下载。

二、在超级计算机上完成了冠状病毒的大规模分子动力学模拟

Coronavirus Massive Simulations Completed on Supercomputer

来源: UC San Diego News Center

发布时间: 2020-03-26

链接: https://ucsdnews.ucsd.edu/feature/coronavirus-massive-simulations-completed-on-supercomputer?utm_source=This+Week+Subscriber+List&utm_campaign=c2382a82da-THIS_WEEK_2020_03_26&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_db568fca07-c2382a82da-92150133

DOI 或 PUBMED ID: None

使用计算资源: Frontera at the Texas Advanced Computing Center at the University of Texas at Austin

UC San Diego 的 Rommie Amaro 教授正在领导一项新的计划, 构建首个 SARS-CoV-2 病毒包膜全原子模型. 并借助超级计算机进行大规模的分子动力学模拟, 以期发现冠状病毒如何感染人类, 并为设计对抗冠状病毒的疫苗和药物提供依据. 在之前的工作中, Amaro 教授已经完成了流感病毒的包膜的全原子动力学模拟, 发表在了 2020 年 2 月的 ACS Central Science 上。

三、D. E. Shaw 分享了 SARS-CoV-2 相关分子动力学模拟数据

D. E. Shaw Research is releasing trajectories from molecular dynamics simulations related to our study of the SARS-CoV-2 virus

来源: D. E. Shaw Research Web

发布时间: 2020-03-27

链接: http://www.deshawresearch.com/resources_sarscov2.html

DOI 或 PUBMED ID:

使用计算资源: Anton 2

近日, D. E. Shaw Research 的计算化学家们在线共享了关于 COVID-19 病毒蛋白的分子动力学模拟数据, 希望能助力整个科学团体增进对病毒侵染分子机制更深刻的理解, 并加快靶向药物的筛选速度. 借助 Anton 2 超级计算机, 对 COVID-19 病毒处于无配体结合、激活状态的主要蛋白酶(main protease)实现了帧数 1 纳秒、时长 100 微秒的分子动力学模拟. 此外, D. E. Shaw Research 还公布了 10 微秒的 COVID-19 病毒表面 Spike 蛋白在关闭和部分激活两种初始构象下的动力学轨迹, COVID-19 部分结构域与宿主细胞受体 ACE2 复合物的模拟数据, 以及 ACE2 和小分子抑制剂的模拟数据. 网站支持轨迹文件下载和 movie 观看。

9. 3种非人灵长类 SARS-CoV-2 感染的比较

Comparison of SARS-CoV-2 infections among 3 species of non-human primates

来源: biorxiv

发布时间: 2020-04-12

链接: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.08.031807v1>

第一作者: Shuaiyao Lu, Yuan Zhao, Wenhai Yu, Yun Yang, Jiahong Gao

通讯作者: 柯昌文, Hongqi Liu, 彭小忠

通讯作者单位: 昆明市国家高级生物安全灵长类研究中心, 中国医学科学院医学生物学研究所, 北京协和医学院(云南)等单位

DOI 或 PUBMED ID: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.08.031807>

编译者: 王玮

中文摘要:

由 SARS-CoV-2 感染引起的 COVID-19, 最近已被 WHO 宣布为世界范围内的大流行。自 2019 年 12 月以来, 临床研究积累了大量的诊断、预防和治疗方面的知识。然而, 对于临床患者无法回答的关键问题, 以及抗病毒药物和疫苗的评价, 迫切需要动物模型, 特别是非人灵长类动物模型。该研究用 SARS-CoV-2 对两种非人灵长目动物科, 旧世界猴(12 只普通猕猴, 6 只食蟹猕猴)和新世界猴(6 只普通猴)进行了实验接种(Figure 1)。并记录它们的临床症状。收集样本进行病毒脱落、病毒血症和组织病理学检查分析。在接种 SARS-CoV-2 后, 100% (12/12) 普通猕猴、33.3% (2/6) 食蟹猕猴和无 (0/6) 普通猴出现体温升高。接种 10 天后, 所有普通猕猴和食蟹猕猴均出现胸片异常。在 3 种猴子的鼻腔拭子、喉咙拭子、肛门拭子和血液中均检测到病毒基因组。接种后第 6 天至第 8 天, 上呼吸道病毒脱落达到高峰。从普通猕猴和食蟹猕猴的尸检发现, 病毒阳性组织主要为肺、咽喉、支气管和脾脏。2 只普通猴的尸检中均未发现病毒基因组。在 SARS-CoV-2 感染动物的肺、心脏和胃中观察到严重病变和组织病理学改变。普通猕猴在不同年龄段, CD4+T 细胞, CD8+T 细胞, 单核细胞和 B 细胞的频率峰值出现在接种后 2 或 4 天, 然后逐渐下降。幼年普通猕猴对 SARS-CoV-2 感染后 B 细胞反应最强烈。食蟹猕猴的 CD4+T 细胞、CD8+T 细胞、B 细胞和单核细胞的频率曲线与普通猕猴相似。在细胞因子检测中, 该研究发现 G-CSF, IL-1A, IL-8, IL-15, IL-18, MCP-1, MIP-1B, sCD40-L 八种细胞因子在大部分动物中均被检测到。总之, 该研究建立了 COVID-19 的非人灵长类动物模型(NHP 模型), 可以用来评价药物和疫苗, 并研究病毒的发病机制。普通猕猴最易感染 SARS-CoV2, 其次是食蟹猕猴和普通猴。

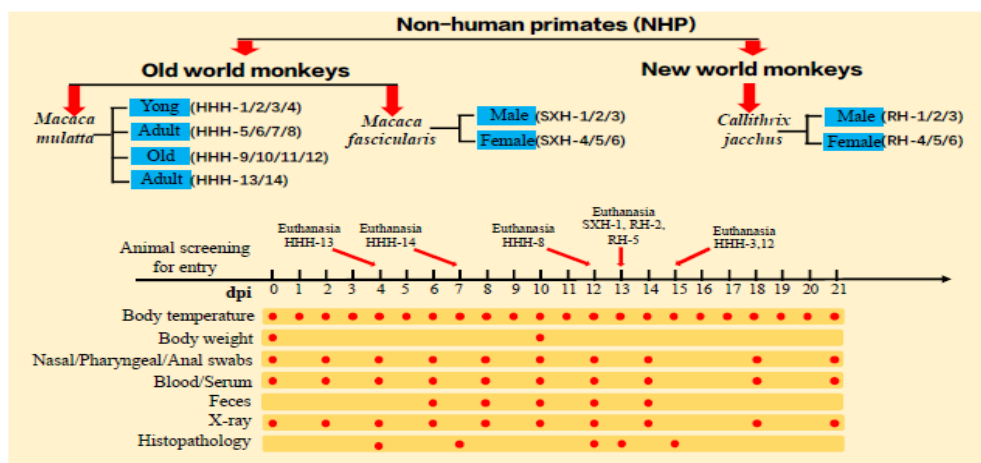


Figure 1. Schematic of the study design. Two families of non-human primates including 3 species of monkeys (totally 26 animals) were selected for this

comparative study of modelling COVID-19. Age and gender were considered for grouping monkeys. After collection of baseline samples, all animals were inoculated with SARS-CoV-2 as stated in Materials and Methods. Clinical signs, virus shedding and replication, host responses to SARS-CoV-2 were recorded and evaluated at the indicated time points.

Abstract:

COVID-19, caused by SARS-CoV-2 infection, has recently been announced as a pandemic all over the world. Plenty of diagnostic, preventive and therapeutic knowledges have been enriched from clinical studies since December 2019. However, animal models, particularly non-human primate models, are urgently needed for critical questions that could not be answered in clinical patients, evaluations of anti-viral drugs and vaccines. In this study, two families of non-human primates, old world monkeys (12 *Macaca mulatta*, 6 *Macaca fascicularis*) and new world monkeys (6 *Callithrix jacchus*), were experimentally inoculated with SARS-CoV-2. Clinical signs were recorded. Samples were collected for analysis of viral shedding, viremia and histopathological examination. Increased body temperature was observed in 100% (12/12) *M. mulatta*, 33.3% (2/6) *M. fascicularis* and none (0/6) of *C. jacchus* post inoculation of SARS-CoV-2. All of *M. mulatta* and *M. fascicularis* showed chest radiographic abnormality. Viral genomes were detected in nasal swabs, throat swabs, anal swabs and blood from all 3 species of monkeys. Viral shedding from upper respiratory reached the peak between day 6 and day 8 post inoculation. From necropsied *M. mulatta* and *M. fascicularis*, tissues showing virus positive were mainly lung, weasand, bronchus and spleen. No viral genome was seen in any of tissues from 2 necropsied *C. jacchus*. Severe gross lesions and histopathological changes were observed in lung, heart and stomach of SARS-CoV-2 infected animals. In summary, we have established a NHP model for COVID-19, which could be used to evaluate drugs and vaccines, and investigate viral pathogenesis. *M. mulatta* is the most susceptible to SARS-CoV2 infection, followed by *M. fascicularis* and *C. jacchus*.