

病原基因组学与进化

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Pathogens Genomics

Pathogen infections are among the leading causes of infirmity and mortality among humans and other animals in the world. Until recently, it has been difficult to compile information to understand the generation of pathogen **virulence factors** as well as **pathogen behaviour** in a host environment. The study of **Pathogenomics** attempts to utilize genomic and metagenomics data gathered from high through-put technologies to understand microbe diversity and interaction as well as host-microbe interactions involved in disease states.

病原（菌）基因组学

- Causes of Genomic Diversity
 - Gene Loss / Genome Decay
 - Gene Gain/ Gene Duplication
 - Genome Rearrangement
 - Single Nucleotide Polymorphism
- Analysis of Genomic Diversity
 - Pan-genomes and core genomes
- Mobile Genetic Elements that Encode Virulence factors

病毒基因组学

- Causes of Genomic Diversity
 - ~~Gene Loss / Genome Decay~~
 - ~~Gene Gain / Gene Duplication~~
 - Genome Rearrangement / Reassortment
 - Single Nucleotide Polymorphism
- Analysis of Genomic Diversity
 - ~~Pan-genomes and core genomes~~
- ~~Mobile Genetic Elements that Encode Virulence factors~~

(病毒) 进化

- 进化生物学是研究生命的起源及进化的过程、原因、机制、速率和方向的科学
- **起源 (Origin)** : 从哪里来?
- **进程 (Process/Route)** : 怎么来的?
- **原因 (Causes)** : 为什么会来?
- **机制 (Selection)** : 谁驱动它?
- **速率 (Dynamics)** : 快? 慢?
- **方向 (Direction)** : 要去哪?

新发突发传染病一直都是人类健康的巨大威胁

统计每年将有约 1000 万人死于传染病

2009甲型
H1N1流感

2014西非
埃博拉病

2012 中东
MERS病毒

2013中国
H7N9流感

2015巴西
寨卡病毒

2016安哥
拉黄热病

传统病毒学方法在快速应对传染病问题上遭遇瓶颈

基因组学和生物信息学成为病原研究的必要手段

本人研究重点

重要病原生物起源、传播与进化规律

1. 传染病病原是从哪里来的？
2. 传染病病原是如何传播的？
3. 病原进化规律和应对策略？

H7N9 Avian Influenza Virus

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Human Infection with a Novel Avian-Origin Influenza A (H7N9) Virus

Rongbao Gao, M.D., Bin Cao, M.D., Yunwen Hu, M.D., Zijian Feng, M.D., M.P.H., Dayan Wang, M.D., Wanfu Hu, M.D., Jian Chen, M.D., Zhijun Jie, M.D., Haibo Qiu, M.D., Ph.D., Ke Xu, M.D., Xuwei Xu, M.D., Hongzhou Lu, M.D., Ph.D., Wenfei Zhu, M.D., Zhancheng Gao, M.D., Nijuan Xiang, M.D., Yinzhong Shen, M.D., Zebao He, M.D., Yong Gu, M.D., Zhiyong Zhang, M.D., Yi Yang, M.D., Ph.D., Xiang Zhao, M.D., Lei Zhou, M.D., Xiaodan Li, M.D., Shumei Zou, M.D., Ye Zhang, M.D., Xiyan Li, M.D., Lei Yang, M.D., Junfeng Guo, M.D., Jie Dong, M.D., Qun Li, M.D., Libo Dong, M.D., Yun Zhu, M.D., Tian Bai, M.D., Shiwen Wang, M.D., Pei Hao, M.D., Weizhong Yang, M.D., Yanping Zhang, M.D., Jun Han, M.D., Hongjie Yu, M.D., Dexin Li, M.D., George F. Gao, Ph.D., Guizhen Wu, M.D., Yu Wang, M.D., Zhenghong Yuan, Ph.D., and Yuelong Shu, Ph.D.

- 2013年2月26日, 上海第一例感染
- 3月31日, 确诊H7N9病毒感染
- 4月11日, 国家CDC等单位在 *New England Journal of Medicine* 发表第一篇研究论文

Table 1. Demographic, Epidemiologic, and Virologic Characteristics and Complications, Treatment, and Clinical Outcomes of Three Patients Infected with Avian-Origin Influenza A (H7N9) Virus.*

Characteristic	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 3
Age (yr)	67	27	35
Sex	Male	Male	Female
Occupation	Retired	Rancher	Housewife
Underlying conditions	COPD, hypertension	Hepatitis B	Depression, hepatitis B, obesity
Area of origin	Shanghai	Shanghai	Anhui
Exposure to chicken market in past 7 days	No	Yes	Yes
Date of illness onset	February 18, 2013	February 27, 2013	March 13, 2013
Date of admission	February 25, 2013	March 4, 2013	March 19, 2013
Admission to ICU	None	March 6, 2013	March 20, 2013
Date of specimen collection	February 26, 2013	March 5, 2013	March 20, 2013
Date of laboratory confirmation of virus	March 30, 2013	March 30, 2013	March 30, 2013
Viral isolation	A/Shanghai/1/2013 (H7N9)	A/Shanghai/2/2013 (H7N9)	A/Anhui/1/2013 (H7N9)
Complications			
Septic shock	No	No	Yes
ARDS	Yes	Yes	Yes
Acute renal damage	No	No	Yes
Encephalopathy	Yes	No	Yes
Rhabdomyolysis	No	Yes	Yes
Secondary infections	No	Yes†	Yes‡
Oxygen therapy	Mask	Mechanical ventilation	Mechanical ventilation
Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation	No	No	Yes
Continuous renal-replacement therapy	No	No	Yes
Antibiotic therapy	Imipenem, moxifloxacin, and vancomycin	Cefoperazone-sulbactam, levofloxacin, and linezolid	Imipenem and vancomycin
Antiviral agent§	Oseltamivir (started on day 2)	Oseltamivir and zanamivir (started on day 2)	Oseltamivir (started on day 8)
Glucocorticoid therapy	Yes	Yes	Yes
Intravenous immune globulin therapy	Yes	Yes	Yes
Length of stay in hospital	5 days	6 days	19 days
Date of death	March 4, 2013	March 10, 2013	April 9, 2013

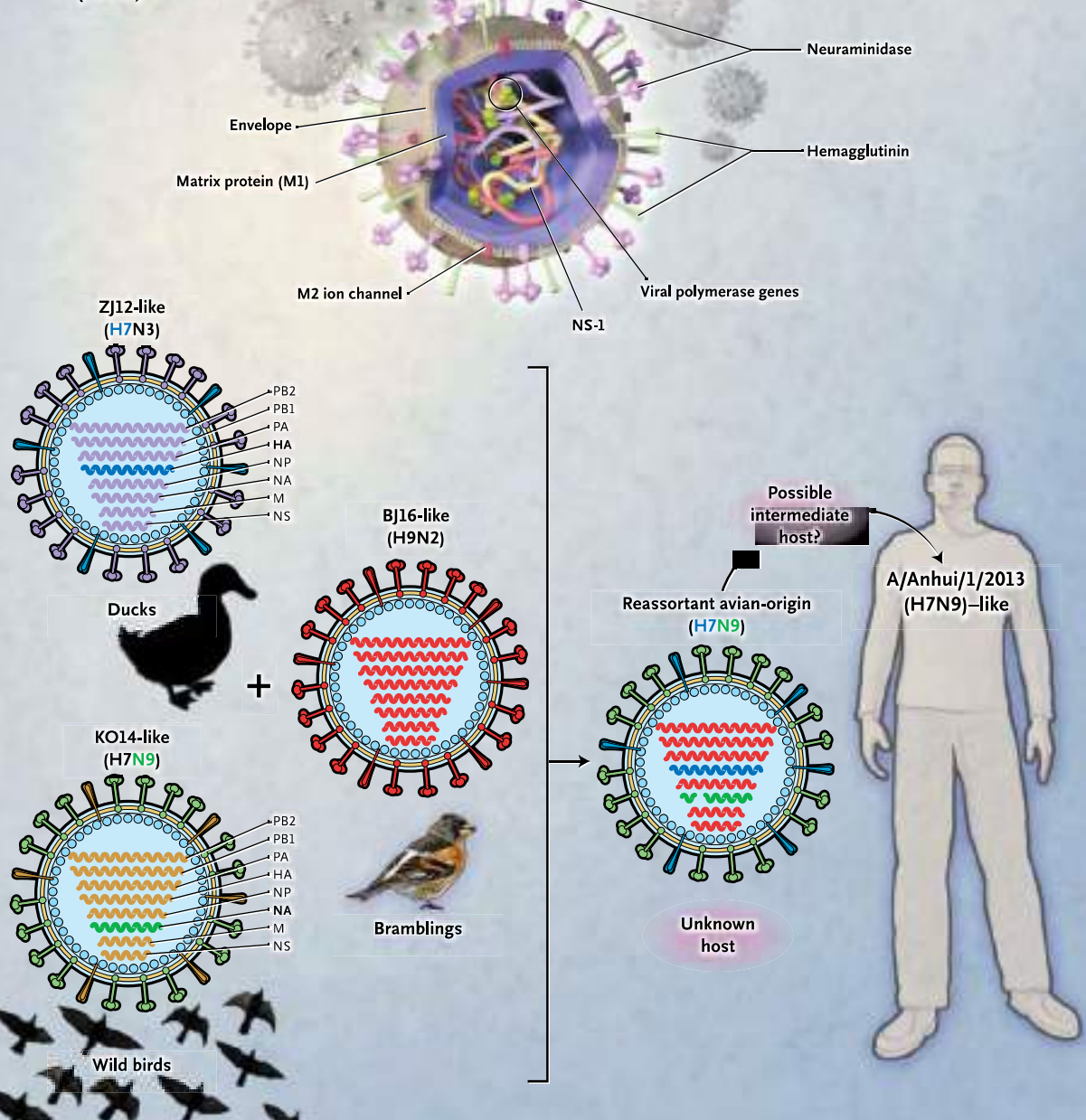
* ARDS denotes acute respiratory distress syndrome, and COPD chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

† Patients 2 and 3 were infected with carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii*.

‡ This patient refused intubation and mechanical ventilation.

§ Oseltamivir was administered in Patient 1 on February 25, 2013, the viral sample was obtained after two doses of oseltamivir were administered. Oseltamivir was administered in Patient 2 on March 6, 2013, and in Patient 3 on March 21, 2013.

Avian Influenza A Virus (H7N9)



- HA基因最相近于浙江鸭群中的H7N3流感病毒
- NA基因最相近于经韩国野鸟中H7N9流感病毒
- 内部基因来源于禽类中H9N2流感病毒

Figure 2. Hypothetical Host and Lineage Origins of the Gene Segments of the Novel Reassortant Human Influenza A (H7N9) Viruses. The colors of the gene segments in the ovals indicate their origin. BJ16 denotes A/brambling/Beijing/16/2012, KO14 A/wild bird/Korea/A14/2011, and ZJ12 A/duck/Zhejiang/12/2011.

Isolation and characterization of H7N9 viruses from live poultry markets—Implication of the source of current H7N9 infection in humans

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Human infections with the emerging avian influenza A H7N9 virus from wet market poultry: clinical analysis and characterisation of viral genome



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Summary

Background Human infection with avian influenza A H7N9 virus emerged in eastern China in February, 2013, and has been associated with exposure to poultry. We report the clinical and microbiological features of patients infected with influenza A H7N9 virus and compare genomic features of the human virus with those of the virus in market poultry in Zhejiang, China.

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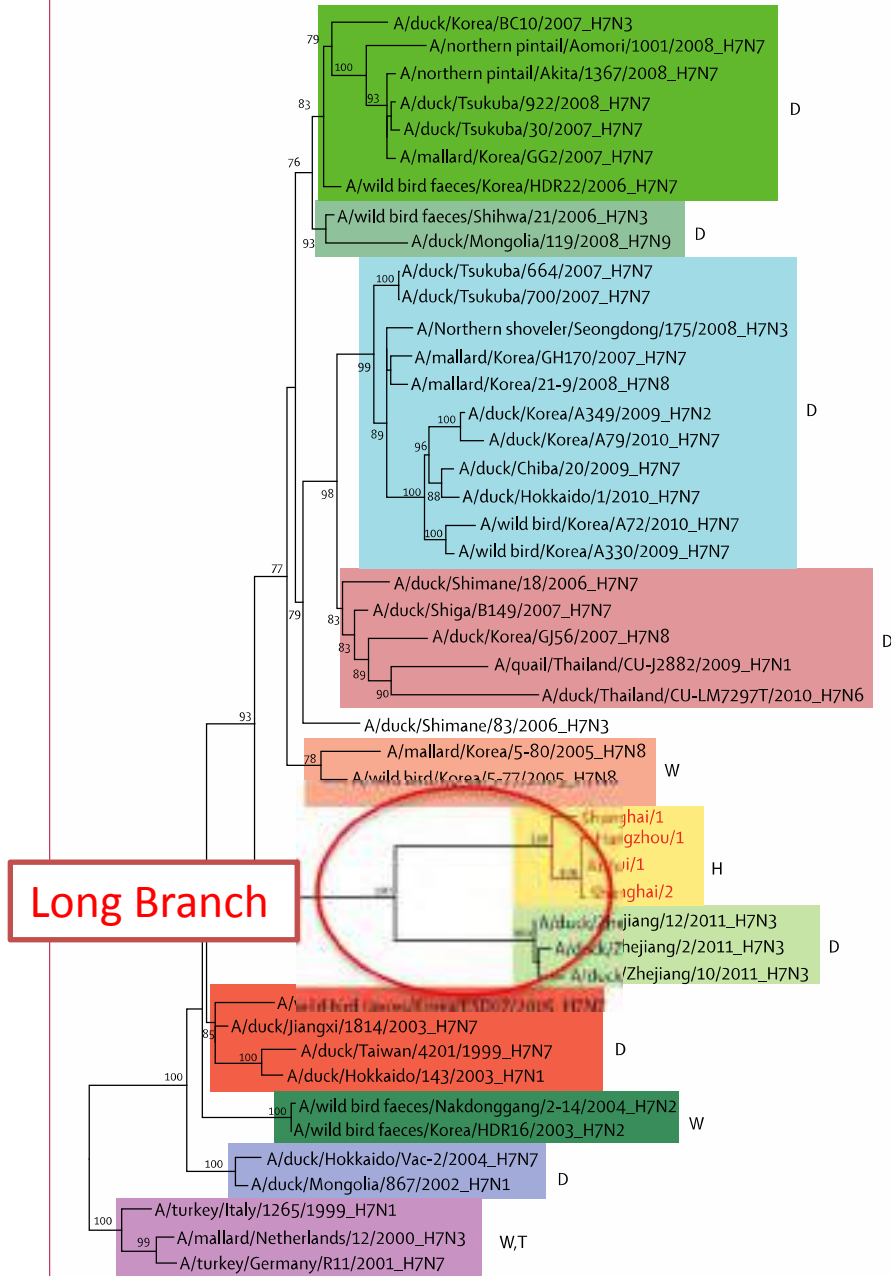
*These authors contributed equally to this work

- 4月18日，科学通报发表了哈兽研陈华兰教授团队的工作。在活禽市场发现病毒。
- 4月25日，李兰娟院士团队在*Lancet*杂志报道了新的H7N9病例。同时，在家禽市场中也分离到了病毒。
- 提出并确认了由禽到人的传播路径

Origin

H7N9禽流感病毒是如何形成的？

A



B

