



Universität  
Zürich<sup>UZH</sup>

Virologisches Institut

# Viren und Virenreservoirire

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27. Mai 2024, Emeritenstamm ETH Zürich  
Hotel Wartmann, Winterthur

# Themen

Was sind Viren, wie vermehren sie sich,  
wie machen sie krank?

Zoonosen

Zell-zu-Zell Heterogenität der Virusinfektion

Gibt es gute Viren?

## Herkunft der Viren: 3 Hypothesen

1. aus Vorfahren von zellulären Organismen
2. aus Zellkomponenten
3. aus intrazellulären Mikroorganismen

# Die Entdeckung der Viren

**1892. Dimitrii Ivanovski:**

Tabak Mosaik Krankheit nicht filtrierbar

**1898. Martinus Beijerinck:**

Tabak Mosaik Krankheit nicht filtrierbar >>> Pathogen kleiner als alle bisher bekannten Bakterien und daher eine unabhängige biologische Einheit (Entdecker der Viren).

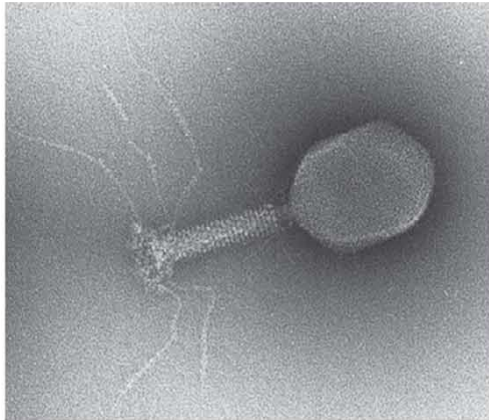
Agentien, welche Filter passieren die Bakterien zurückhalten, wurden unfiltrierbare Viren genannt (Virus Lat. = Gift).

# Die Entdeckung der Viren

1931 Elektronenmikroskopie

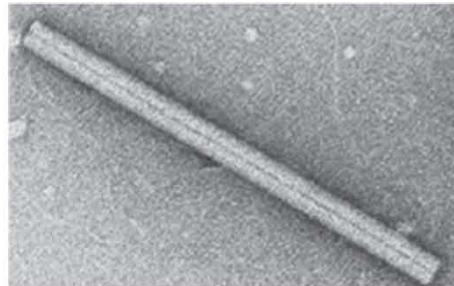
Bakteriophage  
T4

**A**



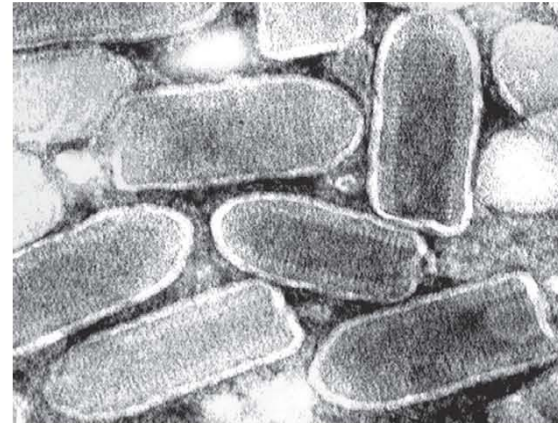
Tabakmosaik  
Virus

**B**



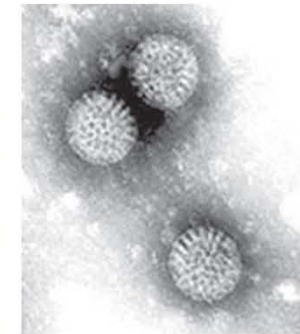
Vesicular Stomatitis  
Virus

**C**

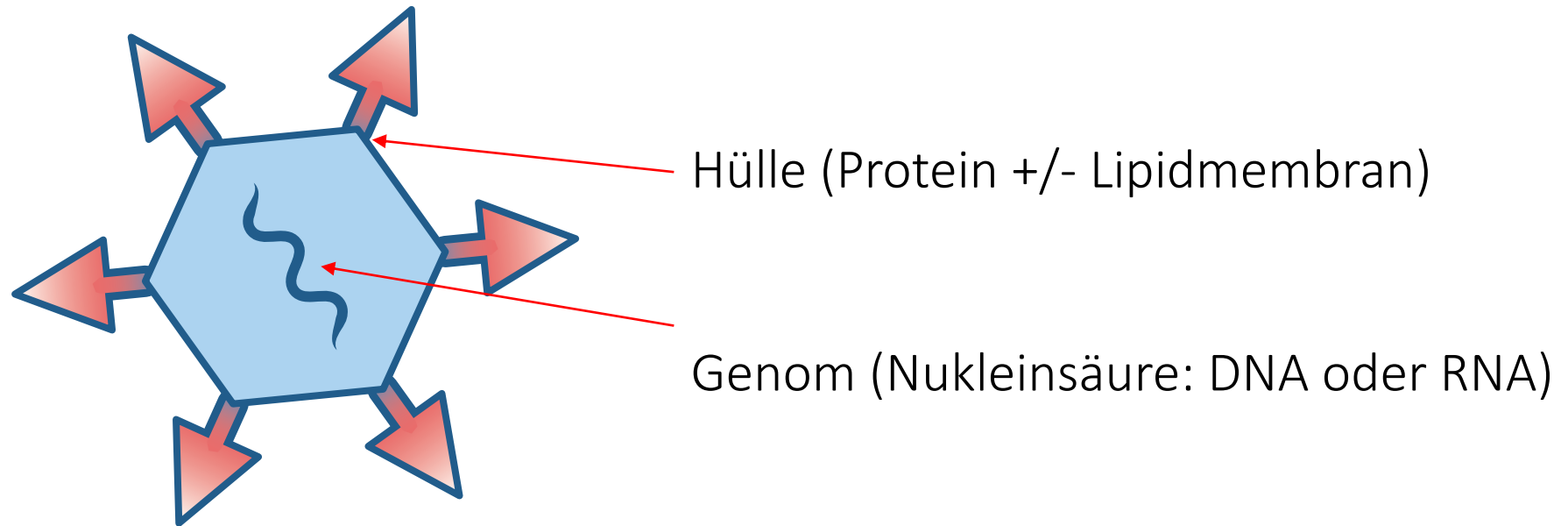


Rotavirus

**D**

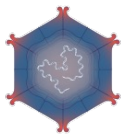


# Die Virusstruktur

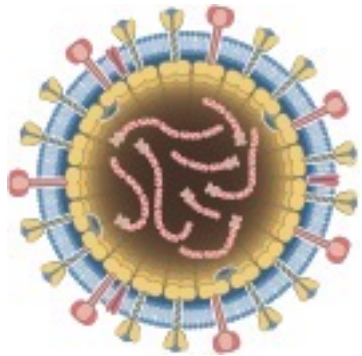


# Die Vielfalt der Viren

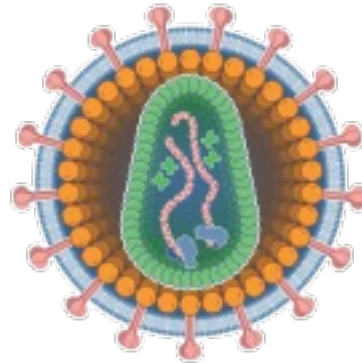
Parvo



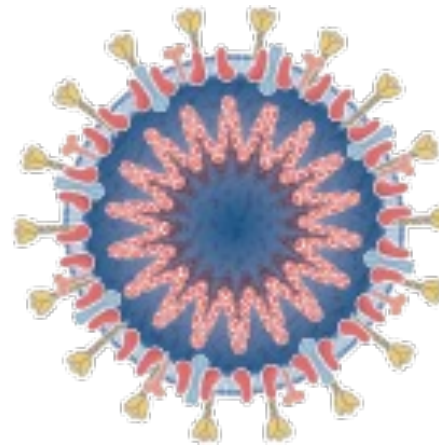
Influenza



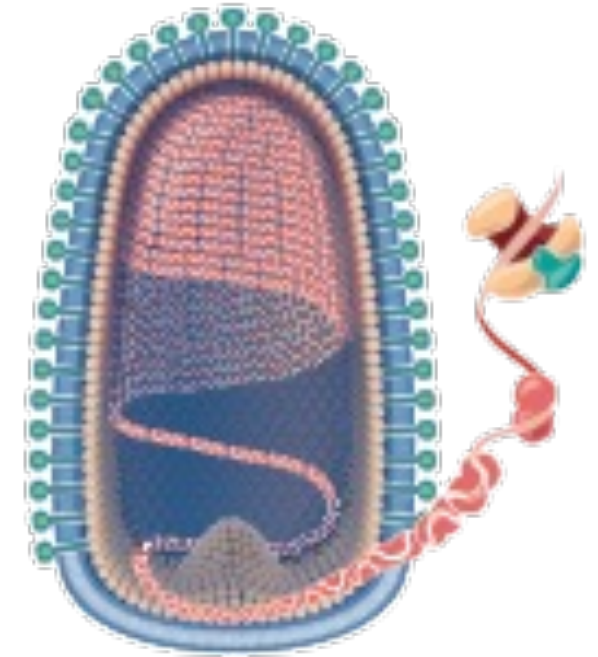
Retro (HIV)



Corona



Tollwut



Genom	DNA	RNA	RNA	RNA	RNA
Membran		+	+	+	+
Matrix		+	+		+
Kapsid	+	+	+	+	+

# Schätzen Sie

Wieviele verschiedene Virusarten gibt es?

**Hunderttausende      allein bei den Säugetieren**

Wieviele Viren existieren zu jedem gegebenen Zeitpunkt?

**$>10^{31}$**

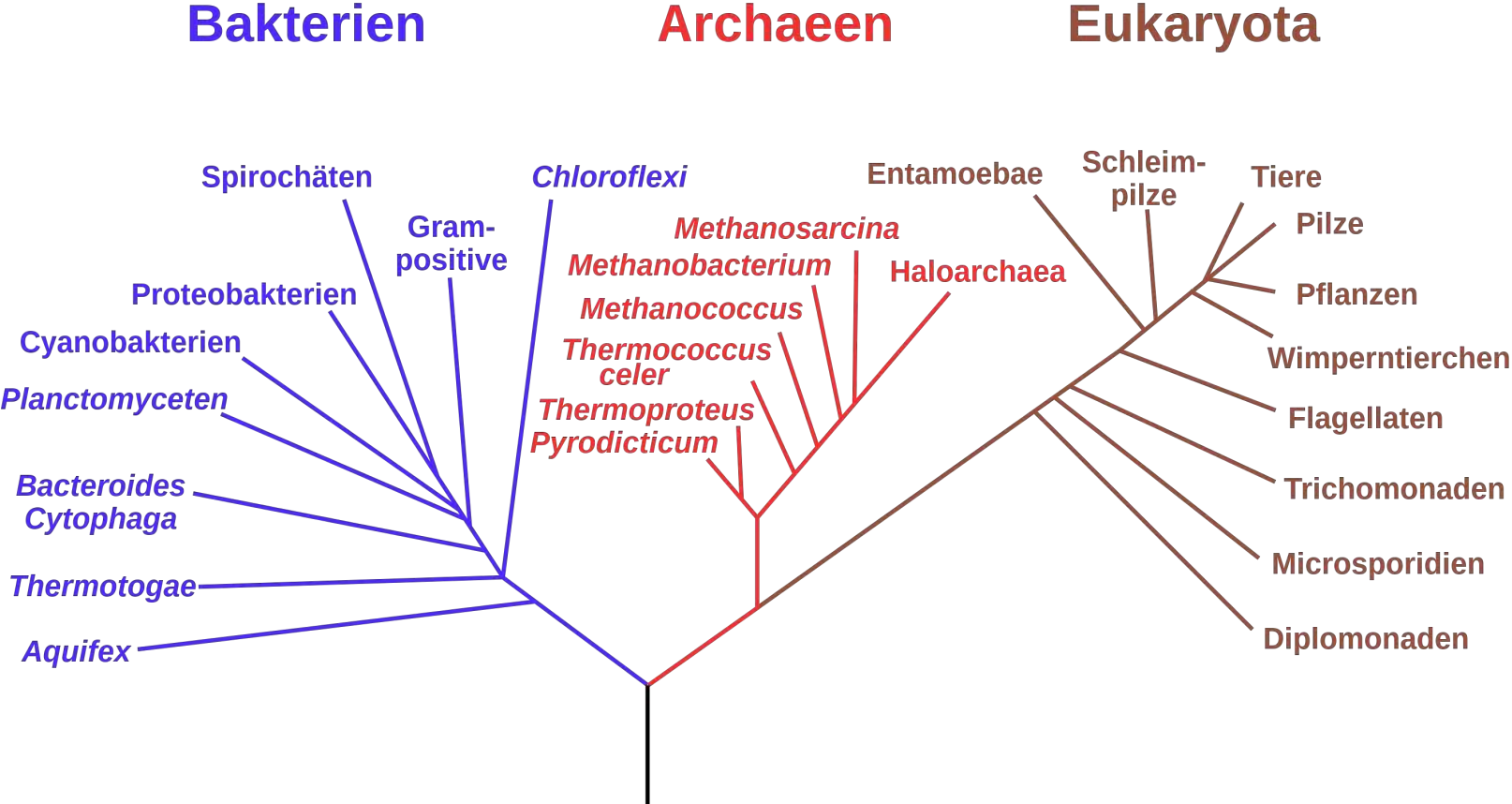
Welche Strecke ergibt sich, wenn man alle diese Viren aneinander reihen würde?

$$10^{31} \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 10^{24} \text{ m} = 10^8 \text{ Lichtjahre (1 LJ} = 9.5 \times 10^{15} \text{ m)}$$

**100 Mio Lichtjahre (Distanz zur Andromeda Galaxie: 2.5 Mio Lichtjahre)**



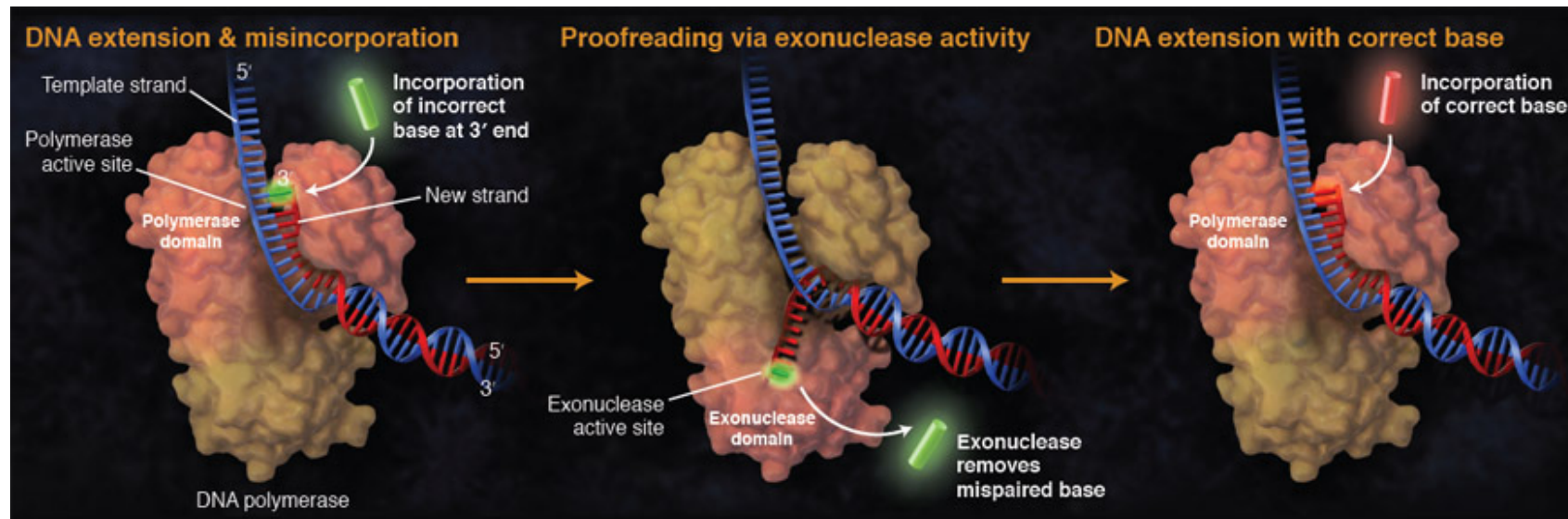
# Die Vielfalt der Wirte



# Die rasche Evolution der Viren

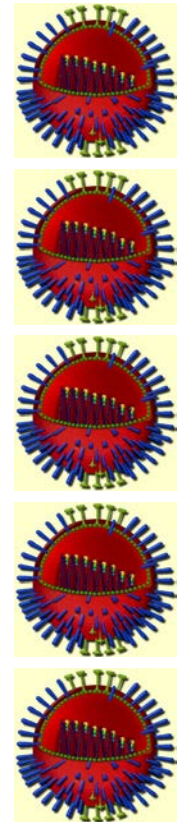
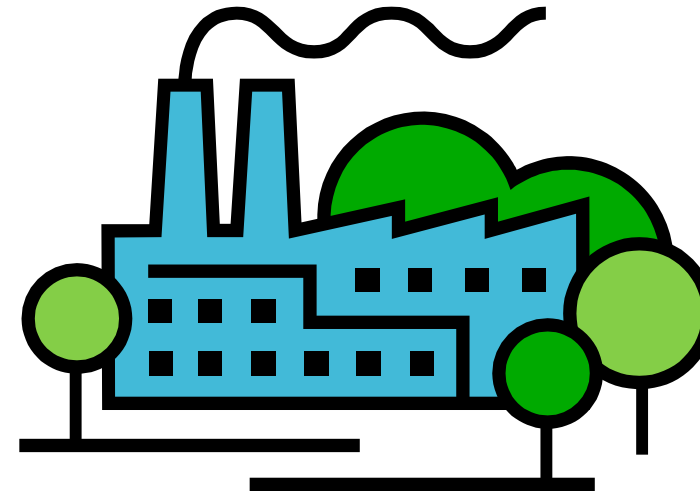
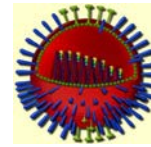
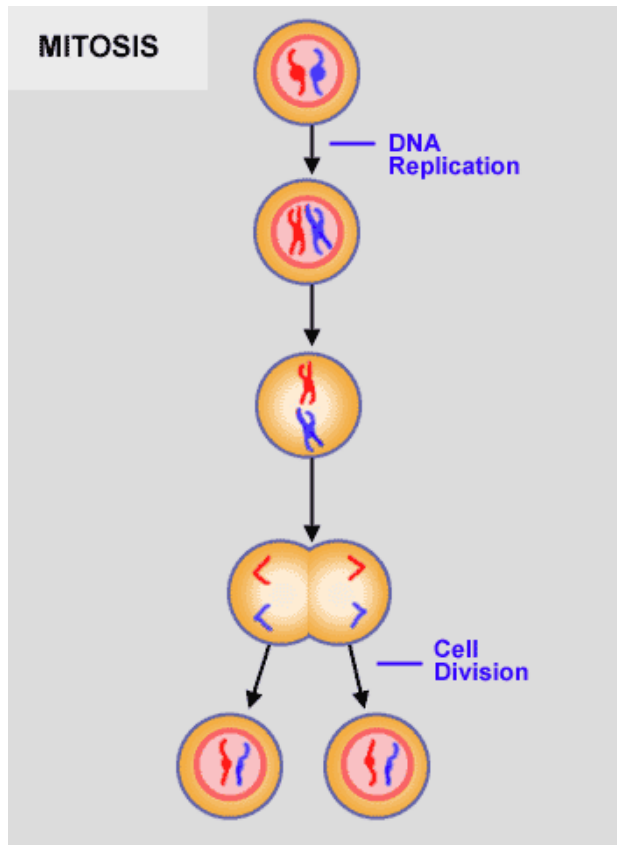
hohe Mutationsrate...

- Fehlerrate der viralen Polymerasen
- Reassortment/Rekombination
- RNA editing der Zelle

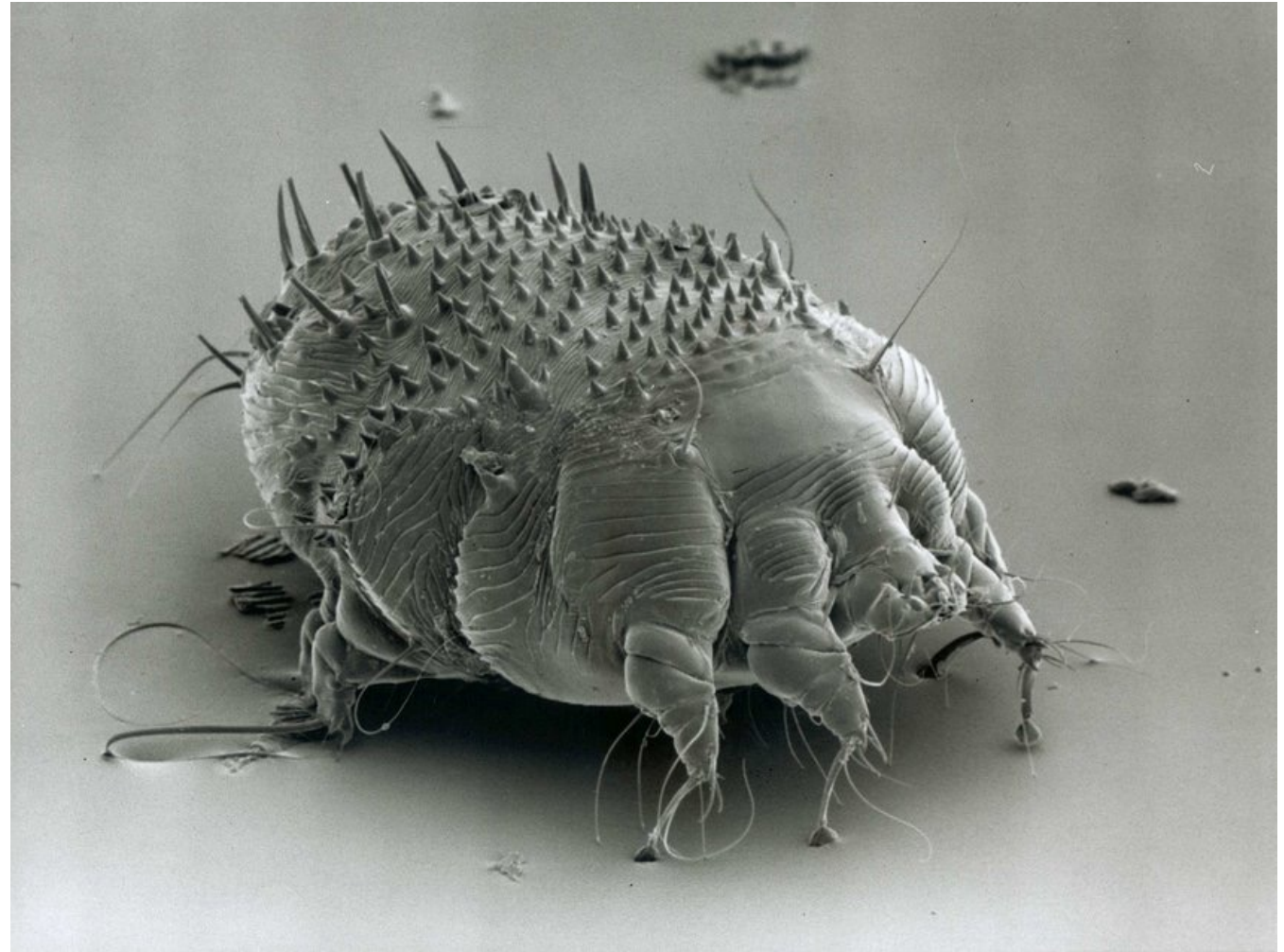
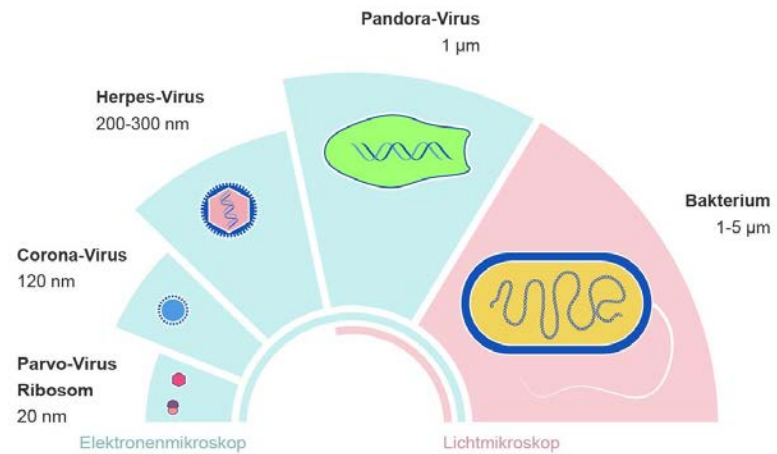


# Die rasche Evolution der Viren

...und hohe Produktivitätszahl

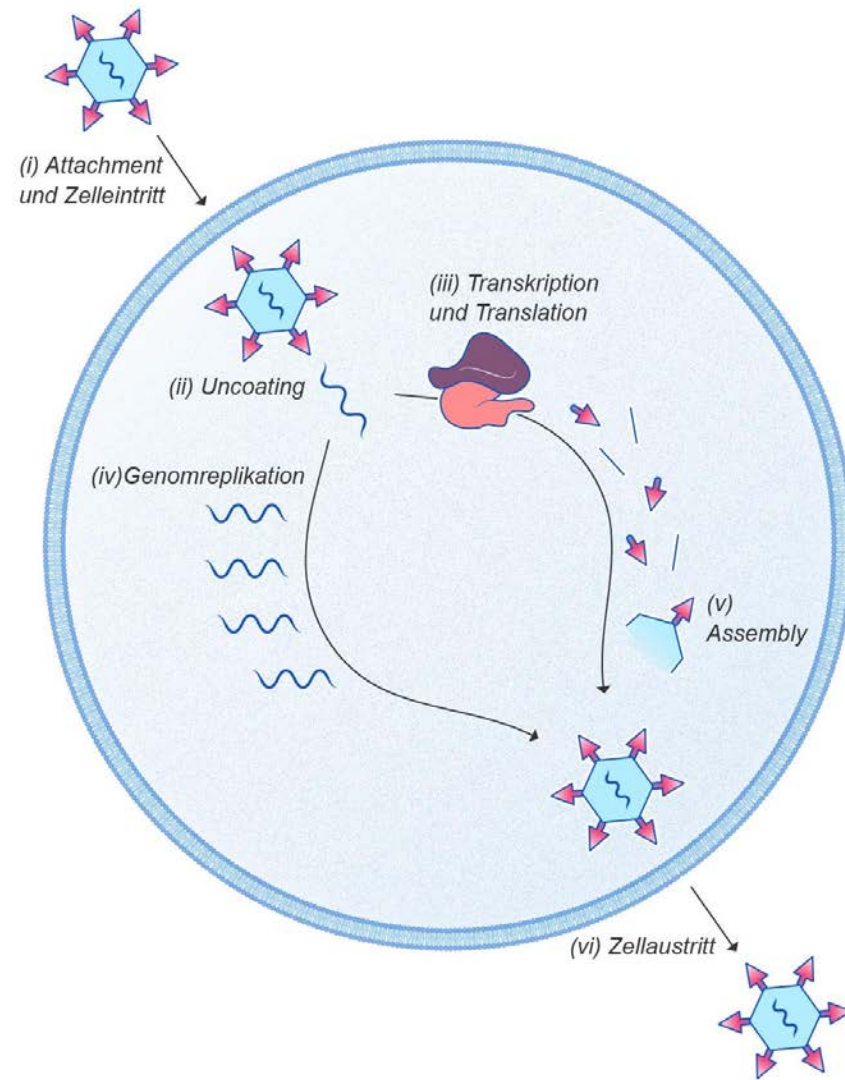


# Die Grösse von Viren



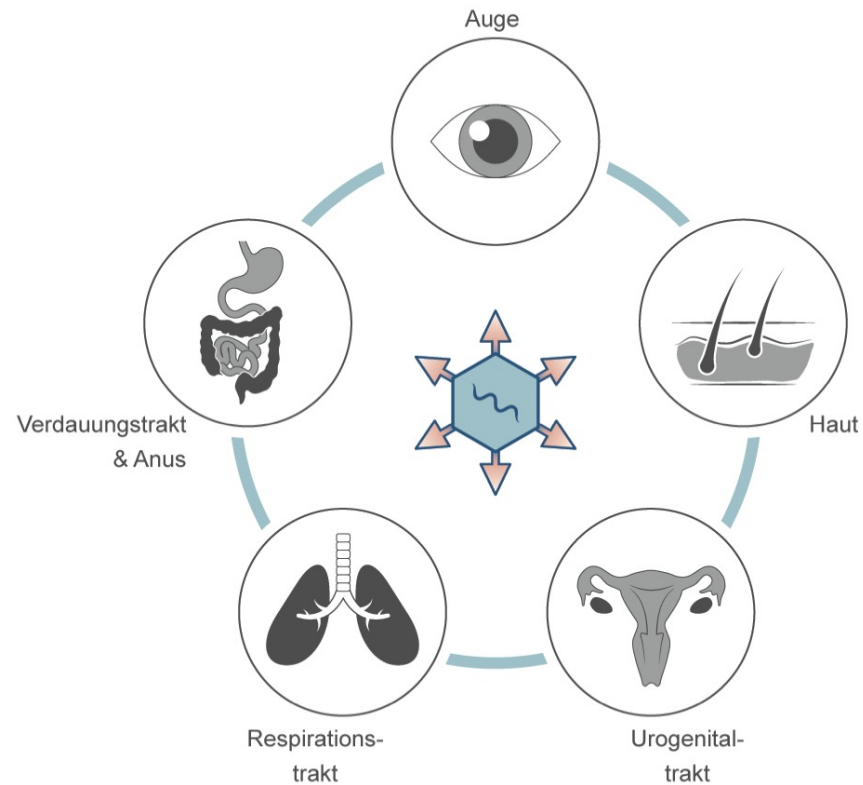
Grabmilbe *Sarcoptes scabiei* (ca 0.3 mm)

# Der Infektionszyklus der Viren



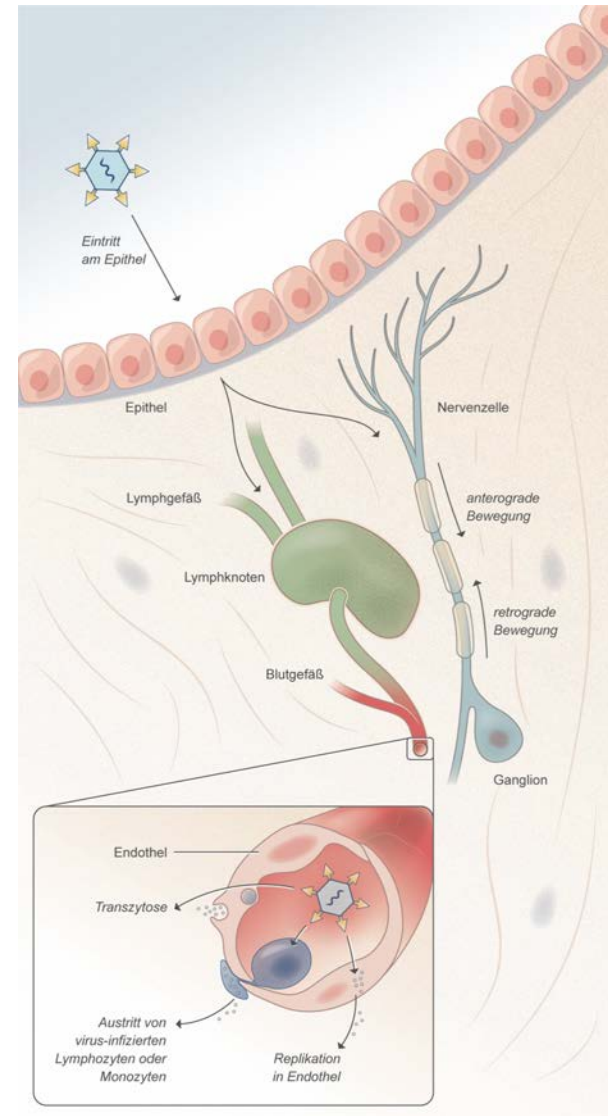
# Eintrittspforten

- Schleimhäute:  
respiratorisch, alimentär,  
urogenital, Augen, (Haut)
- Voraussetzung: Genügend  
Viren, empfängliche und  
permissive Zellen, an  
Abwehr vorbei
- Lokal oder systemisch?  
Intrinsische Eigenschaft der  
Viren, moduliert durch  
äussere Gegebenheiten

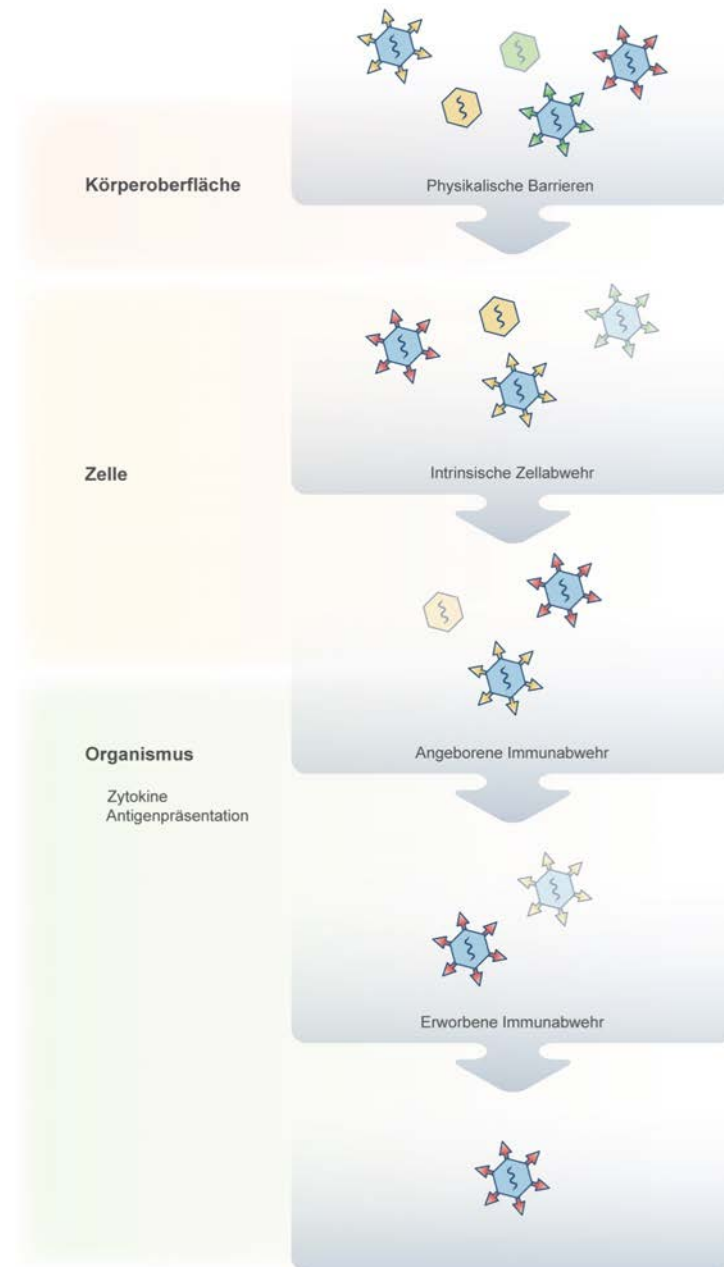


# Ausbreitung

- **Lokal:** Vermehrung auf Eintrittspforte beschränkt
- **Überwinden der BM**
  - Virale Enzyme
  - M-Zellen (im Darm)
  - Transport durch DC
- **Ausbreitung**
  - Lymphgefäße
  - Blutbahn
  - Nervensystem
  - **Systemische Infektion**



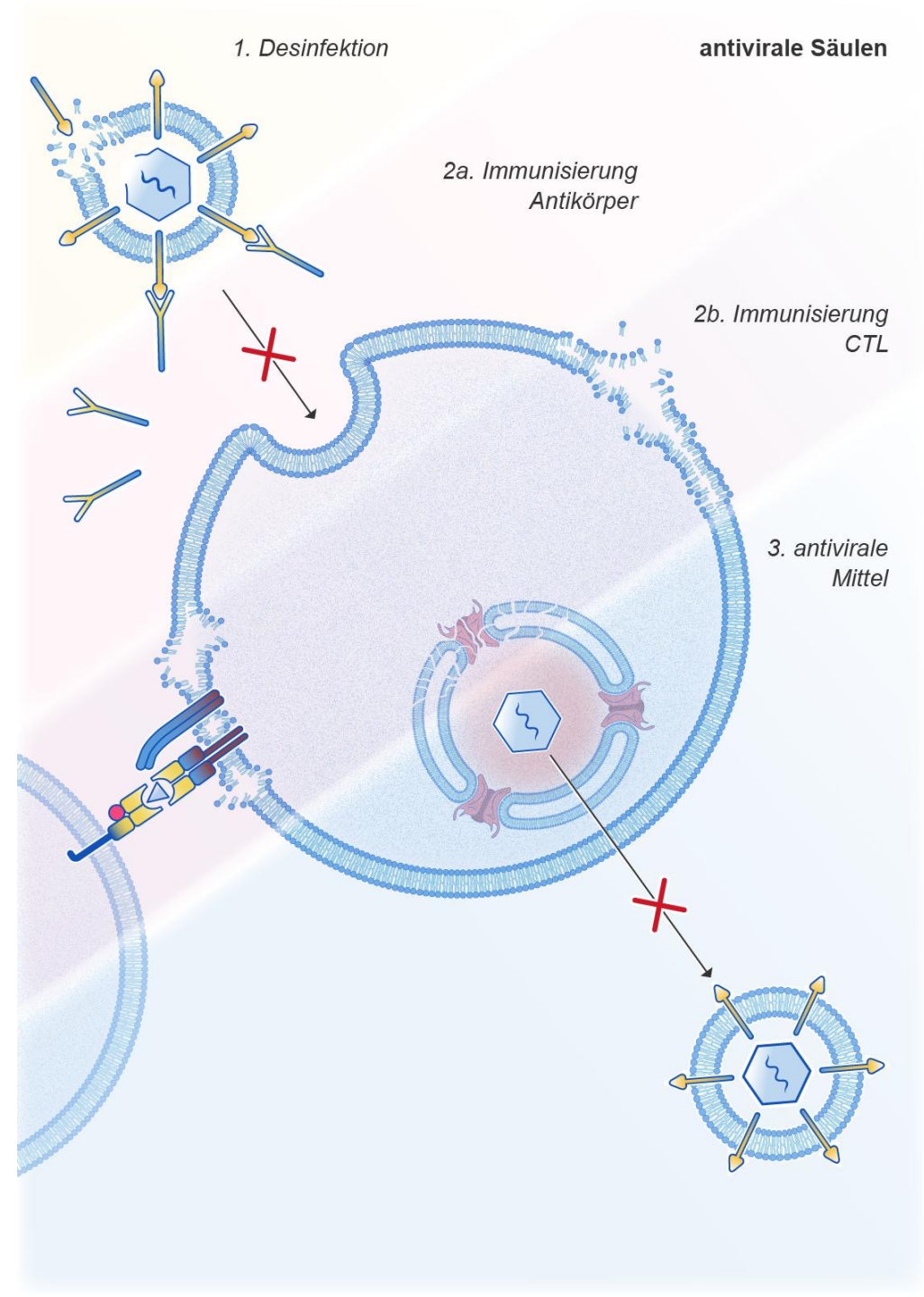
# Physikalische Barrieren und Immunsystem





# 3 Antivirale Säulen

- 1. Desinfektion/Hygiene (präventiv)
- 2. Impfung= Mobilisation des körpereigenen Immunsystems (präventiv/therapeutisch)
- 3. Antivirale Medikamente (therapeutisch)



# Die Ausbreitung von Pocken

Neue Welt



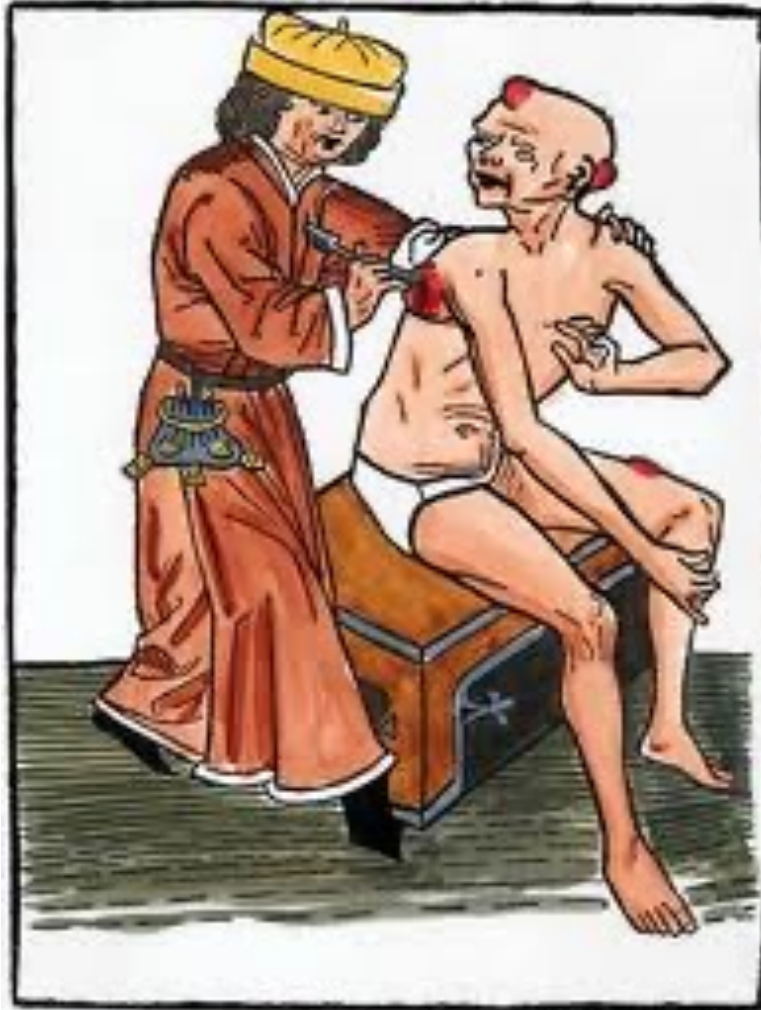
Europa



Asien



Variolation: 11. Jh. Indien und China,  
bis 18. Jh. England und Amerika



# Edward Jenner und die Melkerinnen von Berkley

England 1790



*The Cow-Pock - or - the Wonderful Effects of the New Inoculation! - with the Publication of a Hall Vaccina Society.*

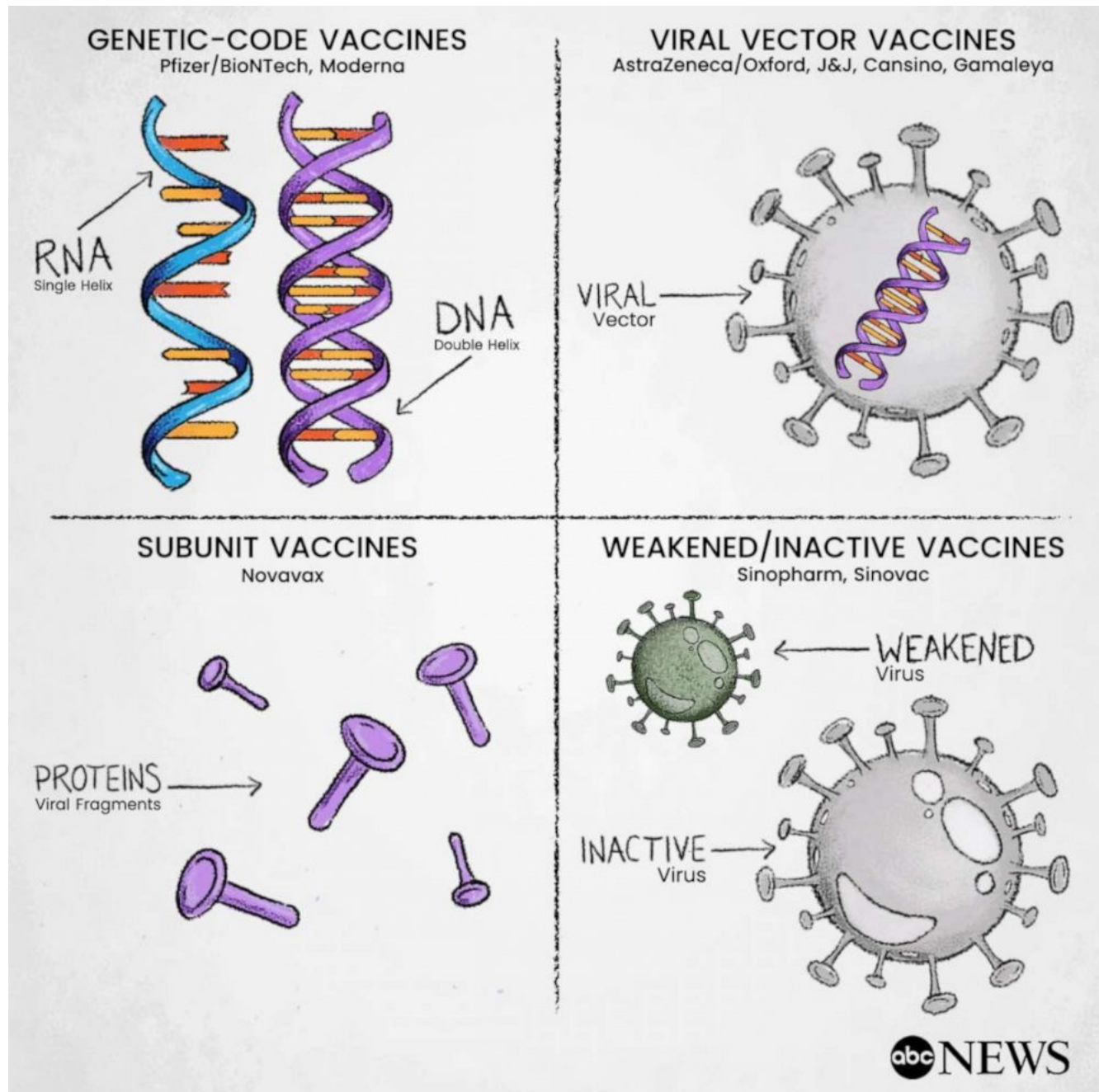
# Moderne Impfstoffe

Attenuierte/Inaktivierte  
Viren

Virusproteine

Vektorvakzine

Nukleinsäuren Vakzine (RNA, DNA)

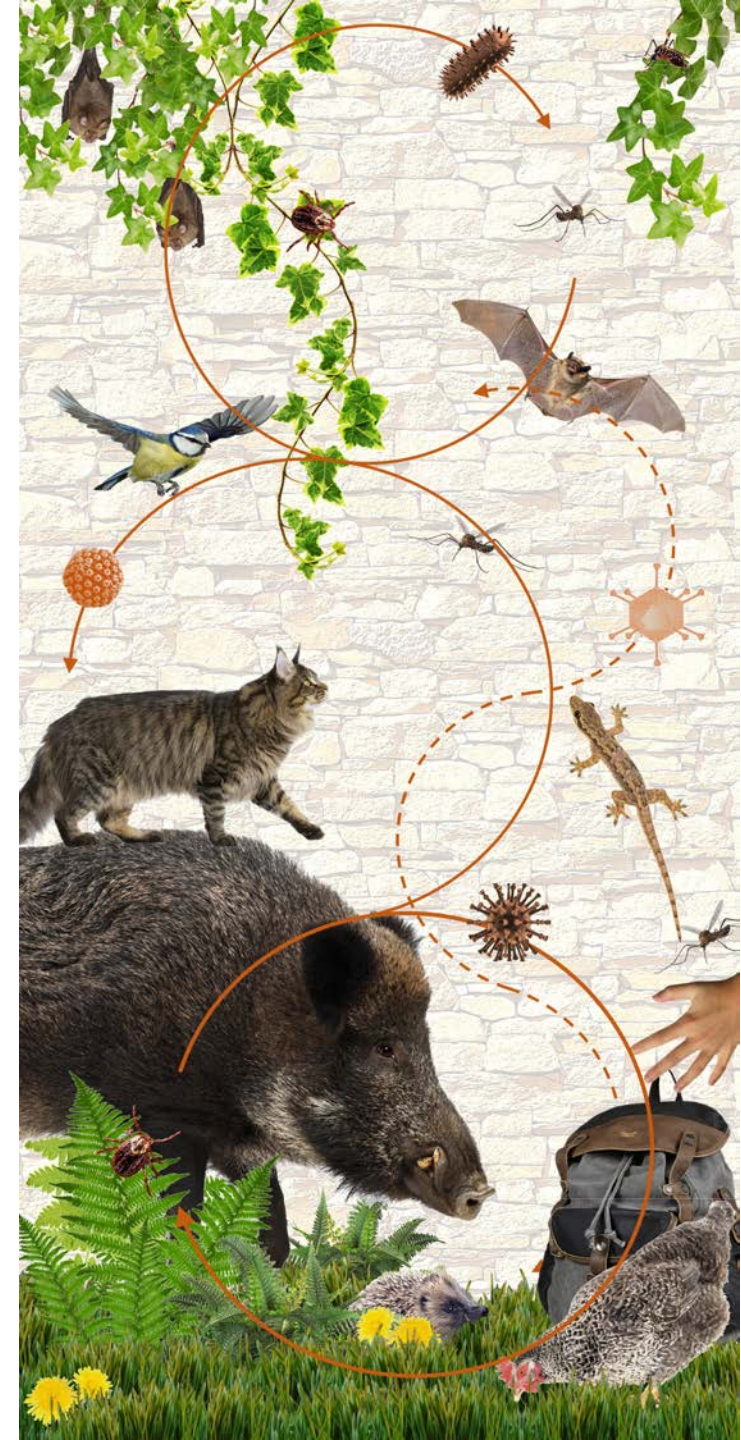


# Zoonosen

60% aller Krankheitserreger beim Menschen ...

70% aller neu auftretenden Krankheitserreger  
beim Menschen ...

...haben ihren Ursprung in Tieren



# Erregerklassen

Parasiten

Viroide

Bakterien

Prionen

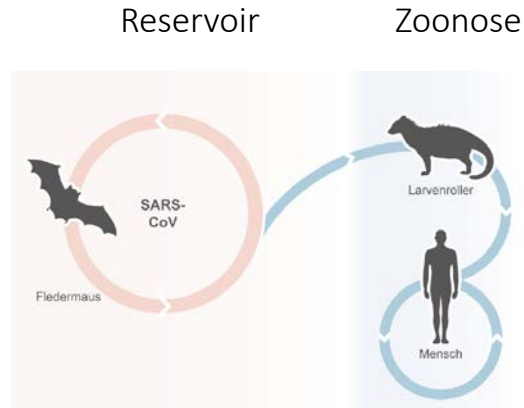
Virusoide

Viren

Pilze

# Beta-Coronavirus Epidemien der letzten 20 Jahre

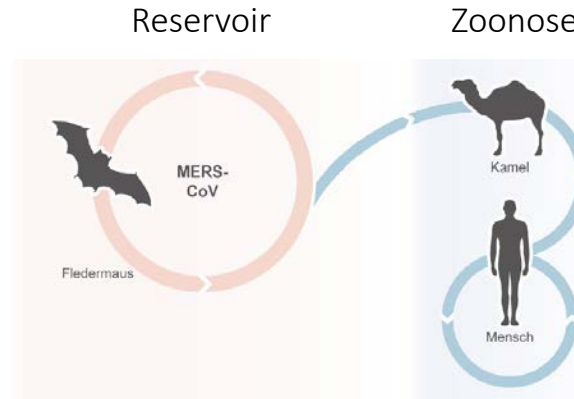
## SARS-CoV



Anzahl Erkrankte:  
>8'000

Mortalität: ca. 9.6%

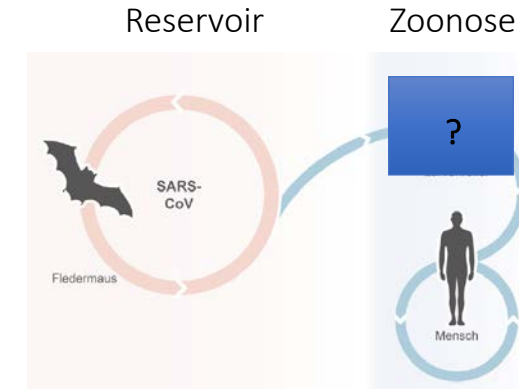
## MERS-CoV



Anzahl Erkrankte:  
>2'500

Mortalität: ca. 34%

## SARS-CoV-2



Anzahl Erkrankte:  
>670'000'000

Mortalität: ca. 1%

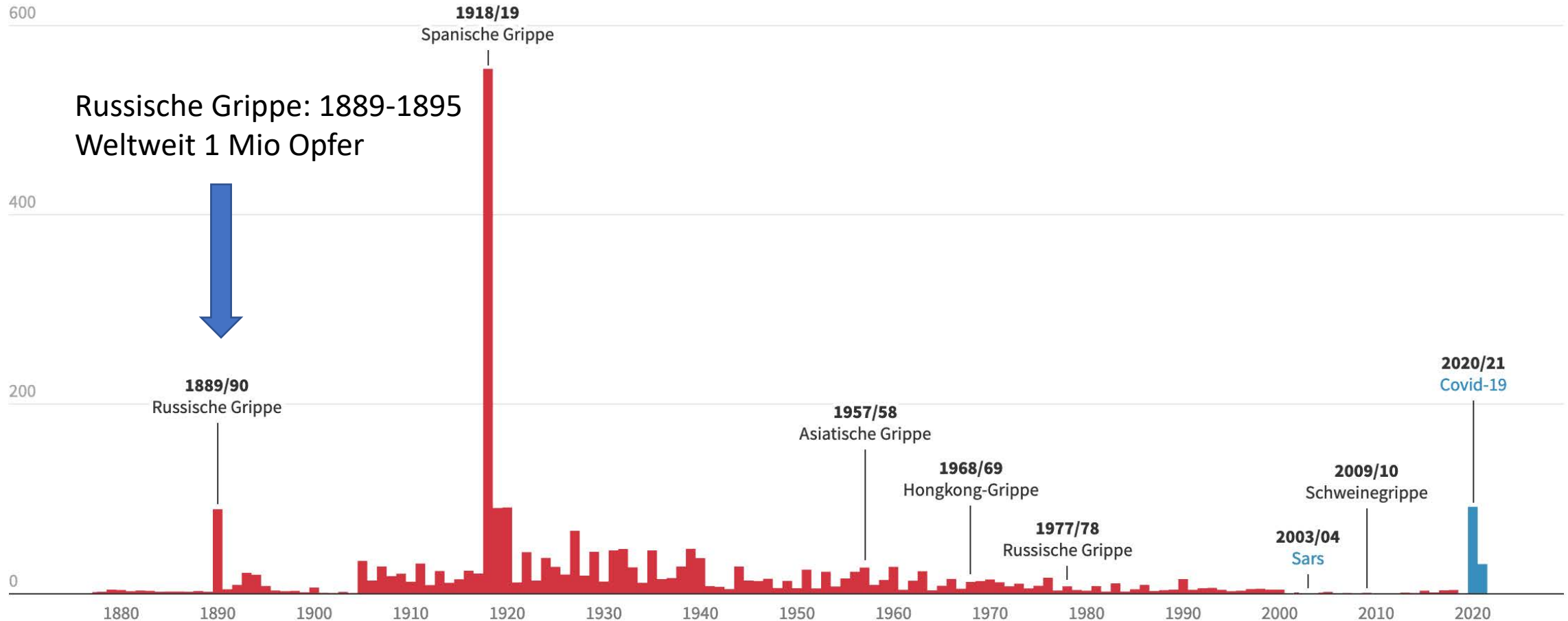
Vergleich saisonale Grippe (Influenzavirus): Mortalität: 0.1-0.2%



# Covid-19 im Vergleich mit Grippe-Pandemien in der Schweiz, 1877–2021

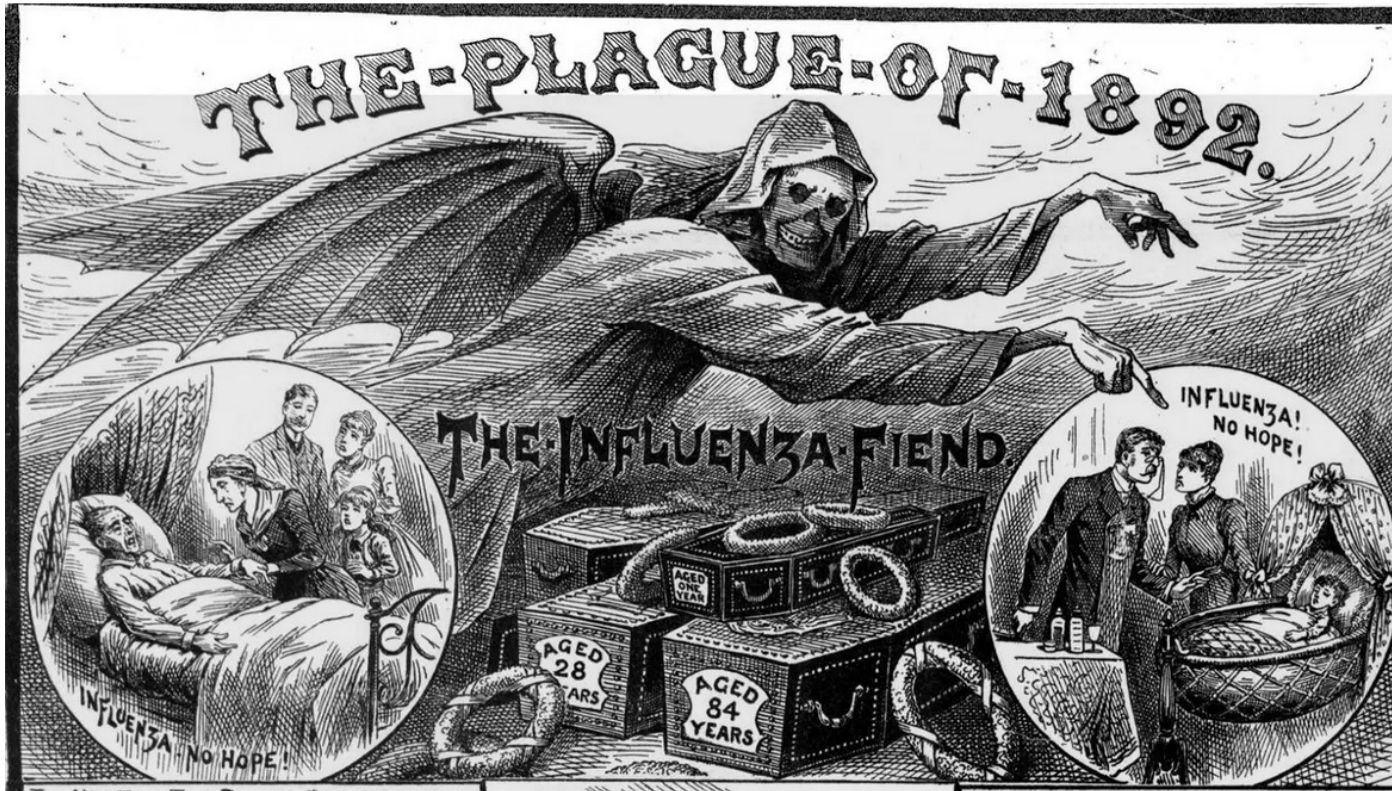
Todesfälle verursacht durch Influenza- oder Coronaviren pro 100'000 Einwohner

■ Grippe ■ Corona



Quellen: Historische Statistik der Schweiz, Bundesamt für Statistik, Die Influenza in der Schweiz in den Jahren 1889-1894

# Russische Grippe: Tatsächlich ein Influenzavirus?



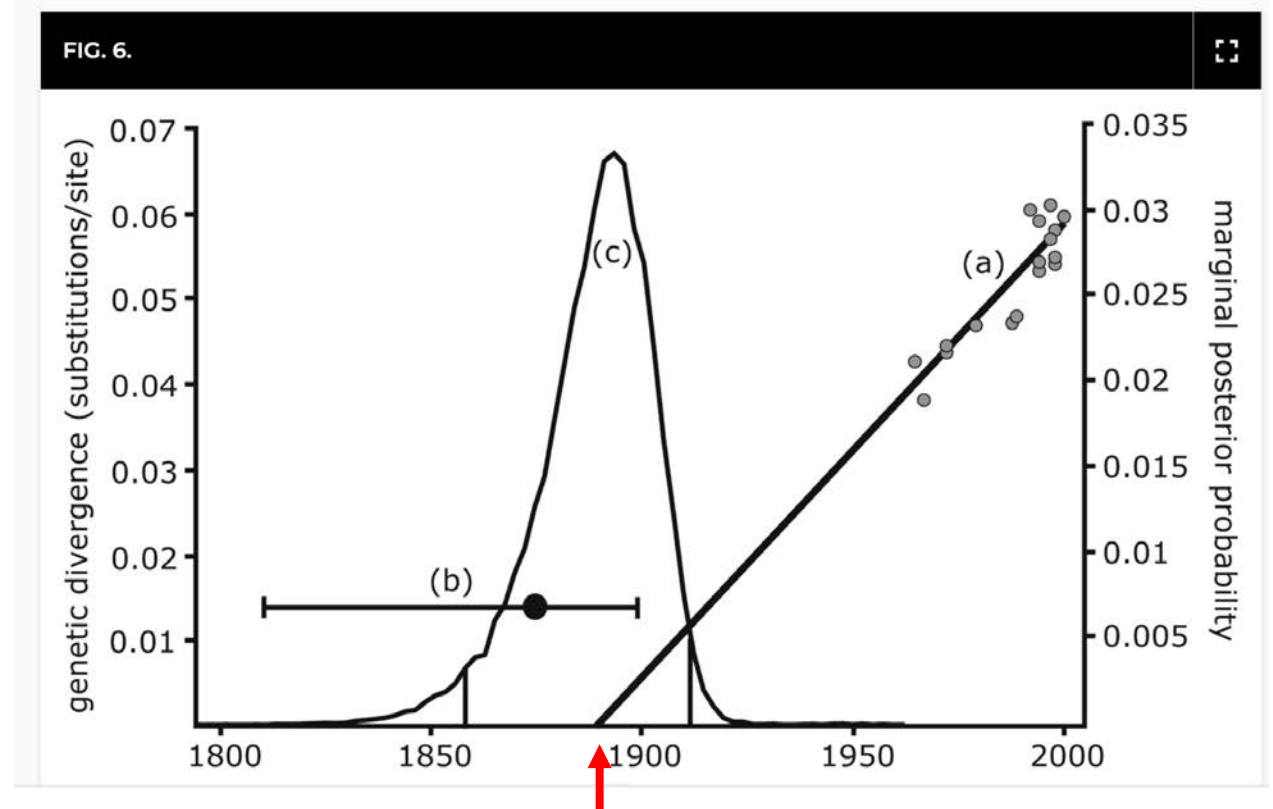
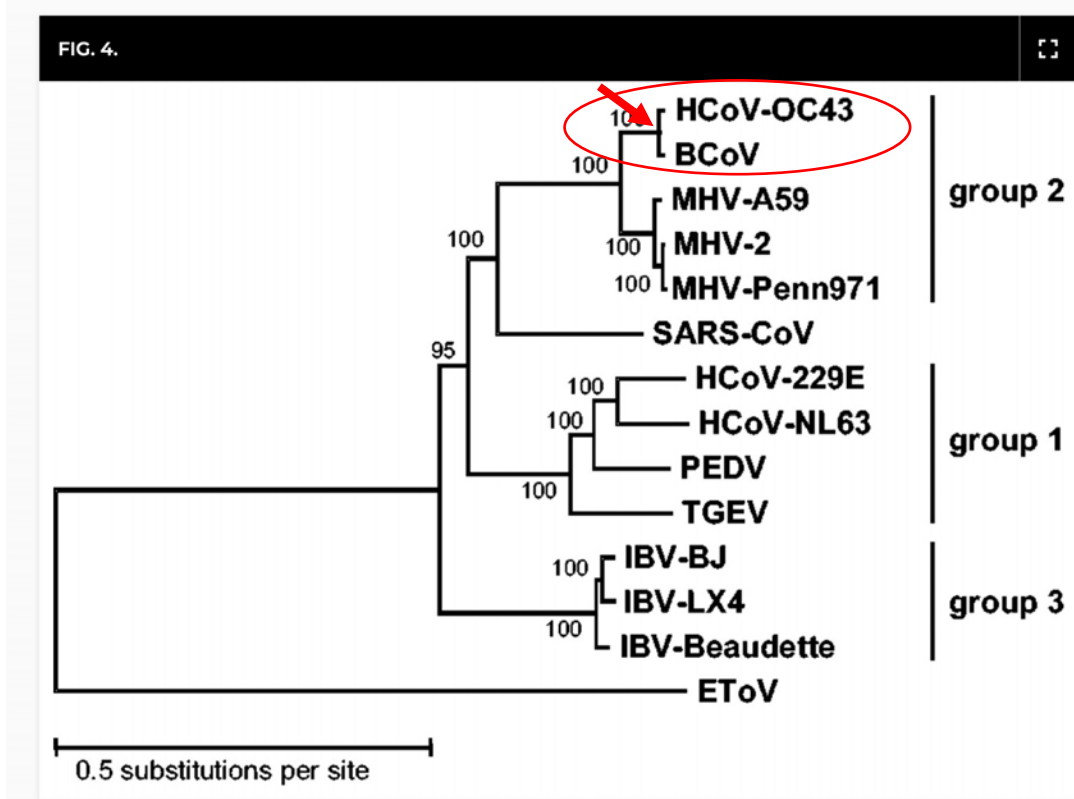
Klinische Symptome gemäss zeitgenössischen medizinischen Berichten untypisch für Influenzavirus Infektionen.

u.a.

- Geschmacks- und Geruchsverlust
- Langzeitfolgen

# Russische Grippe: Tatsächlich ein Influenzavirus?

vermutlich das HCoV-OC43



# Durch Vektoren übertragene Zoonosen

## Mücken

z.B. Dengue Fieber,  
Zika Fieber, Malaria...



## Zecken

z.B. Borreliose, FSME, Krim Kongo Fieber  
Tularämie, Babesiose,...



# Arbeitsgruppe Umweltvirologie



## Virologisches Institut

Medien/Publicationen • Lehre • Dienstleistungen/Diagnostik • Intranet • Ueber uns • **Forschung**

### Virologie

Experimentelle Virologie

Molekulare und Klinische  
Veterinärvirologie

### Umwelt Virologie

Team

Current and Previous Research  
Projects

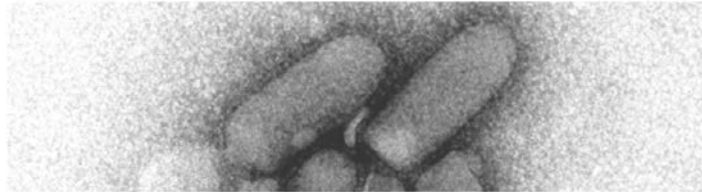
Publications

Open positions

Photo Gallery

Contact

Immunology



## Environmental Virology

New viruses and emerging viruses appear at an accelerating rate due to globalization and environmental changes. As we share the eco-system with other organisms zoonotic diseases can be transmitted from one host to another. For instance, mosquitoes serve as vectors for the transmission of many different viruses, including dengue virus, yellow fever virus, West Nile virus and zika virus to humans. Moreover, bats may transmit rabies virus, ticks can act as both the vector and reservoir for tick-borne encephalitis virus, and wild birds serve as the reservoir for avian influenza virus. The Environmental Virology group uses metagenomic analyses to investigate the viral population diversity in various species that act as vectors and reservoirs for zoonotic diseases and to detect viruses that have not previously been reported in Switzerland.

Cover Illustration: Electronmicrograph of rhabdovirus particles

Die Forschungsgruppe *Umweltvirologie* untersucht die Diversität der Viruspopulation bei verschiedenen Spezies, die als Reservoir oder Vektoren für Zoonosen dienen. Von besonderem Interesse ist die Dynamik der Virusdiversität bei sich ändernden Umweltbedingungen und der Nachweis von neuen Viren.

<https://www.vetvir.uzh.ch/de/Research/Virology/Environmental-Virology.html>

# Auswahl aktueller Forschungsprojekte der Arbeitsgruppe Umweltvirologie

## Das Virom der Asiatischen Tigermücken im Tessin

Viral Metagenomic Analysis of *Aedes albopictus* Mosquitos from Southern Switzerland.

Kubacki J, Flacio E, Qi W, Guidi V, Tonolla M, Fraefel C.

Viruses. 2020 Aug 24;12(9):929. doi: 10.3390/v12090929.

## Das Virom einheimischer Fledermäuse

Metagenomic analysis of fecal and tissue samples from 18 endemic bat species in Switzerland revealed a diverse virus composition including potentially zoonotic viruses.

Hardmeier I, Aeberhard N, Qi W, Schoenbaechler K, Kraettli H, Hatt JM, Fraefel C, Kubacki J.

PLoS One. 2021 Jun 16;16(6):e0252534. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0252534.

Virus Diversity, Abundance, and Evolution in Three Different Bat Colonies in Switzerland.

Wiederkehr MA, Qi W, Schoenbaechler K, Fraefel C, Kubacki J.

Viruses. 2022 Aug 29;14(9):1911. doi: 10.3390/v14091911.

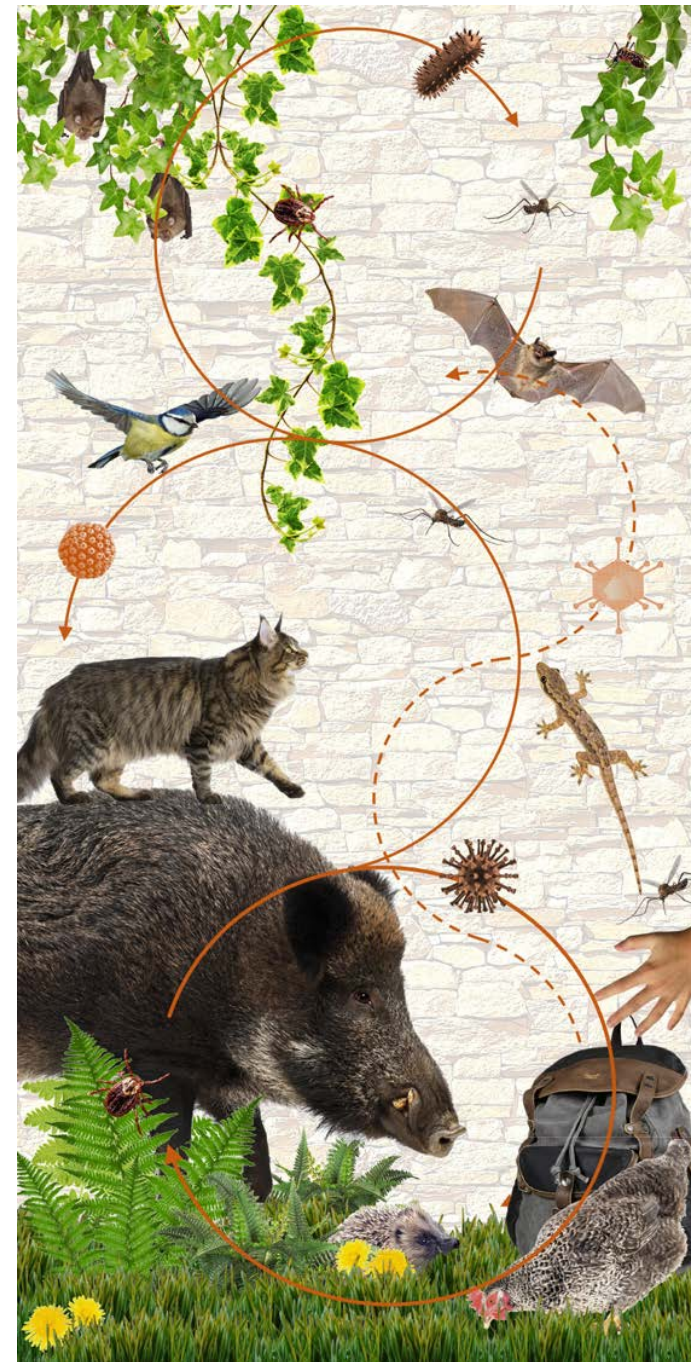
## Das Virom der Zecken in der Schweiz

Genome Sequence of Alongshan Virus from *Ixodes ricinus* Ticks Collected in Switzerland.

Stegmüller S, Fraefel C, Kubacki J. Microbiol Resource Announc. 2023, 12:e0128722

Hazard potential of Swiss *Ixodes ricinus* ticks: Virome composition and presence of selected bacterial and protozoan pathogens.

Stegmüller S, Qi W, Torgerson PR<sup>3</sup>, Fraefel C, Kubacki J. *PlosOne* 2023



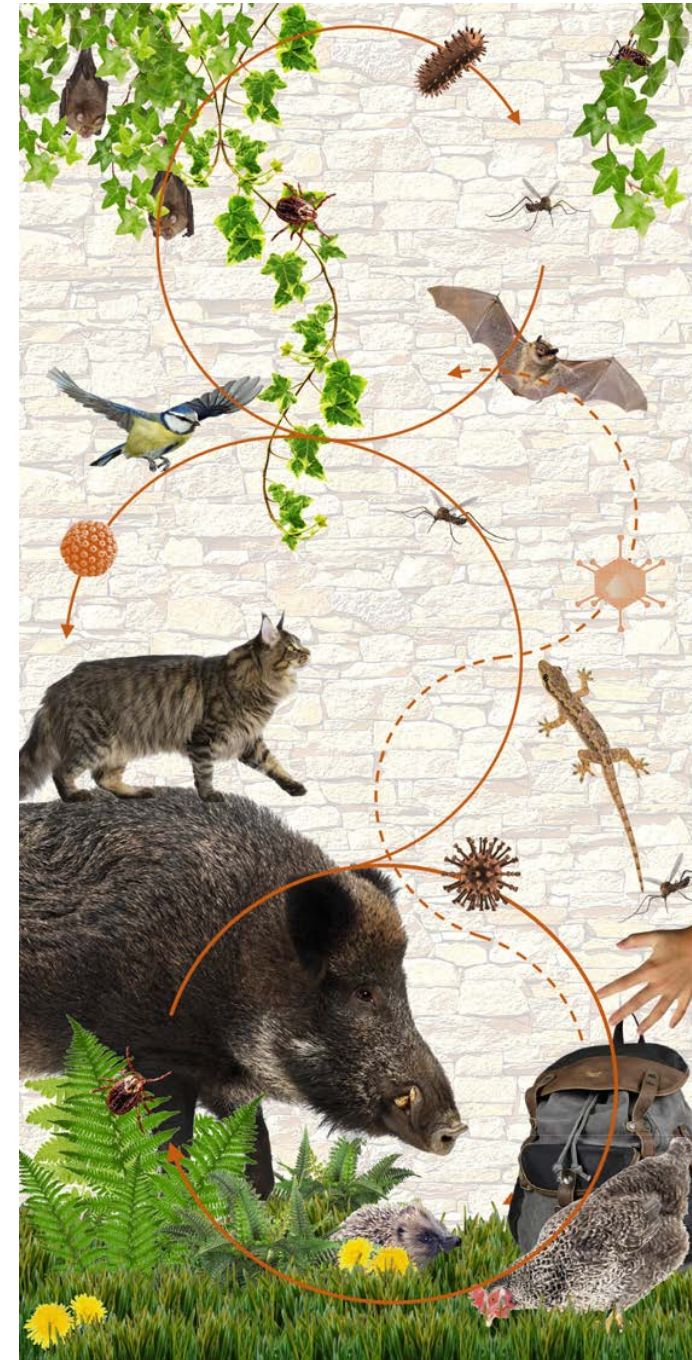
# Das Virom der Zecken in der Schweiz

## Methode

Zeckensammlung (flagging Methode) in 10 Kantonen und allen Regionen der Schweiz (2021, 2022)

>10'000 Zecken (sortiert nach Art, Entwicklungsstadium, Fundort, Jahr, etc.)

Deep Sequencing (Illumina)



# Prävalenz ausgewählter Bakterien und Protozoen

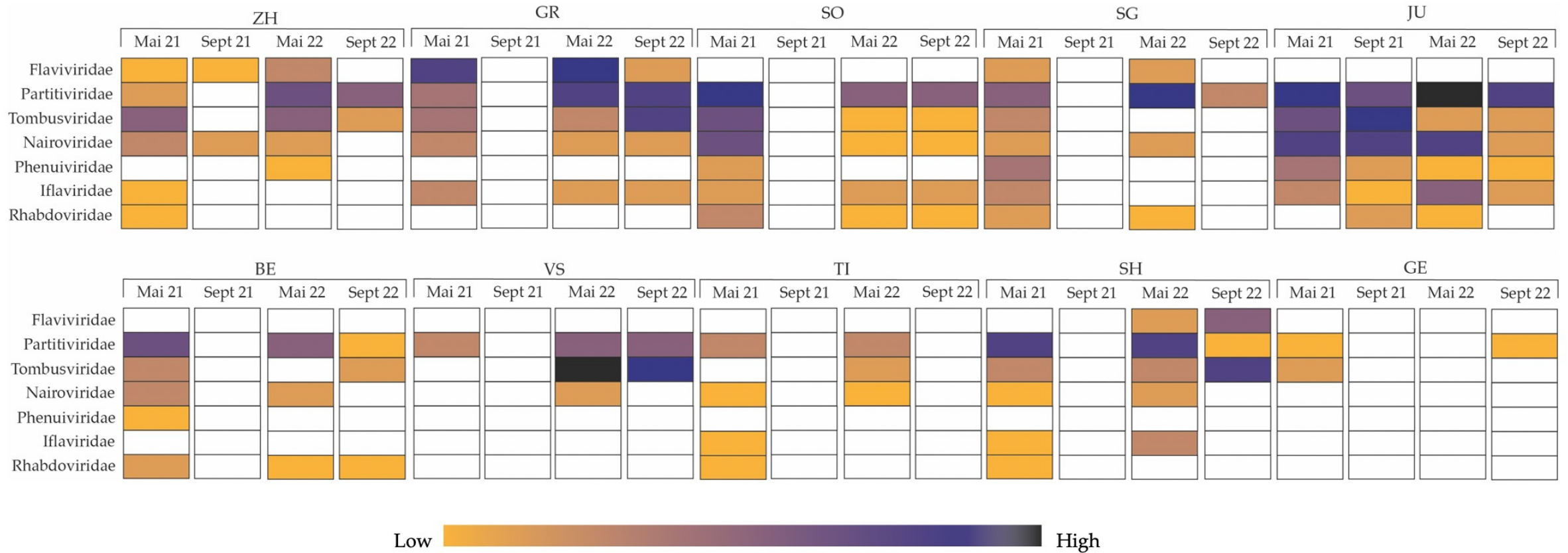
282 **Table 2.** Pool positivity (%) and range of CT values for selected non-viral pathogens.

Collection timepoint	<i>Rickettsia</i> <i>sp.</i>		<i>Ehrlichia sp.</i>		<i>Borrelia</i> <i>sp.</i>		<i>Neoehrlichia</i> <i>mikurensis</i>		<i>Babesia sp.</i>		<i>Francisella</i> <i>tularensis</i>	
	%	CT	%	CT	%	CT	%	CT	%	CT	%	CT
May 2021	79.8	21-35	39.9	24-40	5.5	28-39	2.5	31-39	0.6	38	0.0	-
September 2021	40.0	22-30	40.0	26-39	0.0	-	5.7	33-36	0.0	-	0.0	-
May 2022	73.7	20-34	35.5	31-40	2.2	32-38	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
September 2022	56.4	21-36	25.5	28-40	10.9	31-38	0.0	-	0.0	-	1.8	32
Hunt 2021	55.6	25-32	55.6	28-39	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>20-36</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>24-40</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>28-39</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>31-39</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>32</b>

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# Das Zecken-Virom



Stegmüller et al., PlosOne 2023



Alle News

Medienmitteilungen

Artikel nach Themen

Artikel nach Forschungsbereichen

Zeitfragen

Dossiers

Bildergalerien

Videos


Virologie

07.12.2022

## [Neues Virus in Schweizer Zecken entdeckt](#)

**Erst 2017 wurde in China das Alongshan-Virus entdeckt. Nun haben Forschende der Universität Zürich das neue Virus erstmals in Schweizer Zecken nachgewiesen. Es scheint mindestens genauso verbreitet zu sein wie das Frühsommer-Meningoenzephalitis-Virus und führt zu ähnlichen Symptomen. Das Team erarbeitet derzeit einen Diagnosetest, um die epidemiologische Situation zu klären.**



 Zecken in der Schweiz tragen einen neuen Krankheitserreger in sich: das sogenannte Alongshan-Virus. (Bild: iStock/ErikKarits)

Zecken können viele verschiedene Krankheitserreger übertragen – etwa Viren, Bakterien und Parasiten. Von Bedeutung ist insbesondere das Frühsommer-Meningoenzephalitis-Virus (FSMEV), das Entzündungen von Gehirn und Hirnhäuten verursachen kann, sowie Bakterien, die zur Infektionskrankheit Borreliose führen können. Und die Liste der Erreger nimmt ständig zu, auch in der Schweiz: Forschende des Virologischen Instituts der Universität Zürich (UZH) haben nun erstmals das sogenannte Alongshan-Virus (ALSV) in Zecken in der Schweiz nachgewiesen.

### **Alongshan-Virus in zahlreichen Zeckenproben gefunden**

Das ALS-Virus gehört wie das FSME-Virus in die Familie der Flaviviren und wurde



### Kontakt

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### Tags

→ [Medienmitteilungen](#) → [Forschung](#)  
→ [Tiermedizin](#)

# Alongshan Virus (ALSV)

2019

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## A New Segmented Virus Associated with Human Febrile Illness in China

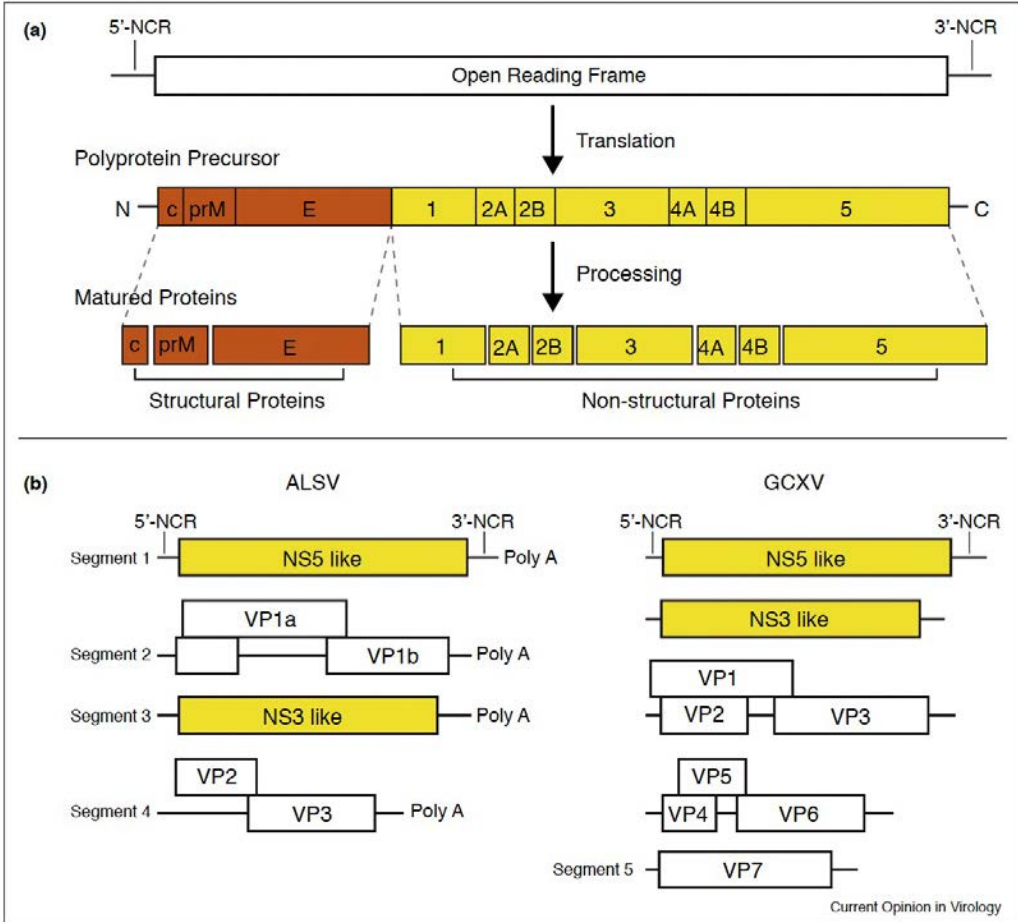
Ze-Dong Wang, Ph.D., Bo Wang, M.D., Feng Wei, Ph.D., Shu-Zheng Han, M.S.,  
Li Zhang, B.Sc., Zheng-Tao Yang, Ph.D., Yan Yan, Ph.D., Xiao-Long Lv, M.S.,  
Liang Li, Ph.D., Shu-Chao Wang, Ph.D., Ming-Xin Song, Ph.D.,  
Hao-Ji Zhang, Ph.D., Shu-Jian Huang, Ph.D., Jidang Chen, Ph.D.,  
Fu-Qiang Huang, Ph.D., Shuang Li, B.Sc., Huan-Huan Liu, B.Sc.,  
Jian Hong, Ph.D., Yu-Lan Jin, Ph.D., Wei Wang, M.S.,  
Ji-Yong Zhou, Ph.D., and Quan Liu, Ph.D.

Patienten mit FSME Symptomen  
FSME-Virus Diagnostik negativ  
Neues Flavivirus isoliert: Alongshan Virus

**Table 1.** Clinical Characteristics of Hospitalized Patients Infected with Alongshan Virus (ALSV).\*

Characteristic	No. of Patients (%) (N = 86)
Headache	69 (80)
Fever	67 (78)
Fatigue	51 (59)
Depression	32 (37)
Coma	30 (35)
Poor appetite	27 (31)
Nausea	26 (30)
Myalgia or arthralgia	23 (27)
Rash or petechiae	22 (26)
Cough	10 (12)
Vomiting	10 (12)
Lymphadenopathy	8 (9)
Abdominal pain or tenderness	7 (8)
Chills	5 (6)
Diarrhea	2 (2)

# Flavivirus Genome



Dengue  
 West Nile  
 Zika  
 Yellow Fever  
 FSME  
 Chikungunya

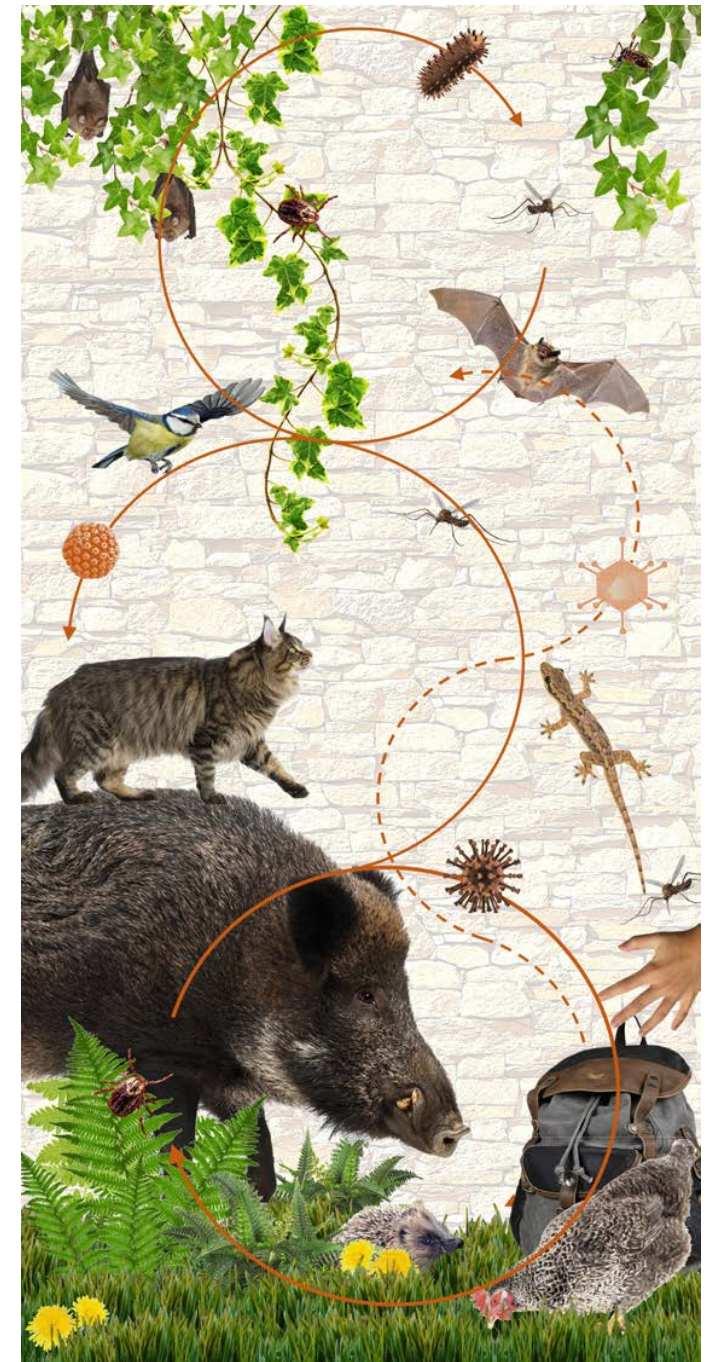
ALSV

Zhang et al., Current Opinion in Virology 2020, 40:11–18

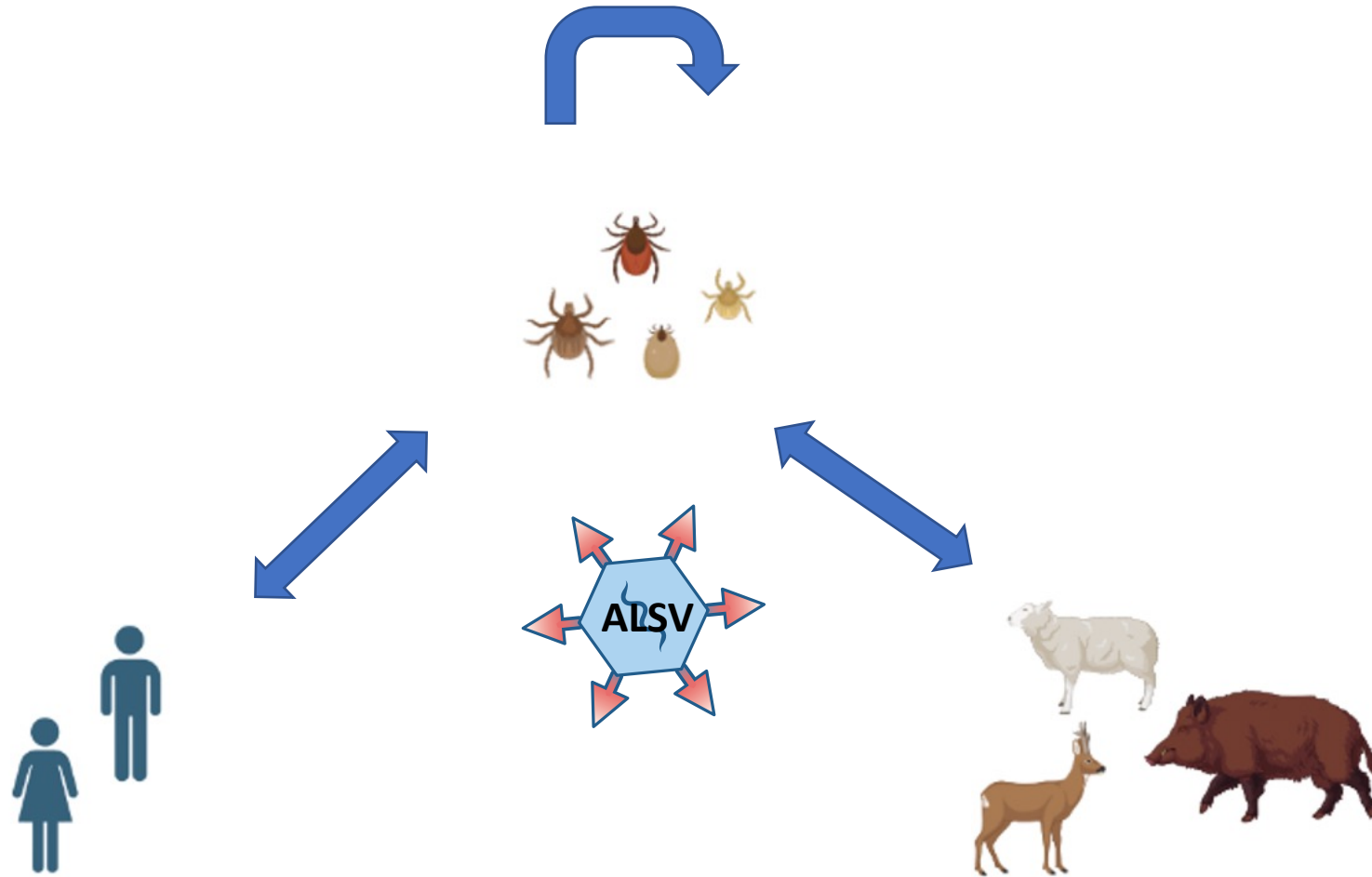
# ALSV und FSMEV

Jahr	2021	2022
Untersuchte Pools	209	186
ALSV positiv	5	21
FSMEV positiv	4	13

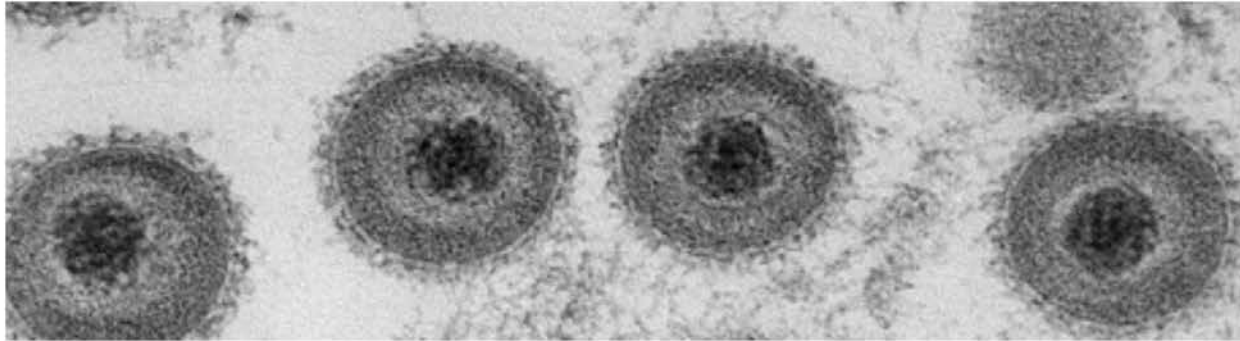
Statistically the highest chance to find ticks with TBEV is in SG and ZH and ticks with ALSV in GR and SH ( $p < 0.01$  in all cases).



# Public Health Relevanz von ALSV?



## Experimentelle Virologie



The effect of an infectious agent on health and disease is likely influenced by its diverse interactions with other infectious agents claiming the same host or host cell. In other words, disease potential is dependent on interactions between numerous different pathogens and the host's defense mechanisms. Understanding these interactions may help to better predict the outcome of disease, improve treatment, and identify novel therapeutic strategies. The *Experimental Virology* group investigates general concepts, molecular pathways, and implications of virus-virus interactions in the co-infected host, using the complex and competitive




# Cellular state landscape and herpes simplex virus type 1 infection progression are connected

Received: 10 November 2022

Accepted: 14 July 2023

Published online: 27 July 2023

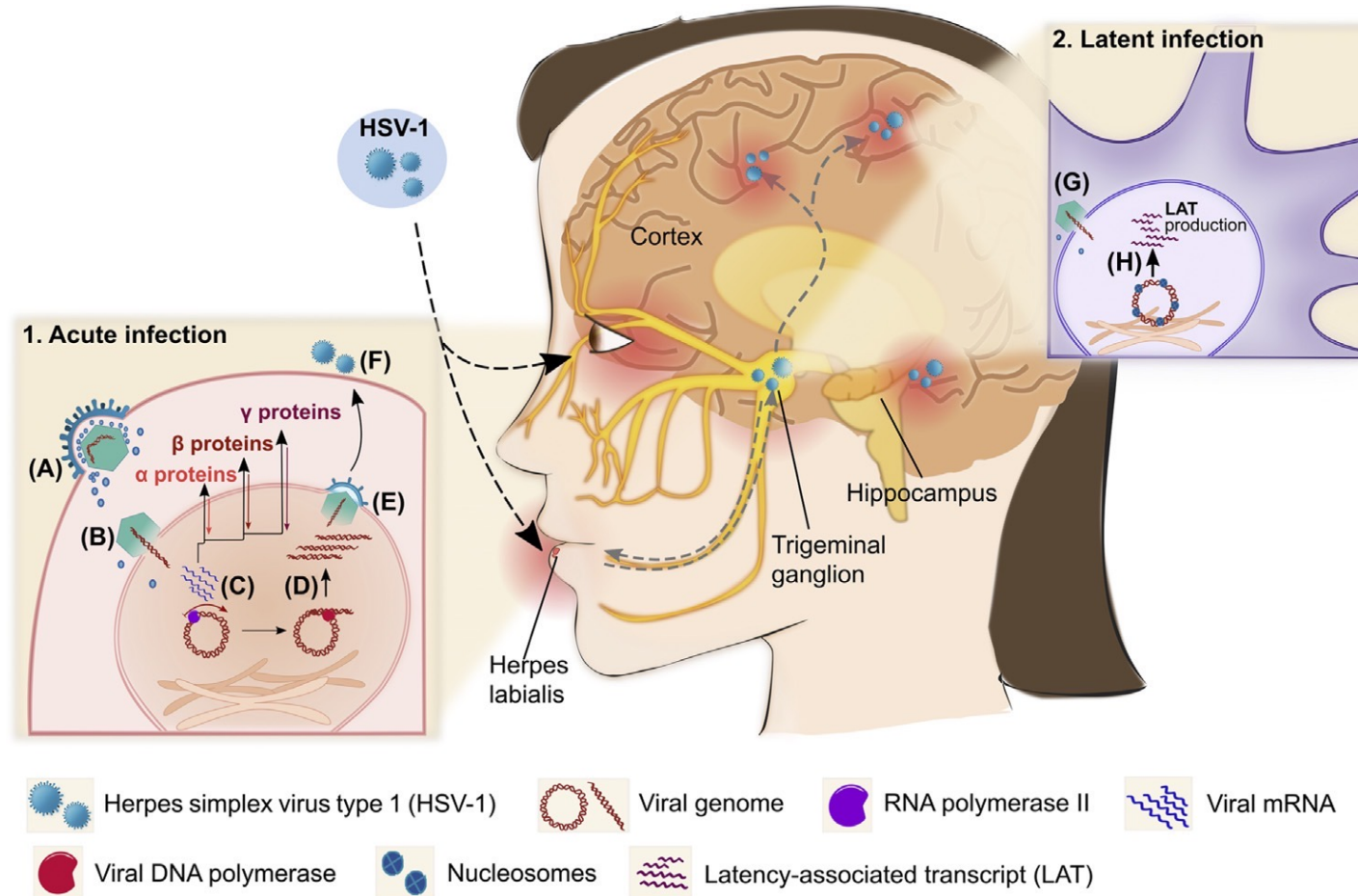
 Check for updates

Maija K. Pietilä <sup>1</sup>✉, Jana J. Bachmann <sup>1</sup>, Janne Ravantti <sup>2</sup>, Lucas Pelkmans<sup>3</sup> & Cornel Fraefel <sup>1</sup>✉

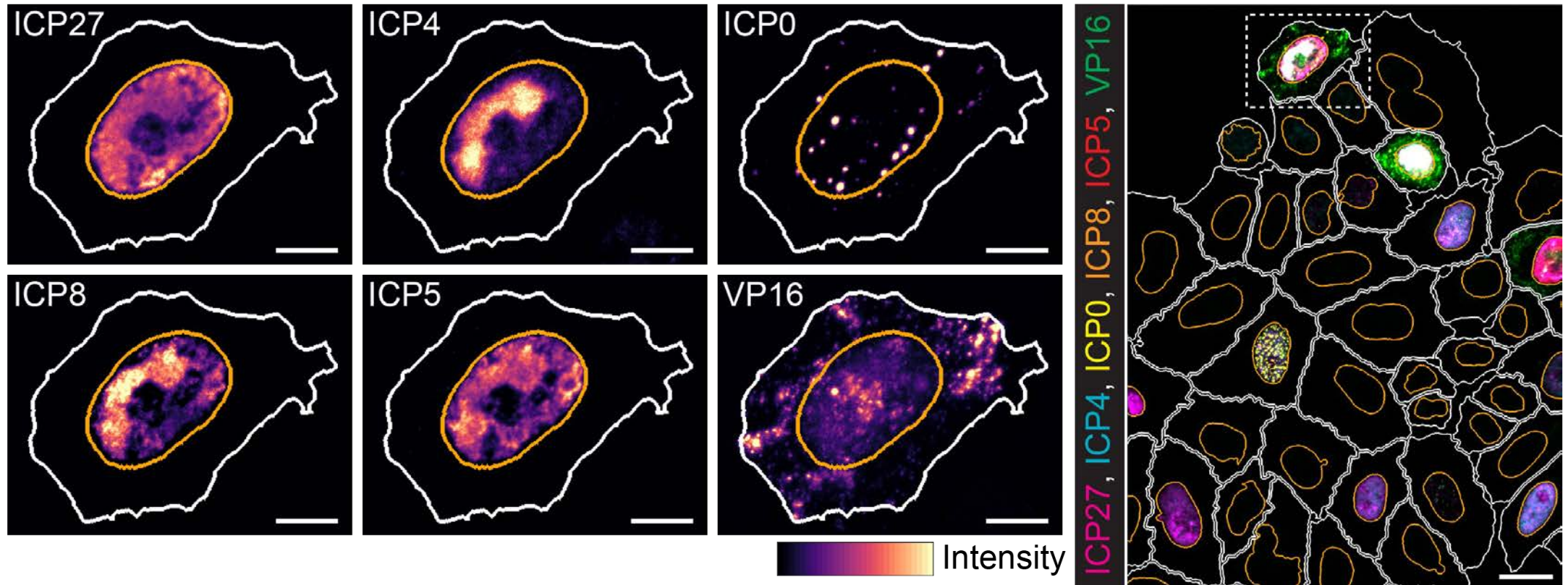
Prediction, prevention and treatment of virus infections require understanding of cell-to-cell variability that leads to heterogenous disease outcomes, but the source of this heterogeneity has yet to be clarified. To study the multimodal response of single human cells to herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) infection, we mapped high-dimensional viral and cellular state spaces throughout the infection using multiplexed imaging and quantitative single-cell measurements of viral and cellular mRNAs and proteins. Here we show that the high-dimensional cellular state landscape can predict heterogenous infections, and cells move through the cellular state landscape according to infection progression. Spatial information reveals that infection changes the cellular state of both infected cells and of their neighbors. The multiplexed imaging of HSV-1-induced cellular modifications links infection progression to changes in signaling responses, transcriptional activity, and processing bodies. Our data show that multiplexed quantification of responses at the single-cell level, across thousands of cells helps predict infections and identify new targets for antivirals.



# Acute and latent HSV-1 infection in humans

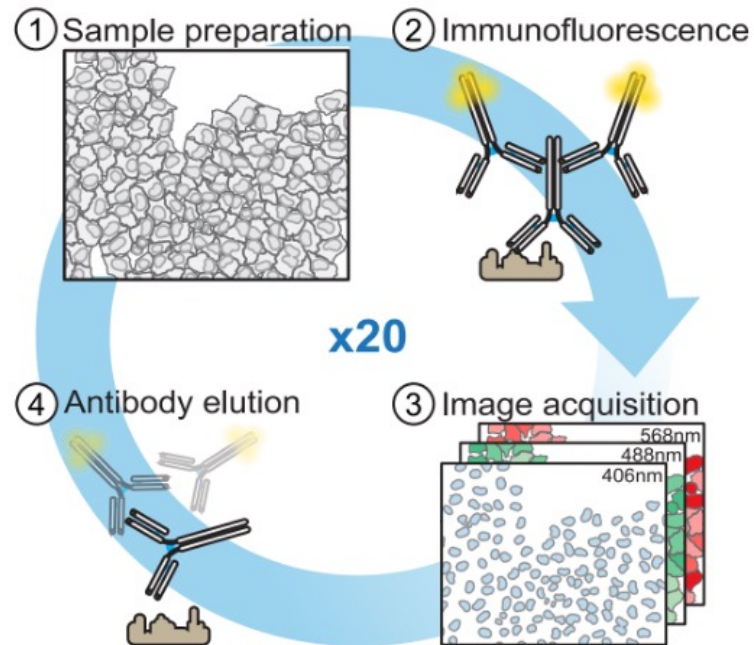


# Cell-to-cell heterogeneity of HSV-1 infection



HSV-1-infected HeLa cells (MOI 0.3, 12 hpi)

# Iterative indirect immunofluorescence imaging



## Compartments

- DDX6 (P bodies)
- C23 (nucleoli)
- SC35 (splicing speckles)

## Signaling

- p-ERK
- p-Akt
- p-EGFR
- EGFR
- CTNNB1

## Transcription

- RNA Pol II
- RNA Pol II p-Ser5
- RNA Pol II p-Ser2
- p-CDK9
- H3
- H3K4me3
- HCFC1

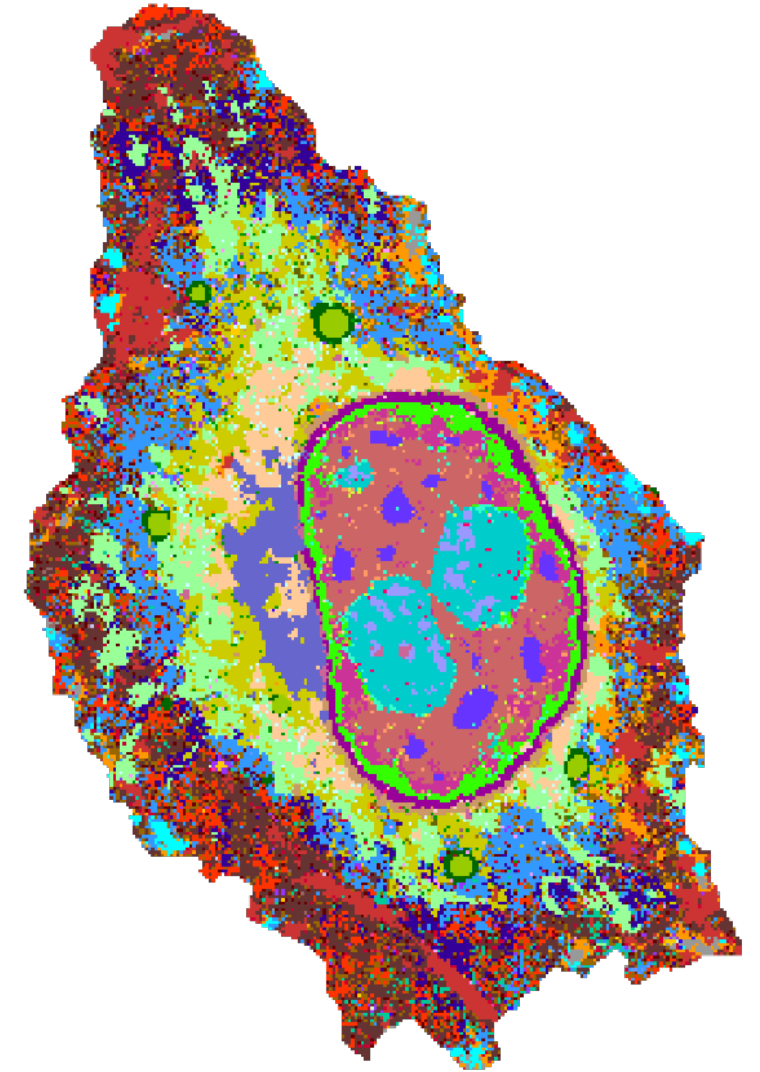
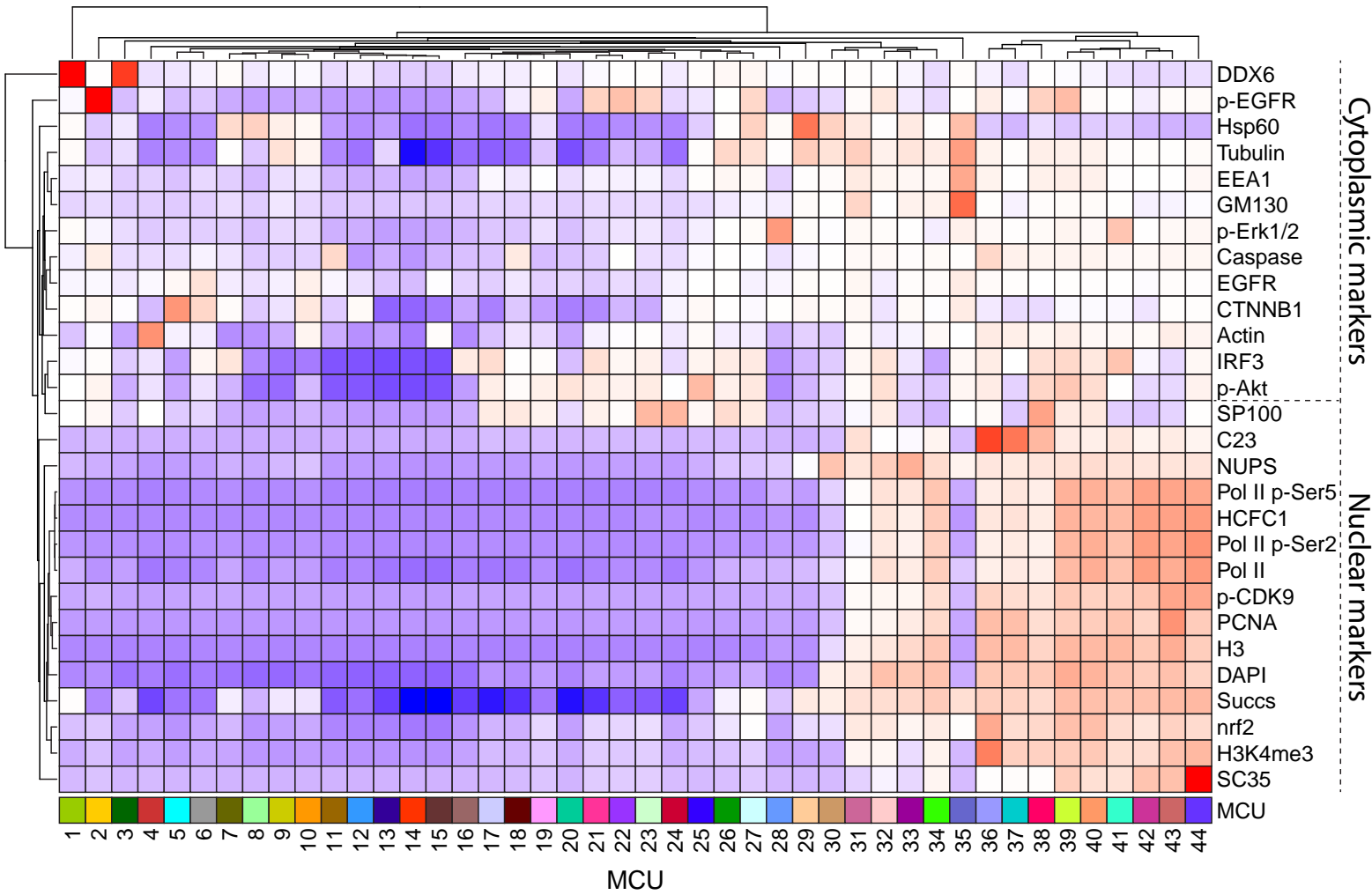
## Others

- Actin
- Tubulin
- Hsp60 (mitochondria)
- CRT (ER)
- GM130 (Golgi)
- TGN46 (Golgi)
- EEA1 (endosomes)
- NUPS (nuclear envelope)
- PCNA (cell cycle)

## Antiviral response

- SP100 (PML bodies)
- Cleaved caspase 3
- IRF3
- nrf2

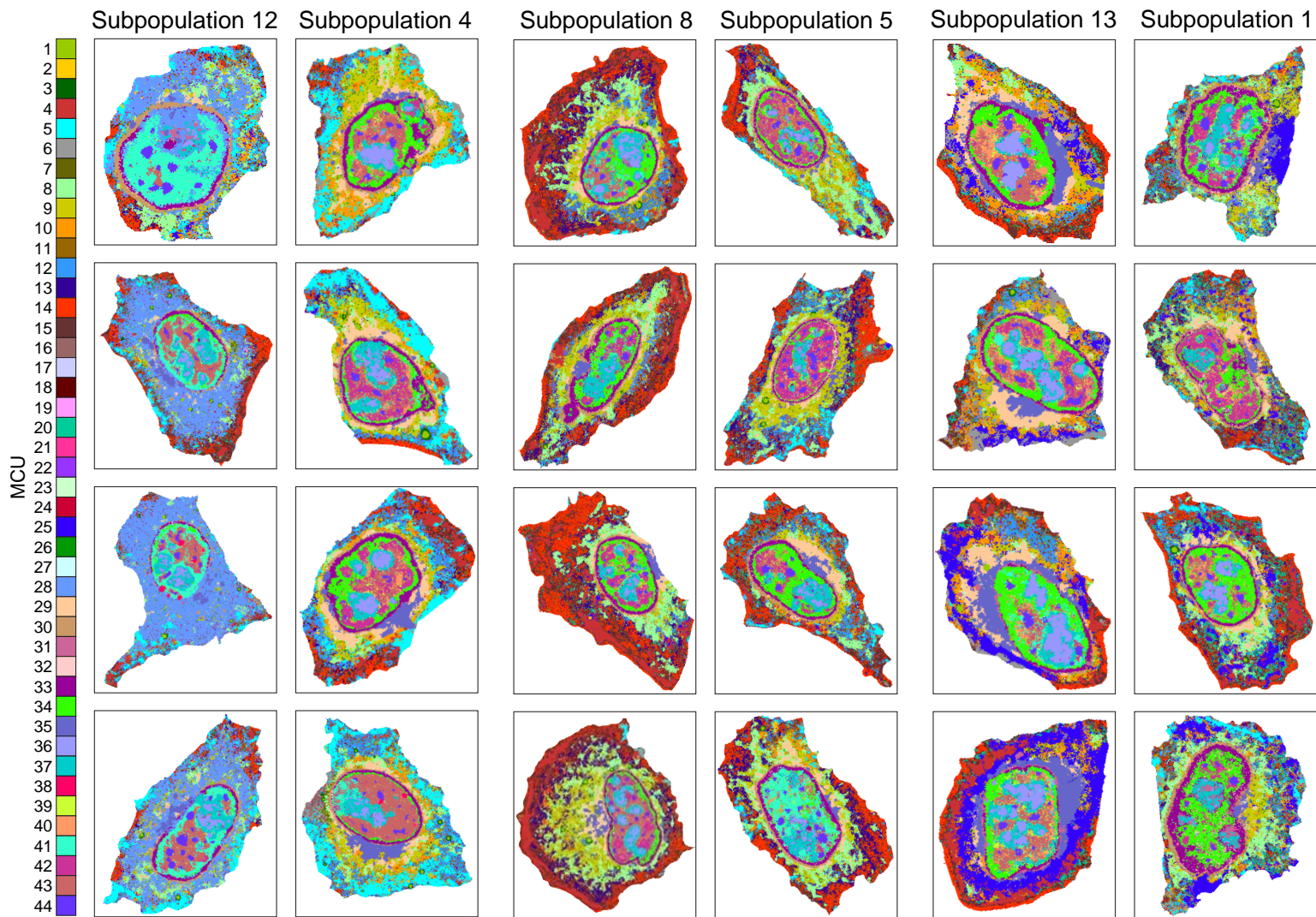
# Multiplexed protein maps link cellular changes to infection heterogeneity.



Low expression

Medium expression

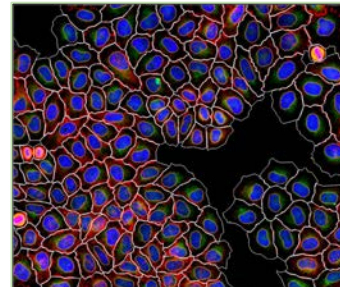
High expression



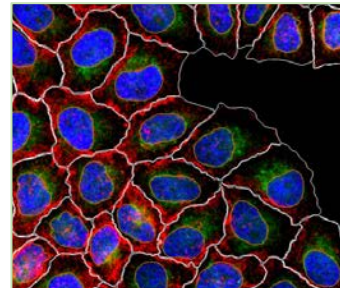
# Single-cell features converted to a cellular state landscape

- UMAP
  - Dimensionality reduction and clustering tool
- 3,000 single-cell features
  - No viral features!
  - Projected as a 2-dimensional space using UMAP
- The position of each cell in the cellular state landscape

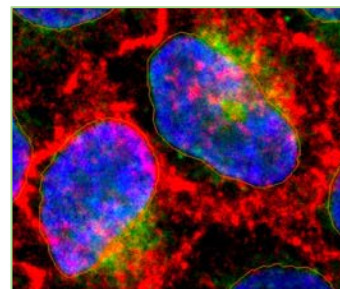
Single-cell features



multicellular

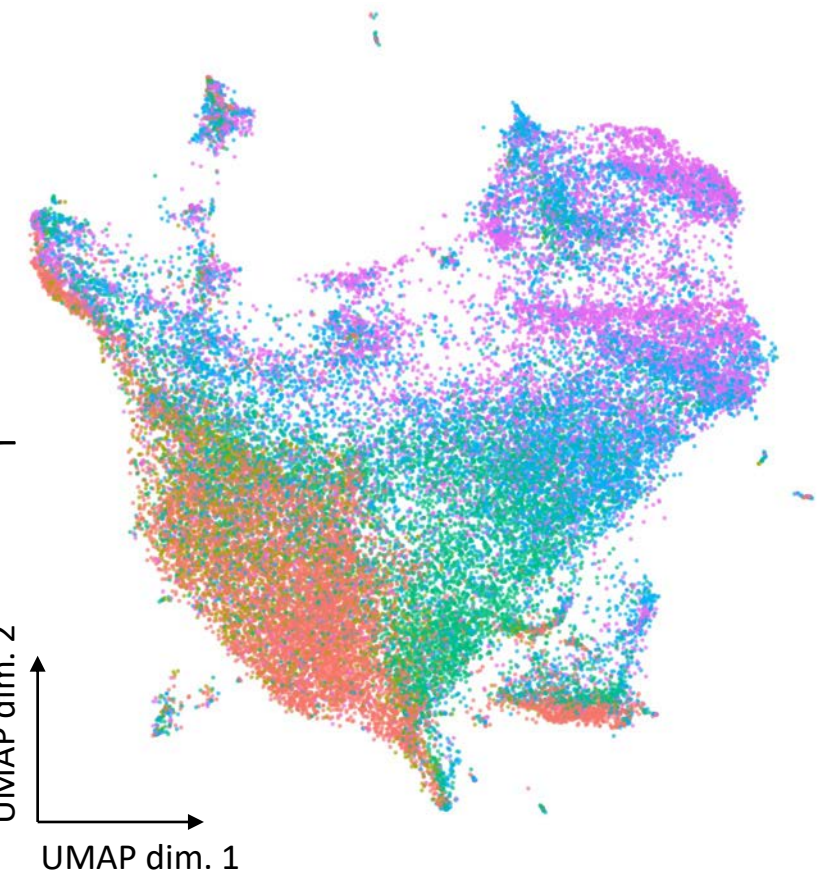


cellular

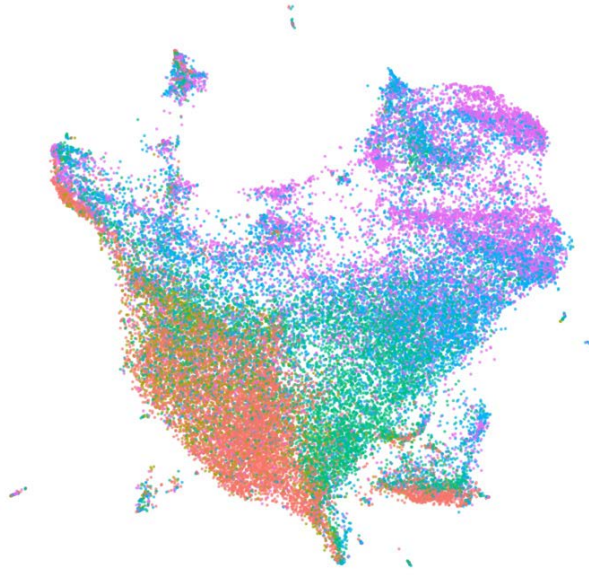


subcellular

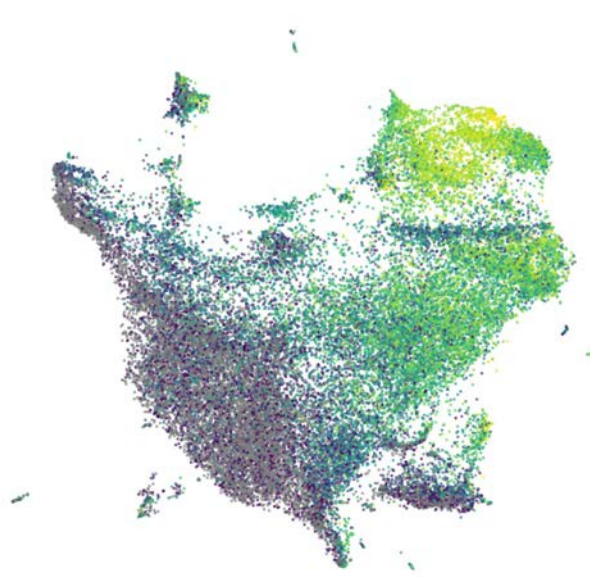
Cellular state landscape using UMAP



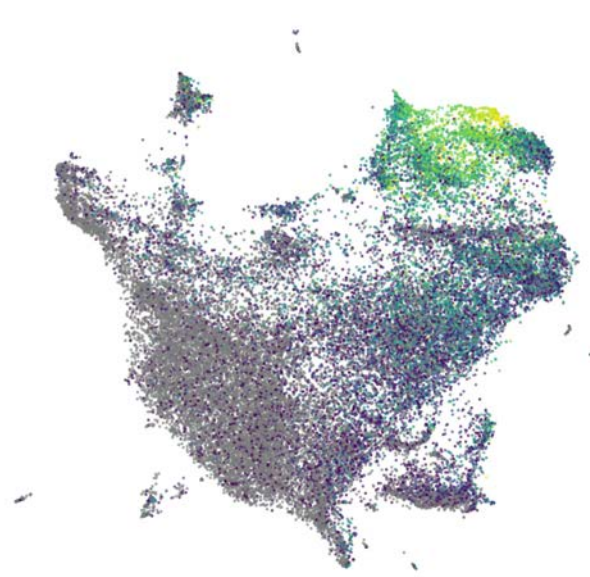
Time point (h p.i.) 1.5 3 6 9 12



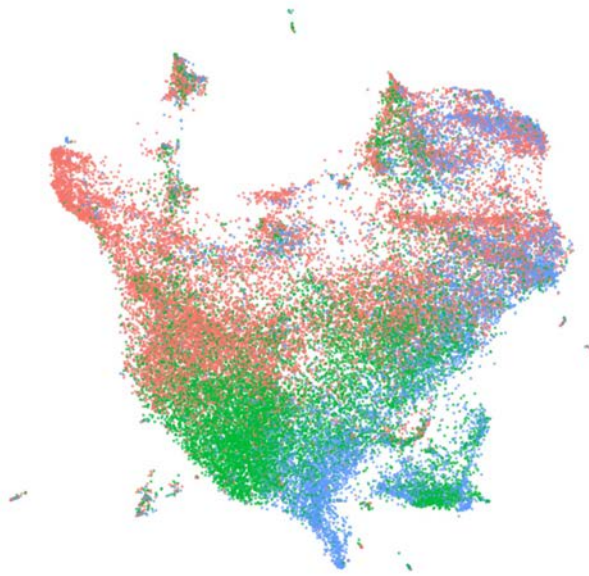
UL29 transcript count - log10 0 1 2 3



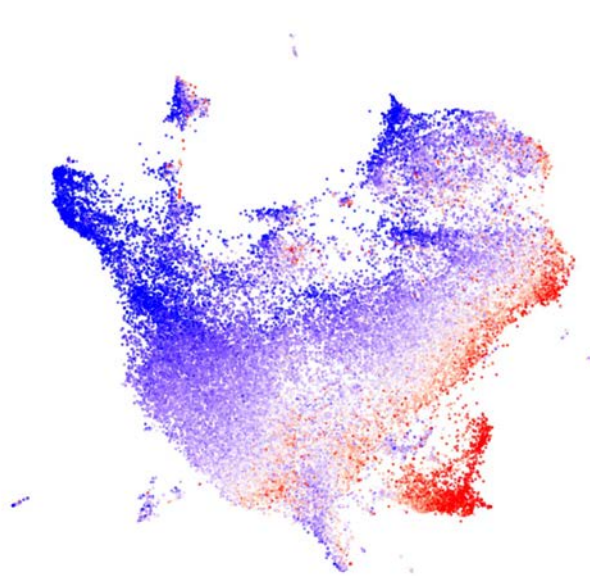
UL19 transcript count - log10 0 1 2 3



Cell cycle G1 S G2



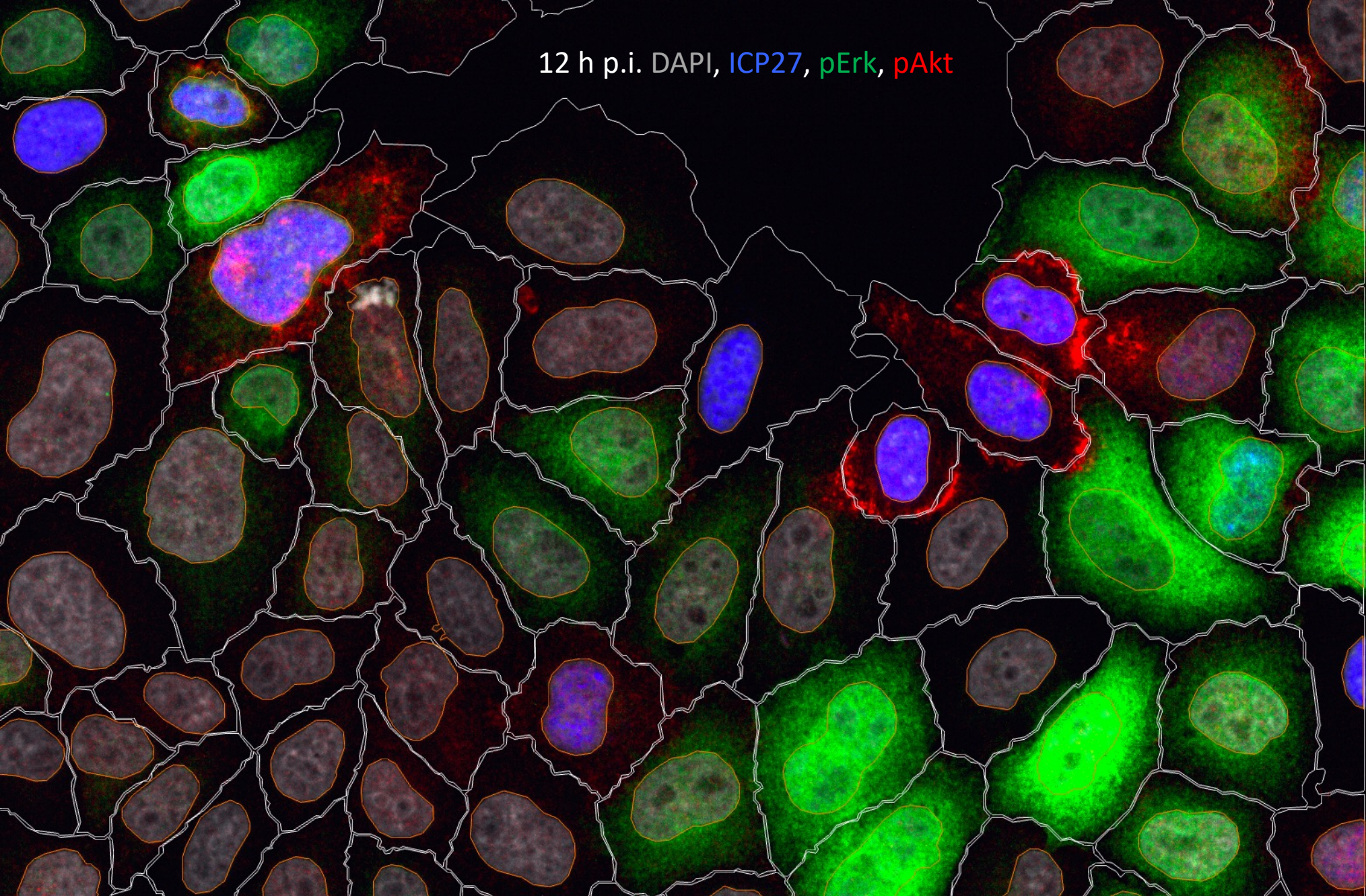
Cell size - z-scored -1 0 1 2 3



pAkt - z-scored 0 5 10 15 20 25

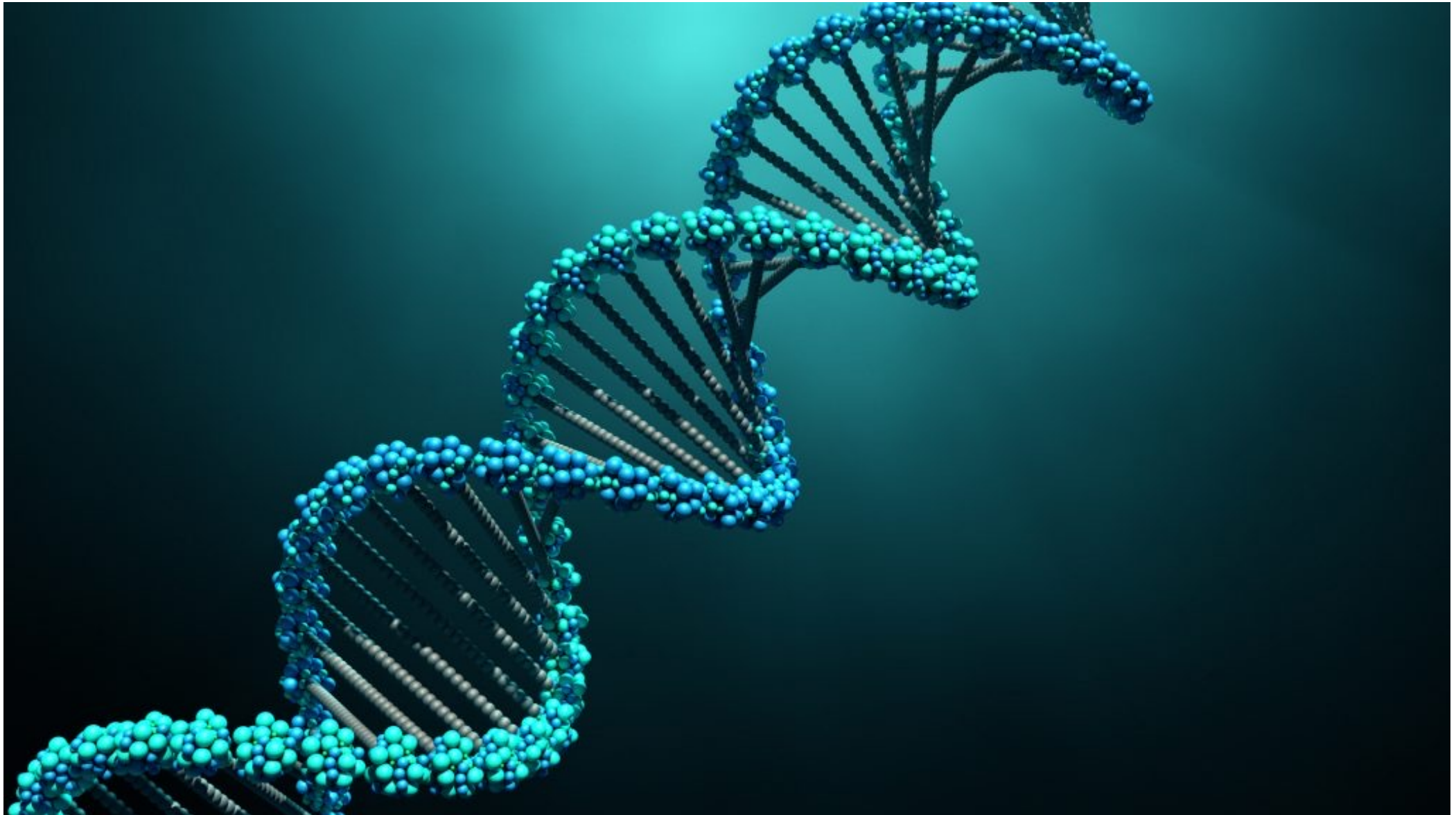


12 h p.i. DAPI, ICP27, pErk, pAkt





# Viren als Werkzeuge in der Forschung



# Viren im Dienste von Gesundheit, Forschung, Evolution, Lifestyle

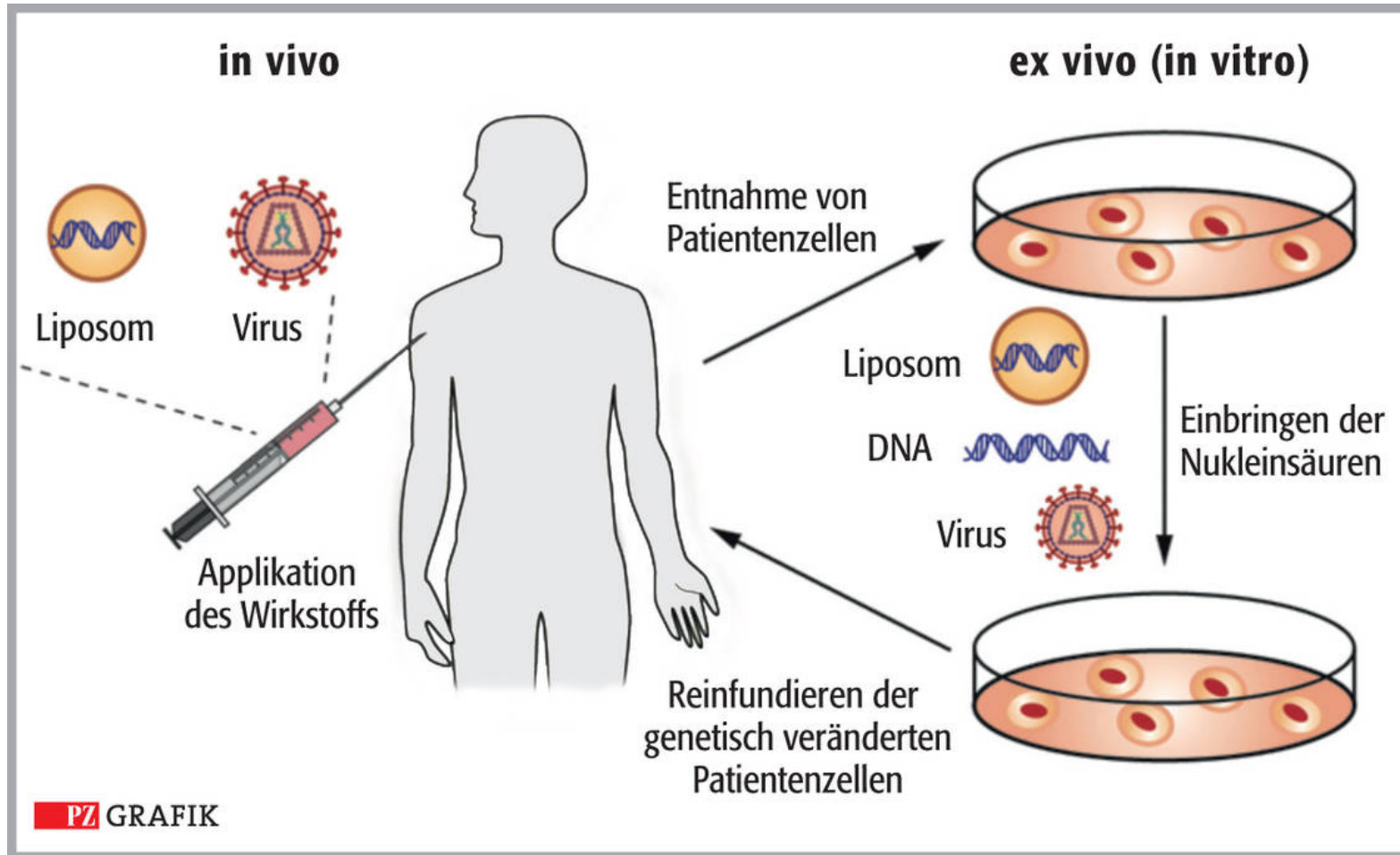
Impfung im 11. Jh.



Lifestyle im 17. Jh.



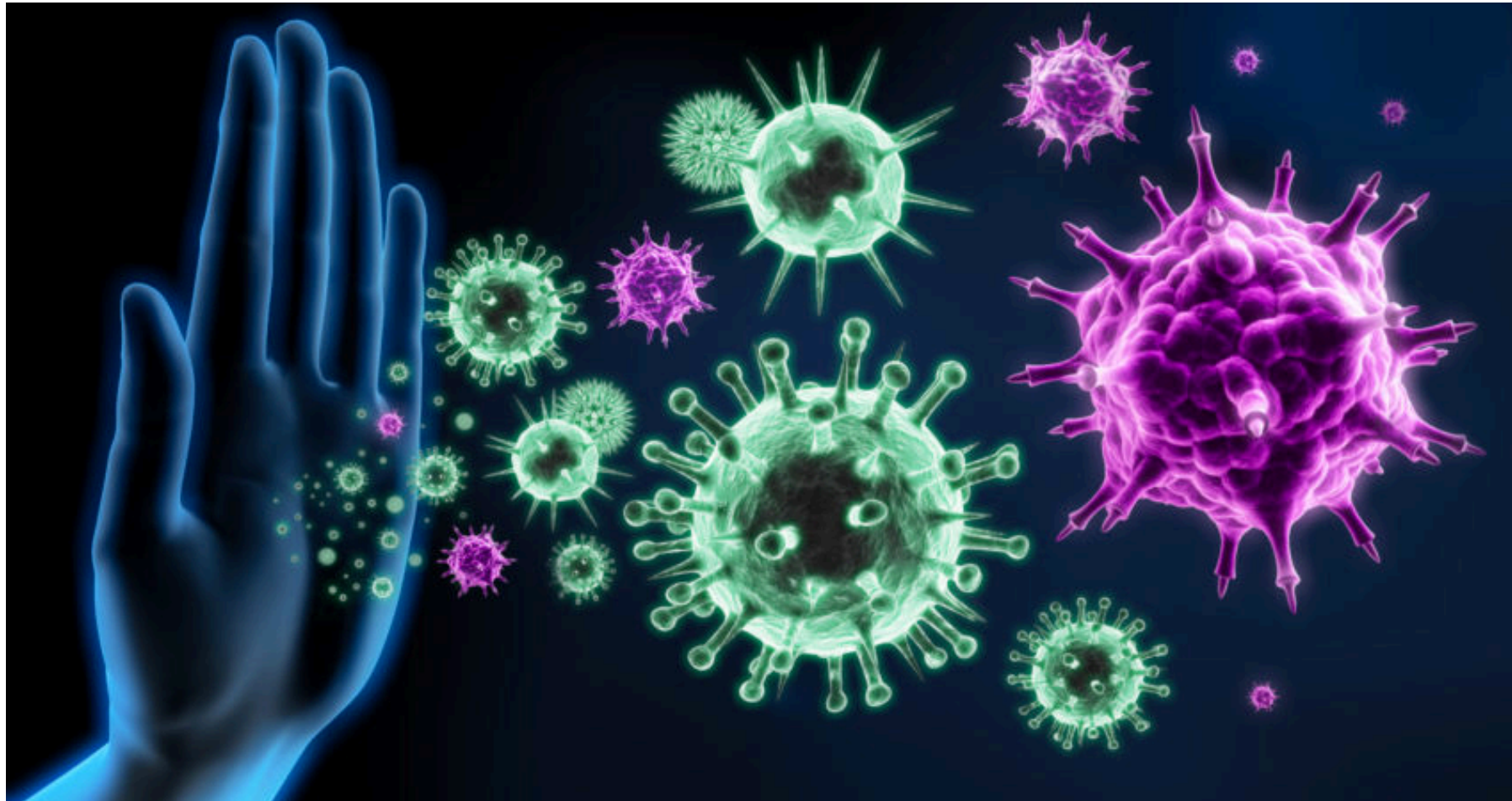
# Viren als Vektoren für die Gentherapie



Beispiel Spinale Muskelatrophie  
AAV Vektor



# Viren sind Triebfedern der Evolution



# Acknowledgements

Jakub Kubacki

Stefanie Stegmüller

Catherine Eichwald

Kurt Tobler

Sara Marti

Maija Pietilä

and all members of the  
Institute of Virology @UZH

