Bio News – April, 2020

In-Vivo Science International, Inc.

今月の企業関連ニュース/他

- 2/29 Biogen の戦略/事業開発長 Daniel Karp 氏が就任から 2 年と経たず退社
- 3/1 新型コロナウイルス疾患 Covid-19 患者初見時の病態は多様で診断は容易ではない
 Clinical Characteristics of Coronavirus Disease 2019 in China
 https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2002032
- 3/2 Gilead Sciences が Forty Seven を 49 億ドルで買収
- 3/3 新型コロナウイルス感染症の広まりへの医療機関対応方針を CDC がひとまず発表
 Interim Guidance for Healthcare Facilities: Preparing for Community Transmission of COVID-19 in the United States
 https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/healthcare-facilities/quidance-hcf.html
- 3/4 Novartis がジェネリック価格吊り上げの違反を認めて 1 億 9,500 万ドルを支払う 他と共謀して 2013-2015 年に後発医薬品(ジェネリック医薬品)の価格を吊り上げた独占禁止法違反を認め、Novartis の後発品事業 Sandoz が和解金 1 億 9,500 万ドルを支払う。
- 3/4 Biogen の初期 R&D 長 Anirvan Ghosh 氏が UNITY Biotechnology の CEO に就任
- 3/4 Bristol-Myers Squibb が Voluntis と組んで癌患者の治療を助けるアプリを開発
- 3/4 Pfizer が年内の臨床試験開始を目指して新型コロナウイルス治療薬候補を選定中
- 3/4 新型コロナワクチン、アンジェスと阪大が共同開発へ 最短 6 カ月で臨床試験 https://jp.reuters.com/article/coronavirus-anges-idJPKBN2oSoE1
- 3/4 島津製作所、新型コロナ検査キット「判定時間を短縮」
 https://www.nikkei.com/article/DGXMZO56366380UoA300C20000000/
- 3/4 武田、新型コロナウイルス感染症治療薬の開発を開始 https://jp.reuters.com/article/takeda-coronavirus-idJPKBN2oR11L
- 3/5 新型肺炎の DNA ワクチン開発 半年後の治験開始目指す -阪大、アンジェス、タカラバイオの共同開発
- 3/5 食物繊維、子の肥満防ぐ 妊娠中の摂取で マウス実験 -農工大など
- 3/5 AbbVie と Allergan の合併、欧州手続きが完了~米国 FTC の結論は 2Q 早期に判明
- 3/6 ミツバチの「尻振りダンス」を分析、保護活動の助けに -ミネソタ大研究 https://news.livedoor.com/article/detail/17924049/
- 3/6 新型コロナウイルス感染症への対策に83億ドルを使う米国予算が成立

- 3/7 アルツハイマー病薬を開発する Tetra の買収選択権利を塩野義製薬が取得
- 3/8 新薬の米国承認までの開発費平均は13億ドルほどと推定された
- 3/9 ボストンでの Biogen 会議出席者 18 人が新たに COVID-19 陽性~合計 26 人感染
- 3/9 ネズミも仲間が傷つくのを避ける、ヒトに似た個性も判明 ヒトと同じく脳の「前帯状皮質」が関係、サイコパスの治療に役立つ可能性も

https://natgeo.nikkeibp.co.jp/atcl/news/20/030900161/?P=1

- 3/9 インフル患者、前年から6割減 新型コロナで予防浸透-厚労省推計
- 3/10 横市大、患者血清から抗ウイルス抗体検出に成功 https://medical.nikkeibp.co.jp/leaf/mem/pub/report/t344/202003/564667.html
- 3/10 Amazon が風邪薬を開発している
- 3/10 米国心臓病学会(ACC)が今月末の年次総会 ACC.20/WCC を中止
- 3/11 ゲイツ財団が地元シアトルに COVID-19 自宅検査キットを提供~500 万ドルも寄付
- 3/12 中国の CRO・GenScript の有名子会社 Legend Biotech が独立して米国で IPO
- 3/12 「制御可能なパンデミック」WHO、新型ウイルスで見解 https://www.afpbb.com/articles/-/3273074
- 3/13 マサチューセッツ州の COVID-19 の多くと関連する Biogen の会議開催ホテル Marriott Long Wharf が閉鎖
- 3/13 Forty Seven の創設者 Irv Weissman 氏が Gilead による買収で 1 億 9,400 万ドル獲得
- 3/13 トランプ米大統領が国家非常事態を宣言へ、新型コロナに対応

https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/politics/trump-to-declare-national-emergency-to-speed-virus-response/ar-BB11grSE

- 3/14 Eli Lilly が AbCellera と組んで COVID-19 治療/予防抗体を開発する
- 3/14 1日に 4,000 人超を検査しうる Roche の新型コロナウイルス検出製品を FDA が許可
- 3/15 バイオテック起業家 Arie Belldegrun 氏が新型コロナウイルスに感染
- 3/16 カリフォルニア州サンタクララ郡を始めとする 6 郡が 3/17 から 3 週間居住者を自宅に避難 させる新しい法的命令 (shelter-at-home order) -実質外出禁止令- を発表
- 3/16 無料検査や病欠中給与を賄う新型コロナウイルス対策法案が米国下院を先週通過
- 3/17 新型コロナワクチン、初のヒト試験開始 米ワシントン州
- 3/17 欧州全域からの入国制限へ 日本政府、入国拒否も拡大

https://www.asahi.com/articles/ASN3K6JJ6N3KUTFKo1H.html

3/17 COVID-19 検査を受けれず中国に渡った米国 Biogen 社員が虚偽申告容疑で捕まった

3月16日時点での米国マサチューセッツ州の197件の新型コロナウイルス感染数(COVID-19)の約半数(100例)の発端である先月末のBiogenの会議に出席したと言う同社女性社員"Li"氏が健康状態について嘘を付いて中国へ入国しようとした犯罪容疑で北京の警察に捕まった。

3/18 世界の COVID-19 感染数マップをジョンズホプキンス大学が提供

https://qz.com/181438o/interactive-map-from-johns-hopkins-shows-coronavirus-in-real-time/

3/18 新型コロナウイルス感染症拡大を受けて米国の献血が減少

https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-usa-blood/u-s-could-see-blood-shortages-in-two-weeks-aabb-idUSKBN2142VG

- 3/19 米国立衛生研究所が免疫系研究のため COVID-19 回復患者の献血を求めている
- 3/19 抗血栓薬ナファモスタットが新型コロナウイルスも阻止しうることを東大が確認
- 3/20 Roche や Fisher Scientific に続いて Abbott の新型コロナウイルス(SARS-CoV-2)検査製品も米国 FDA が承認
- 3/21 現代の脅威は核ではなくウィルス。5年前にウィルス性感染症対策に警鐘を鳴らしていたビル・ゲイツ氏

https://www.youtube.com/watch?list=RDCMUCAuUUnT6oDeKwE6v1NGQxug&v=6Af6b_wyiwl&feature=emb_rel_end

3/22 日本政府、米国からの入国制限へ 週内から4月末まで

https://www.asahi.com/articles/ASN3Q6TH1N3QUTFKooL.html

- 3/22 Google、COVID-19 情報サイトを公開。 感染予防のための情報や、世界の感染者数を掲載 https://www.google.com/covid19/
- 3/23 検出まで 45 分の新型コロナウイルス即座(ポイントオブケア)診断検査を FDA が承認
- 3/23 新型コロナウイルス感染 ICU 重病患者の死亡率 67%~急性呼吸促迫症候群が多い

米国ワシントン州の 2 郡・スノホミッシュとキングの住民およそ 85 万人が拠り所とする 318 床の病院の ICU に 2 月 20 日から 3 月 5 日に入室した新型コロナウイルス感染(COVID-19) 重病患者 21 人の死亡率は高くて 7 割近く(67%)に達し、急性呼吸促迫症候群(ARDS)も多くて人工呼吸を要した 15 人 (71%)の全員に認められた。

- 3/24 Bristol-Myers Squibb が COVID-19 流行背景に来月半ばまで臨床試験開始を控える
- 3/24 新型コロナ、世界的流行「加速」と WHO 感染者 35 万人に

https://www.afpbb.com/articles/-/3274892

3/24 Lilly が新たな臨床試験の殆どを延期し、進行中の殆どの試験の患者組み入れを停止

新型コロナウイルス感染症(COVID-19)蔓延を受けて Eli Lilly が殆どの新たな臨床試験を延期し、進行中の殆どの試験の患者組み入れを停止。試験協力医療施設の負担が今回の決定で軽減し、同社の最高医学責任者(CMO)Tim Garnett 氏は、COVID-19 への取り組みに医師がより専念できるようになれば本望だと言っている。

- 3/24 寿命を最も縮めるのは高血圧と肥満 -70 万人ゲノム調査で特定 -阪大などの研究チーム https://project.nikkeibp.co.jp/behealth/atcl/feature/00004/032400167/
- 3/24 新型コロナの短時間検査法の開発続く長崎大や横浜市大がそれぞれ発表 https://scienceportal.jst.go.jp/news/newsflash_review/newsflash/2020/03/20200324_01.html
- 3/24 欧州 18 カ国からの入国拒否へ「制限」から引き上げ
 https://www.asahi.com/articles/ASN3S465MN3SULFAooQ.html
- 3/24 COVID-19 経験者からの血漿を重度 COVID-19 患者に与える試験が NY で 3 月 24 日から開始
- 3/24 「パンデミックが加速」と WHO 事務局長
- 3/25 AlloVir がベイラー医科大学との提携を拡大して COVID-19 の T 細胞治療を開発
- 3/25 iPS 由来血小板、臨床研究で患者への投与終了 京大 https://www.nikkei.com/article/DGXMZO57210990V20C20A3X90000/
- 3/25 日本政府、全世界への不要不急の渡航をやめるよう呼びかけ

企業関連ニュース/他のトップページに戻る

今月の研究関連ニュース/他

- 1. カロリー制限が細胞老化の悪影響を防ぐ方法 -ラット研究
- 2. コインの両面:ミクログリアの挙動
- 3. アルツハイマー病:アミノ酸が記憶回復に役立つか?
- 4. 遺伝子治療でバース症候群のマウスモデルの心不全を逆転
- 5. 父親の食事が将来の子供の代謝に影響 -マウス研究
- 6. コロナウイルス、急速に拡散 -症状が出る前に他人に移すケースも
- 7. COVID-19 が心配?ストレスが精子と将来の子孫に永続的な影響を与える可能性

ストレスが精子を変更し、次世代の脳の発達に影響を与える生物学的メカニズムを特定

- 8. コロナウイルスの大規模シミュレーションが Frontera スーパーコンピュー ターで完了
 - 新シミュレーションで研究者が新薬とワクチンを設計する手掛かりを
- 9. COVID-19 の拡散防止に対する物理的距離の影響 -モデリング研究による推定
- 10. 認知症予防ワクチン、京大などが開発 -マウス実験で効果

1. カロリー制限が細胞老化の悪影響を防ぐ方法 -ラット研究

日付:2020年2月27日 ソース:ソーク研究所

概要:

Ce// 誌において、ラットのカロリー制限食の細胞への影響に関するこれまでで最も詳細なレポートが、米国と中国の研究者らによって提供されている。

老化は、がん、認知症、糖尿病、メタボリックシンドロームなど、多くの人間の病気の最高の危険因子とされている。カロリー制限は、これらの加齢性疾患に対する最も効果的な介入の1つであることが動物モデルで示されており、研究者らも生物が老化するにつれて個々の細胞が多くの変化を経験することを知っているが、カロリー制限がこれらの変化にどのように影響するかはまだはっきりと分かっていない。

今回ソーク研究所を中心とする研究グループの新しい論文では、通常の食餌を摂取した ラットとカロリーが 30%少ないラットとを比較。動物の食餌は、18ヶ月齢から 27ヶ月齢ま で制御された(人間の場合、これは 50歳から 70歳までのカロリー制限食を摂取している 人とほぼ同等)。食餌の開始時と終了時の両方で、チームは 56匹のラットの 40の細胞 型から合計 168,703の細胞を分離して分析、細胞は脂肪組織、肝臓、腎臓、大動脈、皮 膚、骨髄、脳、筋肉からのものを用いた。研究者らは、分離された各細胞で、単一細胞の 遺伝子配列決定技術を使用して、遺伝子の活性レベルを測定した。

これによると、通常食のラットが年をとるにつれて起こる変化の多くは、制限食のラットでは起こらなかった。全体として、通常食のラットの組織で見られる細胞組成の年齢に関連した変化の57パーセントは、カロリー制限食のラットでは見られなかった、としている。食餌の影響を最も受ける細胞と遺伝子のいくつかは、免疫、炎症、脂質代謝に関連するものであり、調査したほぼすべての組織の免疫細胞の数は、制限食のラットでは加齢の影響を受けなかった。脂肪組織の一種である褐色脂肪組織では、カロリーを制限された食餌によって、多くの抗炎症遺伝子の発現レベルが若い動物に見られるレベルに戻った、としている。

研究関連ニュース/他のトップページに戻る

<英文>https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/02/200227144259.htm

How caloric restriction prevents negative effects of aging in cells

Date:

February 27, 2020

Source:

Salk Institute

Summary:

A new study provides the most detailed report to date of the cellular effects of a calorie-restricted diet in rats. While the benefits of caloric restriction have long been known, the new results show how this restriction can protect against aging in cellular pathways.

FULL STORY



Peas on plate, dieting concept (stock image).

Credit: © Studio KIVI / Adobe Stock

If you want to reduce levels of inflammation throughout your body, delay the onset of age-related diseases, and live longer, eat less food. That's the conclusion of a new study by scientists from the US and China that provides the most detailed report to date of the cellular effects of a calorie-restricted diet in rats. While the benefits of caloric restriction have long been known, the new results show how this restriction can protect against aging in cellular pathways, as detailed in *Cell* on February 27, 2020.

"We already knew that calorie restriction increases life span, but now we've shown all the changes that occur at a single-cell level to cause that," says Juan Carlos Izpisua Belmonte, a senior author of the new paper, professor in Salk's Gene Expression Laboratory and holder of the Roger Guillemin

Chair. "This gives us targets that we may eventually be able to act on with drugs to treat aging in humans."

Aging is the highest risk factor for many human diseases, including cancer, dementia, diabetes and metabolic syndrome. Caloric restriction has been shown in animal models to be one of the most effective interventions against these age-related diseases. And although researchers know that individual cells undergo many changes as an organism ages, they have not known how caloric restriction might influence these changes.

In the new paper, Belmonte and his collaborators -- including three alumni of his Salk lab who are now professors running their own research programs in China -- compared rats who ate 30 percent fewer calories with rats on normal diets. The animals' diets were controlled from age 18 months through 27 months. (In humans, this would be roughly equivalent to someone following a calorie-restricted diet from age 50 through 70.)

At both the start and the conclusion of the diet, Belmonte's team isolated and analyzed a total of 168,703 cells from 40 cell types in the 56 rats. The cells came from fat tissues, liver, kidney, aorta, skin, bone marrow, brain and muscle. In each isolated cell, the researchers used single-cell genetic-sequencing technology to measure the activity levels of genes. They also looked at the overall composition of cell types within any given tissue. Then, they compared old and young mice on each diet.

Many of the changes that occurred as rats on the normal diet grew older didn't occur in rats on a restricted diet; even in old age, many of the tissues and cells of animals on the diet closely resembled those of young rats. Overall, 57 percent of the age-related changes in cell composition seen in the tissues of rats on a normal diet were not present in the rats on the calorie restricted diet.

"This approach not only told us the effect of calorie restriction on these cell types, but also provided the most complete and detailed study of what happens at a single-cell level during aging," says co-corresponding author Guang-Hui Liu, a professor at the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Some of the cells and genes most affected by the diet related to immunity, inflammation and lipid metabolism. The number of immune cells in nearly every tissue studied dramatically increased as control rats aged but was not affected by age in rats with restricted calories. In brown adipose tissue -- one type of fat tissue -- a calorie-restricted diet reverted the expression levels of many anti-inflammatory genes to those seen in young animals.

"The primary discovery in the current study is that the increase in the inflammatory response during aging could be systematically repressed by caloric restriction" says co-corresponding author Jing Qu, also a professor at the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

When the researchers homed in on transcription factors -- essentially master switches that can broadly alter the activity of many other genes -- that were altered by caloric restriction, one stood out. Levels of the transcription factor Ybx1 were altered by the diet in 23 different cell types. The scientists believe Ybx1 may be an age-related transcription factor and are planning more research into its effects.

"People say that 'you are what you eat,' and we're finding that to be true in lots of ways," says Concepcion Rodriguez Esteban, another of the paper's authors and a staff researcher at Salk. "The state of your cells as you age clearly depends on your interactions with your environment, which includes what and how much you eat."

The team is now trying to utilize this information in an effort to discover aging drug targets and implement strategies towards increasing life and health span.

Other researchers on the study were Shuai Ma, Shuhui Sun, Lingling Geng, Moshi Song, Wei Wang, Yanxia Ye, Qianzhao Ji, Zhiran Zou, Si Wang and Qi Zhou of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Xiaojuan He, Wei Li, Piu Chan and Weiqi Zhang of Xuanwu Hospital Capital Medical University; Xiao Long of Peking Union Medical College Hospital; and Guoji Guo of Zhejiang University School of Medicine.

The work and researchers involved were supported by grants from the National Key Research and Development Program of China, the Strategic Priority Research Program of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the National Natural Science Foundation of China, Beijing Natural Science Foundation, Beijing Municipal Commission of Health and Family Planning, Advanced Innovation Center for Human Brain Protection, the State Key Laboratory of Membrane Biology, the Moxie Foundation, and the Glenn Foundation.

Story Source:

Materials provided by **Salk Institute**. *Note: Content may be edited for style and length.*

Related Multimedia:

• YouTube video: Salk scientists show how caloric restriction prevents negative effects of aging in cells

Journal Reference:

Shuai Ma, Shuhui Sun, Lingling Geng, Moshi Song, Wei Wang, Yanxia Ye, Qianzhao Ji, Zhiran Zou, Si Wang, Xiaojuan He, Wei Li, Concepcion Rodriguez Esteban, Xiao Long, Guoji Guo, Piu Chan, Qi Zhou, Juan Carlos Izpisua Belmonte, Weiqi Zhang, Jing Qu, Guang-Hui Liu. Caloric Restriction Reprograms the Single-Cell Transcriptional Landscape of Rattus Norvegicus Aging. Cell, 2020; DOI: 10.1016/j.cell.2020.02.008

Cite This Page:



Salk Institute. "How caloric restriction prevents negative effects of aging in cells." ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, 27 February 2020. www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/02/200227144259.htm.

2. コインの両面:ミクログリアの挙動

日付:2020 年 2 月 28 日 ソース:名古屋大学

概要:

血液脳関門(BBB)は、脳の血管を覆い、血液から脳への分子の侵入を調節する細胞の層であり、その「透過性」の増加、あるいは分子が漏れる程度は、いくつかの神経障害および精神障害で観察される。したがって、BBBの透過性の調節を理解することは、このような障害のより良い治療法を開発するために重要である。

Nature Communications 誌で最近発表された研究で、名古屋大学大学院医学研究科の和氣弘明教授が率いる研究チームは、脳の常在免疫細胞であるミクログリアが、喫煙、加齢、糖尿病などの要因に関連する慢性炎症の状態である「全身性炎症」によるダメージ、更に神経変性障害のリスク増加から、最初は BBB を保護するものの、炎症が長引くと、その挙動を変え、BBB の透過性を高めそれによって損傷を与える可能性を指摘している。

研究チームは、ミクログリアで蛍光タンパク質を生成するように遺伝子操作されたマウスを使用、マウスに炎症誘発物質を注射することにより全身性炎症を誘発した。その後、ミクログリアは最初に BBB を保護し、透過性の増加を制限するように作用したが、炎症が進行すると、ミクログリアは BBB の構成要素を攻撃することで行動を逆転させ、バリアの透過性を増加させた。その後の脳内への分子の漏出は、脳内に広範な炎症を引き起こし、その結果としてニューロン(神経細胞)に損傷を与える可能性があった。

これらの結果は、ミクログリアが BBB の透過性の調節において二重の役割を果たすことを明確に示している。彼らの研究で指摘されているように、脳の制御されていない炎症反応は、さまざまな認知障害と神経学的な悪影響を引き起こす可能性があり、ミクログリアを標的とする薬物は、BBB の完全性を維持することにより、患者がそのような問題を回避するのに役立つ可能性がある。研究者らは、ミクログリアが関門を損傷する行動に移行するのを防ぐことができる治療法の開発に向けてより多くの研究が必要だ、としている。

研究関連ニュース/他のトップページに戻る

<英文>https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/02/200228102209.htm

Two sides of a coin: Our own immune cells damage the integrity of the blood-brain barrier

Date:

February 28, 2020

Source:

Nagoya University

Summary:

Researchers have shown that microglia, a class of immune cells in the brain, regulate the permeability of the brain's protective barrier in response to systemic inflammation. During inflammation, microglia initially protect the barrier's integrity, but they can later reverse their behavior and increase the barrier's permeability.

FULL STORY

The blood-brain barrier is a layer of cells that covers the blood vessels in the brain and regulates the entry of molecules from the blood into the brain. Increases in blood-brain barrier "permeability," or the extent to which molecules leak through, are observed in several neurological and psychiatric disorders; therefore, understanding the regulation of blood-brain barrier permeability is crucial for developing better therapies for such disorders.

In a study recently published in *Nature Communications*, a research team led by Prof. Hiroaki Wake of Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine shows that microglia -- the resident immune cells of the brain -- initially protect the blood-brain barrier from damage due to "systemic inflammation," a condition of chronic inflammation associated with factors like smoking, ageing, and diabetes, and leading to an increased risk of neurodegenerative disorders. However, these same microglia can change their behavior and increase the blood-brain barrier permeability, thereby damaging it.

"It has long been known that microglia can become activated due to systemic inflammation," remarks Prof. Wake, "so we became interested in the question of whether microglia can regulate blood-brain barrier permeability." To explore this, Prof. Wake's team worked with mice that were genetically engineered to produce fluorescent proteins in the microglia. This "fluorescent labeling" allowed the investigators to use a technique called "two-photon imaging" to study the interactions of microglia and the blood-brain barrier in living mice. The investigators also injected the mice with fluorescent proteins in the microglia. This "fluorescent labeling" allowed the investigators to use a technique called "two-photon imaging" to study the interactions of microglia and the blood-brain barrier in living mice. The investigators also injected the mice with fluorescent molecules that can pass through the blood-brain barrier only if the barrier is damaged enough to be sufficiently permeable. By observing the locations of these fluorescent molecules and the interactions of microglia, the research team could study microglial interactions with the blood-brain barrier and the permeability of the blood-brain barrier under various conditions.

A key point of interest was the systemic inflammation induced by injecting the mice with an inflammation-inducing substance. Such injections resulted in the movement of microglia to the blood vessels and increased the permeability of the blood-brain barrier within a few days. Then, the microglia initially acted to protect the blood-brain barrier and limit increases in permeability, but as inflammation progressed, the microglia reversed their behavior by attacking the components of the blood-brain barrier, thus increasing the barrier's permeability. The subsequent leakage of molecules into the brain had the potential to cause widespread inflammation in the brain and consequent damage to neurons (cells of the nerves).

These results clearly show that microglia play a dual role in regulating the permeability of the blood-brain barrier. In describing his team's future research objectives, Prof. Wake comments, "We aim to identify therapeutic targets on the microglia for regulating blood-brain barrier permeability, because drugs designed for such targets can be used to treat neurological and psychiatric diseases by curbing inflammatory responses in the brain."

As the scientists note in their study, uncontrolled inflammatory responses in the brain can cause a range of cognitive disorders and adverse neurological effects, and drugs that target microglia may help patients avoid such problems by preserving the integrity of the blood-brain barrier. More studies are required to understand more about the processes underlying the microglial behaviors observed in this study. Nevertheless, the study's results offer hope for the development of therapies that could "force" microglia to promote blood-brain barrier integrity and prevent microglia from transitioning to behaviors that damage the barrier.

Story Source:

Materials provided by Nagoya University. Note: Content may be edited for style and length.

Journal Reference:

1. Koichiro Haruwaka, Ako Ikegami, Yoshihisa Tachibana, Nobuhiko Ohno, Hiroyuki Konishi, Akari Hashimoto, Mami Matsumoto, Daisuke Kato, Riho Ono, Hiroshi Kiyama, Andrew J. Moorhouse, Junichi Nabekura, Hiroaki Wake. **Dual microglia effects on blood brain barrier permeability induced by systemic inflammation**. *Nature Communications*, 2019; 10 (1) DOI: 10.1038/s41467-019-13812-z

Cite This Page:



Nagoya University. "Two sides of a coin: Our own immune cells damage the integrity of the blood-brain barrier." ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, 28 February 2020.

<www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/02/200228102209.htm>.

3. アルツハイマー病:アミノ酸が記憶回復に役立つか?

日付:2020年3月3日

ソース: CNRS (Centre national de la recherche scientifique フランス国立科学研究セ

概要:

Laboratoire des Maladies Neurodégénératives (CNRS/CEA/Université Paris-Saclay) と Neurocentre Magendie (INSERM/Université de Bordeaux)の科学者らは、代謝経路がアルツハイマー病の記憶問題において決定的な役割を果たすことを示した。Cell Metabolism 誌で発表されたこの研究は、アルツハイマー病のマウスモデルで特定のアミノ酸を栄養補助食品として供給することで、空間記憶が早期に影響を受けることも示しており、これがアルツハイマー病に関連する記憶喪失を減らすための有望な道だ、としている。

脳は我々の身体に利用可能なエネルギーの大部分を使用する。適切に機能するためには、ニューロンと周囲の細胞、特に星状細胞が協力しなければならない。アルツハイマー病の初期段階は、このエネルギー代謝の低下によって特徴付けられるが、この赤字がアルツハイマー病の認知症状に直接寄与するかどうかはこれまで分からなかった。今回の共同研究では、アルツハイマー病のマウスモデルにおいて、星状細胞によるグルコースの使用の減少が L-セリンの産生を減少させることが示されている。このアミノ酸は主にこれらの脳細胞によって産生され、その生合成経路は患者によって変化する。L-セリンは、脳機能と記憶の確立に不可欠な NMDA 受容体を刺激することが知られているD-セリンの前駆体であるため、L-セリンの生産量を減らすことにより、星状細胞はこれらの受容体の活性を低下させ、ニューロンの可塑性と関連する記憶能力を変化させる。科学者らは、また、栄養 L-セリンを供給することにより、マウスの記憶機能が回復することを実証した、としている。また、L-セリンは栄養補助食品として利用できるため、この化合物は、対照臨床試験を通じてヒトで厳密にテストする必要がある、としている。

研究関連ニュース/他のトップページに戻る

<英文>https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/03/200303113357.htm

Alzheimer's: Can an amino acid help restore memories?

Date:

March 3, 2020

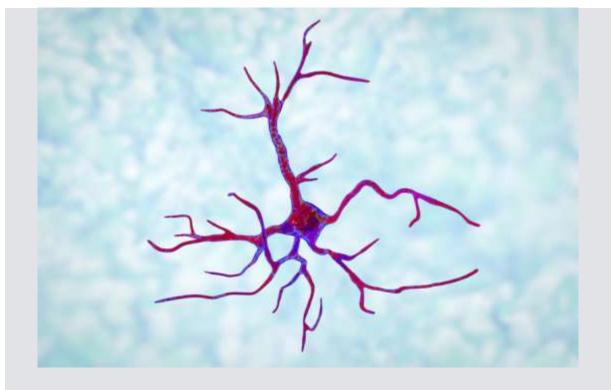
Source:

CNRS

Summary:

Scientists have just shown that a metabolic pathway plays a determining role in Alzheimer's disease's memory problems. This work also shows that supplying a specific amino acid as a nutritional supplement in a mouse model of Alzheimer's restores spatial memory affected early. This is a promising path for reducing memory loss related to that disease.

FULL STORY



Astrocyte illustration (stock image).

Credit: © Kateryna_Kon / Adobe Stock

Scientists at the Laboratoire des Maladies Neurodégénératives (CNRS/CEA/Université Paris-Saclay) and the Neurocentre Magendie (INSERM/Université de Bordeaux) have just shown that a metabolic pathway plays a determining role in Alzheimer's disease's memory problems. This work, published on 3 March 2020 in *Cell Metabolism*, also shows that supplying a specific amino acid as a nutritional supplement in a mouse model of Alzheimer's restores spatial memory affected early. This is a promising path for reducing memory loss related to that disease.

The brain uses a large part of the energy available to our body. To work properly, neurons and the surrounding cells, particularly astrocytes, must cooperate. The early phase of Alzheimer's disease is characterized by a reduction in this energy metabolism, but until now we did not know whether this deficit contributed directly to the cognitive symptoms of Alzheimer's disease.

A collaborative study has shown in a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease that a decrease in the use of glucose by astrocytes reduces L-serine production. This amino acid is mainly produced by these brain cells and its biosynthesis path is altered in patients. L-serine is the precursor of D-serine, known to stimulate NMDA receptors, essential for brain function and to the establishment of memory. So by producing less L-serine, astrocytes cause reduced activity in these receptors, which alters neuronal plasticity and the associated memorization capacities. Scientists have also demonstrated that memorization functions in mice were restored by supplying nutritional L-serine.

With the identification of the role of L-serine in memory disorders and the experimental efficacy of nutritional supplementation, new strategies appear that may complement medical treatment, to combat early symptoms of Alzheimer's disease and other diseases that display metabolic deficits, like Parkinson's and Huntington's. Since L-serine is available as a nutritional supplement, this compound should be rigorously tested in humans, through controlled clinical trials.

This work was conducted by researchers at the Laboratoire des Maladies Neurodégénératives (CNRS/CEA/Université Paris-Saclay), within the MIRCen/Institut de Biologie François Jacob, and the Neurocentre Magendie (INSERM/Université de Bordeaux) in collaboration with teams from the Laboratoire Neurosciences Paris Seine (CNRS/INSERM/Sorbonne Université), the Institut Galien Paris Sud (CNRS/Université Paris Saclay), the Centre de Recherche en Neurosciences de Lyon (CNRS/INSERM/Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1/Université Jean Monnet), the Département Médicaments et Technologies pour la Santé (CEA/INRAE/Université Paris Saclay) and by researchers at AP-HP in the Hôpital de la Pitié-Salpétrière). This work was supported by Association France Alzheimer, Fondation de France, Fondation pour la Recherche Médicale, Fondation Alzheimer and Infrastructure Nationale de Biologie-Santé NeurATRIS.

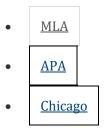
Story Source:

Materials provided by **CNRS**. *Note: Content may be edited for style and length.*

Journal Reference:

1. Juliette Le Douce, Marianne Maugard, Julien Veran, Marco Matos, Pierrick Jégo, Pierre-Antoine Vigneron, Emilie Faivre, Xavier Toussay, Michel Vandenberghe, Yaël Balbastre, Juliette Piquet, Elvire Guiot, Nguyet Thuy Tran, Myriam Taverna, Stéphane Marinesco, Ayumi Koyanagi, Shigeki Furuya, Mylène Gaudin-Guérif, Sébastien Goutal, Aurélie Ghettas, Alain Pruvost, Alexis-Pierre Bemelmans, Marie-Claude Gaillard, Karine Cambon, Lev Stimmer, Véronique Sazdovitch, Charles Duyckaerts, Graham Knott, Anne-Sophie Hérard, Thierry Delzescaux, Philippe Hantraye, Emmanuel Brouillet, Bruno Cauli, Stéphane H.R. Oliet, Aude Panatier, Gilles Bonvento. Impairment of Glycolysis-Derived I-Serine Production in Astrocytes Contributes to Cognitive Deficits in Alzheimer's Disease. Cell Metabolism, 2020; 31 (3): 503 DOI: 10.1016/j.cmet.2020.02.004

Cite This Page:



CNRS. "Alzheimer's: Can an amino acid help restore memories?." ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, 3 March 2020. www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/03/200303113357.htm.

4. 遺伝子治療でバース症候群のマウスモデルの心不全を逆転

日付:2020 年 3 月 9 日 ソース:ボストン小児病院

概要:

バース症候群は、タファジン、あるいは TAZ、と呼ばれる遺伝子の突然変異によって引き起こされる男児の希少代謝性疾患だ。生命をも脅かす心不全を引き起こし、骨格筋を弱め、免疫反応を低下させ、成長全般を損なう可能性もある。今現在、特定の治療法が存在していないが、ボストン小児病院の新しい研究では、遺伝子治療によって心機能障害の予防や改善が可能であることが示唆されている。

2014 年、バース症候群の理解を深めるため、ボストン小児病院の研究者らは Wyss Institute と協力して、バース症候群の鼓動する「ハートオンチップ」モデルを作成した。モデルには、患者自身の皮膚細胞に由来する TAZ 変異を伴う心筋細胞を使用、それはTAZ が本当に心機能不全の中心にあることを示した。

しかしながら、バース症候群とその全身への影響を真に捉えるためには、動物モデルが必要であった。ただ、動物モデルは長い間、この分野のハードルとなり、その努力は不成功であった。

最近、英国のビートソンがん研究所の研究者グループがこの課題を克服し、バース症候群の動物モデルの作成に成功。バース症候群の新しいマウスモデルを含むこれらの研究結果は、本日の *Circulation Research* 誌による Online First 版に掲載されている。

研究関連ニュース/他のトップページに戻る

<英文>https://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2020-03/bch-gtr030920.php

NEWS RELEASE 9-MAR-2020

Gene therapy reverses heart failure in mouse model of Barth syndrome

In two mouse models, replacing the TAZ gene prevented cardiac dysfunction and scarring and reversed established cardiac dysfunction

BOSTON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

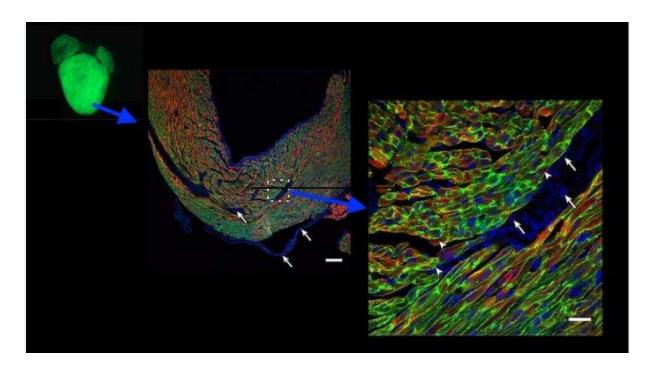


IMAGE: A gene therapy delivery vector (adeno-associated virus) being taken up in the heart, as shown in green at increasing magnification. <u>view more</u>

Credit: (Adapted from Prendiville TW et al., PLoS One 2015 May 29, https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0128105)

Barth syndrome is a rare metabolic disease in boys caused by mutation of a gene called tafazzin or TAZ. It can cause life-threatening heart failure and also weakens the skeletal muscles, undercuts the immune response, and impairs overall growth. There is no cure or specific treatment, but new research at Boston Children's Hospital suggests that gene therapy could prevent or reverse cardiac dysfunction.

The findings, involving new mouse models of <u>Barth syndrome</u>, <u>were published today "Online First"</u> <u>by the journal *Circulation Research*.</u>

In 2014, to get a better understanding of Barth syndrome, <u>William Pu, MD</u>, and colleagues at Boston Children's Hospital collaborated with the Wyss Institute to create a beating <u>"heart on a chip" model of Barth syndrome</u>. The model used heart-muscle cells with the TAZ mutation, derived from patients' own skin cells. It showed that TAZ is truly at the heart of cardiac dysfunction: the heart muscle cells did not assemble normally, mitochondria inside the cells were disorganized, and heart tissue contracted weakly. Adding a healthy TAZ gene normalized these features.

But to truly capture Barth syndrome and its whole-body effects, Pu and colleagues needed an animal model. "The animal model was a hurdle in the field for a long time," says Pu, director of Basic and Translational Cardiovascular Research at Boston Children's and a member of the Harvard Stem Cell Institute. "Efforts to make a mouse model using traditional methods had been unsuccessful."

Modeling Barth syndrome in mice

Recently, however, the lab of Douglas Strathdee's group at the Beatson Institute for Cancer Research in the U.K. overcame the challenge and created animal models of Barth syndrome. In new work, Pu, research fellow Suya Wang, PhD, and colleagues characterized these "knockout" mice, which came in two types. In one, the TAZ gene was deleted in cells throughout the body; in the other, just in the heart.

Most mice with the whole-body TAZ deletion died before birth, apparently because of skeletal muscle weakness. But some survived, and these mice developed progressive cardiomyopathy, in which the heart muscle enlarges and loses pumping capacity. Their hearts also showed scarring, and, similar to human patients with <u>dilated cardiomyopathy</u>, the heart's left ventricle was dilated and thin-walled.

Mice lacking TAZ just in their cardiac tissue, which all survived to birth, showed the same features. Electron microscopy showed heart muscle tissue to be poorly organized, as were the mitochondria within the cells.

Pu, Wang, and colleagues then used gene therapy to replace TAZ, injecting an engineered virus under the skin (in newborn mice) or intravenously (in older mice). Treated mice with whole-body TAZ deletions were able to survive to adulthood. TAZ gene therapy also prevented cardiac dysfunction and scarring when given to newborn mice, and reversed established cardiac dysfunction in older mice -- whether the mice had whole-body or heart-only TAZ deletions.

Getting the gene in

Further tests showed that TAZ gene therapy provided durable treatment of the animals' cardiomyocytes and skeletal muscle cells, but only when at least 70 percent of heart muscle cells had taken up the gene.

That's where the challenge will lie in translating the results to humans. Simply scaling up the dose of gene therapy won't work: In large animals like us, large doses risk a dangerous inflammatory immune response. Giving multiple doses of gene therapy won't work either.

"The problem is that neutralizing antibodies to the virus develop after the first dose," says Pu.
"Getting enough of the muscle cells corrected in humans may be a challenge."

Maintaining populations of gene-corrected cells is another challenge. While levels of the corrected TAZ gene remained fairly stable in the hearts of the treated mice, they gradually declined in skeletal muscles.

"The biggest takeaway was that the gene therapy was highly effective," says Pu. "We have some things to think about to maximize the percentage of muscle cell transduction, and to make sure the gene therapy is durable, particularly in skeletal muscle."

The paper's coauthors were Yifei Lei, Qing Ma, Zhiqiang Lin, and Vassilios Bezzerides, Boston Children's Hospital; Yang Xu and Michael Schlame, New York University School of Medicine; and Douglas Strathdee, Beatson Institute of Cancer Research. The study was supported by the National Institutes of Health (R01HL128694, R01 GM115593), the Barth Syndrome Foundation, the Edwin August Boger, Jr. Fund, and Boston Children's Department of Cardiology. Pu is a member of the Medical and Scientific Advisory Board of the Barth Syndrome Foundation.

About Boston Children's Hospital

Boston Children's Hospital is ranked the #1 children's hospital in the nation by U.S. News & World Report and is the primary pediatric teaching affiliate of Harvard Medical School. Home to the world's largest research enterprise based at a pediatric medical center, its discoveries have benefited both children and adults since 1869. Today, 3,000 researchers and scientific staff, including 8 members of the National Academy of Sciences, 21 members of the National Academy of Medicine and 12 Howard Hughes Medical Investigators comprise Boston Children's research community. Founded as a 20-bed hospital for children, Boston Children's is now a 415-bed comprehensive center for pediatric and adolescent health care. For more, visit our Discoveries blog and follow us on social media @BostonChildrens, @BCH Innovation, Facebook and YouTube.

Disclaimer: AAAS and EurekAlert! are not responsible for the accuracy of news releases posted to EurekAlert! by contributing institutions or for the use of any information through the EurekAlert system.

5. 父親の食事が将来の子供の代謝に影響 -マウス研究

日付:2020 年 3 月 20 日 ソース:理化学研究所

概要:

https://www.riken.jp/press/2020/20200320 1/index.html

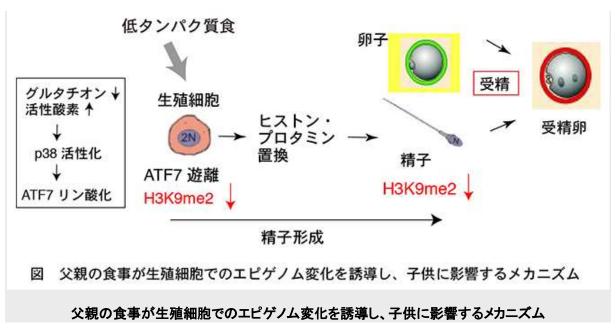
理化学研究所(理研)開拓研究本部眞貝細胞記憶研究室の吉田圭介協力研究員(研究当時)、石井俊輔研究員らの<u>国際共同研究グループ</u>は、マウスを用いて、父親の低タンパク質の食事が生殖細胞で<u>工</u>ピゲノム□変化を誘導し、精子を通じてそれが子供に伝わり、子供の肝臓における遺伝子発現変化とコレステロールなどの代謝変化を誘導することを明らかにしました。

本研究成果は、「親の食事が子供の成人病などの疾患発症に影響する」という<u>胎児プログラミング仮説</u> 四のメカニズムを明らかにするもので、生活習慣病などの発症予防につながると期待できます。

胎児プログラミング仮説の現象は、何らかのエピゲノム変化が遺伝することに起因するとされていましたが、そのメカニズムは明らかになっていませんでした。

今回、国際共同研究グループは、野生型雄マウスに低タンパク質食を与えると、その子供の肝臓でコレステロール代謝系遺伝子などの発現が変化するのに対して、<u>転写因子園ATF7個のヘテロ変異体園の雄</u>マウスが父親の場合には、子供に遺伝子発現変化が起こらないことを見いだしました。さらにこのメカニズムとして、低タンパク質食を与えると、雄の精巣の生殖細胞で ATF7 がリン酸化され標的遺伝子から遊離することで、エピゲノム変化(ヒストン H3K9 のジメチル化園レベルの低下)が起こり、この変化が精子を経て受精卵に伝わり、遺伝子発現変化を誘導することを明らかにしました。

本研究は、米国の科学雑誌『Molecular Cell』の掲載に先立ち、オンライン版(3 月 19 日付:日本時間 3 月 20 日)に掲載されます。



背景

一連の疫学調査から得られていた「親の世代の栄養状態が子供の疾患、特に糖尿病などの生活習慣病の発症頻度に影響する」という胎児プログラミング仮説が、最近、マウスなどの実験動物を用いて分子生物学的に実証されています。この現象は頻度が高いことから、頻度が低い DNA 変異によるものではなく、何らかのエピゲノム変化が生じ、それが遺伝することに起因すると推定されています。しかし、そのメカニズムは明らかになっていませんでした。

石井俊輔研究員らは、これまでに転写因子 ATF2 の関連因子であるショウジョウバエ ATF2 (dATF2)とマウスなどの動物 ATF7 が、ストレスなどの環境要因によるエピゲノム変化の誘導に重要な役割を果たすことを明らかにしています**1,2'。そこで、国際共同研究グループは、父親マウスの低タンパク質食が子供に影響する現象における ATF7 の関与について調べました。

- 注 1)2011 年 6 月 24 日 プレスリリース「<u>親の受けたストレスは、DNA 配列の変化を伴わずに子供に</u> 遺伝 I
- 注 2)2015 年 9 月 1 日 プレスリリース「自然免疫の記憶メカニズムを解明」

研究手法と成果

国際共同研究グループは、野生型の雄マウスを低タンパク質食あるいはコントロール食で飼育し、コントロール食で飼育した野生型雌マウスと交配し、生まれた子供の肝臓における遺伝子発現パターンを調べました。その結果、雄マウスを低タンパク質食で飼育した場合には、コントロール食で飼育した場合に比べ、421 個の遺伝子の発現上昇と101 個の遺伝子の発現低下が観察されました(図1左)。発現上昇する遺伝子にはコレステロール代謝系遺伝子などが多く含まれ、父親の低タンパク質食は子供の代謝系に影響することが示されました。

一方、ATF7 ヘテロ変異マウスを父親として用いると、ATF7 ヘテロ変異体と野生型の子供が生まれますが、いずれの場合も低タンパク質食によって発現が変化する遺伝子はほとんどありませんでした(図1右)。これにより、父親の低タンパク質食が子供に影響する現象には ATF7 が必須であることが分かりました。

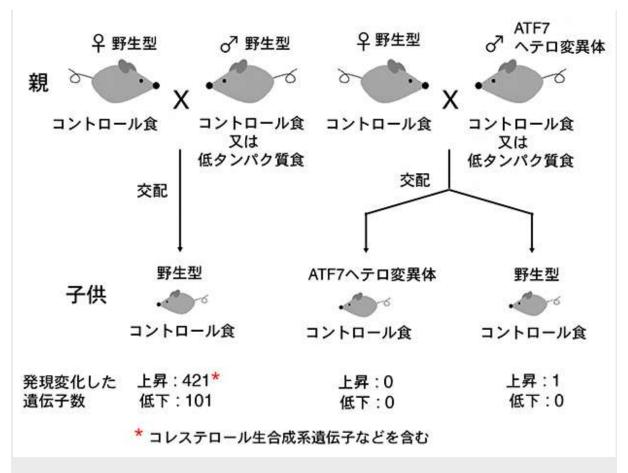


図 1 父親マウスの低タンパク質食による子供マウス肝臓での遺伝子発現変化

野生型(左)あるいは ATF7 ヘテロ変異(右) 雄マウスを、低タンパク質食あるいはコントロール食で飼育し、コントロール食で飼育した野生型雌マウスと交配し、生まれた子供をコントロール食で飼育し、その 肝臓における遺伝子発現パターンを比較した。野生型雄マウスを低タンパク質食で飼育した場合には、コントロール食で飼育した場合に比べ、多くの発現変化が見られた。ATF7 ヘテロ変異雄マウスの場合は、ATF7 ヘテロ変異体と野生型の子供が生まれるが、どちらの場合も低タンパク質食によって発現が変化する遺伝子はほとんどなかった。

次に、低タンパク質食が ATF7 にどのように影響するかを調べたところ、父親の精巣の生殖細胞では、グルタチオン濃度が低下、活性酸素濃度が上昇した結果ストレス応答性リン酸化酵素 p38 が活性化され、ATF7 がリン酸化されることが分かりました。グルタチオンはアミノ酸のシステインを含む小さなペプチドで、細胞内の活性酸素を還元して無毒化する役割を担っています。低タンパク質食はシステイン含有量が少ないため、グルタチオン濃度の低下に伴い活性酸素を還元する能力が低下し、活性酸素濃度が上昇したと考えられます。

また、生殖細胞における ATF7 結合遺伝子を解析した結果、ATF7 はゲノム上の約 3,500 カ所に結合し、多くは遺伝子の転写を制御するプロモーター領域でに結合していることが分かりました。そして、低タンパク質食によって 80%の ATF7 結合部位から ATF7 が遊離し、代表的な ATF7 結合遺伝子上では、H3K9 ジメチル(H3K9me2)レベルの低下(エピゲノム変化)が見られました(図 2)。

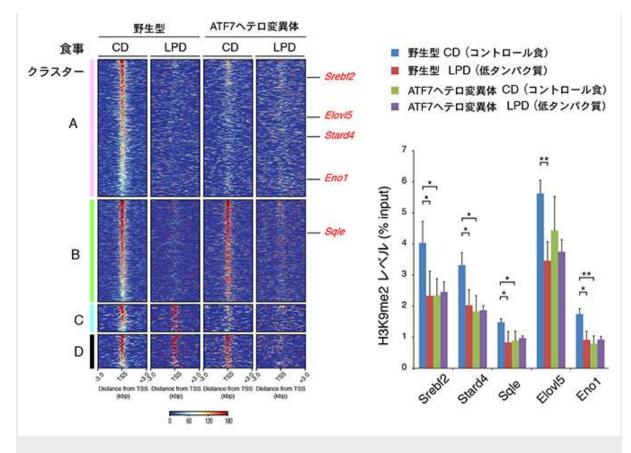


図 2 父親マウスの生殖細胞での ATF7 結合遺伝子の解析

- 左:生殖細胞で ATF7 が結合する遺伝子を ChIp-seq 法で解析し、転写開始部位を中心にマップした。 クラスターA の遺伝子では、野生型低タンパク質食、ATF7 ヘテロ変異体のコントロール食・低タンパク 質食で ATF7 が遊離する。クラスターB の遺伝子では、野生型と ATF7 ヘテロ変異体低タンパク質食で ATF7 が遊離するが、ATF7 ヘテロ変異体コントロール食では遊離しない。
- 右: 生殖細胞での代表的な五つの ATF7 結合遺伝子上の H3K9me2 レベルを qChIP 法で調べた。野生型低タンパク質食では、コントロール食に比べて H3K9me2 レベルが低下した。

精子が形成される過程では、ほとんどのヒストンは精子固有の核タンパク質プロタミンで置換されますが、完全に成熟した精子にはごく少量のヒストンが残っており、生殖細胞の ATF7 結合遺伝子上のヒストンは精子になっても残りやすいことが分かりました(図3左)。また、低タンパク質食によって低下した生殖細胞の ATF7 結合遺伝子上の H3K9me2 レベルは、精子になっても低下したまま保持されることが示されました(図3右)。

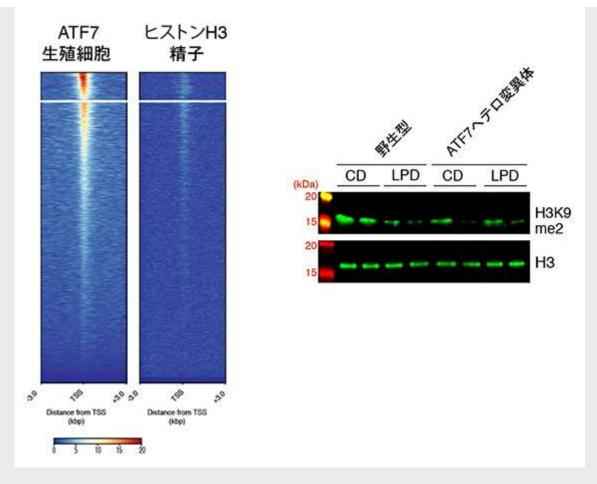
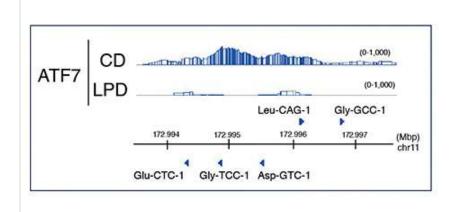


図3精子でのATF7 結合遺伝子の解析

- 左:生殖細胞における ATF7 結合遺伝子と、精子におけるヒストン H3 結合遺伝子を ChIP-seq 法により解析し、転写開始部位を中心にマップした。両者が相関していることから、生殖細胞の ATF7 結合遺伝子上のヒストンは、精子になっても残りやすいことが分かった。
- 右: 精子のヒストン H3 レベルと H3K9me2 レベルをウエスタン法で解析した。野生型低タンパク質食 (WTLCD)と ATF7 ヘテロ変異体コントロール食(CD)・低タンパク質食(LPD)で H3K9me2 レベルが低下した。

米国の研究グループの最近の報告で、低タンパク質食により精子中の<u>転移 RNA(tRNA)</u> 分解フラグメントの量が増加し、それが次世代に伝わり、遺伝子発現を変化させる可能性が示されました注意。そこで、ATF7 のゲノム上の結合部位を調べたところ、生殖細胞ではいくつかの tRNA 遺伝子に ATF7 が結合しており、低タンパク質食により、これら tRNA 遺伝子から ATF7 が遊離し、H3K9me2 レベルが低下、tRNA 量が増加することが分かりました(図 4)。こうして増加した tRNA が精子形成過程で分解され、精子中のフラグメント量が増加すると考えられます。



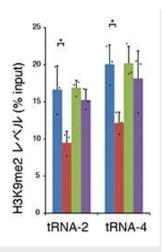


図 4 生殖細胞における tRNA 遺伝子の ATF7 による制御

- 左:tRNA 遺伝子がクラスターを作るゲノム領域での ATF7 結合パターン。低タンパク質食(LPD)により ATF7 が遊離する。
- 右:この領域の H3K9m2 レベルを qChIP 法で解析した。低タンパク質食により、H3K9m2 レベルが低下する。

以上のように、低タンパク質食は雄の生殖細胞において、ATF7 結合遺伝子からの ATF7 の遊離、H3K9me2 レベルの低下を誘導し、それが精子を通じて受精卵に伝わり、子供の遺伝子発現を変化させることが示されました。また、ATF7 結合遺伝子にはいくつかの tRNA 遺伝子も含まれ、低タンパク質食は ATF7 を介して tRNA 量と tRNA 分解フラグメント量を増加させ、それが受精卵に伝わることもメカニズムの一端と考えられます。

• 注 3) Sharma U. *et.al*. Biogenesis and function of tRNA fragments during sperm maturation and fertilization in mammals. *Science*. 2016 Jan 22;351(6271):391-396.

今後の期待

本研究により、「親の食事が子供の成人病などの疾患発症に影響する」という胎児プログラミング仮説のメカニズムの一端が解明されたことにより、どのような栄養条件が糖尿病など子供の生活習慣病の発症に影響するかを科学的に解明する手掛かりが得られました。本成果は今後、より健康的な栄養条件の解明やサプリメントなどの開発につながると考えられます。

また、生殖細胞でエピゲノム変化が誘導される遺伝子群が同定されたことにより、これらの遺伝子のエピゲノム変化を測定することで、次世代での代謝変化を予測することも可能になると期待できます。

補足説明

• 1.エピゲノム

接頭辞「エピ(付加したの意)」と「ゲノム」をつないだ言葉で、DNAや DNA が巻き付くヒストンタンパク質がメチル化など化学修飾された遺伝子配列情報のこと。エピゲノムのいくつかは細胞分裂を越えて伝わる。また、エピゲノムは環境要因により変化し、それがさまざまな疾患の発症に影響することが示唆されている。

• 2.胎児プログラミング仮説

「低出生体重児は、成人期に糖尿病などの生活習慣病発症リスクが高い」という疫学調査の結

果をもとにした「将来の健康や疾患発症リスクは、胎児期や生後早期の環境の影響を受けて決定される」という仮説。食物やストレスなど後天的な要因によって起こるエピゲノム変化が、疾患発症のリスクに影響すると考えられている。そしてこのエピゲノム変化は世代を越えて遺伝しうることが議論になっている。

3.転写因子

DNA に配列特異的に結合するタンパク質で、プロモーターやエンハンサーといった転写制御領域に結合し、RNA ポリメラーゼによる遺伝子の転写を活性化あるいは不活性化する。

4 ATF7

ATF2 と構造が類似した転写因子。ATF2 は 30 年前に石井俊輔研究員らのグループにより初めて同定された。ATF2 や ATF7 は多様なストレスに呼応して、ストレス応答性リン酸化酵素 p38 でリン酸化されるという特徴を持つ。

• 5.ヘテロ変異体

二つのゲノムのうち、一つだけが変異を持つ個体。したがって、ATF7 ヘテロ変異体での ATF7 の量は野生型の半分になっている。ヘテロ変異体雄マウスを野生型雌と交配させると、ヘテロ変異体と野生型の子供が生まれる。

• 6.ヒストン H3K9 のジメチル化

ヒストン H3 の N 末端から 9 番目のリジン (K) のジメチル化(H3K9me2)のこと。H3K9me2 は転写が不活発で、固い安定なクロマチン構造を形成する。このような構造は、体細胞分裂や生殖細胞での減数分裂を経ても安定に維持される。

• 7.プロモーター領域

ゲノム DNA 上で RNA に書き写される領域の一番上流にあり、遺伝子を発現させる機能を持つ部分をプロモーター領域(配列)という。

• 8.転移 RNA(tRNA)

転移リボ核酸(transfer RNA)の略号。アミノ酸の種類ごとに 1~数種類の tRNA が存在する。 tRNA はそれぞれ対応するアミノ酸を末端に結合し、リボソームまで運搬する。リボソームにアミノ酸を受け渡すと、再びアミノ酸を結合して、リボソームまで運搬する働きを繰り返す。

国際共同研究グループ

理化学研究所 開拓研究本部 眞貝細胞記憶研究室

研究員 石井 俊輔(いしい しゅんすけ)

協力研究員(研究当時) 吉田 圭介(よしだけいすけ)

研究員(研究当時) 前川 利男(まえかわとしお)

研修生(研究当時) ニュン・ホン・リー(Nhung Hong Ly)

筑波大学医学医療系

准教授 村谷 匡史(むらたにまさふみ)

大学院生藤田晋一郎(ふじたしんいちろう)

大阪大学 蛋白質研究所

教授 岡田 眞里子(おかだまりこ)

大学院生 安藤 美波(あんどうみなみ)

九州大学大学院 医学研究院

教授 伊藤 隆司(いとうたかし)

准教授 三浦 史仁(みうら ふみひと)

研究員 荒木 啓充(あらき ひろみつ)

東京大学 定量生命科学研究所

教授 白鬚 克彦(しらひげ かつひこ)

助教加藤由紀(かとうゆき)

ストラスブール大学

教授 ブルーノ・シャットン(Bruno Chatton)

研究支援

本研究は、科学技術振興機構(JST)戦略的創造研究推進事業 CREST「エピゲノム研究に基づく診断・ 治療へ向けた新技術の創出(研究総括:山本雅之)」の研究課題「環境要因によるエピゲノム変化と疾 患(研究代表者:石井俊輔)」による支援を受けて行われました。

原論文情報

Yoshida K, Maekawa T, Ly NH, Fujita S, Muratani M, Ando M, Katou Y, Araki H, Miura F, Shirahige K, Okada M, Ito T, Chatton B, and Ishii S., "ATF7-dependent epigenetic change is required for intergenerational effect of paternal low-protein diet.", *Molecular Cell*, 10.1016/j.molcel.2020.02.028

発表者

理化学研究所

開拓研究本部 眞貝細胞記憶研究室

協力研究員(研究当時) 吉田 圭介(よしだけいすけ) 研究員 石井 俊輔(いしいしゅんすけ)

研究関連ニュース/他のトップページに戻る

6. コロナウイルス、急速に拡散 -症状が出る前に他人に移すケースも

日付:2020年3月16日

ソース:テキサス州立大学オースティン校

概要:

新型コロナウイルス感染症(COVID-19)を研究しているテキサス大学オースティン校の感染症研究者らは、ウイルスがどのくらいの速度で拡散できるか、2月8日までの中国の新型コロナウイルス感染症患者468人を調べて、特定した。

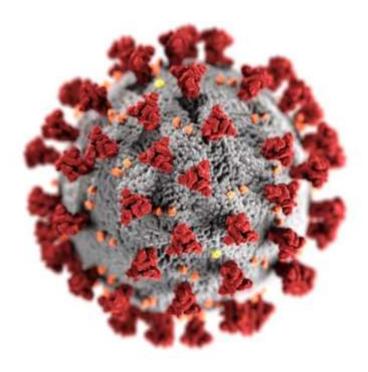
その発表によると、COVID-19 が次の人に乗り移るまで日数(serial interval)は平均約4日(3.96日)で、10人に1人以上(12.6%)は未発症者からウイルスをもらっていた。このウイルスは次の人に移るまで数週間を要するエボラウイルスとは違い、封じ込めがより困難なインフルエンザと同様に次の人により早く移っていくようであり、現在の惨禍を下火にするにはより素早く徹底的な対処が必要だと、研究者らは言っている。

研究関連ニュース/他のトップページに戻る

<英文>https://news.utexas.edu/2020/03/16/coronavirus-spreads-quickly-and-sometimes-before-people-have-symptoms-study-finds/

Mar 16, 2020

Coronavirus Spreads Quickly and Sometimes Before People Have Symptoms, Study Finds



Novel coronavirus. Image courtesy of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

AUSTIN, Texas — Infectious disease researchers at The University of Texas at Austin studying the novel coronavirus were able to identify how quickly the virus can spread, a factor that may help public health officials in their efforts at containment. They found that time between cases in a chain of transmission is less than a week and that more than 10% of patients are infected by somebody who has the virus but does not yet have symptoms.

In the paper in press with the journal *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, a team of scientists from the United States, France, China and Hong Kong were able to calculate what's called the serial interval of the virus. To measure serial interval, scientists look at the time it takes for symptoms to appear in two people with the virus: the person who infects another, and the infected second person.

Researchers found that the average serial interval for the novel coronavirus in China was approximately four days. This also is among the first studies to estimate the rate of asymptomatic transmission.

The speed of an epidemic depends on two things — how many people each case infects and how long it takes for infection between people to spread. The first quantity is called the reproduction number; the second is the serial interval. The short serial interval of COVID-19 means emerging outbreaks will grow quickly and could be difficult to stop, the researchers said.

"Ebola, with a serial interval of several weeks, is much easier to contain than influenza, with a serial interval of only a few days. Public health responders to Ebola outbreaks have much more time to identify and isolate cases before they infect others," said Lauren Ancel Meyers, a professor of integrative biology at UT Austin. "The data suggest that this coronavirus may spread like the flu. That means we need to move quickly and aggressively to curb the emerging threat."

Meyers and her team examined more than 450 infection case reports from 93 cities in China and found the strongest evidence yet that people without symptoms must be transmitting the virus, known as pre-symptomatic transmission. According to the paper, more than 1 in 10 infections were from people who had the virus but did not yet feel sick.

Previously, researchers had some uncertainty about asymptomatic transmission with the coronavirus. This new evidence could provide guidance to public health officials on how to contain the spread of the disease.

"This provides evidence that extensive control measures including isolation, quarantine, school closures, travel restrictions and cancellation of mass gatherings may be warranted," Meyers said. "Asymptomatic transmission definitely makes containment more difficult."

Meyers pointed out that with hundreds of new cases emerging around the world every day, the data may offer a different picture over time. Infection case reports are based on people's memories of where they went and whom they had contact with. If health officials move quickly to isolate patients, that may also skew the data.

"Our findings are corroborated by instances of silent transmission and rising case counts in hundreds of cities worldwide," Meyers said. "This tells us that COVID-19 outbreaks can be elusive and require extreme measures."

Zhanwei Du of The University of Texas at Austin, Lin Wang of the Institut Pasteur in Paris, Xiaoke Xu of Dalian Minzu University, Ye Wu of Beijing Normal University and Benjamin J. Cowling of Hong Kong University also contributed to the research. Lauren Ancel Meyers holds the Denton A. Cooley Centennial Professorship in Zoology at The University of Texas at Austin.

The research was funded by the U.S. National Institutes of Health and the National Natural Science Foundation of China.

Copy link

Email Share Link Twitter Share Link Facebook Share Link LinkedIn Share Link

Copy link

Email Share Link Twitter Share Link Facebook Share Link LinkedIn Share Link

Media Contact

Esther Robards-Forbes

College of Natural Sciences

p: 512-232-0654

e: e.forbes@austin.utexas.edu

7. COVID-19 が心配?ストレスが精子と将来の子孫に永続的な影響を与える可能性

ストレスが精子を変更し、次世代の脳の発達に影響を与える生物学的メカニズムを特定

日付:2020年3月23日

ソース:メリーランド大学医学部

概要:

コロナウイルスのパンデミックなど、大きなストレスによってもたらされる長期にわたる恐怖や不安は、人の精神面に打撃を与えるだけでなく、男性の精子組成に永続的な影響を与えて将来の子孫に影響を与える可能性もある。これは、メリーランド大学医学部の研究者らが Nature Communications 誌に発表した新しい研究結果によるものである。

この研究では、父親のストレス体験が子宮内の胎児の脳の発達にどのように影響するかについての生物学的メカニズムの概要を説明している。

父親のストレスを精子に移す際の細胞外小胞の新しい生物学的役割を調べるために、研究者らはストレスホルモンのコルチコステロンによる治療後のマウスの細胞外小胞を調べた。治療後、細胞外小胞は、その全体的なサイズ、ならびにタンパク質および低分子 RNAの含有量に劇的な変化を示した。

卵子を受精させる前に、これらの以前に「ストレスがかかった」細胞外小胞と精子を培養した場合、結果として生じるマウスの子は初期の脳の発達のパターンに大きな変化を示し、 大人としてもこれらのマウスはストレスに対する反応の仕方が著しく異なっていた。

人間の精子でも同様の違いが発生するかどうかを確認するために、研究者らはペンシルベニア大学の学生を募集し、毎月6か月間精子を寄付してもらい、前月の彼らの知覚されたストレス状態に関するアンケートに回答してもらった。彼らのうち、数ヶ月前にストレスの上昇を経験した学生は、精子の低分子RNA含有量に大きな変化を示したが、ストレスレベルに変化がなかった学生では、その変化はほとんどあるいは全く見られなかった。これらのデータは、マウスの研究で見つかったものと非常に類似したパターンであった。この研究は、国立精神衛生研究所からの資金提供を受けて行われた。

研究関連ニュース/他のトップページに戻る

<英文>https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/03/200323132410.htm

Anxious about COVID-19? Stress can have lasting impacts on sperm and future offspring

Study identifies biological mechanism by which stress alters sperm and impacts brain development in next generation

Date:

March 23, 2020

Source:

University of Maryland School of Medicine

Summary:

Prolonged fear and anxiety brought on by major stressors, like the coronavirus pandemic, can not only take a toll on a person's mental health, but may also have a lasting impact on a man's sperm composition that could affect his future offspring.

FULL STORY

Prolonged fear and anxiety brought on by major stressors, like the coronavirus pandemic, can not only take a toll on a person's mental health, but may also have a lasting impact on a man's sperm composition that could affect his future offspring. That is the finding of a provocative new study published in the journal *Nature Communications* by researchers at the University of Maryland School of Medicine.

The research outlines a biological mechanism for how a father's experience with stress can influence fetal brain development in the womb. The effects of paternal stress can be transferred to offspring through changes in the extracellular vesicles that then interact with maturing sperm. Extracellular vesicles are small membrane-bound particles that transport proteins, lipids, and nucleic acids between cells. They are produced in large amounts in the reproductive tract and play an integral role in sperm maturation.

"There are so many reasons that reducing stress is beneficial especially now when our stress levels are chronically elevated and will remain so for the next few months," said study corresponding author Tracy Bale, PhD, Professor of Pharmacology and Director of the Center for Epigenetic Research in Child Health & Brain Development at the University of Maryland School of Medicine. "Properly managing stress can not only improve mental health and other stress-related ailments, but it can also help reduce the potential lasting impact on the reproductive system that could impact future generations."

She and her colleagues did not specifically study those who were under stress due to the coronavirus pandemic.

To examine a novel biological role for extracellular vesicles in transferring dad's stress to sperm, the researchers examined extracellular vesicles from mice following treatment with the stress hormone corticosterone. After treatment, the extracellular vesicles showed dramatic changes in their overall size as well as their protein and small RNA content.

When sperm were incubated with these previously "stressed" extracellular vesicles prior to fertilizing an egg, the resulting mouse pups showed significant changes in patterns of early brain development, and as adults these mice were also significantly different than controls for how they responded to stress themselves.

To see if similar differences occurred in human sperm, the researchers recruited students from the University of Pennsylvania to donate sperm each month for six months, and complete questionnaires about their perceived stress state in the preceding month. They found that students who had

experienced elevated stress in months prior showed significant changes in the small RNA content of their sperm, while those who had no change in stress levels experienced little or no change. These data confirm a very similar pattern found in the mouse study.

"Our study shows that the baby's brain develops differently if the father experienced a chronic period of stress before conception, but we still do not know the implications of these differences," said Dr. Bale. "Could this prolonged higher level of stress raise the risk for mental health issues in future offspring, or could experiencing stress and managing it well help to promote stress resilience? We don't really know at this point, but our data highlight why further studies are necessary."

The research team did find that stress-induced changes in the male reproductive system take place at least a month after the stress is attenuated and life has resumed its normal patterns. "It appears the body's adaptation to stress is to return to a new baseline," Dr. Bale said, "a post-stress physiological state -- termed allostasis."

This research was funded by the National Institute of Mental Health and included co-authors from the Institute for Genome Sciences at the University of Maryland School of Medicine and the Department of Pharmaceutical Science at the University of Maryland School of Pharmacy, as well as the University of Pennsylvania.

"This research represents a critical step in understanding important mechanisms that underlie the field of intergenerational epigenetics," said UMSOM Dean E. Albert Reece, MD, PhD, MBA, who is also the Executive Vice President for Medical Affairs, University of Maryland, and the John Z. and Akiko K. Bowers Distinguished Professor. "Such knowledge is crucial to identify early interventions to improve reproduction and early childhood development down the road."

While the study did not test stress management interventions to determine what effects they might have on attenuating the changes in sperm composition, Dr. Bale, who goes for regular runs to reduce the stress of the current COVID-19 pandemic, contends that any lifestyle habits that are good for the brain are likely good for the reproductive system.

"It is important to realize that social distancing does not have to mean social isolation, especially with modern technologies available to many of us," said Joshua Gordon, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health in his web message about coping with coronavirus. "Connecting with our friends and loved ones, whether by high tech means or through simple phone calls, can help us maintain ties during stressful days ahead and will give us strength to weather this difficult passage."

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has tips on "stress and coping" page on their COVID-19 site that recommends the following to "support yourself":

- Take breaks from watching, reading, or listening to news stories, including social media. Hearing about the pandemic repeatedly can be upsetting.
- Take care of your body. Take deep breaths, stretch, or meditate. Try to eat healthy, well-balanced meals, exercise regularly, get plenty of sleep, and avoid alcohol and drugs.
- Make time to unwind. Try to do some other activities you enjoy.
- Connect with others. Talk with people you trust about your concerns and how you are feeling.

Story Source:	Story	Source:
---------------	-------	---------

<u>Materials</u> provided by **University of Maryland School of Medicine**. *Note: Content may be edited for style and length.*

	D C
lournal	Reference:

Jennifer C. Chan, Christopher P. Morgan, N. Adrian Leu, Amol Shetty, Yasmine M. Cisse, Bridget M. Nugent, Kathleen E. Morrison, Eldin Jašarević, Weiliang Huang, Nickole Kanyuch, Ali B. Rodgers, Natarajan V. Bhanu, Dara S. Berger, Benjamin A. Garcia, Seth Ament, Maureen Kane, C. Neill Epperson, Tracy L. Bale. Reproductive tract extracellular vesicles are sufficient to transmit intergenerational stress and program neurodevelopment. Nature Communications, 2020; 11 (1) DOI: 10.1038/s41467-020-15305-w

Cite This Page:



University of Maryland School of Medicine. "Anxious about COVID-19? Stress can have lasting impacts on sperm and future offspring: Study identifies biological mechanism by which stress alters sperm and impacts brain development in next generation." ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, 23 March 2020. <www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/03/200323132410.htm>

8. コロナウイルスの大規模シミュレーションが Frontera スーパーコンピューターで完了

新シミュレーションで研究者が新薬とワクチンを設計する手掛かりを

日付:2020年3月24日

ソース:テキサス州立大学オースティン校、テキサスアドバンストコンピューティングセンター 概要:

コロナウイルスエンベロープ全原子コンピューターモデルが開発されている。コロナウイルスモデルは、全原子インフルエンザウイルスシミュレーションの成功に基づいている。コロナウイルスモデルテストの分子動力学シミュレーションは、最大 4,000 ノード、つまり約250,000 の Frontera の処理コアで実行された。完全なモデルは、研究者がコロナウイルスと戦うための新薬、ワクチンを設計するのに役立つ。

研究関連ニュース/他のトップページに戻る

<英文>https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/03/200324102720.htm

Coronavirus massive simulations completed on Frontera supercomputer

New simulations can help researchers design new drugs and vaccines to combat the coronavirus

Date:

March 24, 2020

Source:

University of Texas at Austin, Texas Advanced Computing Center

Summary:

A coronavirus envelope all-atom computer model is being developed. The coronavirus model builds on success of all-atom infuenza virus simulations. Molecular dynamics simulations for the coronavirus model tests ran on up to 4,000 nodes, or about 250,000 of Frontera's processing cores. Full model can help researchers design new drugs, vaccines to combat the coronavirus.

FULL STORY

Scientists are preparing a massive computer model of the coronavirus that they expect will give insight into how it infects in the body. They've taken the first steps, testing the first parts of the model and optimizing code on the Frontera supercomputer at the University of Texas at Austin's Texas Advanced Computing Center (TACC). The knowledge gained from the full model can help researchers design new drugs and vaccines to combat the coronavirus.

Rommie Amaro is leading efforts to build the first complete all-atom model of the SARS-COV-2 coronavirus envelope, its exterior component. "If we have a good model for what the outside of the particle looks like and how it behaves, we're going to get a good view of the different components that are involved in molecular recognition." Molecular recognition involves how the virus interacts with the angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptors and possibly other targets within the host cell membrane. Amaro is a professor of chemistry and biochemistry at the University of California, San Diego.

The coronavirus model is anticipated by Amaro to contain roughly 200 million atoms, a daunting undertaking, as the interaction of each atom with one another has to be computed. Her team's workflow takes a hybrid, or integrative modeling approach.

"We're trying to combine data at different resolutions into one cohesive model that can be simulated on leadership-class facilities like Frontera," Amaro said. "We basically start with the individual components, where their structures have been resolved at atomic or near atomic resolution. We carefully get each of these components up and running and into a state where they are stable. Then we can introduce them into the bigger envelope simulations with neighboring molecules."

On March 12-13, 2020, the Amaro Lab ran molecular dynamics simulations on up to 4,000 nodes, or about 250,000 processing cores, on Frontera. Frontera, the #5 top supercomputer in the world and #1 academic supercomputer according to November 2019 rankings of the Top500 organization, is the leadership-class high performance computing system supported by the National Science Foundation.

"Simulations of that size are only possible to run on a machine like Frontera or on a machine possibly at the Department of Energy," Amaro said. "We straightaway contacted the Frontera team, and they've been very gracious in giving us priority status for benchmarking and trying to optimize the code so that these simulations can run as efficiently as possible, once the system is actually up and running."

"It's exciting to work on one of these brand new machines, for sure. Our experience so far has been very good. The initial benchmarks have been really impressive for this system. We're going to continue to optimize the codes for these ultra large systems so that we can ultimately get even better performance. I would say that working with the team at Frontera has also been fantastic. They're at the ready to help and have been extremely responsive during this critical time window. It's been a very positive experience," Amaro said.

"TACC is proud to support this critical and groundbreaking research," said Dan Stanzione, Executive Director of TACC and Principal Investigator of the Frontera supercomputer project. "We will continue to support Amaro's simulations and other important work related to understanding and finding a way to defeat this new threat."

Amaro's work with the coronavirus builds on her success with an all-atom simulation of the influenza virus envelope, published in *ACS Central Science*, February 2020. She said that the influenza work will have a remarkable number of similarities to what they're now pursuing with the coronavirus.

"It's a brilliant test of our methods and our abilities to adapt to new data and to get this up and running right off the fly," Amaro said. "It took us a year or more to build the influenza viral envelope

and get it up and running on the national supercomputers. For influenza, we used the Blue Waters supercomputer, which was in some ways the predecessor to Frontera. The work, however, with the coronavirus obviously is proceeding at a much, much faster pace. This is enabled, in part because of the work that we did on Blue Waters earlier."

Said Amaro: "These simulations will give us new insights into the different parts of the coronavirus that are required for infectivity. And why we care about that is because if we can understand these different features, scientists have a better chance to design new drugs; to understand how current drugs work and potential drug combinations work. The information that we get from these simulations is multifaceted and multidimensional and will be of use for scientists on the front lines immediately and also in the longer term. Hopefully the public will understand that there's many different components and facets of science to push forward to understand this virus. These simulations on Frontera are just one of those components, but hopefully an important and a gainful one."

Story Source:

<u>Materials</u> provided by <u>University of Texas at Austin</u>, <u>Texas Advanced Computing Center</u>. Original written by Jorge Salazar. *Note: Content may be edited for style and length*.

Journal Reference:

1. Jacob D. Durrant, Sarah E. Kochanek, Lorenzo Casalino, Pek U. Ieong, Abigail C. Dommer, Rommie E. Amaro. Mesoscale All-Atom Influenza Virus Simulations Suggest New Substrate Binding Mechanism. ACS Central Science, 2020; 6 (2): 189 DOI: 10.1021/acscentsci.9b01071

Cite This Page:



University of Texas at Austin, Texas Advanced Computing Center. "Coronavirus massive simulations completed on Frontera supercomputer: New simulations can help researchers design new drugs and vaccines to combat the coronavirus." ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, 24 March 2020. www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/03/200324102720.htm

9. COVID-19 の拡散防止に対する物理的距離の影響 -モデリング研究 による推定

日付:2020年3月24日

ソース:シンガポール国立大学

概要:

The Lancet infectious Diseases 誌に掲載されたシンガポールの研究者らによる想定研究によると、感染者とその家族の隔離・2 週間の学校の閉鎖・2 週間の職場分散(従業員半数を自宅勤務)の 3 対策は新型コロナウイルス SARS-CoV-2 感染(COVID-19)の少なくとも 78%、多ければほぼ全て(99%)を防ぐと推定される、としている。

ウイルスの感染力が最も低い(1.5 人への感染力; R0=1.5)という想定の場合、SARS-CoV-2 感染 100 人が判明してから何もしなければ 80 日後までにシンガポール人口の7.4%、279,000 人が SARS-CoV-2 に感染するが、上記 3 対策でその僅か 0.7%の1,800 人で済むと推定されている。

ウイルスの感染力がほどほどの場合(R0=2.0)とかなり高い場合(R0=2.5)の新たな感染数は何もしなければそれぞれ人口の 19.3%の 727,000 人と 32%の 1,207,000 人だが、3 対策をすればそれぞれ 50,000 人(93%予防)と 258,000 人(78%予防)に減ると推定されている。

研究関連/他のトップページに戻る

<英文>https://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2020-03/tl-pss032420.php

NEWS RELEASE 24-MAR-2020

The Lancet Infectious Diseases: Singapore modelling study estimates impact of physical distancing on reducing spread of COVID-19

THE LANCET

- First of its kind modelling study in Singapore indicates that quarantining of people infected
 with the new coronavirus and their family members, school closures plus quarantine, and
 workplace distancing plus quarantine, in that order, are effective at reducing the number of
 COVID-19 cases, with a combination of all three being most effective in reducing cases
- Authors investigated potential outcomes for three infection reproduction values [R0=1.5, R0=2.0, R0=2.5], based on low, moderate or likely, and high infection transmissibility,

- informed by Wuhan case data [1], and found that prevention and suppression become more challenging at higher R0 values
- Authors note several limitations of the study, but in particular, the transmission and infectivity of the new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) remain uncertain, so the authors informed their model based on the virus that causes SARS

A new modelling study conducted in a simulated Singapore setting has estimated that a combined approach of physical distancing [2] interventions, comprising quarantine (for infected individuals and their families), school closure, and workplace distancing, is most effective at reducing the number of SARS-CoV-2 cases compared with other intervention scenarios included in the study.

While less effective than the combined approach, quarantine plus workplace measures presented the next best option for reducing SARS-CoV-2 cases, followed by quarantine plus school closure, and then quarantine only. All intervention scenarios were more effective at reducing cases than no intervention.

The study, published in *The Lancet Infectious Diseases* journal, is the first of its kind to investigate using these options for early intervention in Singapore using simulation. Despite heightened surveillance and isolation of individuals suspected to have COVID-19 and confirmed cases, the risk is ongoing, with the number of cases continuing to increase in Singapore. Schools have not been closed, and workplace distancing is recommended, but it is not national policy [correct as of 23.03.2020].

The study found that the combined approach could prevent a national outbreak at relatively low levels of infectivity (basic reproductivity value (R0) = 1.5), but at higher infectivity scenarios (R0 = 2.0 (considered moderate and likely) and R0 = 2.5 (considered high)), outbreak prevention becomes considerably more challenging because although effective at reducing infections, transmission events still occur.

Dr Alex R Cook, National University of Singapore, said: "Should local containment measures, such as preventing disease spread through contact tracing efforts and, more recently, not permitting short-term visitors, be unsuccessful, the results of this study provide policy makers in Singapore and other countries with evidence to begin the implementation of enhanced outbreak control measures that could mitigate or reduce local transmission rates if deployed effectively and in a timely manner." [3]

To assess the potential impact of interventions on outbreak size, should local containment fail, authors developed an individual-based influenza epidemic simulation model, which accounted for demography, individual movement, and social contact rates in workplaces, schools, and homes, to estimate the likelihood of human-to-human transmission of SARS-CoV-2. Model parameters included how infectious an individual is over time, the proportion of the population assumed to be asymptomatic (7.5%), the cumulative distribution function for the mean incubation period (with the virus that causes SARS and the virus that causes COVID-19having the same mean incubation period of 5.3 days), and the duration of hospital stay after symptom onset (3.5 days).

Using this model, authors estimated the cumulative number of SARS-CoV-2 infections at 80 days, after detection of 100 cases of community transmission. Three values for the basic reproduction number (R0) were chosen for the infectiousness parameter, including relatively low (R0=1.5), moderate and likely (R0=2.0), and high transmissibility (R0=2.5). The basic reproduction numbers were selected based on analyses of data from people with COVID-19 in Wuhan, China [1].

In addition to a baseline scenario, which included no interventions, four intervention scenarios were proposed for implementation after failure of local containment: 1) isolation of infected individuals and quarantine of their family members (quarantine); 2) quarantine plus immediate school closure for 2 weeks; 3) quarantine plus immediate workplace distancing, in which 50% of the workforce is encouraged to work from home for 2 weeks; 4) a combination of quarantine, immediate school closure, and workplace distancing. These interventions follow some policy options currently being undertaken (quarantine and some workforce distancing) by the Singaporean Ministry of Health, as standard interventions for respiratory virus control.

For the baseline scenario, when R0 was 1.5, the median cumulative number of infections at day 80 [4] was 279,000, corresponding to 7.4% of the resident population of Singapore. The median number of infections increased with higher infectivity: 727,000 cases when R0 was 2.0, corresponding to 19.3% of the Singaporean population, and 1,207,000 cases when R0 was 2.5, corresponding to 32% of the Singaporean population.

Compared with the baseline scenario, the combined intervention was the most effective, reducing the estimated median number of infections by 99.3% when R0 was 1.5 (resulting in an estimated 1,800 cases). However, at higher infectivity scenarios, outbreak prevention becomes considerably more challenging. For the combined approach scenario, a median of 50,000 cases were estimated at R0 of 2.0 (a reduction of 93.0% compared to baseline) and 258,000 cases at R0 of 2.5 (a reduction of 78.2% compared to baseline).

Authors also explored the potential impact if the proportion of asymptomatic cases in the population was greater than 7.5% (the proportion of people who are able to transmit despite having no or mild symptoms). Even at a low infectivity (when the R0 was 1.5 or lower), a high asymptomatic proportion presents challenges. Assuming increasing asymptomatic proportions up to 50.0%, up to 277,000 infections were estimated to occur at day 80 with the combined intervention, relative to 1,800 for the baseline at R0 = 1.5.

Dr Alex R Cook added: "If the preventive effect of these interventions reduces considerably due to higher asymptomatic proportions, more pressure will be placed on the quarantining and treatment of infected individuals, which could become unfeasible when the number of infected individuals exceeds the capacity of health-care facilities. At higher asymptomatic rates, public education and case management become increasingly important, with a need to develop vaccines and existing drug therapies." [3]

The authors note several limitations in their study, including dated census population data, impact of migrant movement, the impact of seeding of imported cases (transmissions originating from outside of Singapore) the dynamics of contact patterns between individuals, and other unforeseen factors. Of note, epidemiological characteristics of COVID-19 remain uncertain in terms of the transmission and infectivity profile of the virus; therefore, estimates of the time between symptom onset and admission to hospital, how infectious an individual is over time, and the asymptomatic rate were based on SARS-CoV.

Writing in a linked Comment, Joseph A Lewnard, University of California, Berkeley, USA, and Nathan C Lo, University of California, San Francisco, USA, say: "Although the scientific basis for these interventions might be robust, ethical considerations are multifaceted. Importantly, political leaders must enact quarantine and social-distancing policies that do not bias against any population group. The legacies of social and economic injustices perpetrated in the name of public health have lasting repercussions. Interventions might pose risks of reduced income and even job loss, disproportionately affecting the most disadvantaged populations: policies to lessen such risks are urgently needed. Special attention should be given to protections for vulnerable populations, such as homeless, incarcerated, older, or disabled individuals, and undocumented migrants. Similarly, exceptions might be necessary for certain groups, including people who are reliant on ongoing medical treatment."

###

NOTES TO EDITORS

This study was conducted by researchers from the National University of Singapore.

The labels have been added to this press release as part of a project run by the Academy of Medical Sciences seeking to improve the communication of evidence. For more information, please see: http://www.sciencemediacentre.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/AMS-press-release-labelling-system-GUIDANCE.pdf if you have any questions or feedback, please contact The Lancet press office pressoffice@lancet.com

- [1] Wuhan Case Data used to estimate basic reproductivity value: https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(20)30260-9/fulltext
- [2] In line with the WHO, The Lancet has moved to using the term physical distancing in place of social distancing.
- [3] Quote direct from author and cannot be found in text of the Article.
- [4] Interquartile ranges (IQRs) for all cumulative medians and percentage reductions are available in the paper.

Disclaimer: AAAS and EurekAlert! are not responsible for the accuracy of news releases posted to EurekAlert! by contributing institutions or for the use of any information through the EurekAlert system.

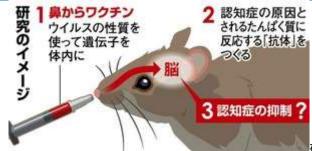
10. 認知症予防ワクチン、京大などが開発 -マウス実験で効果

日付:2020 年 3 月 25 日 ソース:朝日新聞デジタル

概要:

https://digital.asahi.com/articles/ASN3T5FXBN3TPLBJ001.html?_requesturl=articles%2FASN3T5FXBN3TPLBJ001.html&pn=5

認知症予防ワクチン、京大などが開発 動物実験で効果



研究のイメージ

京都大学などの研究チームは 25 日、アルツハイマー病の原因とされる物質が脳内にたまるのを防ぐワクチンを開発したと発表した。認知症になる動物を使った実験で、脳の変化や行動の異常を抑えられた。将来、認知症の予防や治療の選択肢になる可能性がある。

<u>認知症</u>の中には、<u>アルツハイマー病</u>のように、脳内に「タウ」というたんぱく質の異常な蓄積がみられる種類がある。チームによると、国内に約300万人の患者がいる。症状を改善する薬はあるが、根本的に治す方法はないのが現状だ。

チームは免疫のしくみを使った<u>認知症ワクチン</u>を考案。無害なウイルスにタウを作らせる<u>遺伝子</u>を組み込んで<u>ワクチン</u>を作り、<u>認知症</u>になるマウスに鼻から投与した。すると、タウに反応して除去する「抗体」が何もしない場合と比べ、2倍以上に増えた。免疫を活性化させたとみられる。

<u>ワクチン</u>を投与したマウスでは、<u>認知症</u>で脳が萎縮する面積を、無投与のマウスと比べて3分の2程度に抑えることができ、健康なマウスに近い行動をとるようになった。マウスを飼育した8カ月間では、副作用はみられなかった。

チームの井上治久・京大教授は「人に使うためにはまだ多くの研究が必要だが、<u>認</u>知症の治療法開発に役立つ成果だ」と話している。

研究成果は 25 日、英専門誌「NPJ Vaccines」(https://doi.org/10.1038/s41541-020-0172-y)電子版に掲載された。(野中良祐)

研究関連/他のトップページに戻る