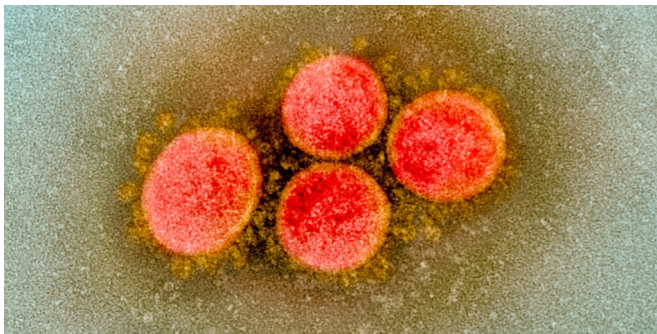


COVID-19 cytokine storm: Possible mechanism for the deadly respiratory syndrome

20 May 2020



Transmission electron micrograph of SARS-CoV-2 virus particles, isolated from a patient. Credit: NIH/NIAID

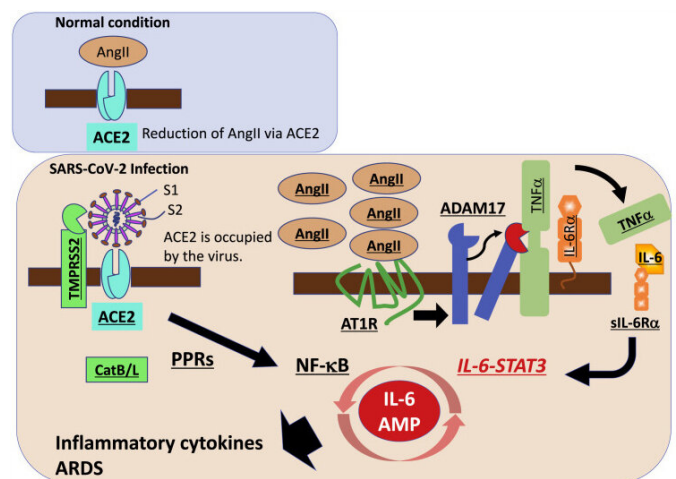
Research into how the SARS-CoV-2 virus induces death is suggesting potential treatments for its most destructive complications.

Leading immunologists in Japan are proposing a possible molecular mechanism that causes massive release of proinflammatory cytokines, or a [cytokine storm](#), leading to the [acute respiratory distress syndrome](#) (ARDS) in COVID-19 patients. Their suggestions, published in the journal *Immunity*, are based on recent findings that explain how SARS-CoV-2 enters human [cells](#).

ARDS is a life-threatening condition in which lungs become so inflamed and filled with fluid that they struggle to provide enough oxygen to the body. "To rescue the patients from this condition, it is vital to understand how SARS-CoV-2 triggers the cytokine storm, that leads to ARDS," explains Masaaki Murakami, the head of immunology laboratory at Hokkaido University's Institute for Genetic Medicine.

Murakami, together with his collaborator Toshio

Hirano from the National Institutes for Quantum and Radiological Science and Technology, reviewed two recent studies by Zhou et al. and Hoffmann et al. in order to understand their implications for finding effective therapeutic strategies for ARDS in COVID-19 patients.



The proposed molecular pathways that lead to the acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) in COVID-19 patients. Drugs targeting to the key molecules such as IL-6 receptor could disrupt the inflammatory reaction. Credit: Toshio Hirano and Masaaki Murakami. *Immunity*. April 22, 2020

Together, the studies suggest that SARS-CoV-2 enters [human cells](#) by attaching to a [cell surface receptor](#) called ACE2 and utilizing a human enzyme called TMPRSS2. "Drugs that block the ACE2 receptor or that inhibit the enzyme could help treat the initial stages of the disease," says Murakami. "However, ARDS with cytokine storm starts to appear in the later phase of infection even when the number of virus decreases. So, there must be another pathway that causes the cytokine

storm."

SARS-CoV-2 is known to be engulfed into the human cell along with the ACE2 receptor it had combined with. "This reduces the number of ACE2 receptors on cells, leading to an increase of a polypeptide, called angiotensin II, in the blood," says Murakami. Angiotensin II triggers an inflammatory pathway involving NF- κ B and IL-6-STAT3 particularly in nonimmune cells including endothelial cells and epithelial cells. "This pathway forms a positive feedback cycle, named IL-6 amplifier, resulting in its excessive activation and therefore the cytokine [storm](#) and ARDS," says Hirano, a pioneer in IL-6 research.

"Part of this pathway involving NF- κ B or IL-6-STAT3, or the both, is enhanced with age, which could be why older people are more at-risk of death following COVID-19 infection compared to other age groups," explains Murakami. "Targeting these pathways, such as with the anti-IL-6 receptor antibody called tocilizumab, could disrupt this life-threatening inflammatory reaction in COVID-19 patients," Hirano added.

More information: Toshio Hirano et al. COVID-19: A New Virus, but a Familiar Receptor and Cytokine Release Syndrome, *Immunity* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.immuni.2020.04.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.immuni.2020.04.003)

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Provided by Hokkaido University

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