

Team uncovers potential secret to viral resistance

November 4 2022



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Scientists from Trinity College Dublin have unearthed a secret that may explain why some people are able to resist viral infections, having screened the immune systems of women exposed to hepatitis C (HCV)

through contaminated anti-D transfusions given over 40 years ago in Ireland.

The extraordinary work, just published in the journal *Cell Reports Medicine*, has wide-ranging implications from improving our fundamental understanding of viral resistance to the potential design of therapies to treat infected people.

Between 1977 and 1979 in Ireland, several thousand [women](#) were exposed to the hepatitis C virus through contaminated anti-D, which is a medication made using plasma from donated blood and given to Rhesus negative women who are pregnant with a Rhesus positive fetus. The medication prevents the development of antibodies that could be dangerous in subsequent pregnancies. Some of the anti-D used during the 1977–79 period was contaminated with hepatitis C.

From this outbreak, three groups of people were identifiable: those who were chronically infected; those who cleared the infection with an antibody response; and those who appeared protected against infection without making antibodies against hepatitis C.

Cliona O'Farrelly, professor of comparative immunology in Trinity's School of Biochemistry and Immunology, is the senior author of the research article. Cliona, who is based in the Trinity Biomedical Sciences Institute, said, "We hypothesized that women who seemed to resist HCV infection must have an enhanced innate immune response, which is the ancient part of the immune system that acts as a first line of defense.

"To test this we needed to make contact with women exposed to the virus over forty years ago and ask them to help us by allowing us to study their immune systems to hunt for scientific clues that would explain their differing responses.

"After a nationwide campaign over 100 women came forward and we have gained some unique and important insights. That so many women—many of whom have lived with medical complications for a long time—were willing to help is testament to how much people want to engage with science and help pursue research with the potential to make genuine, positive impacts on society. We are deeply grateful to them."

The scientists ultimately recruited almost 40 women from the resistant group, alongside 90 women who were previously infected.

In collaboration with the Institut Pasteur in Paris they then invited almost 20 women in each group to donate a [blood sample](#) that they stimulated with molecules that mimic viral infection and lead to activation of the innate immune system.

Jamie Sugrue, Ph.D. Candidate in Trinity's School of Biochemistry and Immunology, is first author of the research article. He said, "By comparing the response of the resistant women to those who became infected, we found that resistant donors had an enhanced type I interferon response after stimulation. Type I interferons are a key family of antiviral immune mediators that play an important role in defense against viruses including hepatitis C and SARS-CoV-2, or COVID-19.

"We think that the increased type I interferon production by our resistant donors, seen now almost 40 years after the original exposure to hepatitis C, is what protected them against infection.

"These findings are important as resistance to infection is very much an overlooked outcome following viral outbreak, primarily because identifying resistant individuals is very difficult—since they do not become sick after viral exposure, they wouldn't necessarily know that they were exposed. That's why cohorts like this, though tragic in nature, are so valuable—they provide a unique opportunity to study the response

to viral infections in an otherwise healthy population."

The lab's efforts are now focused on leveraging these biological findings to unpick the genetics of viral resistance in the HCV donors. Their work on HCV resistance has already helped ignite international interest in resistance to other [viral infections](#), including SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19.

The O'Farrelly lab has expanded its search for virus-resistant individuals by joining in the COVID human genetic effort (www.COVIDhge.com) and by recruiting members of the public who have been heavily exposed to SARS-CoV-2 but never developed an infection (www.viralresistanceproject.com).

More information: Cliona O'Farrelly, Enhanced TLR3 responsiveness in hepatitis C virus resistant women from the Irish anti-D cohort, *Cell Reports Medicine* (2022). DOI: [10.1016/j.xcrm.2022.100804](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.xcrm.2022.100804). [www.cell.com/cell-reports-medi ... 2666-3791\(22\)00363-9](https://www.cell.com/cell-reports-medicine/issue/S2666-3791(22)00363-9)

Provided by Trinity College Dublin

Citation: Team uncovers potential secret to viral resistance (2022, November 4) retrieved 19 July 2023 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-11-team-uncovers-potential-secret-viral.html>

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