

Virome et Transplantation

SFGM-TC Scientific Day - *October 20, 2022*

« The gut microbiota »

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Disclosure Statement

No conflict of interest with this presentation

Virome

Bacteria

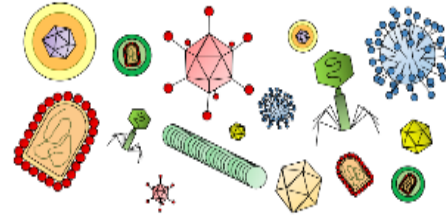
Fungi

Archaea

Eucaryotic
Viruses

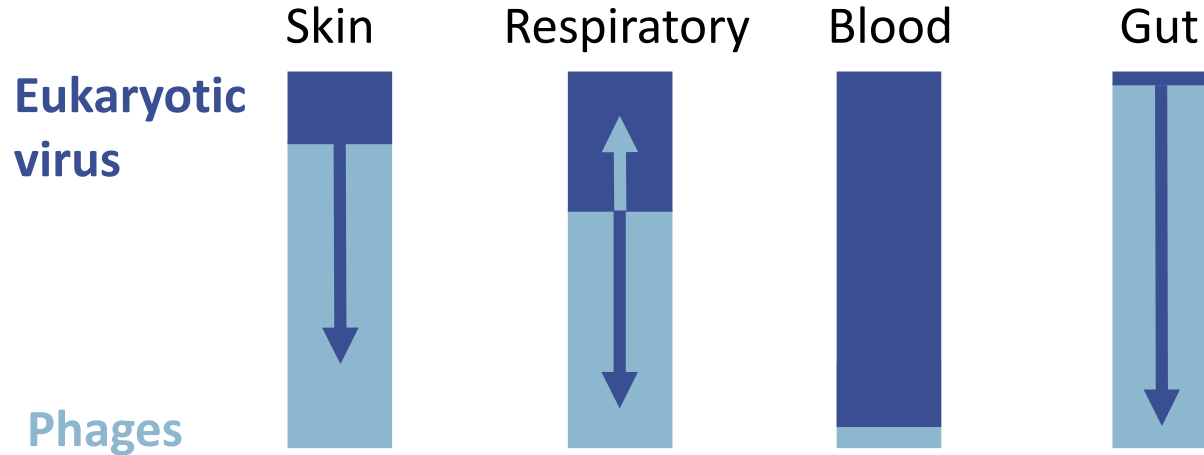
Bacterio
phages

The virome



- ❑ Resident viruses (chronic infections)
- ❑ Exogenous viruses (transient infections)
- ❑ Endogenous retroviral elements
- ❑ Unclassified sequences
- ❑ Pathogenic viruses ?
- ❑ Commensal viruses ?

Virome composition



10^{15} phages in the human intestine

dsDNA Caudovirales & ssDNA *Microviridae*

1 g of stool $\rightarrow 10^8$ – 10^9 viruses

99% phages
1% animal/plant viruses

Gut viromes are unique to individuals *Reyes A et al. 2010*

Healthy gut virome stable and dominated by phages

Variation between subjects according to the diet *Minot S et al. 2013*

↑Eukaryotic portion according to disease status

Diarrhea
Flacid paralysis

Phan TG et al. 2012
Victoria J G et al. 2009

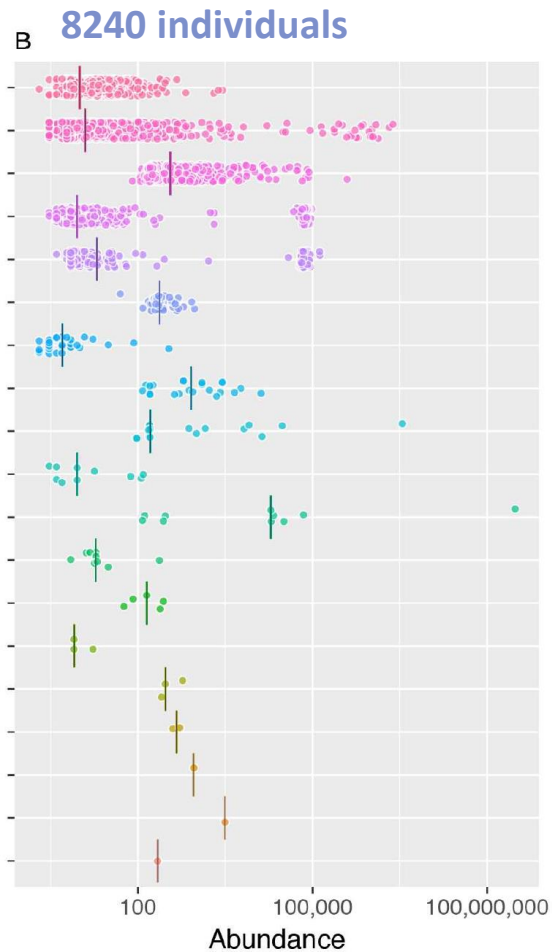
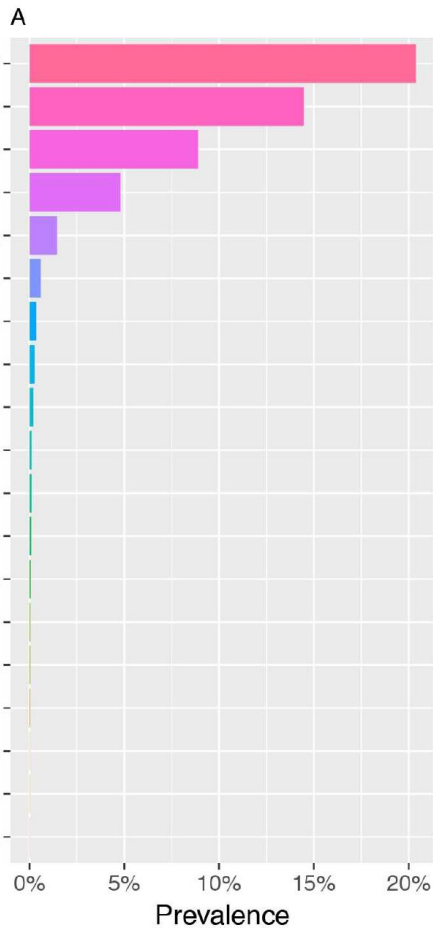
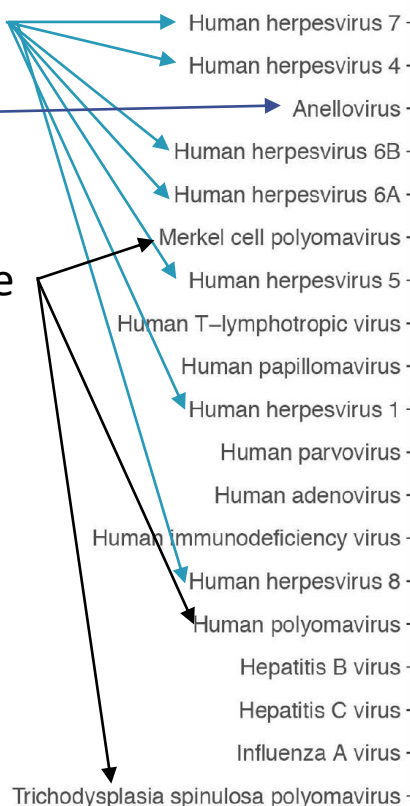
Normal blood Virome

Moustafa et al. Plos Pathogen 2017

Herpesviridae

Anelloviridae

Polyomaviridae



Limits of detection of viruses

No « 16s » viral gene

Virus genome sizes

< 10^2 – 10^4 / bacteria

< 10^4 – 10^6 / eucaryotes

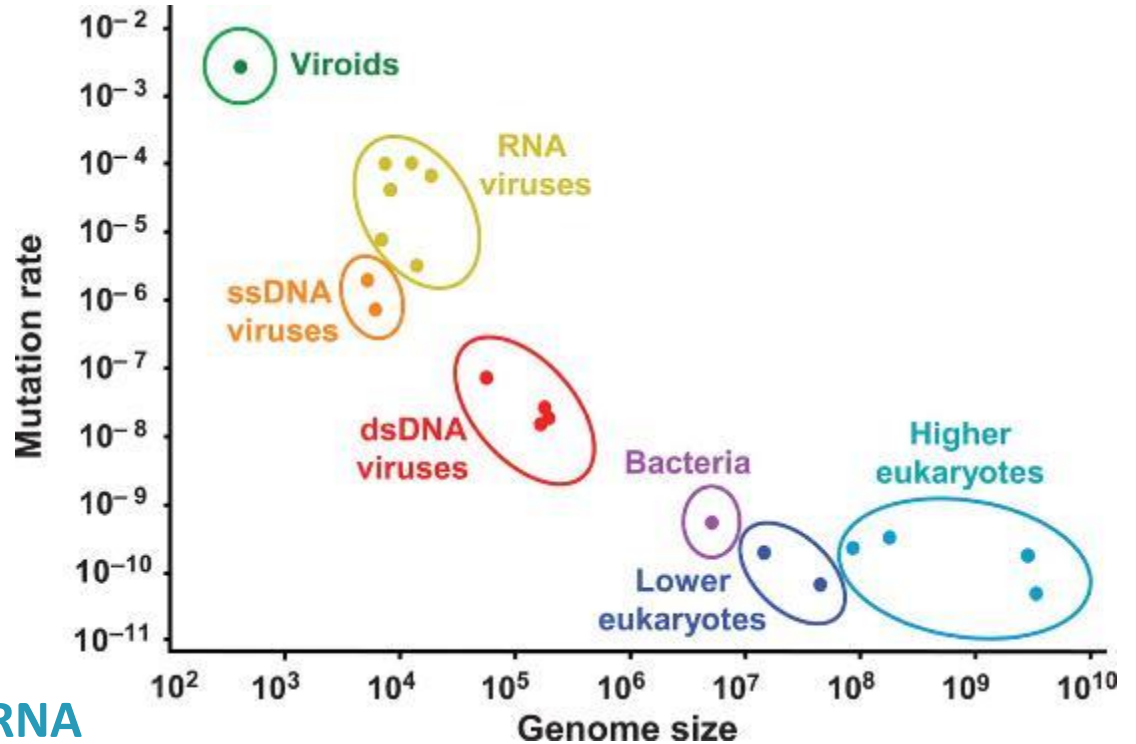


Human cell depletion

Bacteria depletion

VLP enrichment

↗ reads

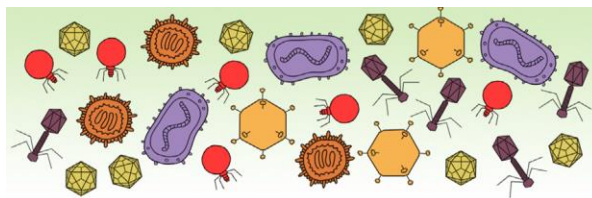
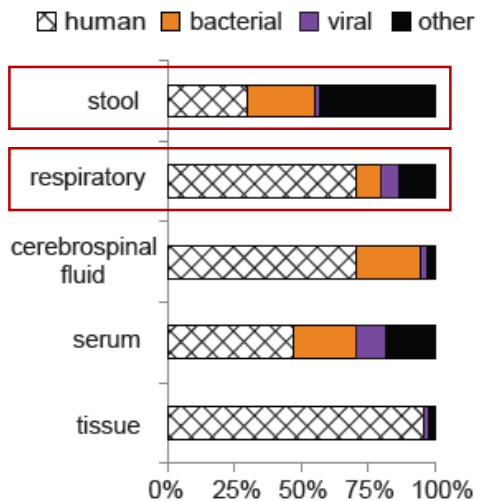


Amplification methods DNA & RNA

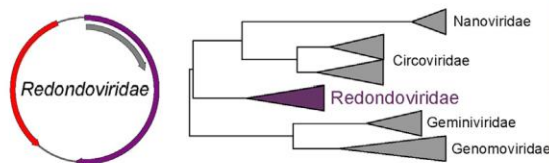
Limits of detection – Viral databases

Abbas et al., 2019, Cell Host & Microbe

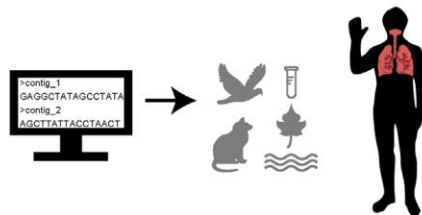
Redondoviridae, a Family of Small, Circular DNA Viruses of the Human Oro-Respiratory Tract Associated with Periodontitis and Critical Illness.



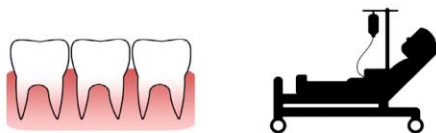
1. Analyze the human lung virome



2. Identify divergent family of circular DNA viruses



3. Scan 7,000+ metagenomic samples; second most common DNA virus in human oro-respiratory tract.



4. Enriched in periodontitis and elevated in critical illness

Limits of detection – Viral databases

Cell

Resource

Expansion of the global RNA virome reveals diverse clades of bacteriophages Neri et al., 2022, Cell 185, 1–15

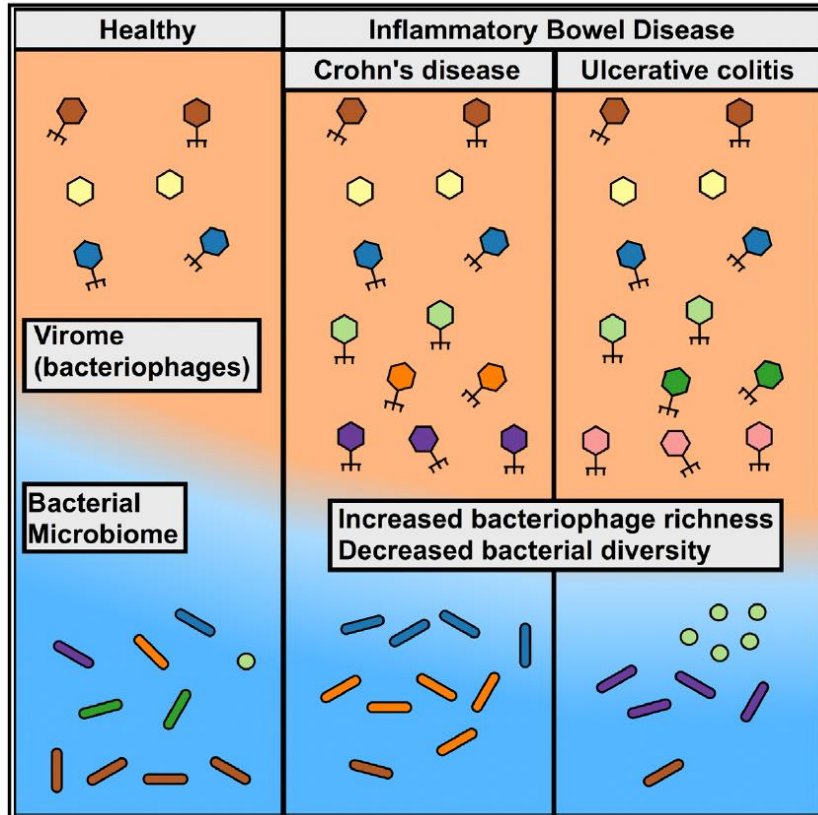
Analysis of >330,000 RNA-dependent RNA polymerases (RdRPs) shows that this expansion corresponds to **a 5-fold increase of the known RNA virus diversity**.

The dramatically expanded phylum **Lenarviricota**, consisting of bacterial and related eukaryotic viruses, now accounts for **a third of the RNA virome**.

Disease-Specific Alterations in the Enteric Virome in Inflammatory Bowel Disease

Norman et al., 2015, Cell 160, 447–460

32000 reads / sample



- **The enteric virome richness increases in Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis**
- Decreases in bacterial diversity and richness in IBD do not explain virome changes
- **Virome changes in Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis are disease specific**

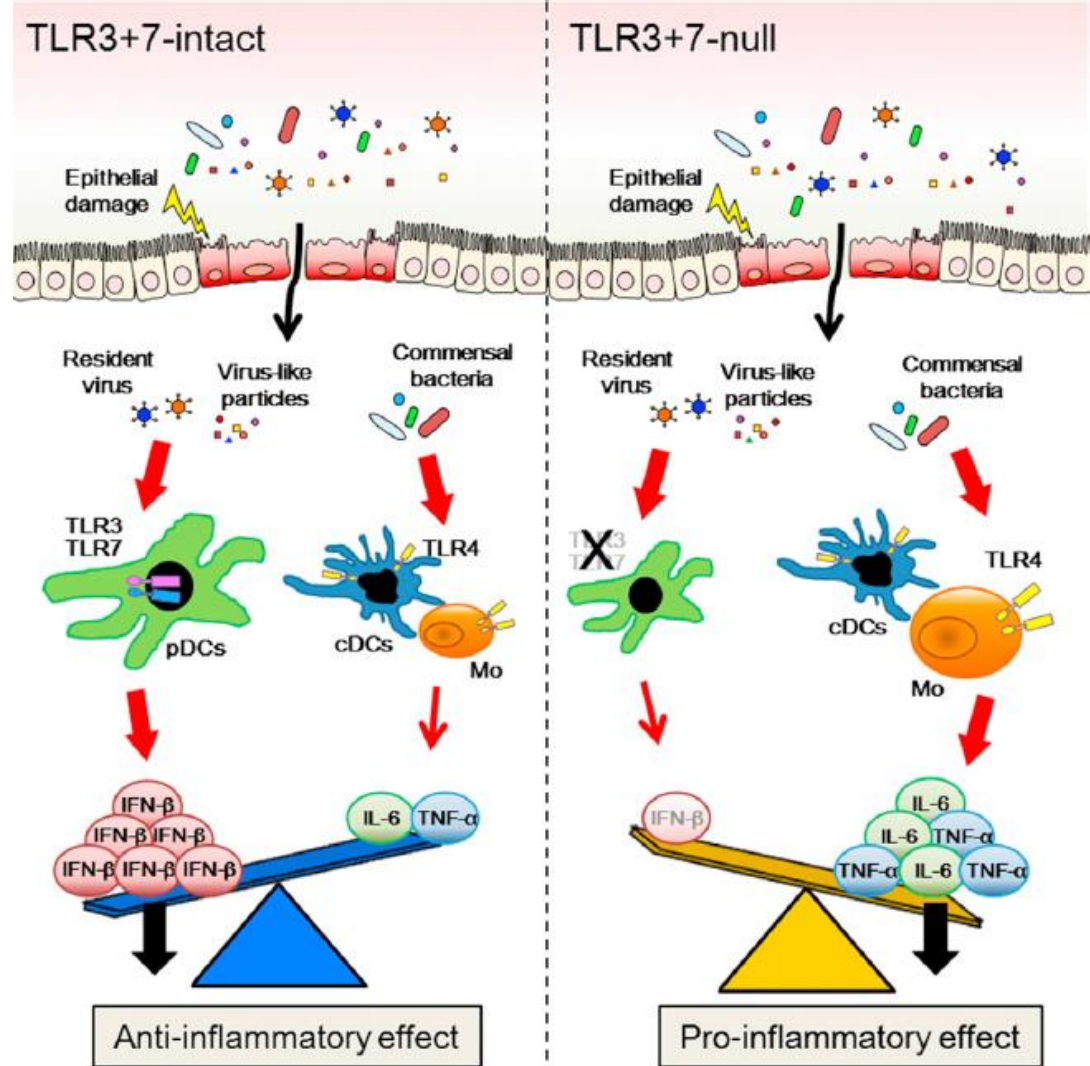
Enteric Viruses Ameliorate Gut Inflammation via Toll-like Receptor 3 and Toll-like Receptor 7-Mediated Interferon- β Production

Jin-Young Yang et al

Illumina

900,000 reads for DNA

690,000 reads for RNA



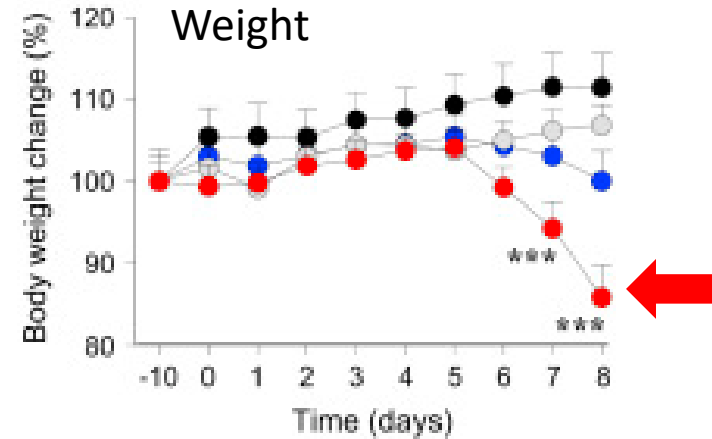
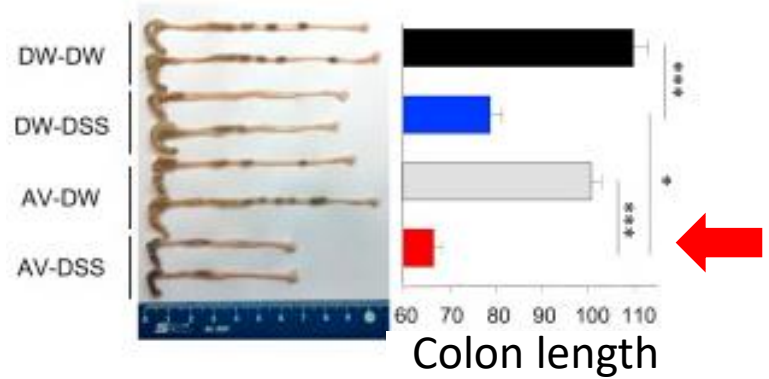
Enteric Viruses and Colitis

Jin-Young Yang et al. Immunity 2016

BALB/c wild-type (WT) mice +/- **antiviral (AV) cocktail** (ribavirin, lamivudine, acyclovir) 10 days + dextran sodium sulfate DSS treatment

- Pre-treatment with an antiviral cocktail results in severe colitis
- Treatment with TLR3+7 agonists and inactivated rotavirus ameliorates colitis
- TLR3 -/- TLR7 -/- mice are more susceptible to colitis

Gut viruses → TLR3 or TLR7 ↗ IFN-beta
↘ inflammation



Virome et Transplantation

Heart and lung transplant

Blood virome – De Vlamincx et al, 2013. Cell
96 Heart/Lung transplant pt – 656 samples

a: Superkingdom

■ Bacteria 25%

■ Eukaryota 2%

■ Viruses 73%

b: Viruses: order and family

■ Herpesvirales 13%

■ Caudovirales 5%

■ Adenoviridae 2%

■ Anelloviridae 68%

■ Polyomaviridae 5%

■ Poxviridae 1%

■ Retroviridae 1%

■ Other 5%

c: Anelloviridae: genera

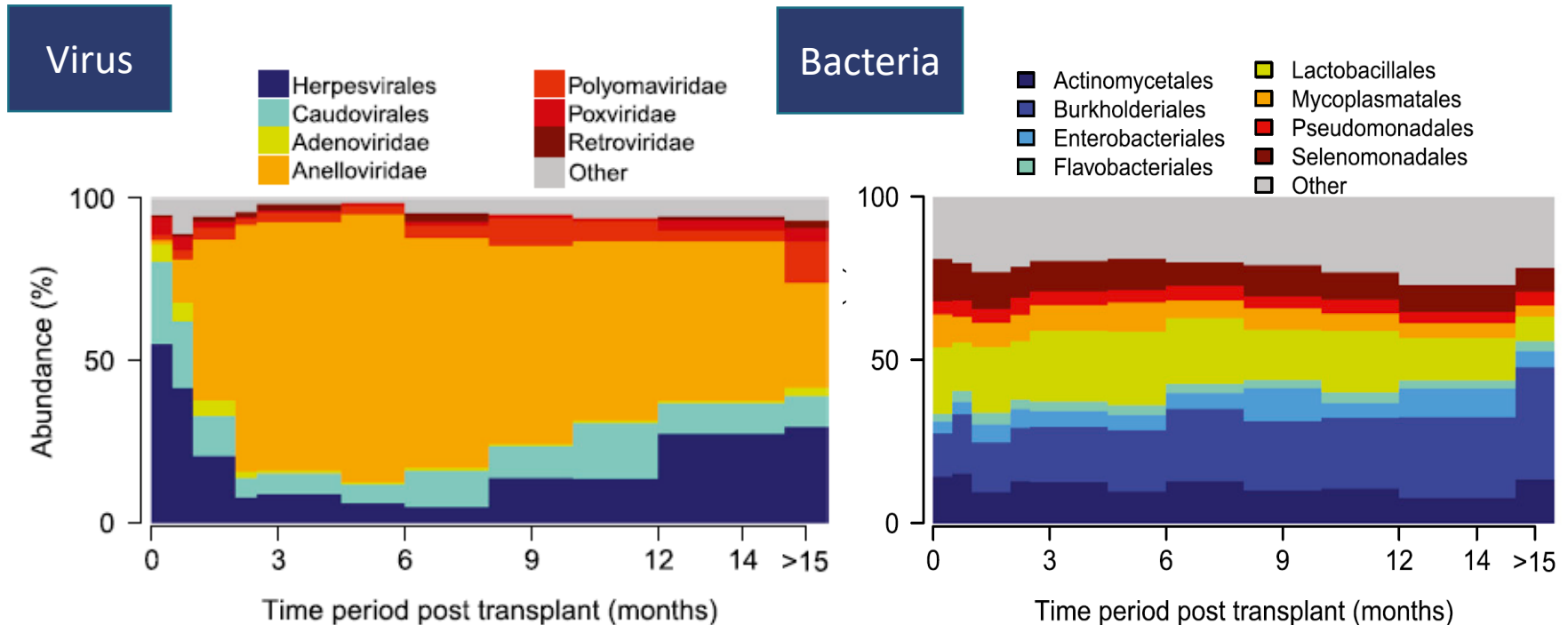
■ Alphatorquevirus 97%

■ Betatorquevirus 3%

Heart and lung transplant

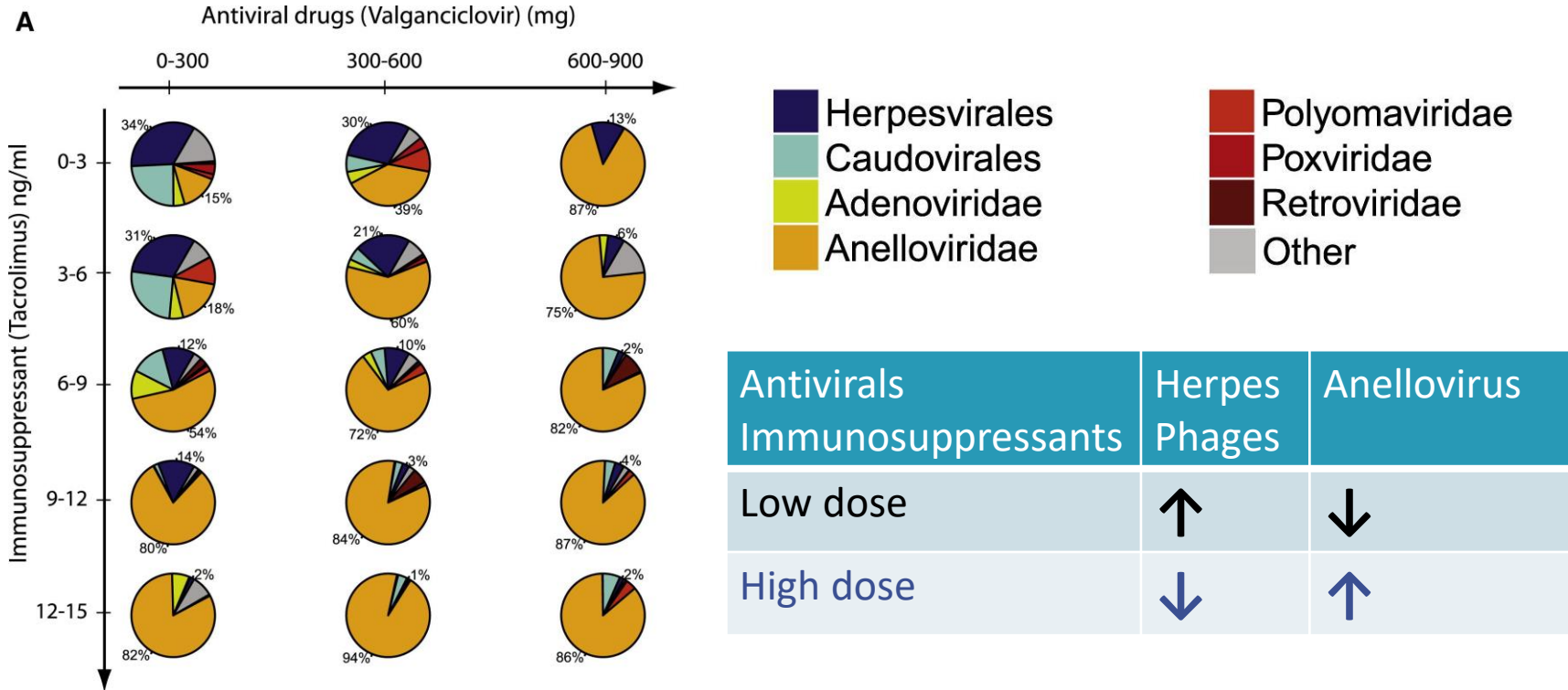
Temporal change of the virome De Vlamincx et al, 2013. Cell

No change of the bacterial microbiome over time



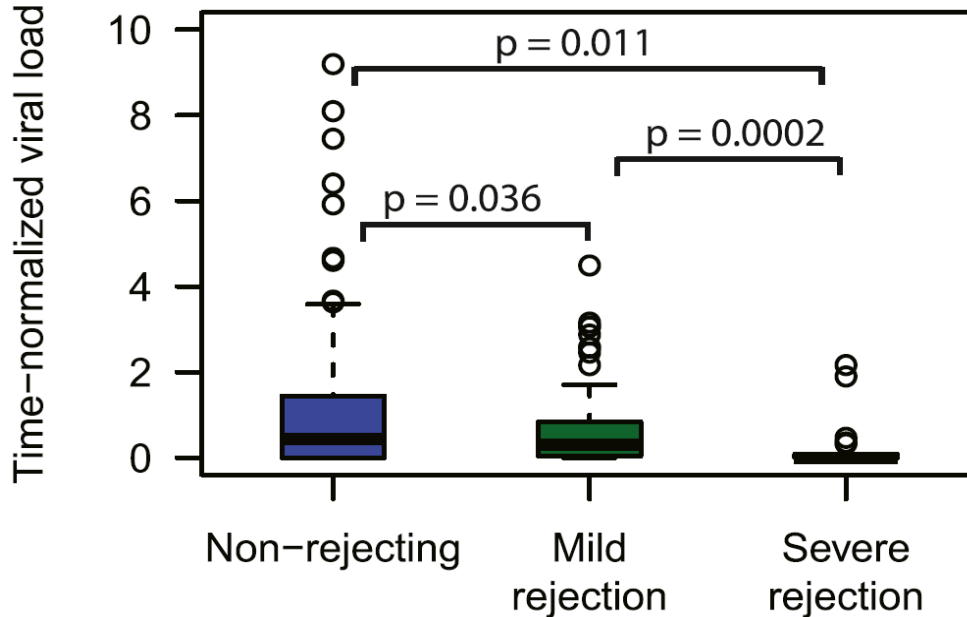
Impact of antivirals & immunosuppressants

Tacrolimus-based antirejection protocol (47 patients and 380 observations)



Correlation with graft rejection

↘ Anellovirus burden in patients with graft rejection



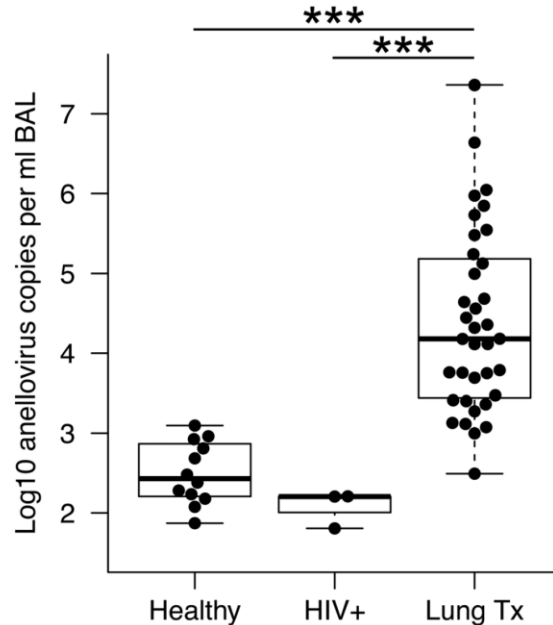
➤ Alternative marker to measure level of immunosuppression

Lung Transplant Young, Am J Transplant. 2015

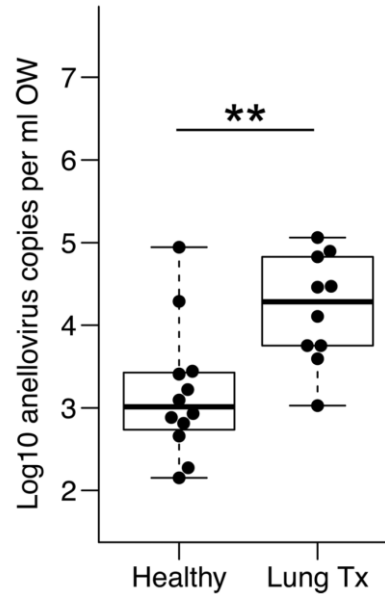
Anellovirus 56-fold more abundant in BAL from lung Tx

Anellovirus loads correlated with dysbiotic bacterial communities

BAL



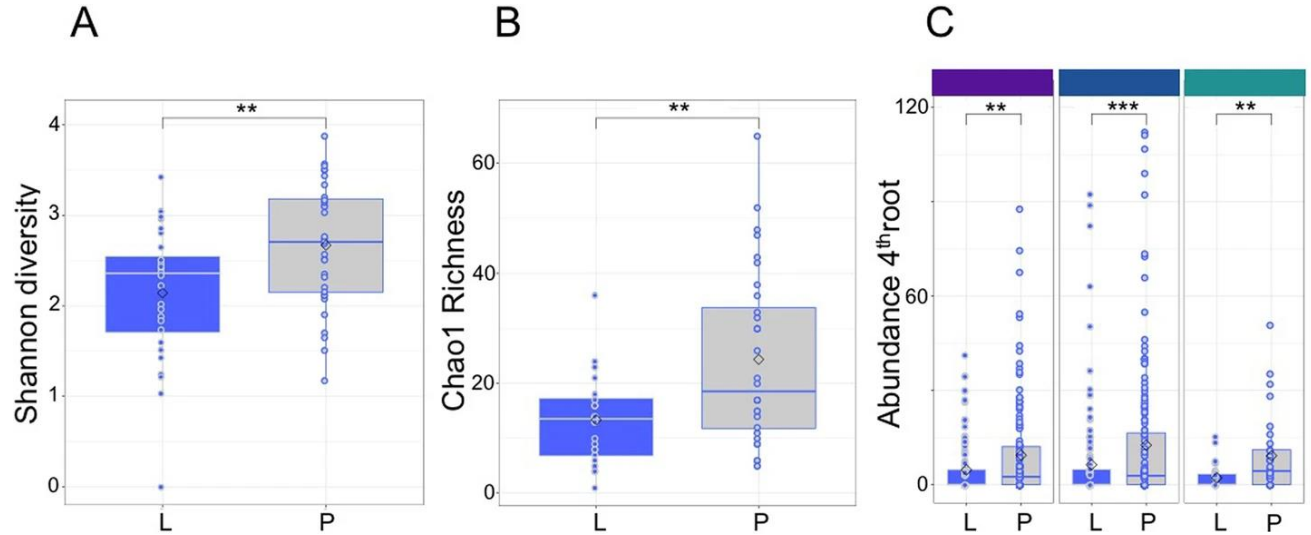
ORAL
WASHES



Lung Transplant

Metagenomic sequencing reveals time, host, and body compartment-specific viral dynamics after lung transplantation. [Widder et al. Microbiome 2022](#)

Higher taxonomic diversity in plasma samples compared to BALF



Body compartments



Lung (L, BALF)

Plasma (P)

Time after transplantation



5-12 weeks

13-34 weeks

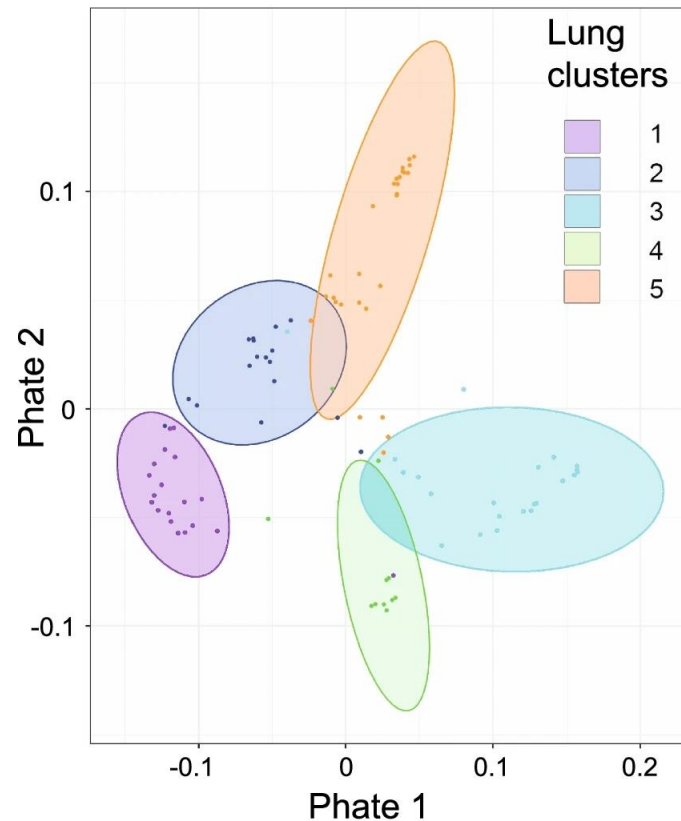
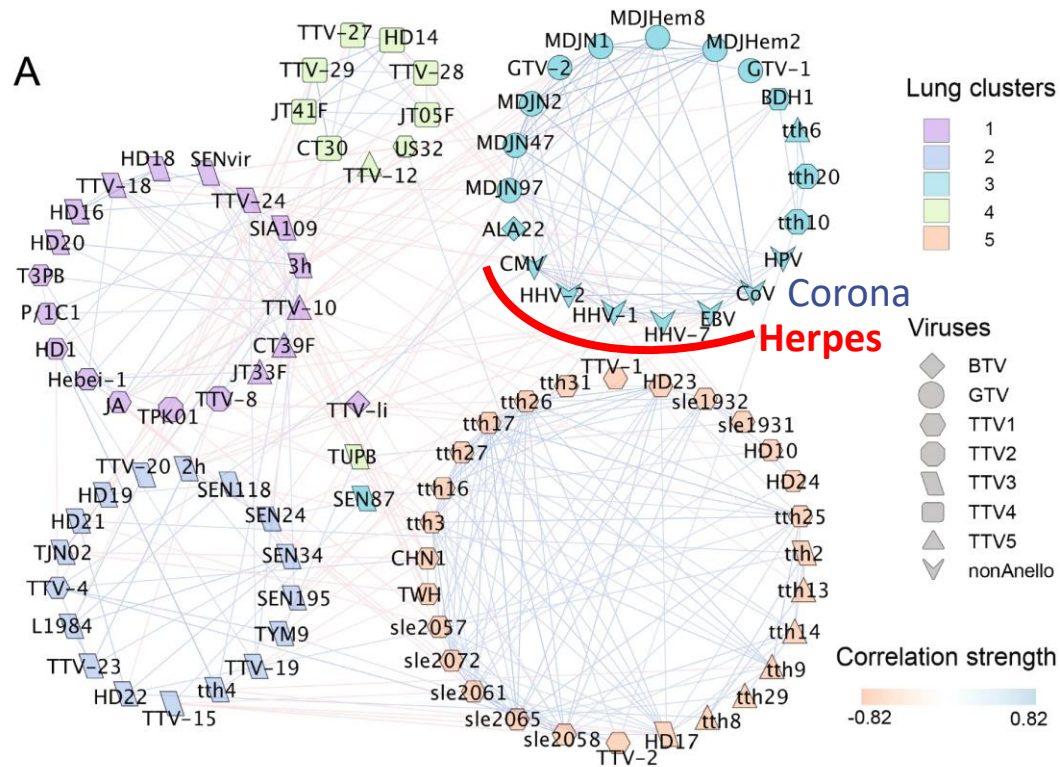
35-95 weeks

Lung Transplant

Widder et al. Microbiome 2022

Exclusive viral communities in BALF and plasma

A

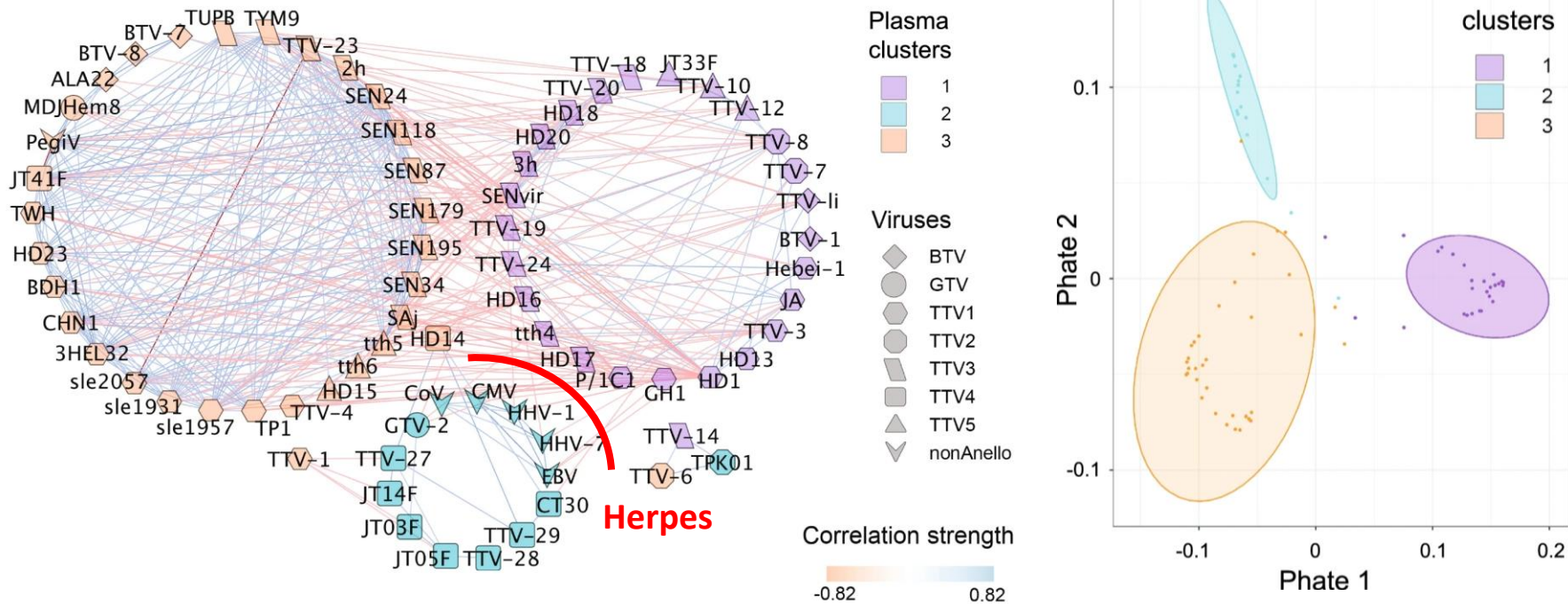


Lung Transplant

Widder et al. Microbiome 2022

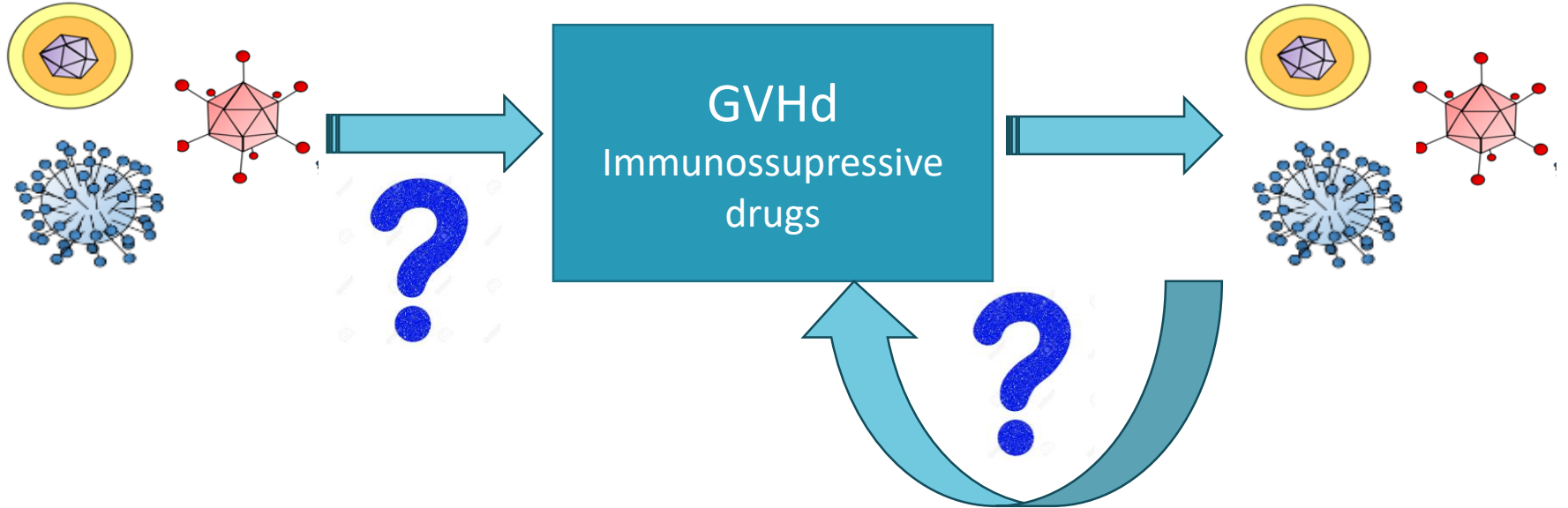
Exclusive viral communities in BALF and plasma

A



Recipients' underlying disease imprints long-term plasma virome structure

Virus and Graft versus host disease



Viruses & GvHD

Herpesviruses

- CMV (Blood) CMV ↗ 2X GVHD risk - *Cantoni et al, 2010*
- HHV-6 (Blood) - *Pichereau et al., 2012, Zerr et al., 2012*
- HSV-1 (Skin – CD34+ PBMC) - *Akpek et al., 2013*
- EBV serostatus. D+/R+ HR=1.24 - *J Clin Oncol. 2016 34(19):2212-20*

Adenoviruses

Mechanism ?

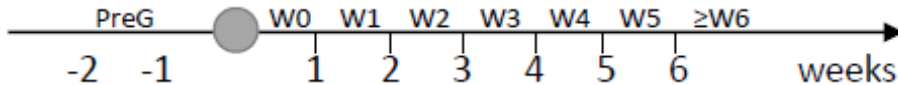
Virus mimicry → Up to 45% of virus specific T-cell clones crossreact against allogeneic HLA molecules (Amir AL, Blood. 2010)

Gut Virome in HSCT

The eukaryotic gut virome in HSCT : new clues in enteric GvHD. *Nat Med.* 2017 Sep;23(9):1080-1085.

44 HSCT patients - 201 fecal samples
29 x 10⁶ reads/sample

Graft



Median % of viral reads = **0.22%**

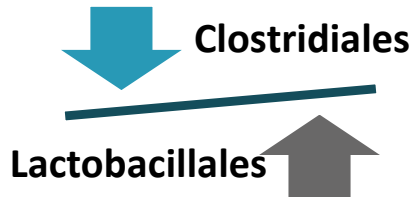
→ Eukaryotic viruses = **1.76% of viral reads**

IQR. 0.16–21.3%

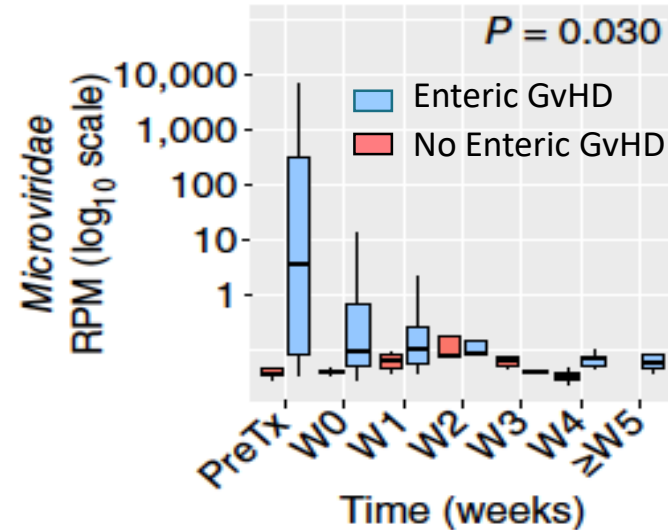
Range. **0–99.9%**

Vertebrate viruses = 86.9% - Plant viruses = 12.1%

Gut Microbiota



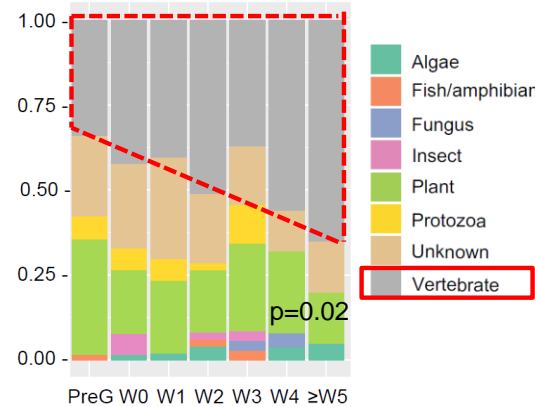
Gut Phages



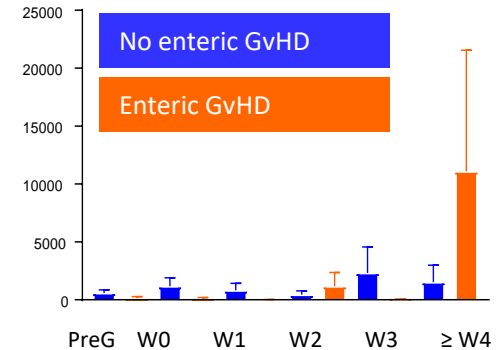
The eukaryotic gut virome in HSCT : new clues in enteric GvHD. *Nat Med.* 2017 Sep;23(9):1080-1085.

Gut Eukaryotic viruses

- Increase of vertebrate viruses
- Increased rates and loads of persistent viruses in patients with GvHD



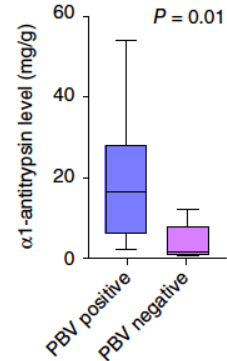
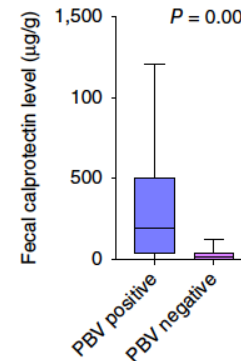
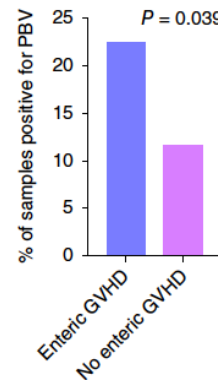
Persistent viruses



- Detection of **Picobirnavirus** predictive of GvHD
Time dependent Cox model (HR:2,66)

- Picobirnavirus associated with enteric inflammation

- ↗ Fecal calprotectin – alpha1 antitrypsin



Picobirnavirus – Eukaryotic virus or Phage

EUKARYOTIC ?

Detection in stool samples of AIDS patients

Detection in stool samples of many mammalian species

Picobirnavirus related to Partitivirus (yeast and

Duquerroy S et al. EMBO J. 2009.

PHAGES ?

Presence of prokaryotic ribosomal binding

- Krishnamurthy SR, Wang D. *Virology*. 2018
- Boros Á et al. *Virology*. 2018

Ribosomal binding sites -10 -15 nt upstream
4 mers (AGGA, GGAG, GAGG) - 5 mers (AGGAG, GG

Identification of CRISPR spacer matches picobirnaviruses and partitiviruses, prev hosts.

- Neri et al., 2022, *Cell* 185, 1–15

Host	Taxonomy	RBS Length			Number of Viruses Analyzed
		4	5	6	
?	Picobirnaviridae	Red	Red	Red	81*
Blue	Sphaerolipoviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	5
Blue	Plasmaviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	1
Blue	Podoviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	259
Blue	Leviviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	11
Blue	Siphoviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	667
Blue	Cystoviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	5
Blue	Myoviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	355
Blue	Microviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	16
Blue	Tectiviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	4
Blue	Inoviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	36
Blue	Turriviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	2
Blue	Fuselloviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	10
Yellow	Nyamiviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	4
Yellow	Astroviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	33
Yellow	Benyviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	3
Blue	Corticoviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	1
Blue	Lipothrixviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	8
Yellow	Flaviviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	76
Blue	Globuloviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	2
Yellow	Papillomaviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	127
Yellow	Retroviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	61
Yellow	Luteoviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	29

Host	Taxonomy	RBS Length			Number of Viruses Analyzed
		4	5	6	
Yellow	Coronaviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	43
Yellow	Betaflexiviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	70
Yellow	Paramyxoviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	51
Yellow	Arteriviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	9
Yellow	Alphaflexiviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	45
Yellow	Asfarviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	1
Yellow	Tombusviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	57
Yellow	Dicistroviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	17
Yellow	Geminiviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	334
Yellow	Totiviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	41
Yellow	Bunyaviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	131
Yellow	Togaviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	24
Yellow	Rhabdoviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	81
Yellow	Filoviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	7
Yellow	Iridoviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	16
Yellow	Phycodnaviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	16
Yellow	Secoviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	42
Yellow	Endornaviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	17
Yellow	Orthomyxoviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	2
Yellow	Birnaviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	6
Yellow	Ilaviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	18
Yellow	Malacoherpesviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	1
Yellow	Potyviridae	Light Red	Light Red	Light Red	123

Blue Prokaryotic Virus Family
Yellow Eukaryotic Virus Family

0 1
Average percent of genes that contain RBS

Different gut virome dynamics in patients with or without GvHD

Decrease in Microviridae – similar to phage dynamics in IBD

Expansion of vertebrate viruses after HSCT

- Increase of persistent DNA viruses in GvHD
- Stability of persistent DNA viruses in patients without GvHD
- Picobirnavirus detection marker of GvHD

Virome & Transplantation

- Clusters according to underlying disease
- Compartmentation and temporal dynamics of viromes
- Viruses /virome predictive of graft versus host disease
- Phages / RNA virome and interactions with microbiota and eukaryotic viruses poorly understood

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Acknowledgments

HSCT Team - Saint-Louis hospital

Biostatistics Unit

Virology laboratory

USCF - Viral Discovery & Diagnostic Center (VDDC)

INSIGHT team – Inserm U976

