

Maladies
infectieuses



Infections virales émergentes

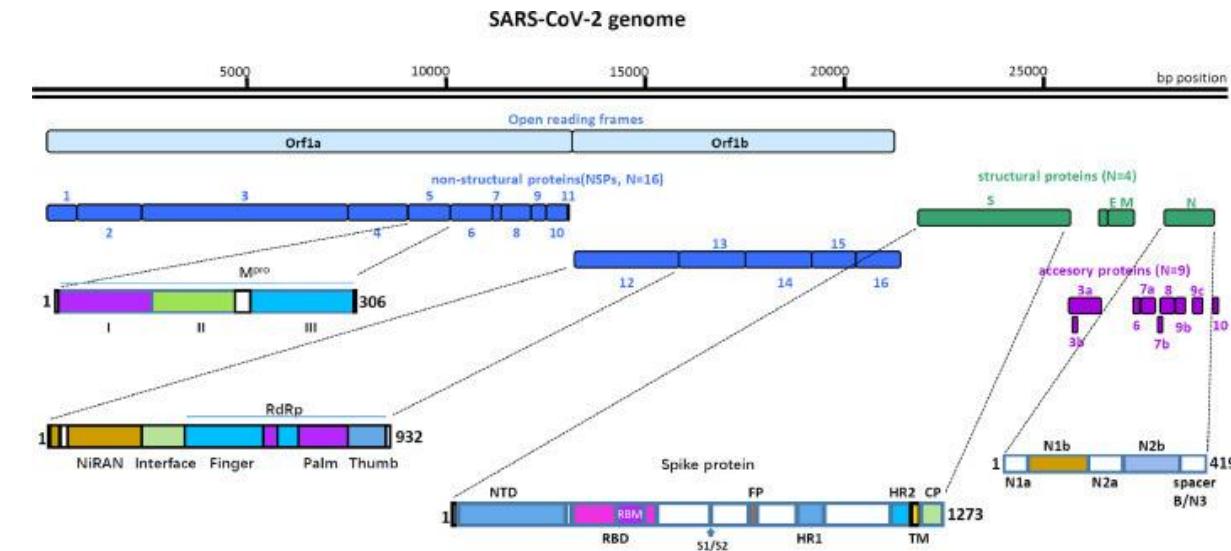
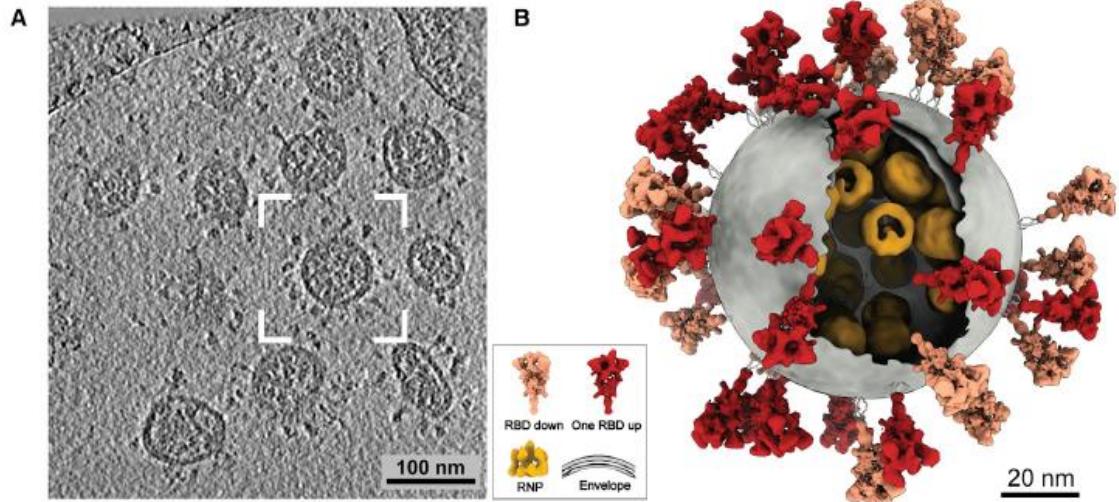
Comment et pourquoi naissent les variants ? à propos du SARS-CoV2

Bruno Lina

Laboratoire de Virologie, CNR des virus respiratoires, Institut des Agents Infectieux, Hôpital de la Croix-Rousse, HCL, F-69004, Lyon

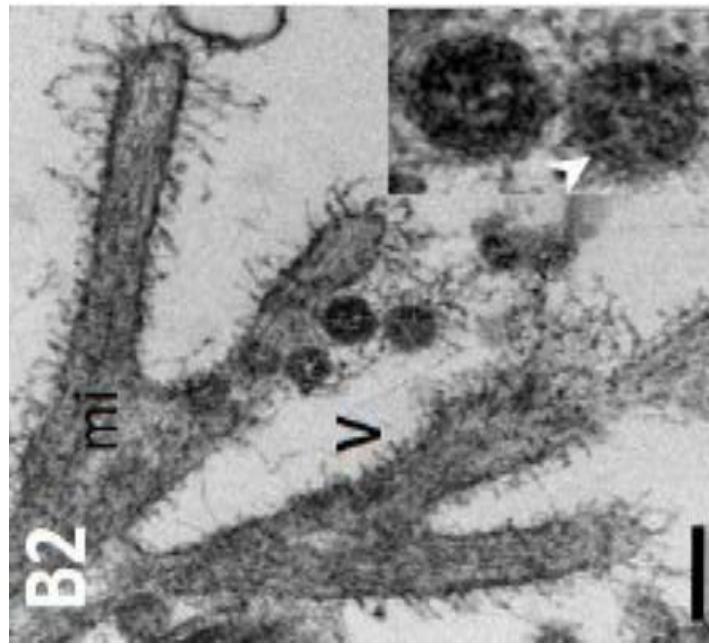
Laboratoire Virpath, CIRI, INSERM U1111, CNRS 5308, ENS de Lyon, UCBL, Faculté de Médecine Lyon Est, Université de Lyon, F-69372, Lyon

Le virus et ses caractéristiques

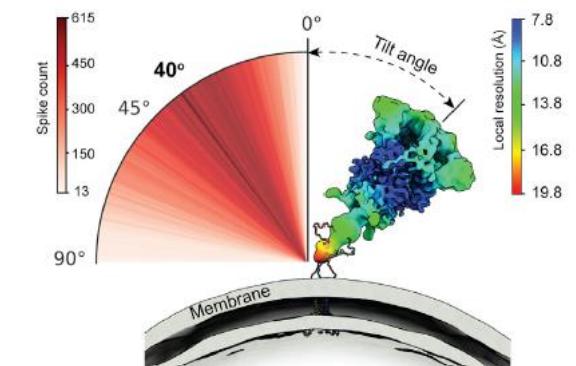
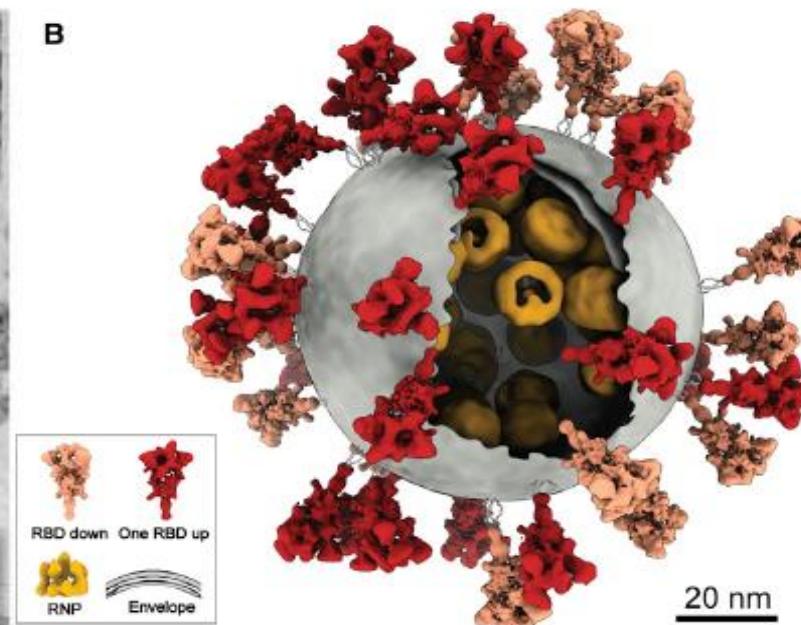


Yao H et al, 2020

Le virus SARS-CoV-2



B



Phylogenie des précurseurs potentiels du SARS-CoV-2

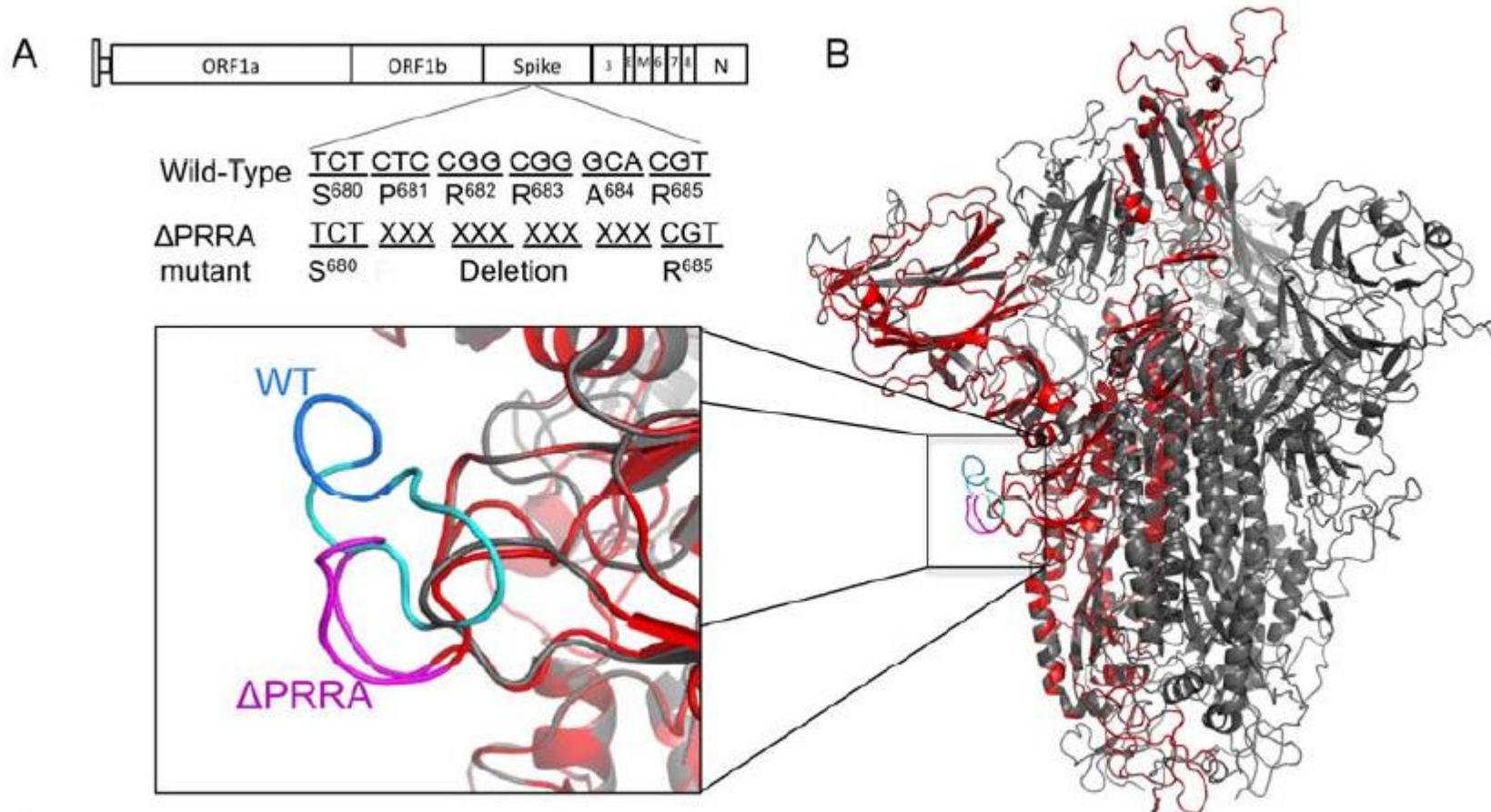


- **New nearest bat precursor from Yunnan 2019 (high identity in Orf1ab, greatest difference in Spike protein, recombination or mixed viruses in metagenomic sample, not yet peer-reviewed)**
- **Nearest pangolin precursors from Guangdong (Southern China)**
- **Previous closest bat precursor also from Yunnan (Southern China) but sample from 2013**

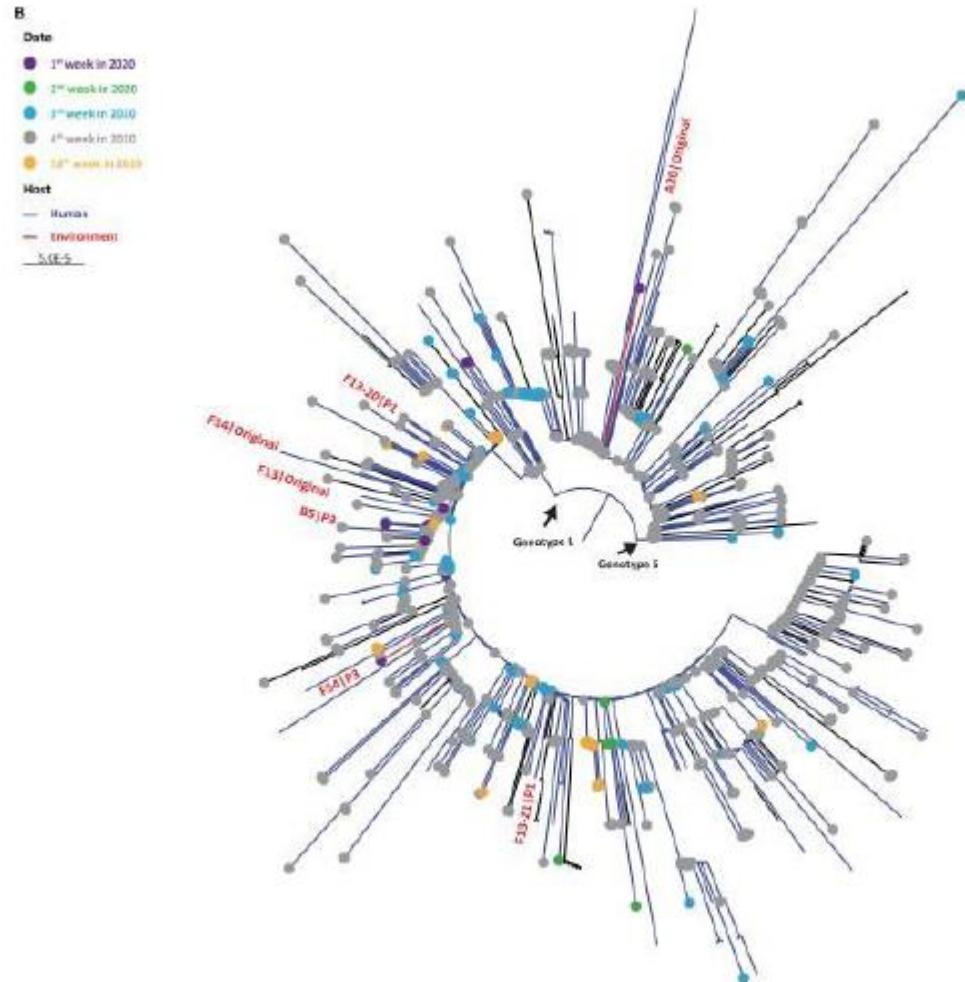
Light Orange ... previous bat CoVs
Orange ... previous closest bat precursor (Yunnan 2013)
Red ... new bat CoVs (Yunnan 2019)
Light blue ... hCoV-19 2019-2020
Green ... pangolin CoV (Southern China 2019)
Blue ... SARS CoV

We gratefully acknowledge the Authors from Originating and Submitting laboratories of sequence data on which the analysis is based.

The furin cleavage site: adaptation step to its new host?

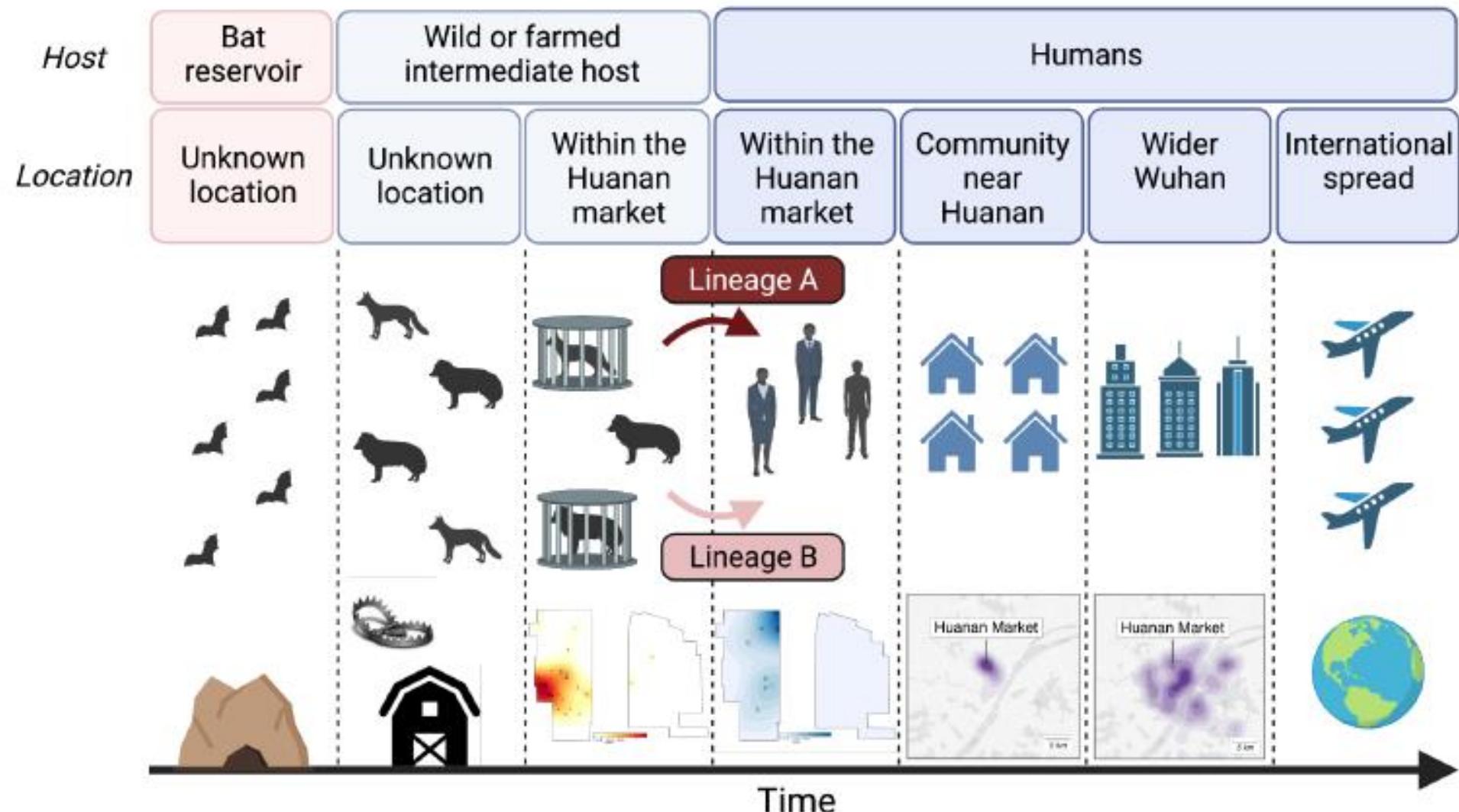


Deux génotypes distincts lors de l'émergence

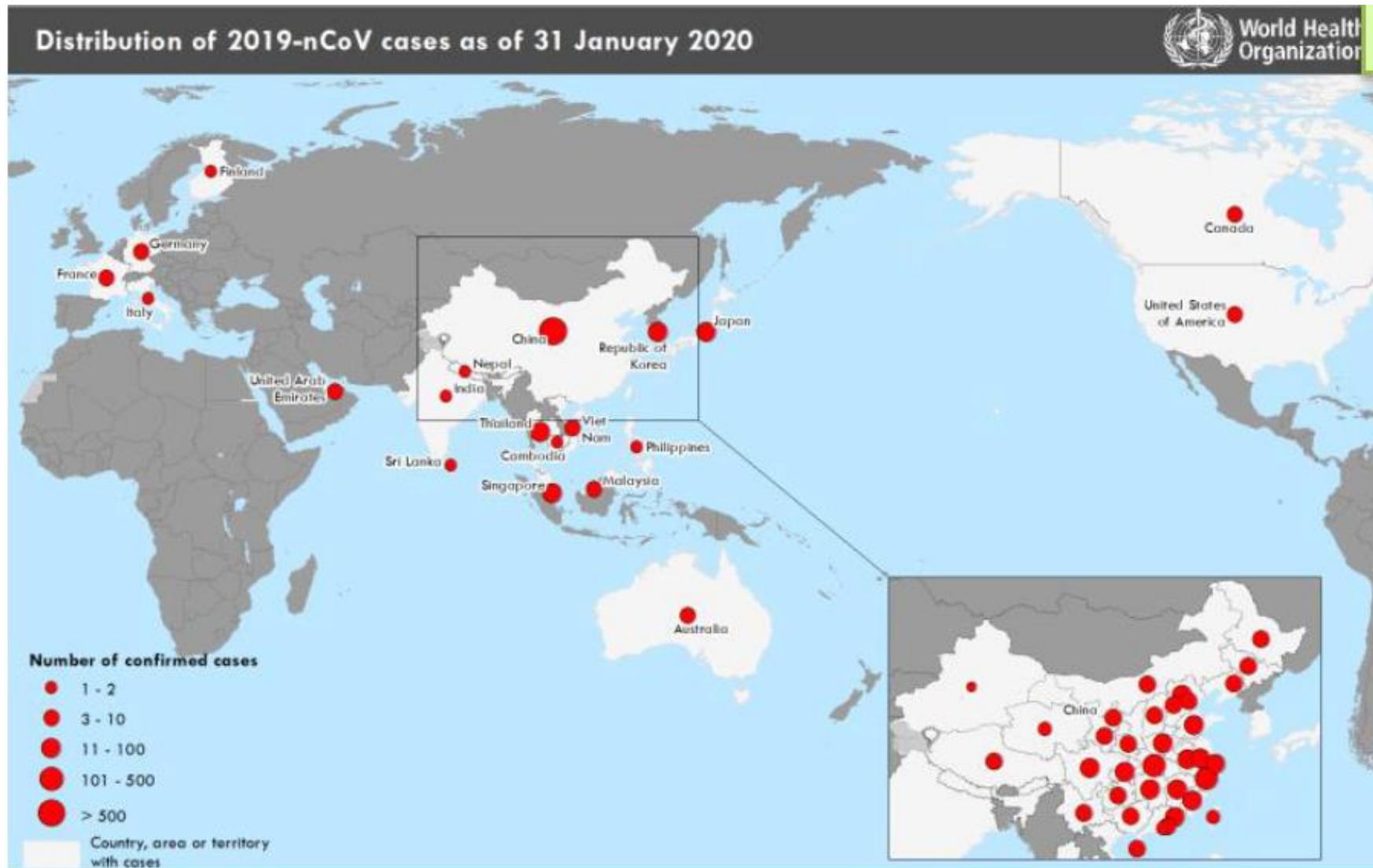


Gao G et al, 2022

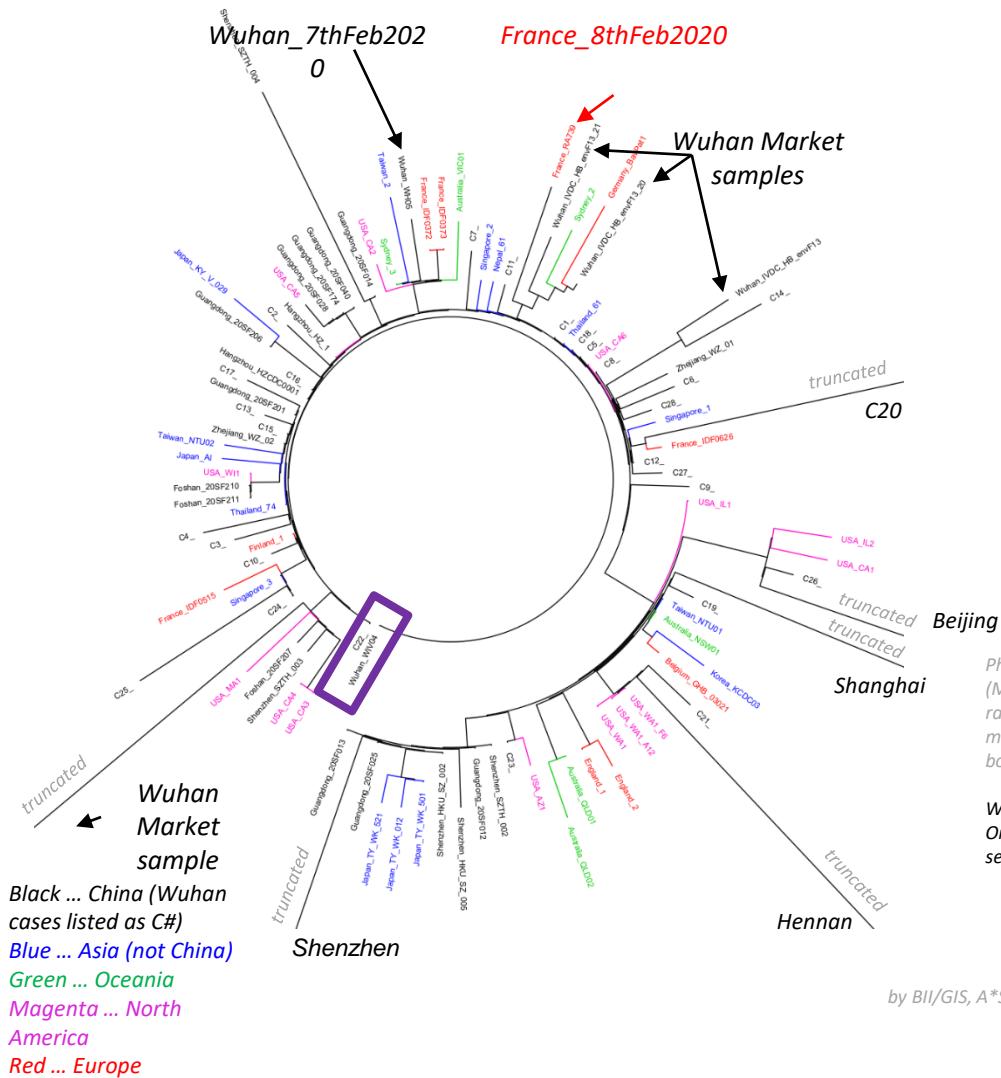
L'histoire du SARS-CoV-2



First steps of the dissemination (early January)



Virus du début de l' épidémie (fin janvier-début février)

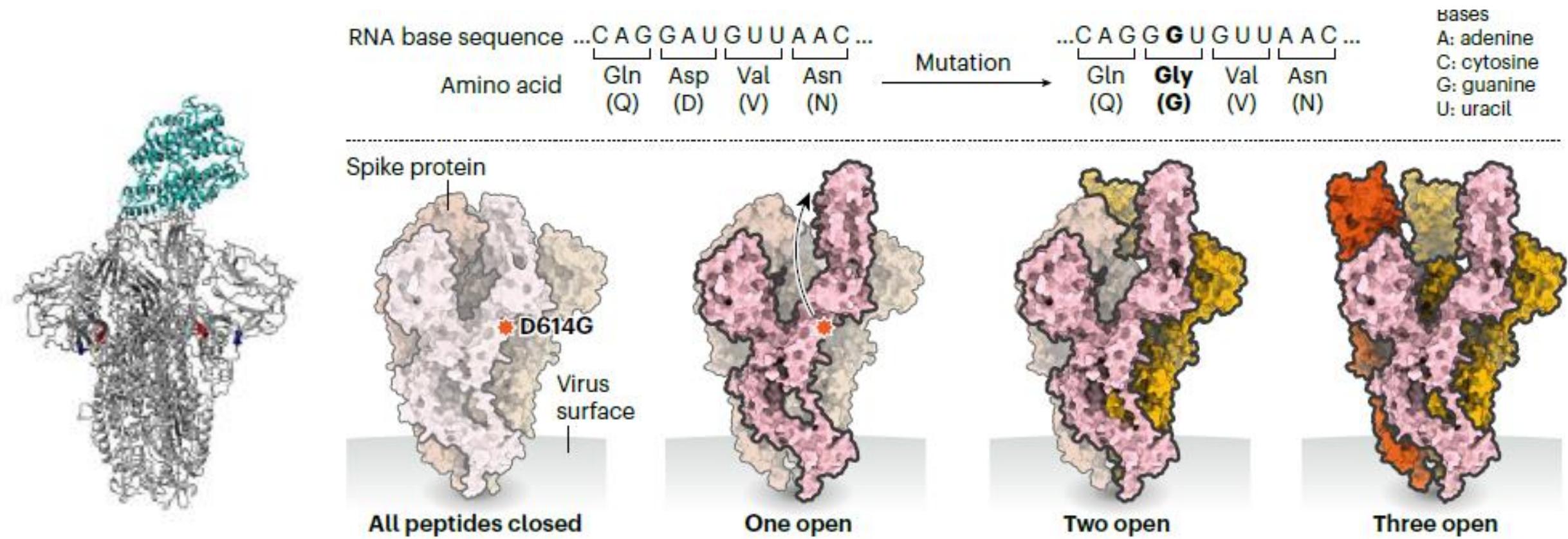


Phylogenetic tree created with RAXML-NG (Maximum Likelihood tree search, 10 randomized parsimony starting trees, GTR model, Gamma distributed rates, 500 bootstrap) and visualized in FigTree

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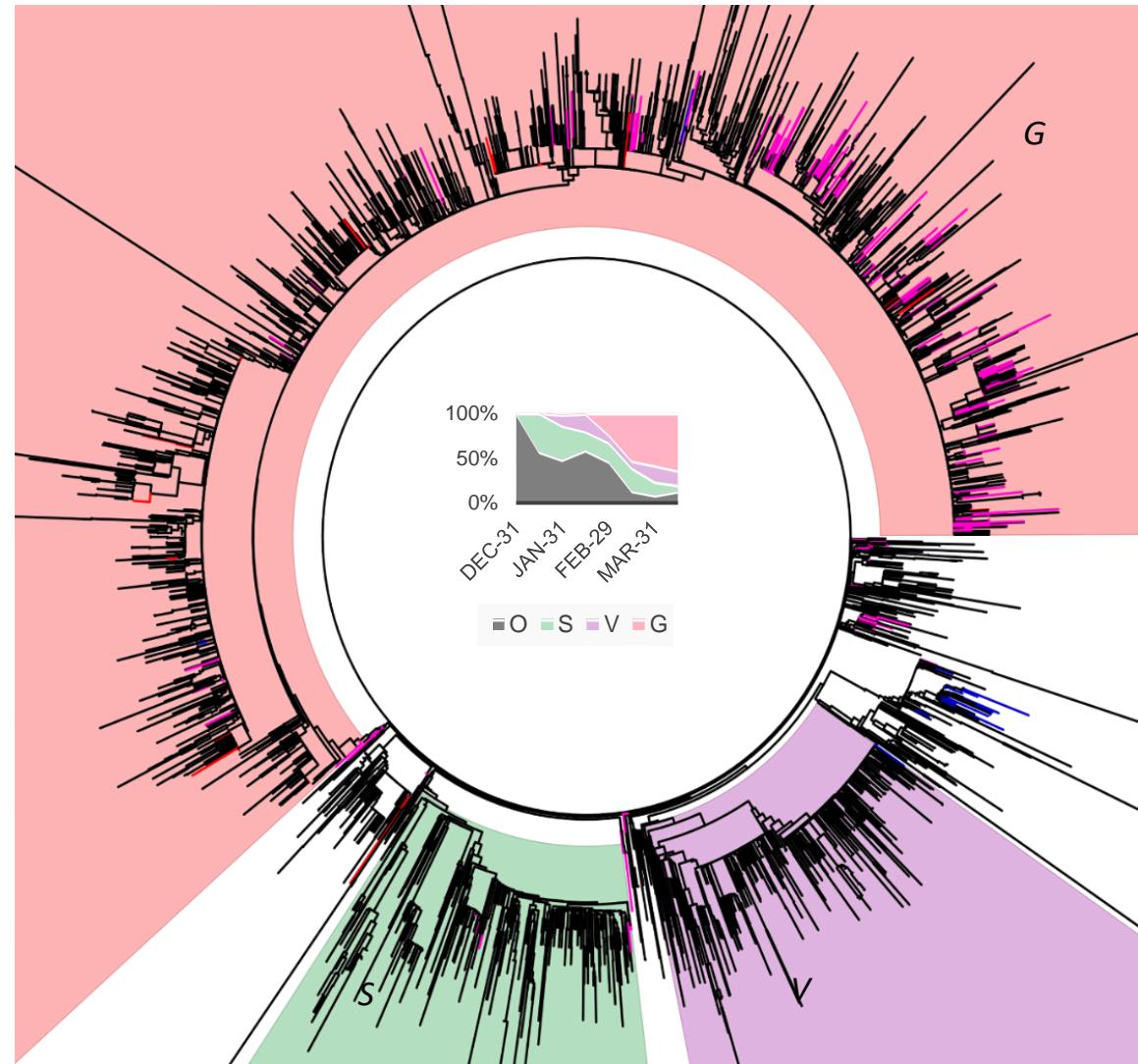


Impact de la substitution D614G : le premier pas évolutif



Phase d'extension avant l'apparition des variants (Avril-Mai 2020)

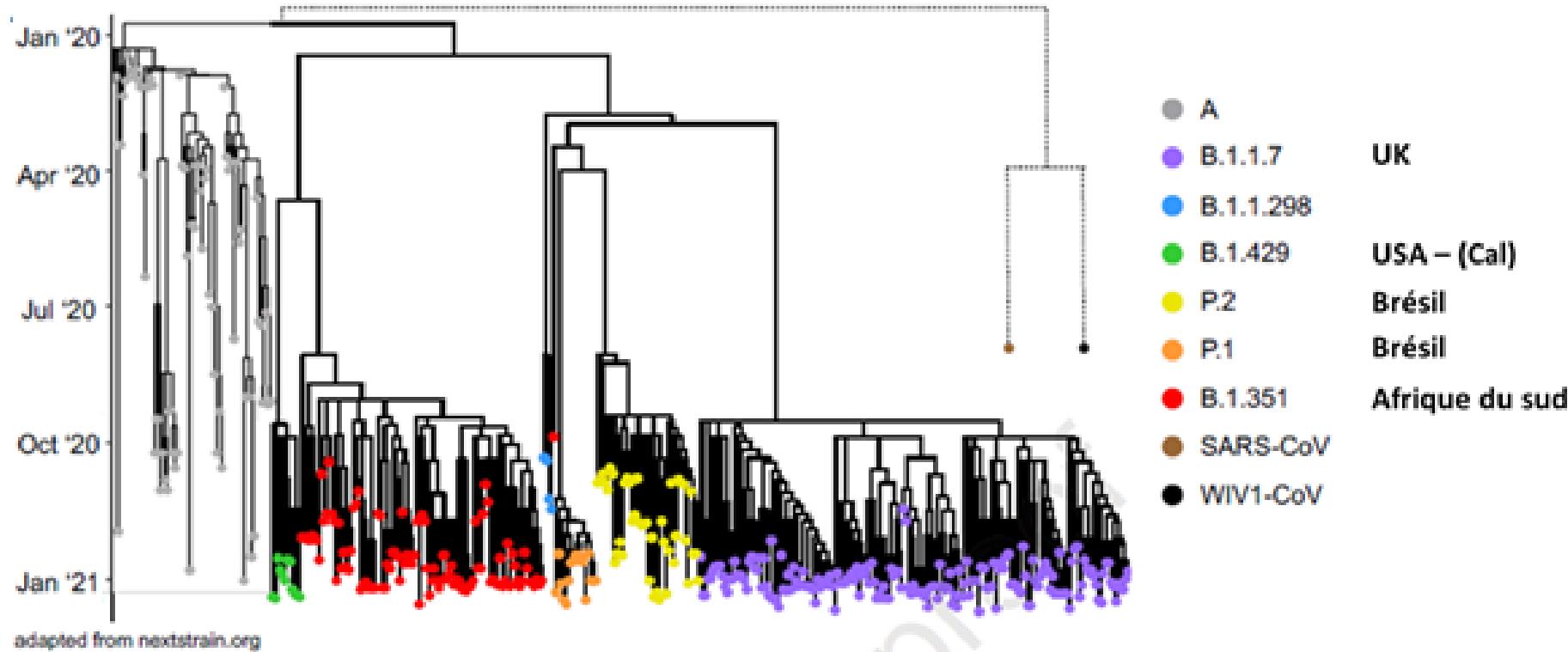
- 30-4-20
 - Larger clades were named based on marker variants:
 - S ... ORF8-L84S
 - G ... S-D614G
 - V ... NS3-G251V



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from Originating and Submitting
laboratories of sequence data on which the
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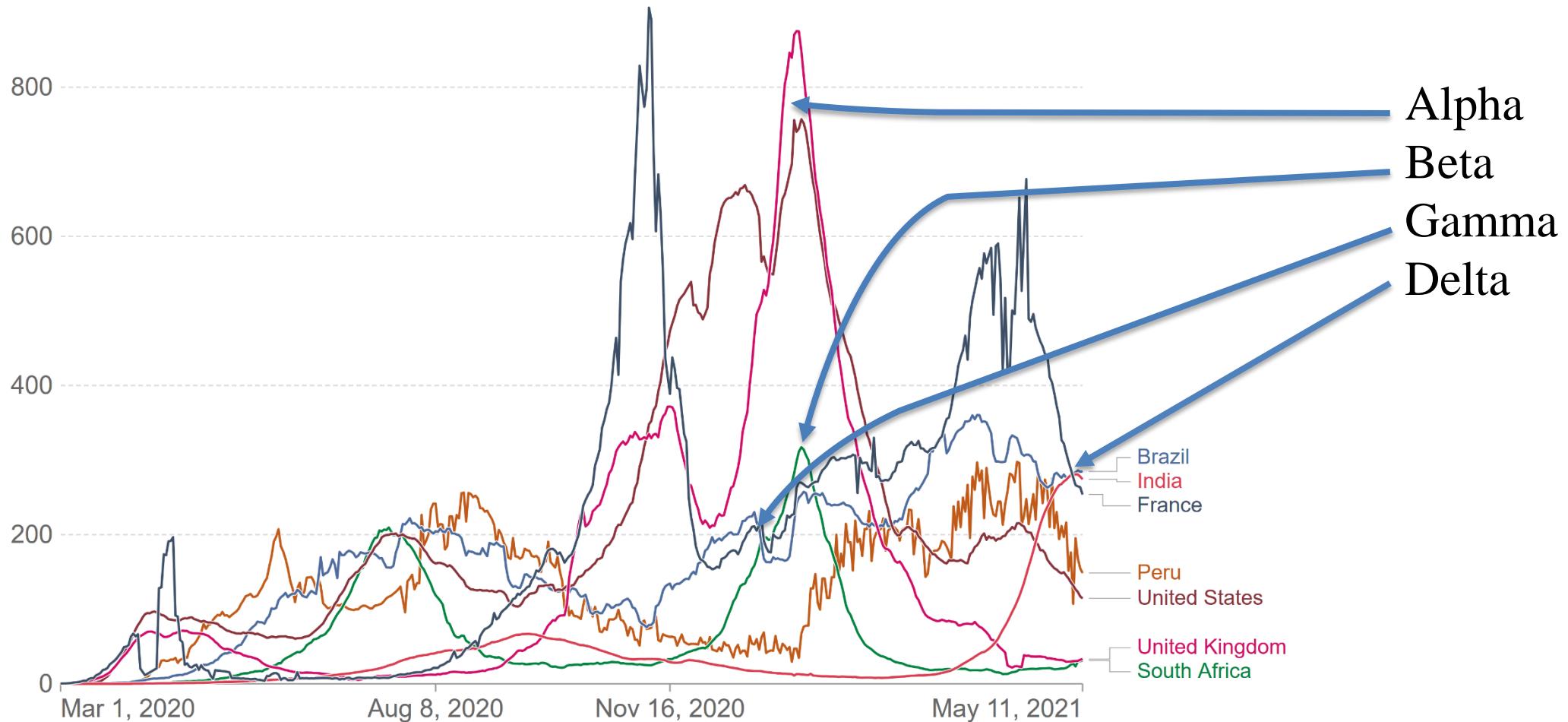
Séquence d'apparition des variants avant émergence du delta



Troisième vague (avril - juin 2021)

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people

7-day rolling average. Due to limited testing, the number of confirmed cases is lower than the true number of infections.



Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

CC BY

Source: www.covidtracker.fr

Transmissibilité augmentée (Obermeyer et al, 2021)

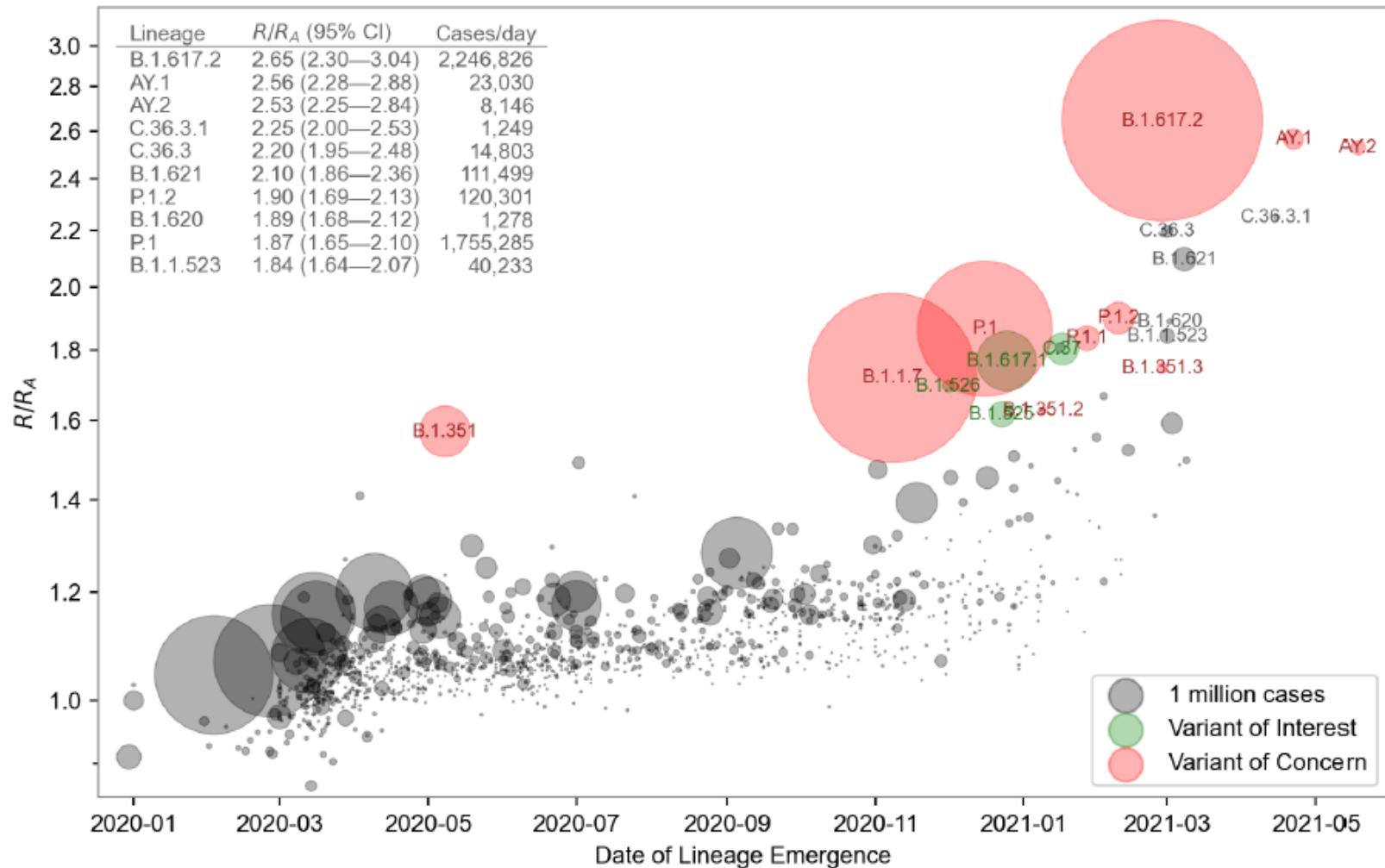


Figure 2. Growth rate versus date of lineage emergence. Circle size is proportional to cumulative case count inferred from lineage proportion estimates and confirmed case counts. Inset table lists the 10 most transmissible lineages inferred by the model. R/R_A : the fold increase in effective reproductive number over the Wuhan (A) lineage, assuming a fixed generation time of 5.5 days.

Que s'est il passé ?

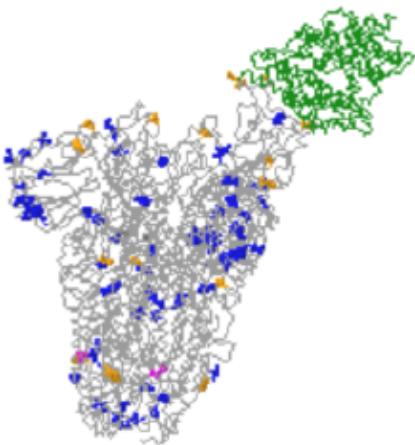
Tendance évolutive sur la Spike :

1 – modifications multiples

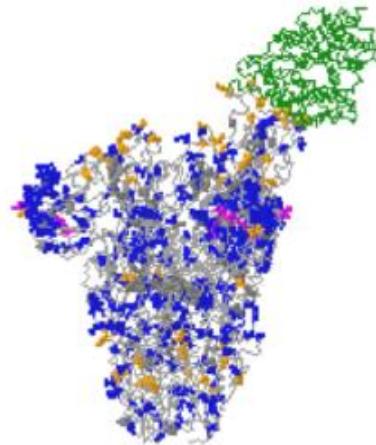
2 – évolution convergente

3 – grande dispersion des mutations

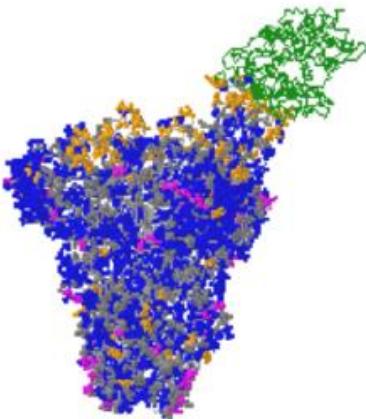
E484K T478K N501Y
in nonG clade (A, B & B.2)



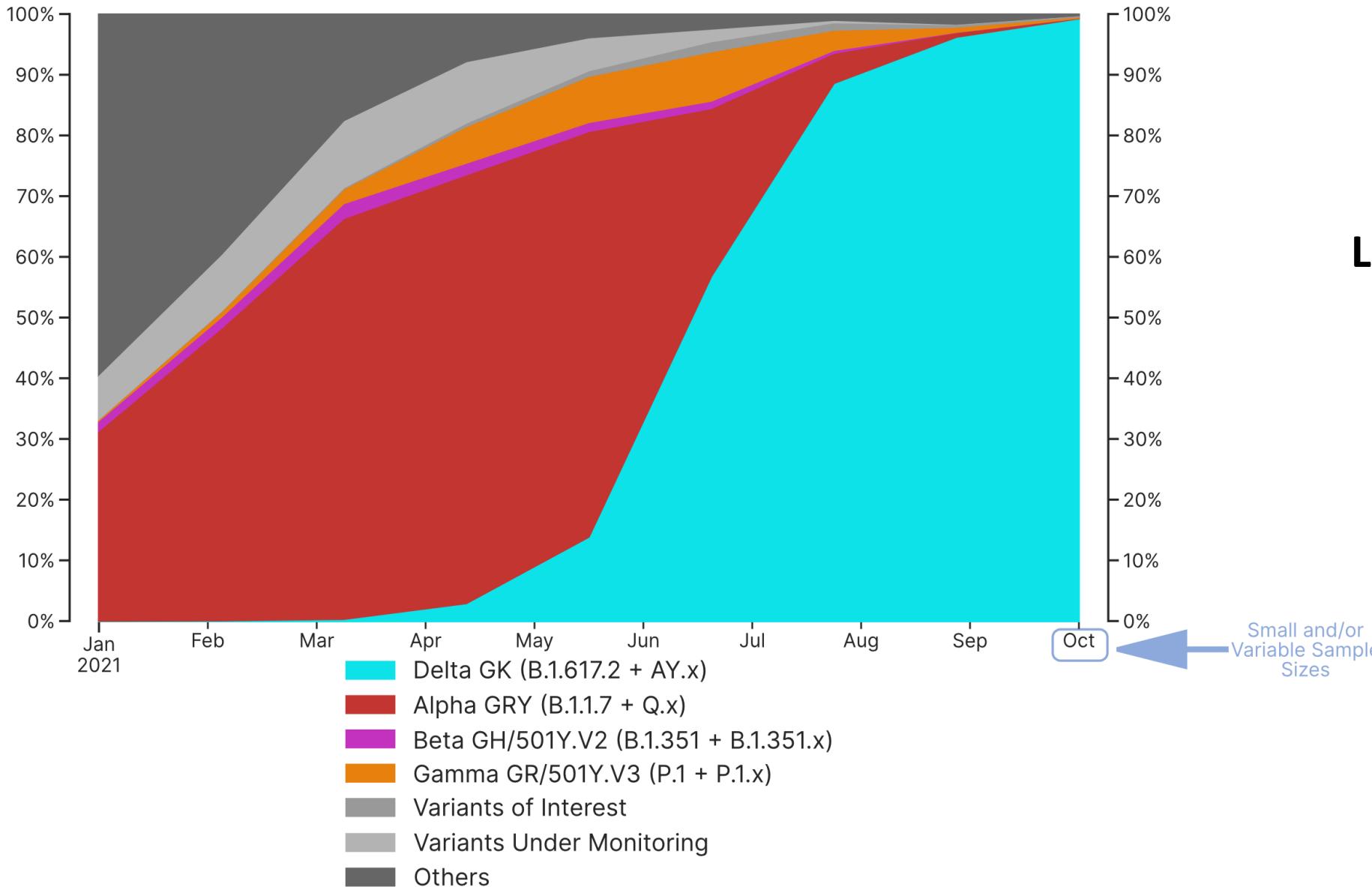
K417T V445A N501Y E484K Y449H
T478K Y449S S494P F490S G485V
in GR & GRY clade (B.1.1.1 & B.1.1.7)



K458R G496V E484Q V445F V445A S494L
K458M F456L G446V S477N F490L G476S
N501T T478R G446A N501Y P499R E484K
E484V N437S G485R Q493L T478K S494P
E484G K417N N501I Q493E N439K S477G
A475V Q493P F490S S477I K417T R403K
L455F V445I G485S G446S E484D G446R
in G, GK & GV clades (B.1, B.1.617.2, AY.* &
B.1.177)



Distribution temporelle des variants au 02-11-21



Le fitness viral compte!

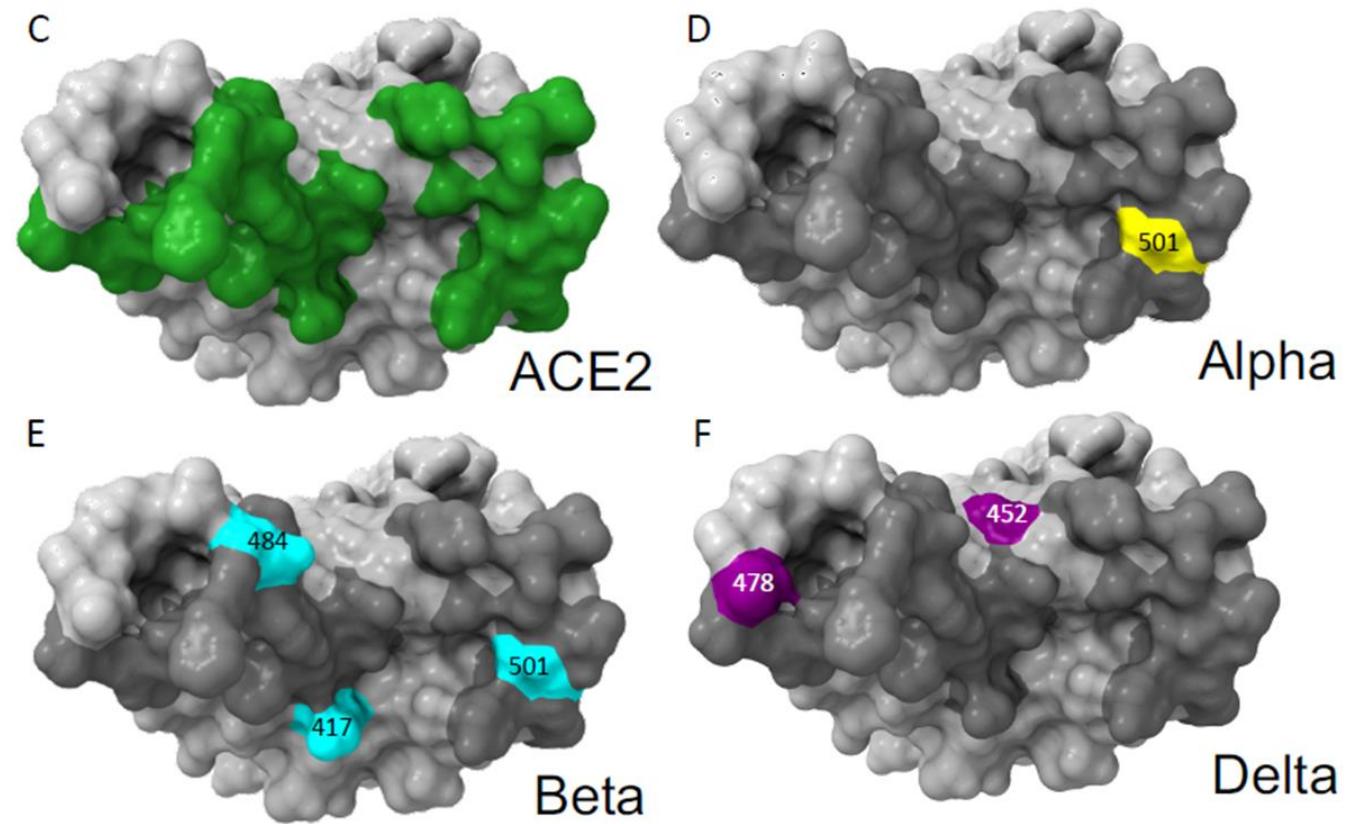
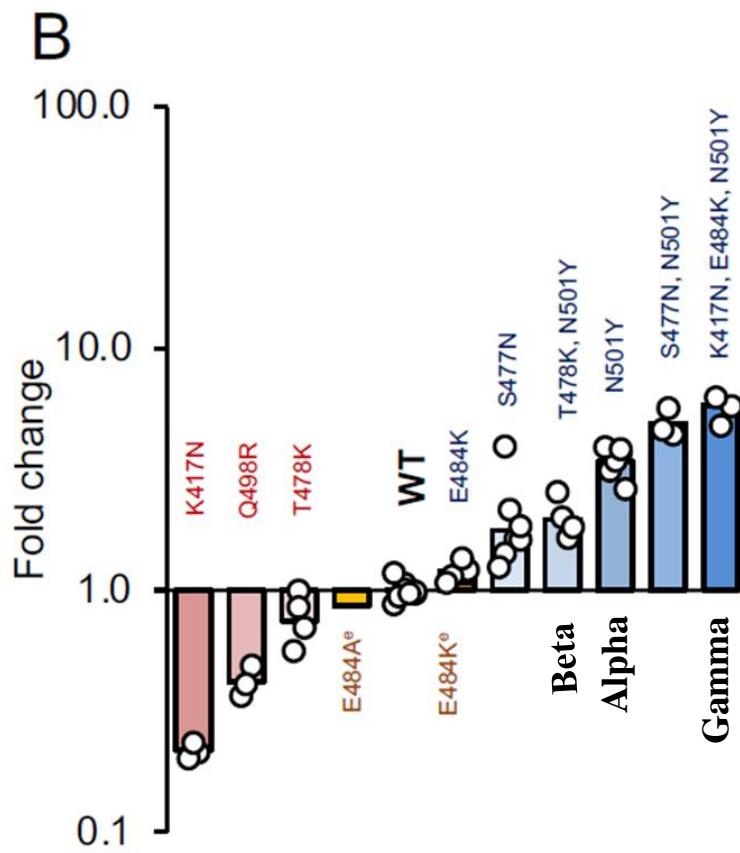
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and Submitting laboratories
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by BII/GIS, A*STAR Singapore

Pourquoi Alpha, Beta et Gamma sont plus transmissible

Rôle du RBD de la spike



Données introduction Omicron (au 29 novembre 2021)

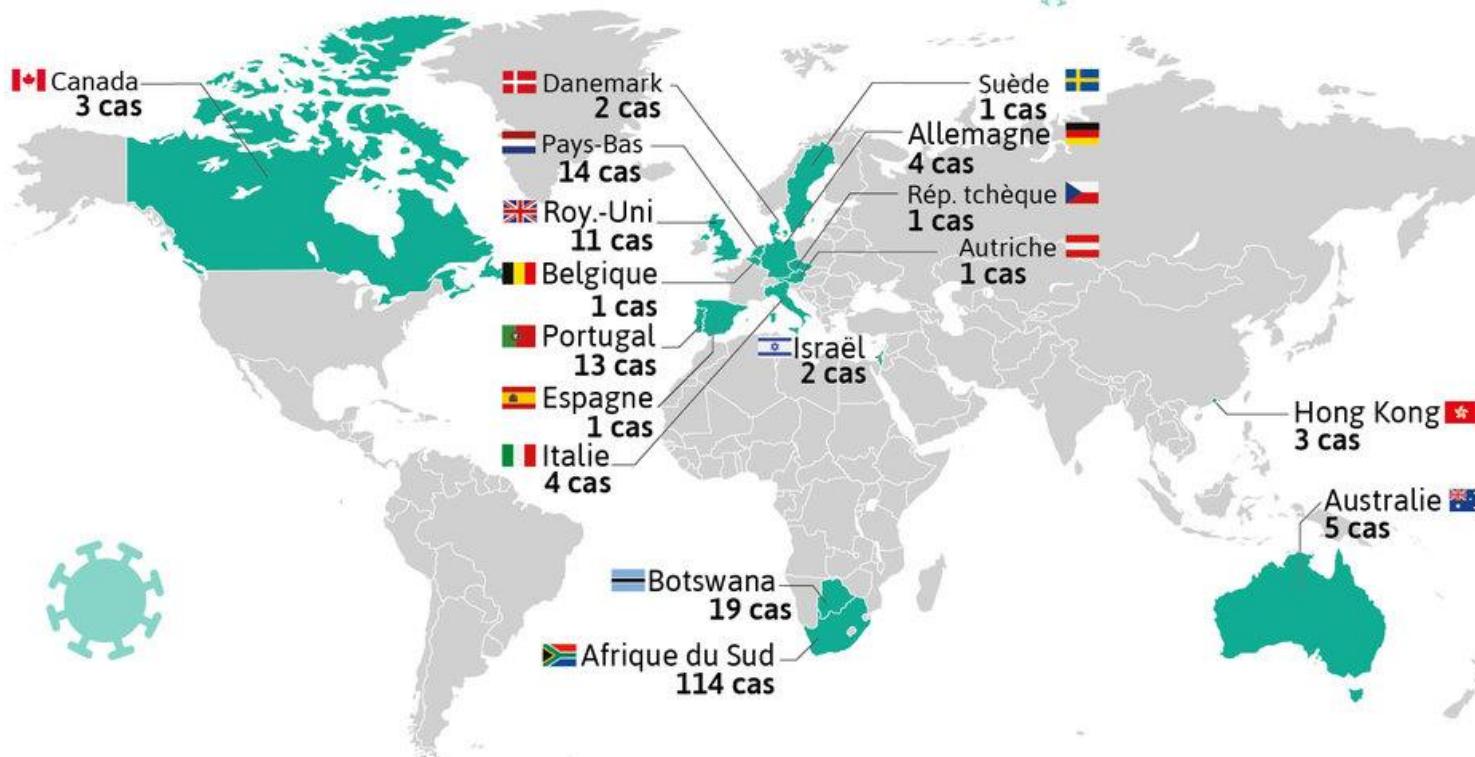
COVID-19

LE NOUVEAU VARIANT «OMICRON», B.1.1.529.

Les 17 pays et territoires
où un total de 199 cas ont été confirmés
par séquençage.

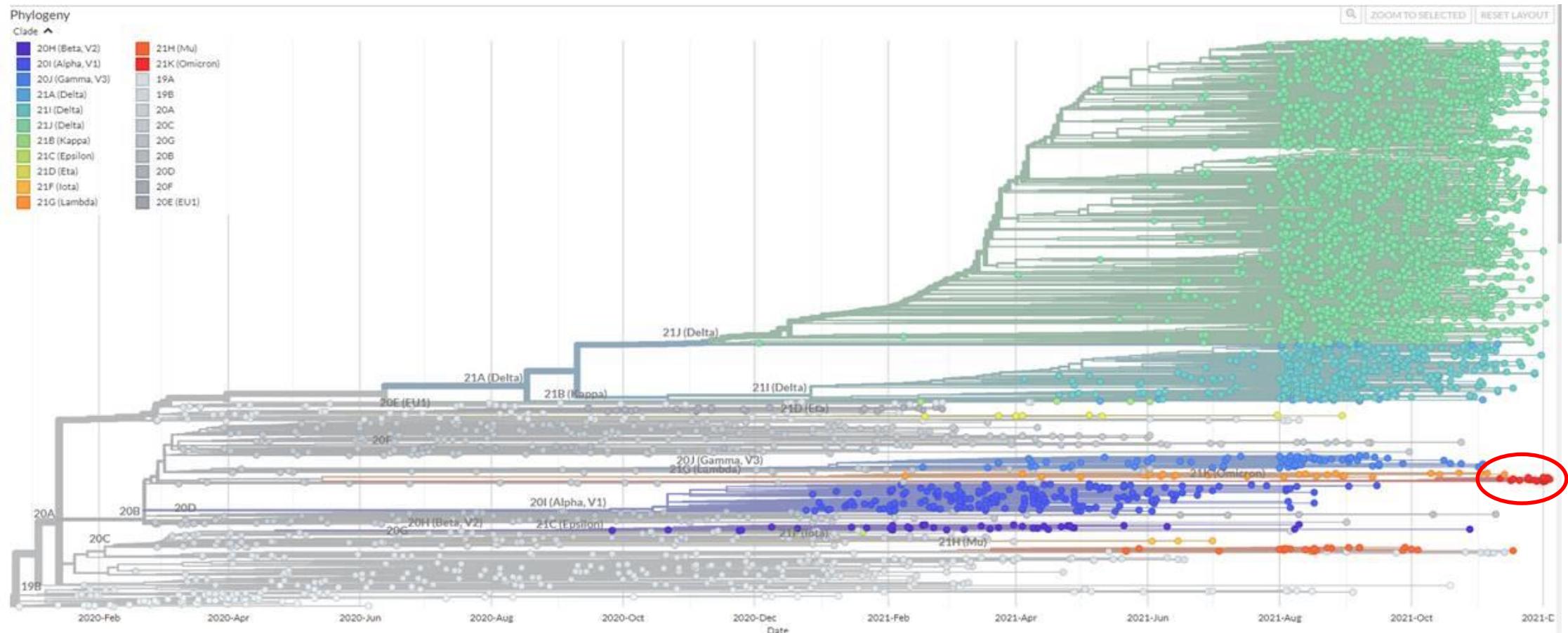
Au 29 novembre 2021

à 21h30*



*heure française. Source: médias.

Phylogénie Omicron – racine vers le virus historique

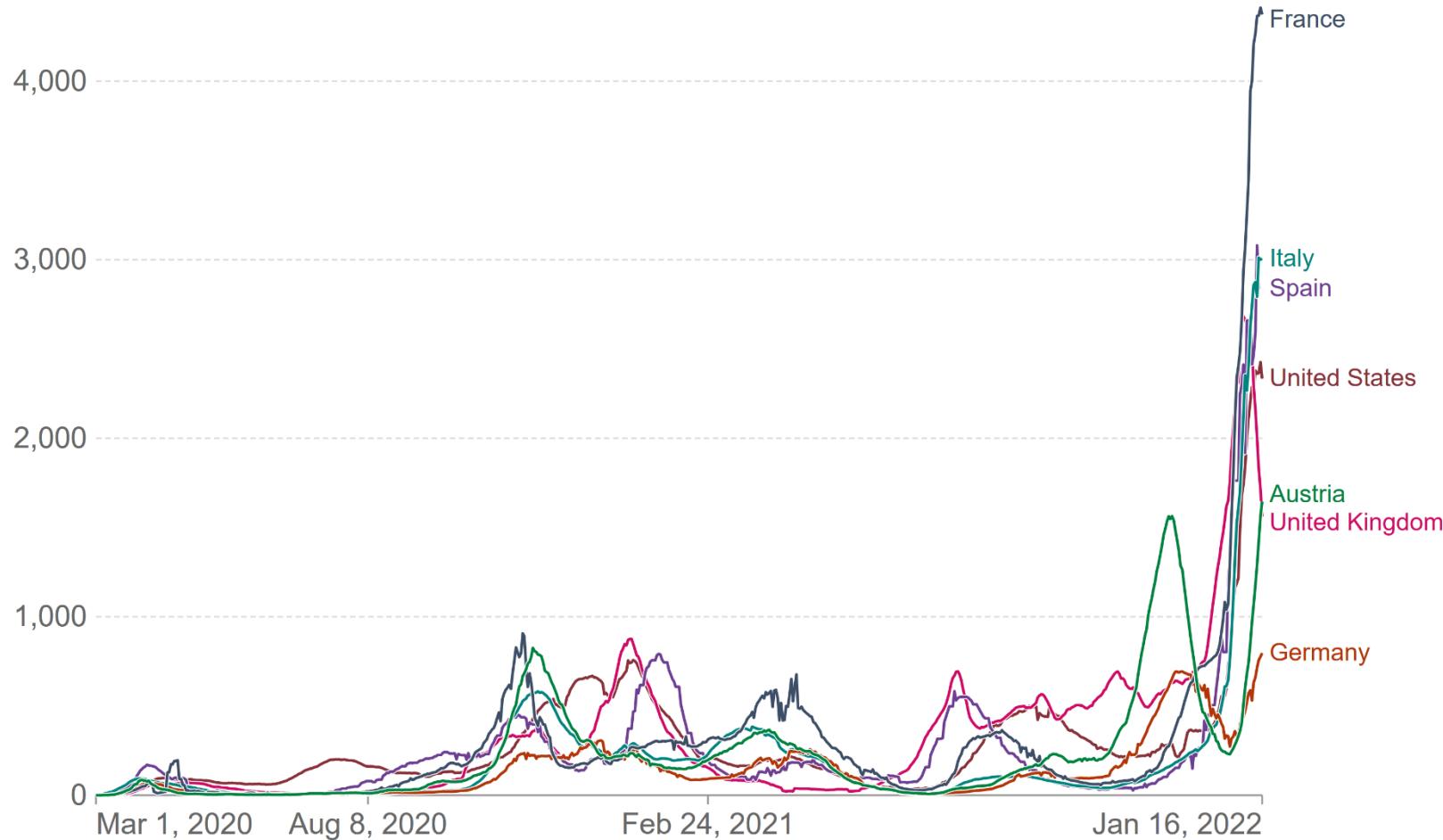


Et la 5^e vague avec Omicron...

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people

7-day rolling average. Due to limited testing, the number of confirmed cases is lower than the true number of infections.

Our World
in Data

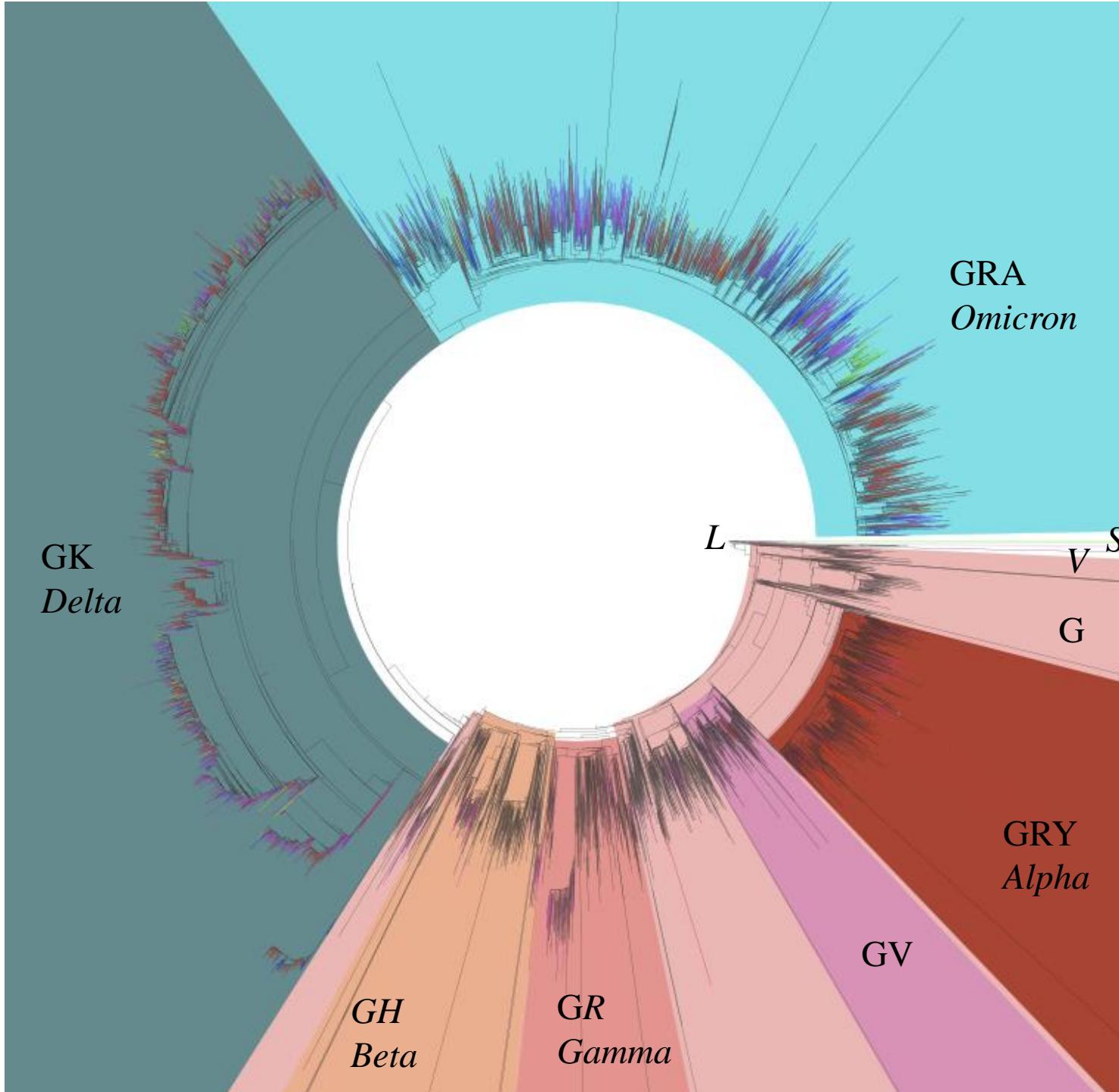


Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

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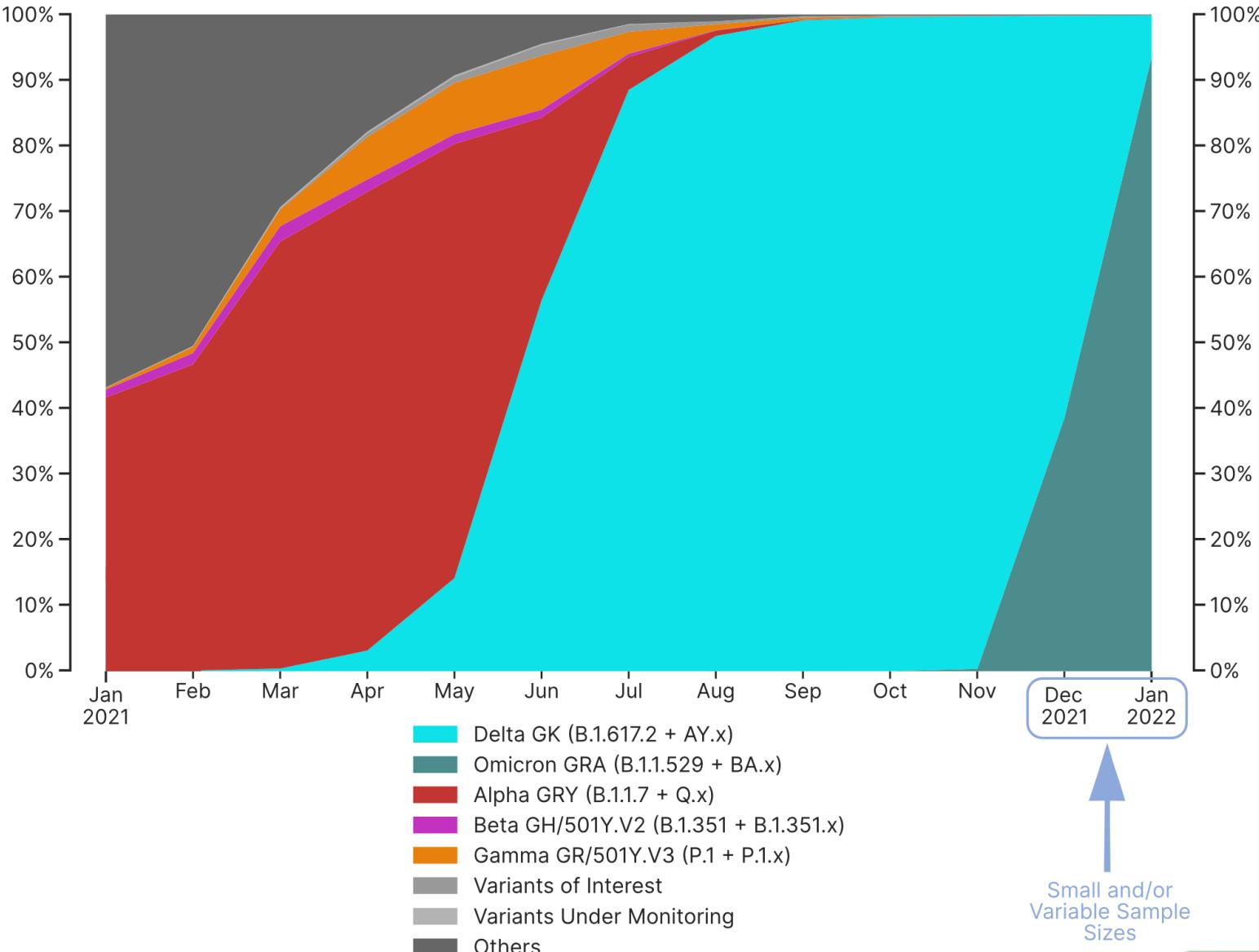
Source: www.covidtracker.fr

*Sampled genome
tree derived from all
outbreak sequences
2022-01-18*

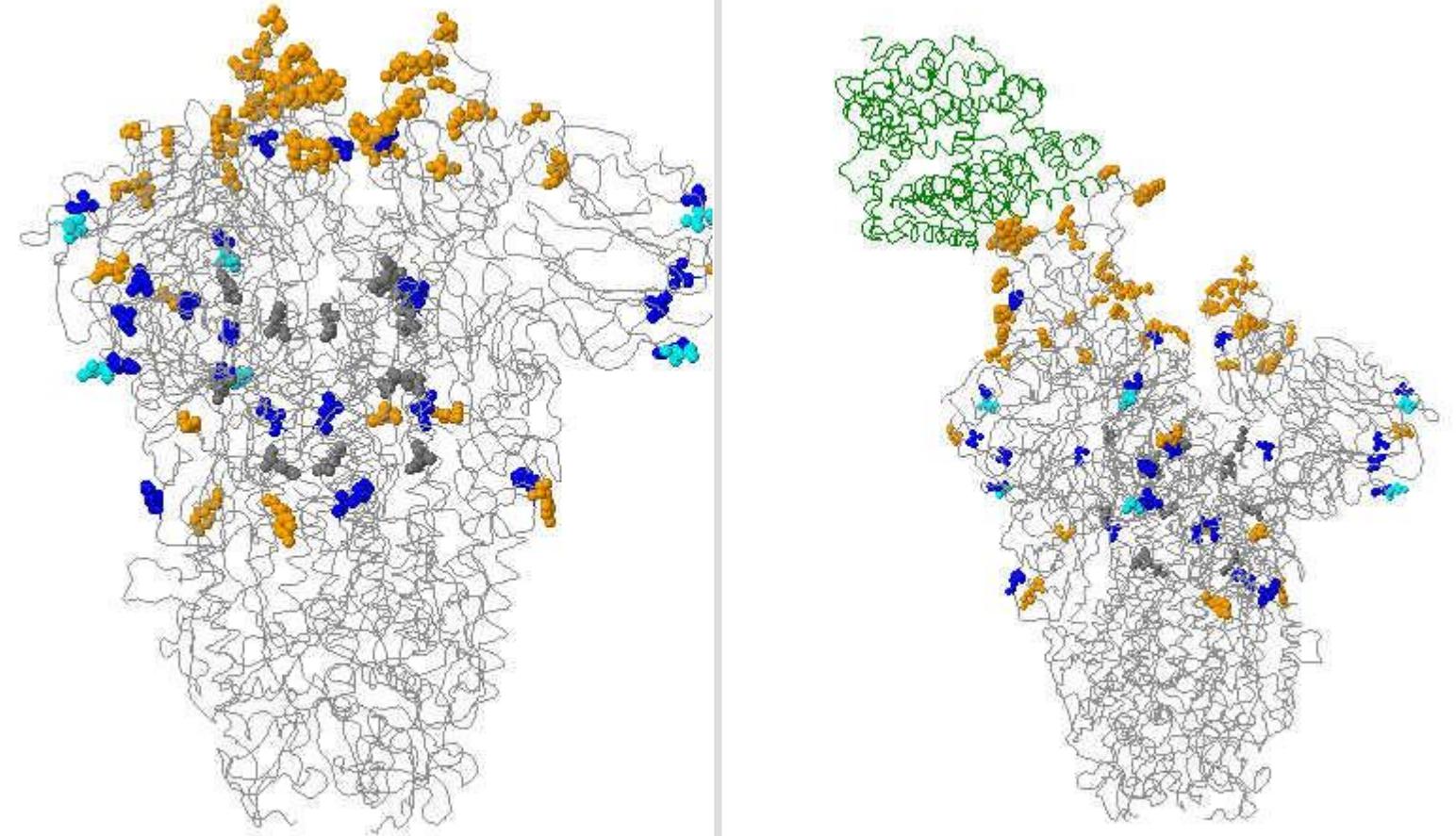


Blue: Asia
Green: new from Oceania
Magenta: new from Americas
Red: new from Europe
Yellow: new from Africa
Grey: from previous updates

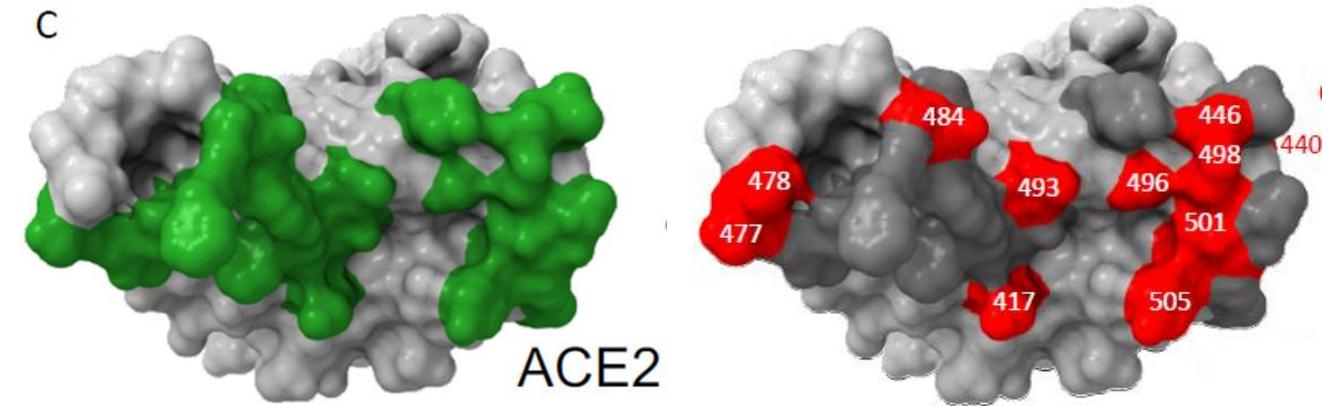
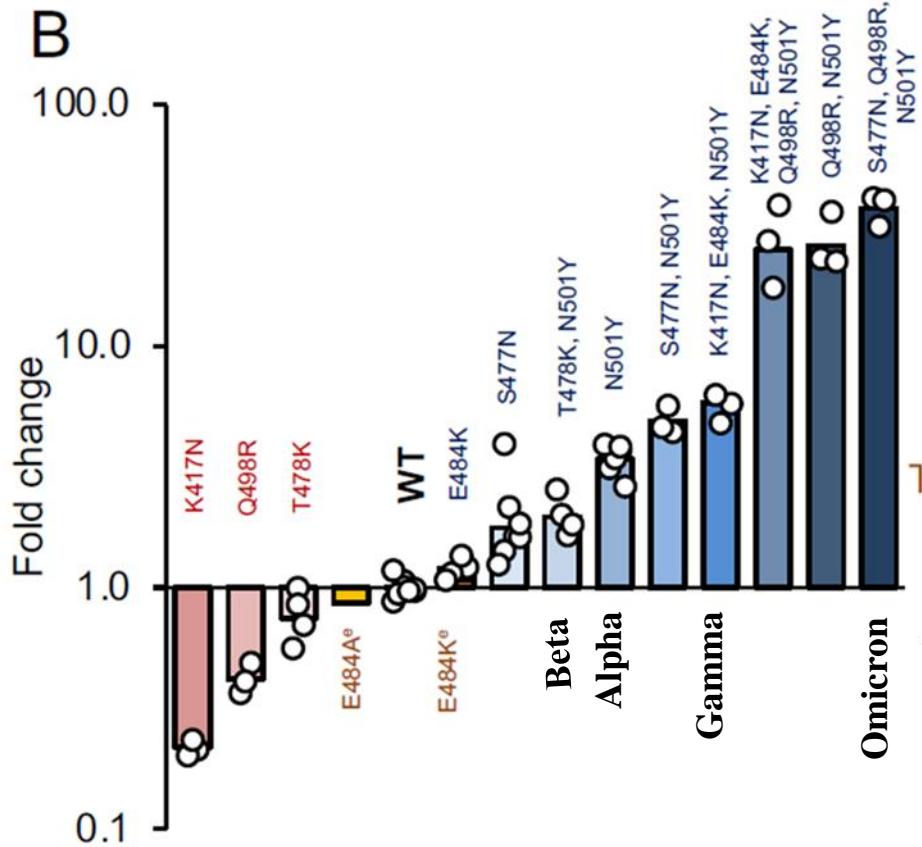
Timecourse of variant distribution in all submitted sequences 2022-01-18



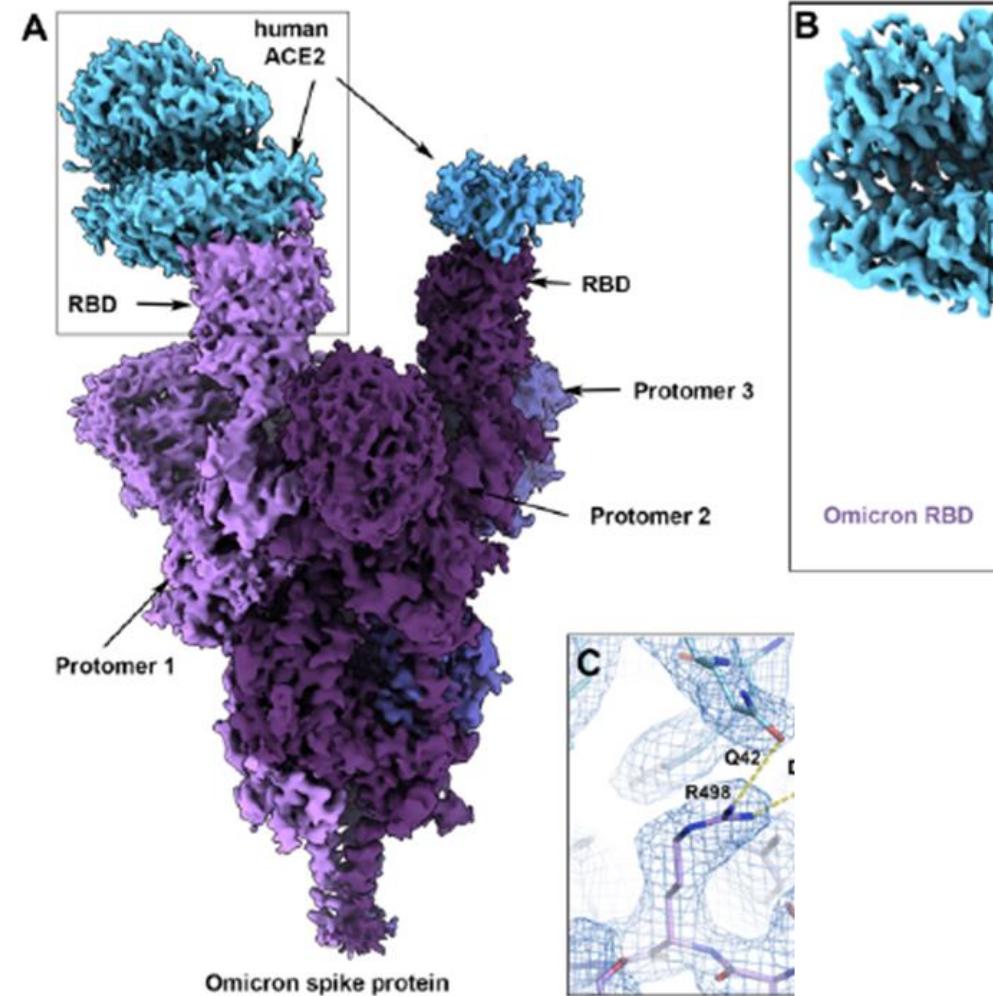
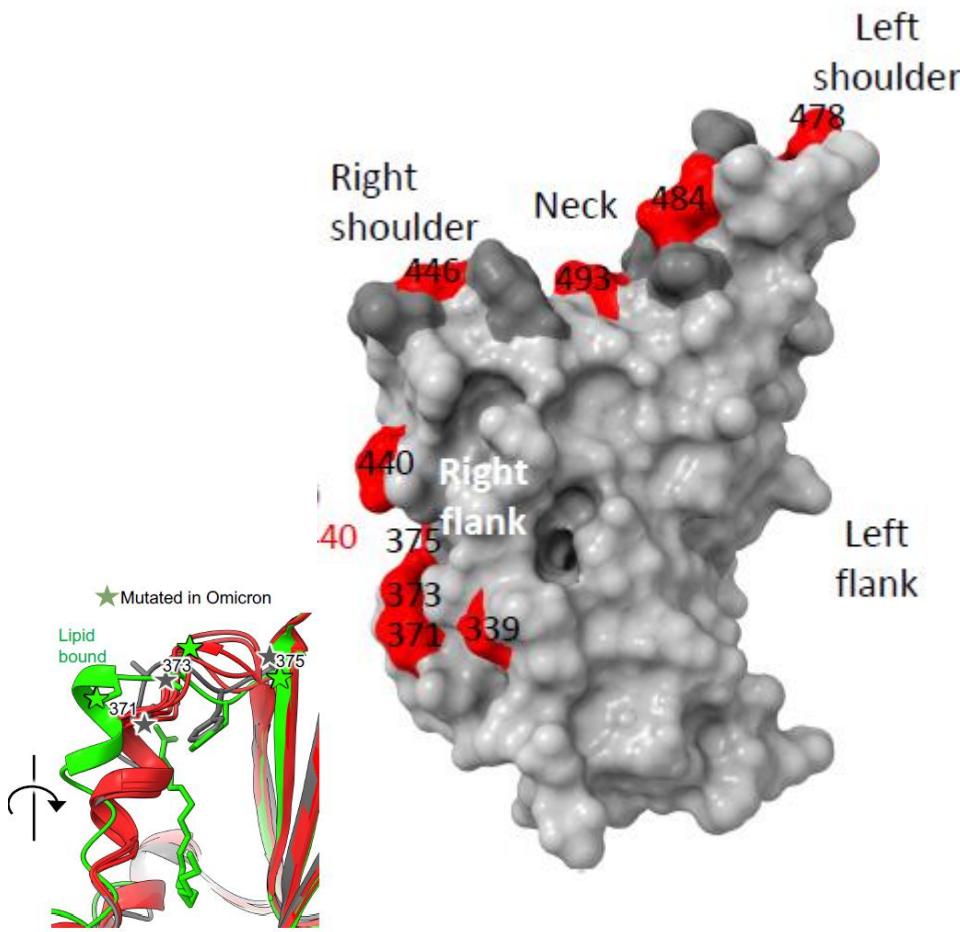
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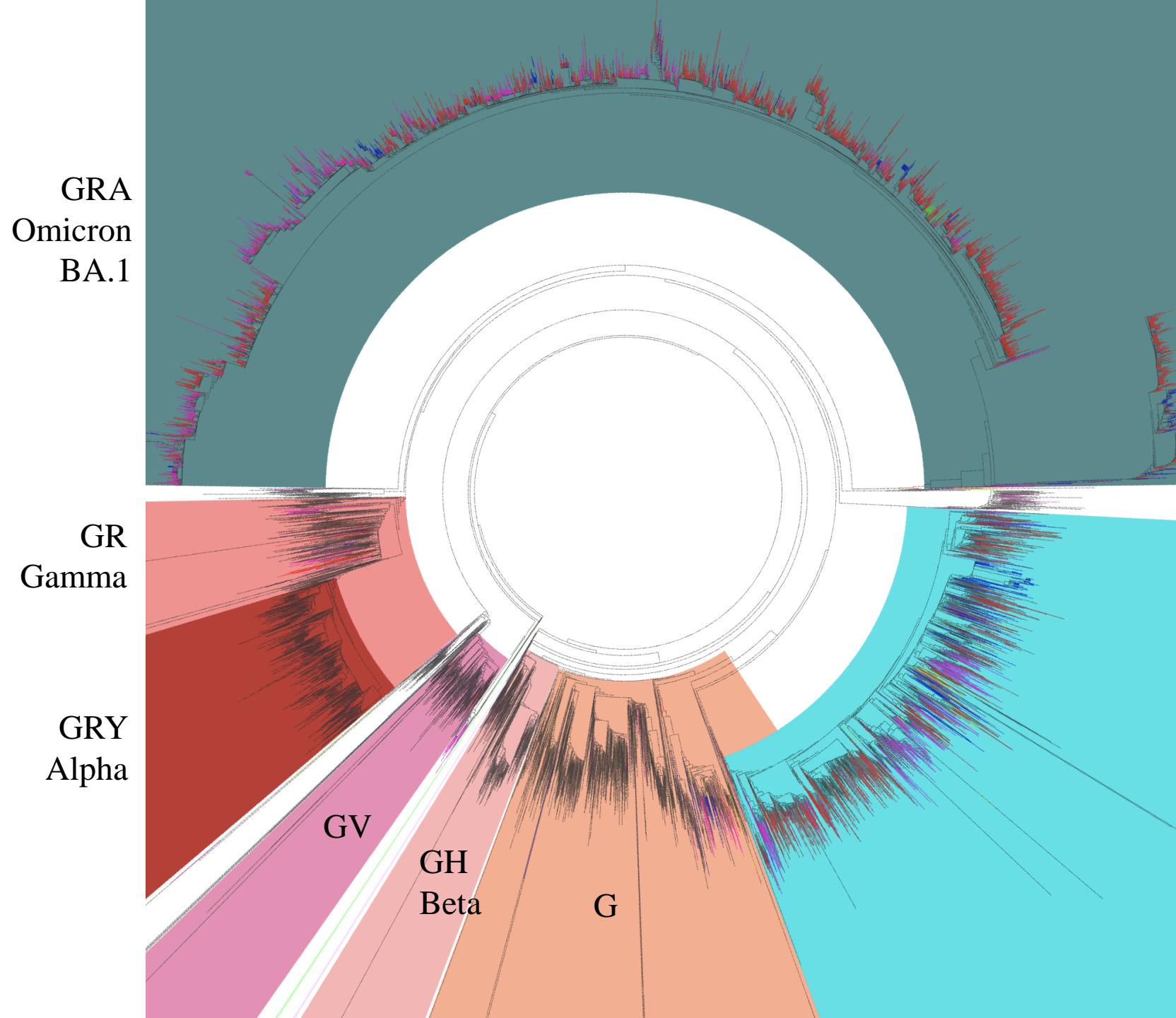
Pourquoi Omicron est plus transmissible



Pourquoi Omicron est plus transmissible : impact du RBD up



Phylogénie des virus (01-02-2022)



GRA
Omicron
BA.2

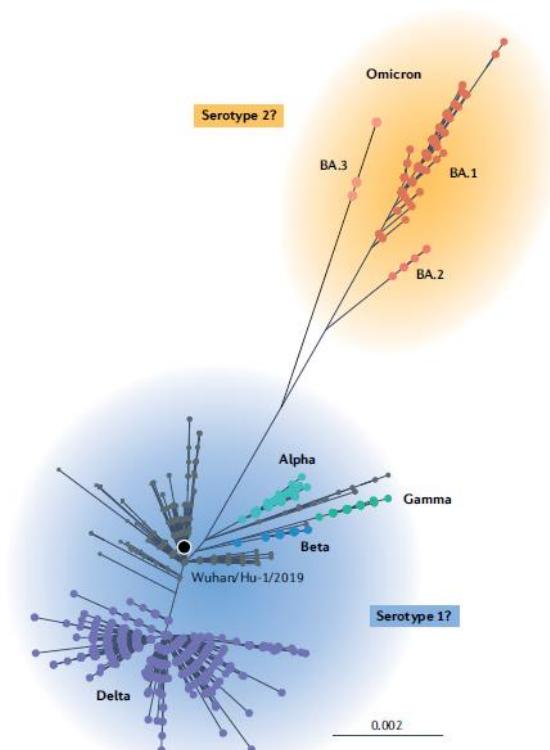
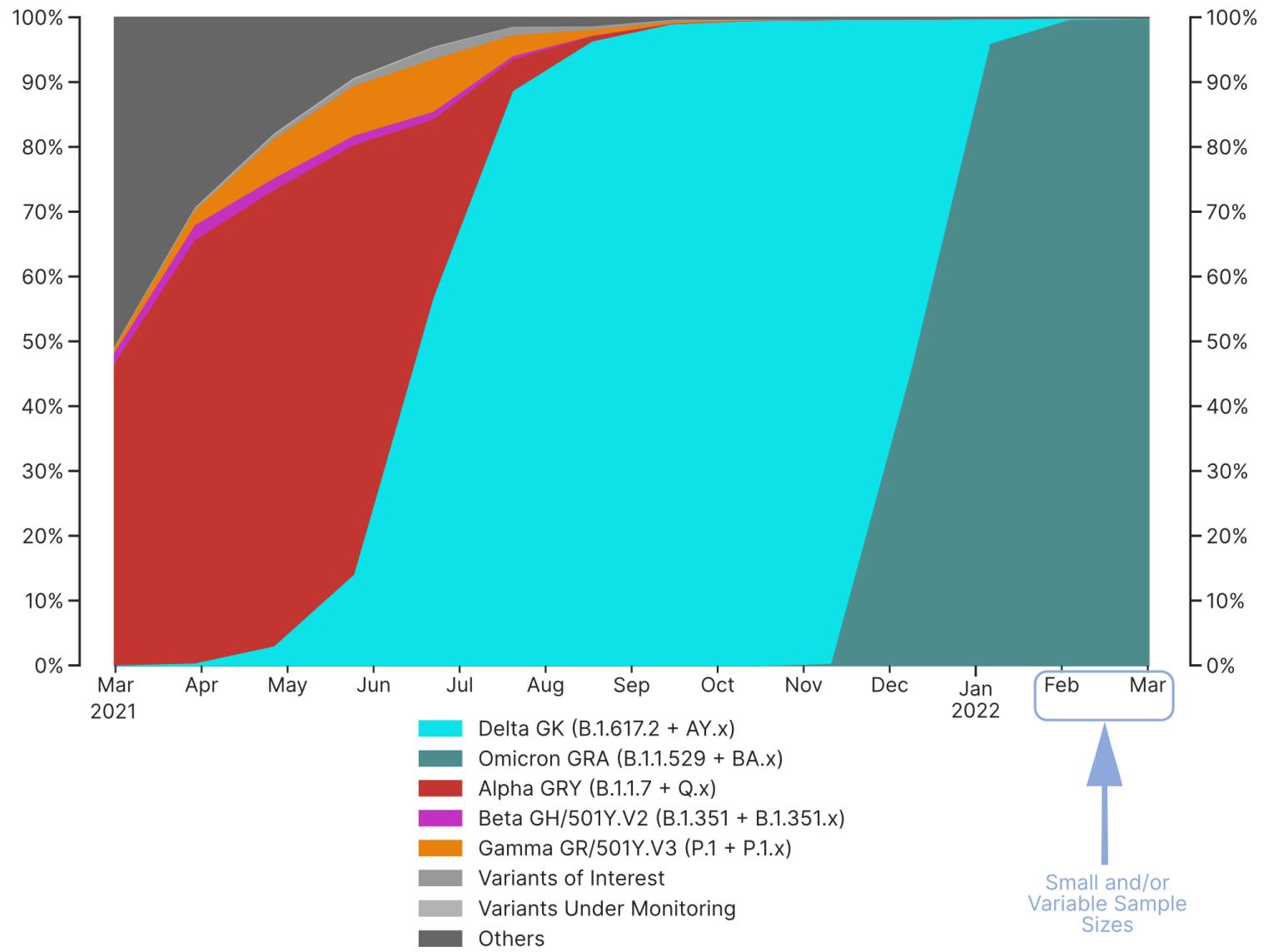


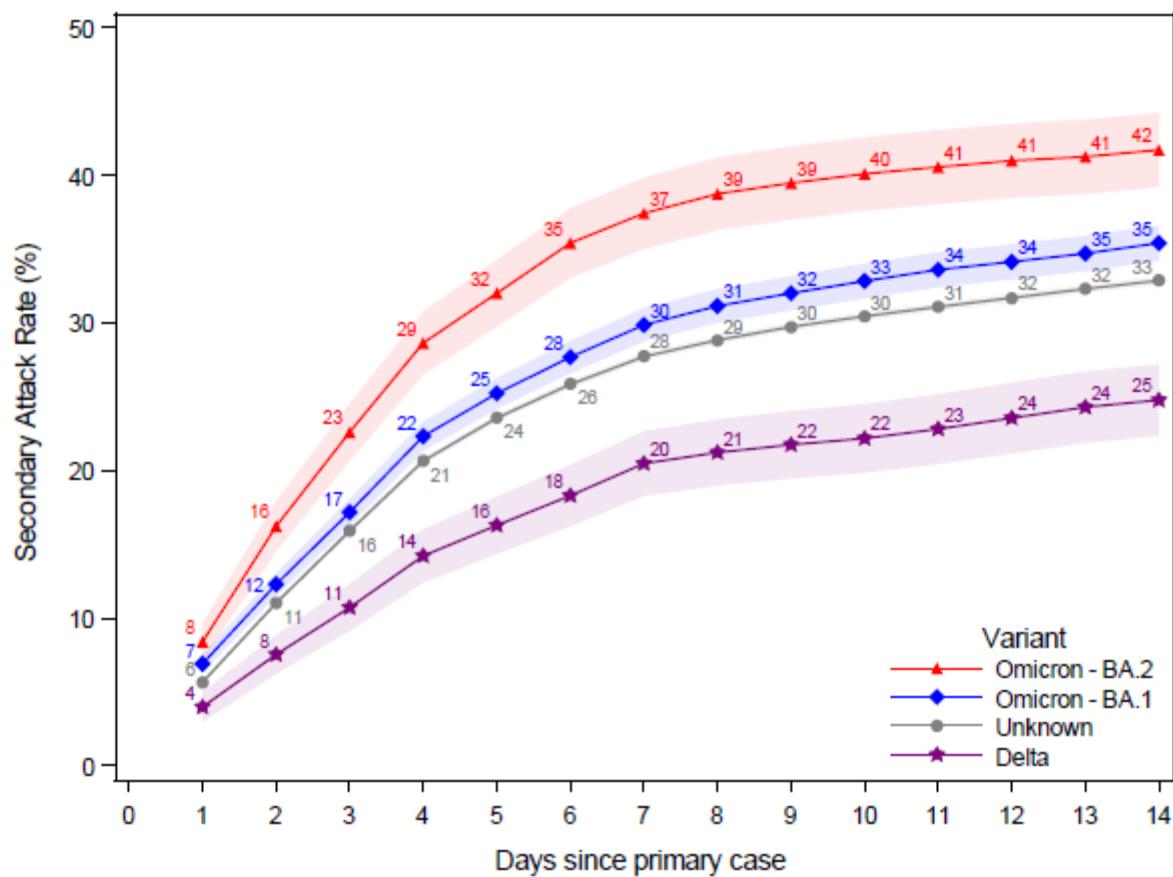
Fig. 1 | SARS-CoV-2 global evolution and Omicron divergence. Maximum likelihood phylogenies inferred from spike nucleotide sequences; scale corresponding to number of substitutions per site.

Simon-Loriere E & Schwartz O, 2022

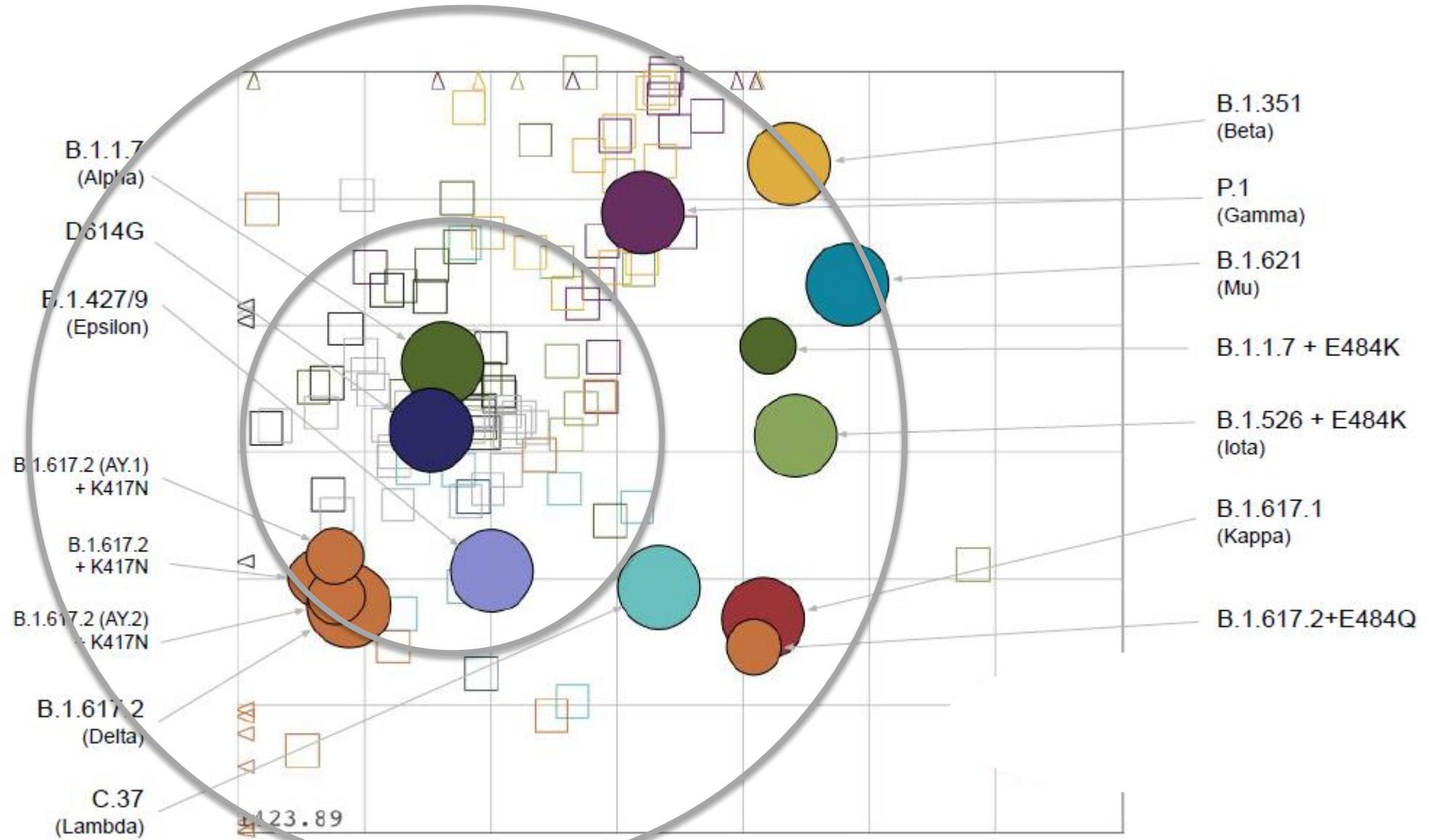


Transmission of SARS-CoV-2

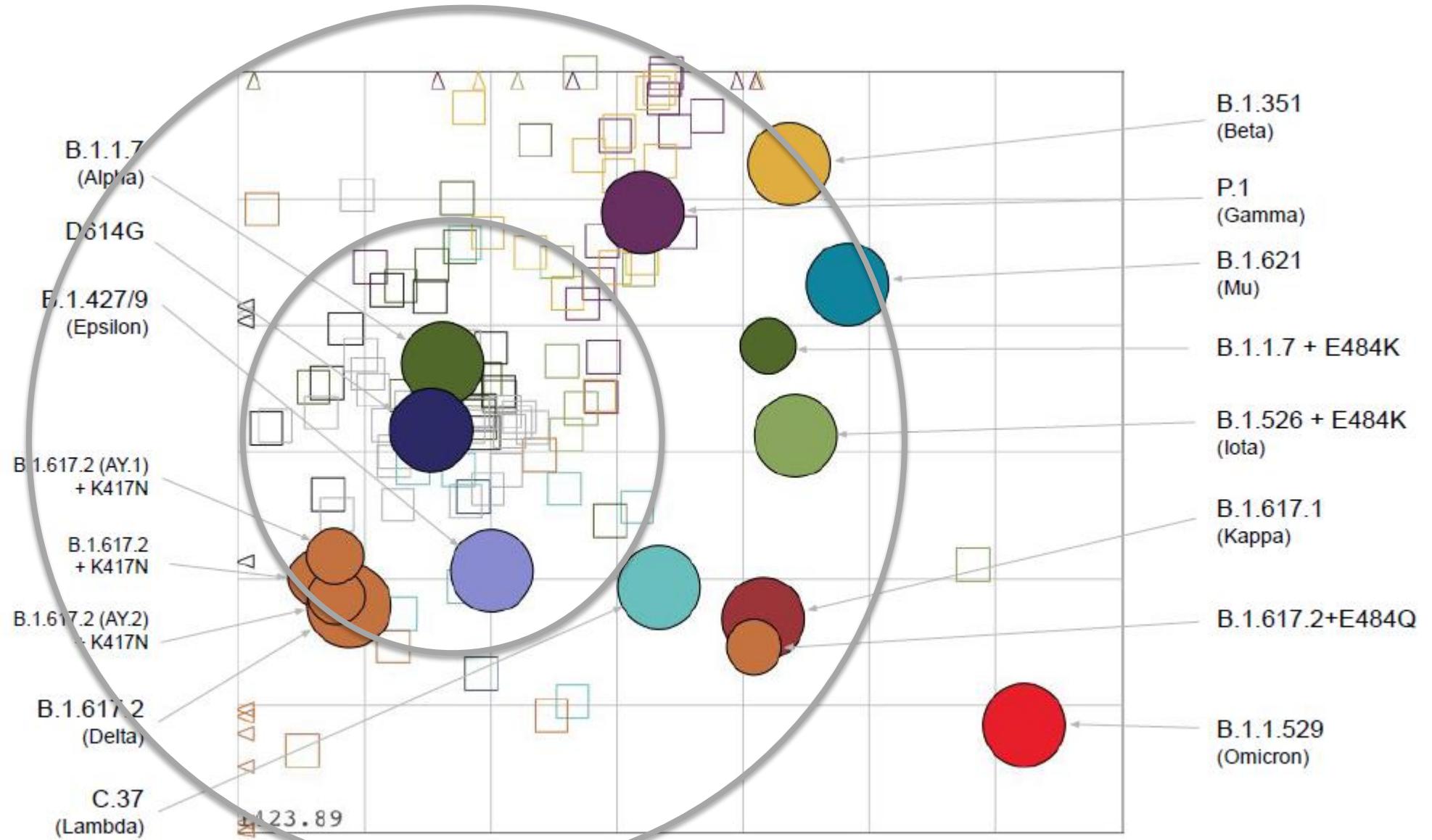
Omicron VOC subvariants BA.1 and BA.2:
Evidence from Danish Households



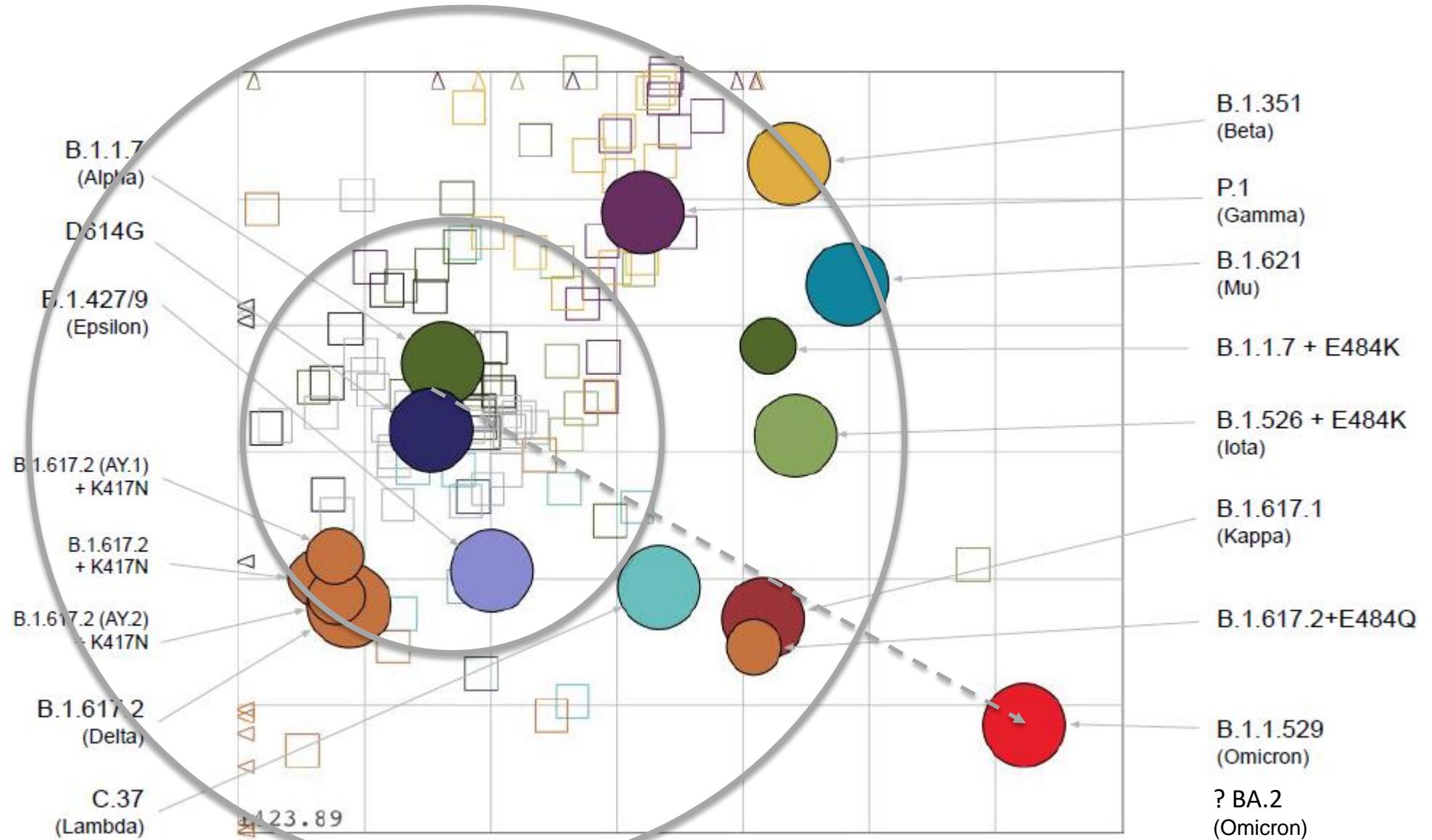
Données d'évolution antigénique



2021-12-20. Data: Shen & Montefiori (Duke). Omicron subject to change with more data. Method: Antigenic Cartography. Smith et al, Science, 2004.



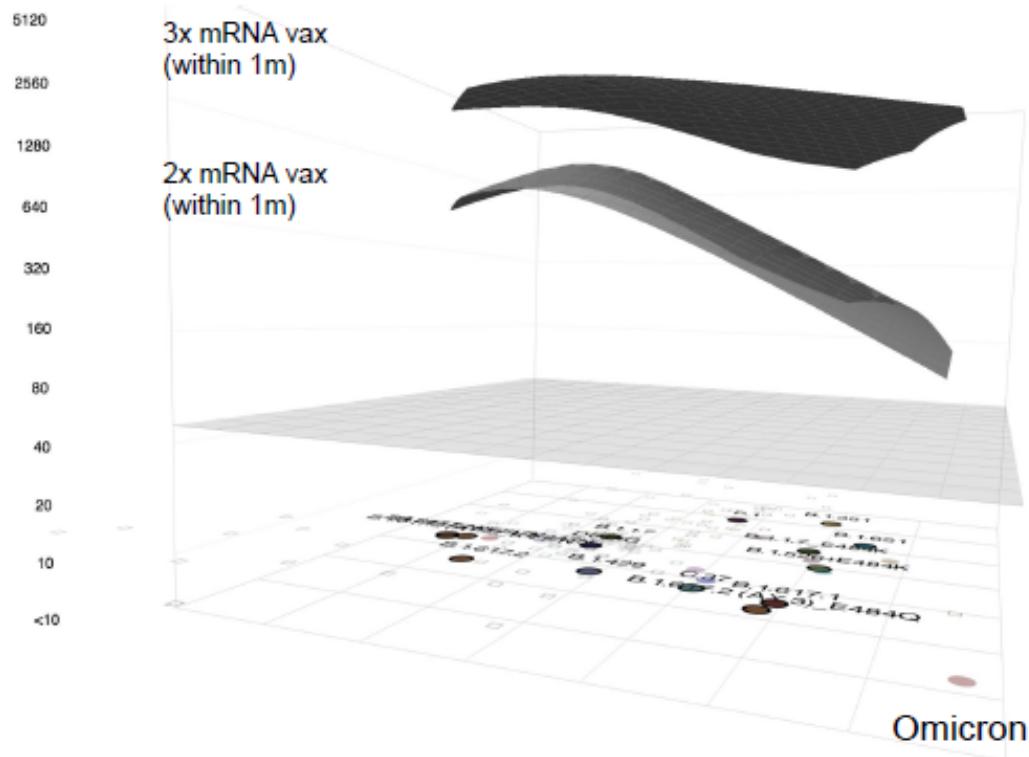
2021-12-20. Data: Shen & Montefiori (Duke). Omicron subject to change with more data. Method: Antigenic Cartography. Smith et al, Science, 2004.



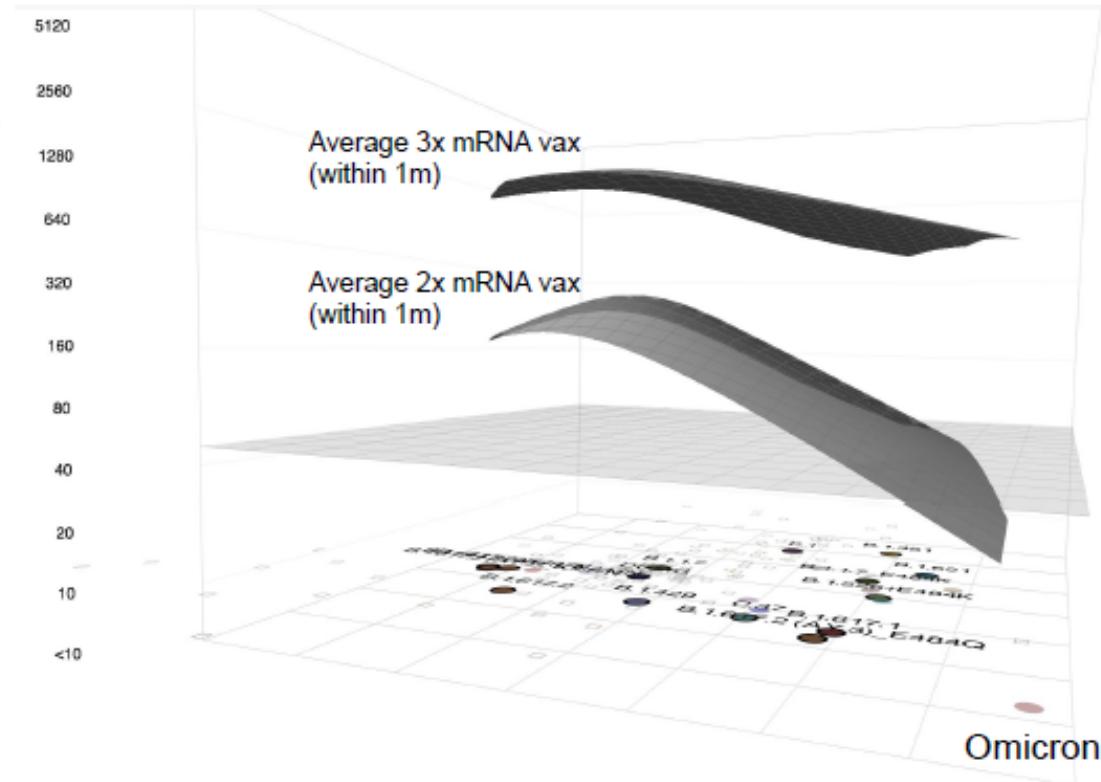
2021-12-20. Data: Shen & Montefiori (Duke). Omicron subject to change with more data. Method: Antigenic Cartography. Smith et al, Science, 2004.

Comparison of average 2x and 3x mRNA vax on estimated antibody landscapes

Shen, Montefiori and Doria-Rose



Average over 7 studies that did 2x and 3x vax

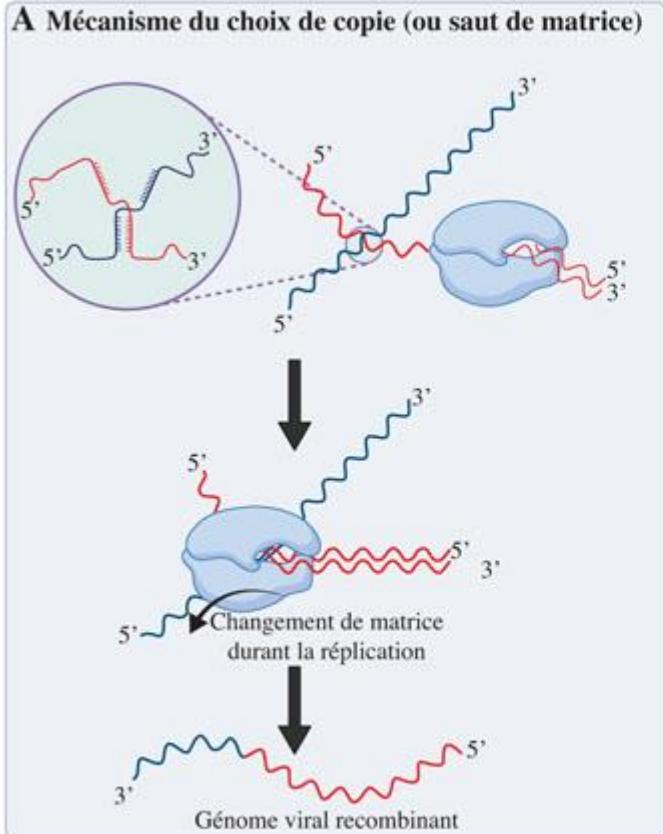


2021-12-22. Data: Shen & Montefiori (Duke), Doria-Rose (NIH). Method: Antibody Landscapes. Fonville, Wilks et al, Science, 2014.

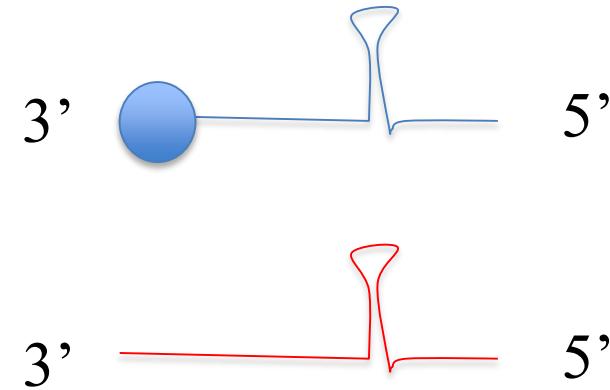
Les hypothèses pour la suite (mars 2022)

- Perspectives les plus probables :
 - Nouveau variant venant de la racine (circulation silencieuse ou immunodéprimés)
 - Evolution par dérive moléculaire / antigénique depuis BA.1
- Perspective à garder en tête
 - Recombinaison génétique entre le SARS-CoV-2 et un beta-coronavirus humain
 - Rétro-zoonose à partir d'animaux d'élevage
 - Histoire de Hamsters dorés
 - Histoire de visons
 - Cervidés en Amérique du Nord
 - Animaux de compagnie et de zoo infectés

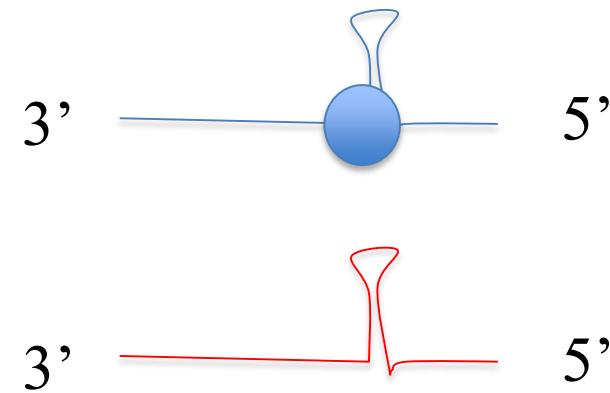
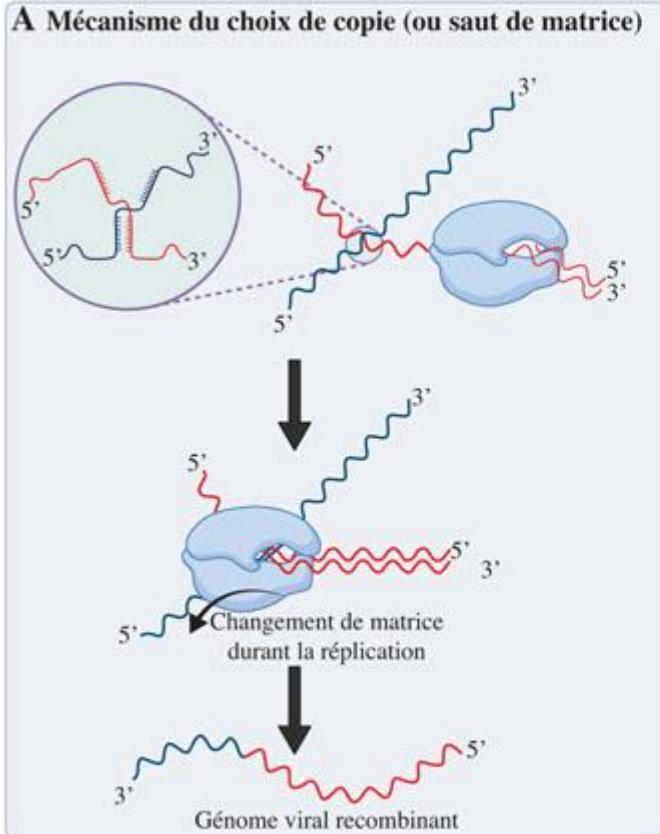
Emergence des recombinants



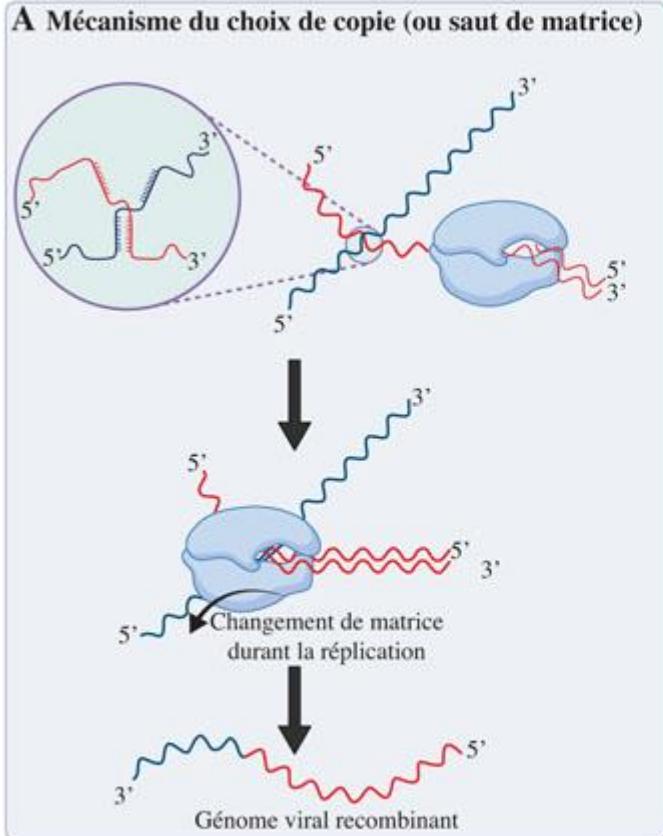
Virologie



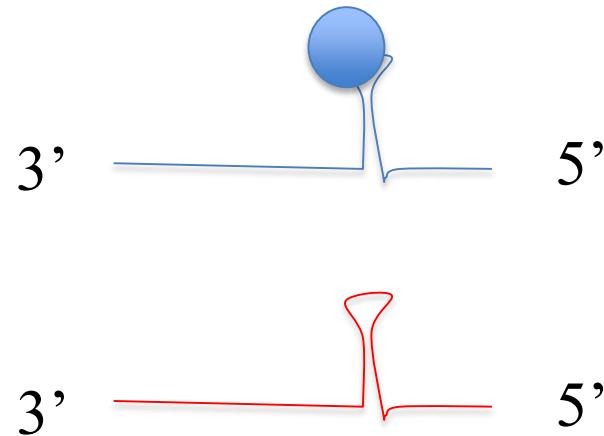
Emergence des recombinants



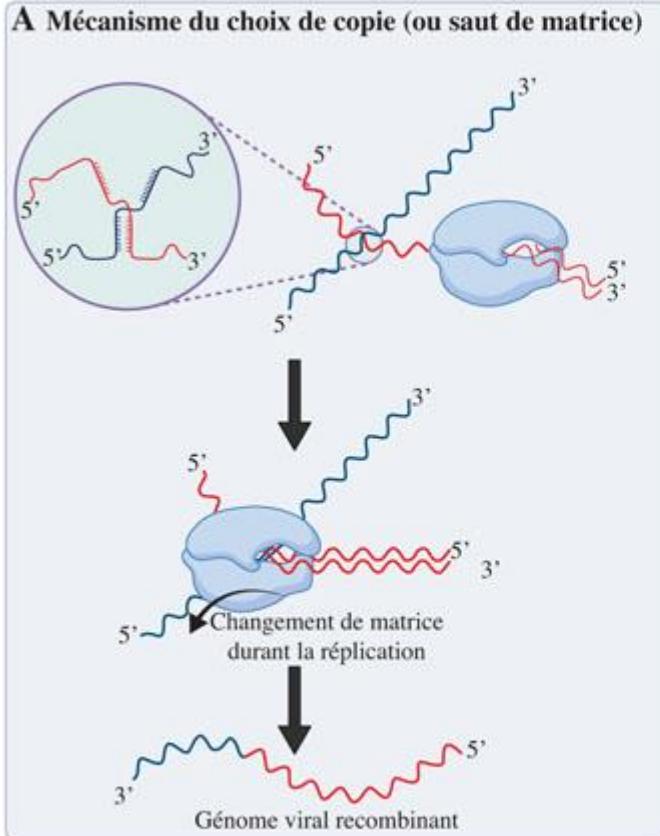
Emergence des recombinants



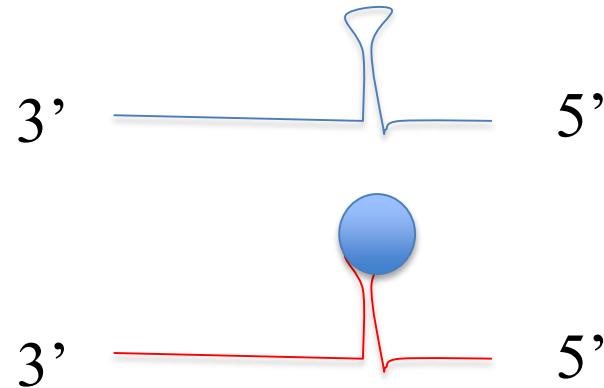
Virologie



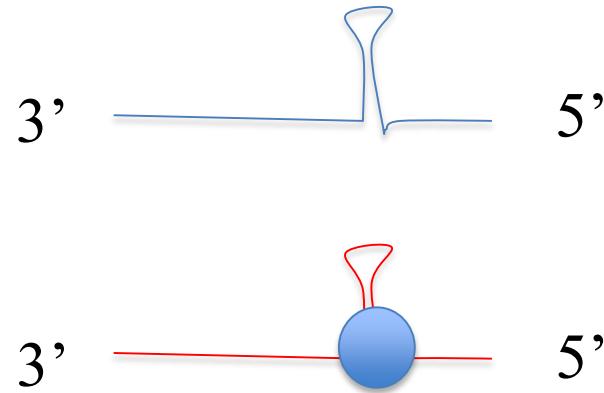
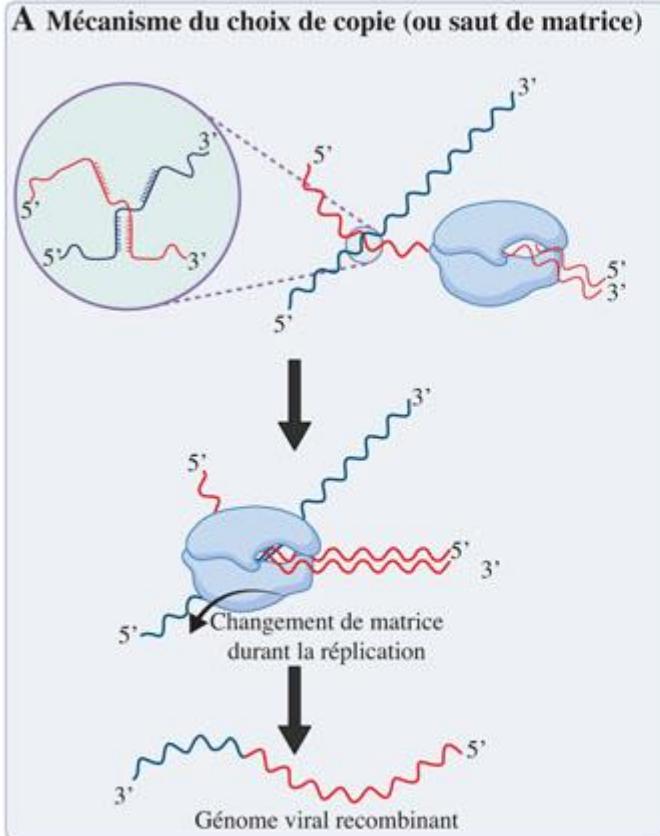
Emergence des recombinants



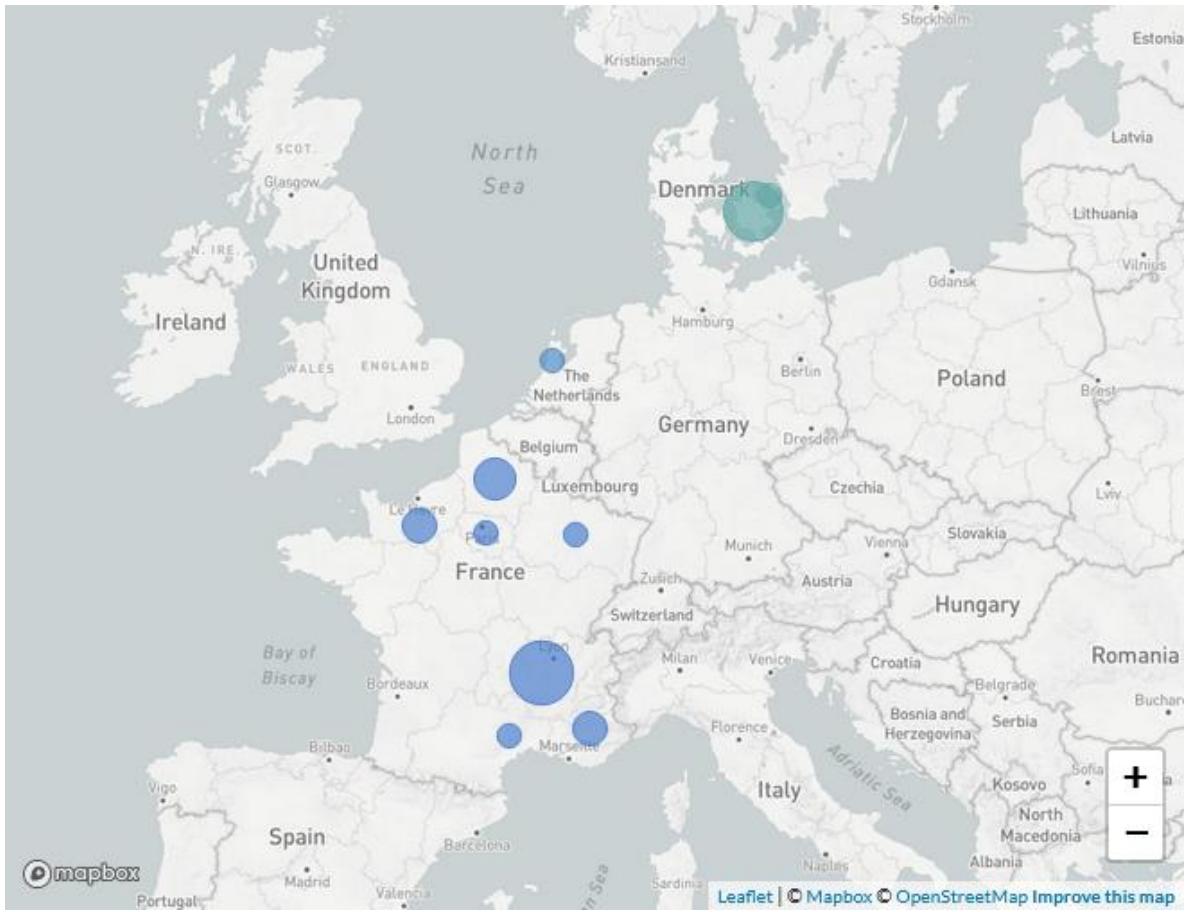
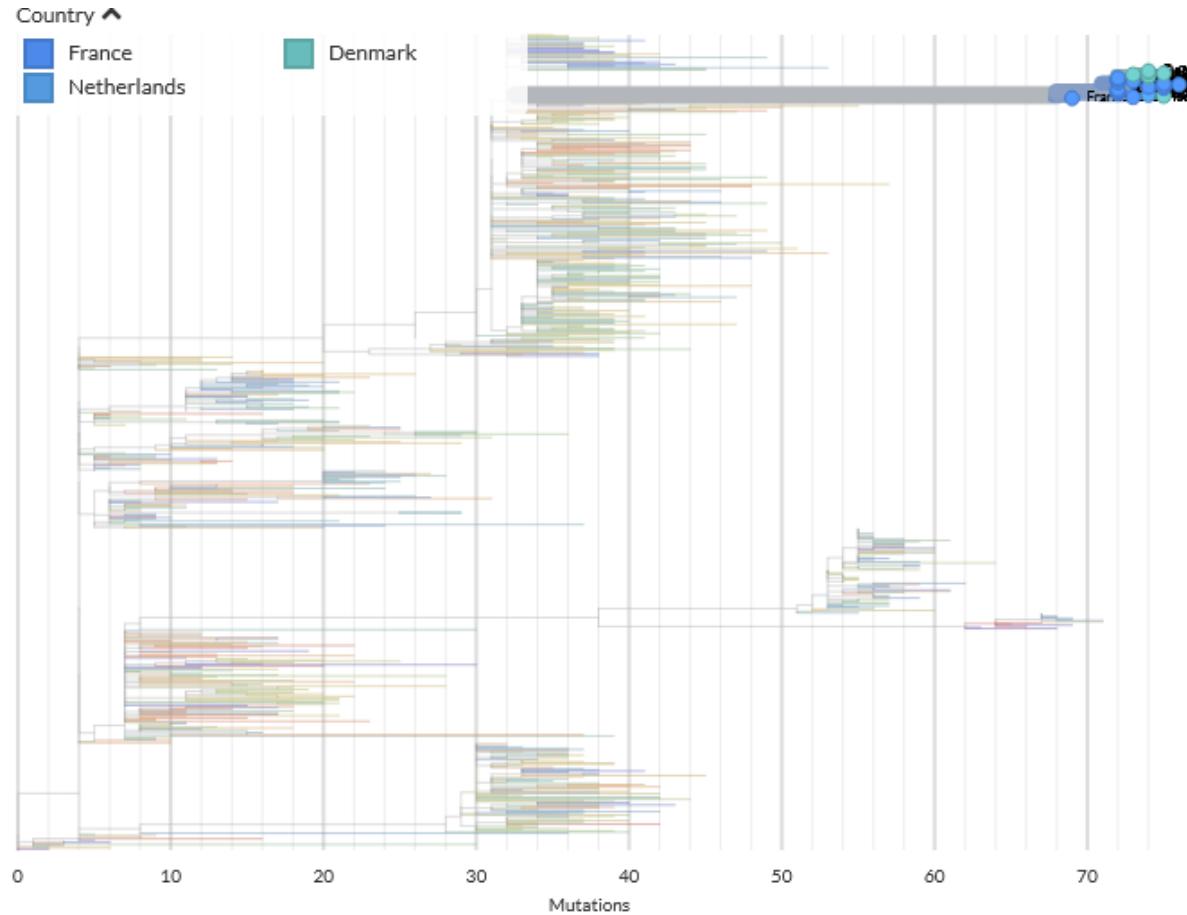
Virologie



Emergence des recombinants



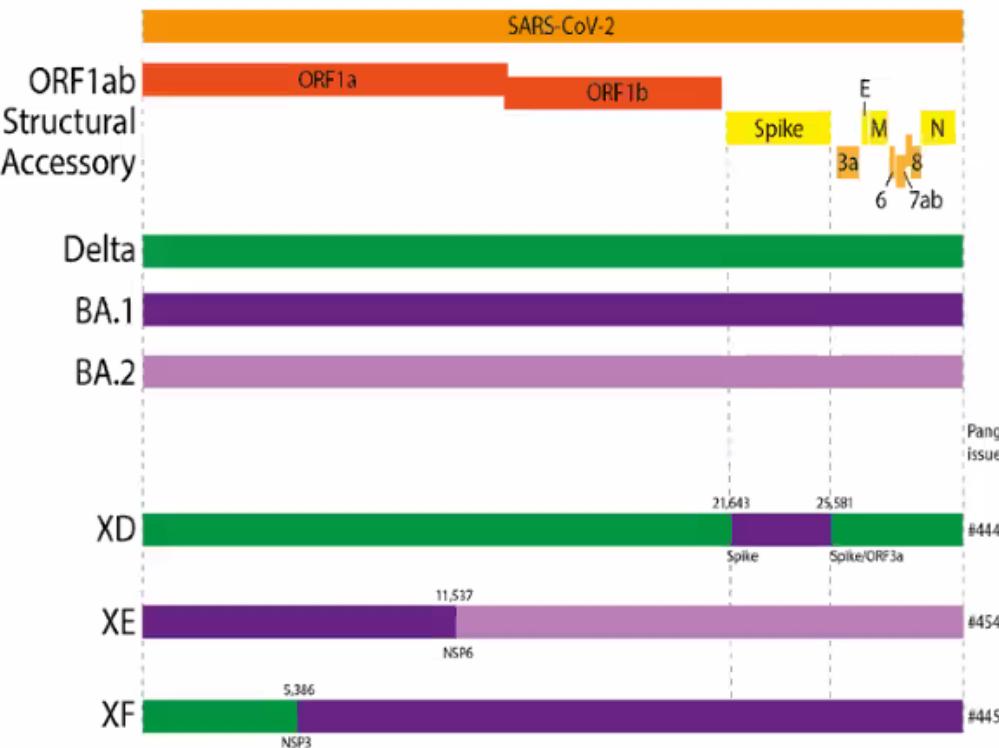
Emergence recombinant delta omicron (19-981) au 3 mars 2022



Panorama actuel des recombinants

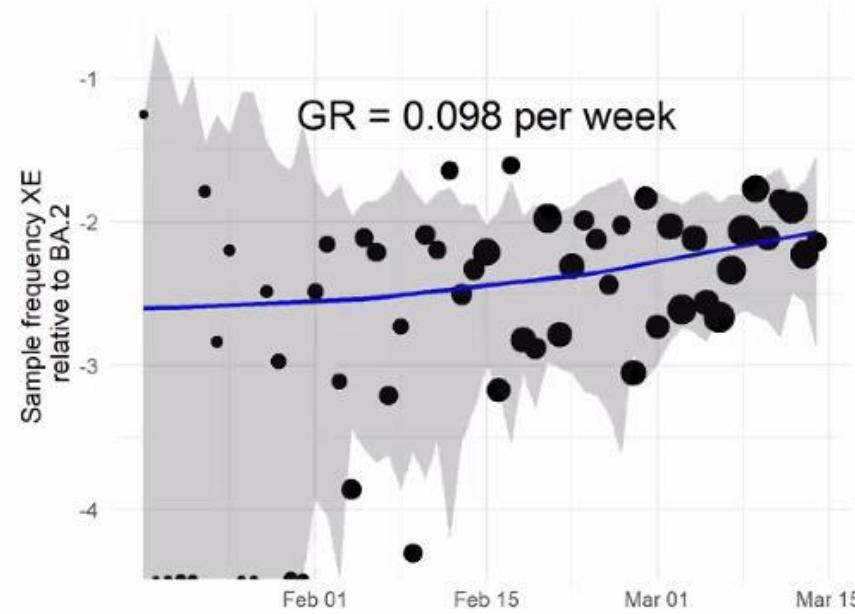
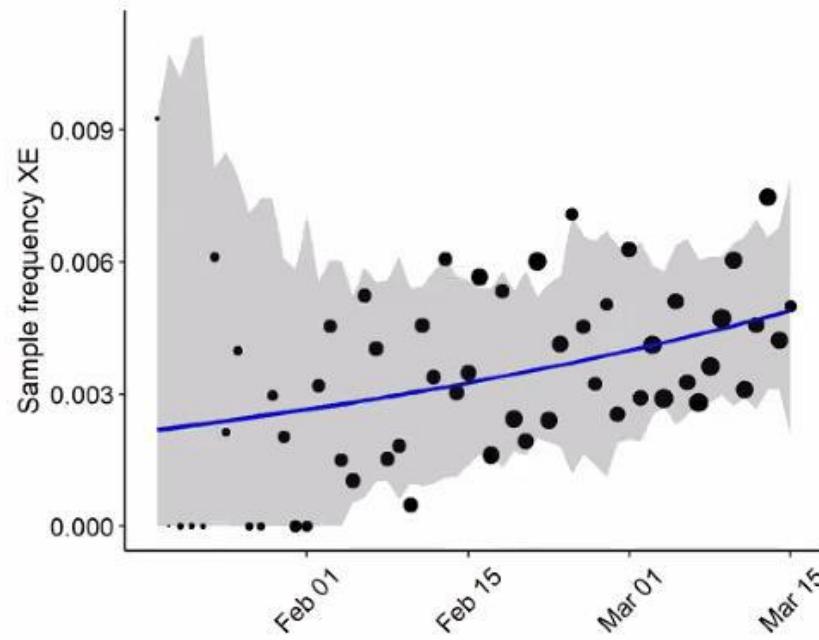
XD, XE and XF - newly designated recombinant lineages

- There are currently three recombinant lineages being monitored as part of horizon scanning: XD, XE, and XF.
- XD and XF are Delta and BA.1 recombinants.
- XE is a BA.1 and BA.2 recombinant.
- XF is associated with UK sequenced samples.
- XD is predominantly associated with France.
- Danish BA.1/BA.2 Recombinant



Consequences/inducteurs de l'apparition de recombinants

XE recombinant growth is 10% higher than BA.2 growth
(data to 16 March)



Note: sample frequency is shown as proportion of BA2s only

Conclusions

- La crise COVID est sans précédent dans le monde de la virologie moderne
- Cette situation exceptionnelle illustre le potentiel évolutif d'un virus pandémique
- Les connaissances sur l'évolution des coronavirus (et probablement des virus pandémiques respiratoires) se sont considérablement renforcées. Ces évolutions combinent
 - les modifications de fitness sélectionnées positivement avant le développement de la pression immunitaire,
 - puis survient la sélection de variants d'échappement immunitaire
- L'évolution reste imprévisible, mais le maintien du SARS-CoV-2 dans la population est certain
- L'évènement qui permettra la fin de la circulation du virus sur un mode « pandémique » reste inconnu
- Ce potentiel évolutif reste important
 - Dérive antigénique (diversité intra-hôte et inter-hôte)
 - Recombinaison
 - Retro-zoonose
 - Une combinaison des 3



MERCI

CNR des virus respiratoire et laboratoire de Virologie IAI des HCL:

NGS team (Dr Laurence Josset)

Antonin Bal

Grégory Destras

Grégory Quéromès

Hadrien Regue

Bruno Simon

Dr Alexandre Gaymard

Dr Emilie Frobert

Dr Martine Valette

Dr Vanessa Escuret

Dr Maude Bouscambert

Pr Florence Morfin

Virpath lab (Université de Lyon)

Dr Olivier Terrier

Dr Manuel Rosa-Calatrava

Dr Mario Andres Pizzorno



GENomique
EPIdémiologique
des maladies
Infectieuses



Public SARS-CoV-2 databases

GISAID

NextStrain

COV-GLUE

Covidtracker

ECDC

Ressource documentaire

Pr Derek Smith

HCL
HOSPICES CIVILS
DE LYON