

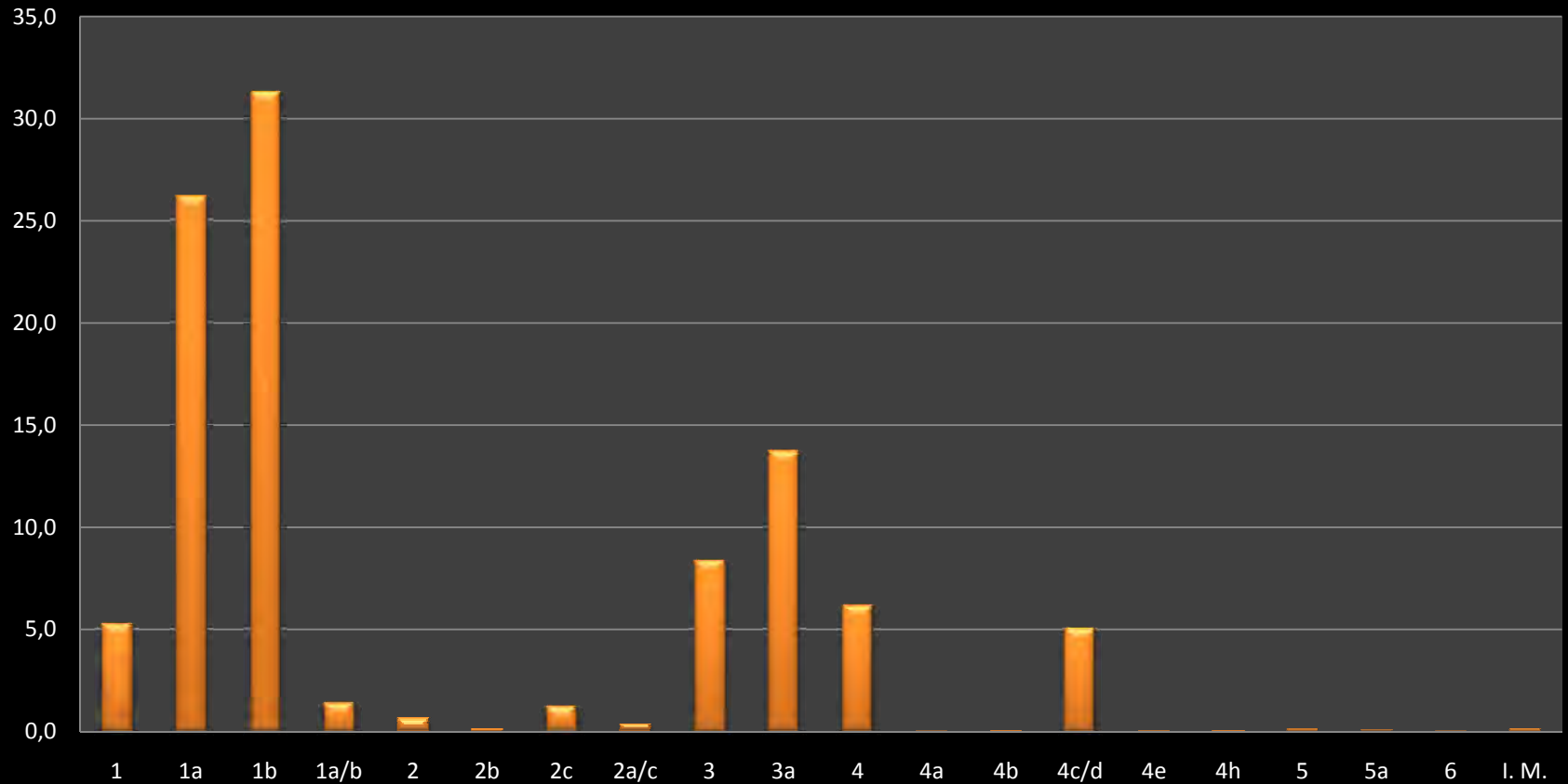


Molecular epidemiology of viral hepatitis C in Portugal

António Martinho
Centro de Histocompatibilidade do Centro
VHPB Meeting, Lisbon November 18-19, 2010



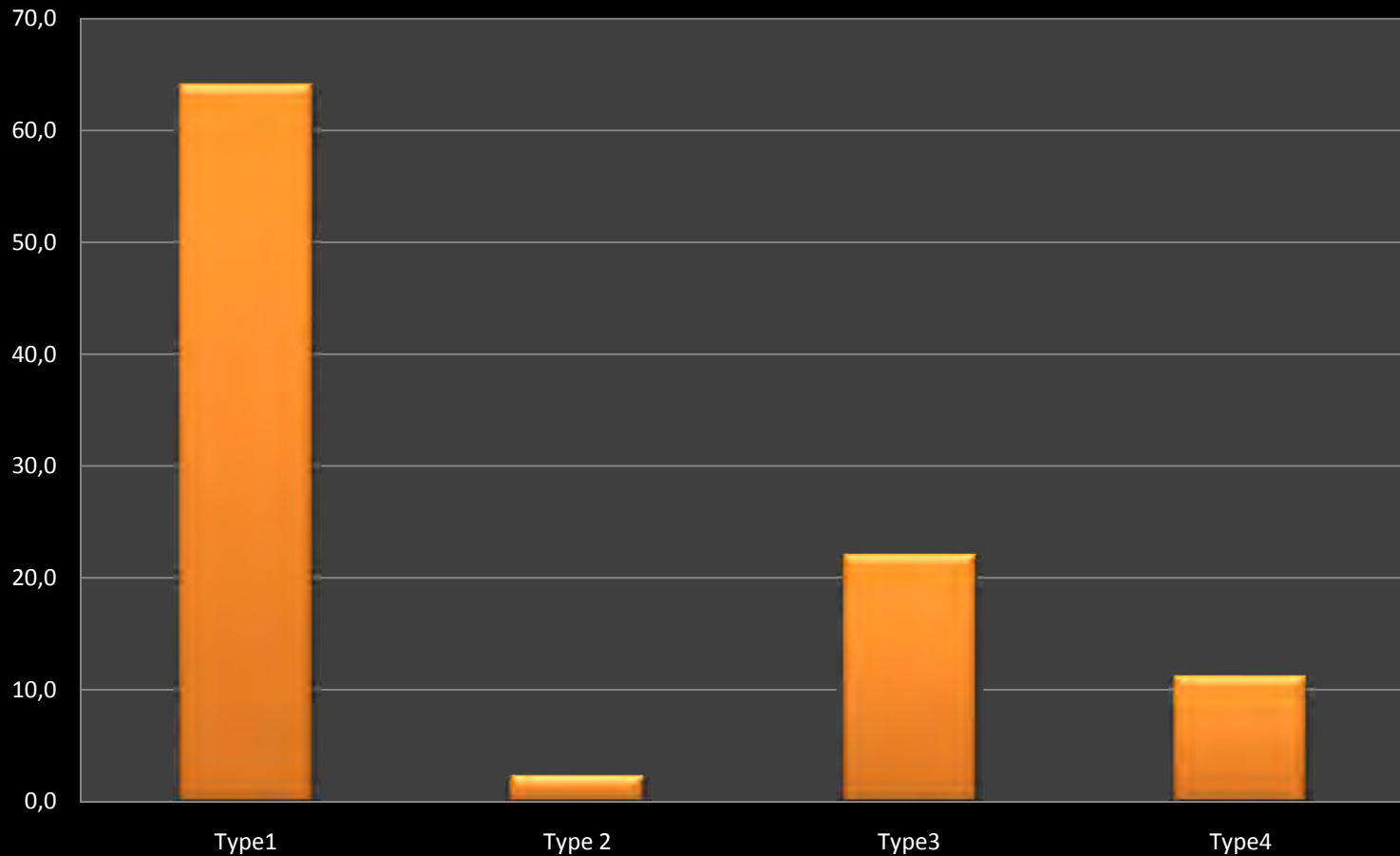
HCV Genotypes in the Portuguese Population



N= 6.243 patients
(Celene Sargento-unpb. data)



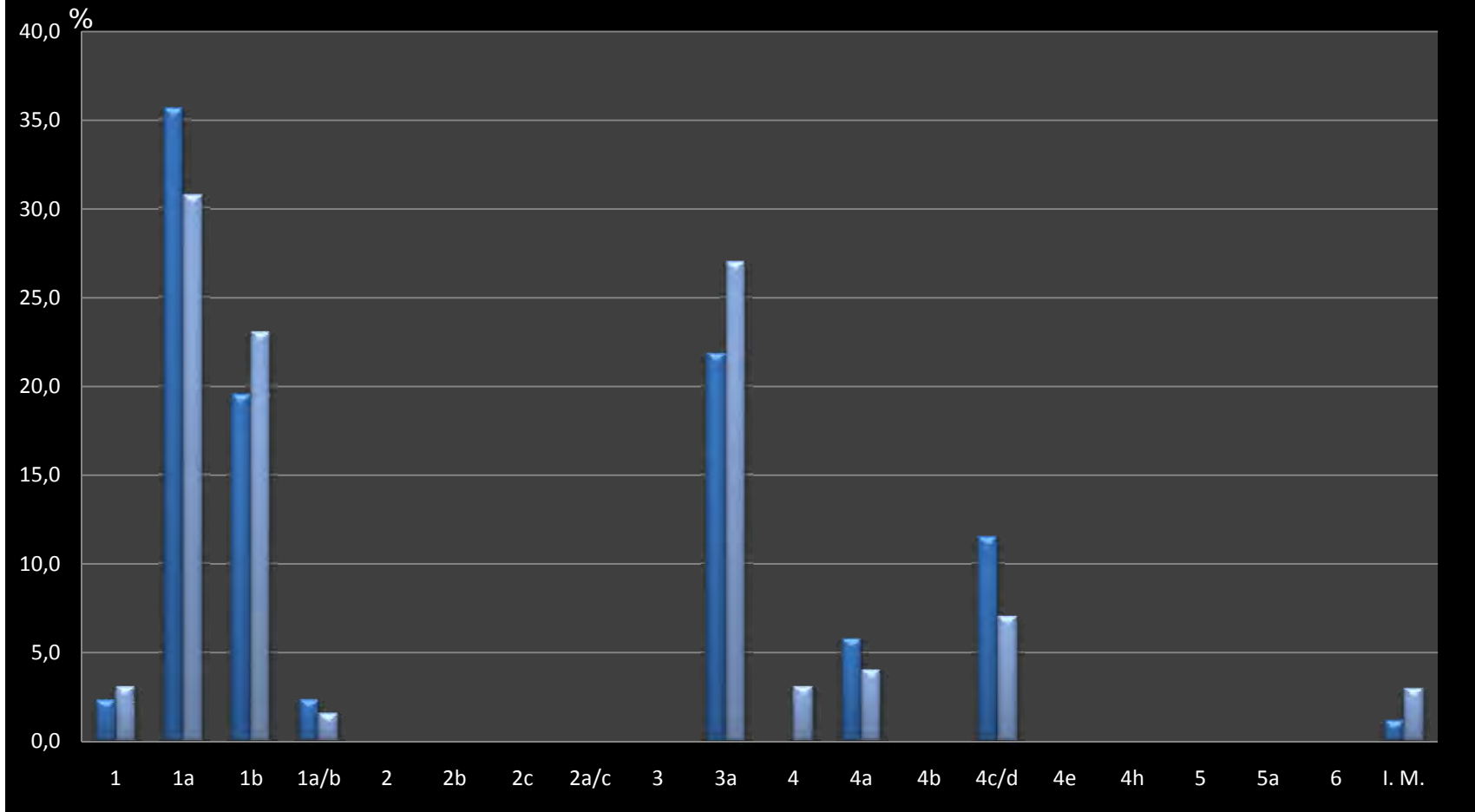
HCV major types distribution in Portugal



N= 6.243 patients



HCV Genotypes frequencies in two consecutive years (2007-2008 Coimbra)





Population

(N=6243 patients from all country, including Açores and Madeira)

Gender

30% Female
70% Male

Sustained Viral Response (SVR)

Type 1 50% of S.V.R
Type 3 80%

61% overall S.V.R.



Factors affecting Sustained Viral Response

Predicting non-response to HCV infection:

HOST Factors:

- Age > 40 years
- Male gender
- Degrees of liver fibrosis
- Body mass index

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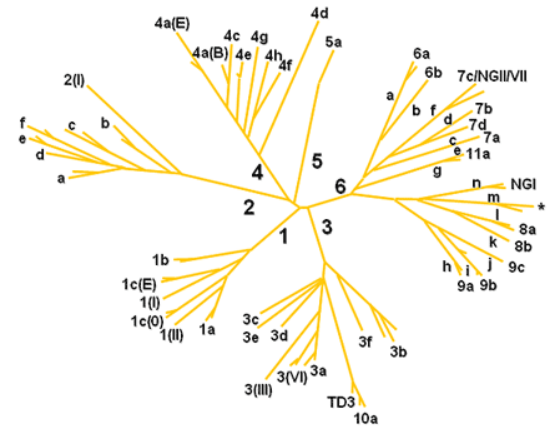
VIRAL Factors

- genotype 1
- lack of diversity in core and NS5a
- High pre treatment HCV levels

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Look in particular to the molecular variability of specific regions of HCV genome.

This is an ongoing study, started in 2004 ...





Viral Factors: First attempt to study the HCV variability

	Responders (n=12)	Non-Responders (n=11)
Age	41± 11	40± 10
Sex (F/M)	3/9	3/8
Genotype		
1a/b 2/4.2/5	6	7
2	3	2
3a	3	2
4	0	1
Viral load (UI/ml)	6± 0,2	6.3± 0,2
ALT (30-65)	69± 37	99± 36
AST (15-37)	40± 18	56± 26

Histology also considered but homogeneous among patients



✓ HCV Genetic region elected:

5'UTR (IRES) - conserved sequence

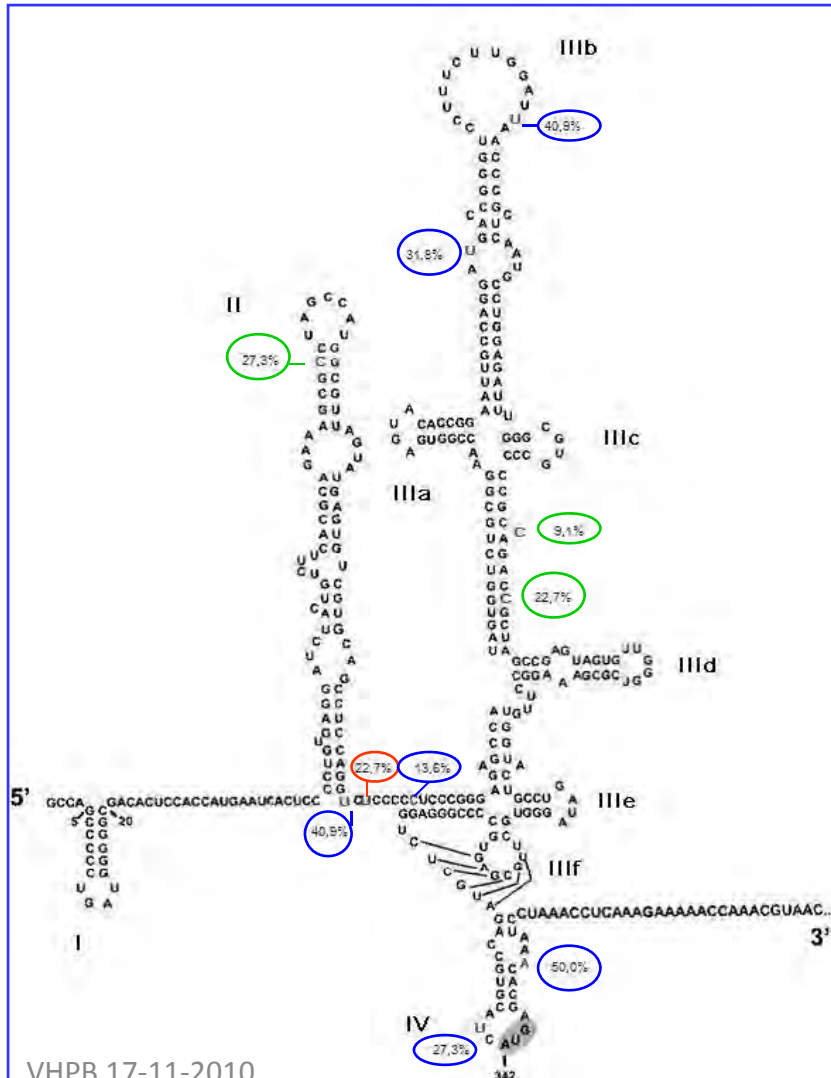
- Start Codon: (nt 342; *stem-loop IV*)
- *Loop IIIId* - GGG Triplet (nt 266-268): it is for the interaction of IRES with the subunit 40S of the ribosom.

Mutations in the IRES could affected
the efficacy of HCV replication and translation!!

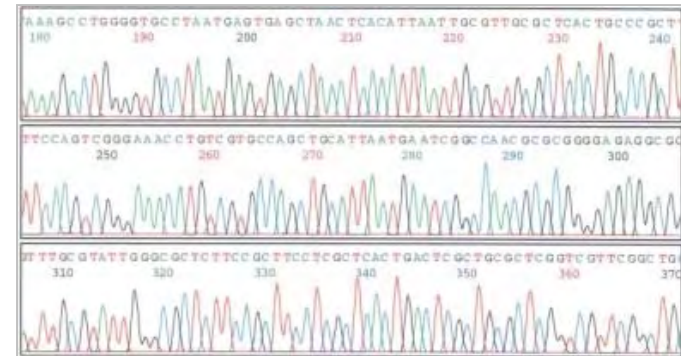
✓ Unfortunately we didn't find significative differences between responders and non responders



Genetic variability of 5'UTR (IRES)



- No mutations in start codon AUG are detected among patients
- No mutations on *loop IIIId*
- Couldn't identify a mutational profile related with genotypes
- Just in one patient with HCV clearance a "new" mutation was identified.



Thelu M. A., Drouet E., Hilleret M. N. & J. P. Zarski (2004).
Lack of Clinical Significance of variability in the Internal Ribosome
Entry Site of Hepatitis C Virus. *Journal of Medical Virology* 72: 396-405



Genetic variability of core region of HCV

- ✓ Core region still is a conserved region of HCV genome
 - Is associated with the viral persistence of the infection
 - Mutations in this region could interfere in the recognition of Cytotoxic T Ly

Target core epitope: (DLMGYIPAV)

Mutations in the core sequence could affect the ability of HCV to establish a persistent infection



Genetic variability of core region of HCV

- Mutations detected are predominately silent mutations.
- In the non responders group the number of non-synonymous mutations (aminoacid alteration in the protein) was slightly superior
- No mutational pattern was found
- No mutations in the CTL target epitope were found (**DLMGYIPAV** (132-140))

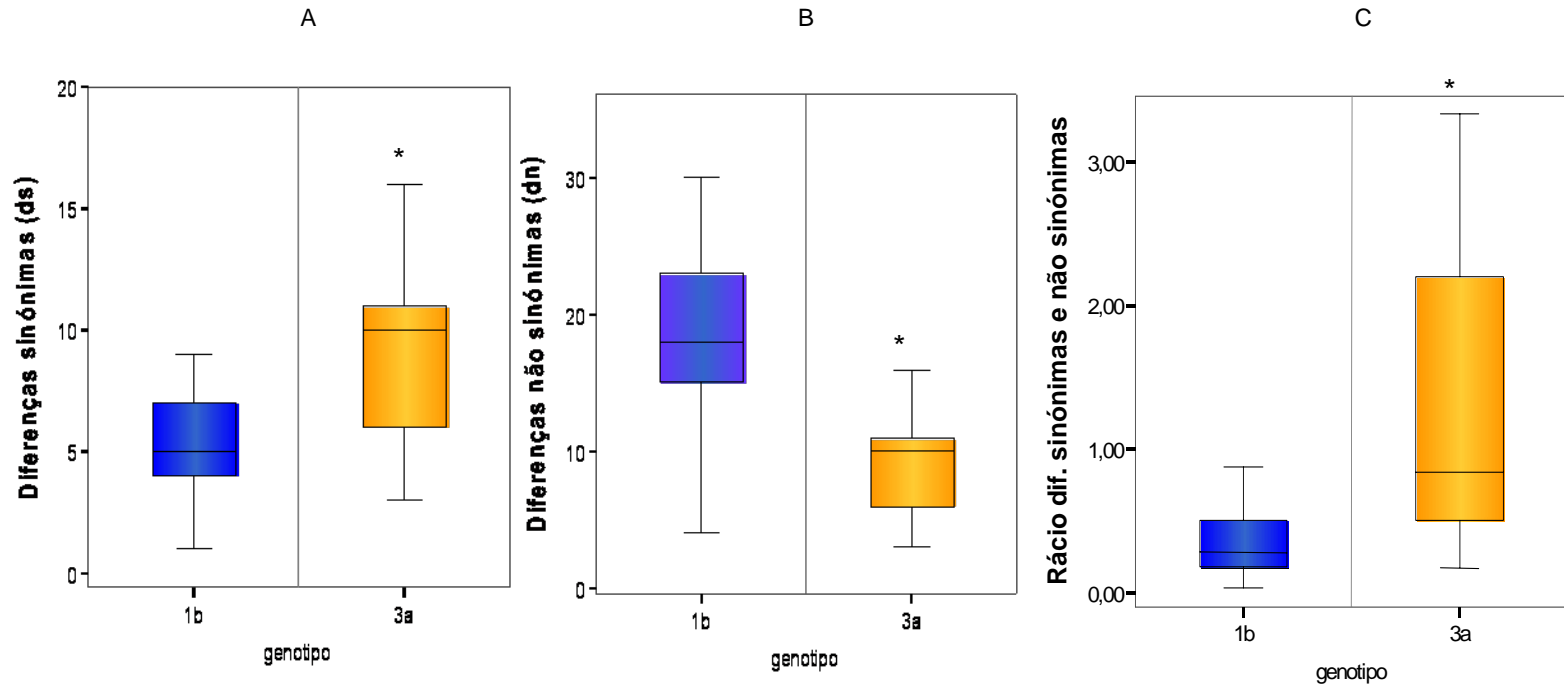
C terminal mutation rate of E2 protein, Genotype and Alcohol Consumption .

Fátima Simões*, António Martinho**, Luísa Pais**, Armando Carvalho***

Population

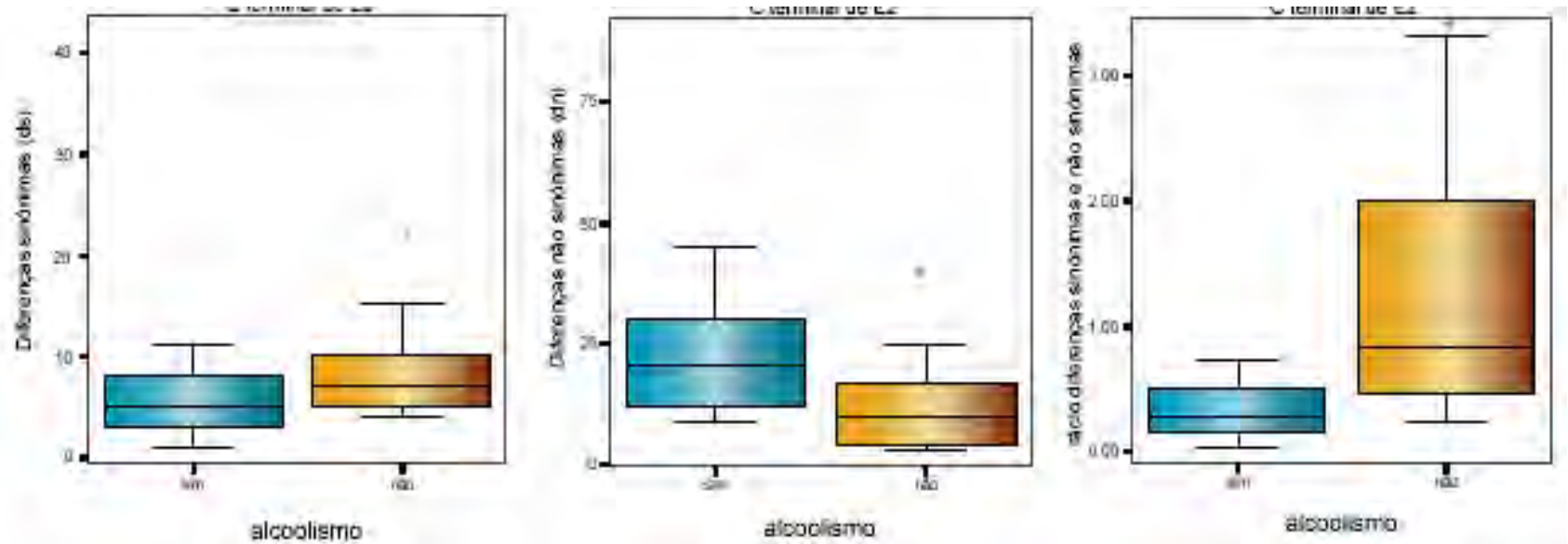
N=36	Alcohol	Non- alcohol
	N=16	N=20
Genotype 1b	N=7	N=12
Genotype 3a	N=9	N=8

C -Terminal E2 Region



- **Great variability of genotype 3a (silent mutations)**
- **Variability of genotype 1b at aminoacid mutation level**

C-terminal E2 Region: more variability in alcoholic patients



▪ NO EVIDENCE OF GENOTYPE MUTATIONAL PATTERN

Host Factors 1

❖ Gene expression in immune response:
establish differences between responders and non-responders



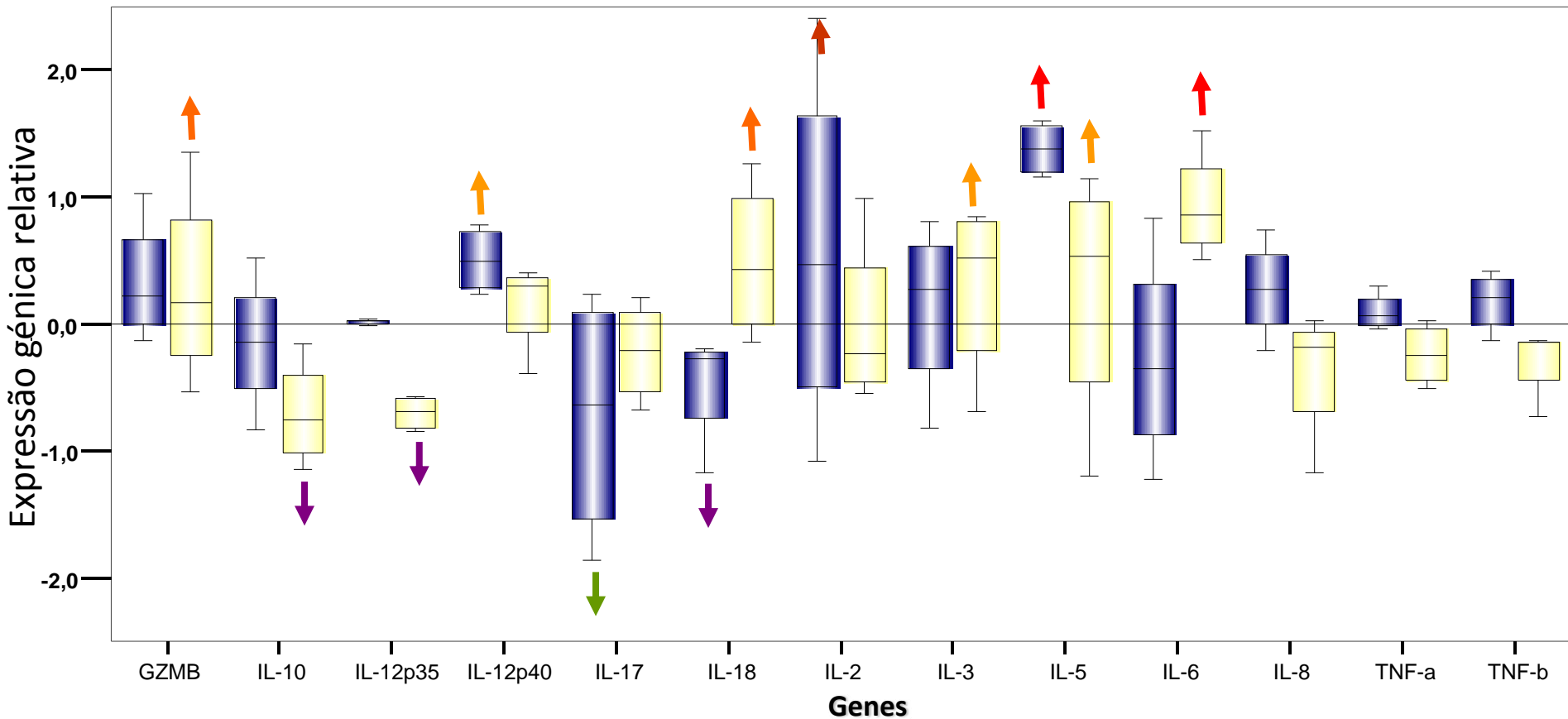
✓ Gene expression by Real Time PCR

✓ Immunologic card: to study simultaneously 92 genes involved in host immune response.

GENES EVALUATED

ACE	CD152	ECE-1	NOS2	IL-10
AGTR1	CD154	EDN1	IP10	IL-12p35
AGTR2	CD19	Fas	ITAC	IL-12p40
BAX	CD25	FasL	MADH-3	IL-13
BCL2	CD28	FN precursor	MADH-7	IL-15
BCL-XL	CD34	TNFRSF18	MCP-1	IL-17
C3	CD38	GNLY	MEGALIN	IL-18
CCR2	CD3	GZMB	Mip-1a	IL-1a
CCR4	CD40	HLADRB1	Mip-3c	IL-1b
CCR5	CD45	HLA-DRA	MYH6	IL-2
CCR7	CD4	HO-1	NFKB2	IL-3
COL4A5	CD54	ICOS	PRF1	IL-4
COX-2	CD62E	VEGF	Rantes	IL-5
CSF-1	CD68	IkB2	REN	IL-6
CSF-2	CD71	TNF-b	RPL3L	IL-7
CSF-3	CD80	IFN-g	SKI	IL-8
CXCR3	CD86		Stat3	IL-9
CYP1A2	CD8		TBX21	TGF-b
CYP7A1				TNF-a

RESULTS



■ Pré-tratamento

■ 1 Mês tratamento

CONCLUSIONS

Before

↑ IL-12p40, IL-2, IL-5, FAS, FASL, HLADRB1, GZMB, MADH3

↓ IL6, IL-17, IL-18, CD4

1 month after treatment

↑ IL-3, IL-6, IL-18, CD4, C3, CCR4, cox-2, HLA-DRB1, IKB2, MADH3

↓ IL-10, IL-12p35, IP-10, ITAC, MCP-1, MIP-1a

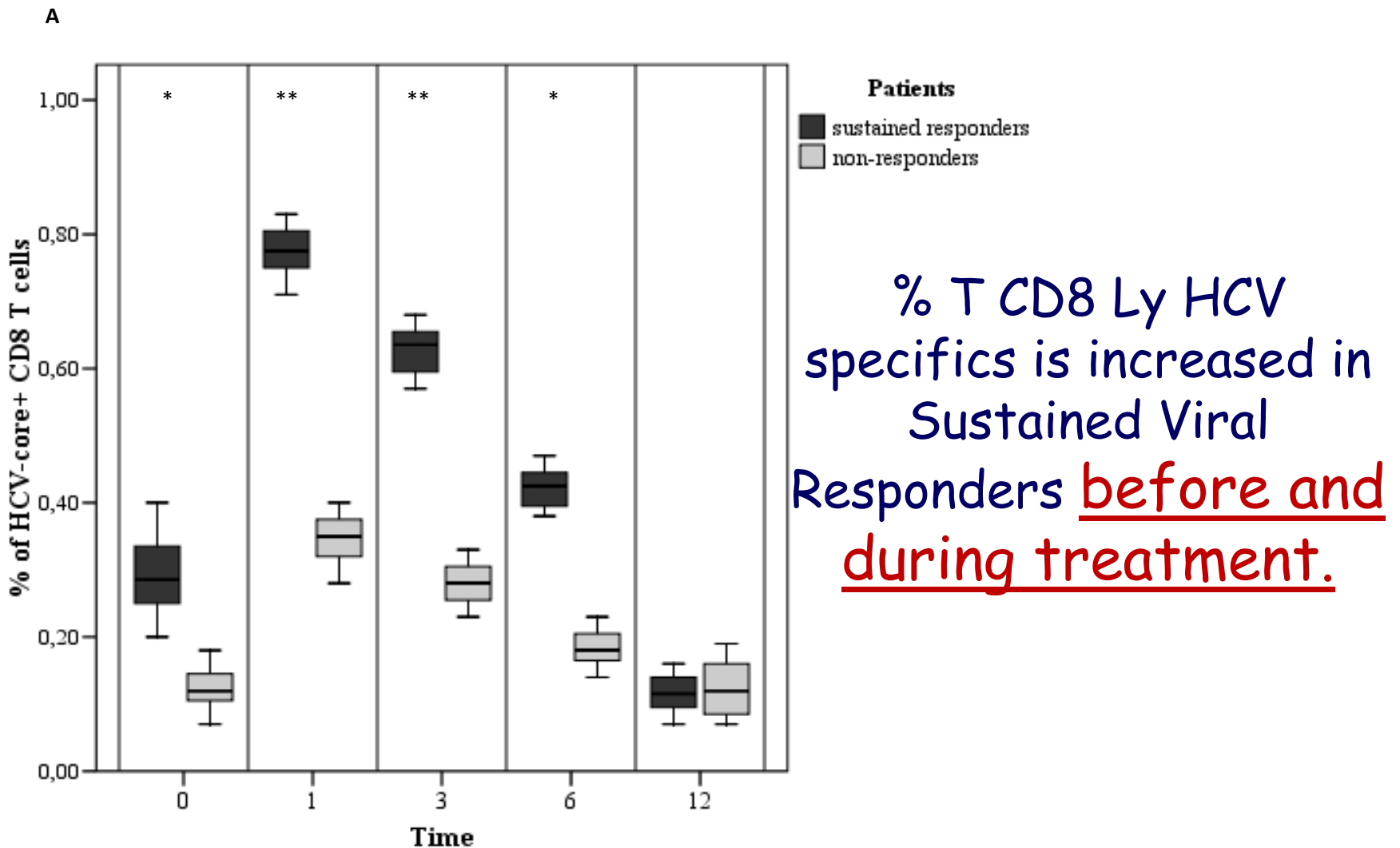
The response to treatment seems to be related with gene expression differences of effector genes. However no solid pattern was obtained between responders and non-responders (just 4 patients of each group were studied)

HOST Factors 2

Goals

Study of specific immune response anti-HCV during PegIFN + Ribavirine treatment

- ☞ Evaluation of T CD8 Lymphocytes directed against HCV proteins :
 - the frequency,
 - phenotype
 - functional characteristics



CONCLUSION:

SUSTAINED RESPONSE IS RELATED WITH THE FREQUENCY OF CD8 T LY SPECIFIC FOR HEPATITIS C VIRUS.

STUDY PROGRESS

HOST FACTORS:

- ✓ increase the numbers (cutoff?? - this is a prospective study)
- ✓ behaviour of dendritic cells (DCs)
- ✓ IL28B polymorphism (we have started with normal population).

VIRAL FACTORS:

- ✓ predicting protein conformation of hypervariable regions (HVR1 and HVR2 ?!)
- ✓ revisiting the core region
- ✓ mutational pattern in NS5A and NS3 genes

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and many others

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THANK YOU!





QUANTIFICAÇÃO E CARACTERIZAÇÃO FENOTÍPICA DE CTL

