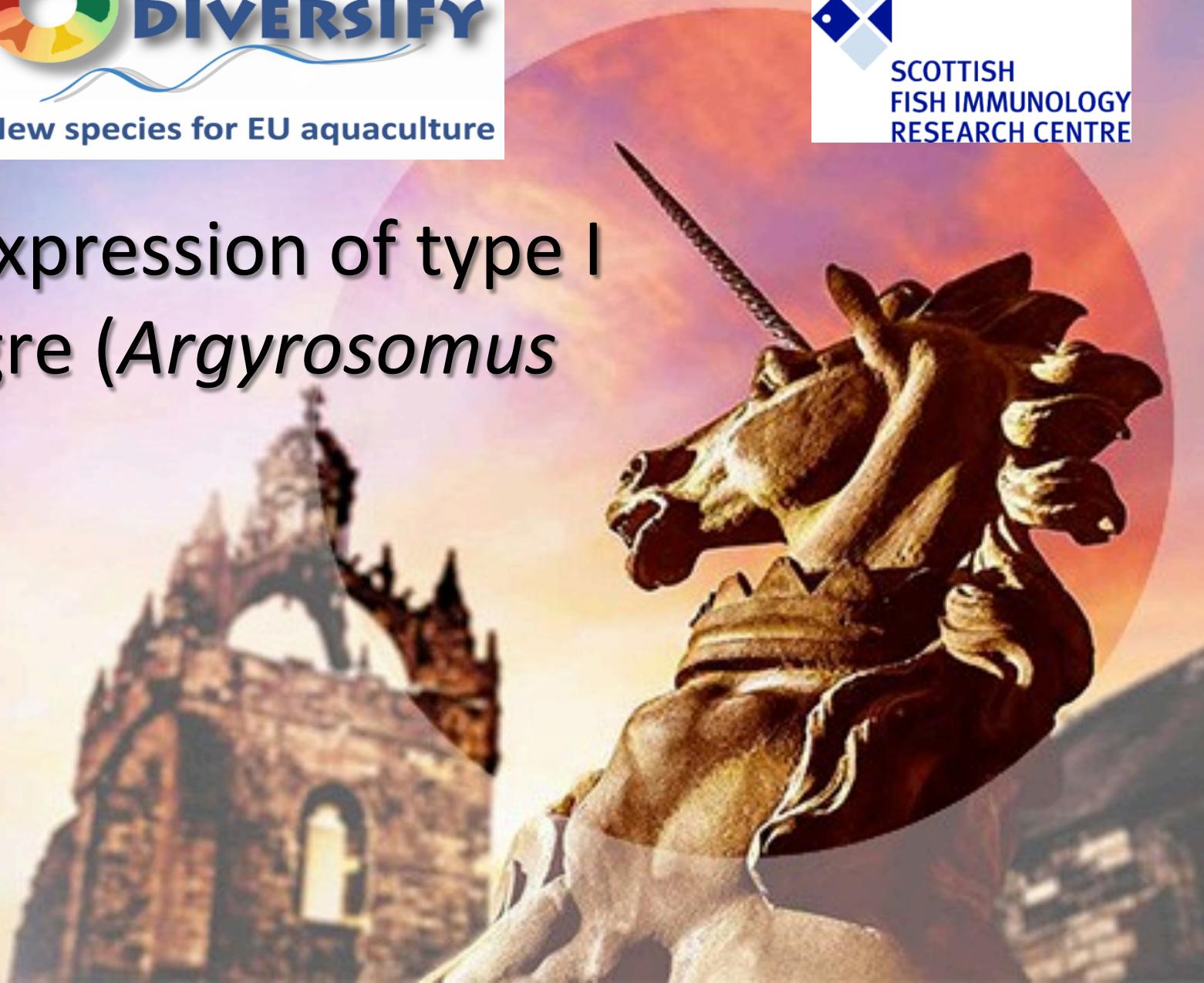


Identification and expression of type I interferons in Meagre (*Argyrosomus regius*)

Chris
Secombes



Acknowledgements

University of Aberdeen, UK

Douglas J. Milne
Jun Zou



Xinhua Chen, Inst Oceanography, Xiamen, China



Karl Andree
Cindy Campoverde
IRTA, Spain



Viral diseases: a threat to aquaculture

Infection can lead to high mortality

As seen in infectious salmon anaemia (ISA) outbreaks in Scotland in 1998-9 and in Chile in 2007-8 which led to large losses of farmed salmon.

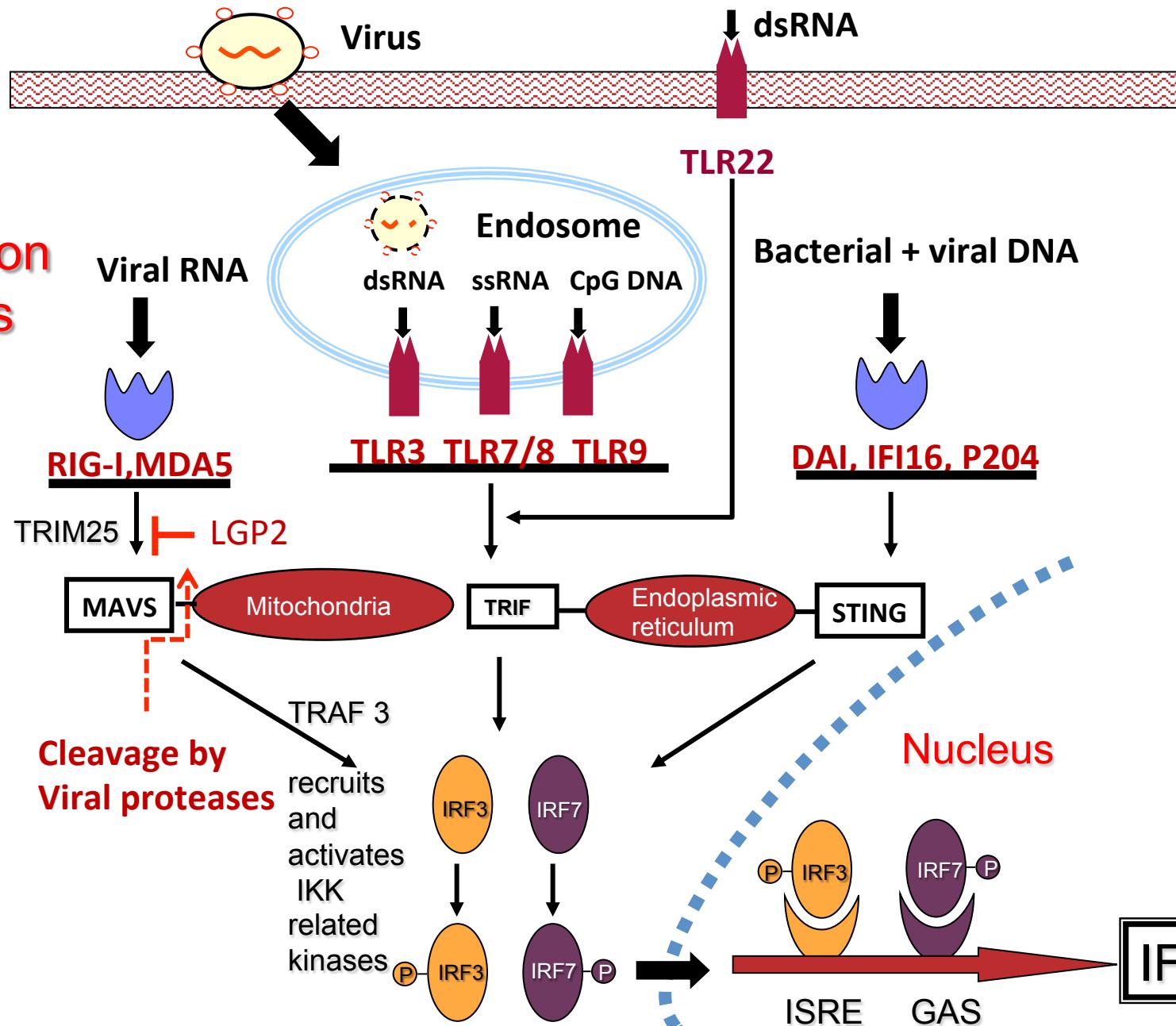
Infection can lead to poor growth

Salmonid alpha virus (SAV) causes chronic infection.

Virus	Abbreviation	Genome type	Taxonomic classification	Aquaculture host	Geographic distribution
Infectious salmon anaemia virus	ISAV	ssRNA (-)	Orthomyxoviridae	Salmonids	Europe, North and South America
Viral haemorrhagic septicemia virus	VHSV	ssRNA (-)	Rhabdoviridae	Salmonids, Flatfish	Europe, North America, Asia
Viral nervous necrosis virus	VNNV	ssRNA (+)	Nodaviridae	Grouper, Turbot	Europe, North America, Asia
Salmon alpha virus	SAV	ssRNA (+)	Togaviridae	Salmonids	Europe
Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus	IPNV	dsRNA (-)	Birnaviridae	Salmonids	Europe, North America, Asia
Singapore grouper iridovirus	SGIV	dsDNA	Iridoviridae	Grouper	Europe, Asia, North America, Africa
Koi herpesvirus	KHV	dsDNA	Alloherpesviridae	Cyprinids	Europe, Asia, North America, Africa

Virus detection and activation of antiviral pathways

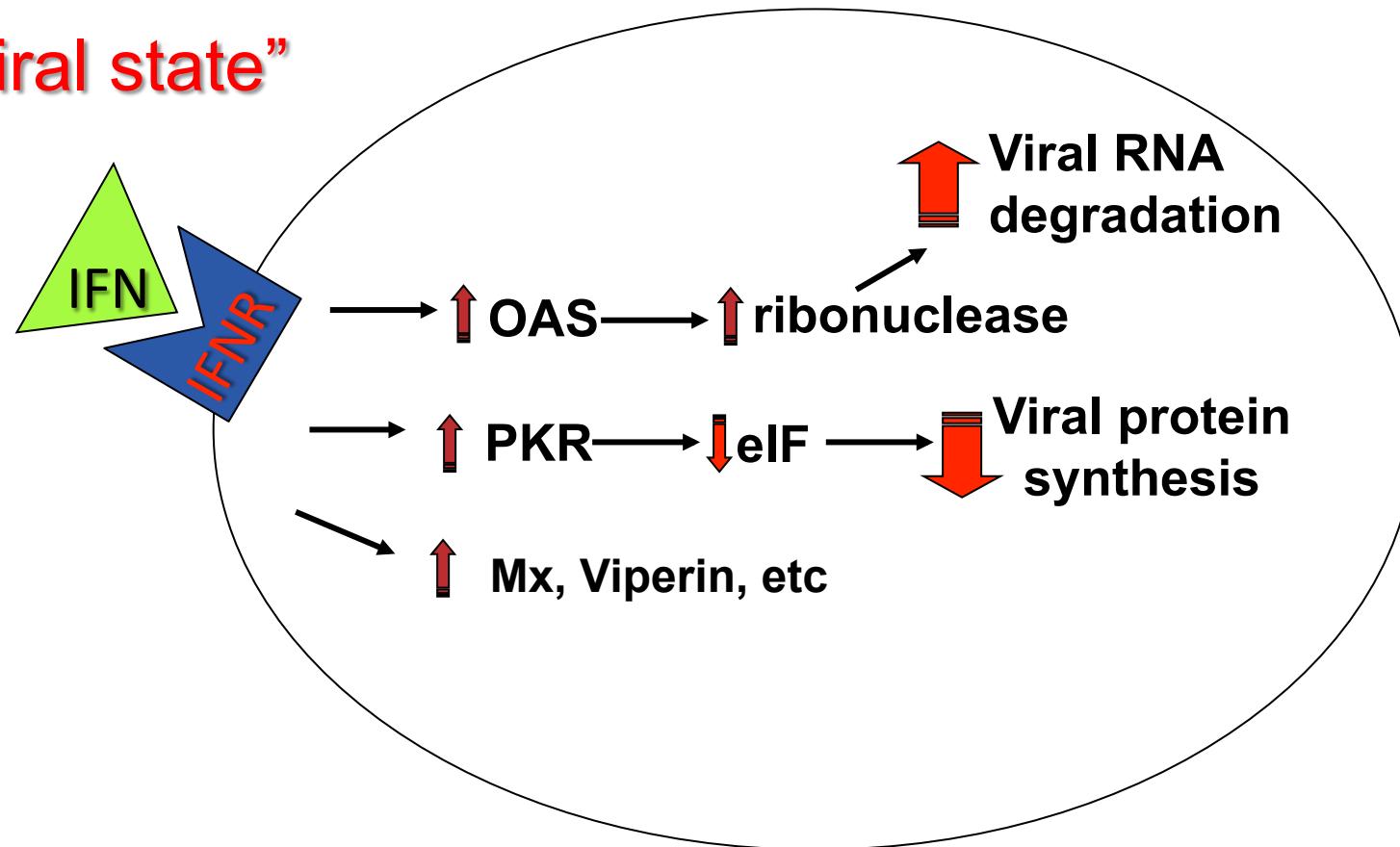
Pattern Recognition Receptors (PRRs)



RIG-I: retinoic acid inducible gene I
MDA5: melanoma differentiation-associated gene 5
LGP2: laboratory of genetics and physiology 2
MAVS: Mitochondria antiviral signalling protein
IFI16: interferon inducible protein 16
DAI: DNA-dependent activator of IFN
STING: stimulator of interferon genes
TRIF: Toll/IL-1 receptor domain-containing adaptor inducing IFN- β
IRF: interferon regulatory factor

Anti-viral defences in vertebrates

The “antiviral state”



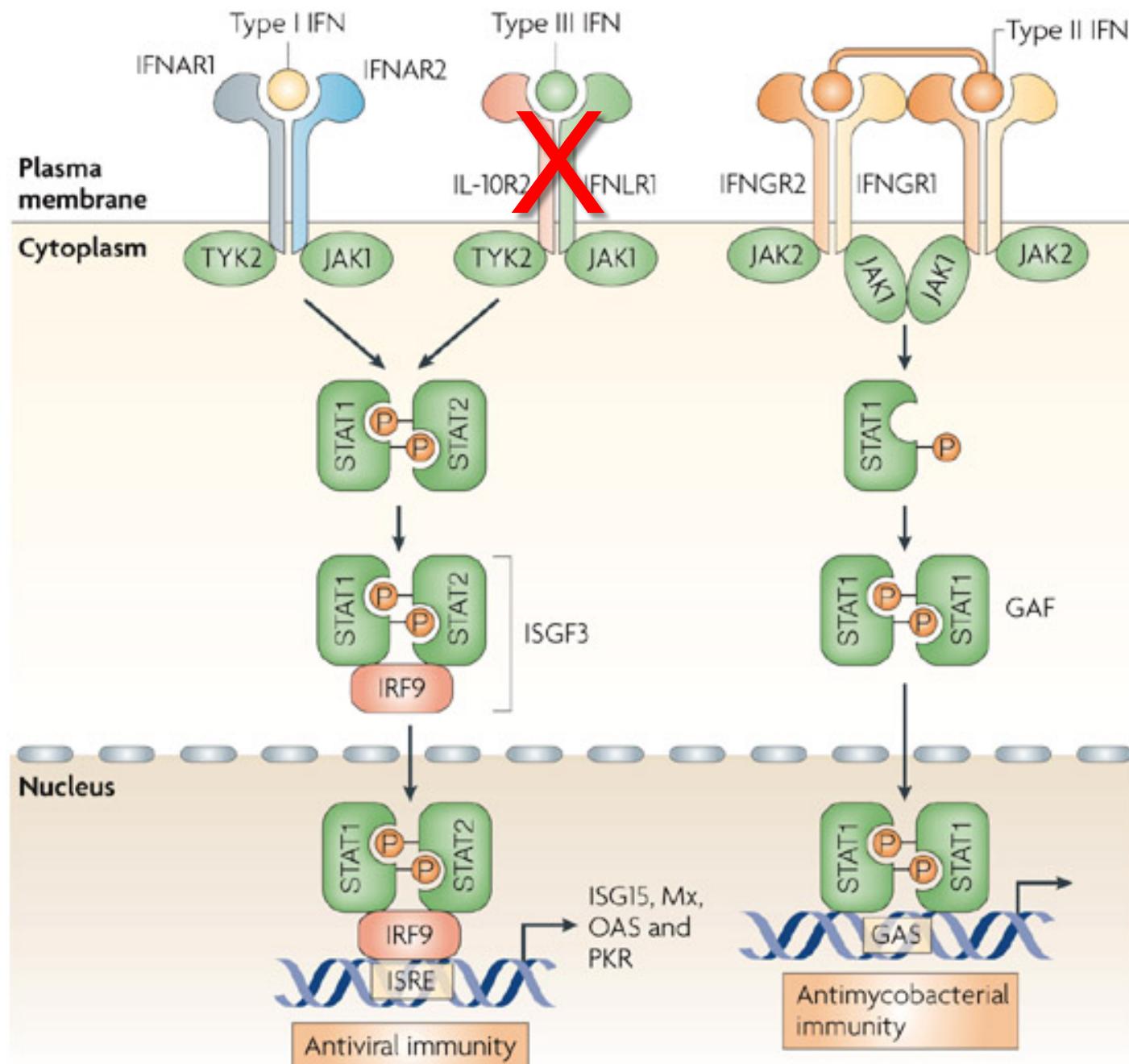
OAS = 2', 5' oligoadenylate synthetase

PKR = protein kinase R – phosphorylates eIF, which becomes inactive

eIF = eucaryotic translation initiation factor

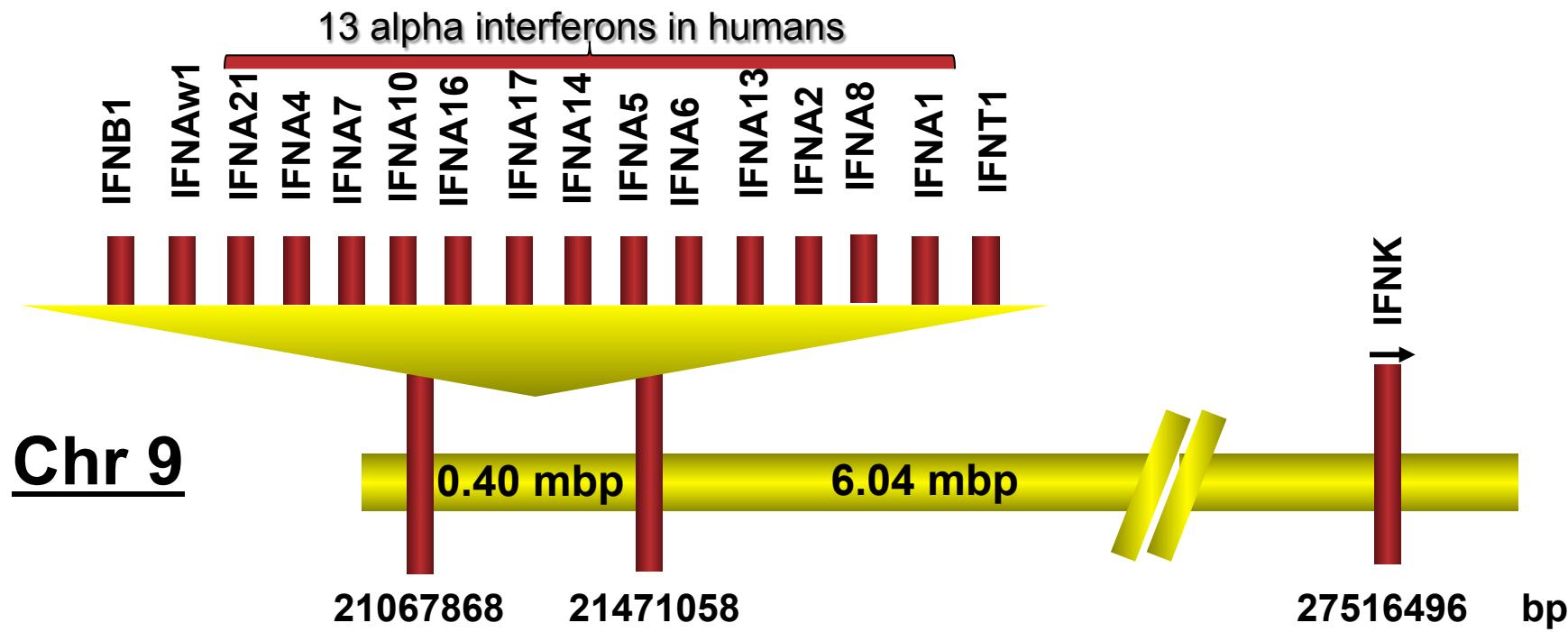
Mx = GTPase, able to block the traffic of viral proteins

Viperin = virus inhibitory protein, down-regulates viral structural proteins needed for virus assembly



In mammals type I IFNs occur as multiple genes
and multiple subgroups - α , β , κ , ϵ , ω , τ , δ , ζ

Eg Human type I IFN α genes are clustered, on chr 9



Major events in fish interferon research

2003

JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, Feb. 2003, p. 1992–2002
0022-538X/03/\$08.00+0 DOI: 10.1128/JVI.77.3.1992–2002.2003
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Molecular and Functional Analysis of an Interferon Gene from the Zebrafish, *Danio rerio*[†]

Stephen M. Altmann, Mark T. Mellon, Daniel L. Distel, and Carol H. Kim*

Vol. 77, No. 3

1975

INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, Apr. 1975, p. 815–822
Copyright © 1975 American Society for Microbiology

Vol. 11, No. 4
Printed in U.S.A.

Partial Purification and Characterization of RTG-2 Fish Cell Interferon

JOHN DE SENA^{1*} AND GUIDO J. RIO

2009

The Two Groups of Zebrafish Virus-Induced Interferons Signal via Distinct Receptors with Specific and Shared Chains¹

Dina Aggad,^{*,†} Martine Mazel,^{*,†} Pierre Boudinot,[‡] Knud Erik Mogensen,^{*,†}
Ole Jensen Hamming,[§] Rune Hartmann,[§] Sergei Kotenko,[¶] Philippe Herbomel,^{||#}
Georges Lutfalla,^{2*,†} and Jean-Pierre Levraud^{2||#}

The Journal of Immunology

2007

The Journal of Immunology

Identification of a Second Group of Type I IFNs in Fish Sheds Light on IFN Evolution in Vertebrates¹

Jun Zou,^{2*} Carolina Tafalla,[†] Jonathan Trickle,^{*} and Chris J. Secombes^{*}

2011

JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, Aug. 2011, p. 8181–8187
0022-538X/11/\$12.00 doi:10.1128/JVI.00521-11
Copyright © 2011, American Society for Microbiology. All Rights Reserved.

Vol. 85, No. 16

Crystal Structure of Zebrafish Interferons I and II Reveals Conservation of Type I Interferon Structure in Vertebrates^{V†}

Ole Jensen Hamming,¹ Georges Lutfalla,^{2,3} Jean-Pierre Levraud,^{4,5*} and Rune Hartmann^{1*}

2009

Original Paper

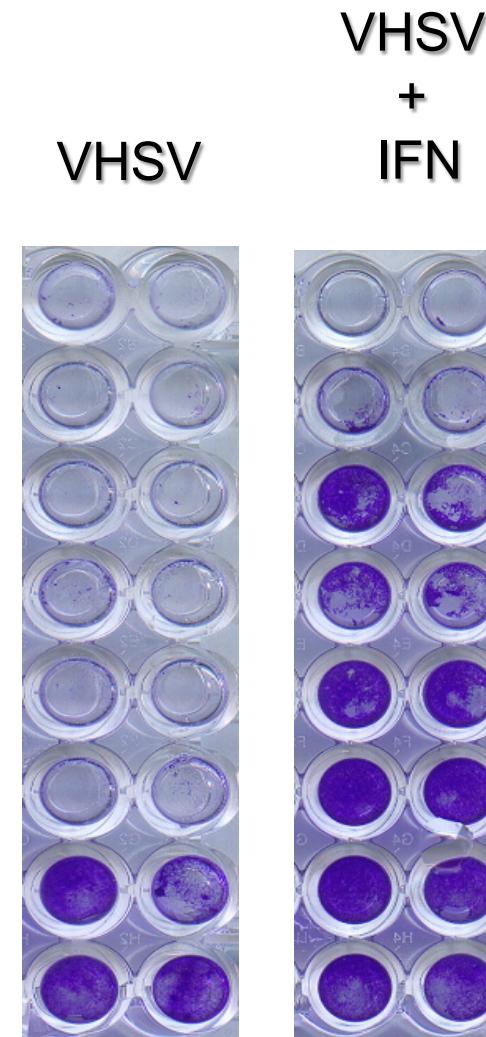
Identification of an additional two-cysteine containing type I interferon in rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss* provides evidence of a major gene duplication event within this gene family in teleosts

Mingxian Chang^{1, 2}, Pin Nie², Bertrand Collet³, Christopher J. Secombes¹ and Jun Zou¹

Immunogenetics (2009) 61:315–325

Antiviral functions of fish IFNs are conserved

Trout type I IFNs
enhance host resistance
against viral infection

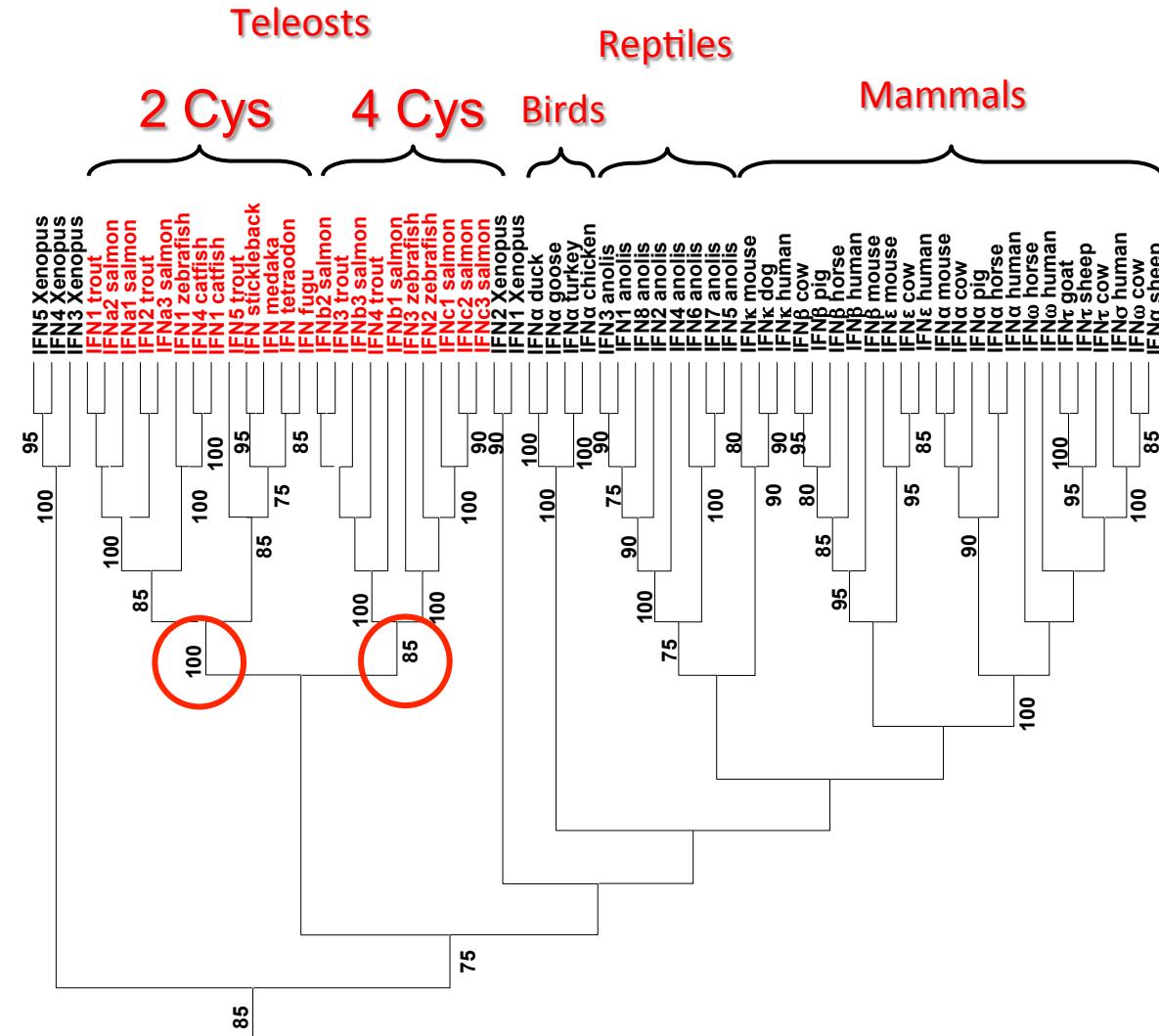


Trout RTG-2 cells were incubated
with rIFN for 4 h prior to virus challenge.

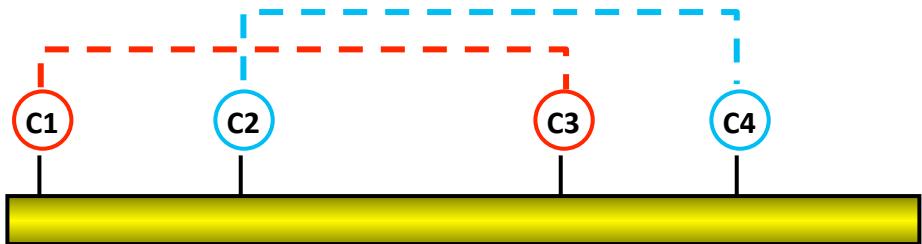
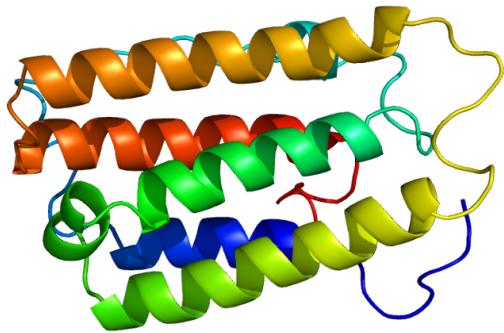
Phylogenetic tree of type I IFNs



 UNIVERSITY OF
ABERDEEN



Vertebrates have three groups of type I IFNs



Tetrapod 4 Cys
group



Mammalian 2 Cys
group (IFN- β and ϵ)



Fish 4 Cys
group

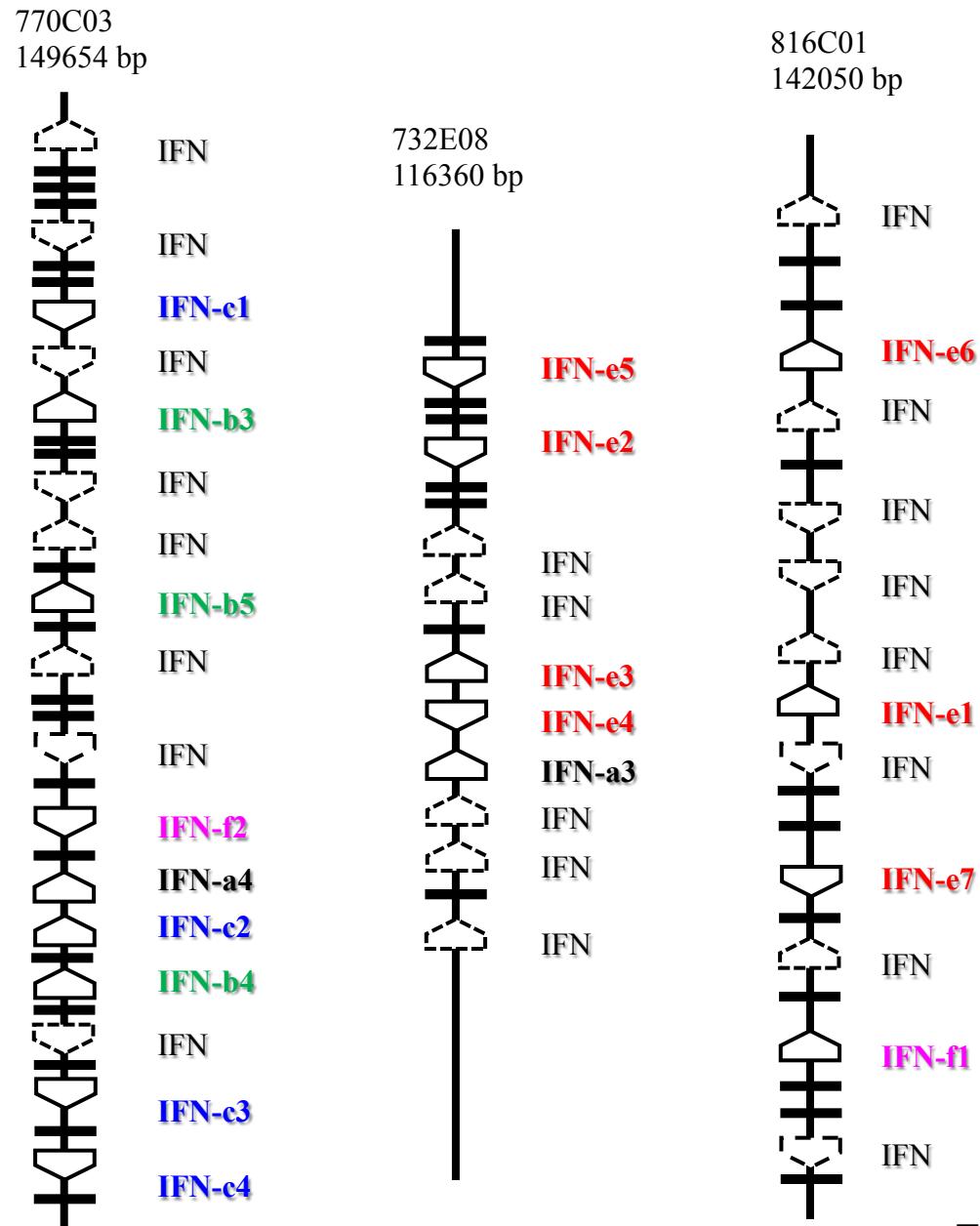


Fish 2 Cys
group

Analysis of 3 trout BAC clones

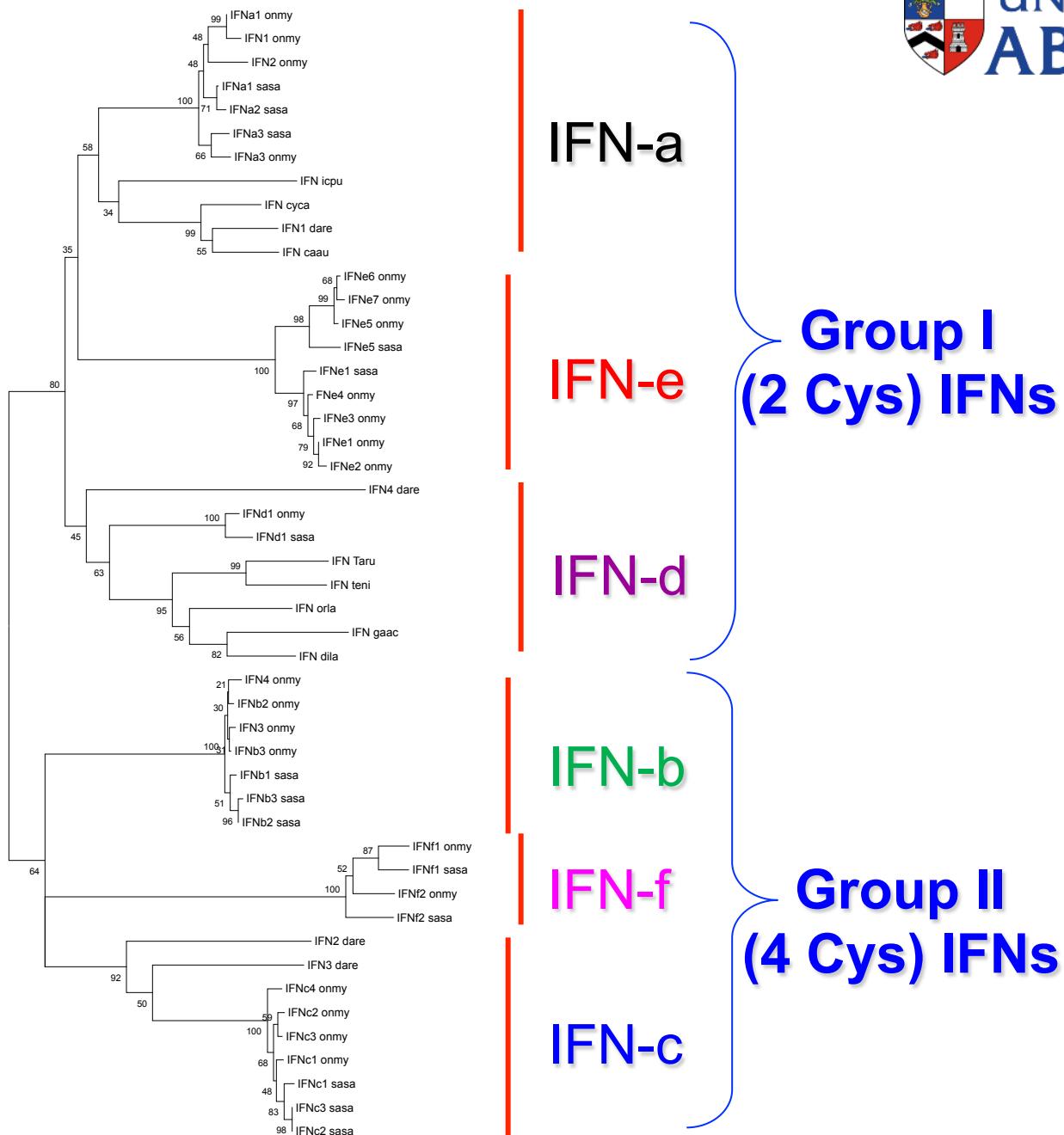
At least 44 copies
of IFN genes and
pseudo genes are
found in trout

- Full length IFN ORF
- Partial IFN ORF
- Transposon



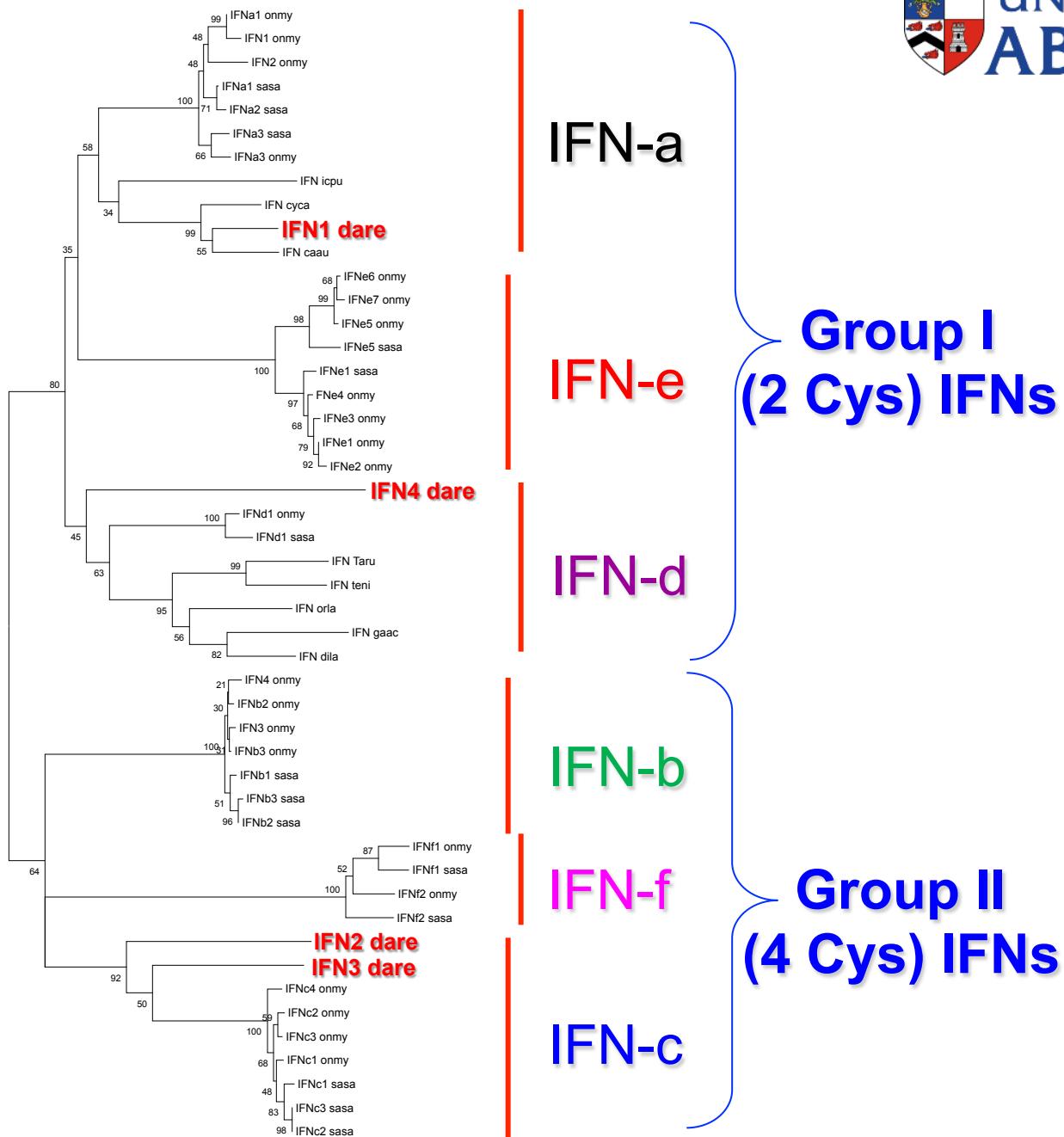
18-33% sequence identity
between subgroups

>81% sequence identity
within a subgroup



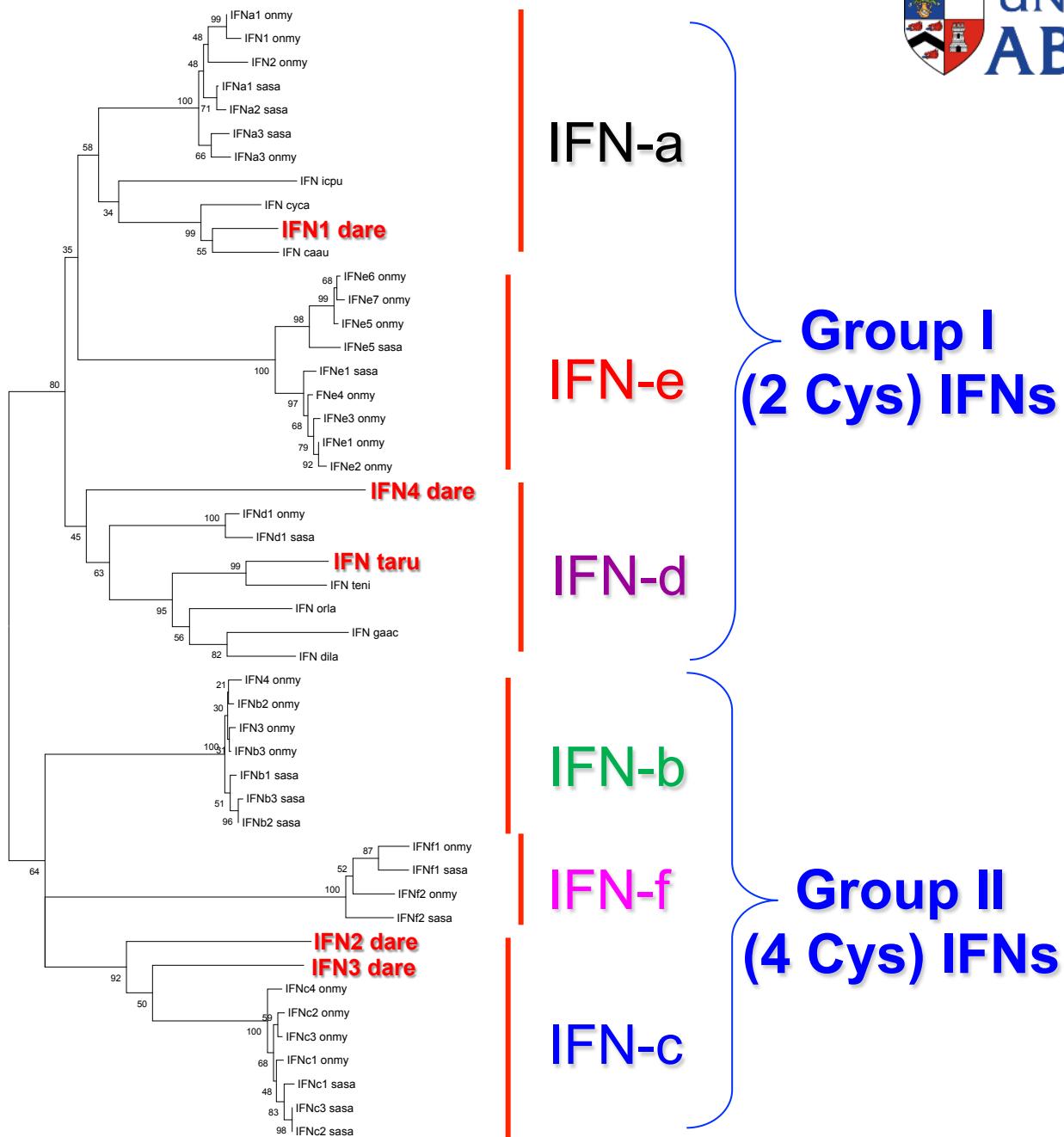
18-33% sequence identity
between subgroups

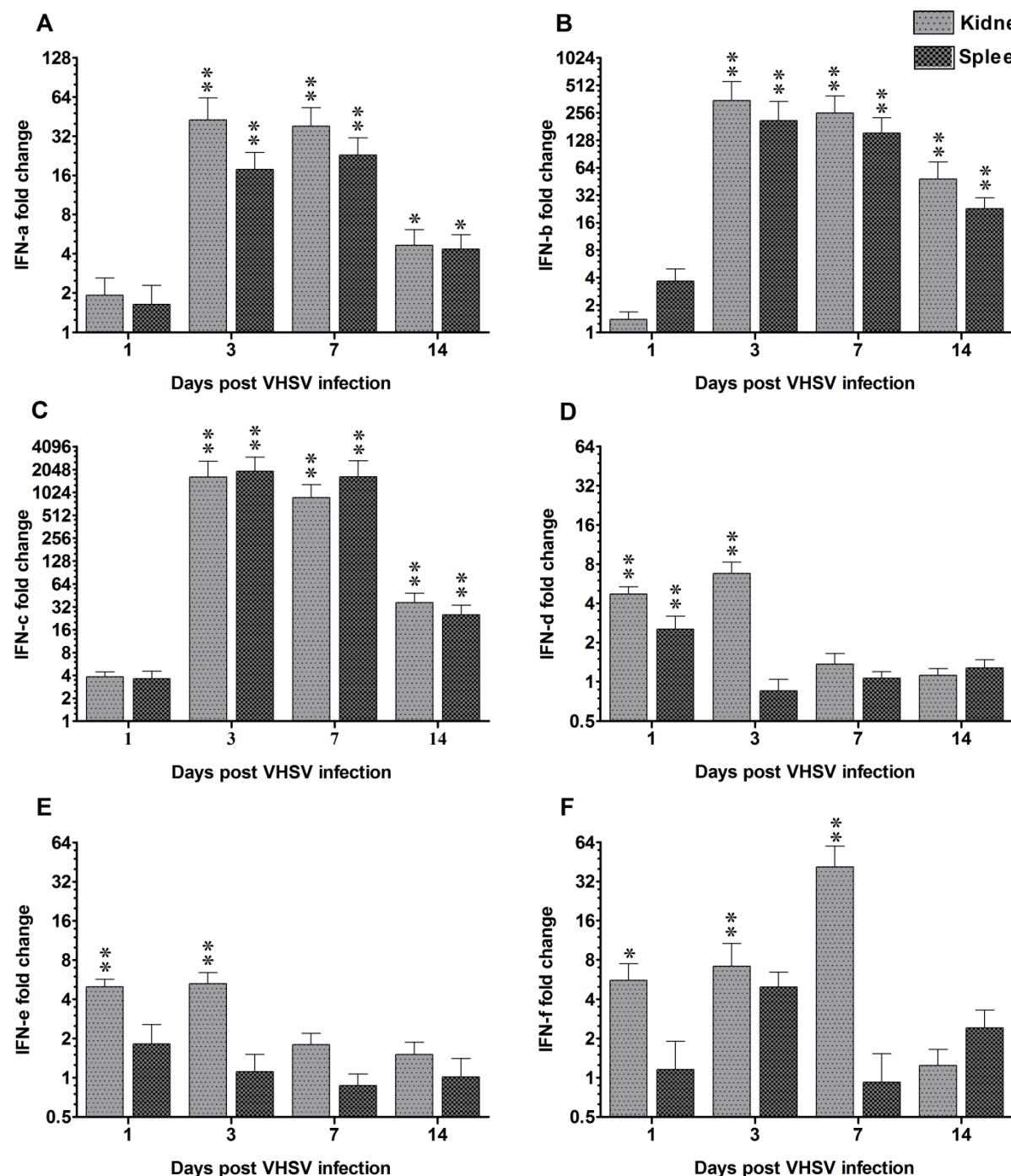
>81% sequence identity
within a subgroup



18-33% sequence identity
between subgroups

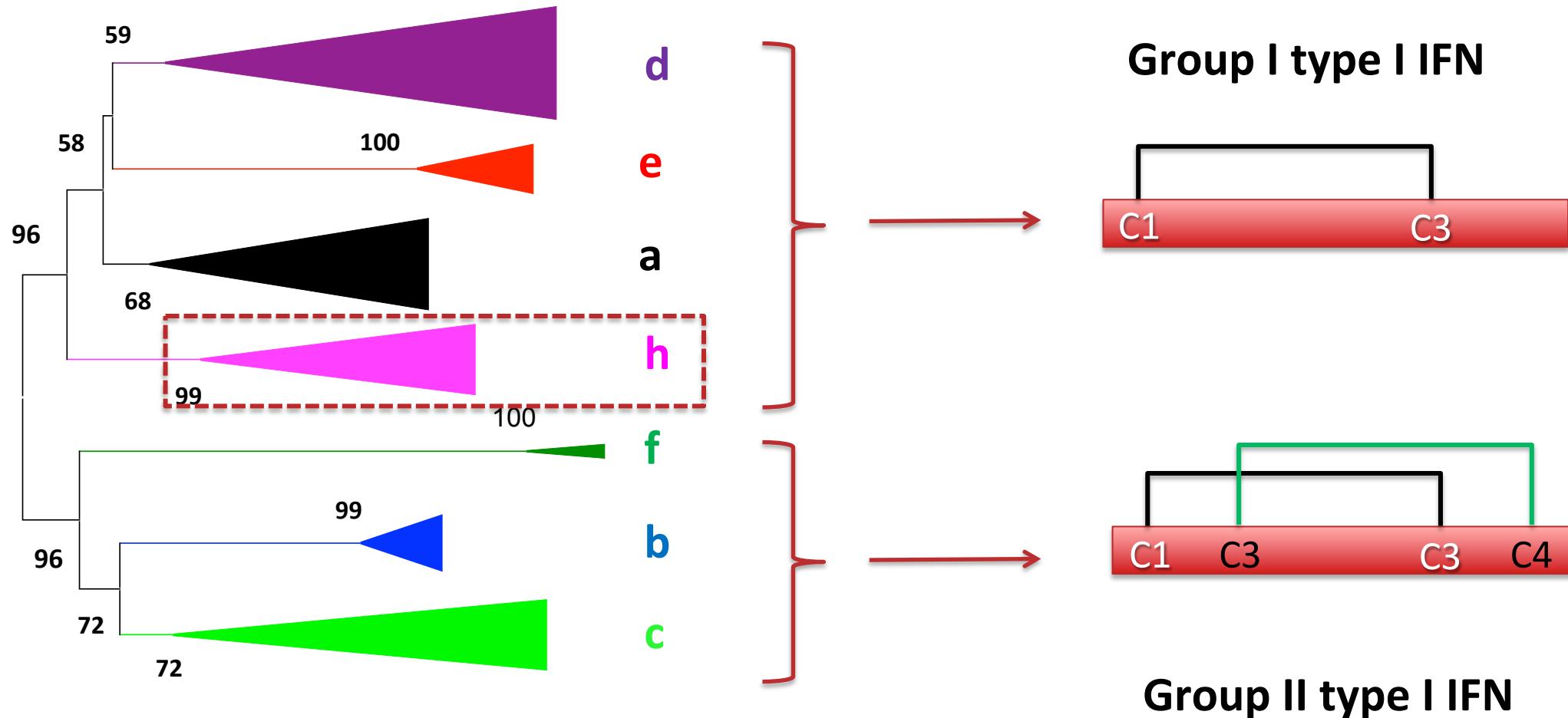
>81% sequence identity
within a subgroup



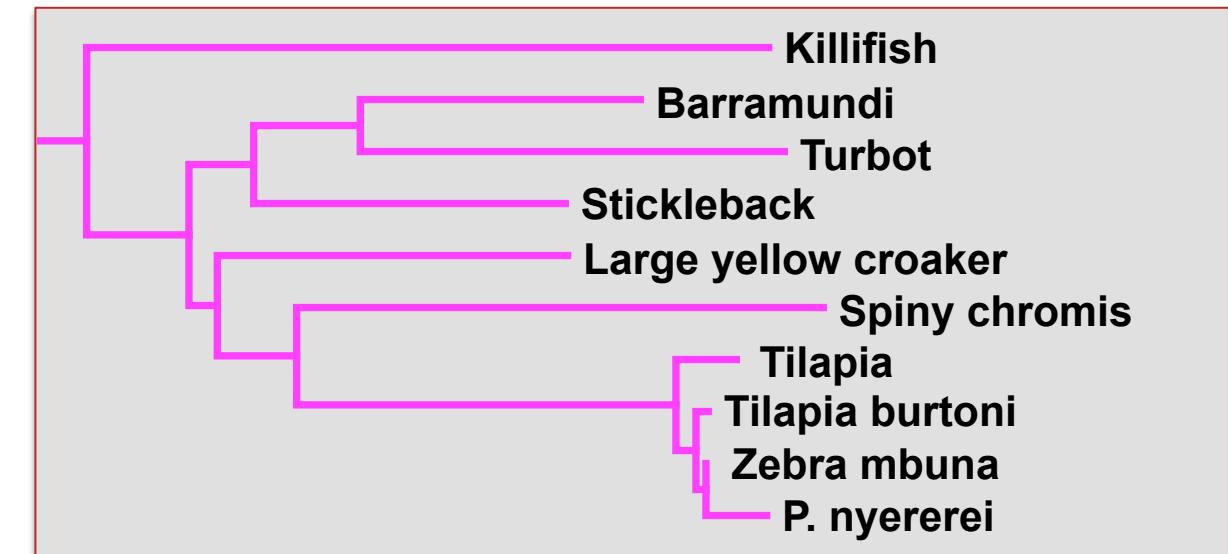
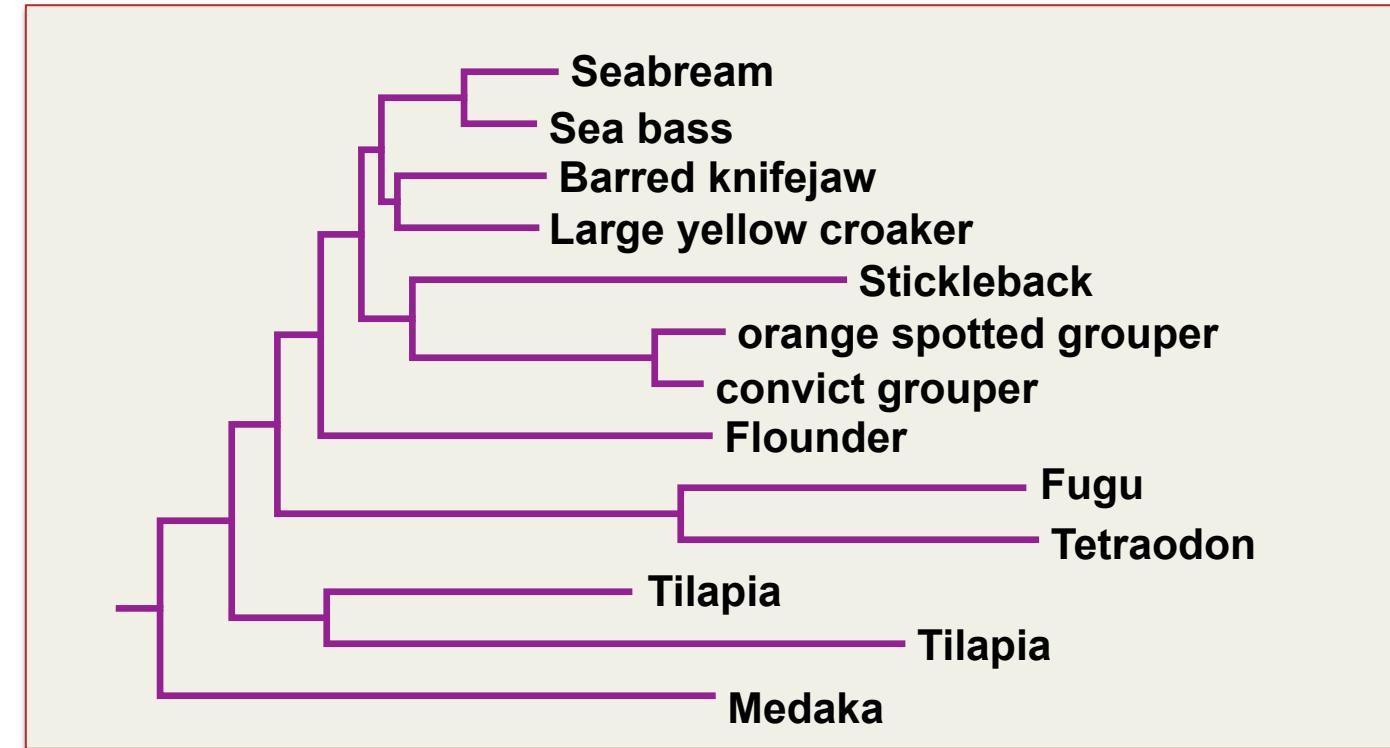
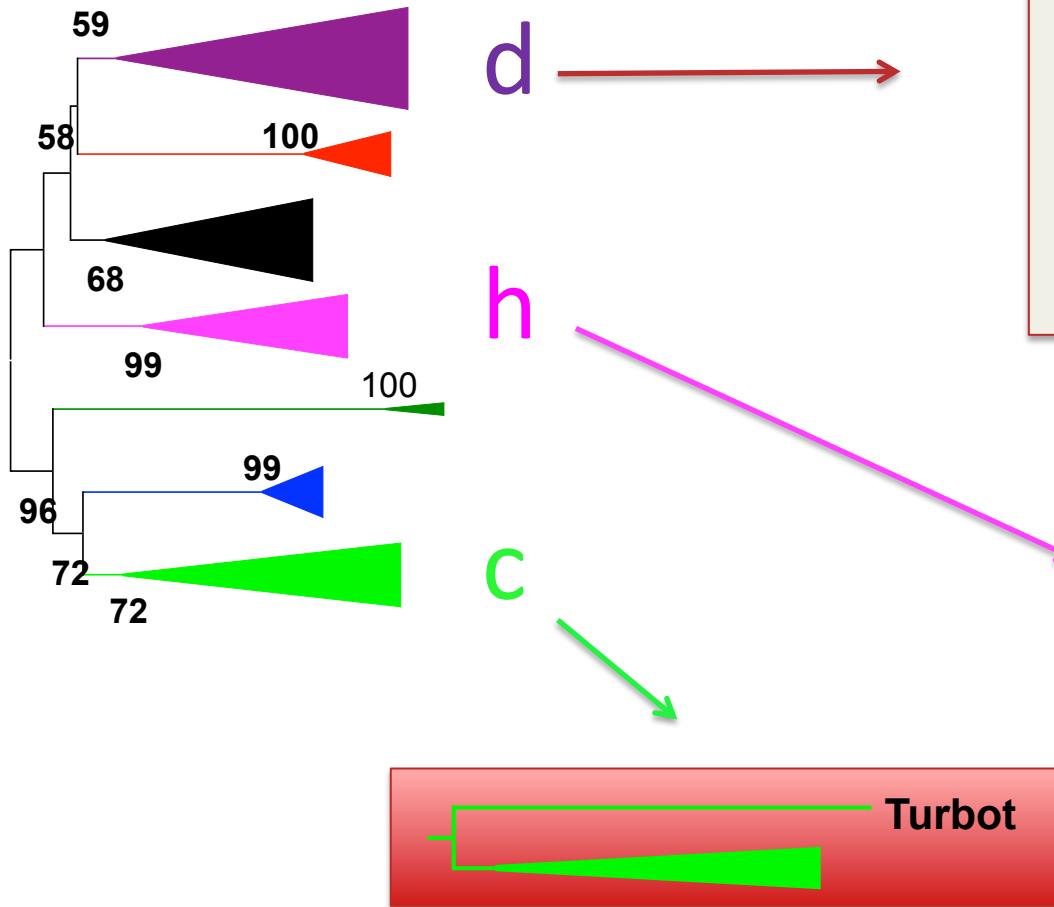


Interferon
expression in
kidney and
spleen of trout
following viral
challenge (with
VHSV).

Diversifications of type I interferon subfamilies in teleosts



Type I IFN repertoire of Acanthopterygian fish





IFN gene cloning strategy

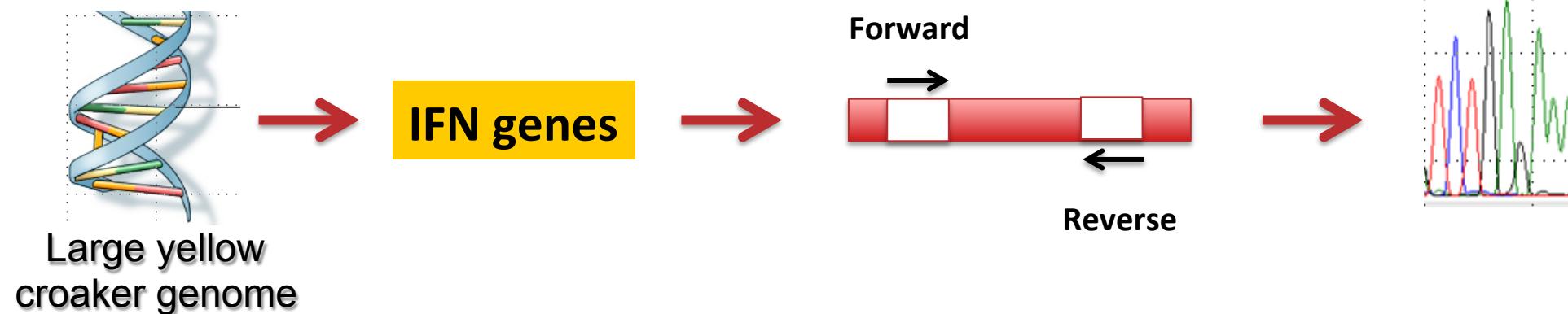
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Genome Sequencing of the Perciform Fish
Larimichthys crocea Provides Insights into
Molecular and Genetic Mechanisms of Stress
Adaptation

Jingqun Ao^{1*}, Yinnan Mu^{1*}, Li-Xin Xiang², DingDing Fan³, MingJi Feng³, et al.



Vol 11 (4), 2015, e1005118





3 IFN genes have been cloned in meagre

IFN1

```
ATGacacttcagtcttccatgtcccttgccctgcaggctacagcctaagtt  
M T L Q S S V L L V L Q V Y S L K L  
atggggccatggccatgtcagctggaaaggagacctggccatgcggccaccac  
M V A A M P T C Q L E G D L V Q S A H H  
ctgctcagagacctggggccggcggttctgtccactgcctgccgtacaacgccaacgtc  
L L R D L G A A F P V H C L P Y N A N V  
tccttccaagctccgcctccctgtccacagccaatcatcctcaagtccgtaaagca  
S F P S S A F P A A T A N H P Q C R K A  
ttatgggtggcatgaatccctcgccggaggccggtaatattccaggacaatgacata  
L W V V H E S L R E A G L I F Q D N D I  
cctgtccggagggccgggtcaccttggaaacggccaaactcgaagacttccagaacttg  
P V G E G G V T W N D Q K L E D F Q N I  
cagtacgactgtggaggaggccggactgtccctgtcaatggttcagggttttgc  
Q Y R L V E E G S C L S R V N G S G V I  
tcgtcttacttcagtaacgtgacggcagttctcaagagcaggacatgtccctgtgg  
S Y F S N V T A V L Q E Q D S A A C G  
tggatggctctggaggagatctgtctgggtctaaatctgcctccggcacaaccac  
W M A L R R D L L W V L K S A L Q K H H  
acctggcttacctggaggggtccgcTAA  
T C F T W R G V R -
```

4 Cysteines

IFN2

```
ATGctcagcaggatcttgggtgcctgtctcagtctgtacagtgcaggccctcg  
M L S R I L F V C L S L S L Y S A G S S  
ctaagctgcagatggatcataaattcagacactacgtaaaattcttggatcta  
I S C R W M D H K F R Q Y S E N S L D I  
ctcagatggatctaactccactaacaccactgaggatgtcaatggaggacact  
L S T M A N N S T N T E D A E V E D T  
gtggcccccataatgttcacggccaggccatggataaaactt  
V A F P N D L Y S Q A S K A S A E D K I  
catttcacagttcagggtctggaggaggccgtccctgtttggaggaggatcacagaaat  
H F T V Q V L E E A A A L F E E D H S N  
gcttcatggaggagaacacatggagaactttgtcaatgttcaaaccaggcaggctgac  
A S W E E N T V E N F V V N V N Q Q A D  
ggccctcgctctgtactggaggatcaggccacaagaagaacaagaagctgcacatg  
G L R S C T G S H G H K K K N K K L H M  
tatttcacagactgtcagttctcaagaaaaatggccacatgtcaatggctgg  
Y F K R L S S H V L K K M S H S A E A W  
gagctgtatcggaggaaatcaggccatctgtatggaggacagaccatgtggatct  
E L I R K E I R T H L M R A D Q L V S S  
ctactcaacaccaacTAA  
L L N T N -
```

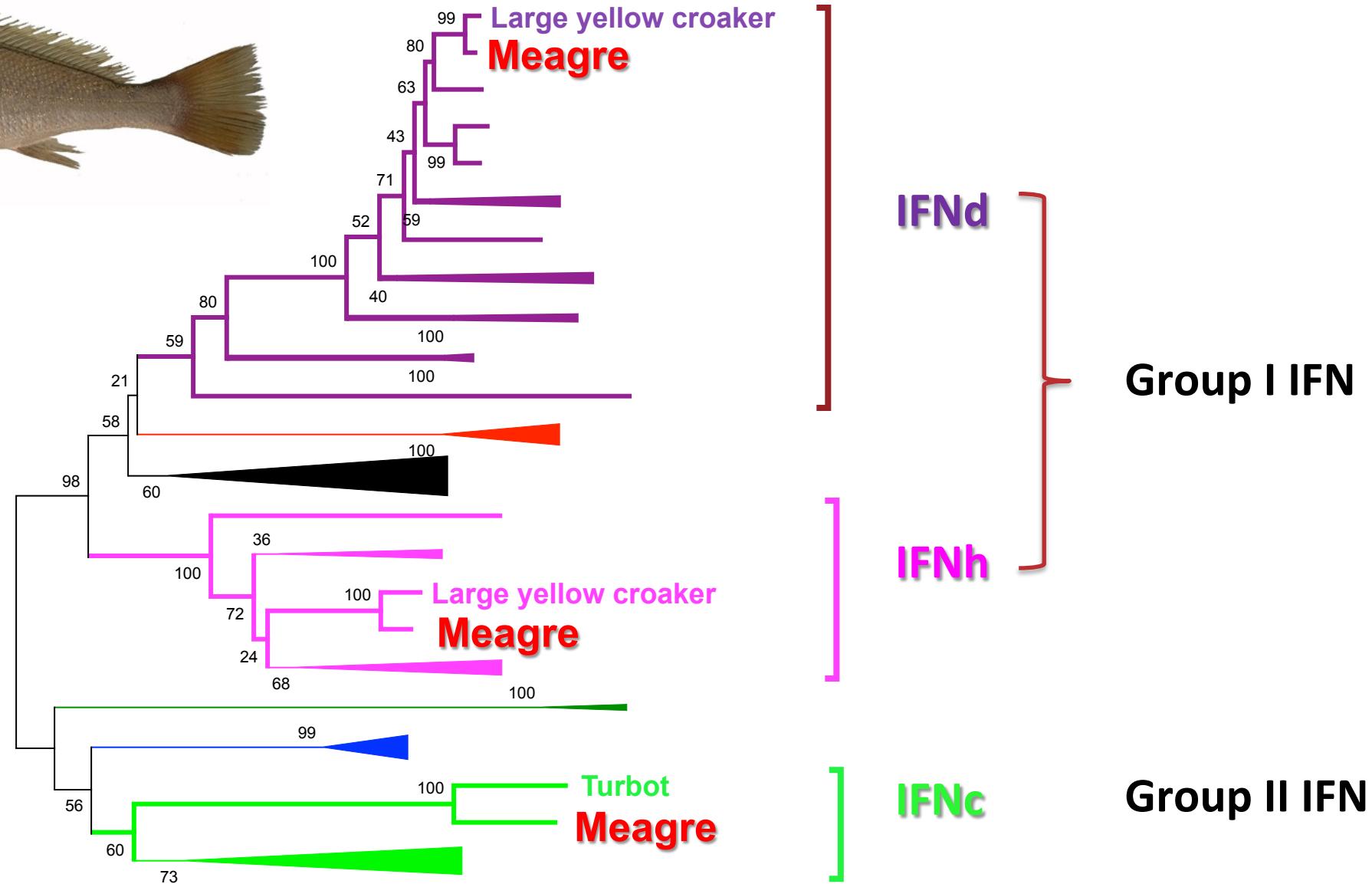
2 Cysteines

IFN3

```
ATGgttaactggaccggcggtcttcgtccctgtggggcccttcgtactctgcactc  
M V N W T G V L F V L C G A L L T P A L  
ttctgtgttgcataactcggcaactgagaacaactcttgcactctccag  
F C D W L R Y Y G Q L S N N S L T L L Q  
cagatggccgtcaggctactgaacaggagtgtccagttccatcaacaagaatctac  
Q M G G Q F T E Q E C P V R F P T R I Y  
agagacatataaggctggatgtcactgttgcatttatcagacagactgtaaat  
R D I Y K A E V Q S Q L V F I R D S L N  
ctgatttctggctctatccatgcacatggacttccatggacaccgtcaag  
L I S G L Y R H D N L T S V S W D T V K  
accggacacttcgtataacatccacagacacaaacttcgtgtgc  
T E H F L I N I H R Q T E E L N T C V S  
acgaacaagacttccacacgactctgacaaactacaggagactggccaaact  
T N K T S N S L T K Y Y R R L A K S T  
ctgcacccactgttgcactgtccctgtggactgtatcaggaaacagaccaact  
L H R T G G S P A S W E L I R K Q T K I  
cacctggatcactggacccgtggatgtcactgtatcaggaaacagaccaact  
H I D Q L D L L V E C I K S S S A A C R  
aggcgtctgcacggcgtggacccgtcTGA  
R R S A A S G R Q H -
```

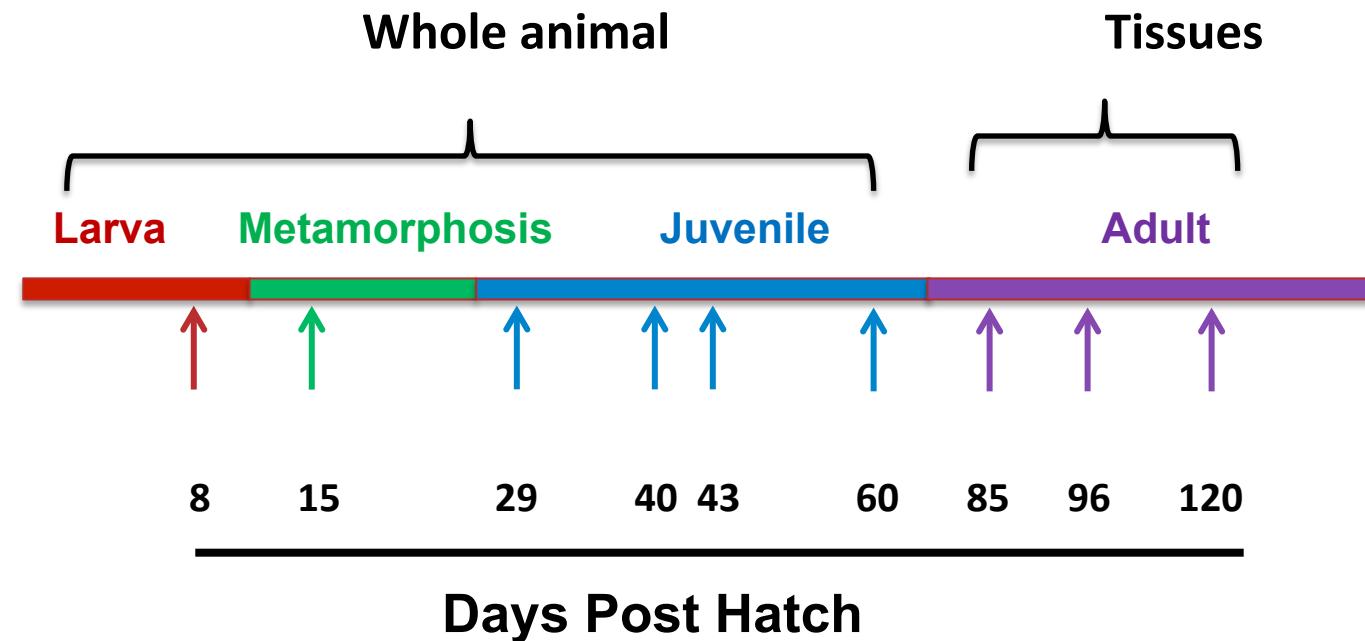
2 Cysteines

Meagre type I IFN genes



Interferon expression during development

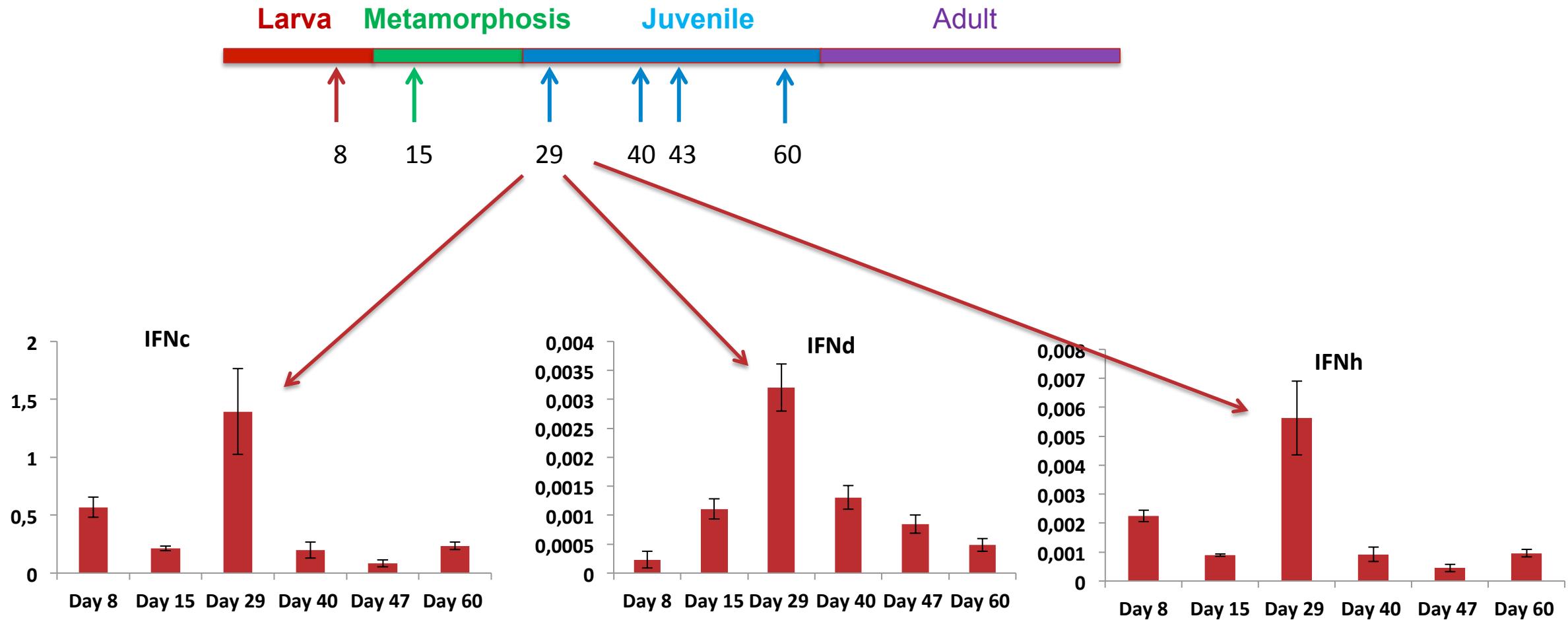
Sampling



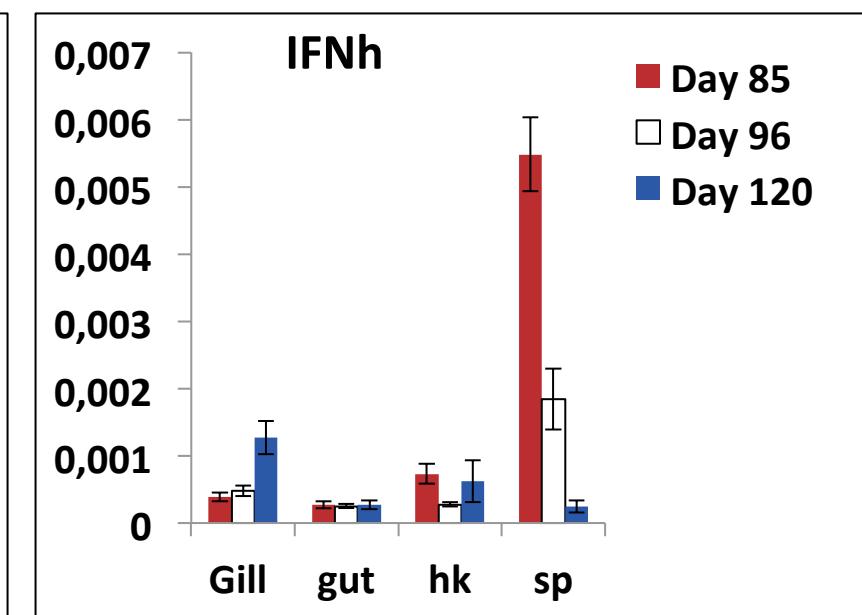
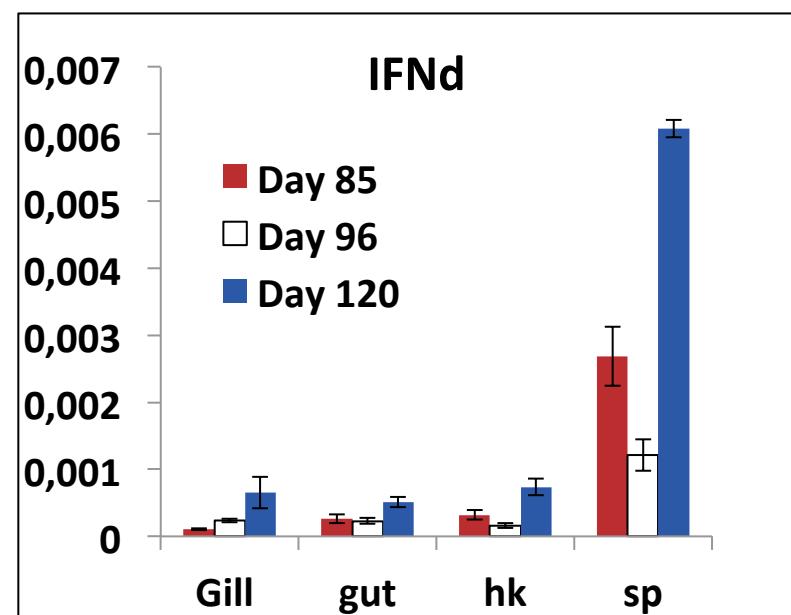
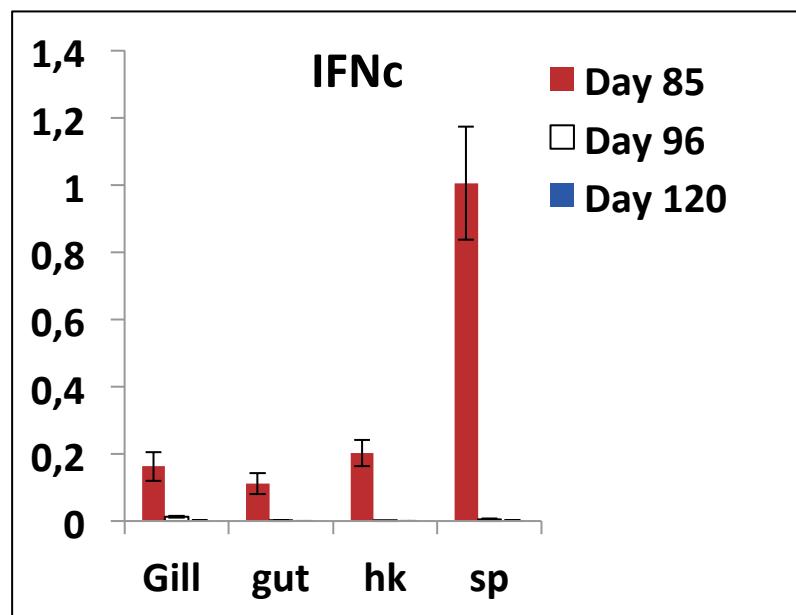
Feeding regime



Interferon expression during development



Interferon expression during development



High expression of all 3 in spleen

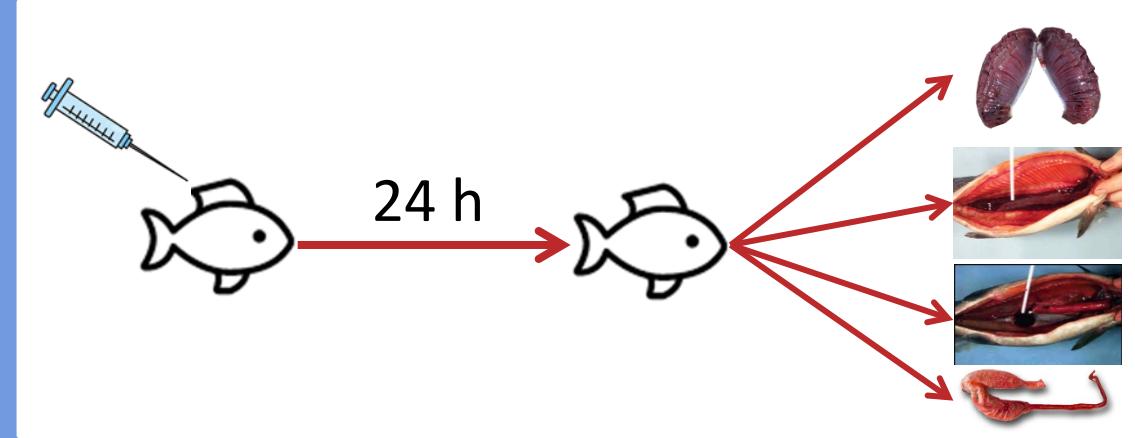
IFNc expression is the highest

Meagre tissue stimulation setup

In Vivo

Ip Injection of fish

- PBS
- Poly I:C
- LPS
- β -glucan

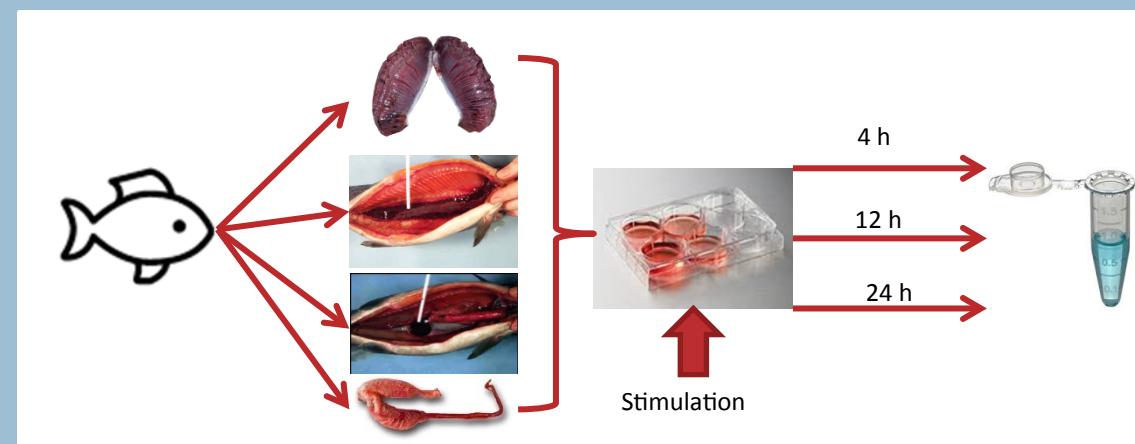


In Vitro

Primary cell culture stimulated by:

- PBS
- Poly I:C
- LPS
- β -glucan

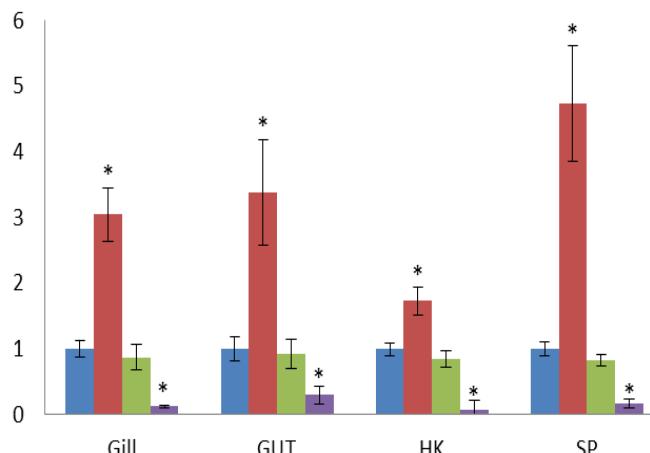
Samples taken after
4, 12 and 24 h



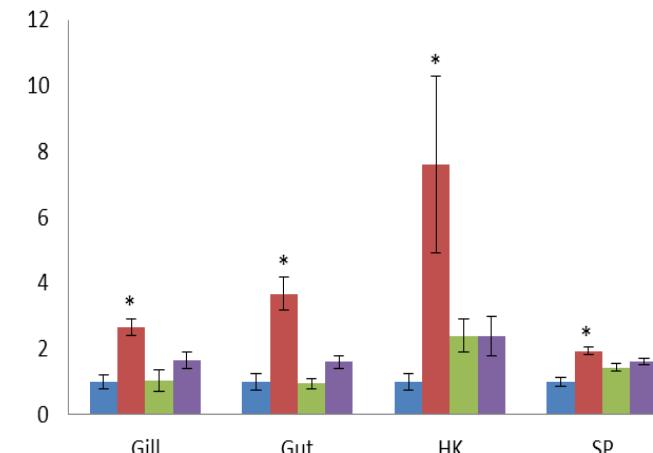
Interferon expression in different tissues following PAMP stimulation *in vivo*

■ PBS ■ Poly I:C: 100 µg/mL ■ LPS: 50 µg/mL ■ β-glucan: 50 µg/mL

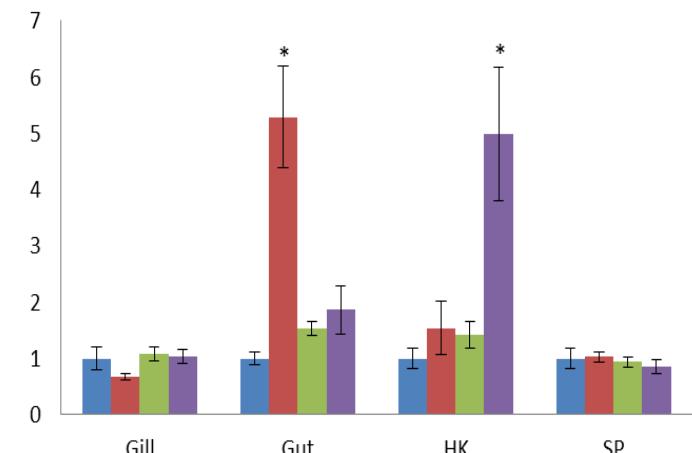
IFNc



IFNd

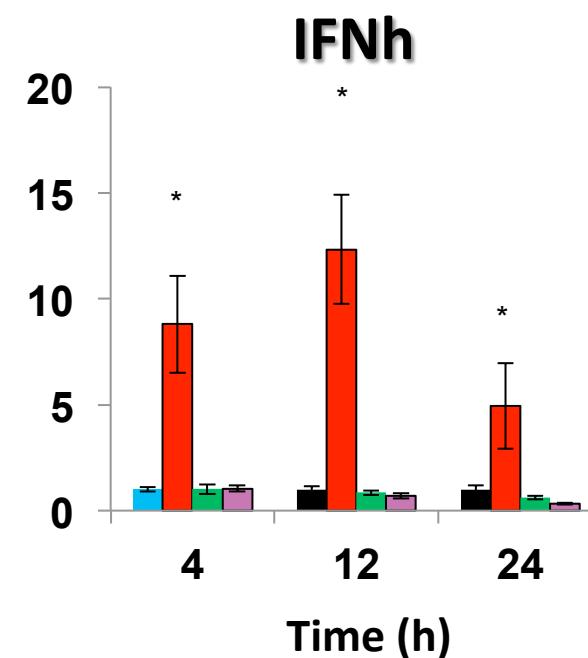
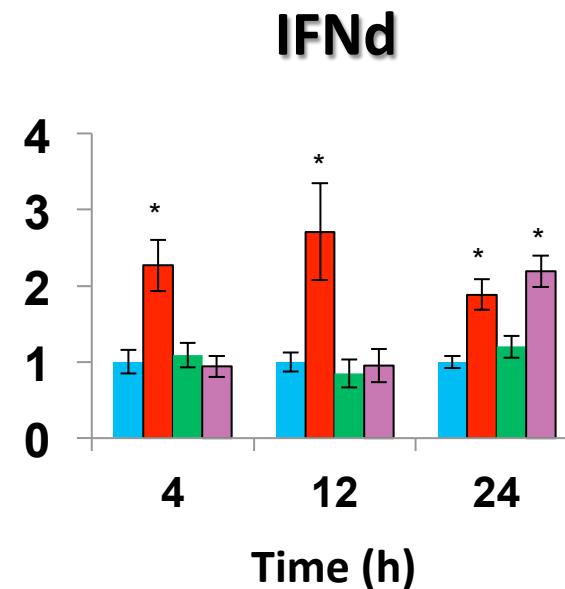
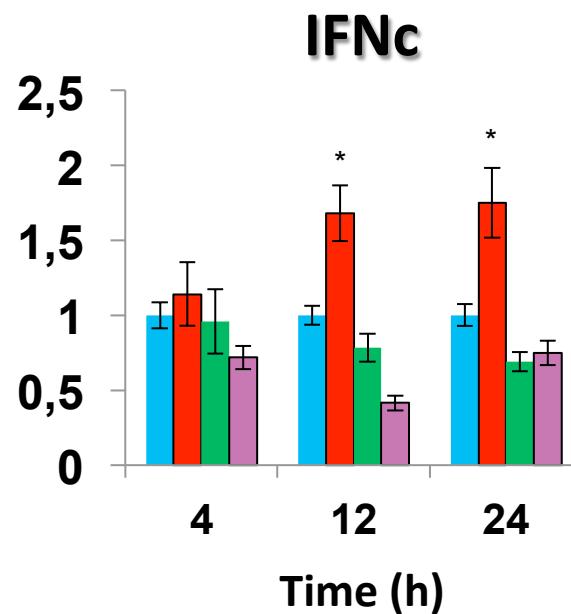


IFNh



HK = head kidney; SP = spleen

Interferon expression in cultured splenocytes



N/B Similar results with HK cells

Conclusions

- Meagre have a complex IFN system, with multiple IFN subgroups present
- Meagre IFNs are transiently up-regulated when fed a commercial diet
- Meagre IFNc is relatively highly expressed in embryos and spleen
- Meagre IFNs are induced by poly I:C in vivo and in vitro, indicating an involvement in antiviral defence
- In cultured meagre splenocyte IFNh is the most highly induced IFN
- Submitted to Dev. Comp. Immunol. – and the reviews are in!!

**King's College:
founded in 1495.**



**Thanks for
your attention.**