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論文審査の結果の要旨及び担当者

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| 論文審査の結果の要旨 | | |
| <p>デングウイルスのマウスモデルを作成するために、デングウイルス2型をインターフェロンレセプターノックアウトマウスに感染させた。実験室株である16681株とは異なり、タイの感染者由来のP04/08株を接種したマウスは、感染後、神経症状を示して死亡した。臓器ごとのウイルス量を測定したところ、感染6日目には脳以外の臓器でのウイルス増殖が観察され、14日目には、血液中および脳以外の臓器でのウイルス量は減少しているのにも関わらず、脳内のウイルス量が増加していた。接種したP04/08ウイルス、胸腺で増殖していたウイルス、脳で増殖していたウイルスの塩基配列を調べたが、脳で増殖するのに必須と考えられるアミノ酸変異は特定できなかつたため、臨床分離株P04/08株そのものが、インターフェロンレセプターノックアウトマウスにおいて、脳内で増殖が可能となる性質を持っていると考えられた。</p> <p>この結果は、将来の抗デングウイルス薬の効果を判定するなどに役立つデング熱マウスモデル系の確立に成功したことを示しており、</p> <p>博士（医学）の学位授与に値する。</p> | | |

論文内容の要旨

Synopsis of Thesis

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| 氏名 Name | Priya Dhole |
| 論文題名 Title | Sequence diversity of dengue virus type 2 in brain and thymus of infected interferon receptor ko mice: implications for dengue virulence (インターフェロンレセプターノックアウトマウスの脳および胸腺における2型デングウイルス配列の多様性と病原性) |
| <p>論文内容の要旨Background: We previously reported that a clinical isolate of dengue virus (DENV) is capable of causing acute phase systemic infection in mice harboring knockouts of the genes encoding type-I and -II interferon IFN receptors (IFN-$\alpha/\beta/\gamma$R KO mice); in contrast, other virulent DENV isolates exhibited slow disease progression in this mice, yielding lethal infection around 20 days post-infection (p.i.). In the present study, we sought to clarify the dynamics of slow disease progression by examining disease progression of a type-2 DENV clinical isolate (DV2P04/08) in mice.</p> <p>Methods: The tissue distributions of DV2P04/08 in several organs of infected mice were examined at different time points. Whole genome viral sequences from organs were determined.</p> <p>Results: At day 6 p.i., high levels of viral RNA (vRNA) were detected in non-neuronal organs (including peritoneal exudate cells (PECs), spleen, kidney, liver, lung, and bone marrow) but not in brain. By day 14 p.i., vRNA levels subsequently decreased in most organs, with the exception of thymus and brain. Sequence analysis of the whole genome of the original P04/08 and those of viruses recovered from mouse brain and thymus demonstrated the presence of both synonymous and non-synonymous mutations. Individual mice showed different virus populations in the brain. The vRNA sequence derived from brain of one mouse was nearly identical to the original DV2P04/08 inoculum, suggesting that there was no need for adaptation of DV2P04/08 for growth in the brain. However, quasispecies (that is, mixed populations, detected as apparent nucleotide mixtures during sequencing) were observed in the thymus of another mouse, and interestingly only mutant population invaded the brain at a late stage of infection.</p> <p>Conclusions: These results suggested that the mouse nearly succeeded in eliminating virus from non-neuronal organs but failed to do so from brain. Although the cause of death by DV2P04/08 infection is likely to be the result of virus invasion to brain, its processes to the death are different in individual mice. This study will provide a new insight into disease progression of DENV in mice.</p> | |