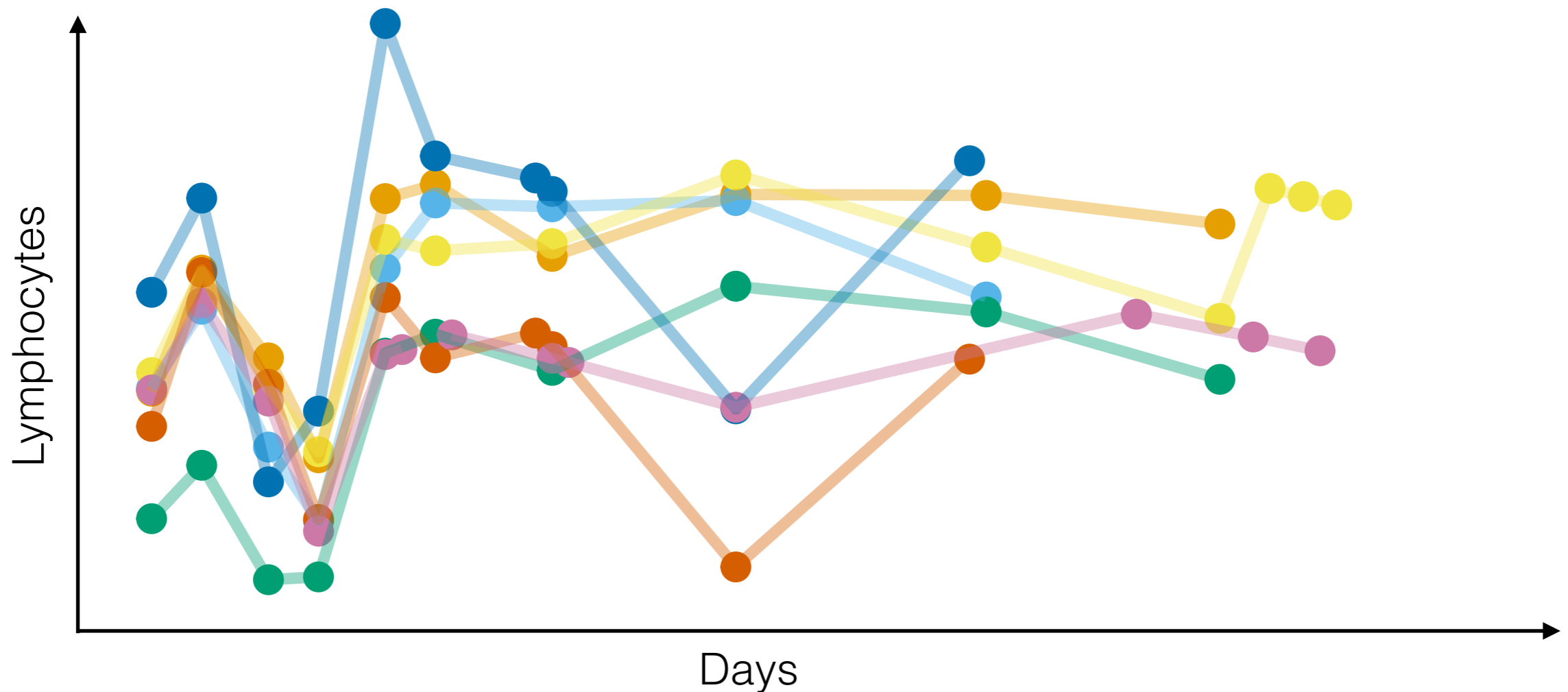
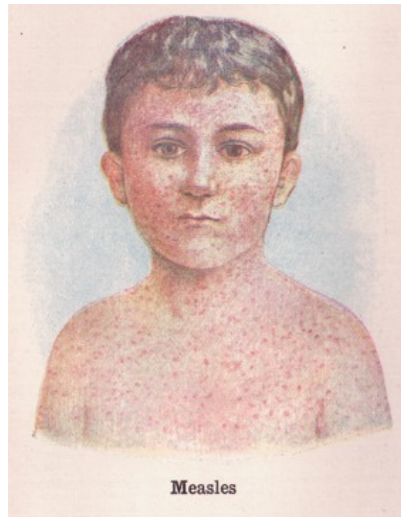


Understanding the measles paradox: modeling host-parasite predatory feedbacks

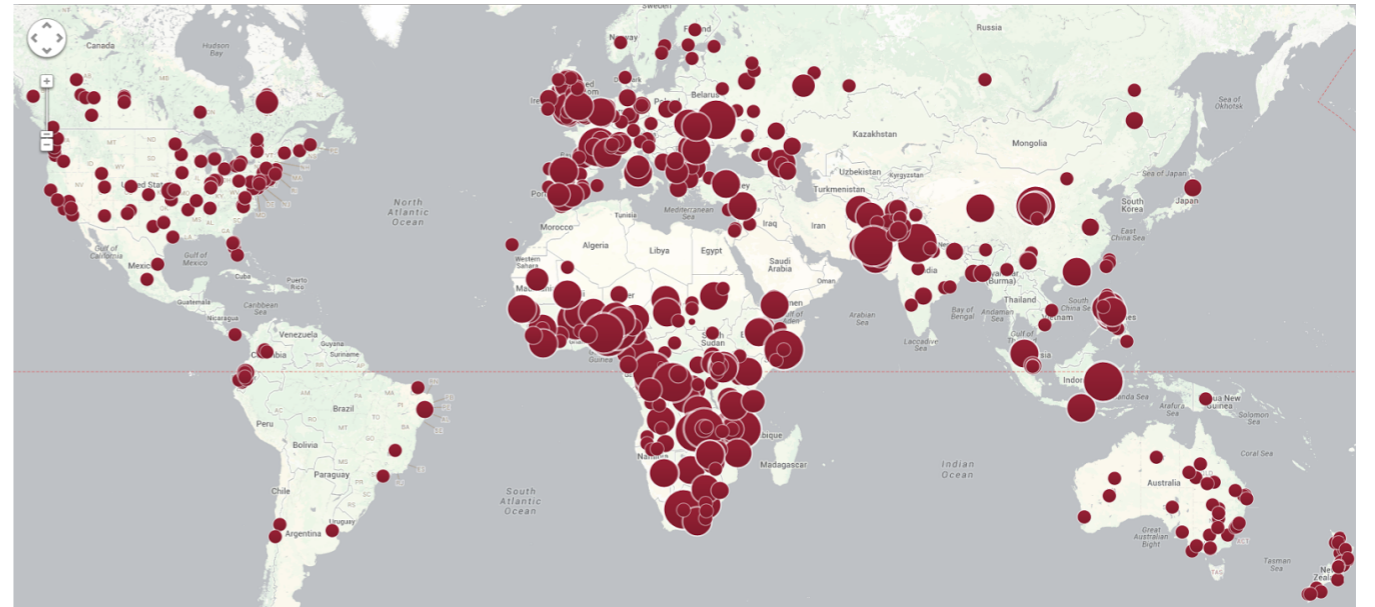
Sinead Morris
Princeton University
semorris@princeton.edu
<https://sineadmorris.github.io>



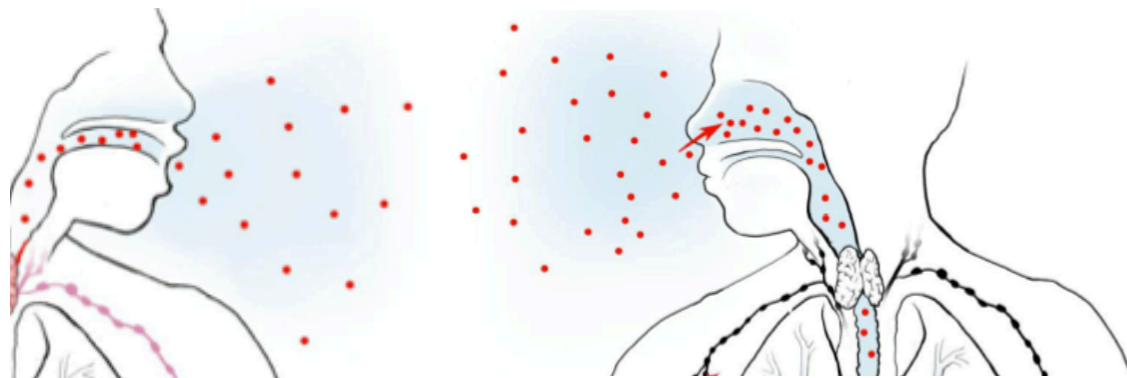
Background



serious respiratory disease



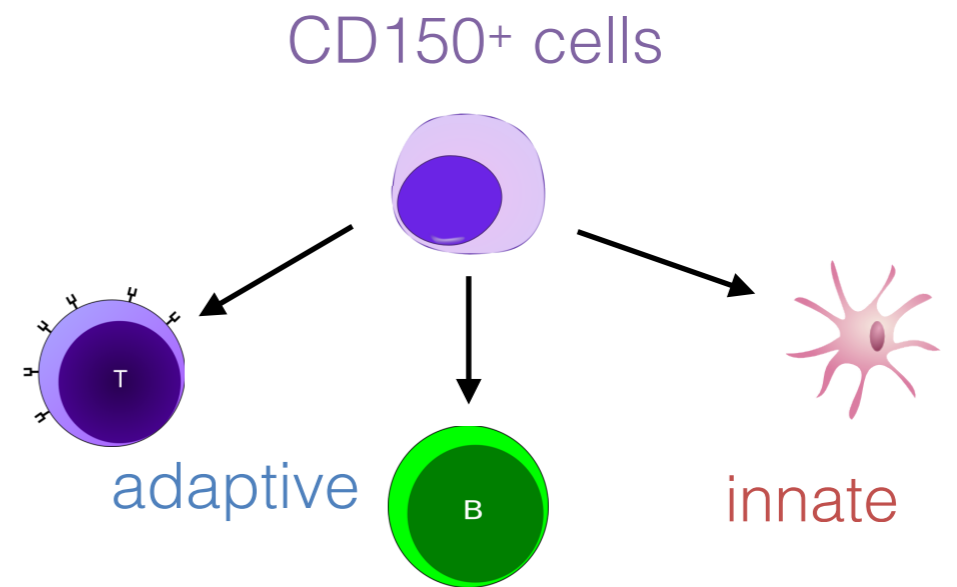
180,000 annual cases



classic respiratory infection

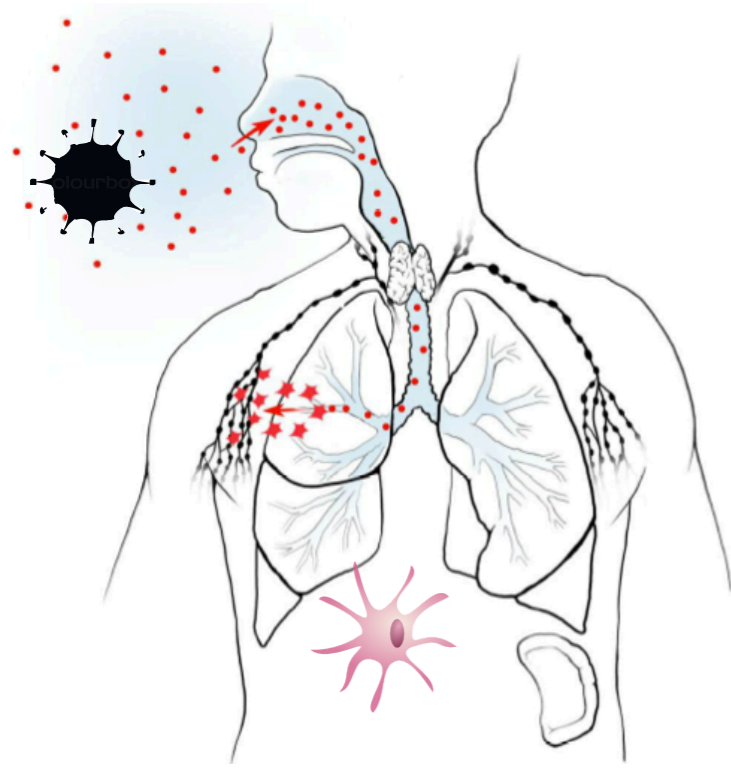


nature International weekly journal of science
Published online 20 June 2008 | Nature | doi:10.1038/news.2008.907
News
Measles doesn't work in the way we thought
Virus attacks the immune system, not the airways.

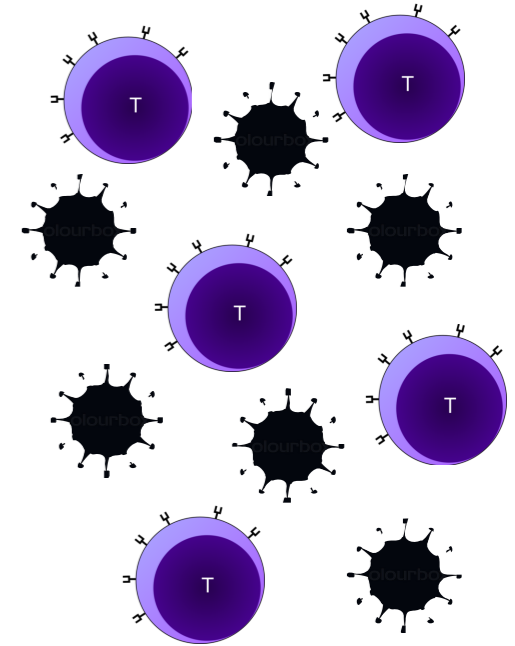
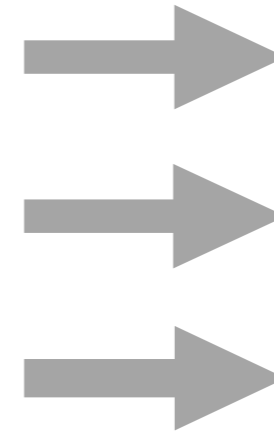
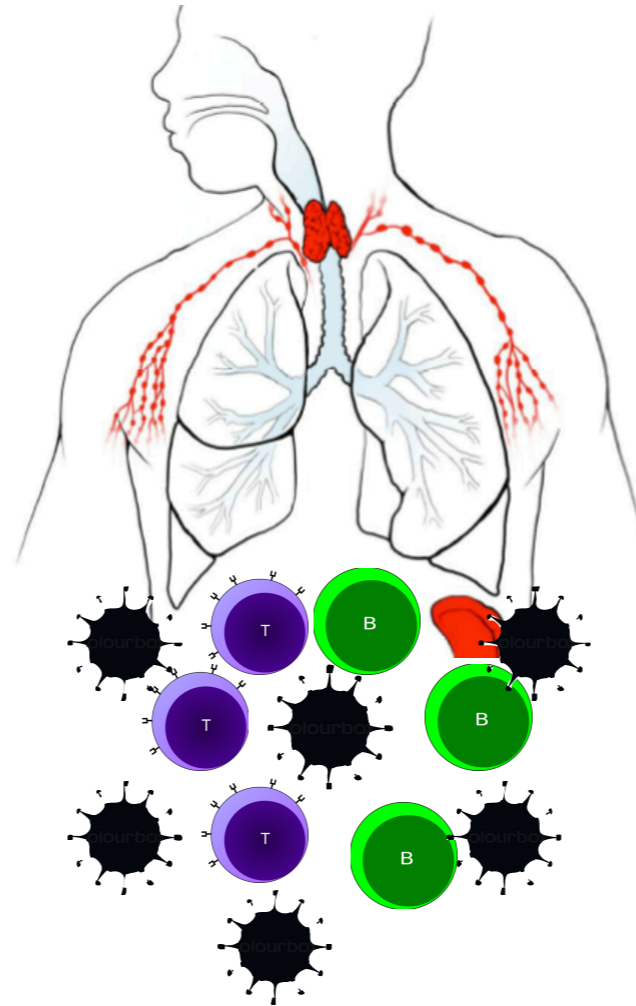
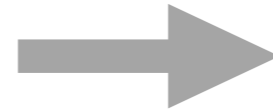


de Swart et al (2007) PLoS Pathogens

Background



Mühlebach et al (2011) Nature

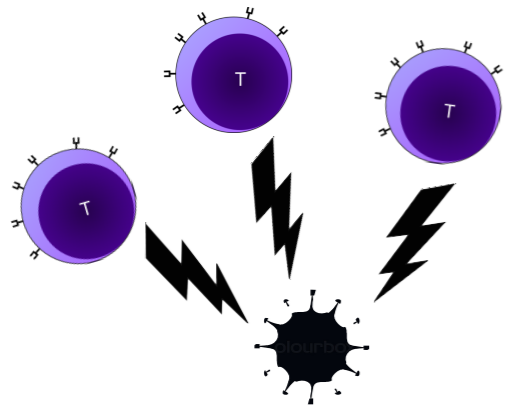


↑ strong
immune
response

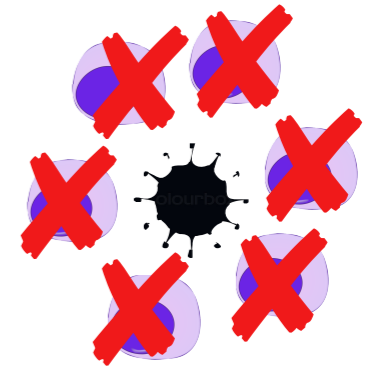


huge cell
depletion ↓

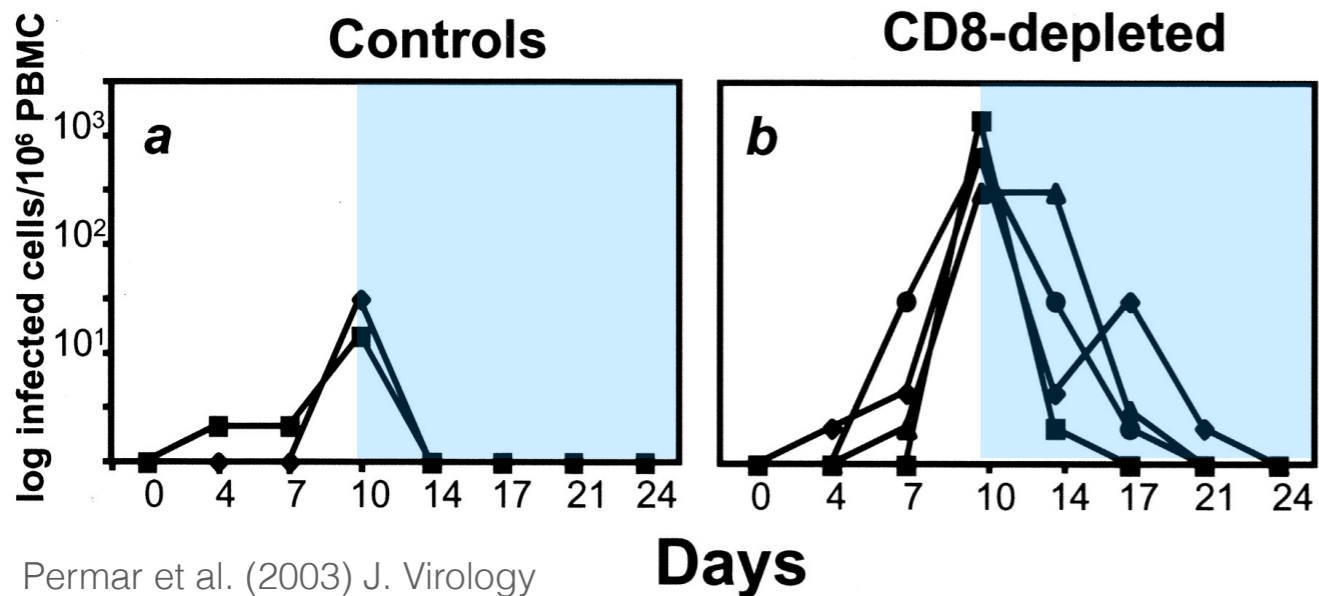
“Measles paradox”



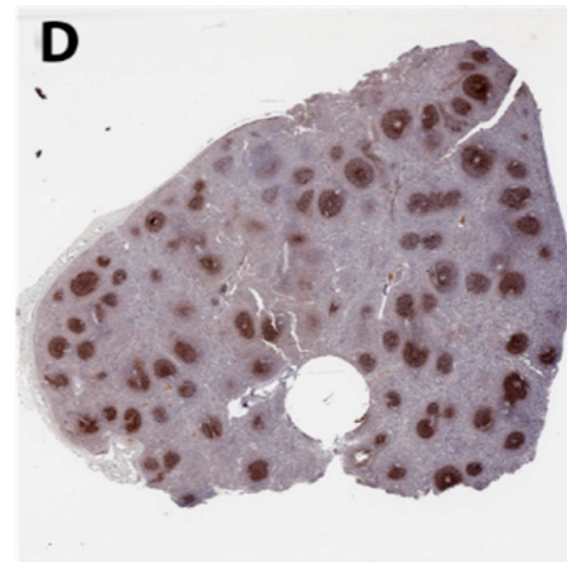
active suppression
of viral growth



target cell
limitation



Permar et al. (2003) J. Virology



Laksono et al. (2016) Viruses

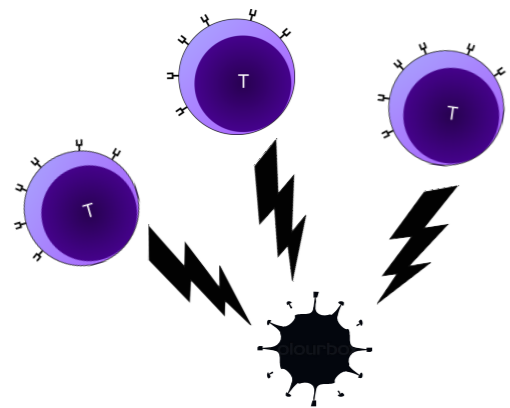
CDV: 100% mortality



Williams et al (1985) J. Wildlife Dis.

Ludlow et al (2012) J. Virology

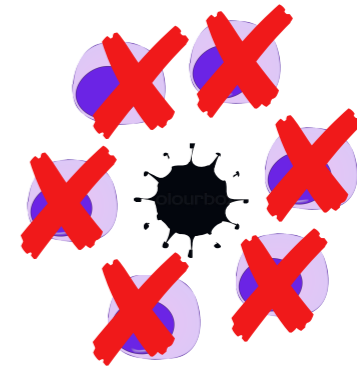
“Measles paradox”



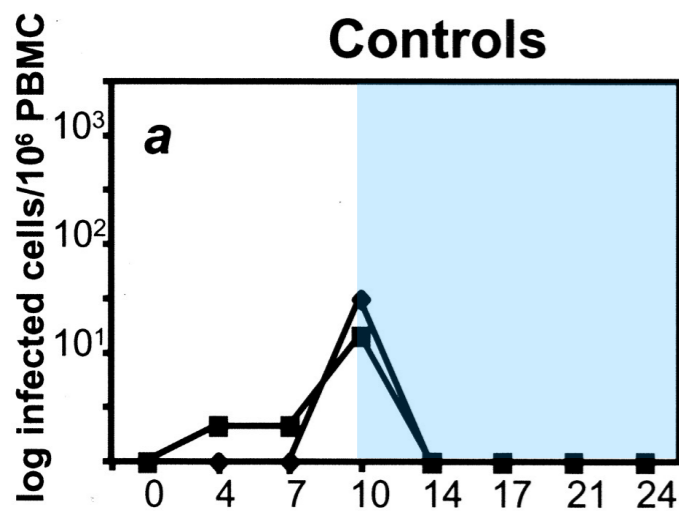
active suppression of viral growth

Aims

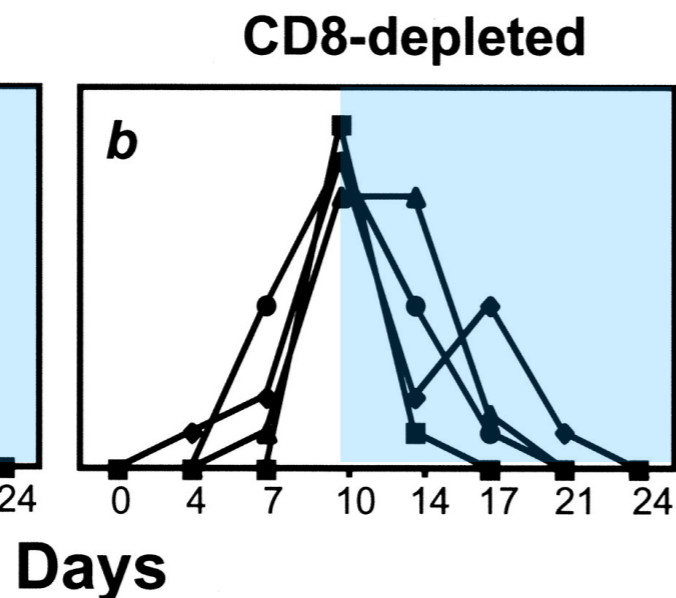
1. within-host model of predatory feedbacks
2. identify drivers of viral clearance



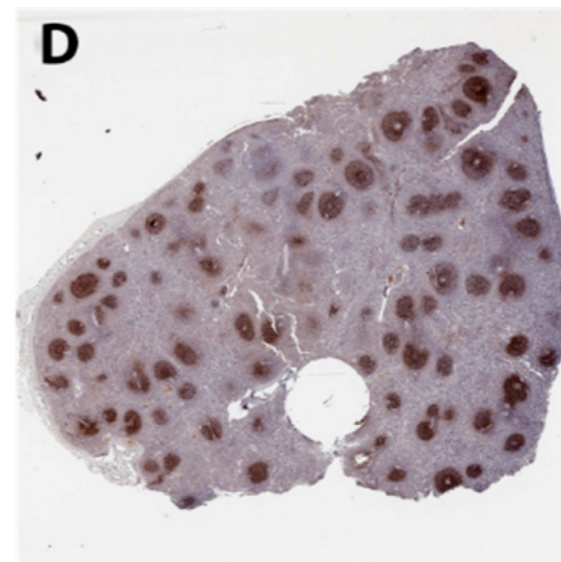
target cell limitation



Permar et al. (2003) J. Virology



Days



Laksono et al. (2016) Viruses

CDV: 100% mortality



Williams et al (1985) J. Wildlife Dis.

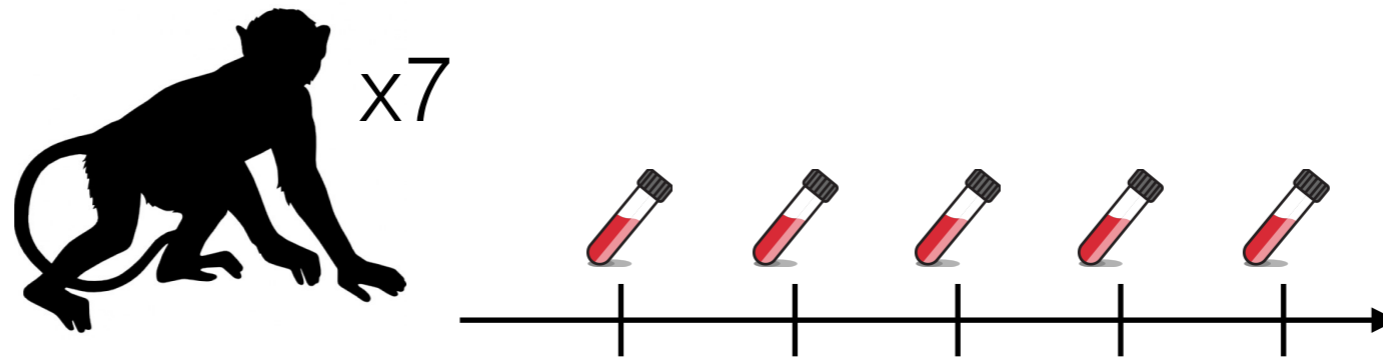
Ludlow et al (2012) J. Virology

Prolonged persistence of measles virus RNA is characteristic of primary infection dynamics

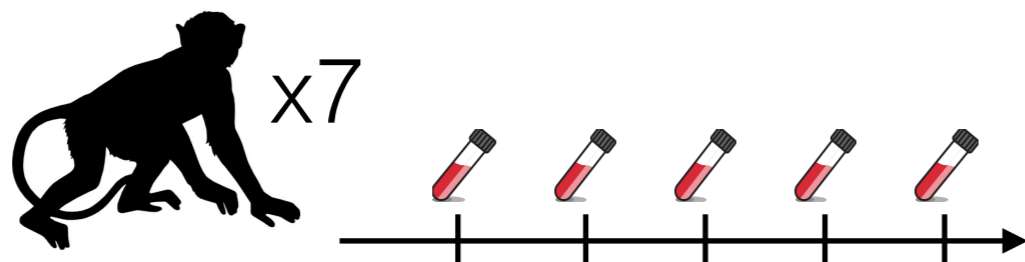
Wen-Hsuan W. Lin^a, Roger D. Kouyos^b, Robert J. Adams^c, Bryan T. Grenfell^{b,d}, and Diane E. Griffin^{a,1}

^aW. Harry Feinstone Department of Molecular Microbiology and Immunology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21205; ^bDepartment of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544; ^cDepartment of Molecular and Comparative Pathobiology, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21205; and ^dFogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892

Contributed by Diane E. Griffin, July 2, 2012 (sent for review May 4, 2012)



Data



Prolonged persistence of measles virus RNA is characteristic of primary infection dynamics

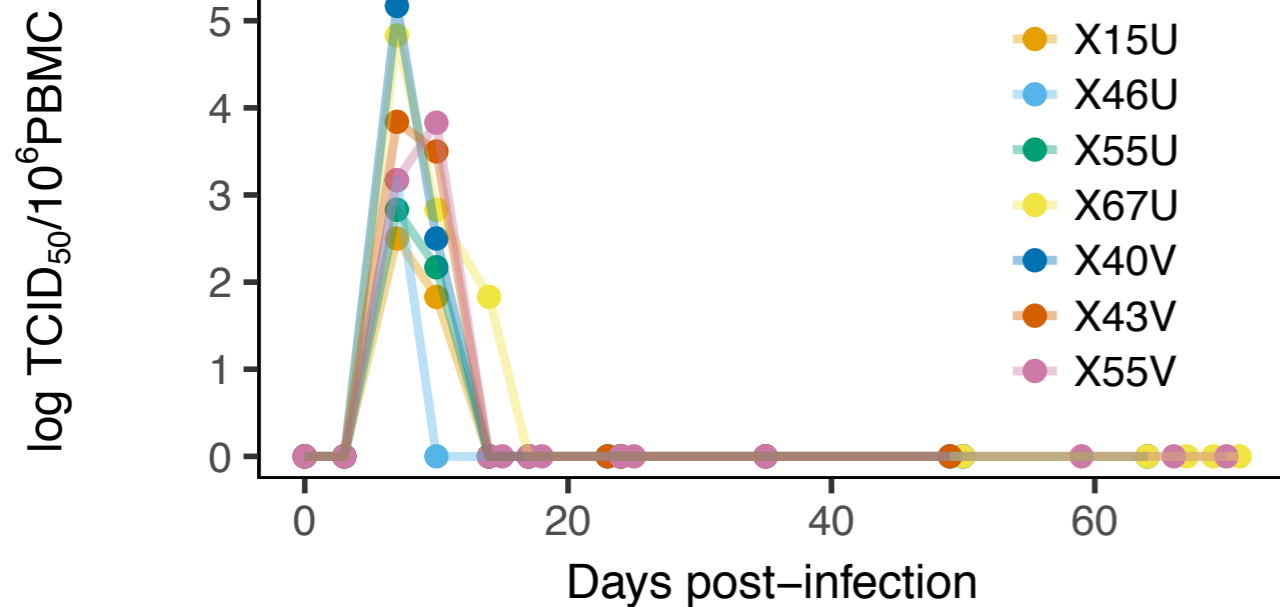
Wen-Hsuan W. Lin^a, Roger D. Kouyos^b, Robert J. Adams^c, Bryan T. Grenfell^{b,d}, and Diane E. Griffin^{a,1}

^aW. Harry Feinstone Department of Molecular Microbiology and Immunology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21205; ^bDepartment of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544; ^cDepartment of Molecular and Comparative Pathobiology, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21205; and ^dFogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892

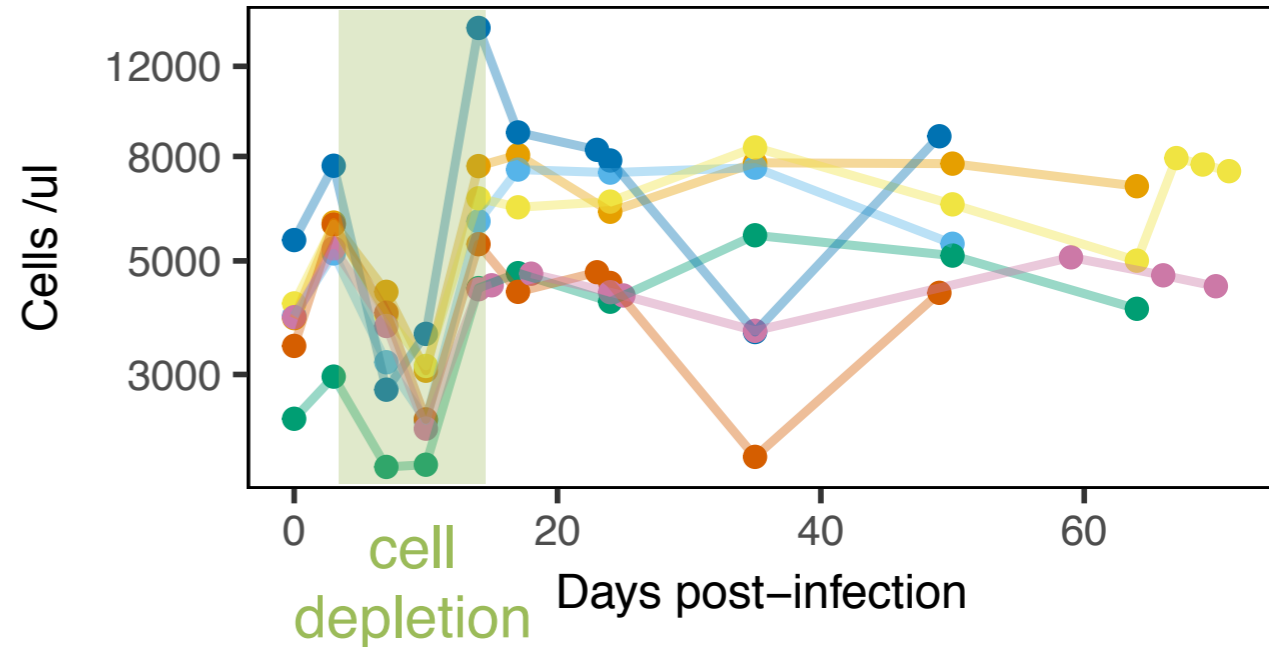
Contributed by Diane E. Griffin, July 2, 2012 (sent for review May 4, 2012)

PNAS

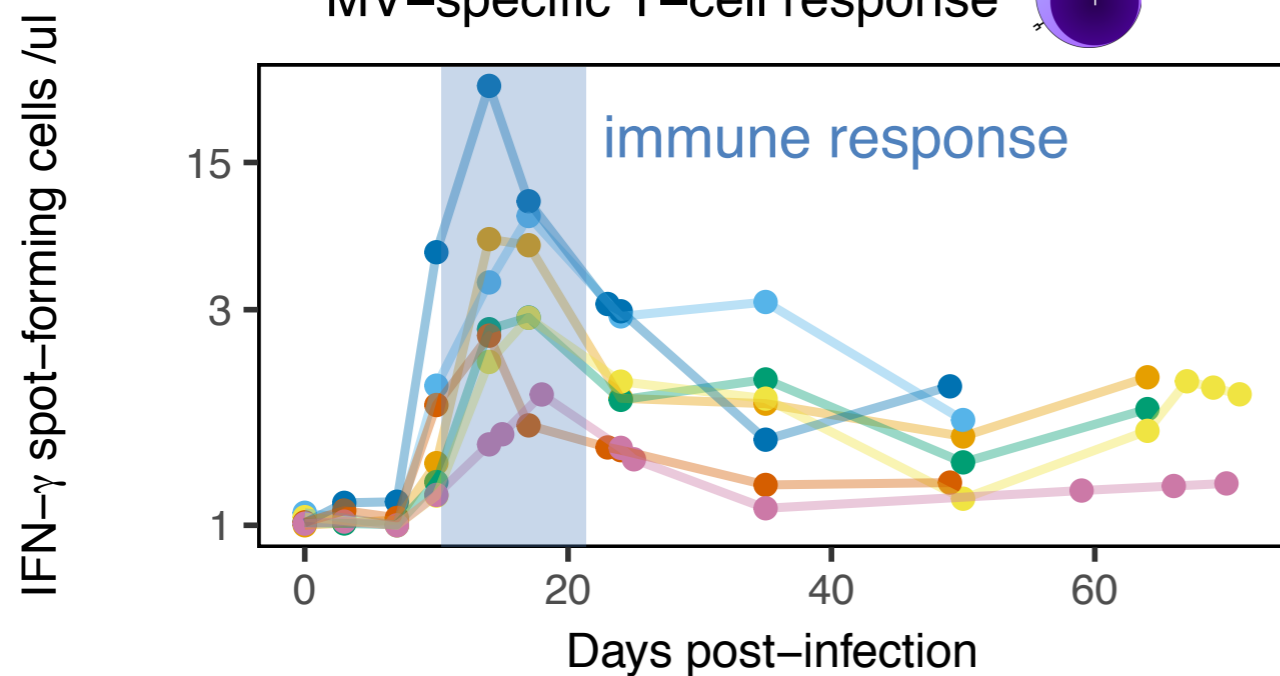
Infectious virus



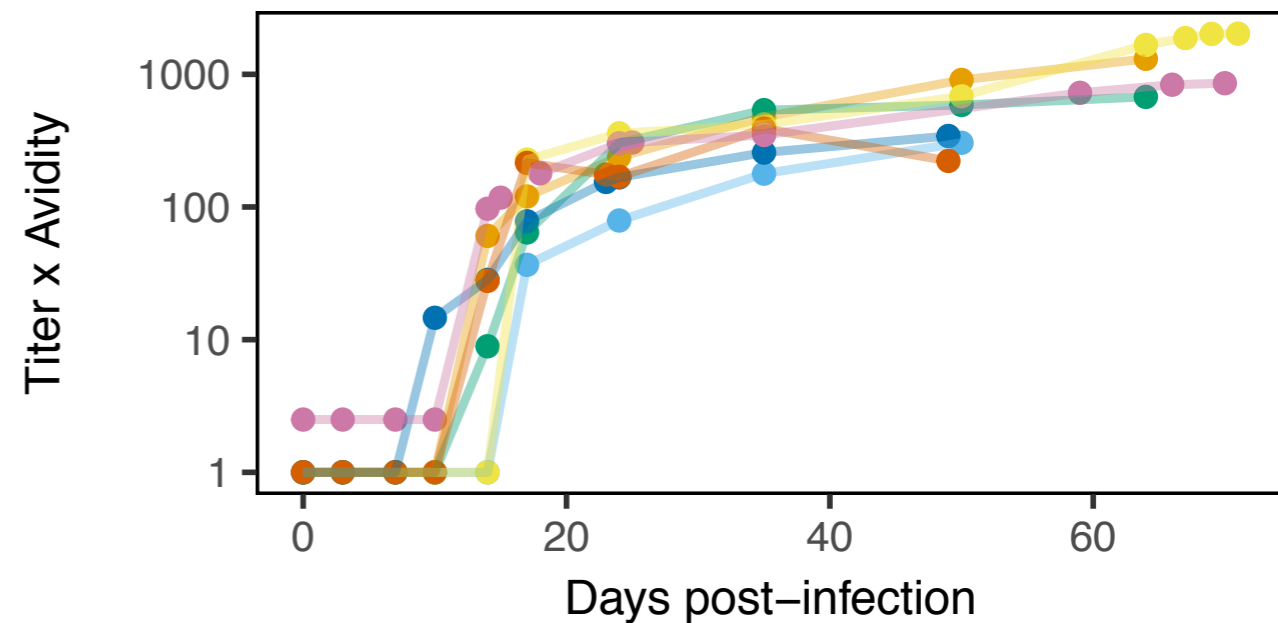
Lymphocytes



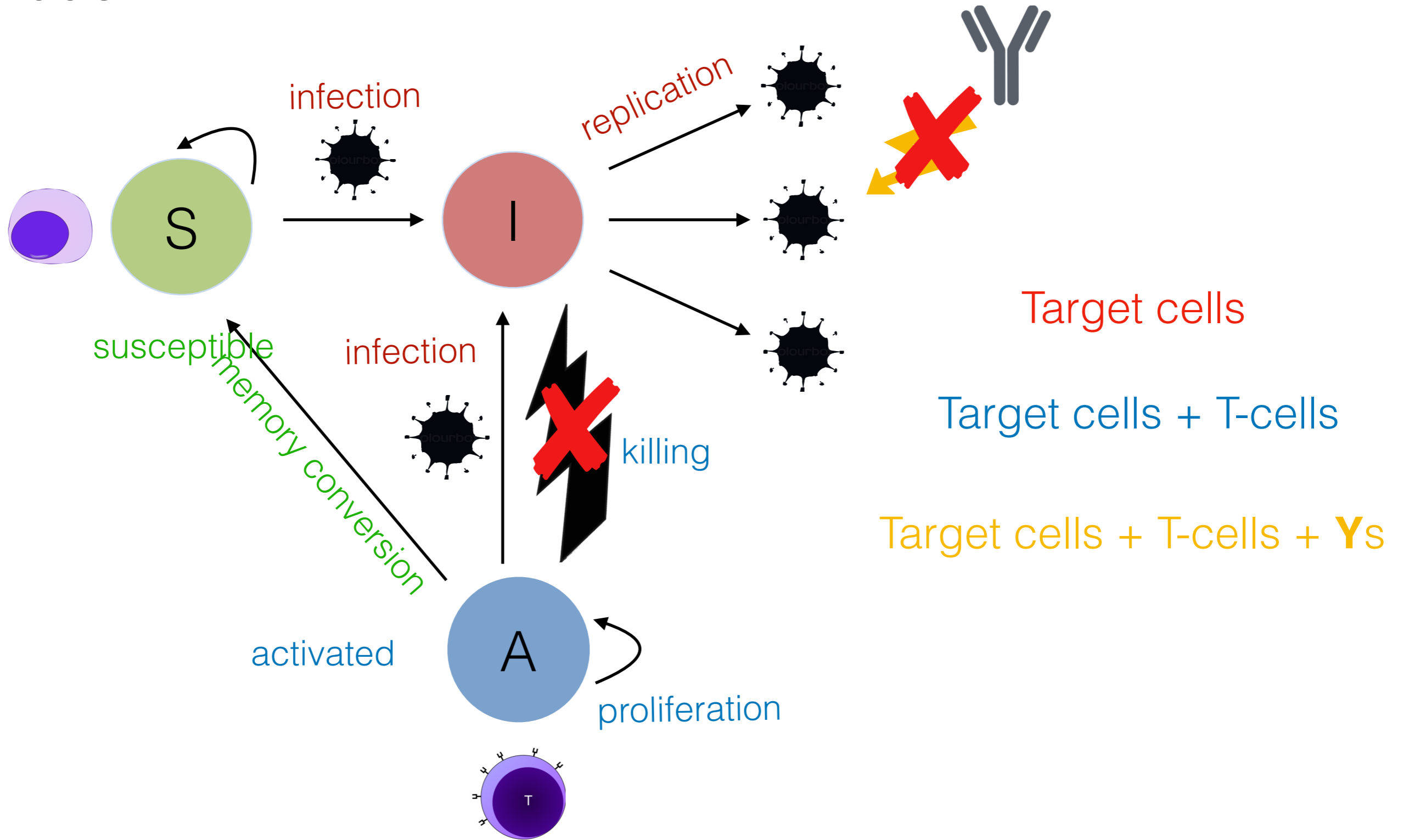
MV-specific T-cell response



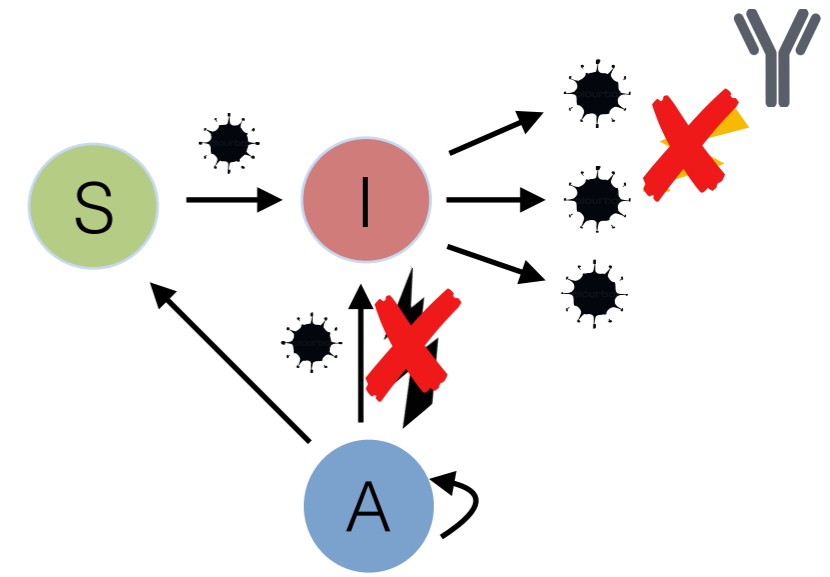
MV-specific IgG response



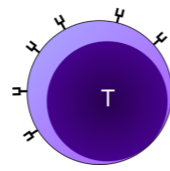
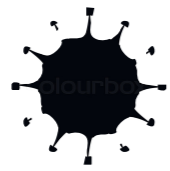
Model



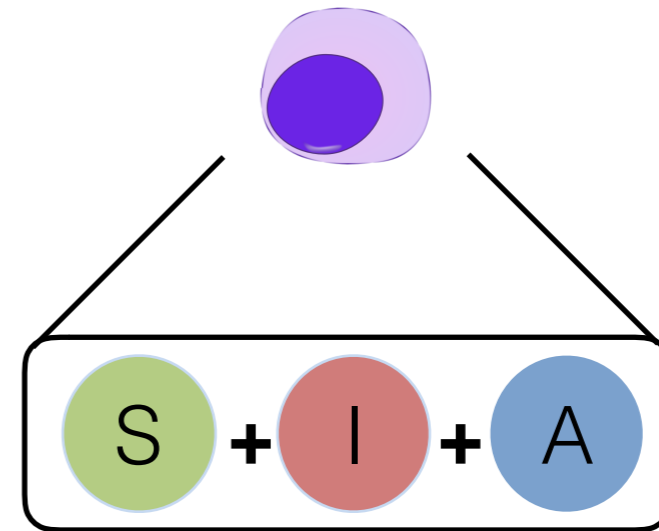
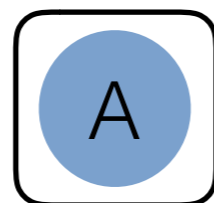
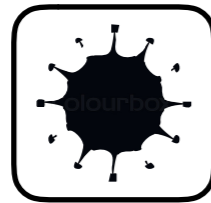
Model



Data



Model



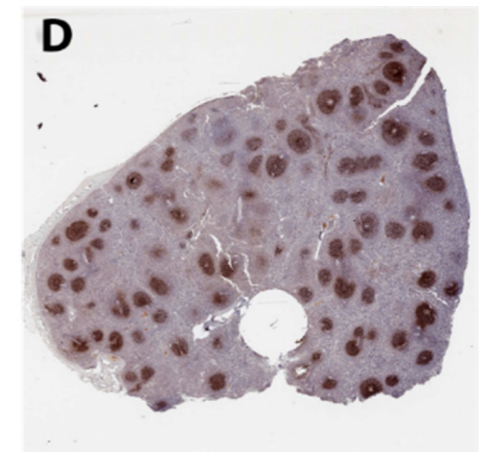
Caveats

Parameter specification

Data from blood, not lymphoid tissues

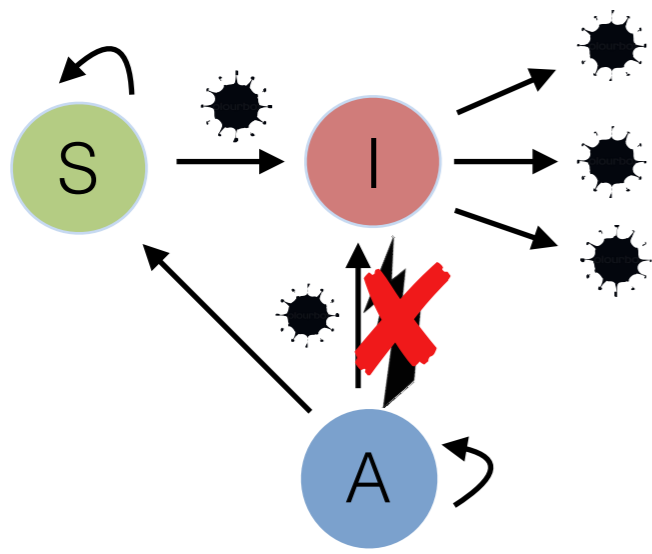


vs

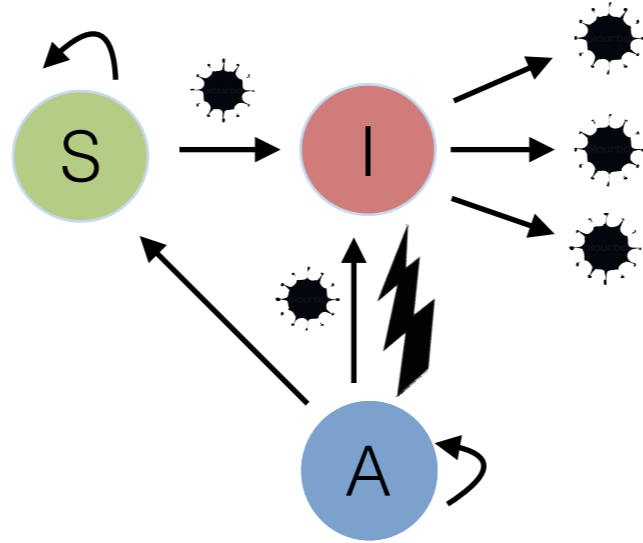


Laksono et al. (2016)

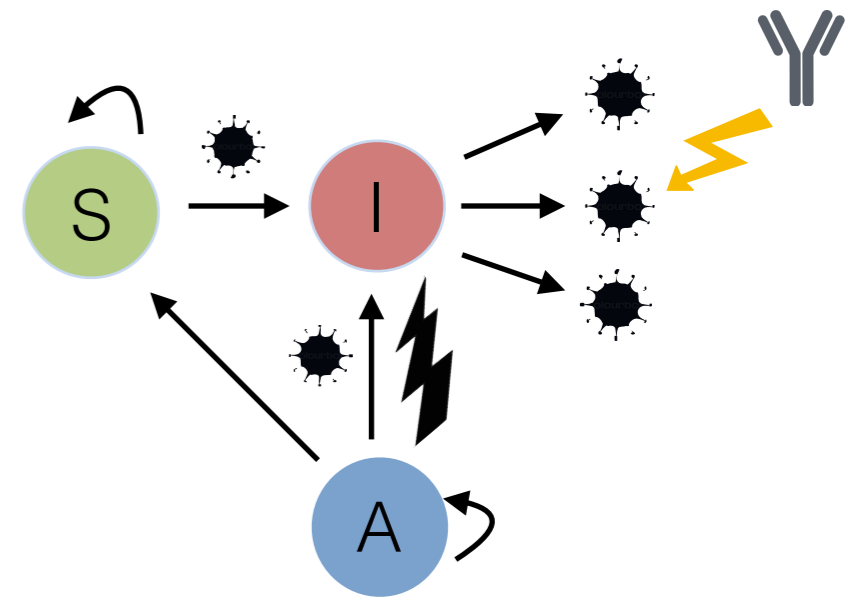
Results: AIC



Target cells



Target cells + T-cells

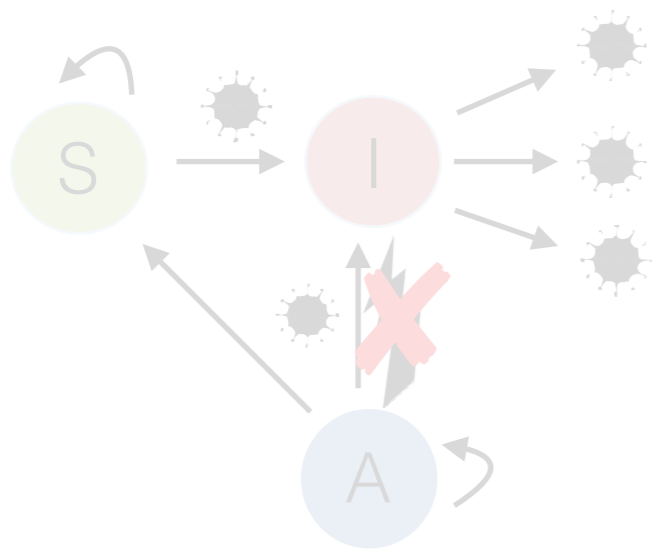


Target cells + T-cells + **Ys**

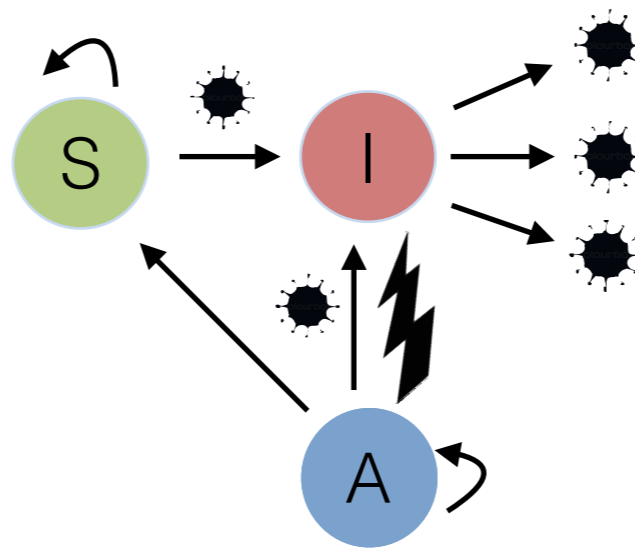
X151	8
X461	7
X551	7
X671	7
X401	10
X431	7
X551	8



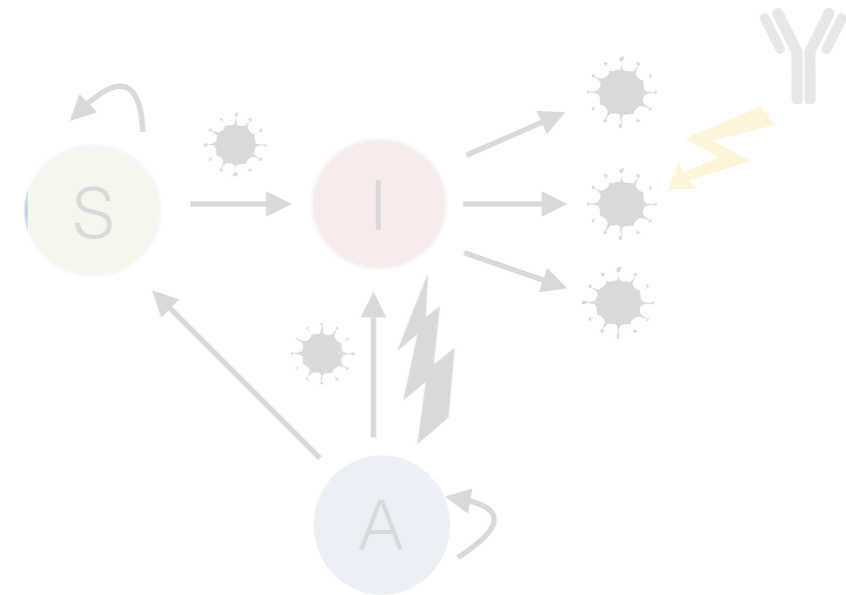
Results: AIC



Target cells

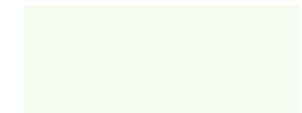
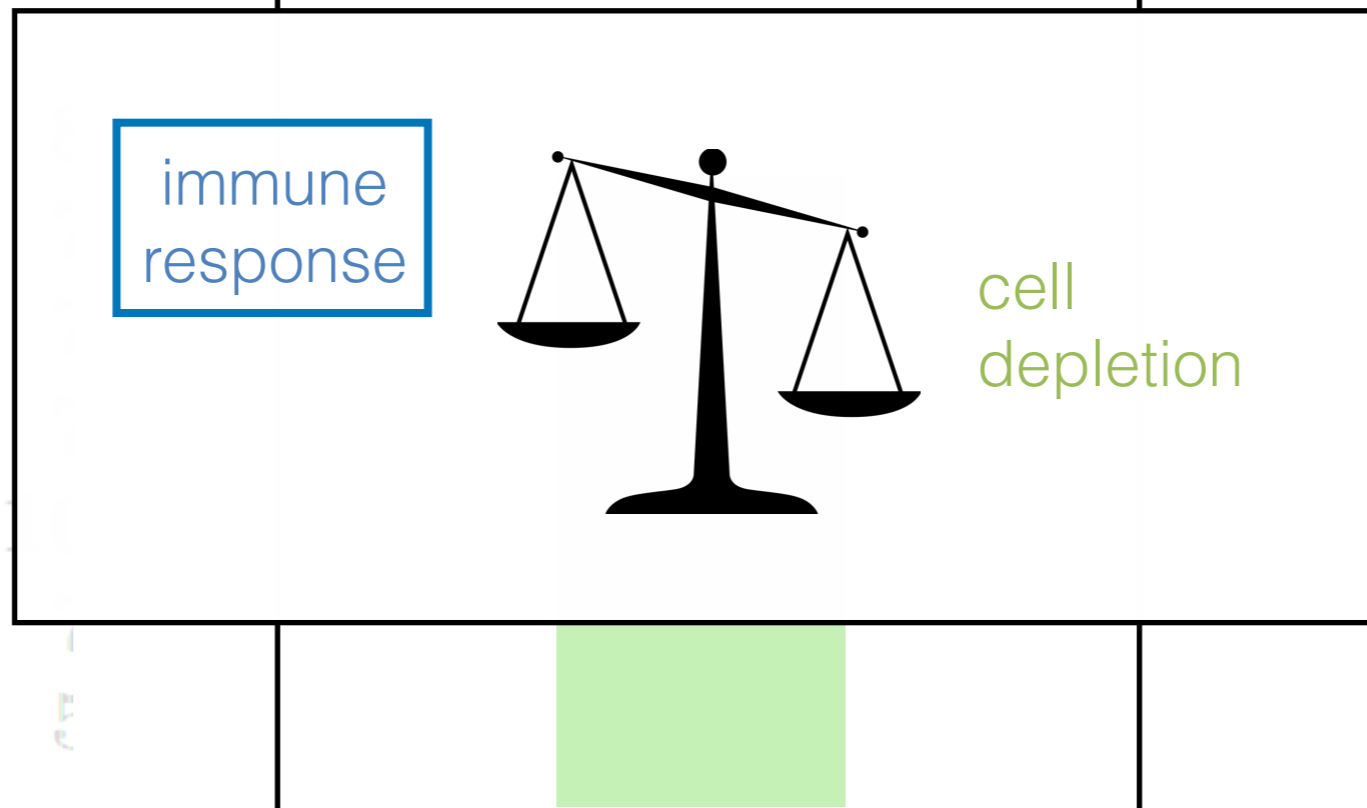


Target cells + T-cells

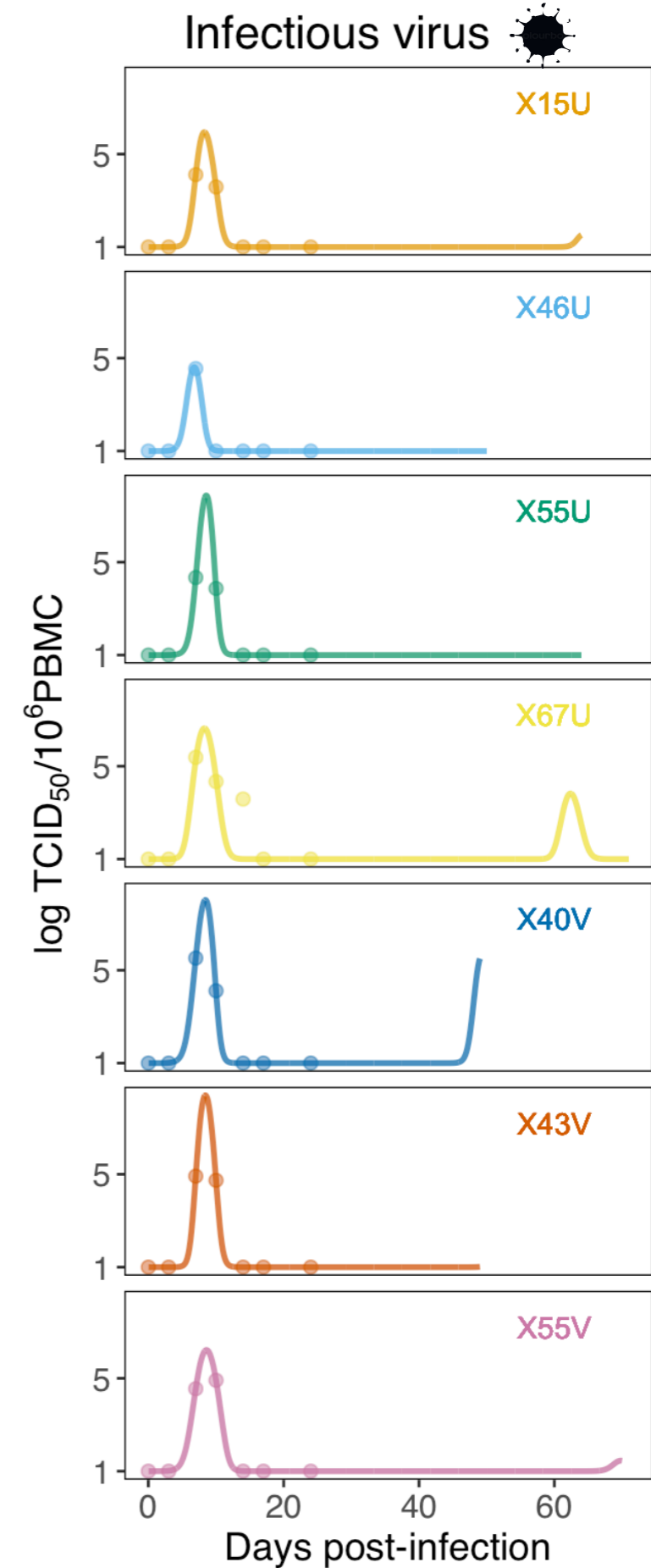
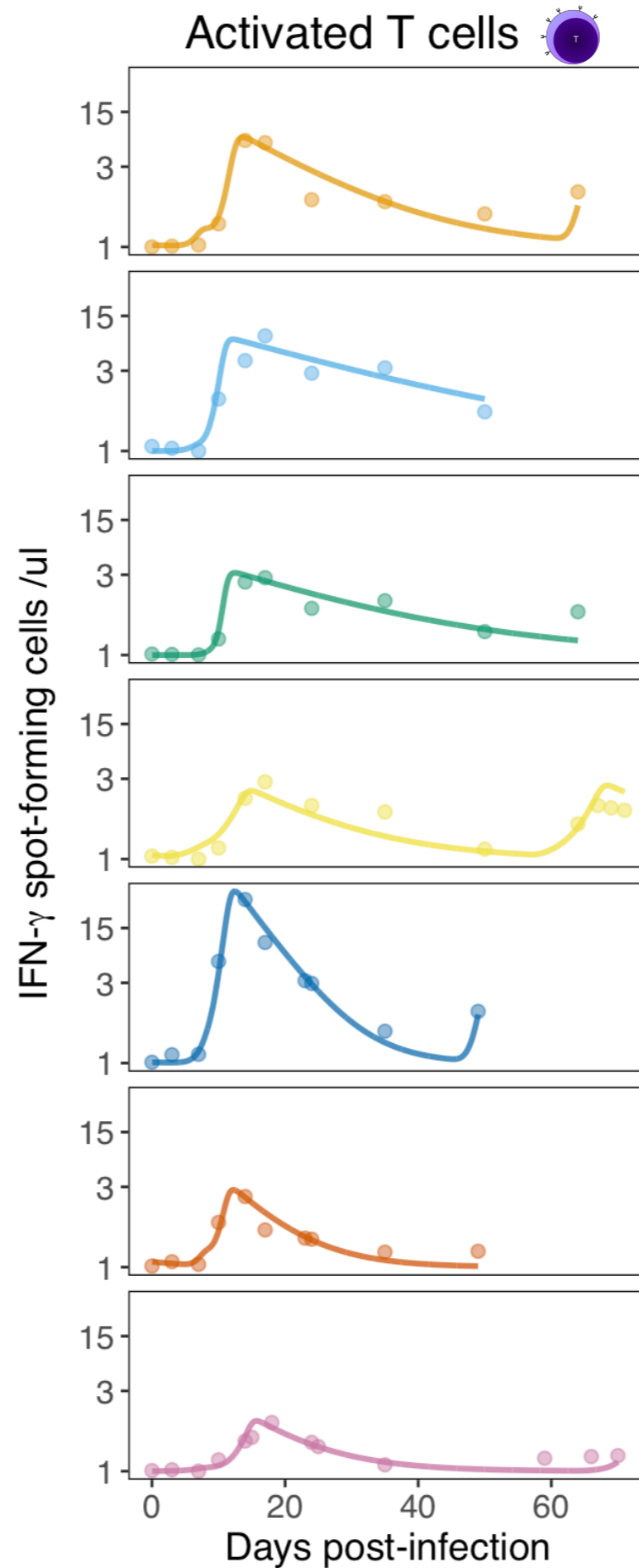
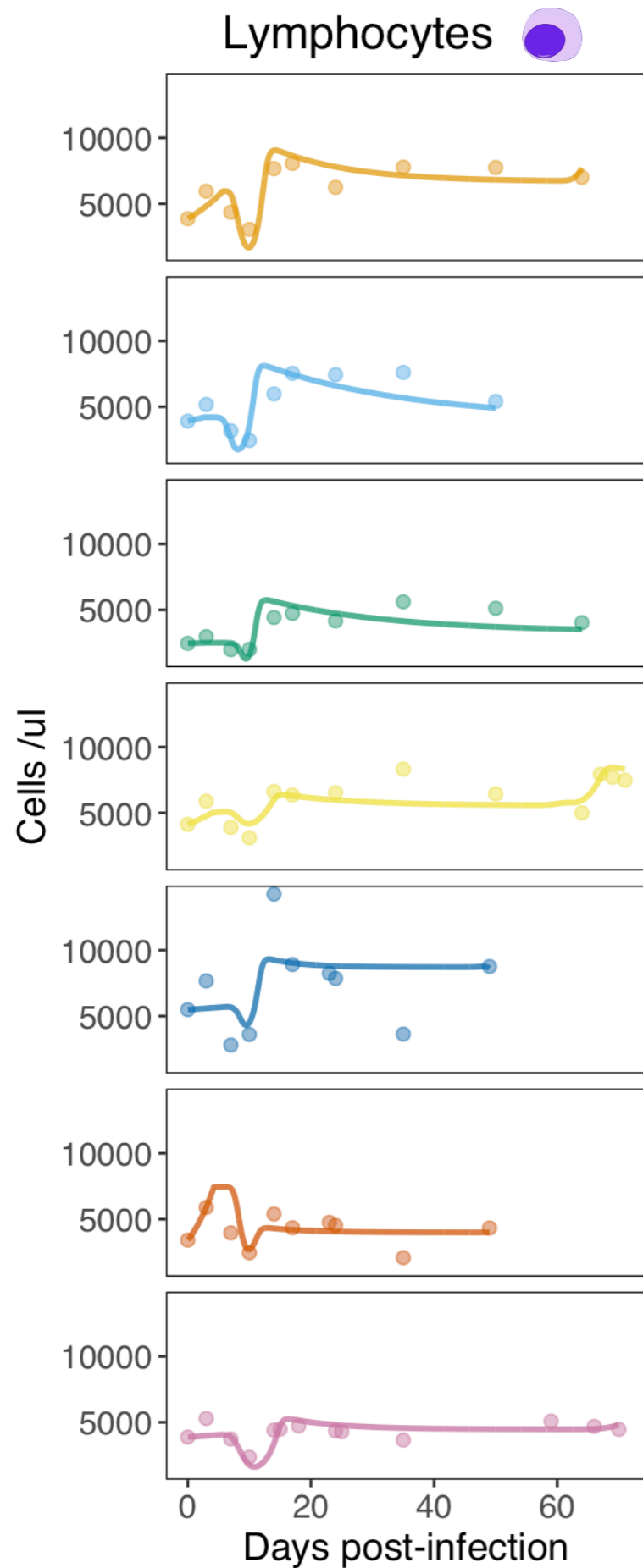


Target cells + T-cells + Ys

X151
X461
X551
X671
X401
X431
X551

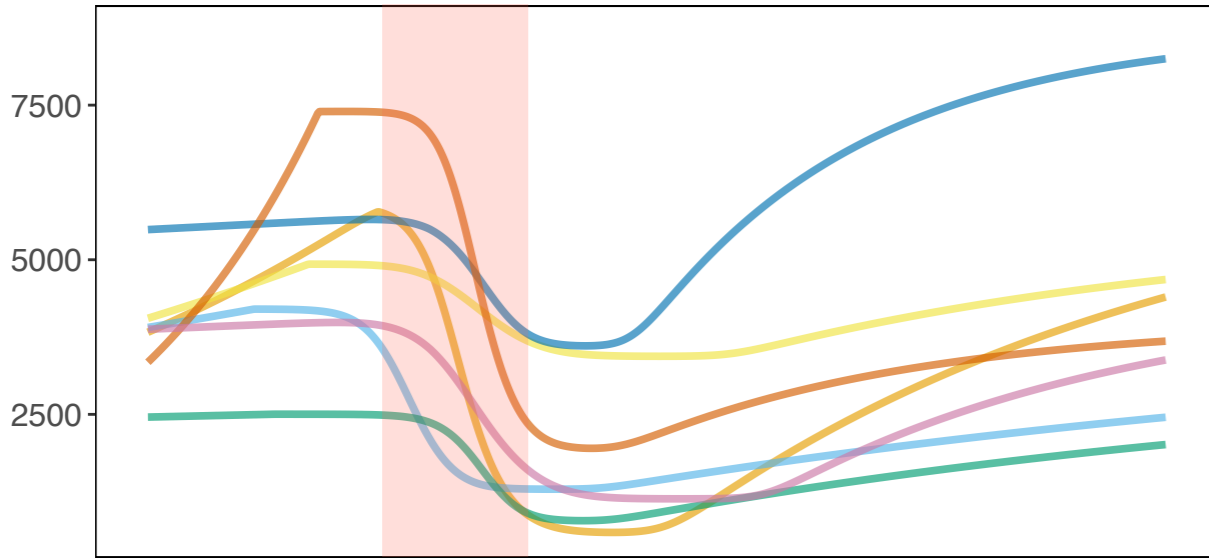


Results: model fits

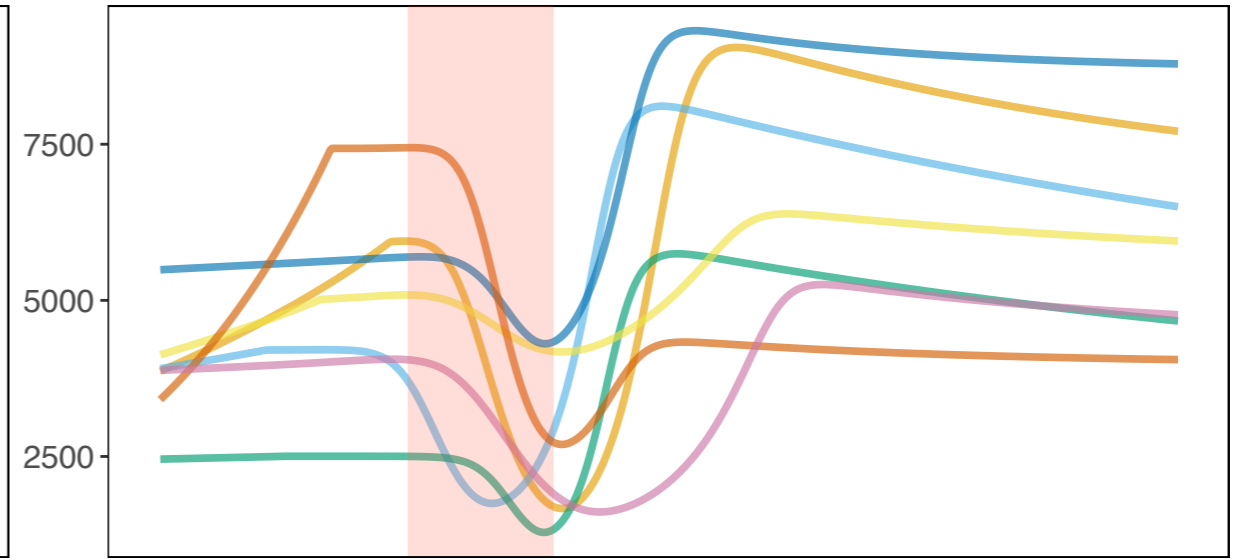


Results: model predictions

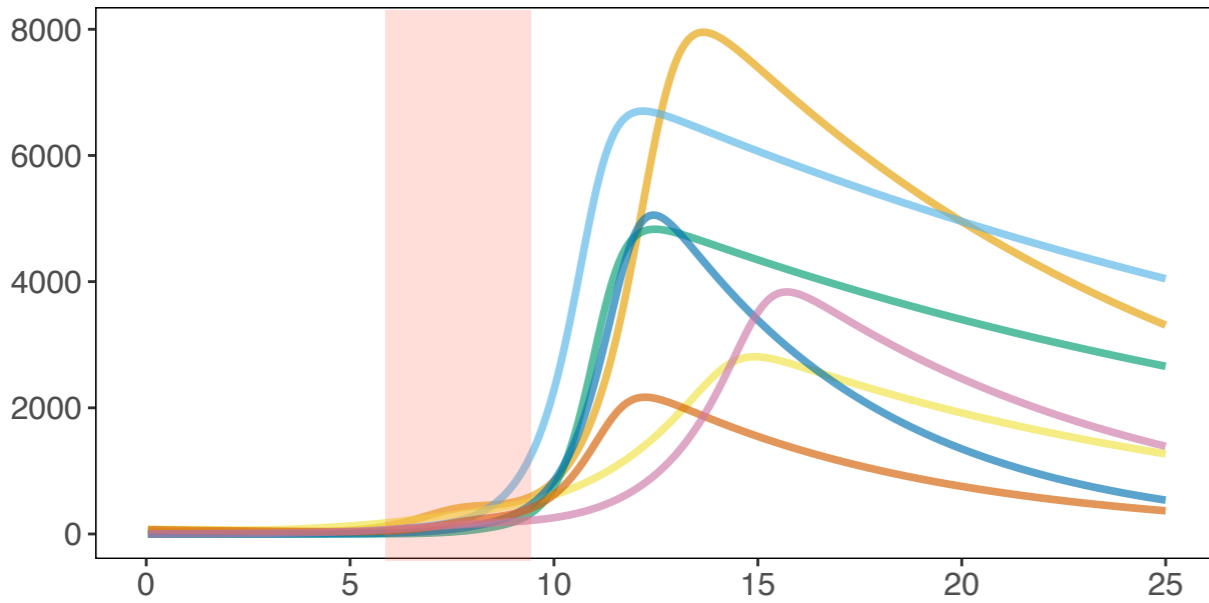
Susceptible lymphocytes



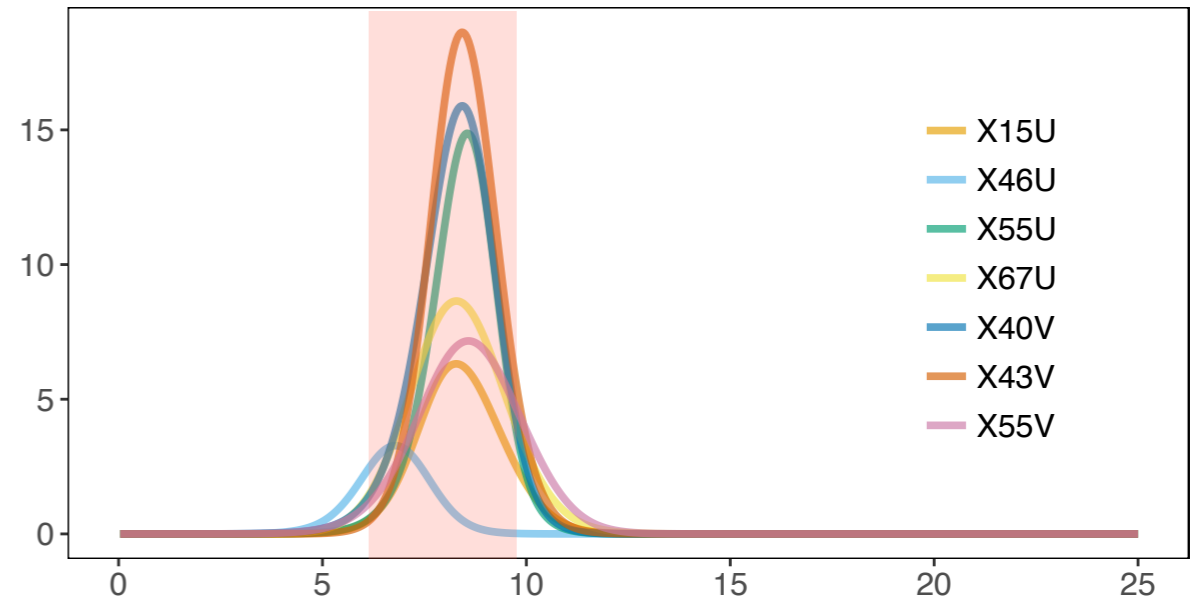
Total lymphocytes



Activated T cells



Infectious virus



- X15U
- X46U
- X55U
- X67U
- X40V
- X43V
- X55V

Abundance

Days post-infection

immune response



cell depletion

Simulation experiments

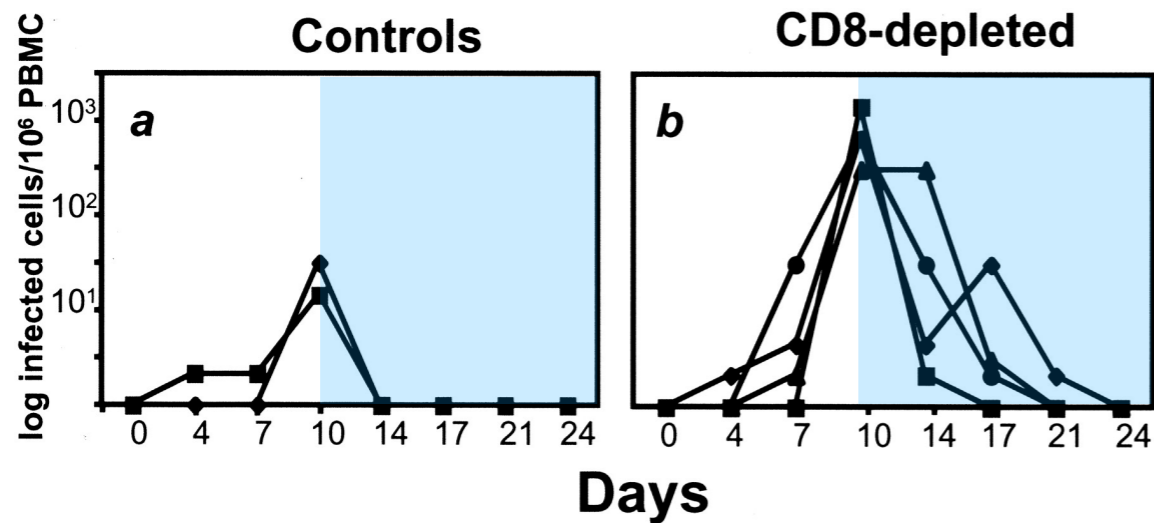
1

immune
response



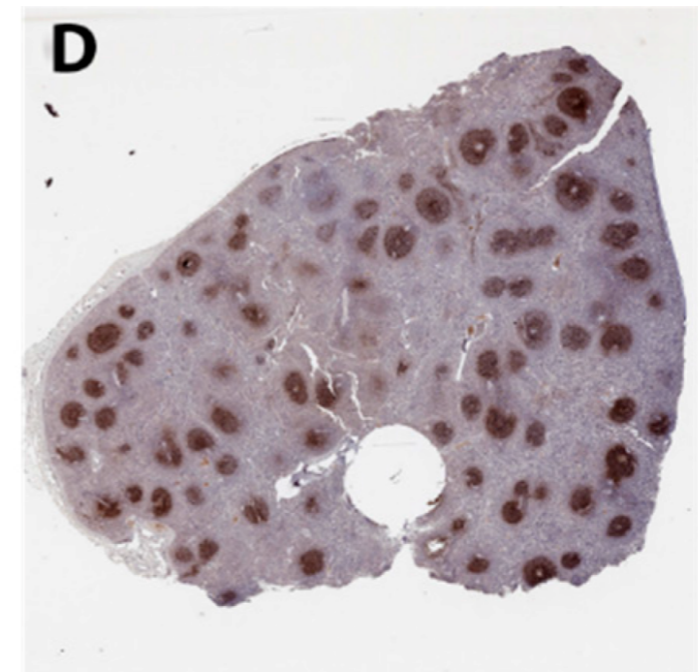
cell
depletion

2



- $t = 0$: deplete T-cells
- $t < 4$ d: suppress activation/ proliferation

Is viral clearance delayed?



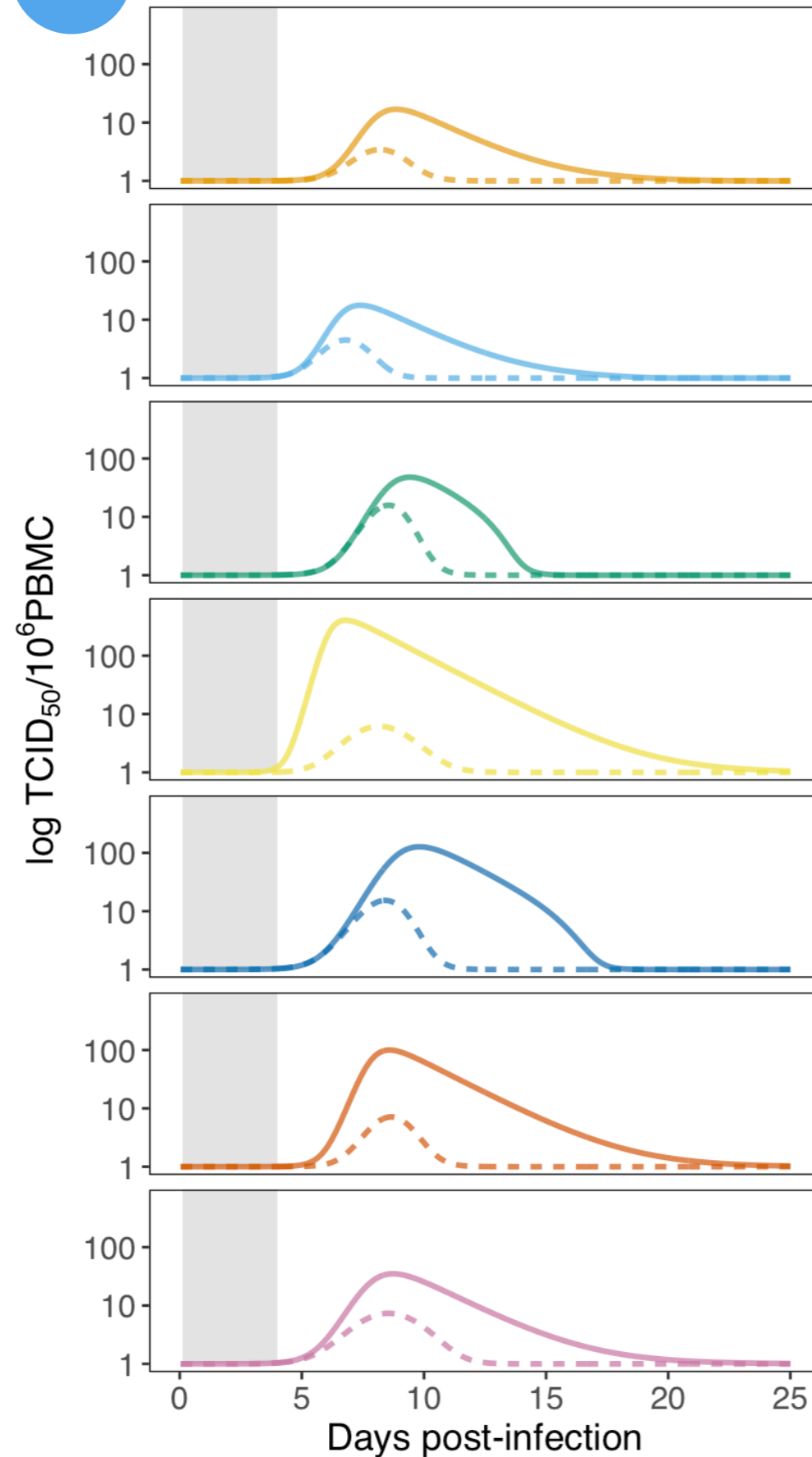
- peak + 1d: add new S cells

Does viral load resurge?

Simulation experiments

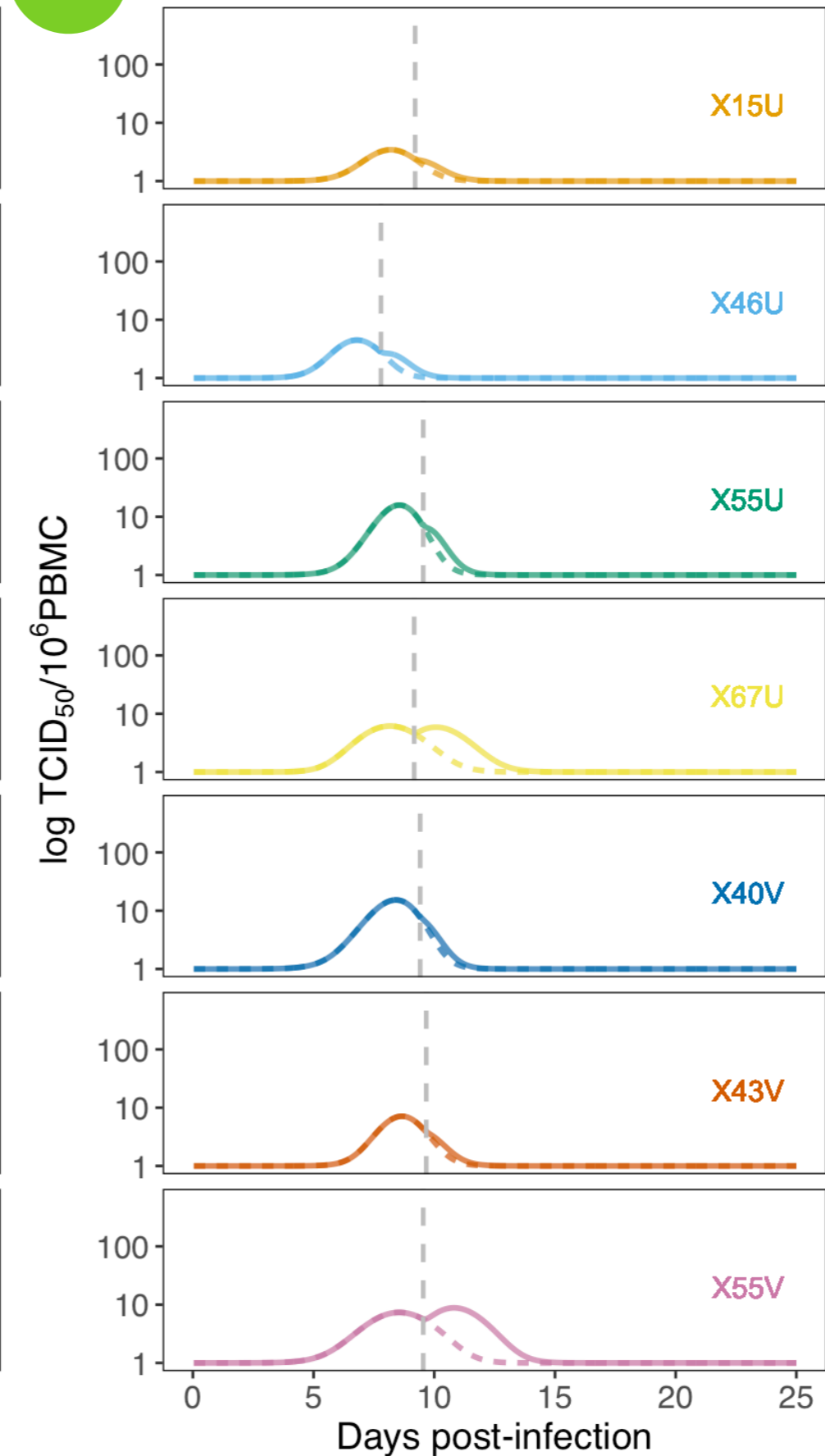
1

T-cell depletion



2

Target cell addition



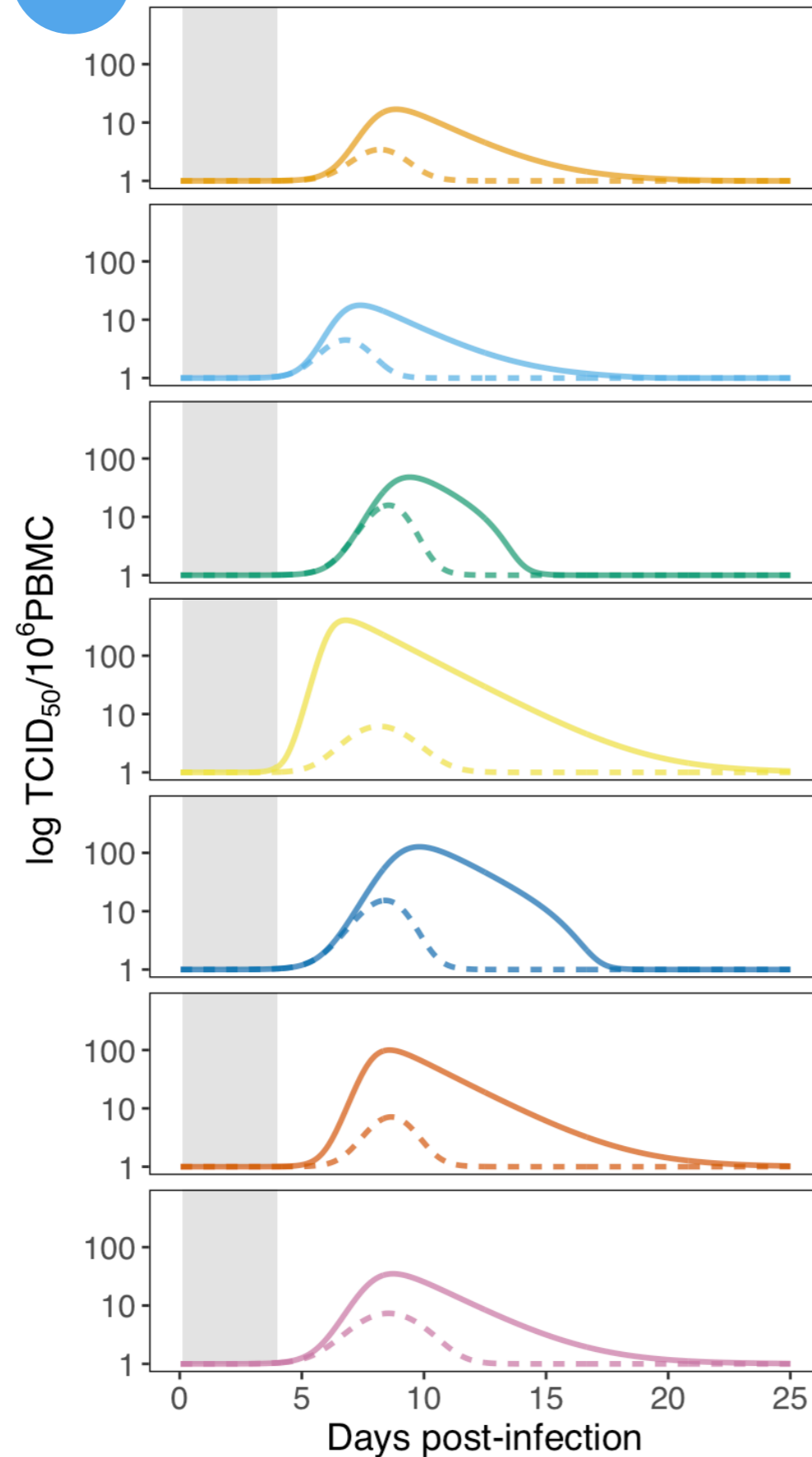
Simulation

- Treatment
- - Control

Simulation experiments

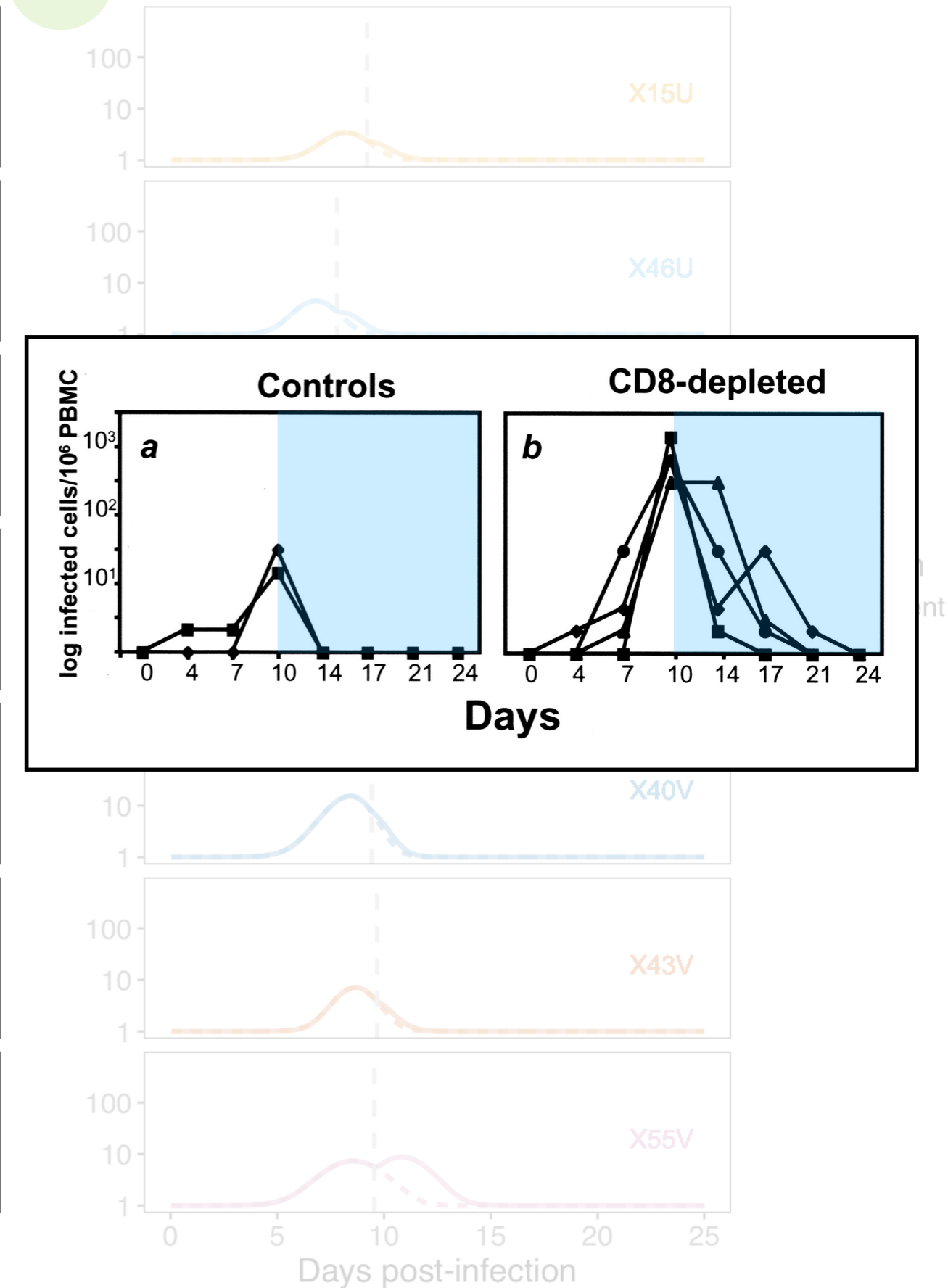
1

T-cell depletion



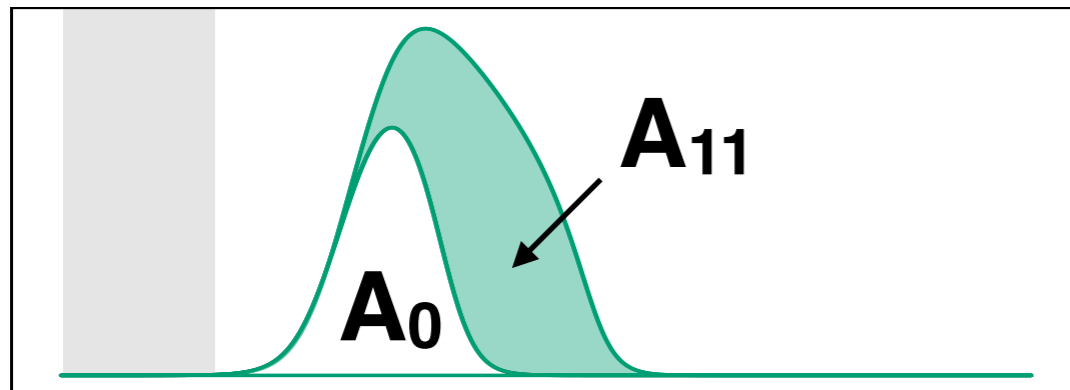
2

Target cell addition



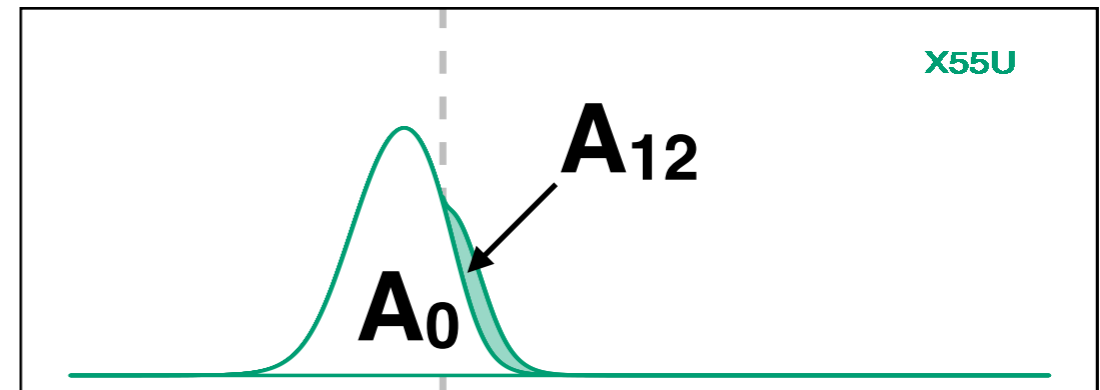
Simulation experiments

1 T-cell depletion

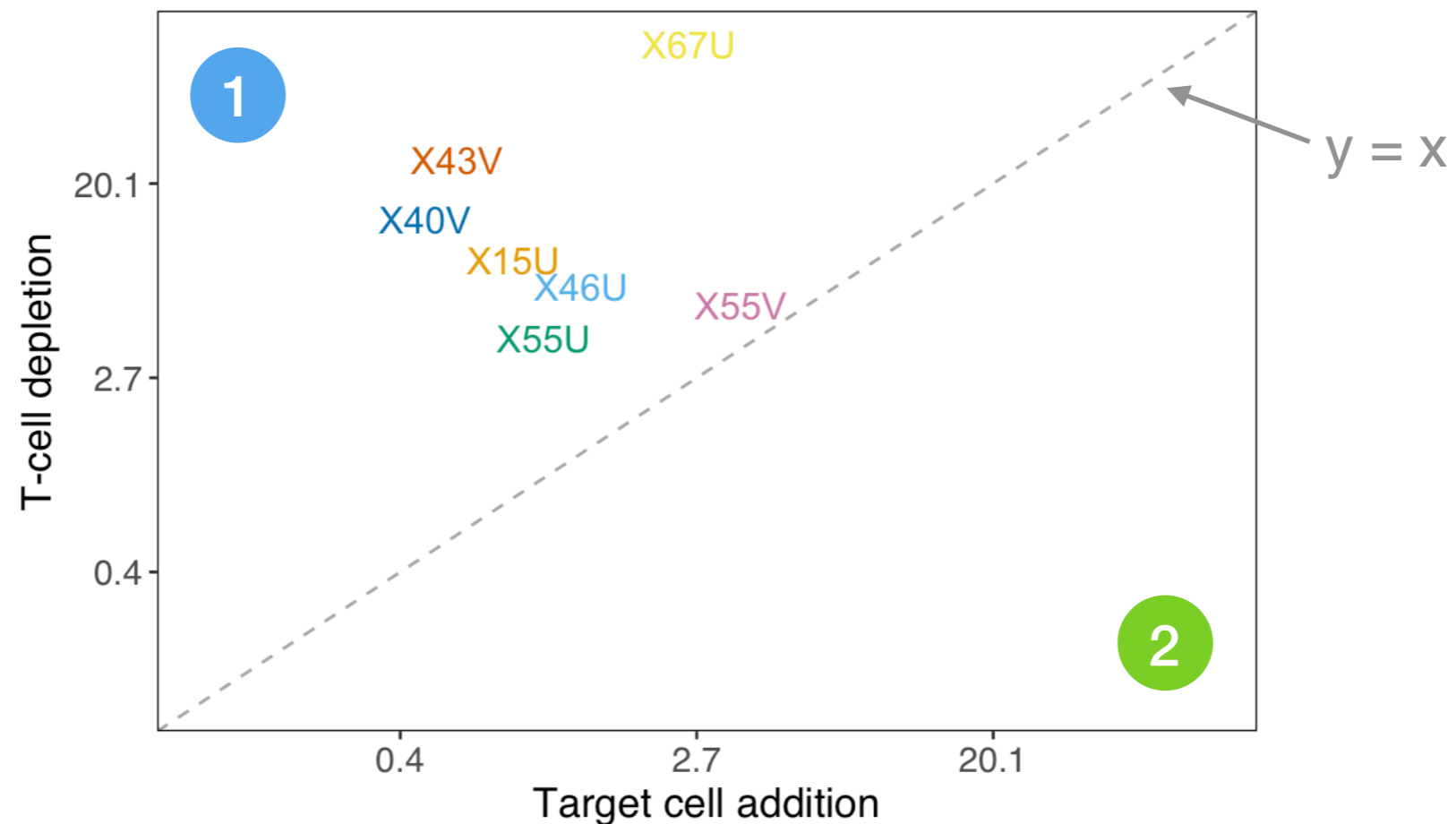


$$\text{Effect}_1 = \frac{A_{11}}{A_0}$$

2 Target cell addition



$$\text{Effect}_2 = \frac{A_{12}}{A_0}$$



Extension to other systems

Measles

immune response



cell depletion



Rik de Swart,
Erasmus MC



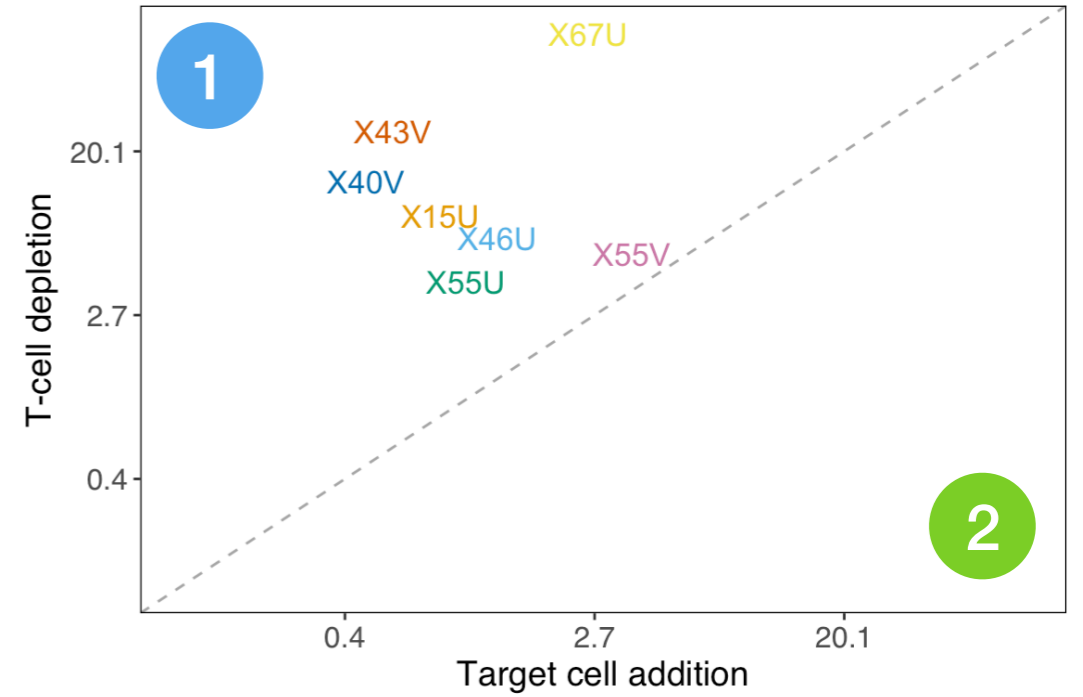
CDV: 100% mortality

immune response

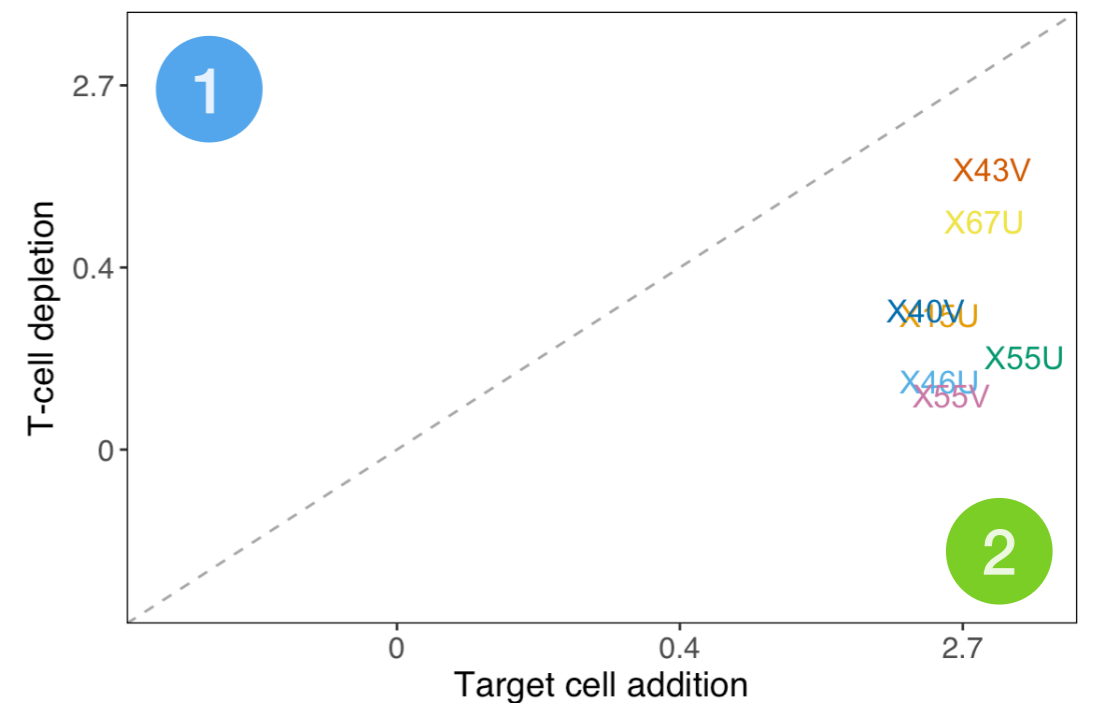
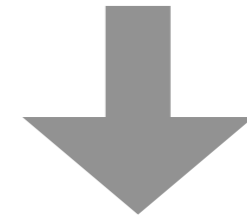


CDV

cell depletion



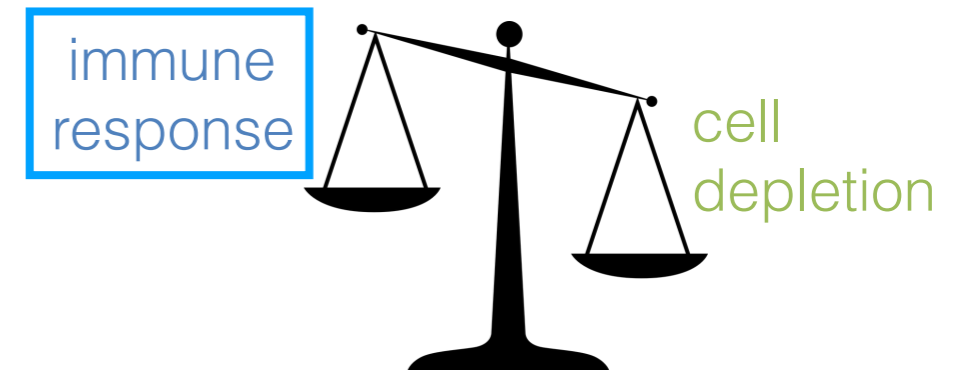
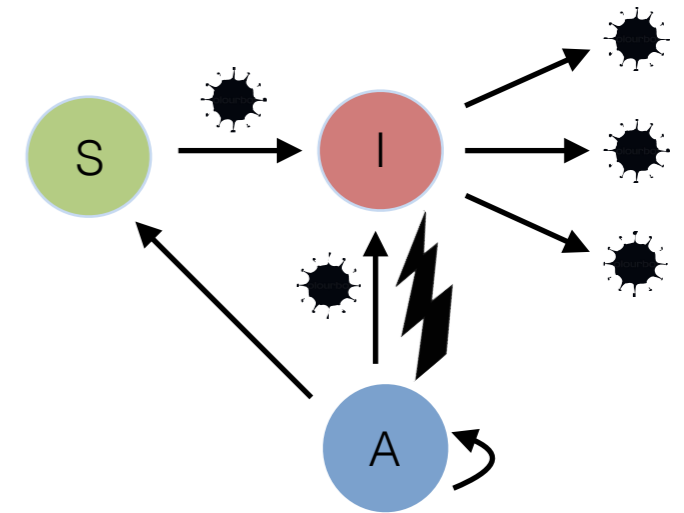
2 x replication rate



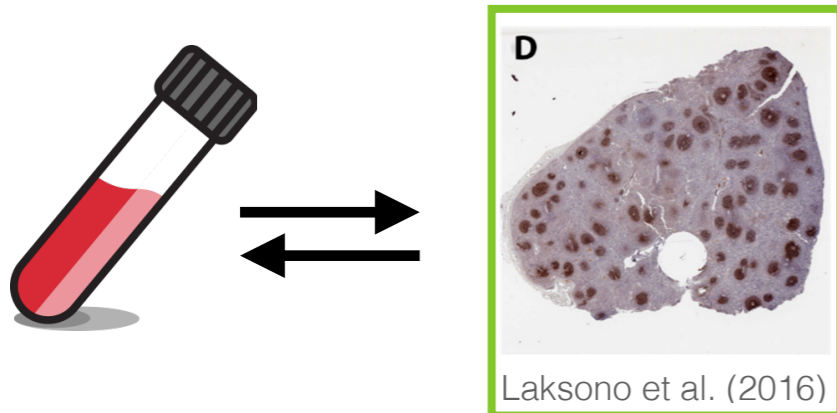
Conclusions

1. within-host model of predatory feedbacks

2. identify drivers of viral clearance



Next steps



Thanks



Bryan Grenfell
Princeton University



Diane Griffin
Johns Hopkins



Ashley Nelson
Johns Hopkins



Rik de Swart
Erasmus MC

And:

Andrew Yates, Columbia University

Michael Mina, Harvard Medical School

Rory de Vries, Erasmus MC

Wen-Hsuan Lin, Columbia University

Roger Kouyos, University Hospital Zurich

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Jessica Metcalf, Princeton University

Andrea Graham, Princeton University

Cécile Viboud, Fogarty International Center



Department of
Ecology and Evolutionary Biology