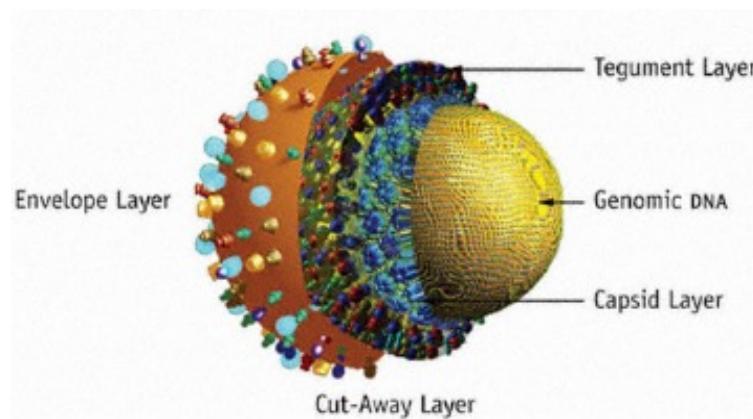
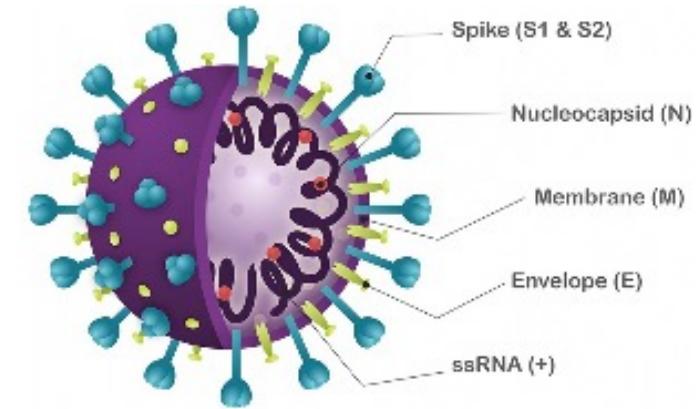


# Human Herpesviruses in Augmenting COVID-19 Symptoms



Gammaherpesvirus

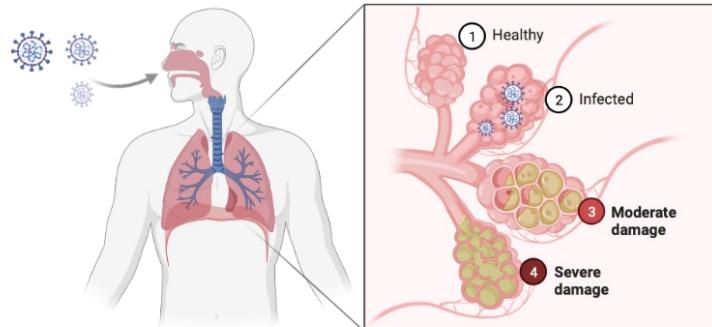


SARS-CoV-2

Subhash C. Verma, Ph.D.  
Microbiology and Immunology, UNR School of Medicine

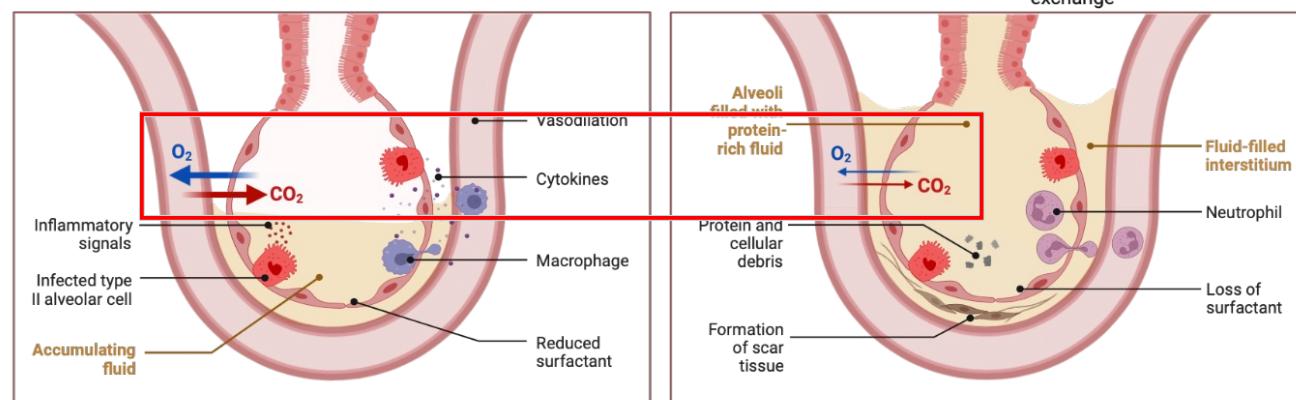
# Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) and COVID-19

## COVID-19: ARDS



**Moderate damage:** Accumulating fluid, reduced gas exchange

**Severe damage:** Build up of protein-rich fluid, very limited gas exchange



SpO<sub>2</sub> <90% (Req. Hospitalization)

Hypoxia

Activation of Hypoxic Transcription Factors (e.g., HIF-1 $\alpha$ )

Reactivation of HHVs

# Herpesviruses (HHVs) Reactivation in COVID-19 Patients

COVID-19

## HSV-1 (HHV1) Reactivation



## VZV (HHV3) Reactivation



**HHV-1 Herpes Simplex Virus 1 (HSV-1)**

**HHV-2 Herpes Simplex Virus 2 (HSV-2)**

**HHV-3 Varicella Zoster Virus (VZV)**

**HHV-4 Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV)**

**HHV-5 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)**

**HHV-6 Human Herpes Virus 6 (HHV-6)**

**HHV-7 Human Herpes Virus 7 (HHV-7)**

**HHV-8 Kaposi's Sarcoma-associated Herpes Virus (KSHV)**

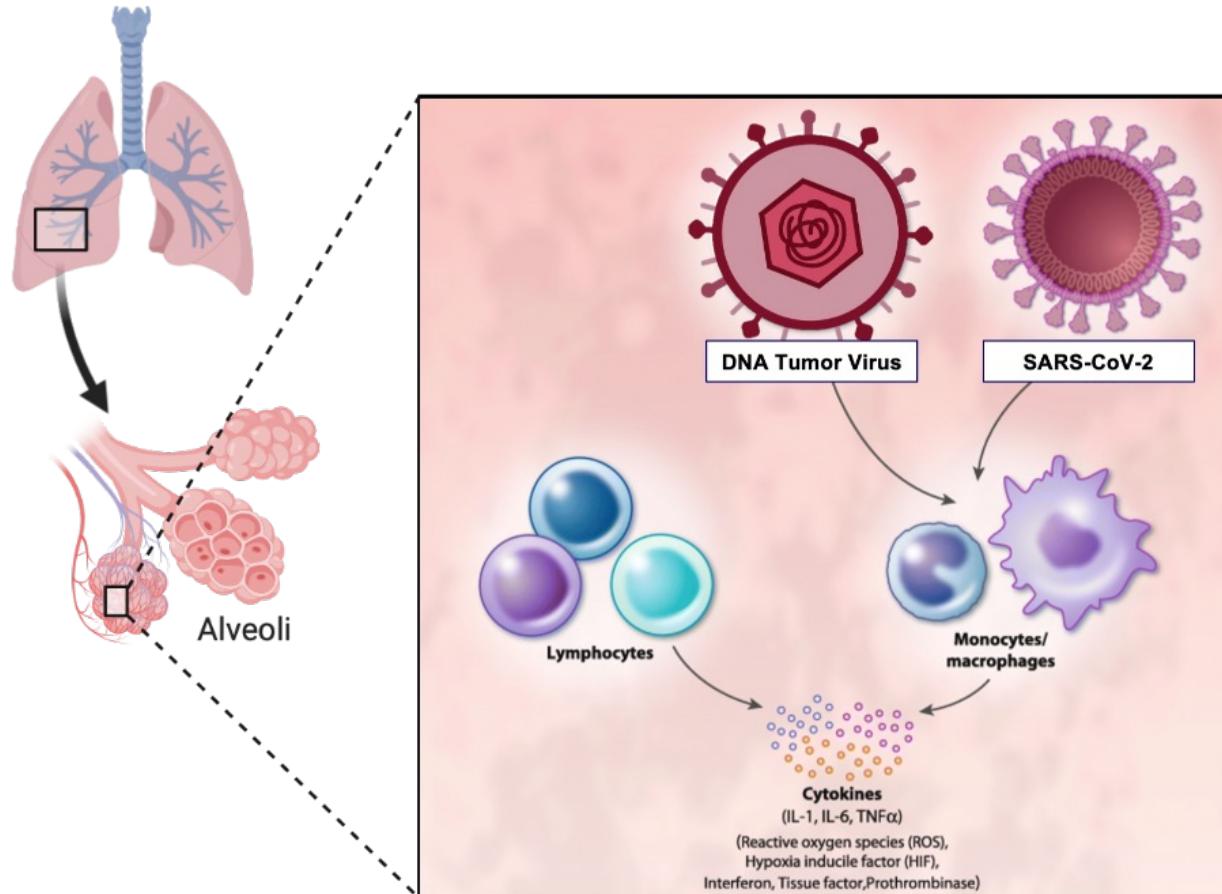
α

γ

β

γ

# Cytokine Storm in COVID-19 Patients



1. HHVs/SARS-CoV-2 infect lung epithelial cells
2. Immune cells produce cytokines
3. Cytokines attract more immune cells - *increased* cytokine production and inflammation
4. Damage of lung cells (via fibrin)
5. Weakened blood vessels, fluid sequestration in the lung cavity

# COVID-19 Patient Cohort (PBMCs)

(n=57)	<b>COVID-19 Patients, n (%)</b>	<b>Healthy Controls, n (%)</b>
<i>Total number of cases, n (% of total cases)</i>	51 (89.5)	6 (10.5)
<i>SARS-CoV-2 status</i>	51 (100)	-
<i>COVID-19 severity, n (%)</i>		
Asymptomatic	9 (15.8)	-
Mild	25 (43.9)	-
Severe	9 (15.8)	-
Critical	9 (15.8)	-
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	26 (45.6)	3 (50)
Female	28 (49.1)	3 (50)
<i>Age (Male)</i>		
19-64	20 (35.1)	2 (33.3)
65+	6 (10.5)	1 (16.6)
<i>Age (Female)</i>		
19-64	18 (31.6)	3 (50)
65+	10 (17.5)	0 (0)

- Isolated RNA from PBMCs from COVID-19 patients and determined HHV levels
- Metagenomics analysis
- Identified cellular and HHV genes augmenting COVID-19 pathology



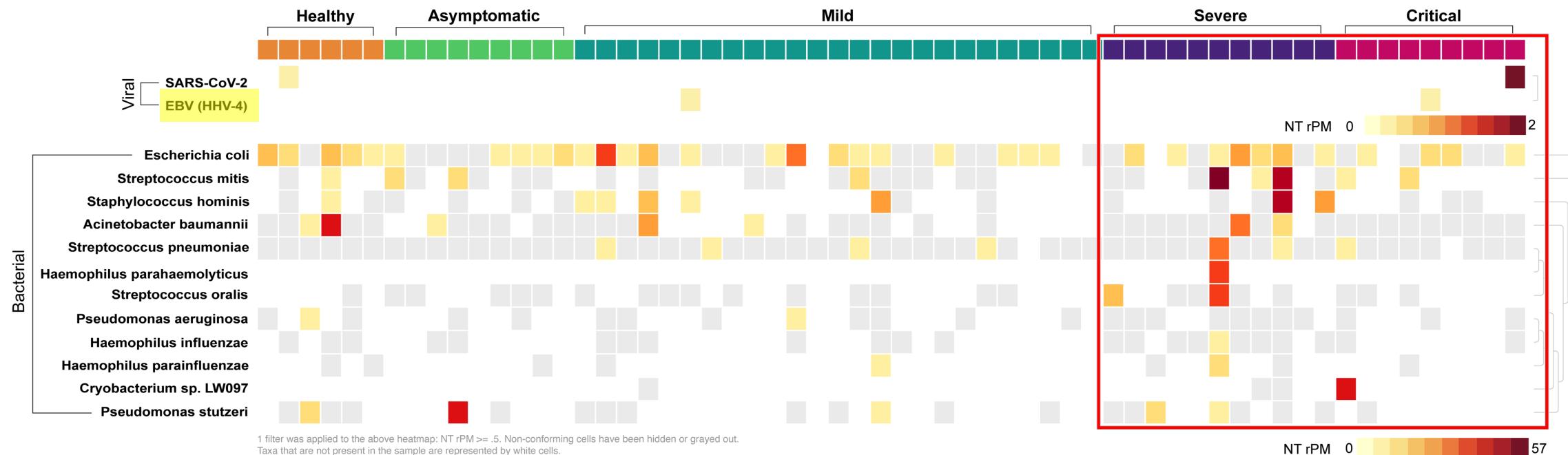
# Pathogen Detection in PBMCs – Metagenomics (CZiD.org)

## Reactivation of HHVs

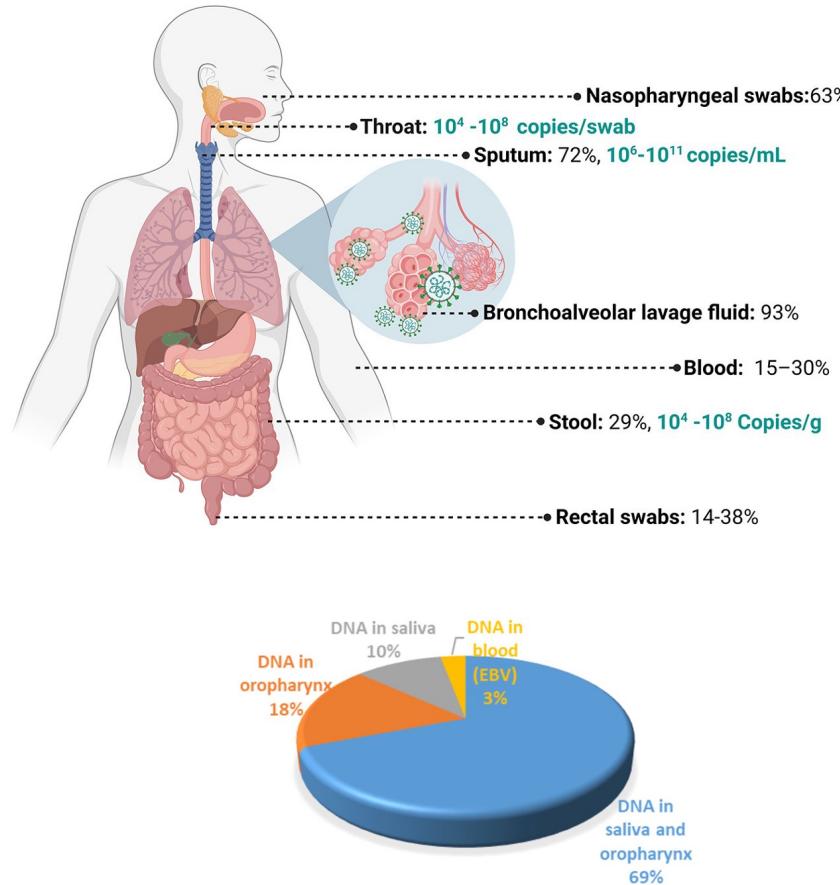
Clinical Severity	EBV n (%)	HCMV n (%)
Healthy	0/6 (0)	0/6 (0)
Asymp.	1/9 (11.1)	0/9 (0)
Mild	1/25 (4)	0/25 (0)
Severe	2/9 (22.2)	0/9 (0)
Critical	2/9 (22.2)	1/9 (11.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6/57 (10.52)</b>	<b>1/57 (1.75)</b>

## Serum IL-6 Levels

	Healthy	COVID-19
<b>Total (n=80)</b>	10	70
<b>IL-6 (pg/mL/1 µg protein)</b>	$4.9 \pm 5.1$	$67.4 \pm 9.3$



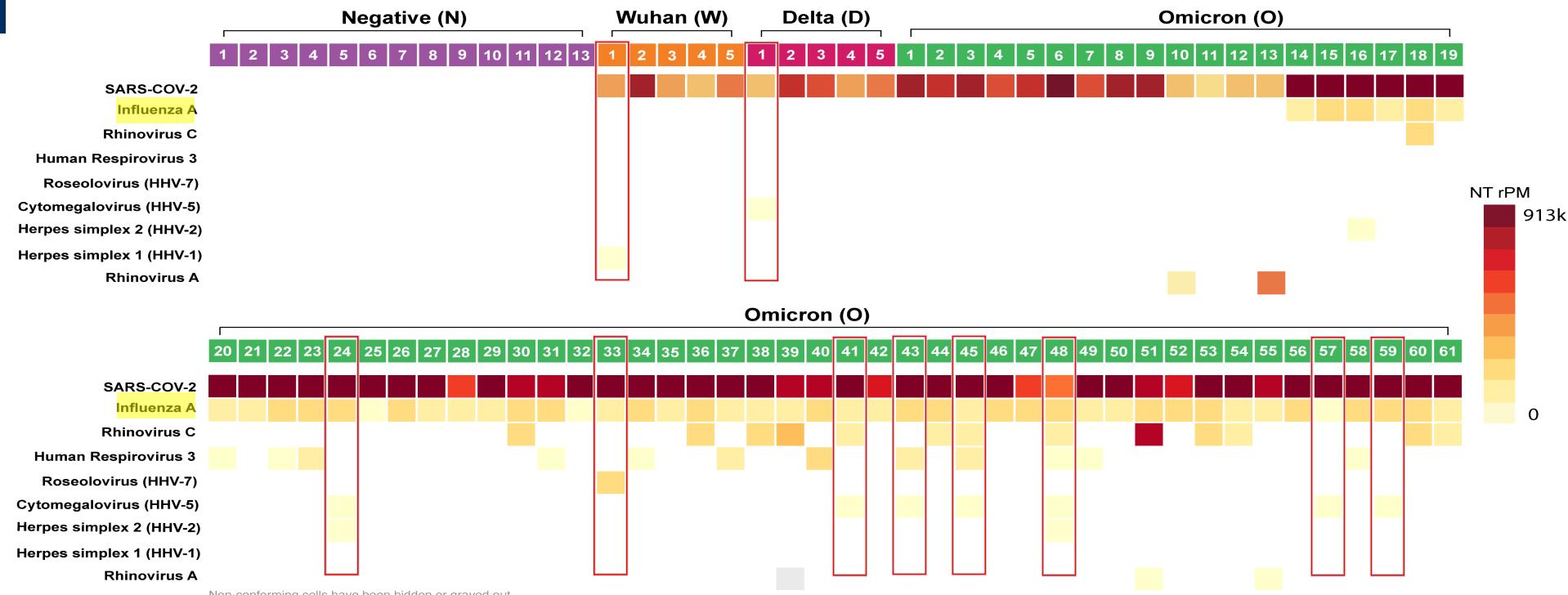
# NP Swabs as a Proxy for Lung: COVID-19 Patient Cohort



(n=84)	<b>COVID-19 Patients, n (%)</b>	<b>Healthy Controls, n (%)</b>
<b>Total number of cases, n (% of total cases)</b>	<b>71 (84.5)</b>	<b>13 (15.5)</b>
<b>SARS-CoV-2 status</b>		
Wuhan	<b>5 (6)</b>	-
Delta	<b>5 (6)</b>	-
Omicron	<b>61 (72.6)</b>	-
<b>COVID-19 severity, n (%)</b>		
Asymptomatic	<b>8 (11.27)</b>	-
Mild	<b>15 (21.13)</b>	-
Severe	<b>19 (26.76)</b>	-
Critical	<b>4 (5.63)</b>	-
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	<b>31 (43.6)</b>	<b>4 (30.8)</b>
Female	<b>31 (43.6)</b>	<b>5 (38.5)</b>
Unknown	<b>9 (12.7)</b>	<b>4 (30.8)</b>
<b>Age (Male)</b>		
≤18	<b>5 (7)</b>	<b>0 (0)</b>
19-64	<b>22 (31)</b>	<b>4 (30.8)</b>
65+	<b>4 (5.6)</b>	<b>0 (0)</b>
<b>Age (Female)</b>		
≤18	<b>2 (2.8)</b>	<b>0 (0)</b>
19-64	<b>22 (31)</b>	<b>4 (30.8)</b>
65+	<b>7 (9.9)</b>	<b>1 (7.7)</b>



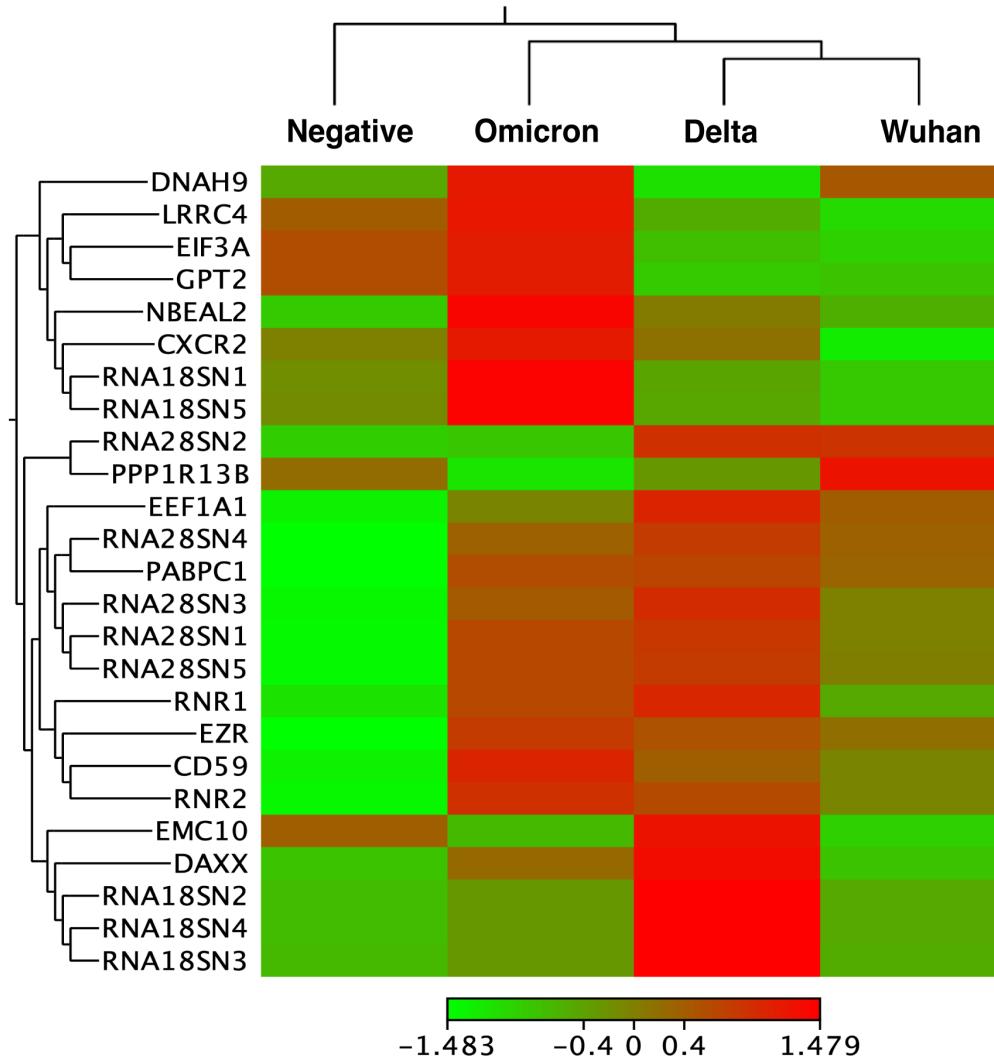
# Respiratory pathogens in NP Swabs – Metagenomics (CZiD.org)



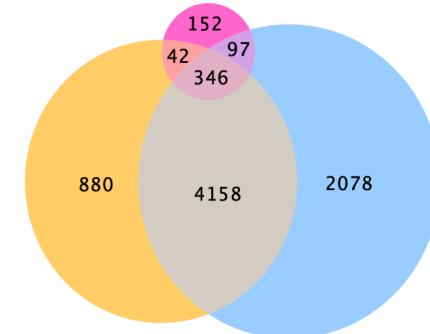
Reactivation of HHVs			
Clinical Severity	EBV n (%)	HCMV n (%)	HSV n (%)
Healthy	0/13 (0)	0/13	0/13
Asymp.	0/8 (0)	0/8 (0)	1/8 (12.5)
Mild	0/3 (0)	3/15 (20)	0/15 (0)
Severe	0/19 (0)	2/19 (10.5)	2/19 (10.5)
Critical	0/4 (0)	3/4 (75)	1/4 (25)
N/A	0/61 (0)	13/61 (21.3)	7/61 (11.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>0/84 (0)</b>	<b>21/84 (25)</b>	<b>11 (13.1)</b>



# Cellular Gene Profiling in COVID-19 Patients (NP Swabs)



Negative vs Delta (637)

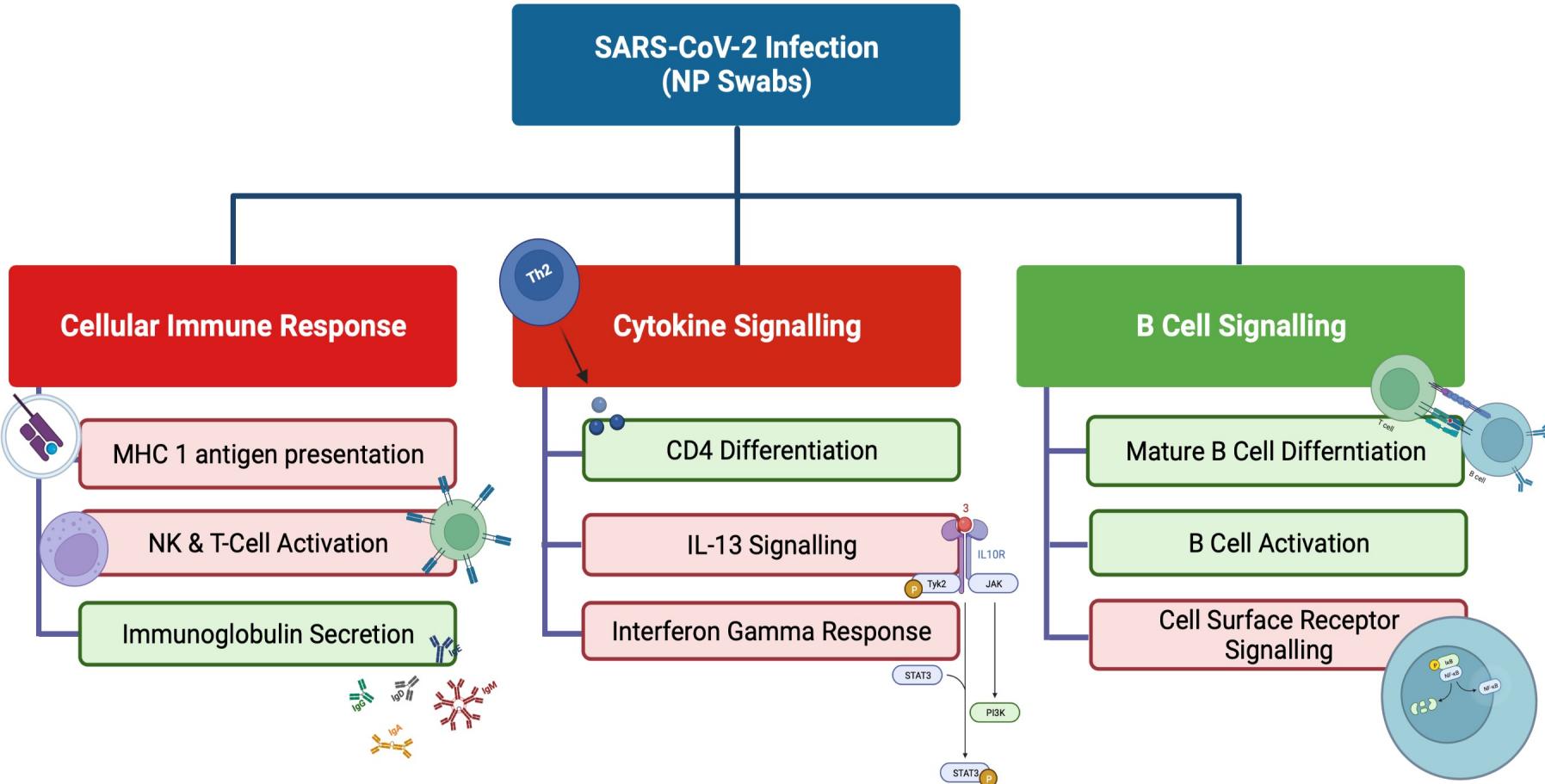
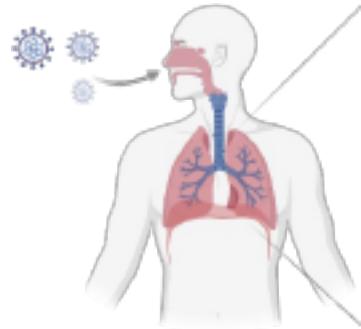


Negative vs Wuhan (5426)      Negative vs Omicron (6679)

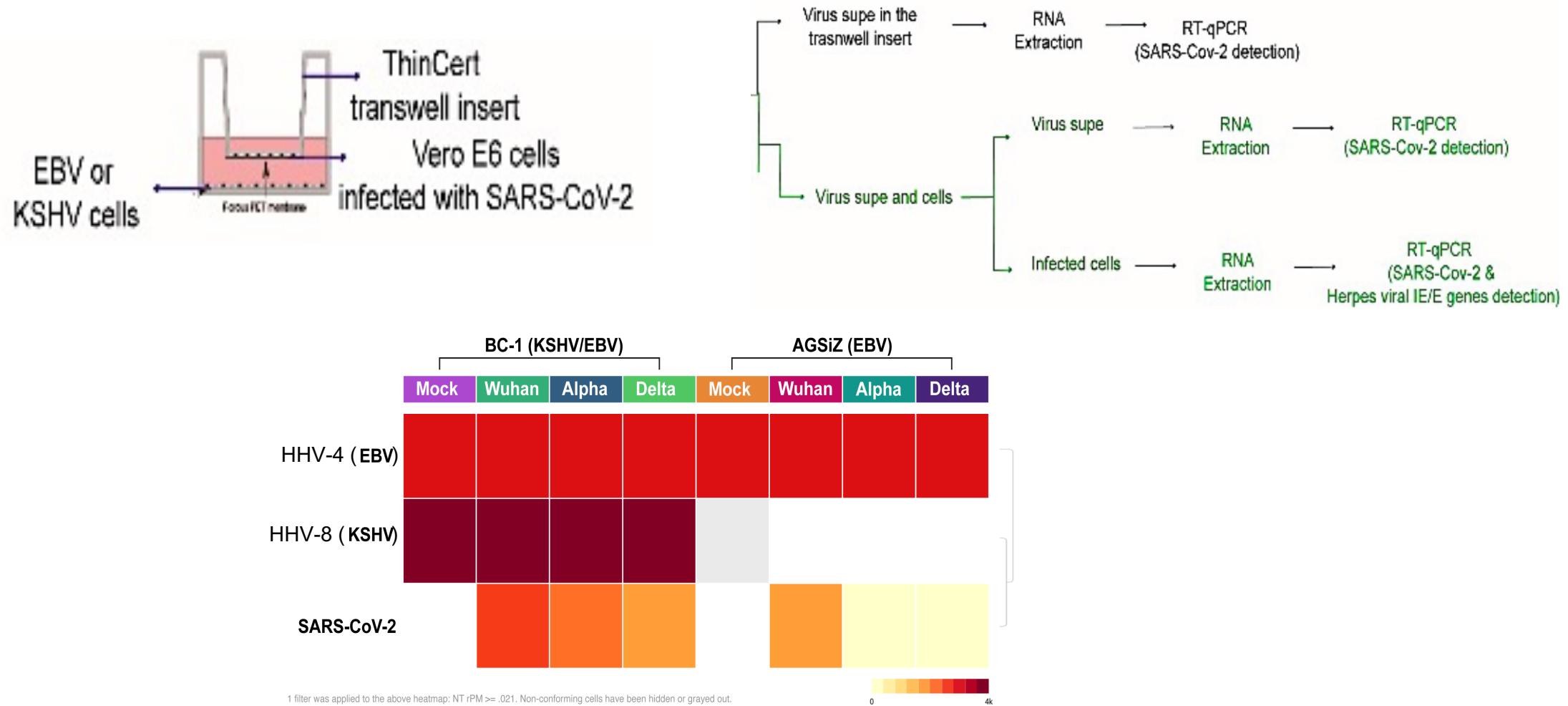
↑ LZTS3, TTC22,  
VPS26C, VPS41,  
IRAK3, STARD7  
↓ ADARB2, SYT15,  
AZIN2, EMC10,  
ZNF175, KCTD2

\*Absolute FC >1.2, p<0.05

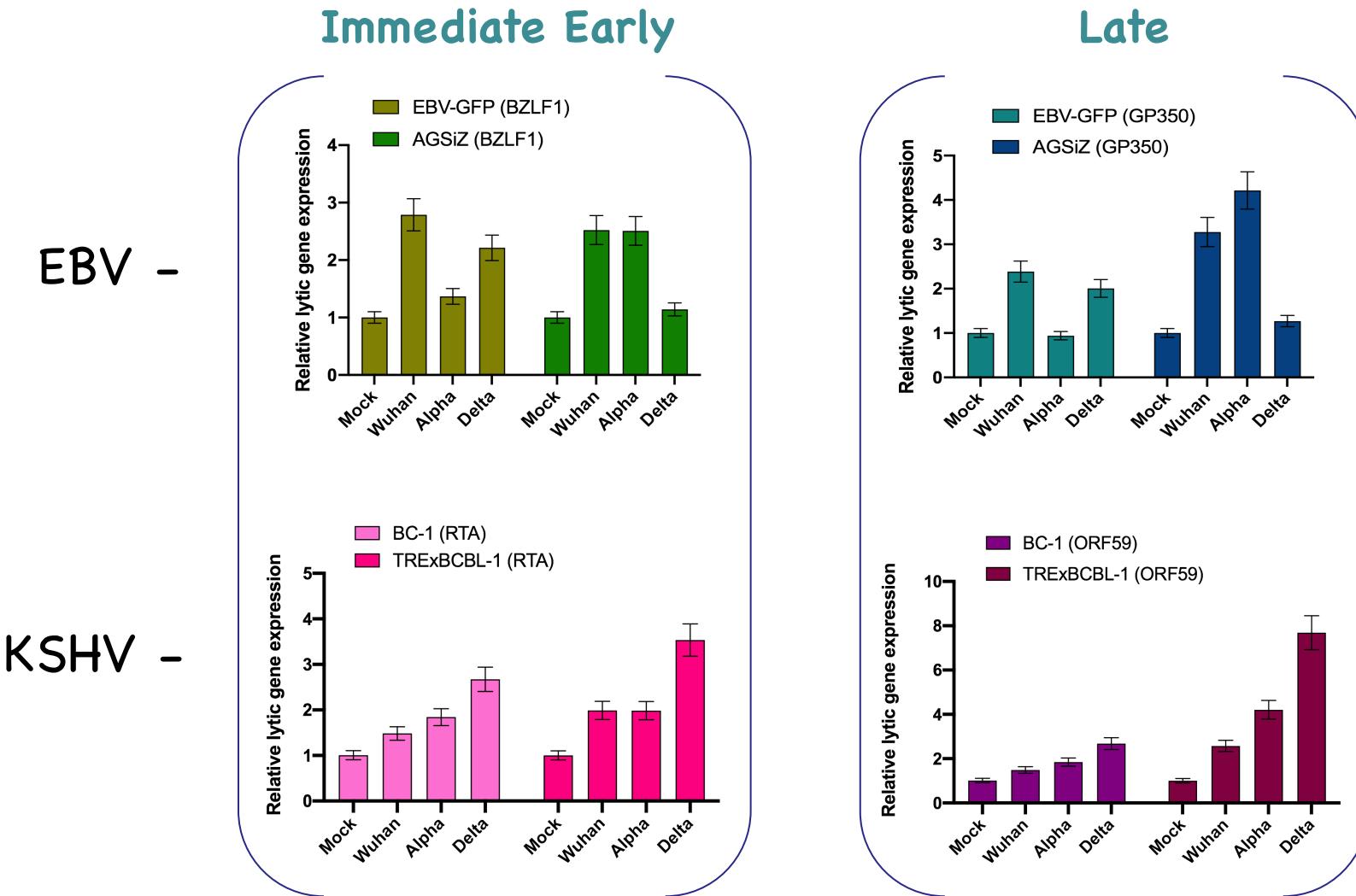
# Cellular Gene Pathways in COVID-19 Patients (NP Swabs)



# HHVs Reactivation in SARS-CoV-2 Infected Cells: *in-vitro*



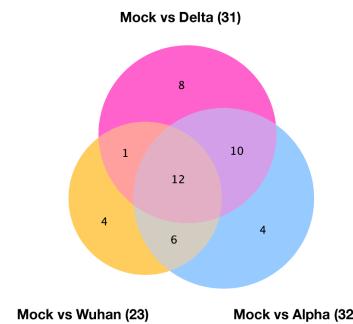
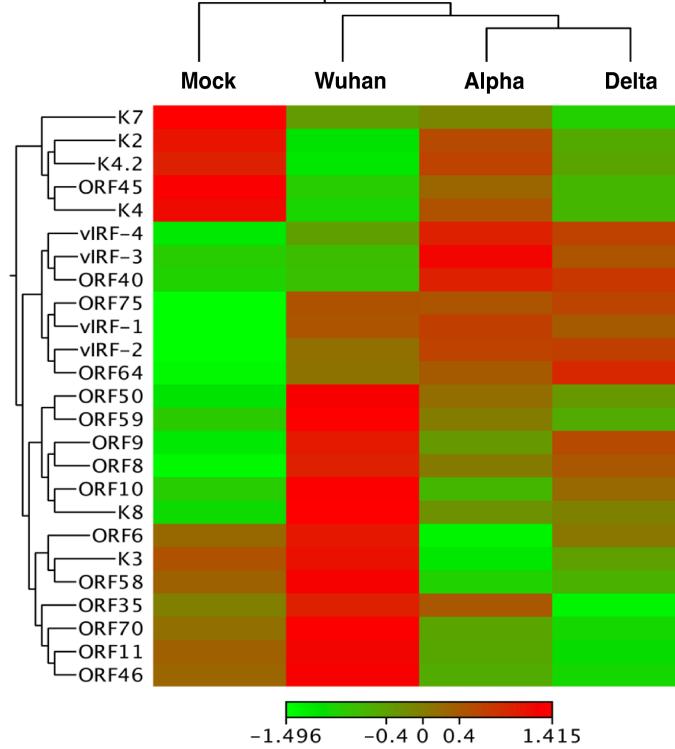
# HHVs Reactivation Genes in SARS-CoV-2 Co-Culture Model



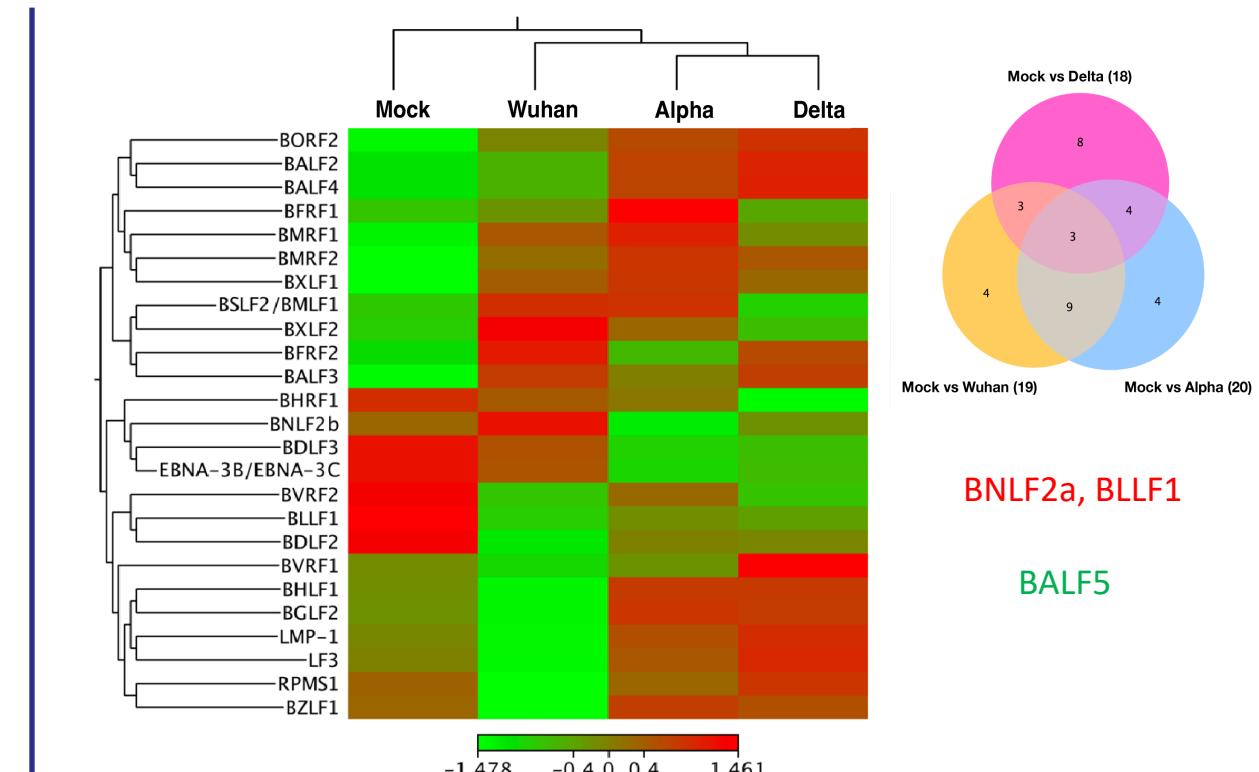


# HHVs Reactivation in SARS-CoV-2 Infected Cells (RNA-seq)

## KSHV



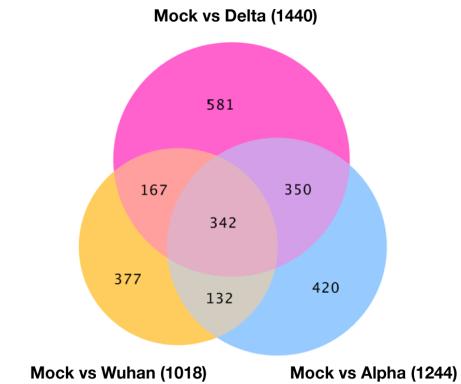
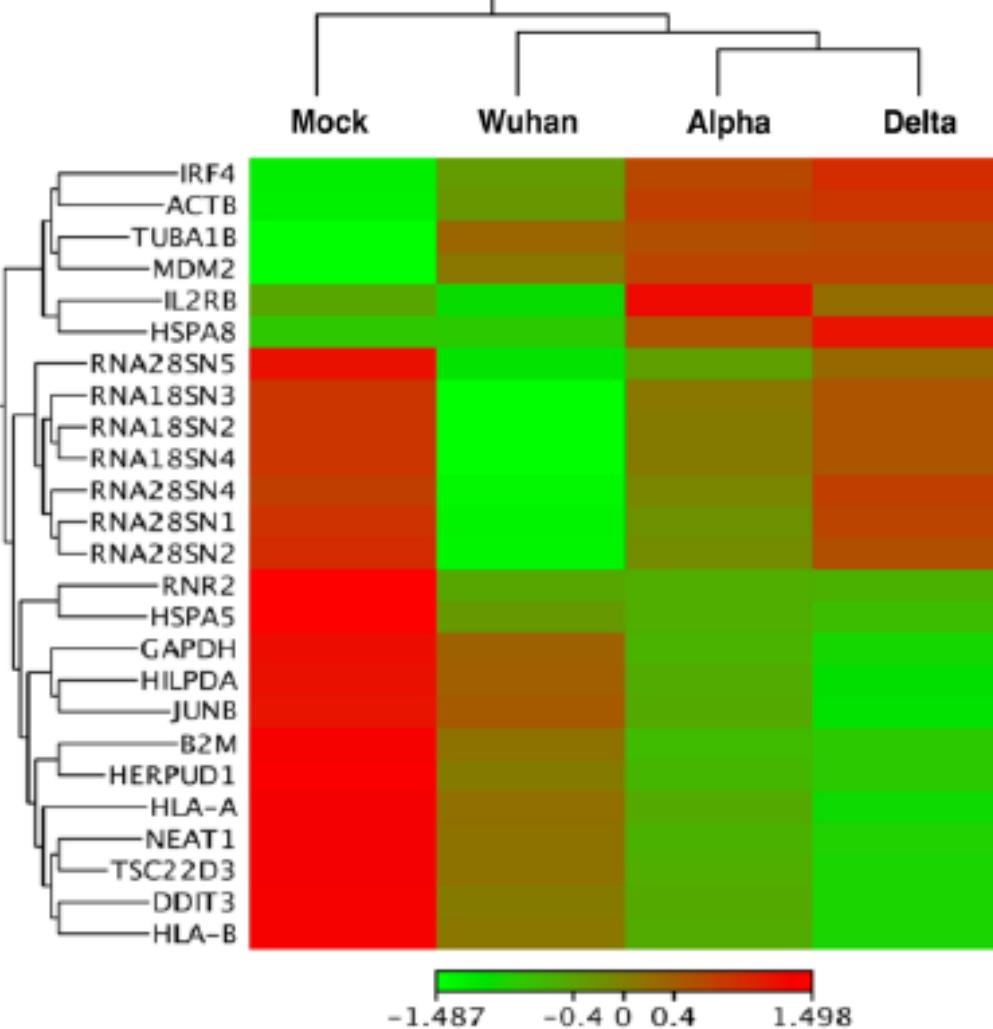
## EBV



\*Absolute FC >1.2, p<0.05



# Cellular Gene Profiling in SARS-CoV-2 Infected Cells



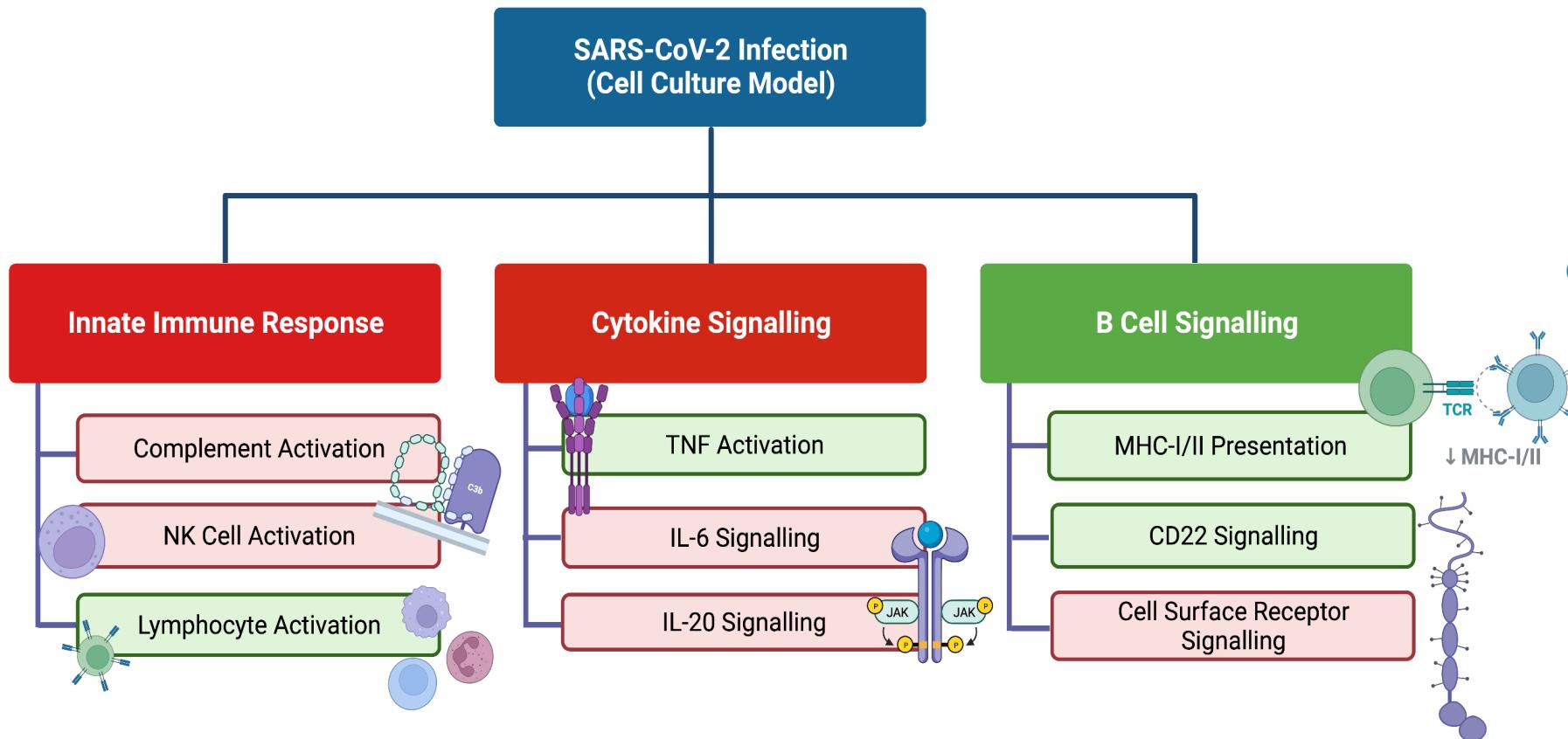
TIGIT, RELN,  
SRRM5, FILIP1,  
DBIL5P

SMIM11A, ZASP,  
RNA5-8SN1, RNU1-  
1, RNA5-8SN2

\*Absolute FC >2, p<0.05



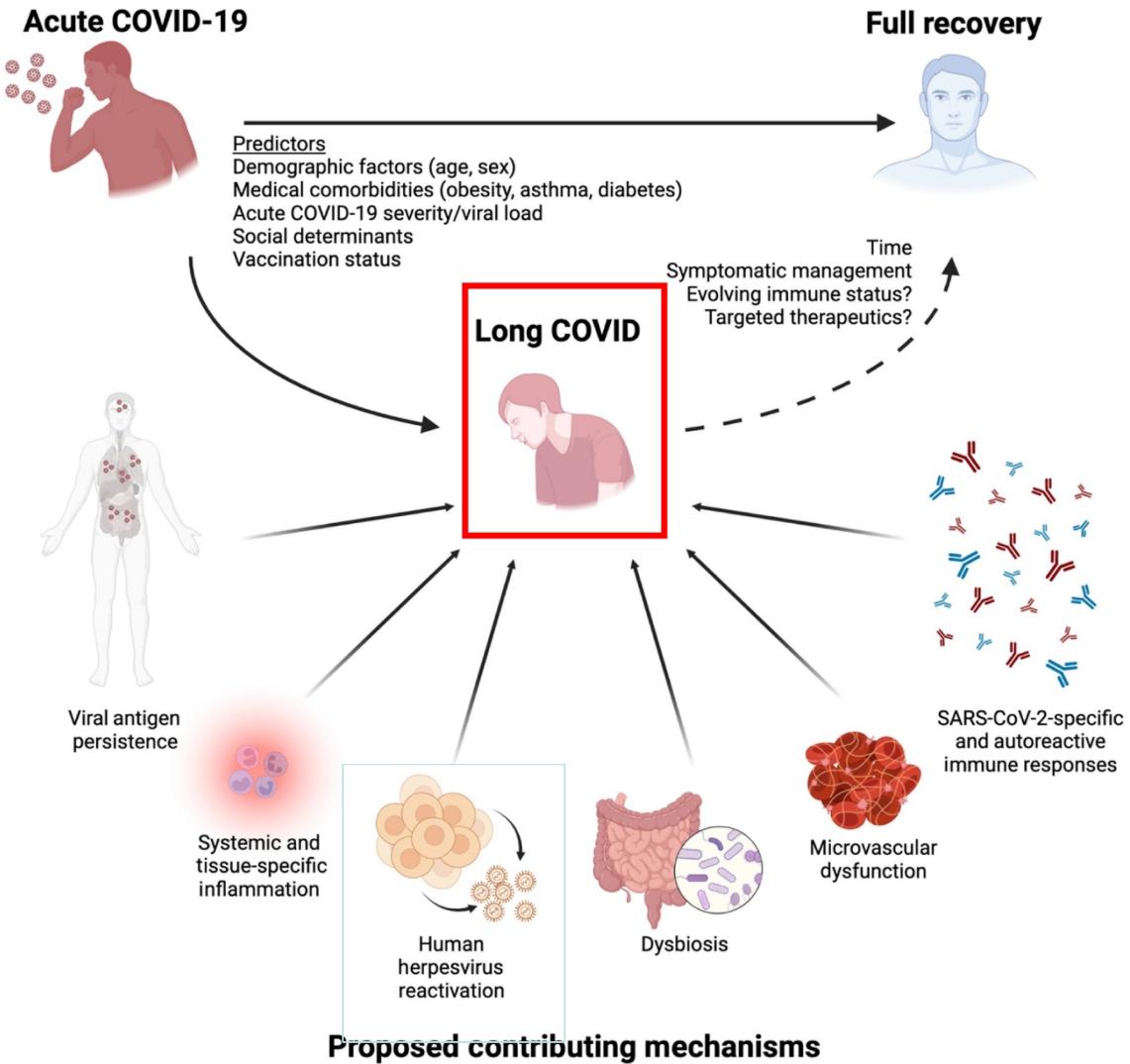
# Cellular Gene Pathways in SARS-CoV-2 Co-Culture Model



## Shared Pathways in NP Swabs:

Cellular Immune Responses  
B Cell Activation/Signaling  
Cytokine Signaling  
Lymphocyte Activation  
IL-6 Signaling  
Cellular Proliferation  
WBC Proliferation

# Future Directions: HHVs in Long-COVID





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- Verma Laboratory
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- Dr. Juli Petereit, Director, Nevada Bioinformatics Center, UNR
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- Dr. Tong-Zhou, Dept. of Physiology and Cell Biology, UNR Med
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University of Nevada, Reno  
School of Medicine

