

# Viral infections and metabolism: a clue to antiviral therapy?

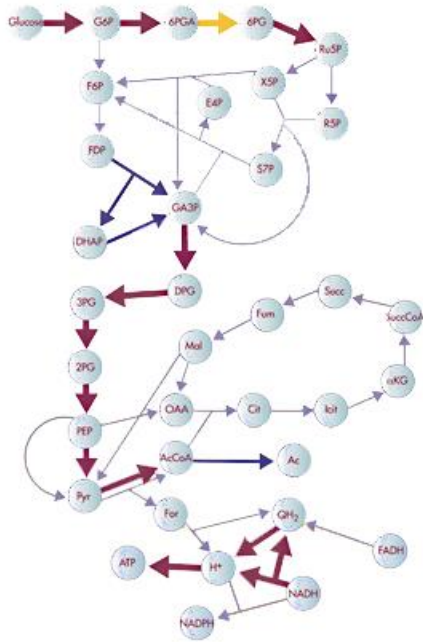
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What are the general rules which define the Topology of neuronal connections ?



How is regulated the flux of metabolites in metabolic pathways ? How stable is a steady state equilibrium ?

**Differentiated tissue**



+O<sub>2</sub>

Glucose



Pyruvate

O<sub>2</sub>

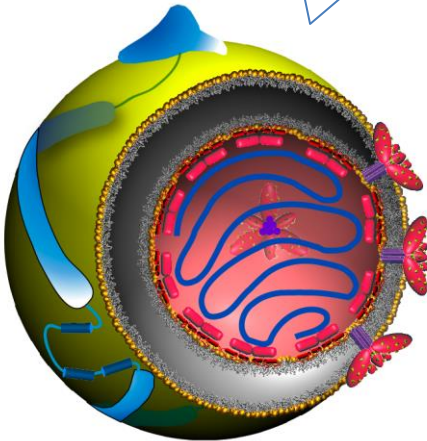


Lactate

CO<sub>2</sub>

**Oxidative phosphorylation**  
-36 mol ATP/  
mol glucose

Help !



**Proliferative tissue**



or



**Tumor**

+/-O<sub>2</sub>

Glucose



Pyruvate

O<sub>2</sub>



5% 85%

Lactate  
Biomass

CO<sub>2</sub>

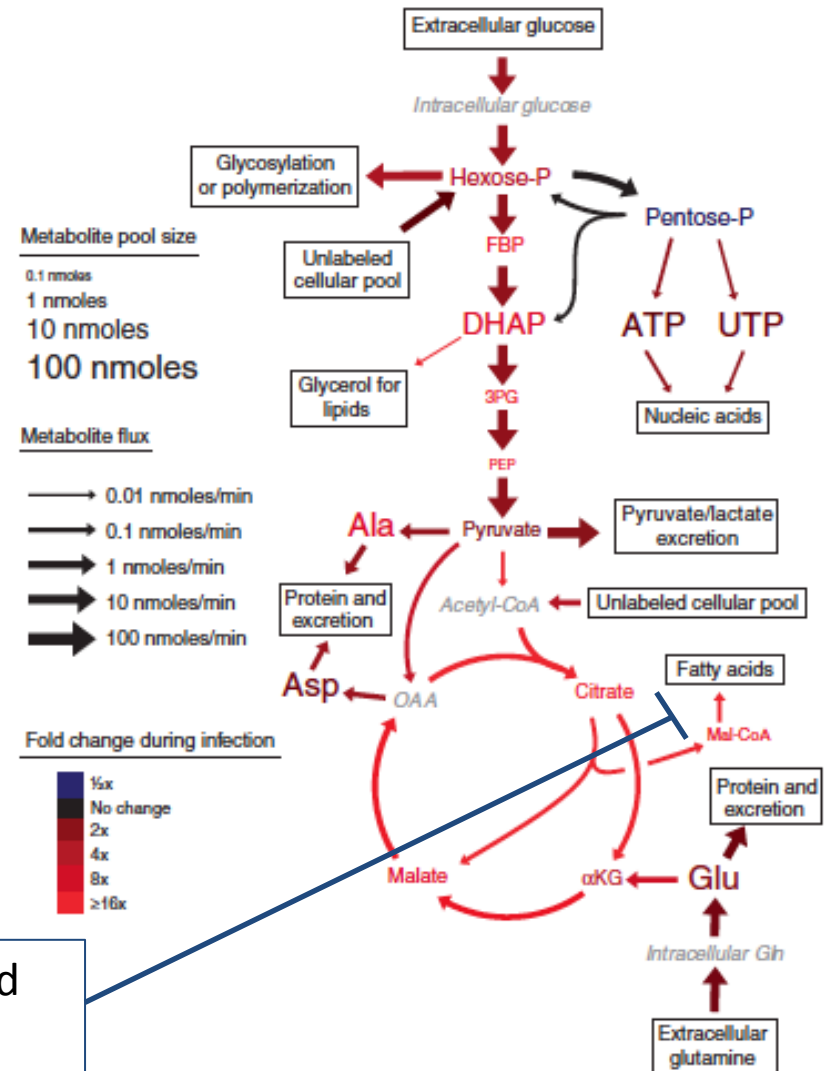
**Aerobic glycolysis (Warburg effect)**  
-4 mol ATP/mol glucose

# Questions

- Do viruses replicate only in cells which have the appropriate metabolism or do they modify the cell metabolism ?

# Metabolo- and fluxomic of fibroblasts infected by human cytomegalovirus

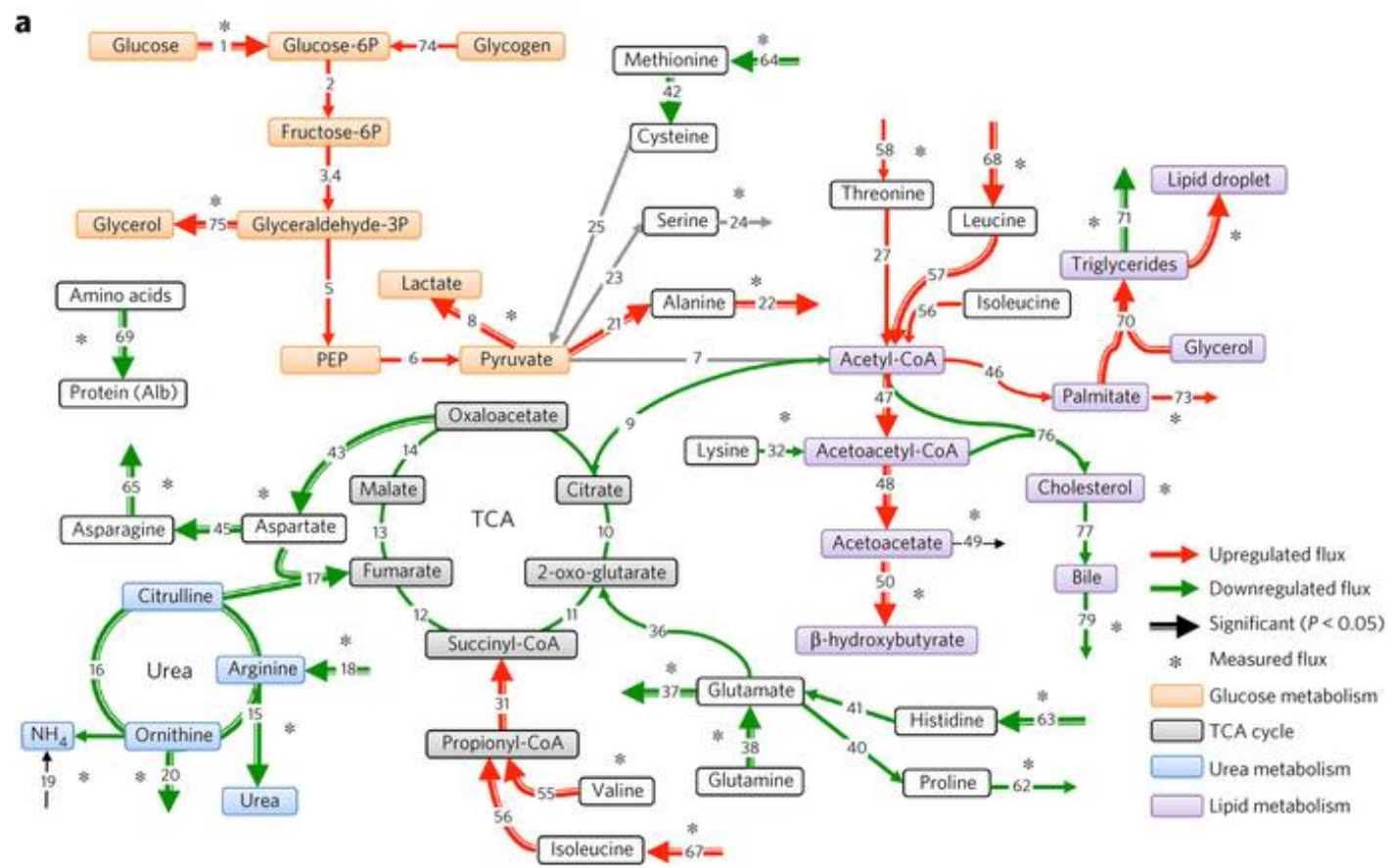
- Infection of primary human fibroblast by human cytomegalovirus
- Increased glycolysis with increased lipid, aminoacid and nucleotide synthesis
- Increased TCA feed by Glu



Fatty acids synthesis inhibitors (ACC and FAS inhibitors) repress viral replication

# All-omic studies of hepatitis C virus infection

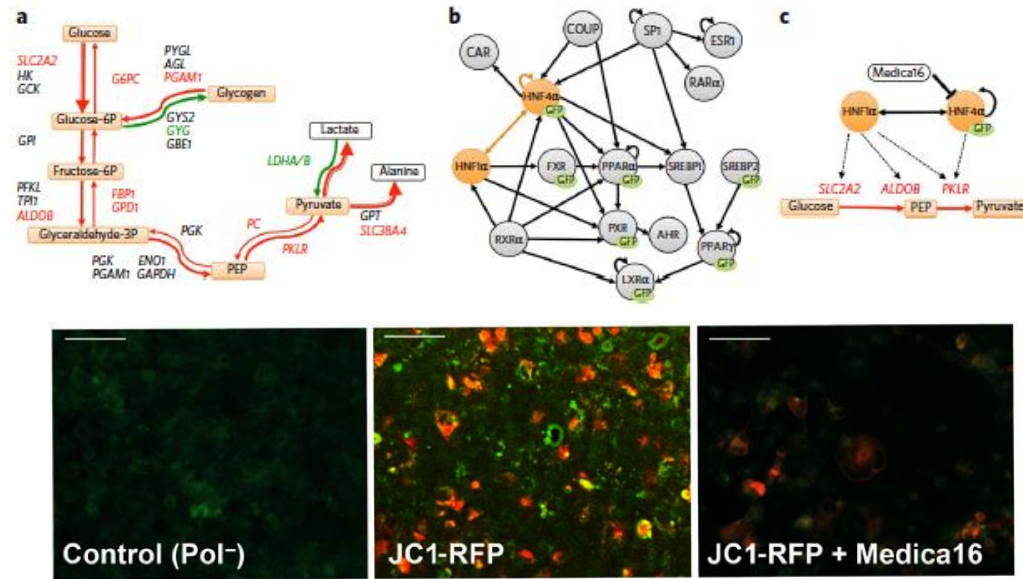
Studies in primary human hepatocytes, at 10 days post-infection



# All-omic studies of hepatitis C virus infection

- Transcriptional regulatory analysis of glycolysis showed enrichment of HNF4 $\alpha$  targets

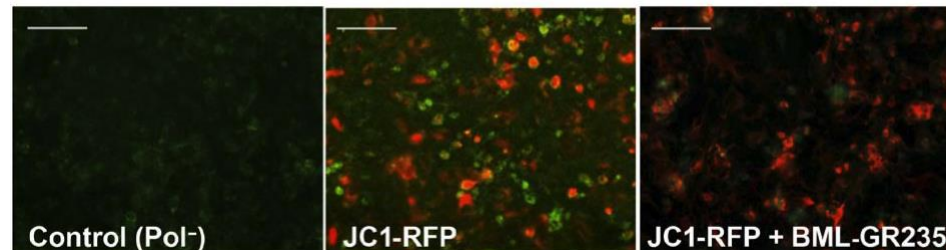
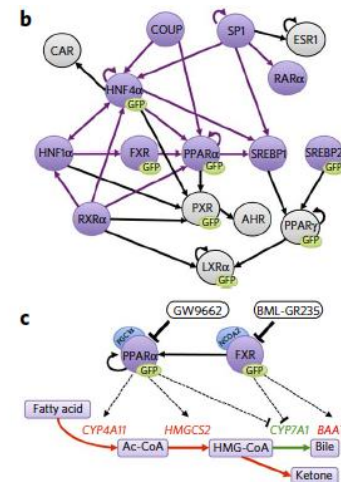
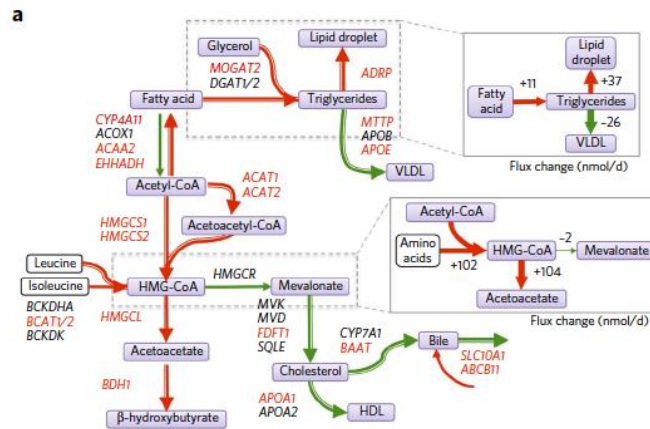
- HNF4 $\alpha$  inhibitor Medica 16 represses HCV RNA replication



➔ Infection-induced metabolism changes **favor** viral replication

# All-omic studies of hepatitis C virus infection

- Increased lipid oxidation and decreased bile salts synthesis
- Transcriptional regulatory analysis of fatty acid oxidation showed significant enrichment of FXR targets
- FXR antagonists favor HCV RNA replication



➔ Infection-induced metabolism changes **limit** viral replication

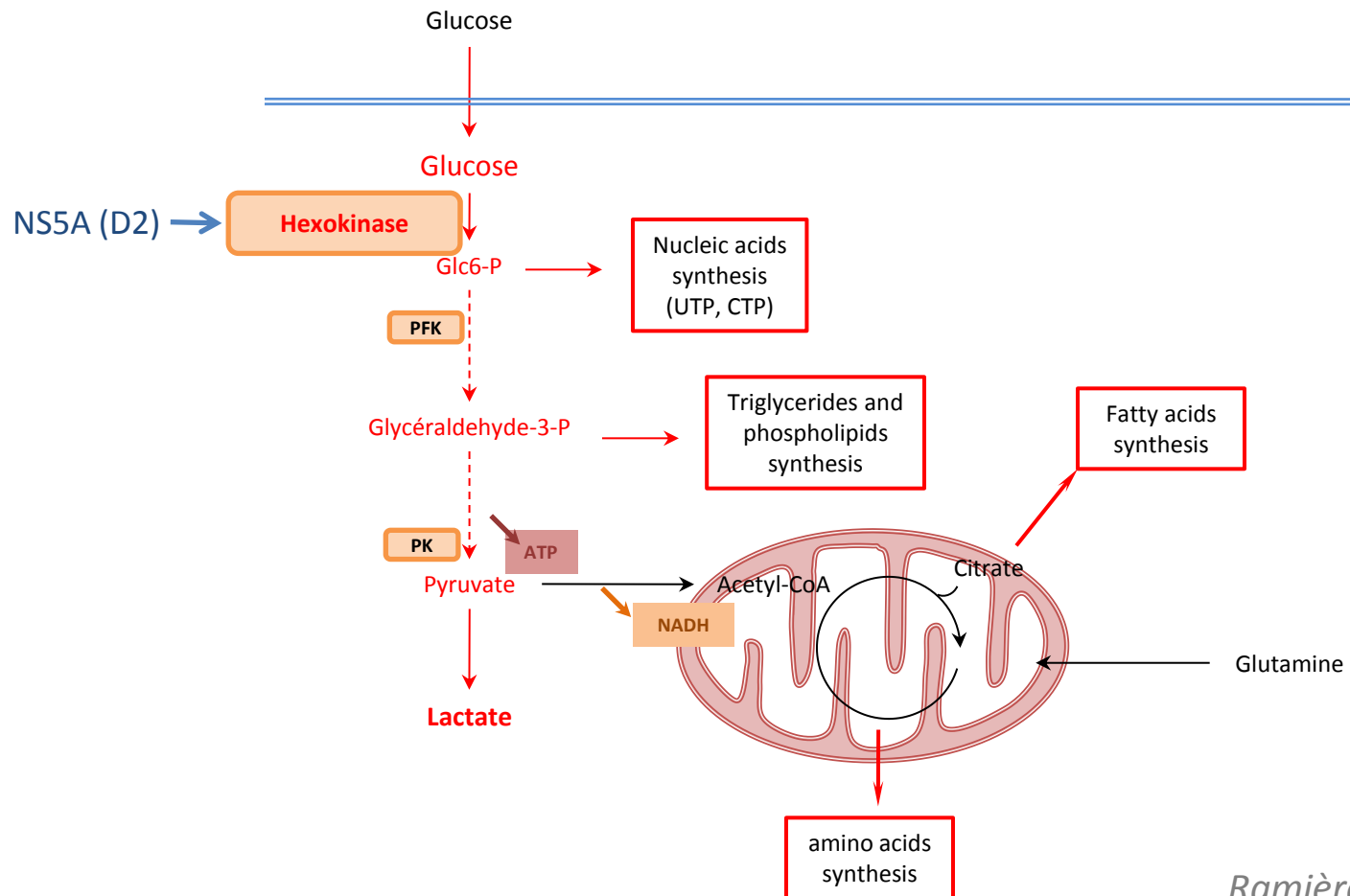


# Answers and new questions

- Viral infections alter cell metabolism
- Some metabolic modifications favor and others limit virus replication (defining a new equilibrium supporting both viral replication and cell survival ?)
- Limiting the virus-induced metabolic modifications by chemicals targeting specific metabolic pathways alter viral replication
  
- Do viruses directly modify metabolic factor ?
- Does metabolites consumption by viral replication oblige cell metabolism to respond and reach a new equilibrium ?

# Investigating the mechanisms underlying the metabolism changes

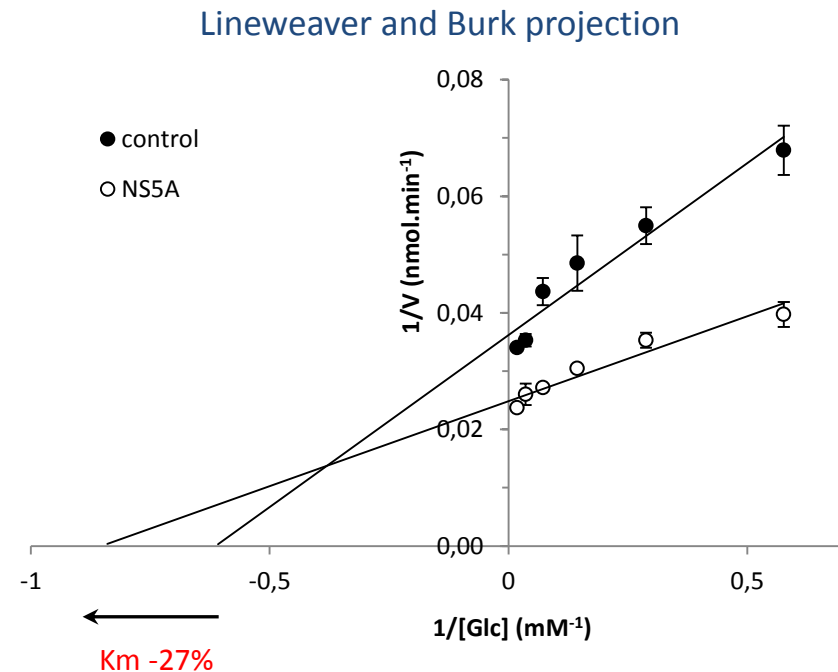
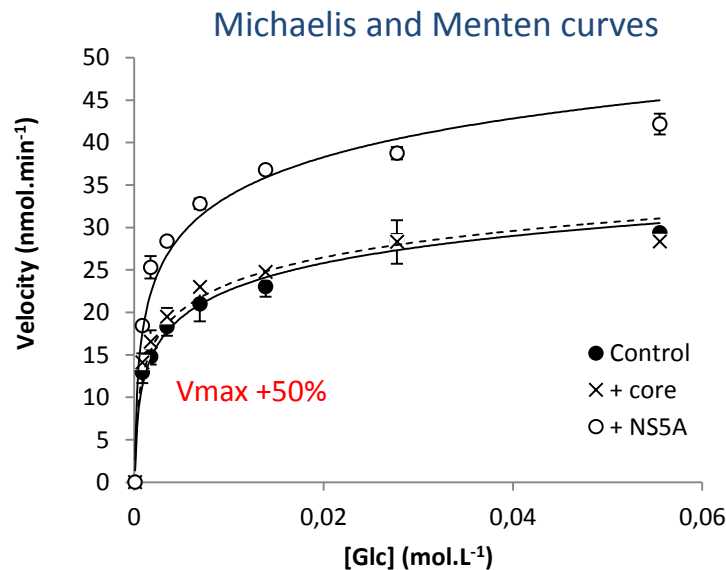
Pairwise screen of interaction between HCV proteins and glycolysis enzymes by protein complementation assay in mammalian cells



# Functional impact of NS5A and HK interaction on HK activity

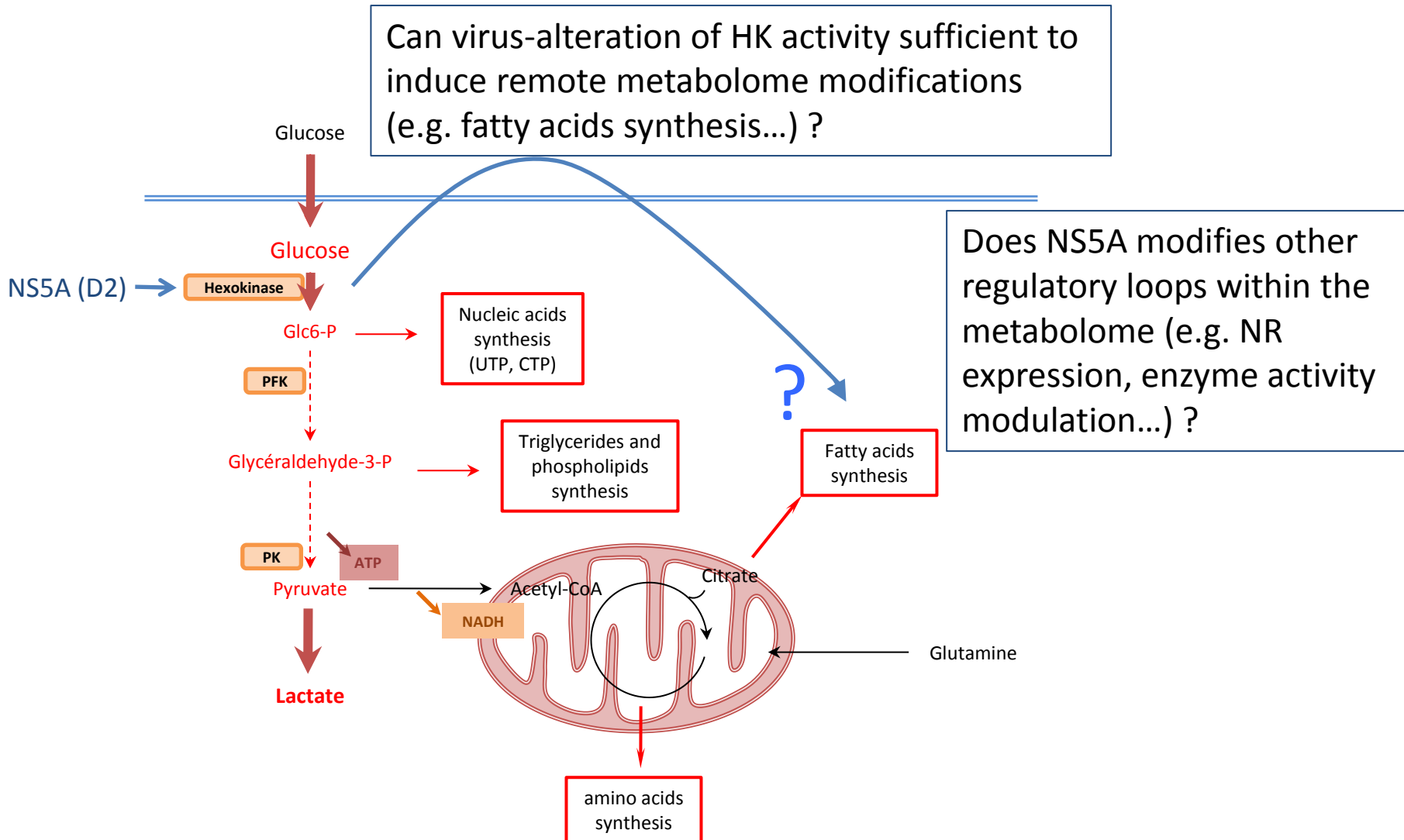
Purified recombinant HK2 protein, specific activity=0.1UI/mg

Purified NS5A full length and Core proteins produced with wheat germ cell-free expression system (Cell-Free Science, Japan) provided by F. Penin.



- NS5A = allosteric activator of hexokinases
- Cell expression of NS5A sufficient to increase the uptake of glucose and the excretion of lactate

# On-going work and perspectives



# On-going work and perspectives

- Comparative metabolomic and fluxomic analysis of Huh-7 cells infected or non-infected with HCV; expressing or not NS5A; expressing HK4 or 2 that have different catalytic activities
- Could modeling predict the role of HK and other factors in the observed metabolic changes
- What algorithms can be used, Recon2.2, topological, differential...

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