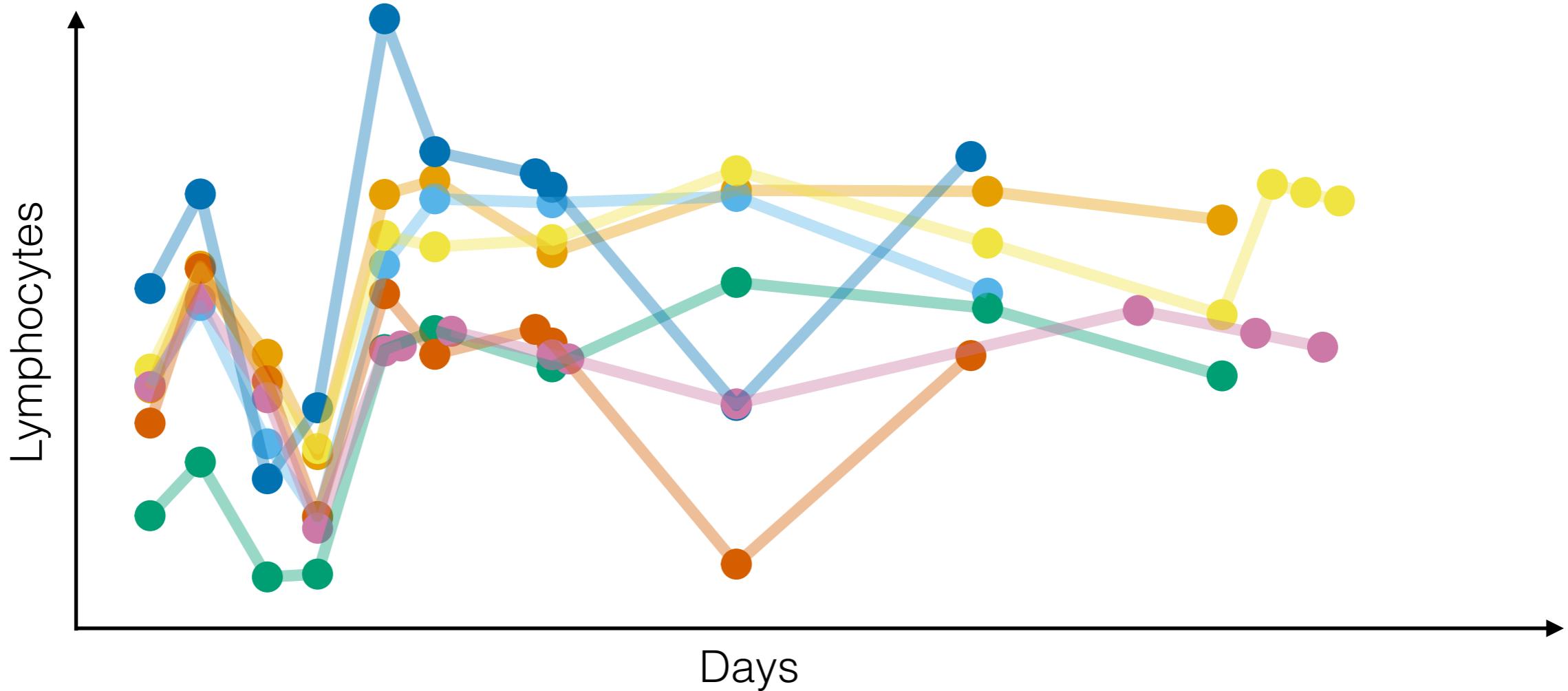
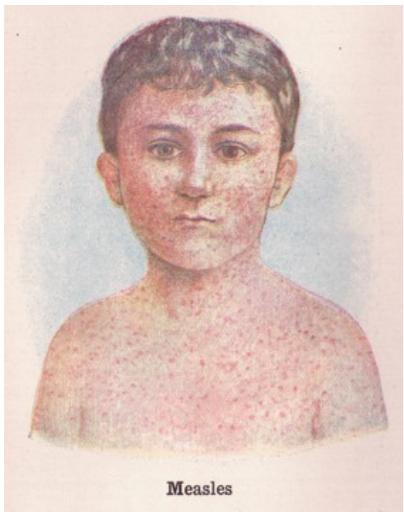


Understanding the measles paradox: modeling host-parasite predatory feedbacks

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

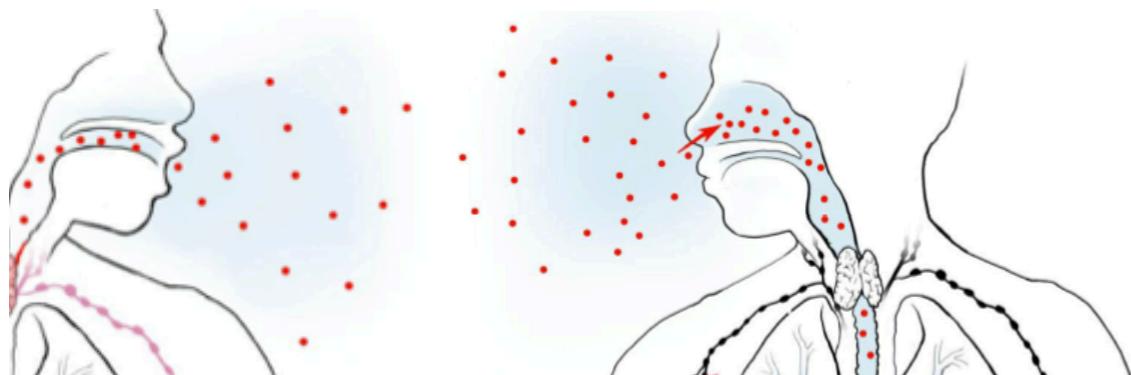


Background



serious respiratory disease

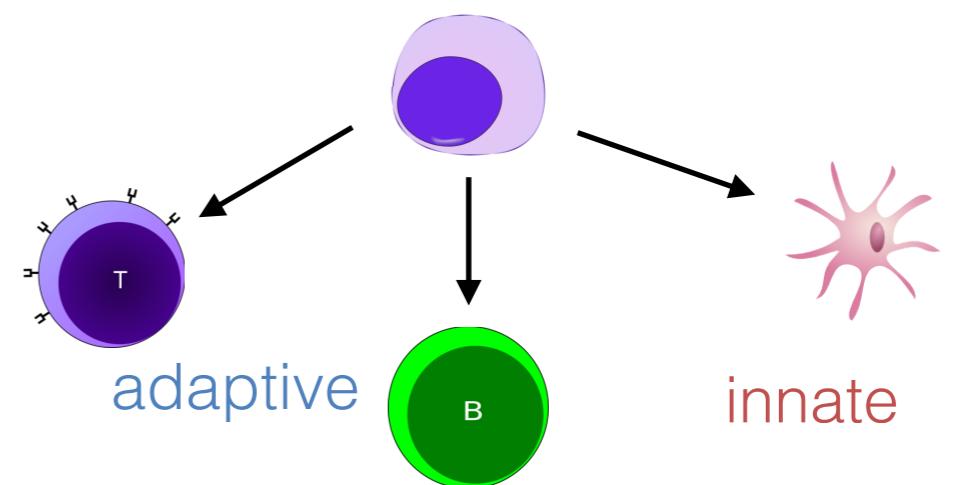
180,000 annual cases



classic respiratory infection



CD150+ cells



nature International weekly journal of science

Published online 20 June 2008 | Nature | doi:10.1038/news.2008.907

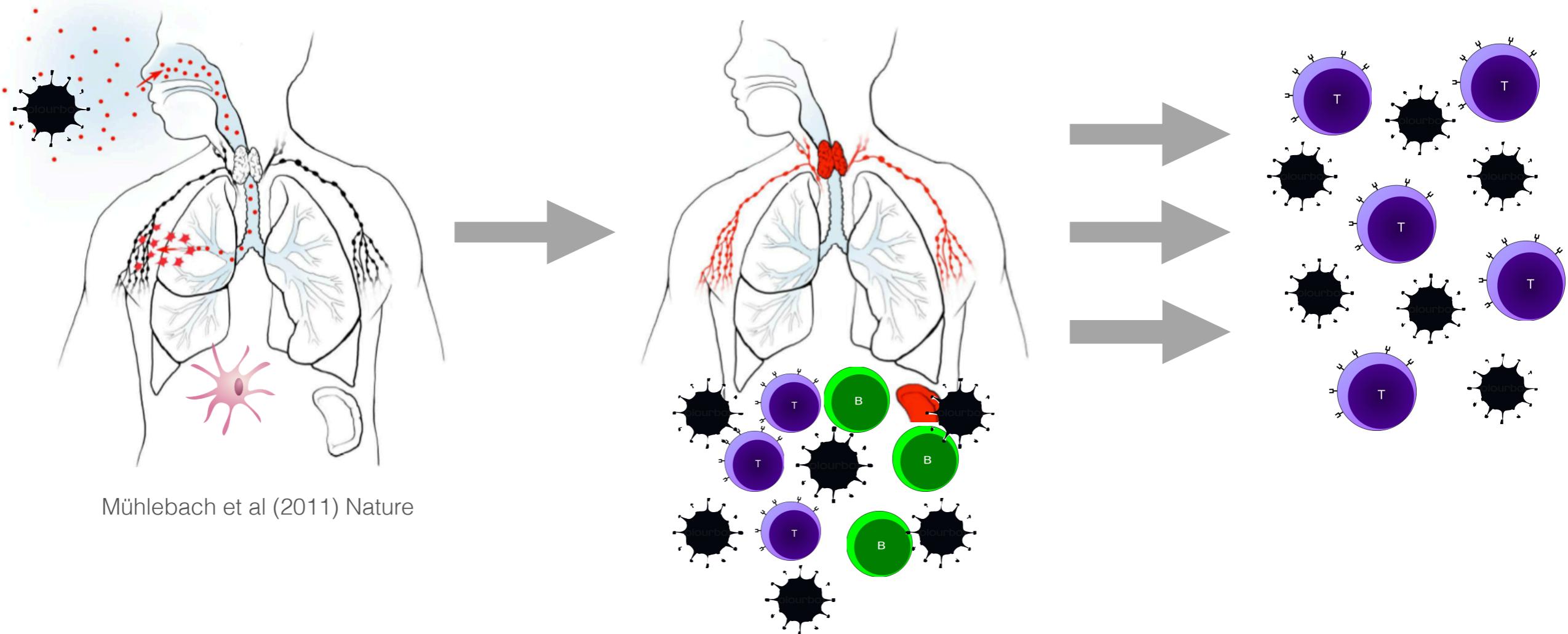
News

Measles doesn't work in the way we thought

Virus attacks the immune system, not the airways.

de Swart et al (2007) PLoS Pathogens

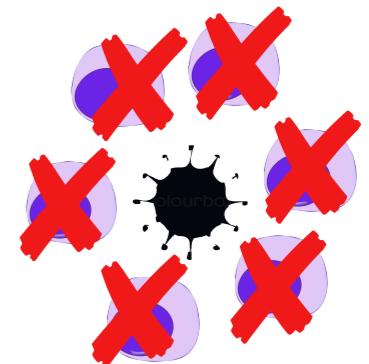
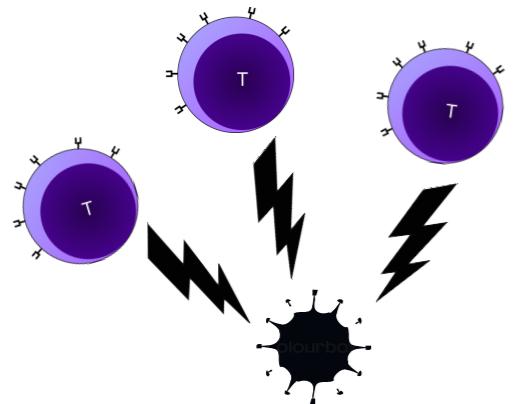
Background



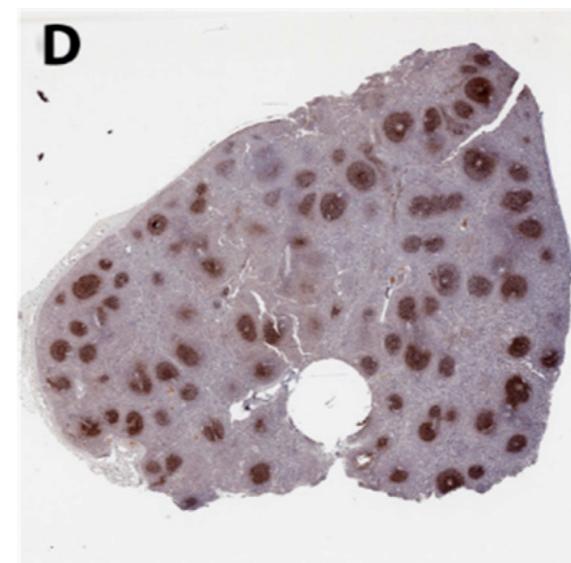
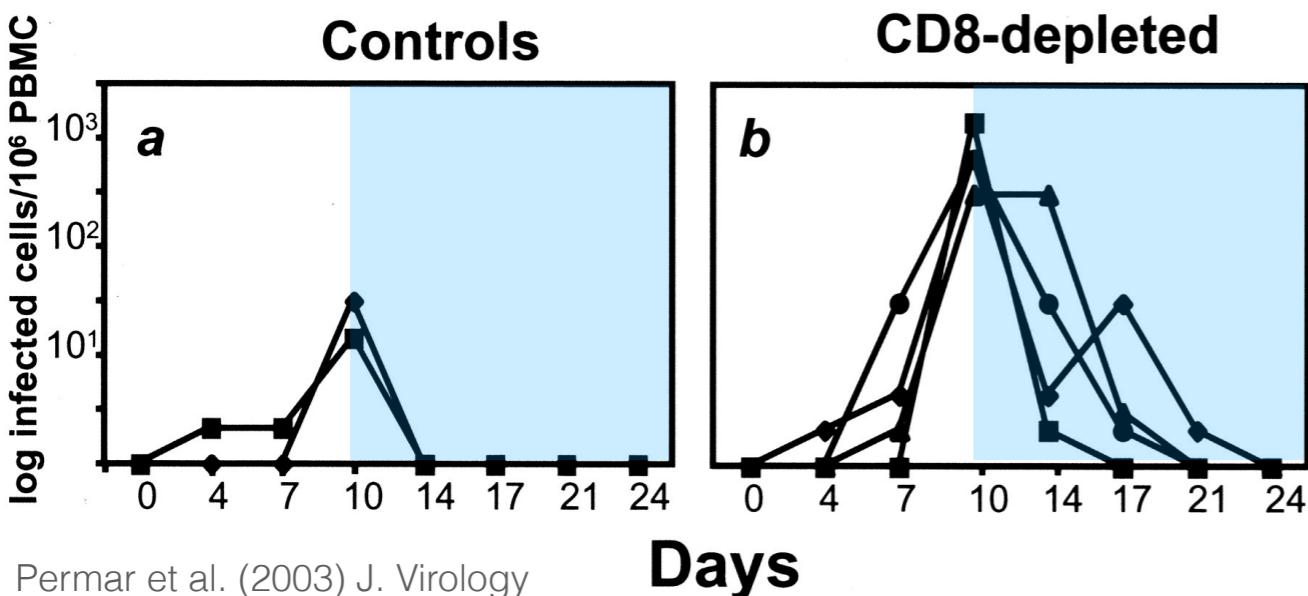
Mühlebach et al (2011) Nature



“Measles paradox”



target cell limitation



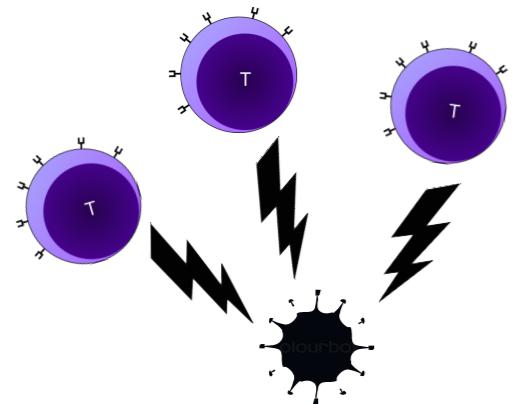
CDV: 100% mortality



Williams et al (1985) J. Wildlife Dis.

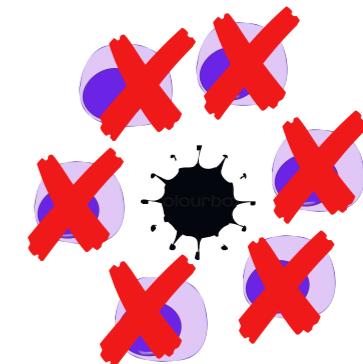
Ludlow et al (2012) J. Virology

“Measles paradox”

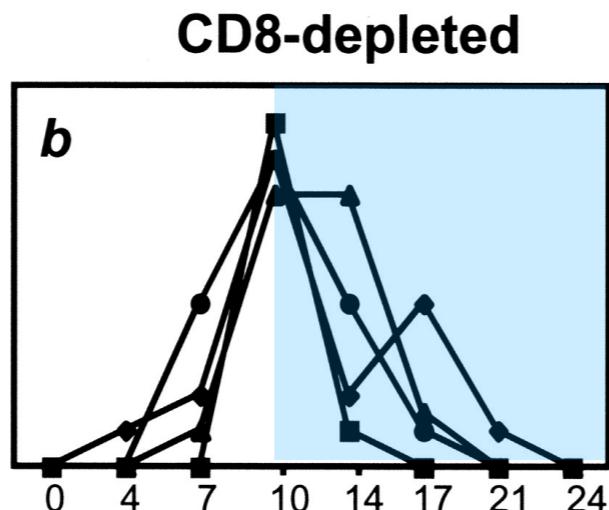
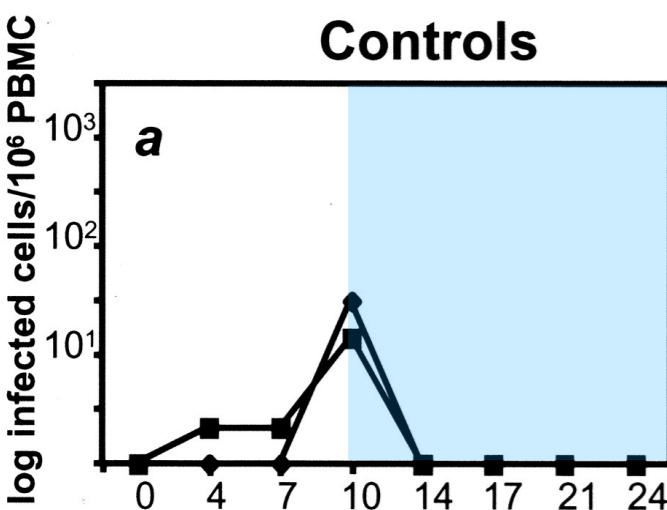


active suppression
of viral growth

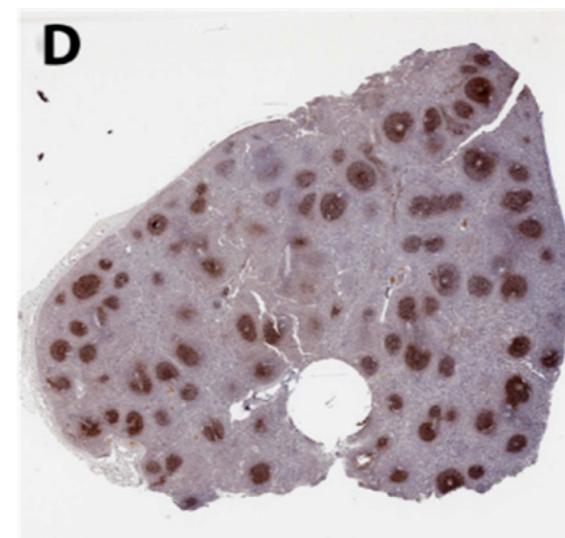
- Aims
1. within-host model of predatory feedbacks
 2. identify drivers of viral clearance



target cell
limitation



Permar et al. (2003) J. Virology



Laksono et al. (2016) Viruses

CDV: 100% mortality



Williams et al (1985) J. Wildlife Dis.

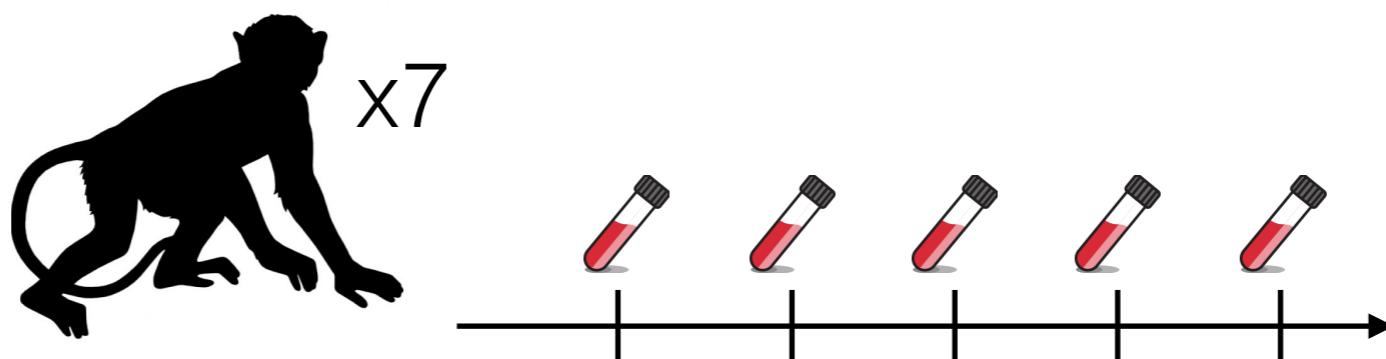
Ludlow et al (2012) J. Virology

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

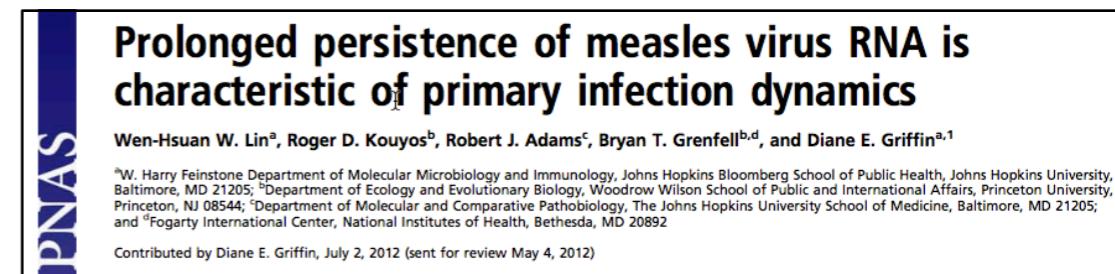
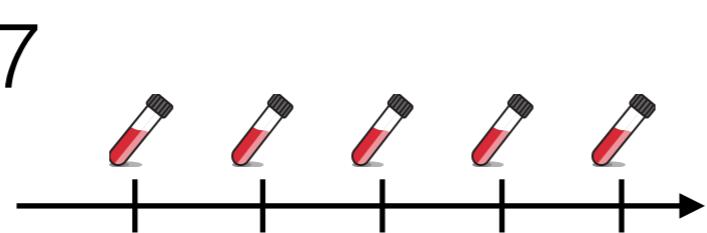
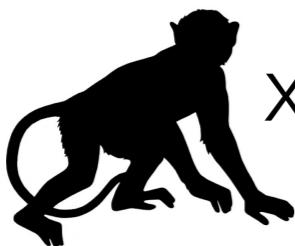
Wen-Hsuan W. Lin^a, Roger D. Kouyos^b, Robert J. Adams^c, Bryan T. Grenfell^{b,d}, and Diane E. Griffin^{a,1}

^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

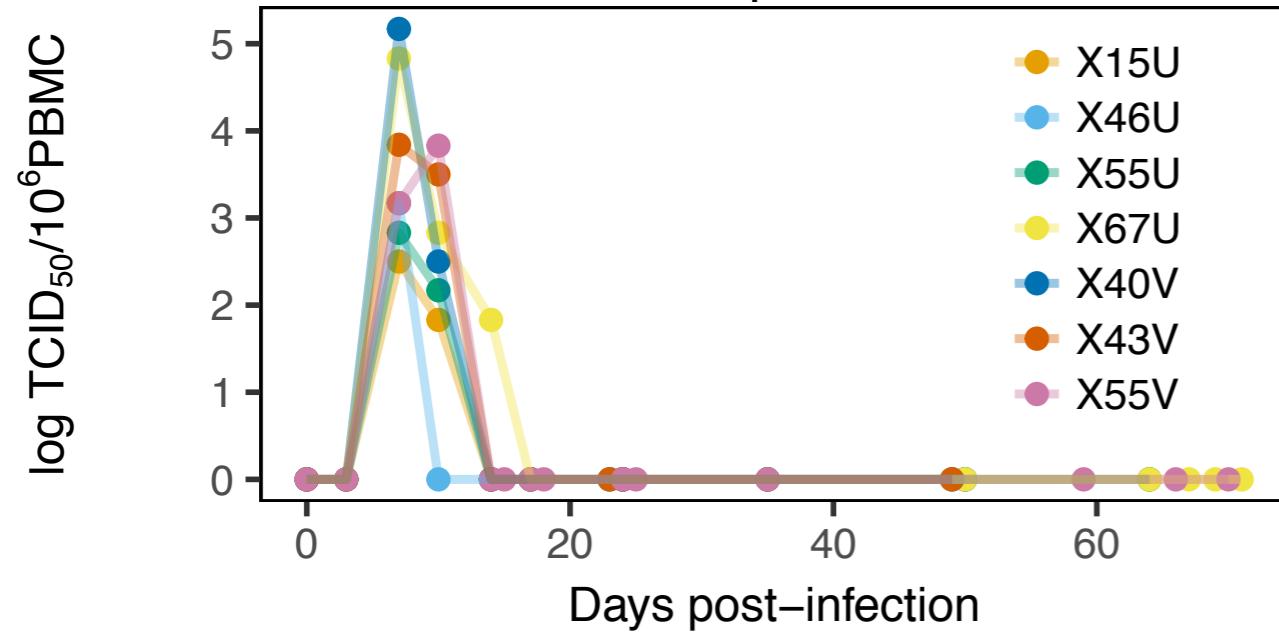
Contributed by Diane E. Griffin, July 2, 2012 (sent for review May 4, 2012)



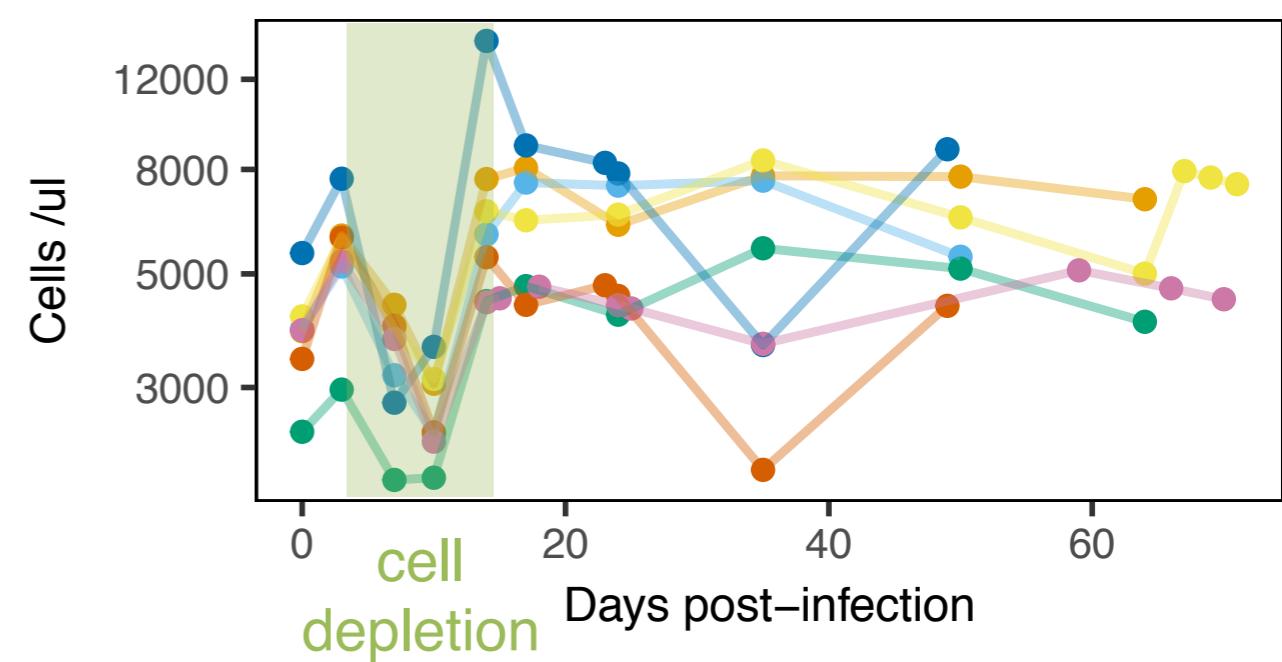
Data



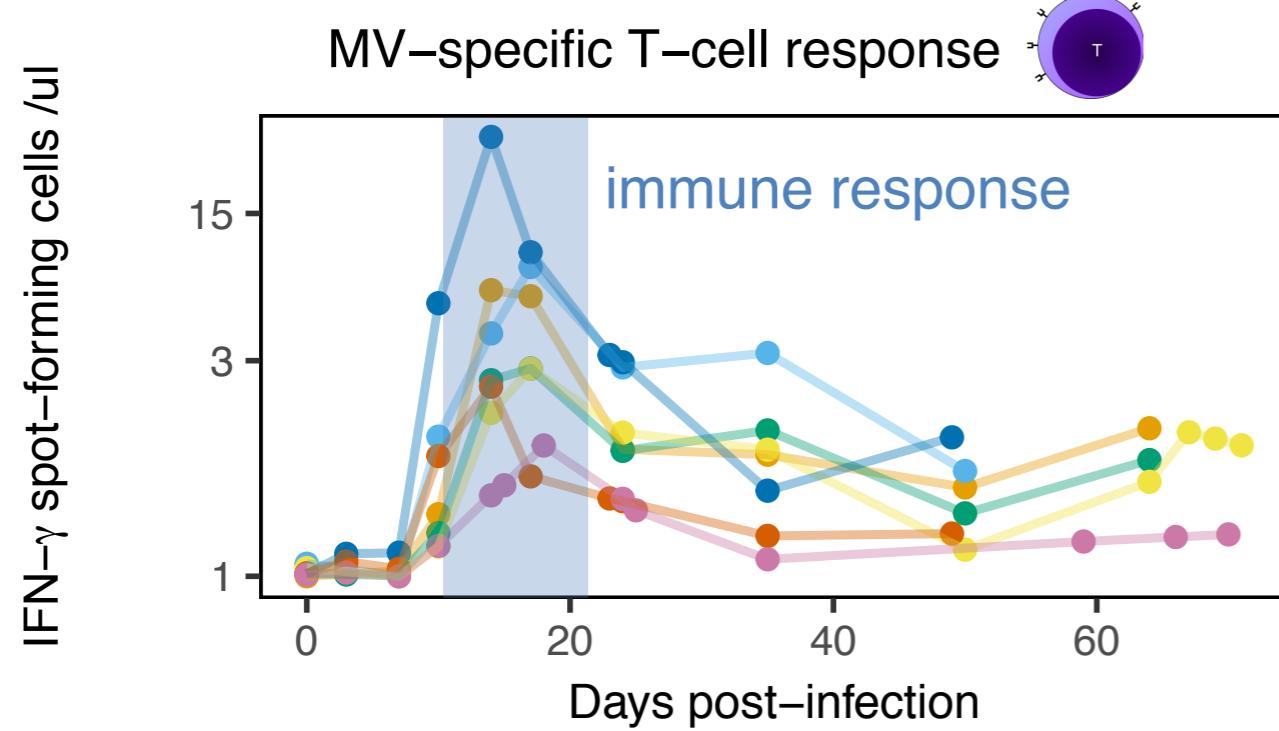
Infectious virus



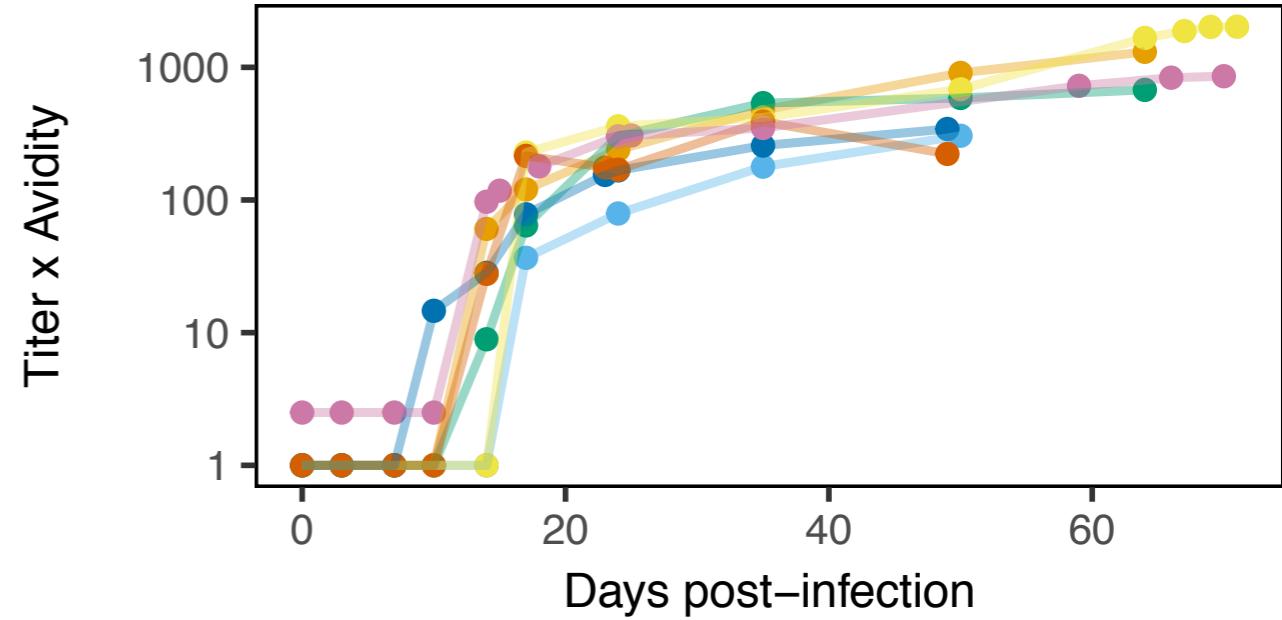
Lymphocytes



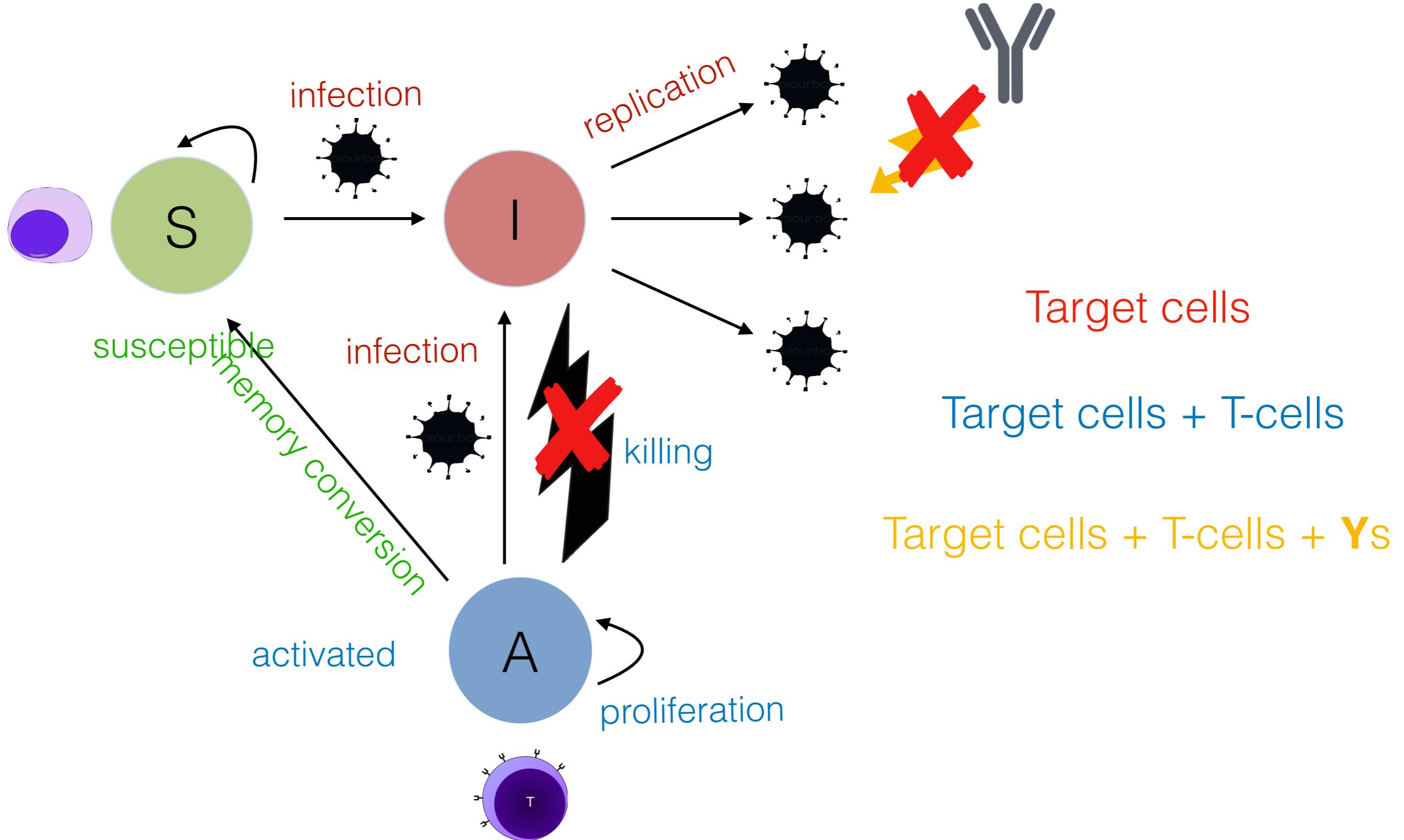
MV-specific T-cell response



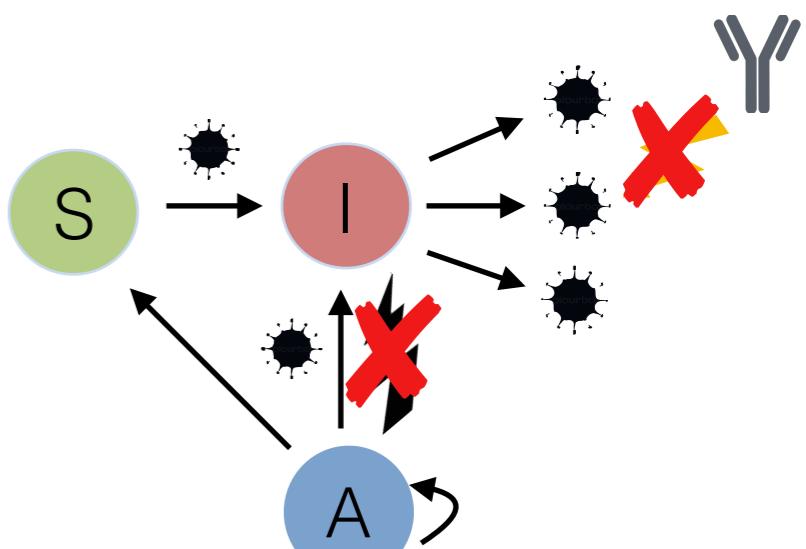
MV-specific IgG response



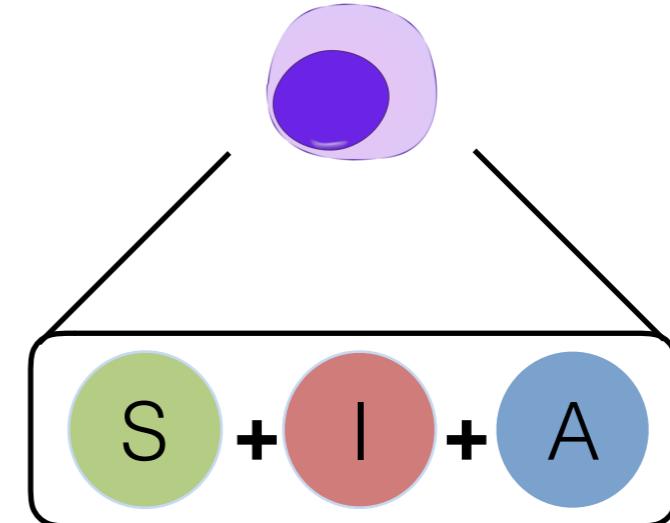
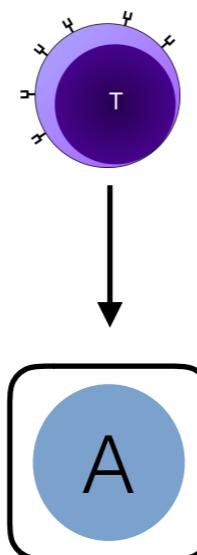
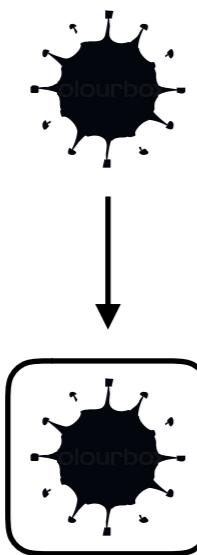
Model



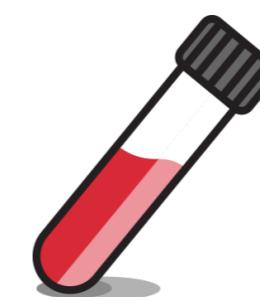
Model



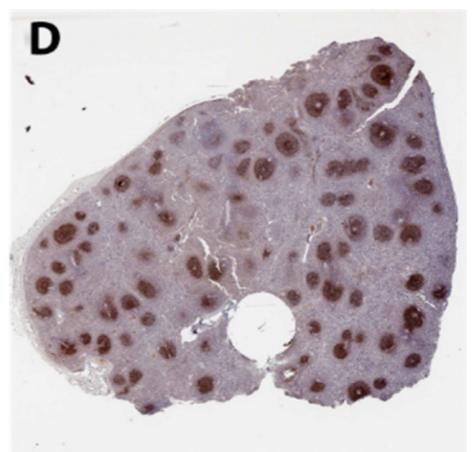
Data



Model



vs



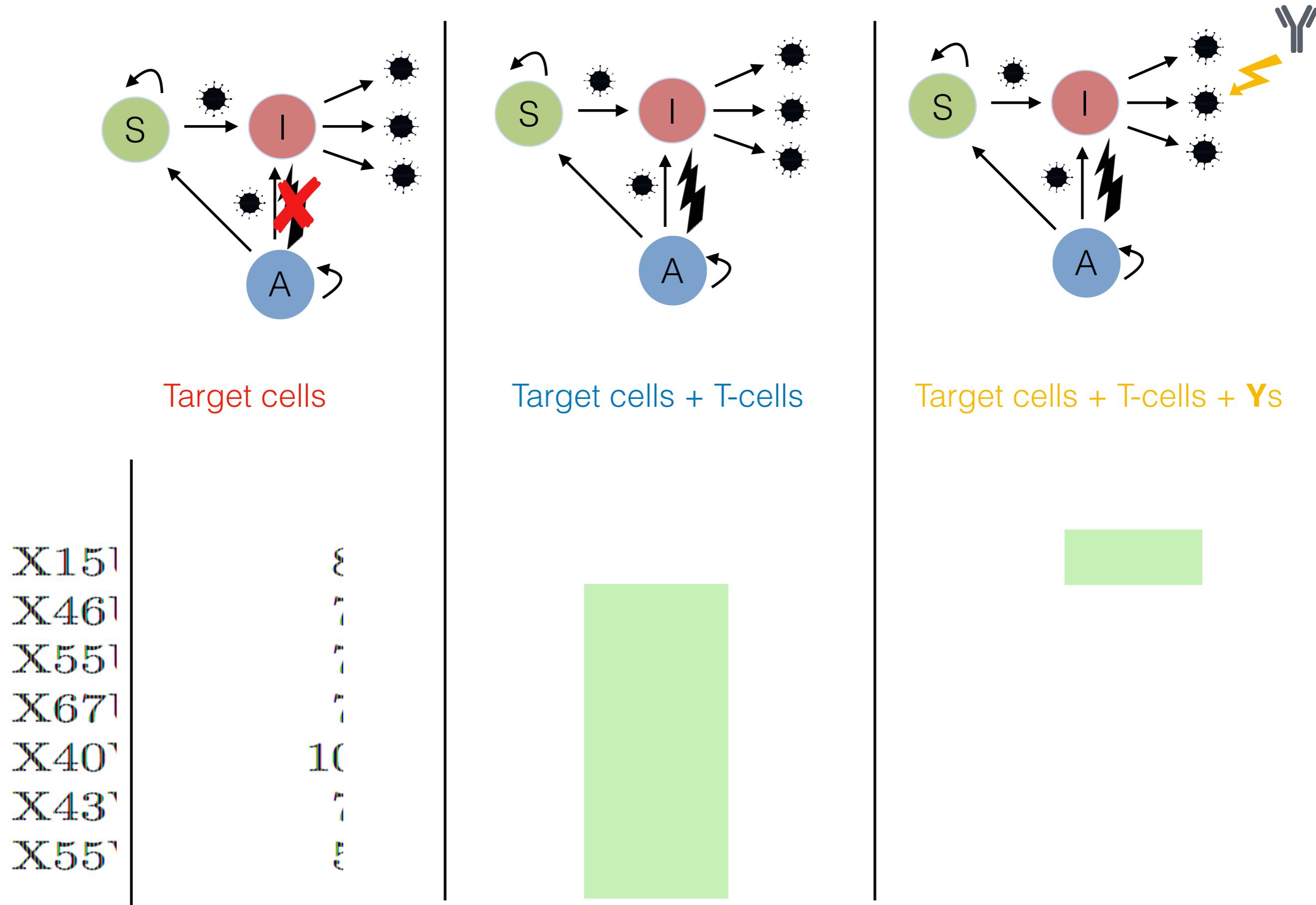
Caveats

Parameter specification

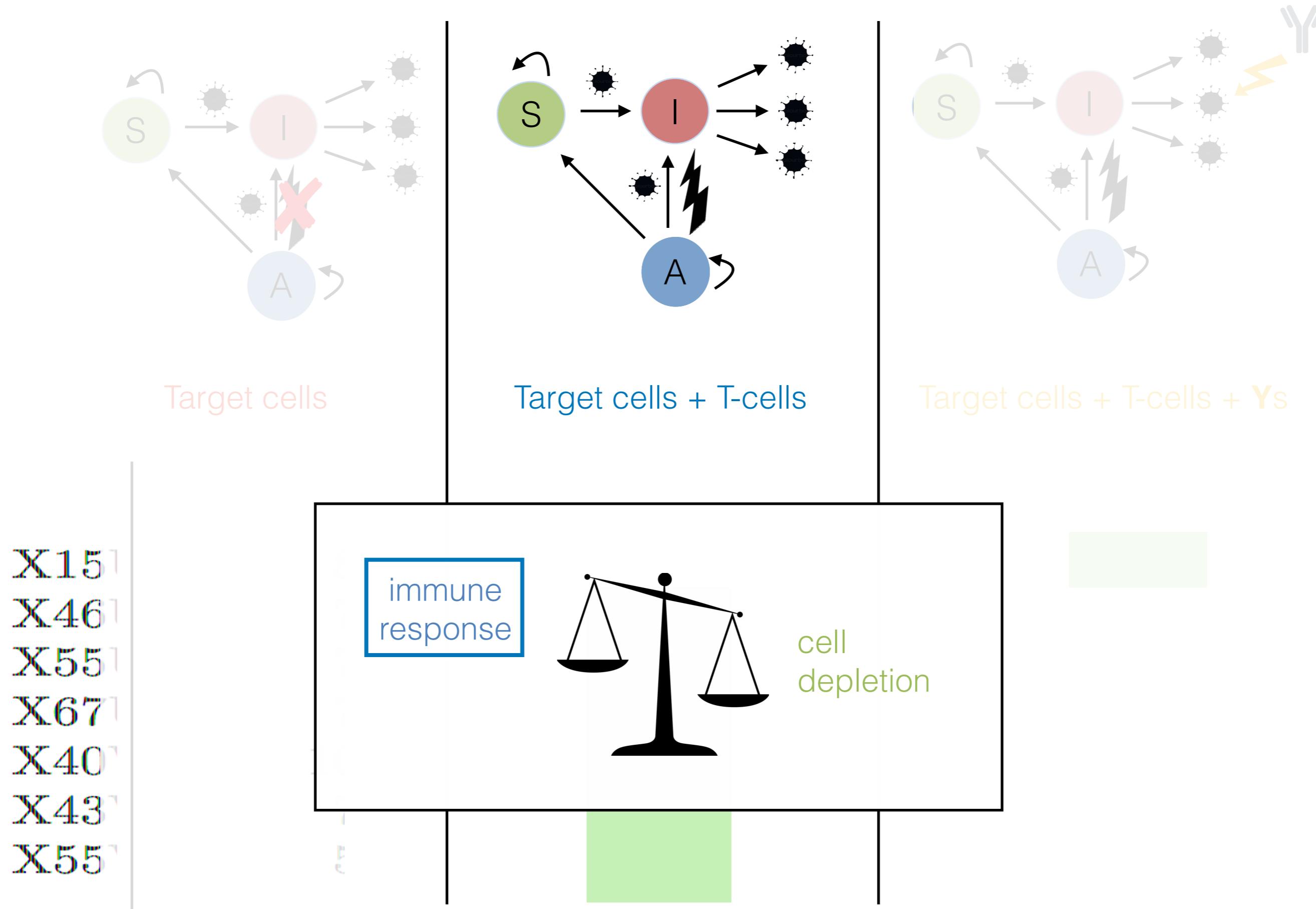
Data from blood, not lymphoid tissues

Laksono et al. (2016)

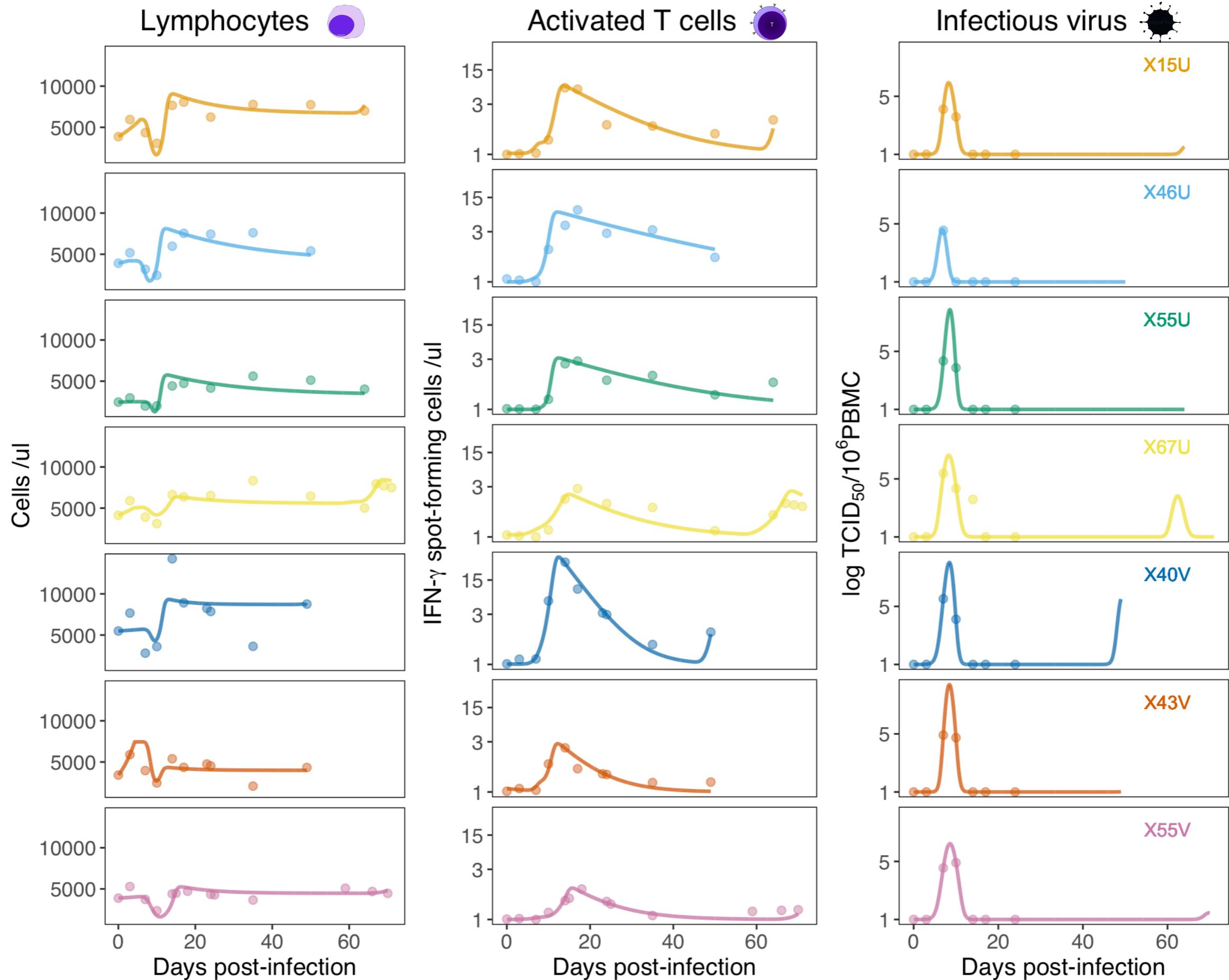
Results: AIC



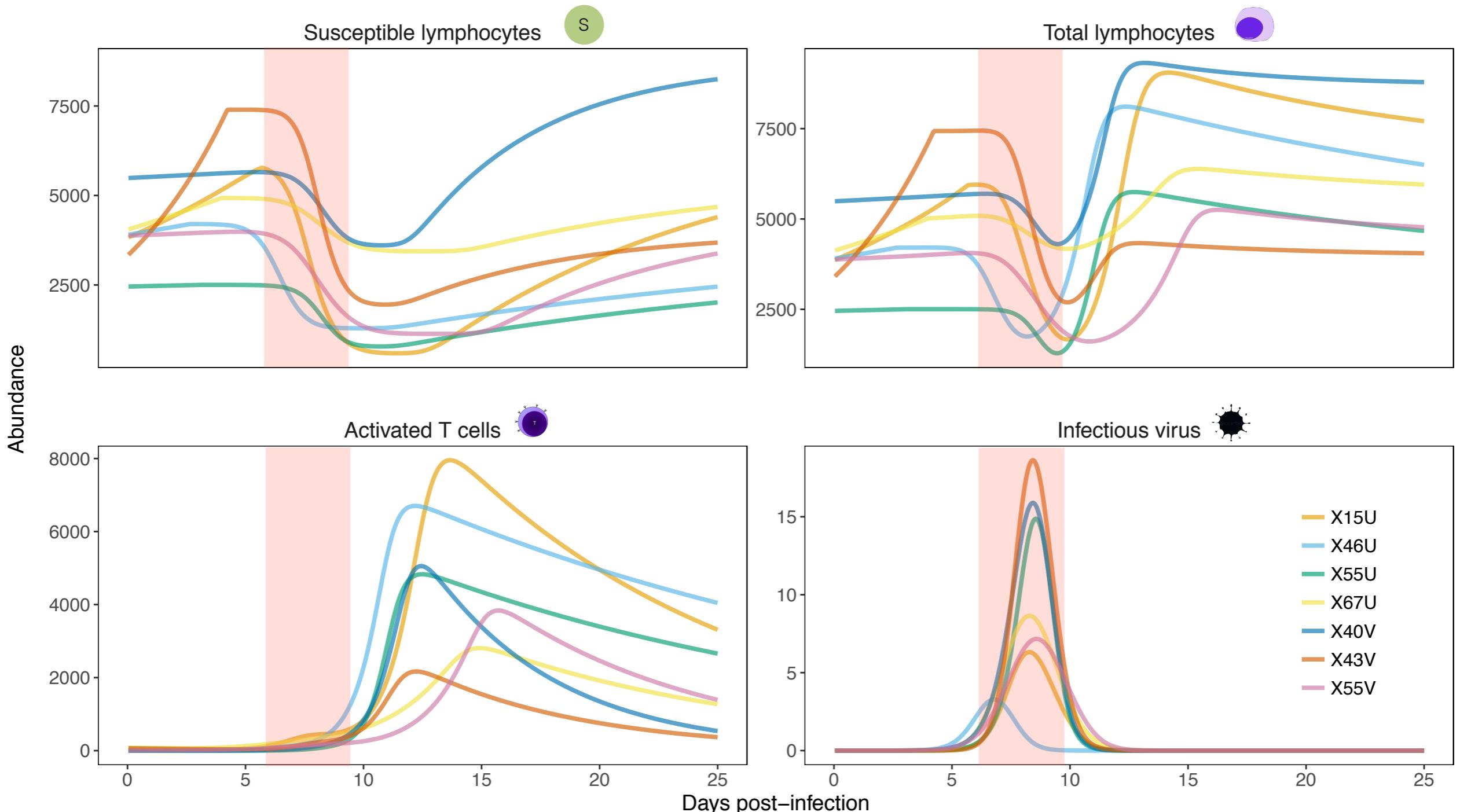
Results: AIC



Results: model fits



Results: model predictions



immune
response



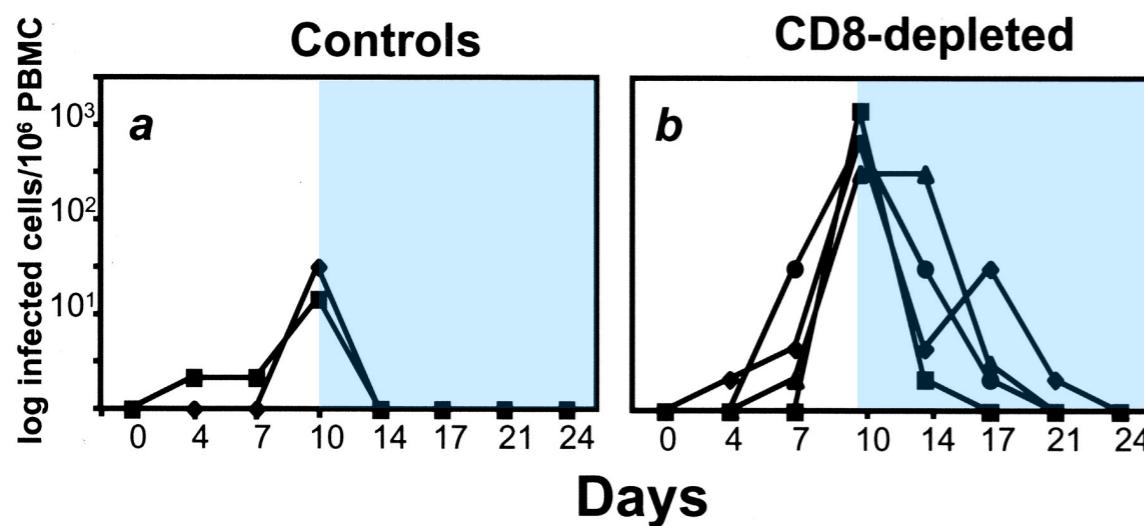
cell
depletion

Simulation experiments

1

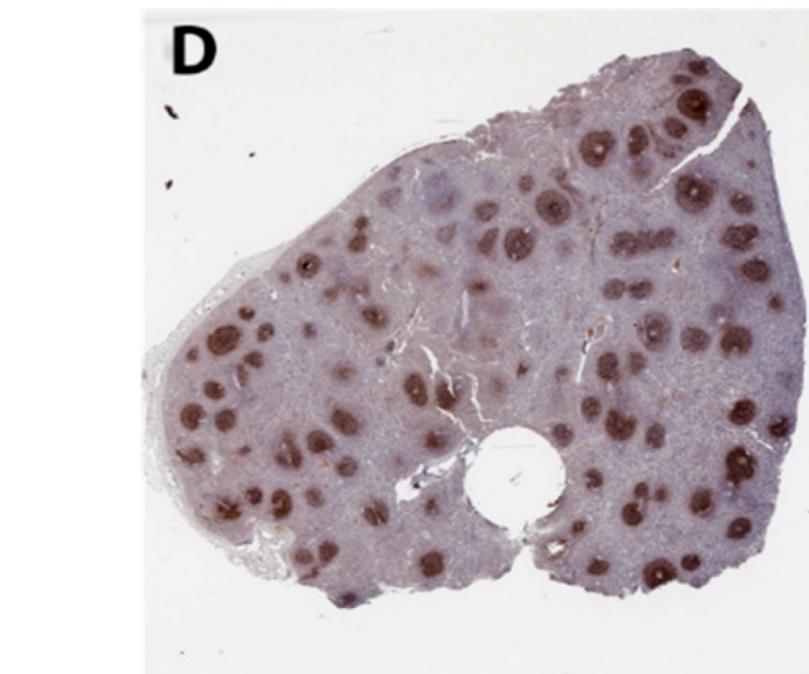


2



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

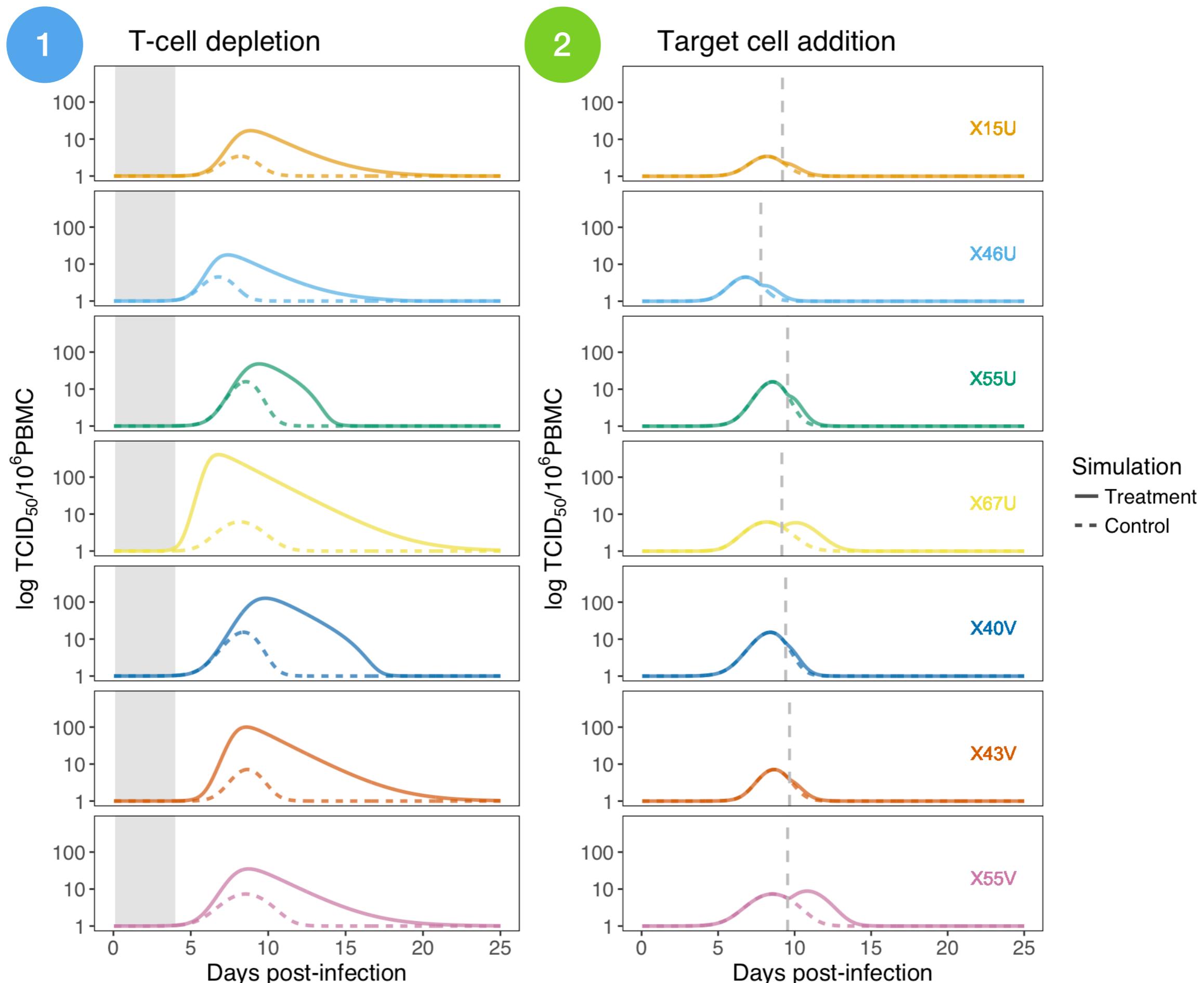
Is viral clearance delayed?



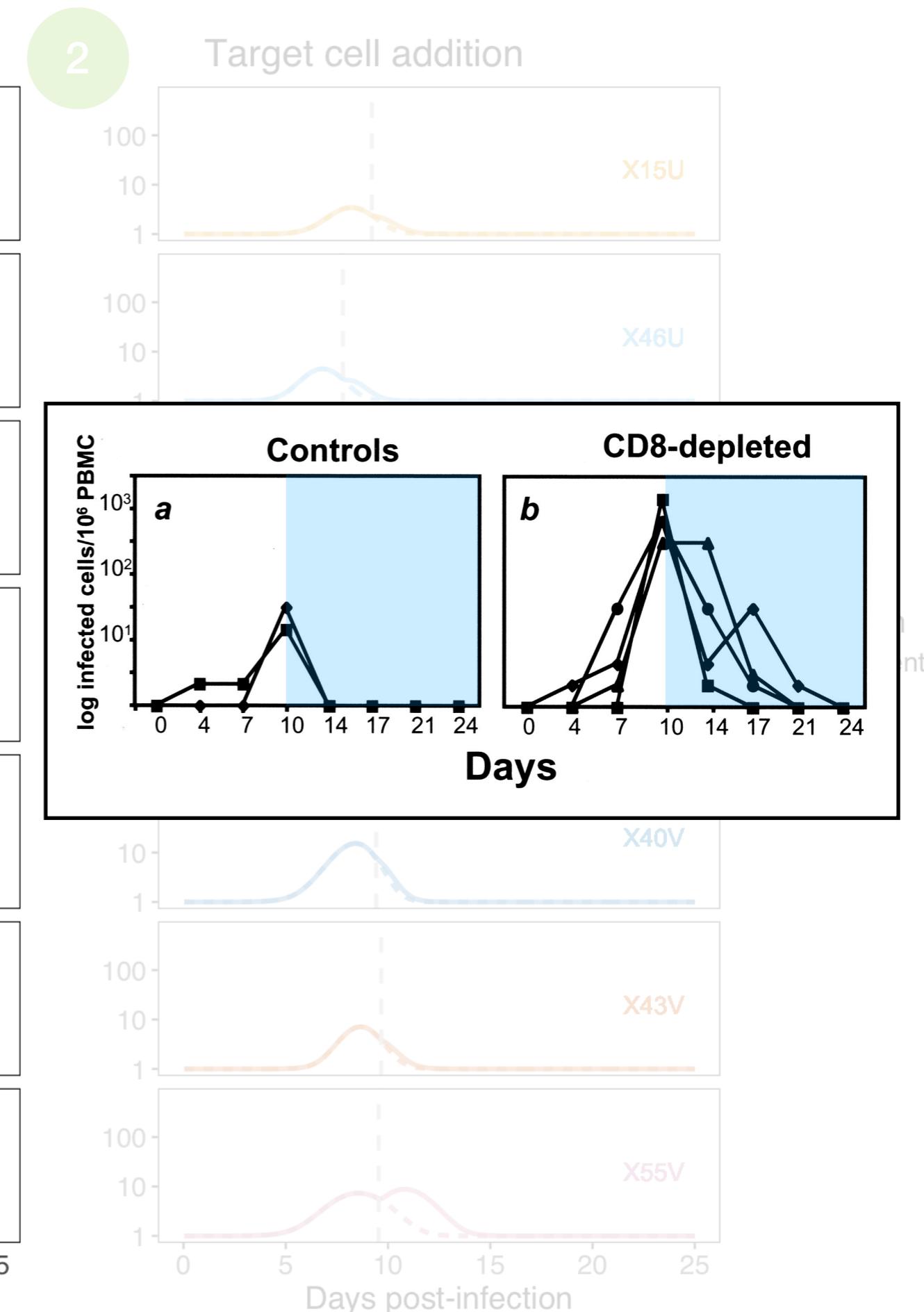
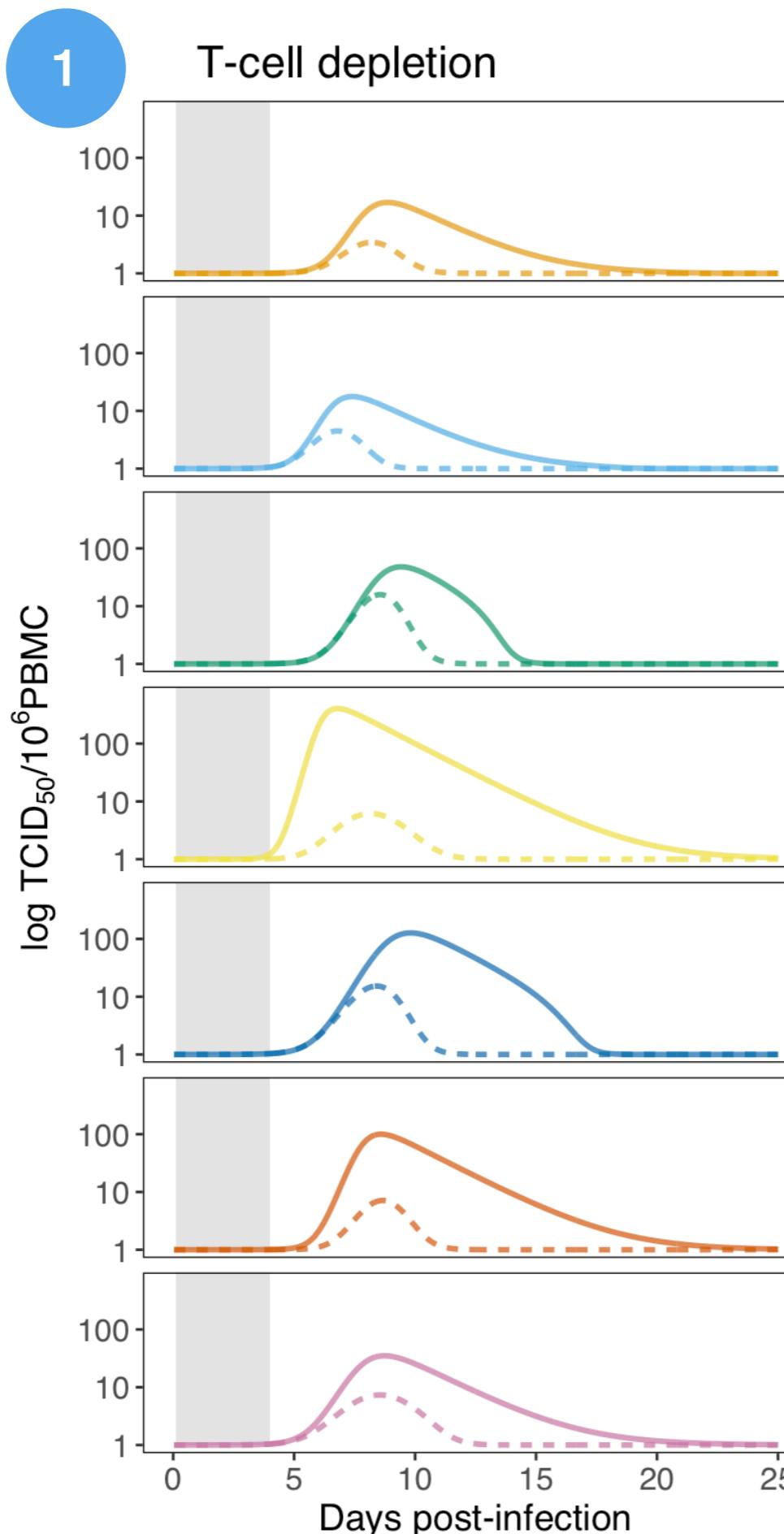
- peak + 1d: add new S cells

Does viral load resurge?

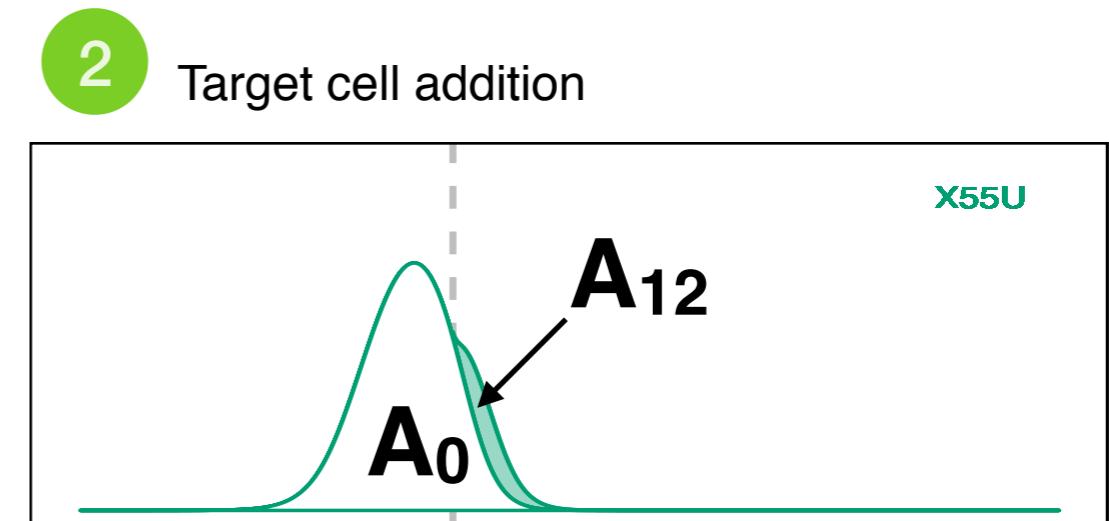
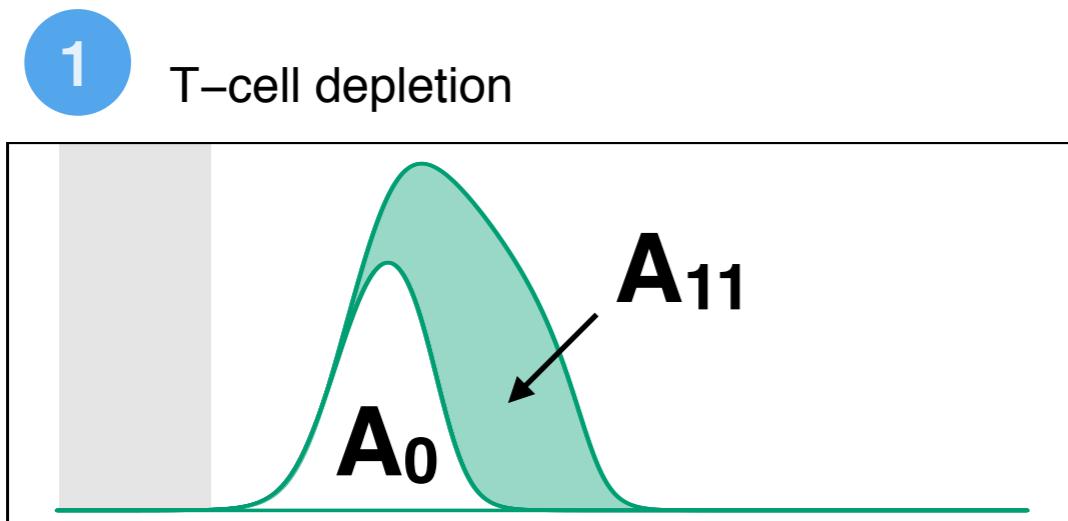
Simulation experiments



Simulation experiments

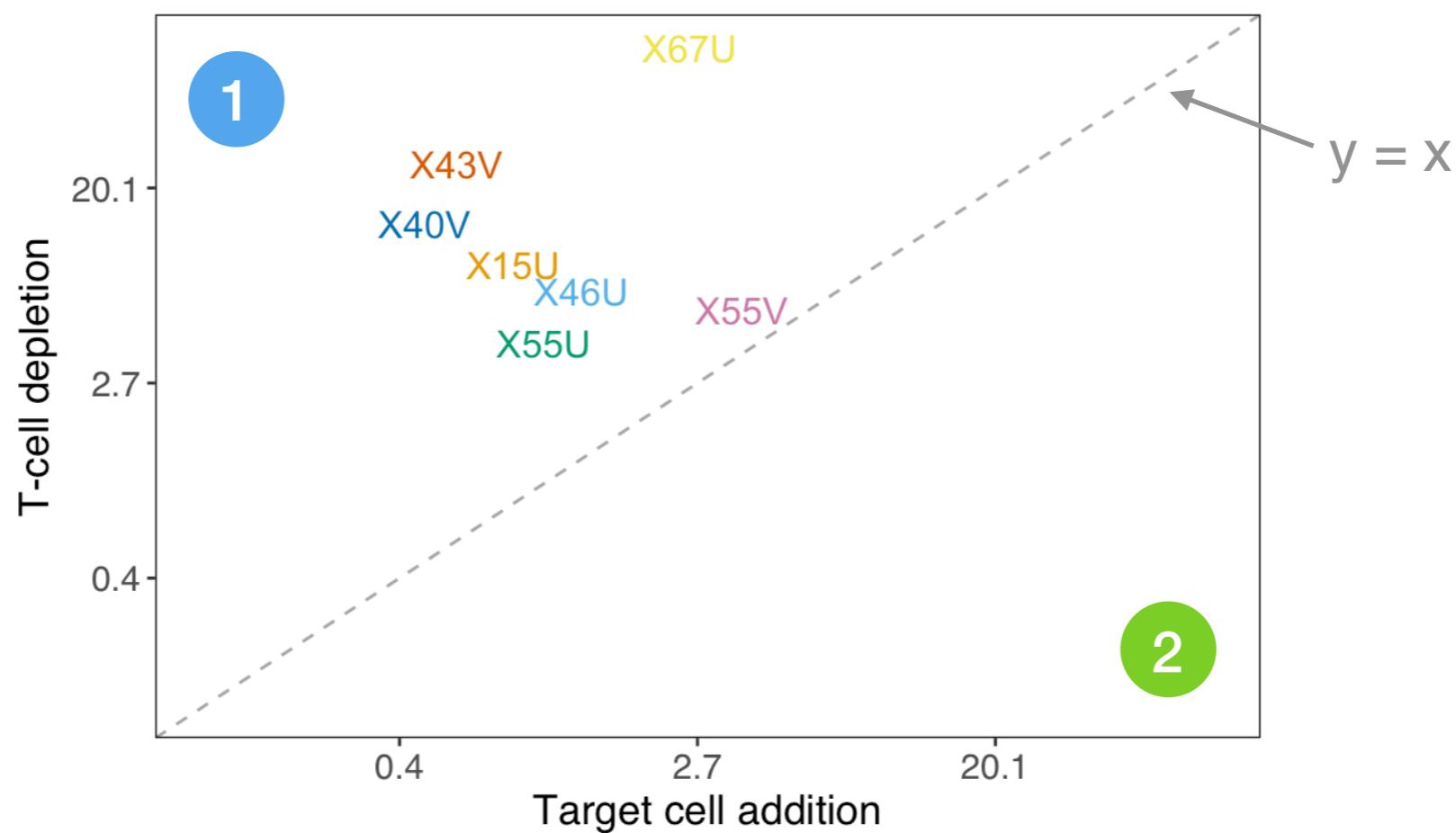


Simulation experiments



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

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



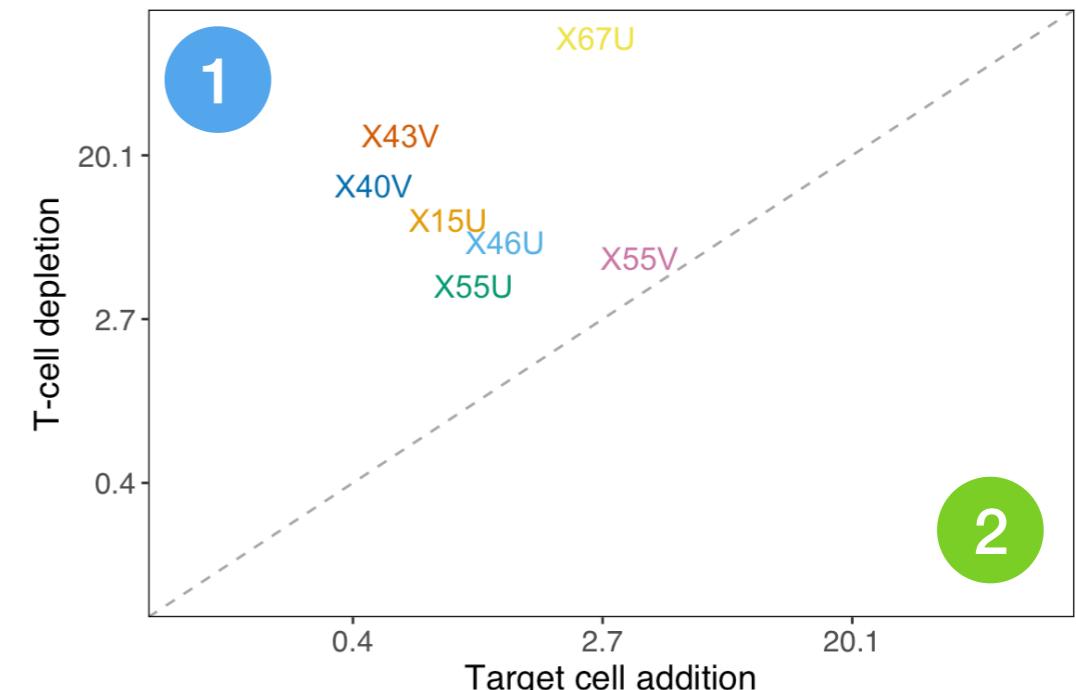
Extension to other systems

Measles

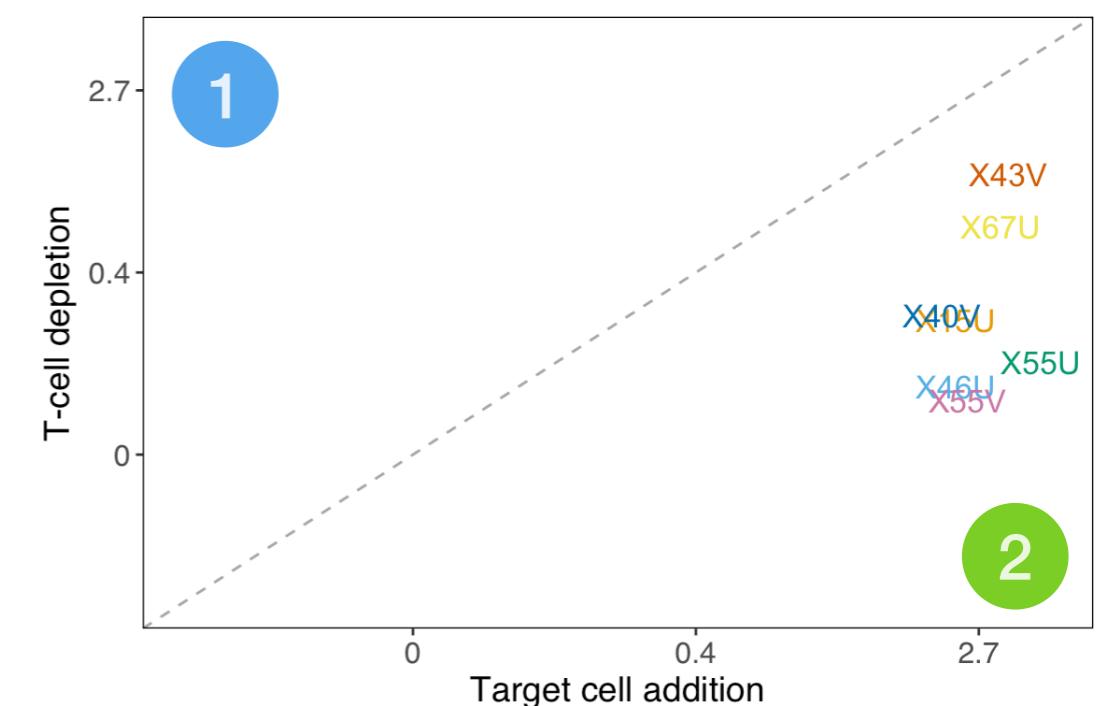
immune response



Rik de Swart,
Erasmus MC

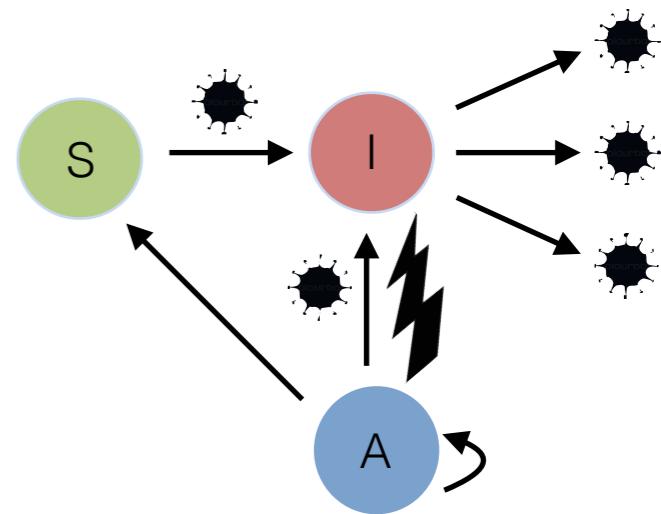


2 x replication rate



Conclusions

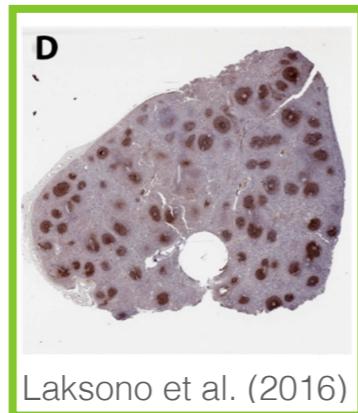
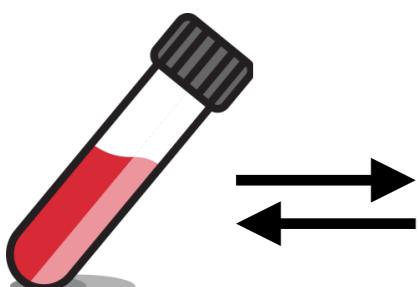
1. within-host model of predatory feedbacks



2. identify drivers of viral clearance



Next steps



Laksono et al. (2016)



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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