

Unleashing the beast within, unleashing the beast outside

Comparative study of the spreading of a forest arbovirus to anthropized areas and the introduction of a cosmopolitan virus into remote human amazonian populations

Writing and designing a research project
Master 2 Bio-informatics, Université de Paris

January 14th, 2022

Alix de Thoisy



Motivation (1/2)

Decrease of forest cover & increase of anthropization

→ create contact areas (++ edges)

→ create micro-climatic conditions at interference

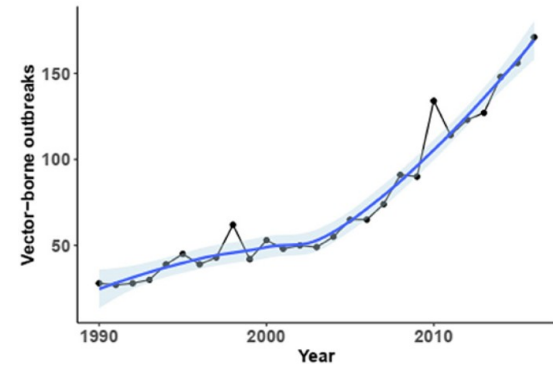
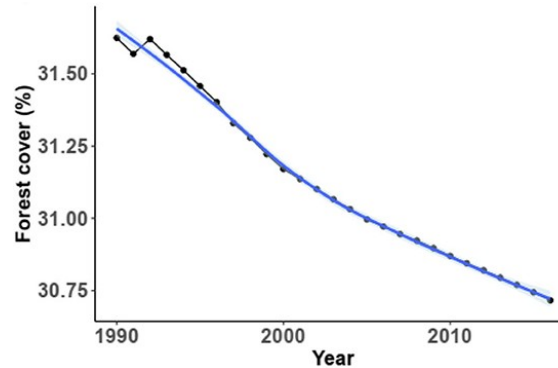
➔ increase of vector-borne and zoonose diseases

Intensively investigated but many remain to be done :

- how do pathogens spread ?
- which species are involved ?



Construction of a road,
French Guiana.



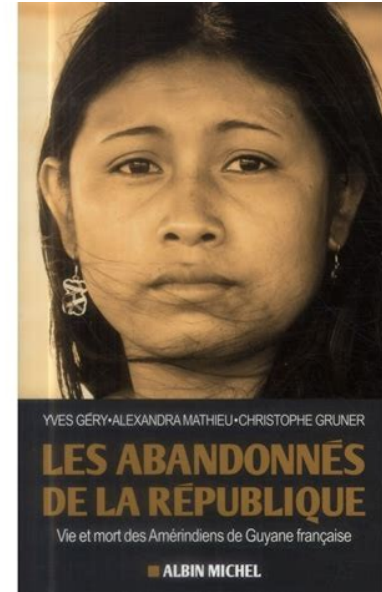
Data from *GIDEON* (1996-2016). Morand and Lajaunie, 2021.

Motivation (2/2)

Lots of investigation on tropical diseases from forest to anthropized areas but rarely on the opposite mechanism

vulnerability of isolated populations :

- immunological naivety
- lack of infrastructure and remoteness
- proximity with wild species
- often various chronic diseases



Mathieu, Gery & Gruner. *Les Abandonnés de la République. Vie et morts des amérindiens de Guyane*. (Albin Michel, 2014).

Objectives

- To describe the mechanisms of introduction and spread of two arboviruses in remote areas from urban areas & from forest to anthropized areas.
- To describe dispersal and diversity of recognized and putative vectors, exploring the role of bridge species.
- Identify the genetic determinants of innate immune response of amerindians, Bushi-Nengue and caucasian populations to a ubiquist (Dengue) and a Forest (Mayaro) viruses.

Viruses

Dengue (DENV)

main vector : *A. aegypti*

most wide-spread mosquito-borne disease

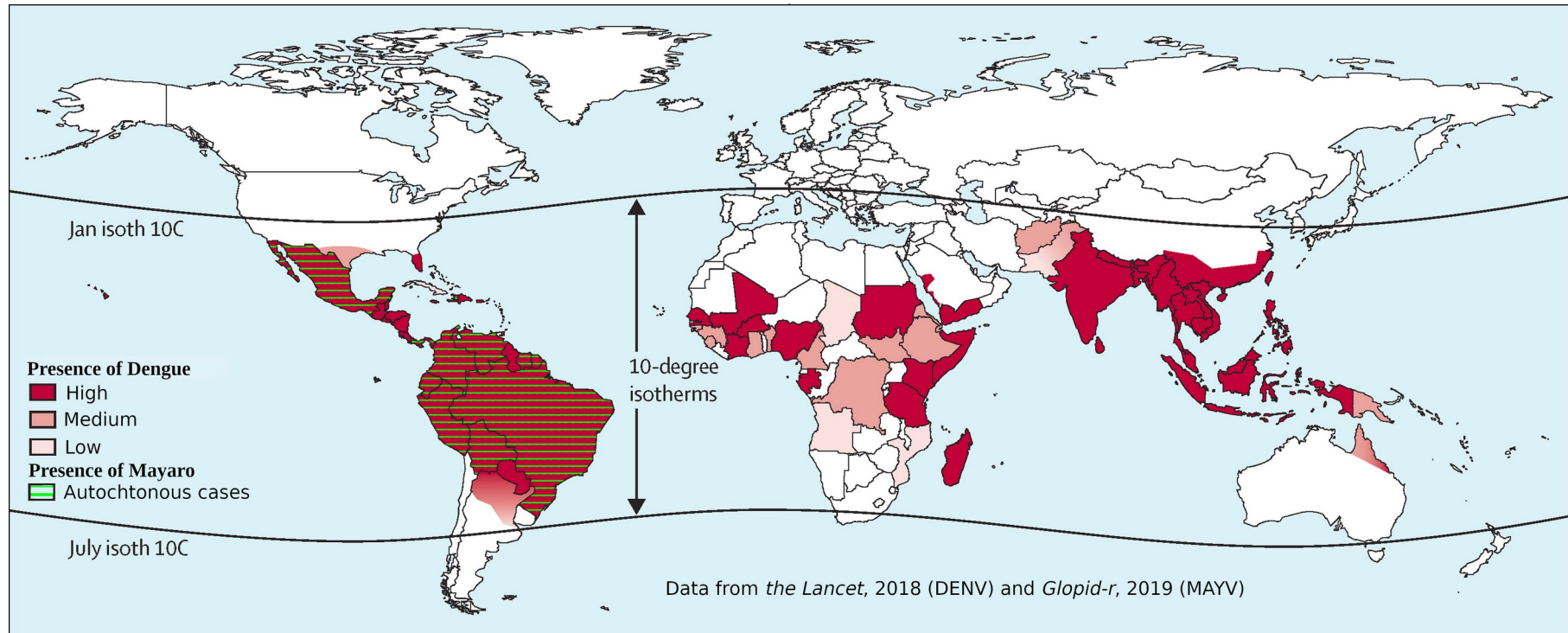
4 serotypes, no crossed immunity

Mayaro (MAYV)

main vector : *Haemogogus* mosquitoes

endemic to humid forests

responsible for several epidemics



Populations



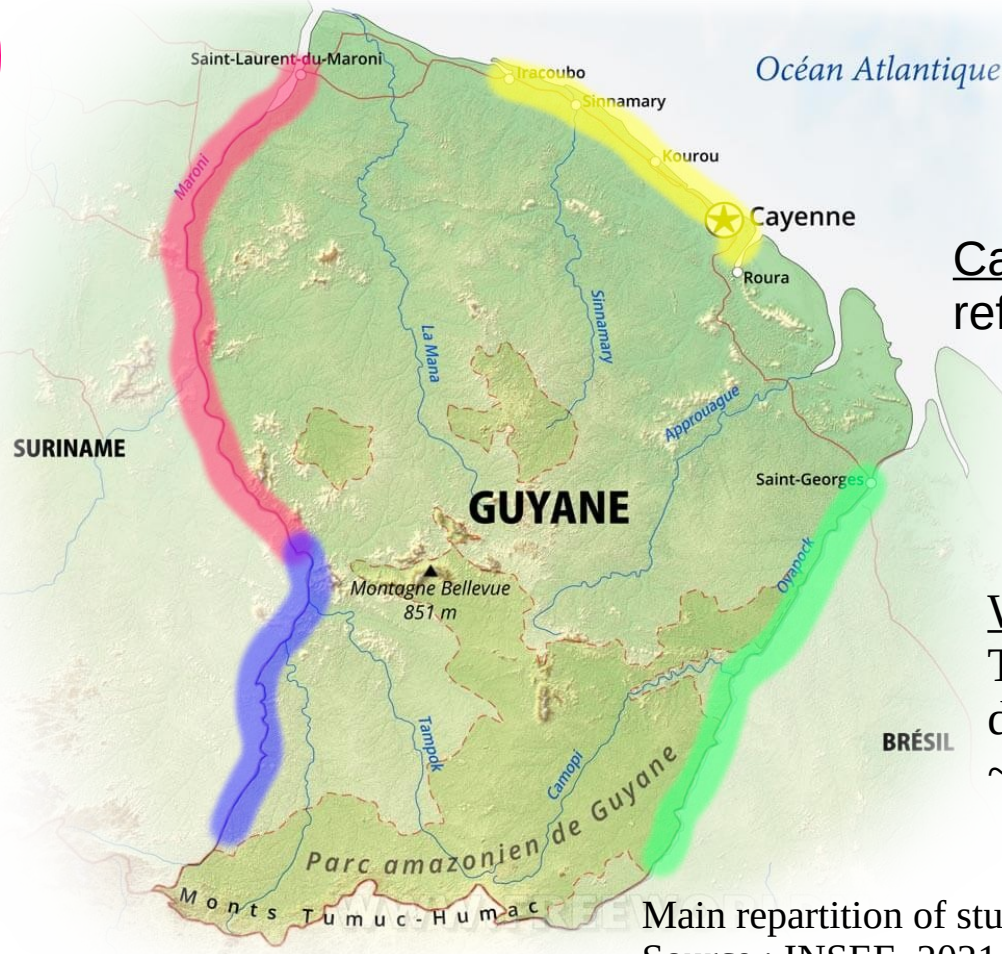
Bushi-Nengue

arrived from Africa during
slave-trade
variable population sizes



Wayana

cariban-speaking tribe
most recently arrived
~ 1 500



Caucasians (biological
reference)

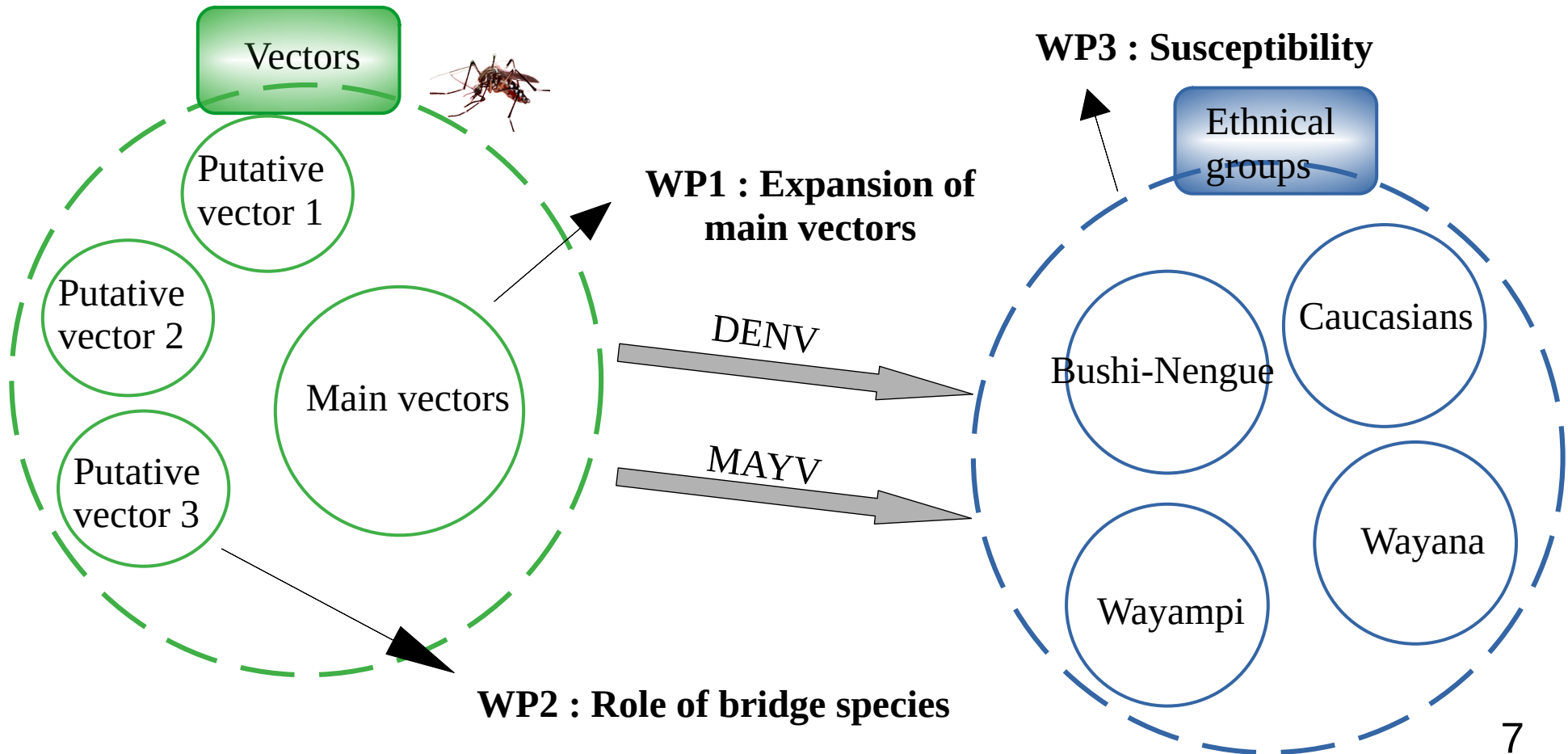


Wayampi

Tupi-guarani
deep Amazon tribe
~ 1 800

Main repartition of studied ethnical groups
Source : INSEE, 2021.

Overview



WP1. From coast to forest: Ecology and population dynamics of an invader, *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes

→ *investigate distribution of the main vector of Dengue virus*

Task 1. Mosquitoes sampling

field work, using baited passive box traps

Task 2. Population genomics

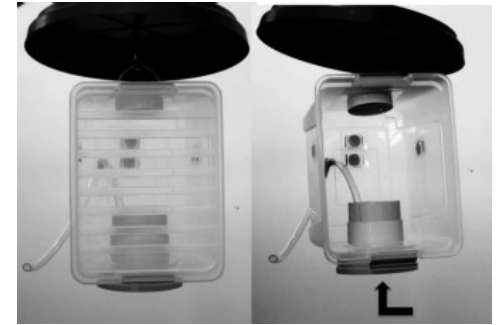
double-digest Restriction site-Associated DNA (ddRAD) protocol

→ panel of SNPs

demographic history & geographical structuring of genetic variation linked with disturbance gradient

Task 3. Dengue vector spreading

detection of previous Dengue virus infections



Box traps. Ritchie et al., *Journal of Medical Entomology*, 2013

WP2. Escaping from forests : searching for cryptic vectors, carrying cryptic viruses

→ *investigate existence of bridge vectors and others viruses*

Task 1. Identification of mosquitoes communities

metabarcoding using reference librairies

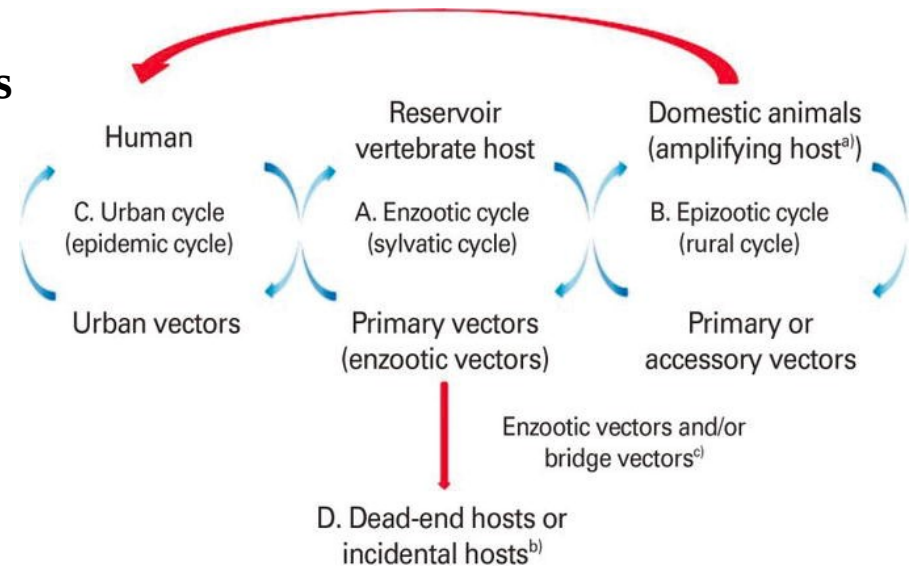
Task 2. Identification of viral diversities

high-throughput shotgun sequencing

→ metatranscriptomics analysis

Task 3. Network analysis

ecological network tools (innovative purpose)



Role of bridge vectors. Go and Balasuriya, *Clinical and Experimental Vaccine Research*, 2014.

WP3. Immuno-genetics for severe infections : an ethnic approach of the risk

→ *ethnical drive on innate immune response*

Task 1. Sampling

saliva (SNP typing) & blood (PBMC) : 50 people from each group

Task 2. Genotyping and serology

whole-genome genotyped (Illumina®), analyze of Haplotypes

determination of serological status (previous exposures to arboviruses)

Task 3. BMC simulation and severe Dengue

comparison unstimulated and stimulation with DENV and MAYV

≠ expression of I IFNs, ISGs and cytokine using RT-qPCR

≠ expression levels (RNA) using Illumina HiSeq2000

- associations between SNPs and gene expression (expression Quantitative Trait Loci)

Expected difficulties & fall-back solutions

- All considerations will be taken regarding the use of ethnical information, according to the recommendations of the Comité Consultatif National d'Éthique.
- Respect of "Access and Benefits Sharing" of genetic resources
- Parts of the work will be implemented in the National Park, sampling mosquitoes will require adhoc authorizations.
- Respect of the traditional cultures, approval of tribal chiefs.
- Retranscription and explanation of the study to the communities concerned.



Scientists meeting community representatives in Camopi village, 2018.

Schedule & costs

	Trimesters							
	T3_2022	T4_2022	T1_2023	T2_2023	T3_2023	T4_2023	T1_2024	T2_2024
KickOff Meeting & meetings with local & communities authorities								
Analysis & publications								
WP1								
Task 1. Mosquitoes sampling								
Task 2. Population genomics								
Task 3. Dengue vector spreading								
WP2								
Task 1. Metabarcoding								
Task 2. Metatranscriptomics								
Task 3. Network analysis								
WP3								
Task 1. sampling								
Task 2. Genotyping and serology								
Task 3. BMC simulation								

WP1	42 200 €
WP2	38 000 €
WP3	107 500 €
Transversal costs	486 345 €
Totals	
Total projet	674 045 €
Total requested	366 845 €

Outcomes

- Anticipation of the spread of vectors along perturbation gradients
- Surveillance tools and workflow for zoonose and vector-borne diseases emergence
- If conclusive results, initiate communities-based approaches of treatments
 - consider ethnical uniqueness to adress conditions
 - less intrusive than presonalized medecine

Thank you for your attention.



Traditional *Tukusipan*, Taluen, Wayana village.