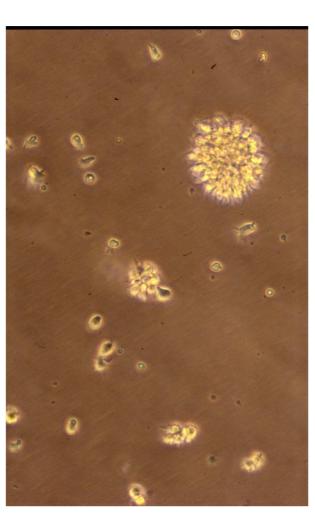
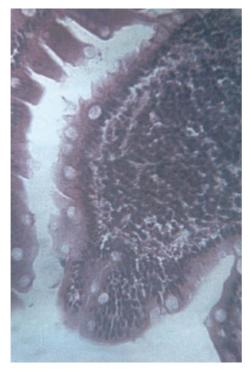


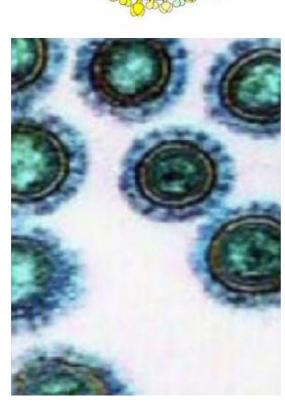
EBV, virus oncogène

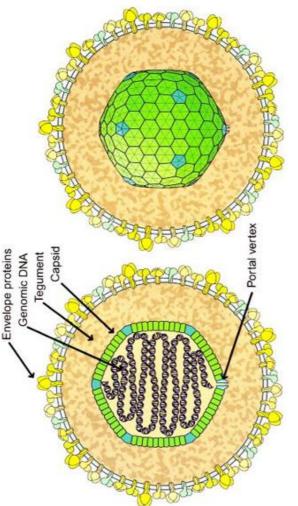




Lymphoma	EBV association (%)	EBV latency	Phenotype	V gene mutation pattern	Cellular origin of lymphoma cells*
Burkitt lymphoma	95-100 (endemic) 20-30 (sporadic)	_	BCL6+, CD10+, CD38+, CD77+, slg+	Mutated V genes Often ongoing SHM, selected for functionality	GC B cells (centroblasts)
Hodgkin lymphoma (classical)	40 (Western world) 90 (children in Central America)	=	Loss of B-cell phenotype, slg ⁻	Mutated V genes No ongoing SHM Often destructive mutations (>25% of cases)	Pre-apoptotic ('crippled') GC B cells
Post-transplant lymphoma	80	III (possibly I or II)	CD77+, CD10+/-, slg+/-	Mostly mutated V genes Sometimes ongoing SHM Sometimes destructive mutations	Usually GC B cells Sometimes crippled
AIDS-associated B-cell lymphoma	100 (PCNSL)	≡	BCL6-, CD138+, MUM1+	Mutated V genes No ongoing SHM	GC or post-GC B cells

EBV structure et baggage moléculaires





Viral Capsid Antigen: membrane et glycoproteines acquises lors du bourgeonnement.

Epstein-Barr virus Nuclear Antigen: protéines localisées dans tous les noyaux des cellules infectées

EBNA1: facteur se liant à l'origine de réplication du virus

EBNA2: première protéine produite, transactivateur de gènes viraux et cellulaires

Protéines membranaires

LMP1: inhibiteur de l'apoptose, activateur NF-kB, oncogène

LMP2: protéine transmembranaire, sequestrant les tyrosine kinases des recepteurs des lymphocytes B

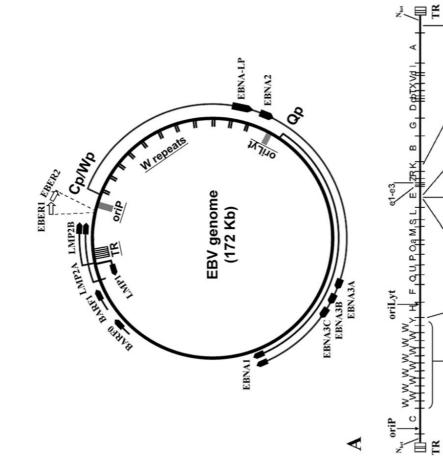
=> inhibe entrée cycle lytique et entretient le signal de survie cellulaire

Court RNA

EBER1,2: inducteur de secretion de IL10

=> stimulation division cellulaire et suppression des lymphocytes T cytotoxiques

EBV: Un matériel, des expressions génétiques



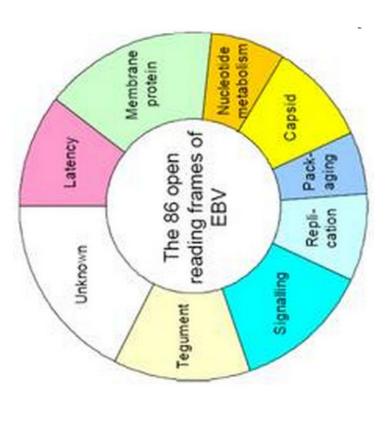


Table 1 EBV gene latency programmes	gene late	ency progr	ammes				
Latency programme	EBV gene	EBV genes expressed					Occurrence
	EBERs	EBNA1	LMP1	LMP2A	EBNA2	EBNA3s and EBNA-LP	
0	+	N. O.	ı	+	1	1	Memory B cells in peripheral blood
_	+	+	Ĺ	ı	t	ı	Burkitt lymphoma, PEL
=	+	+	+	+	T	ŀ	Hodgkin lymphoma
=	+	+	+	+	+	+	PTLD
N?	Ö.	N. O.	1	N. O.	+	N. D.	Infectious mononucleosis, PTLD
N. D. not determined, DEI national official Imagenes, DTI D. nost transcolout Imagenesificantly a discount	ing DE	d acion House	TO TO THE PARTY OF		Transfer or the con-		

LMPI

EBNA3A EBNA3B EBNA3C

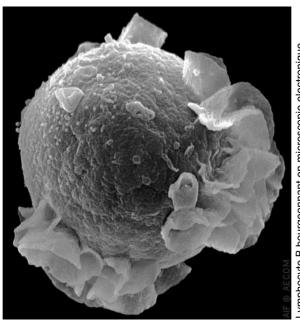
EBNA2

EBNA-LP

, w w w w w w y H F G U P O A M S L .

Centres germinaux

- Peyer et noeuds lymphatiques) follicules de tissus lymphoides secondaires (rate, plaques de Proliferation et acquisition de Structures trouvées dans les
- compétence des lymphocytes B



Lymphocyte B bourgeonnant en microscopie electronique

Infection persistante

- Toute la vie du porteur
- 1 à 5 lymphocytes / 1.10⁶ ┚┚

