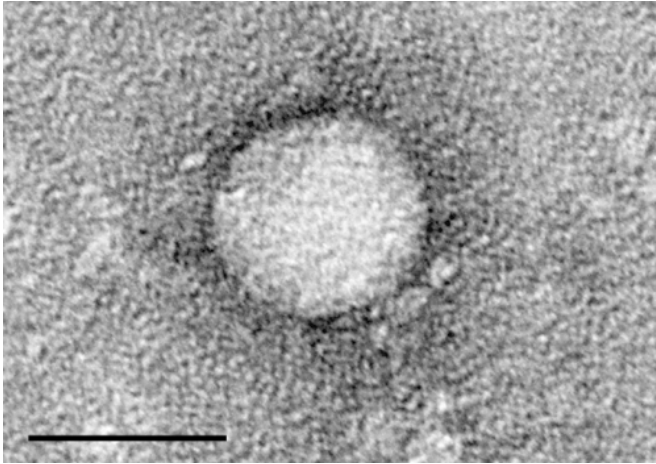


Hepatitis C virus tricks liver cells to sabotage immune defenses

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Electron micrographs of hepatitis C virus purified from cell culture. Scale bar is 50 nanometers. Credit: Center for the Study of Hepatitis C, The Rockefeller University.

The virus that causes hepatitis C protects itself by blocking signals that call up immune defenses in liver cells, according to University of Washington researchers and colleagues reporting Nov. 14 in *Nature Medicine*.

"The finding helps explain why many patients fail certain drug treatments, and should help develop more effective alternate treatment protocols," said Ram Savan, the study's corresponding author and an assistant professor of immunology in the UW School of Medicine.

Hepatitis C virus is the most common cause of [chronic hepatitis](#) and the leading cause of [liver cancer](#) in the United States. It is primarily spread through contact with infected blood. Each year, more than 30,000 Americans become infected. As many as 85 percent develop life-long chronic infections. Of these patients, about one in 10 will eventually develop cirrhosis and [liver cancer](#).

In the latest study, lead author Abigail Jarret, now a graduate student at Yale University, and her group showed that hepatitis C virus sabotages the antiviral defenses of [liver cells](#) by blunting the effect of key immune proteins called interferons.

When [cells](#) become infected, they release interferons. These in turn spur hundreds of genes that generate virus-fighting proteins within the cell. Interferons can even provoke cells to self-destruct to prevent the virus from propagating.

One of these interferons, called interferon-alpha, has been used for many years to treat chronic hepatitis C virus infections, either alone or in concert with an antiviral called ribavirin. These treatments helped many patients get rid of the virus, but the treatment fails to cure more than 60 percent of patients.

Newer, more effective drugs with fewer side effects have now largely replaced interferon-based therapies. However, it was not clear why interferon treatment failed so often. From this study, researchers hypothesized that the virus' ability to evade interferons was related to the cells themselves.

In a previous study, Savan's research team discovered that when hepatitis C virus invades a liver cell, the virus induces the cell to activate two genes—MYH7 and MYH7B. These genes are usually active only in smooth skeletal muscle and heart cells. Once activated, these genes produce two microRNAs, molecules that can interfere with the production of other proteins.

Savan and his fellow researchers showed that these microRNAs interfered with the cell's production of two interferons. By activating the MYH7 and MYH7B genes, the invading hepatitis C viruses limit liver cells' ability to generate these interferons. The cells are then less able to resist and remove the virus.

The investigators also showed that these virally-induced microRNAs inhibit production of a receptor crucial to the cell's interferon-driven antiviral response.

Thus, these [hepatitis C](#) virus-induced microRNAs can blunt liver cell interferon-driven antiviral defenses in two ways, Jarret explained.

First, the [virus](#) inhibits the cell's ability to produce its own type III interferons.

Second, it prevents the cells from making the receptors needed in order for type I interferons to be effective.

"This may in part explain why interferon treatments, which harness a type I interferon, fail in so many patients," Jarret said.

More information: Abigail Jarret et al, Hepatitis-C-virus-induced microRNAs dampen interferon-mediated antiviral signaling, *Nature Medicine* (2016). [DOI: 10.1038/nm.4211](https://doi.org/10.1038/nm.4211)

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