



Mardi 25 février 2025
de 19h30 à 20h30

Epstein-Barr : **quand le stress réveille** **un virus dormant**

WebMi#32

Par le Dr Pascal Mensah



À LA POURSUITE DU
NINJA VIRAL



Rejoindre l'annuaire DetectEBV, c'est...

Aider les patients à sortir de l'errance médicale

Déjà plus de 250 patients ont cherché un soignant compétent sur les 6 derniers mois... Ils ont besoin de vous !

Donner de la visibilité à votre expertise

Soyez facilement identifié par les patients en quête d'un accompagnement adapté.

Simple, rapide et gratuit

En quelques clics, rejoignez l'annuaire et faites partie du réseau des soignants engagés pour faire avancer la prise en charge de l'EBV.

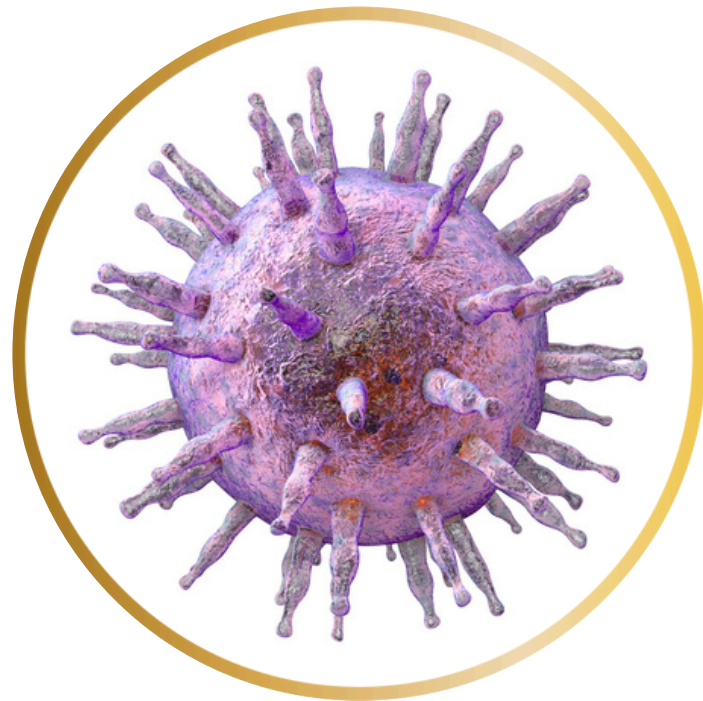


C'est par ici !

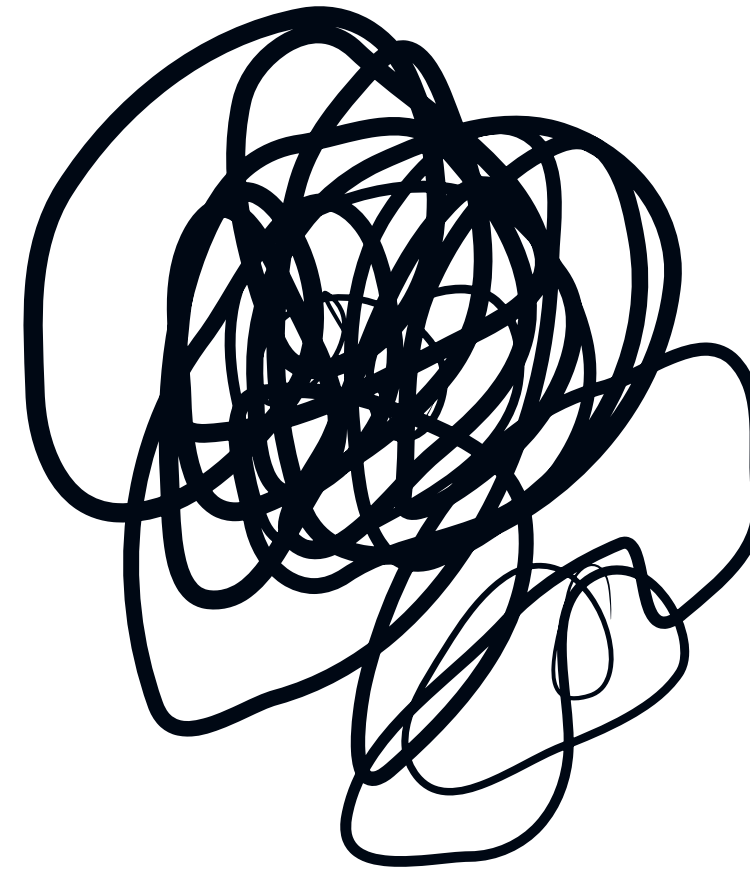


Adoptez le "Réflexe EBV" !

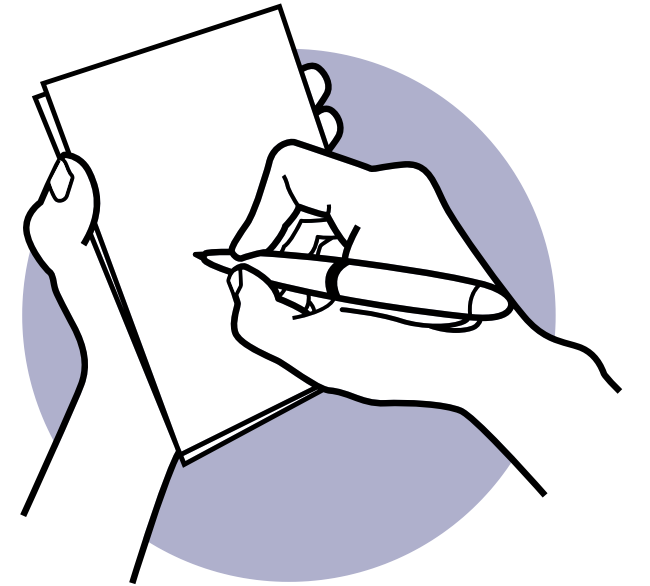
EBV et Stress



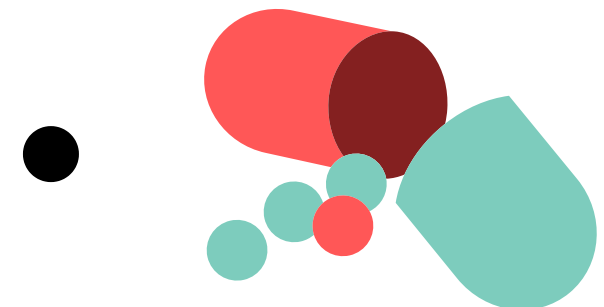
 Link



Take home message



- le stress peut induire les **axes HPA et SAM**.
- entraînant la **production de cortisol**.
- peut provoquer **l'activation du génome de l'EBV latent**.



2L-EBV, 2L-MISEN et 2L-MIREG



“—
|

In medicine, “**stress**” is defined by the body’s non-specific response to an **any extra demand** by physical, psychological or pharmacological events.

Question : le stress réactive-t-il l'EBV latent ?

A man in a dark suit and white shirt is shown from the waist up, shouting with his mouth wide open and his arms raised in a celebratory gesture. He is looking upwards and to the right. The background is a plain, light blue-grey color.

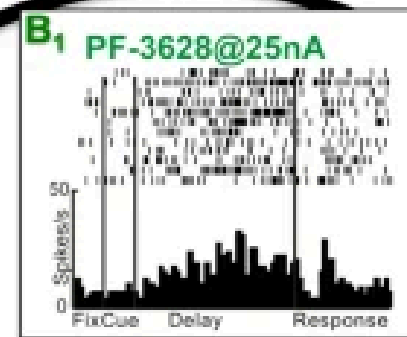
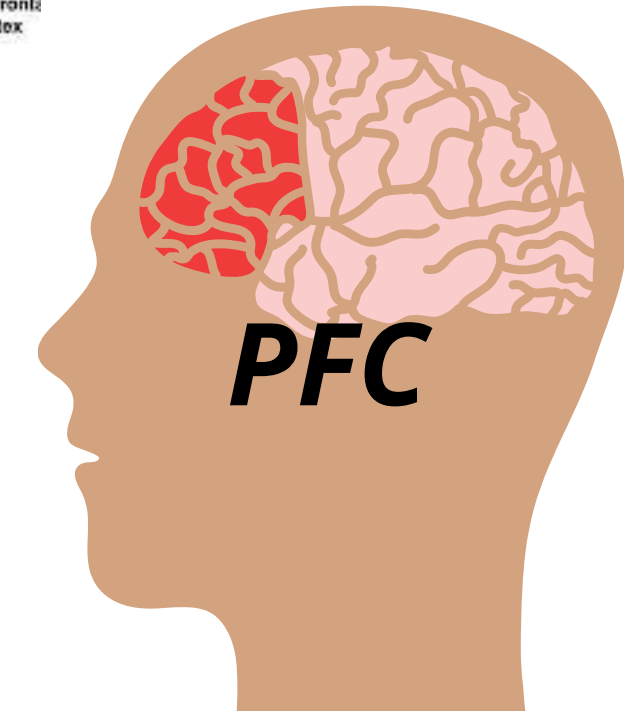
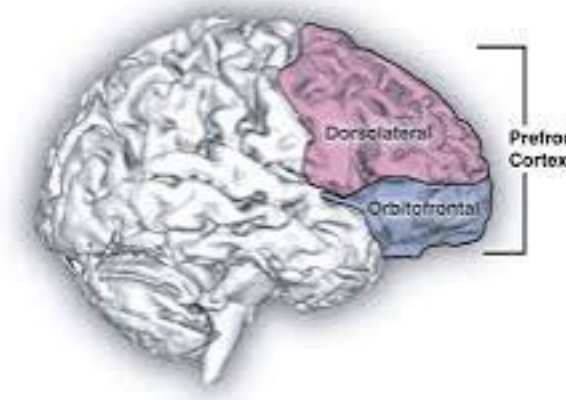
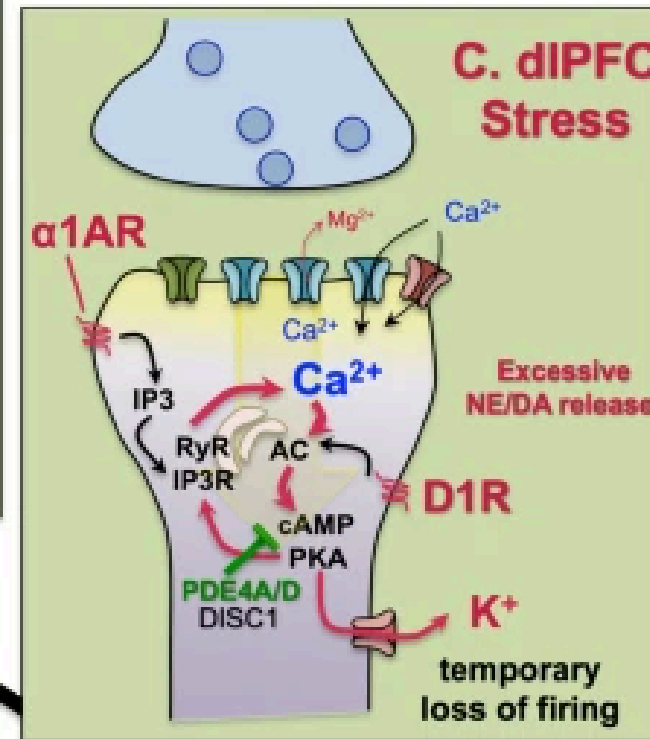
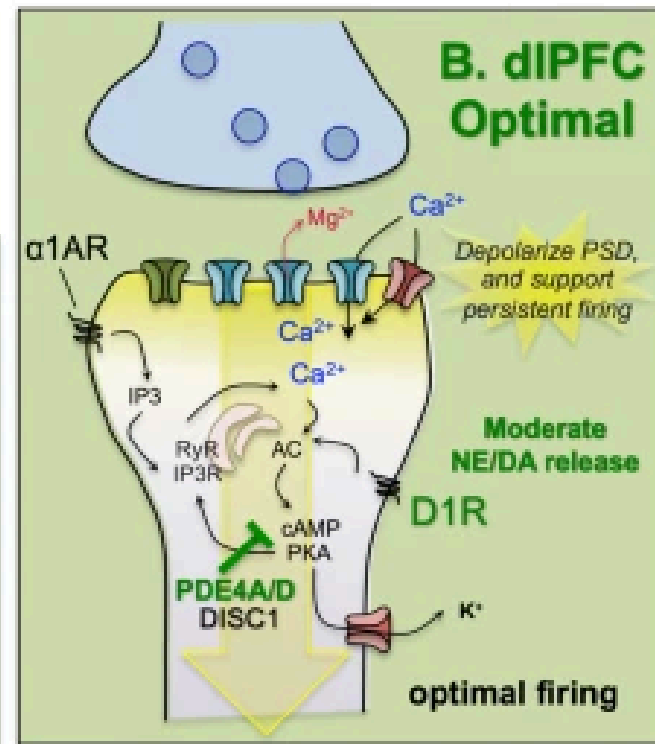
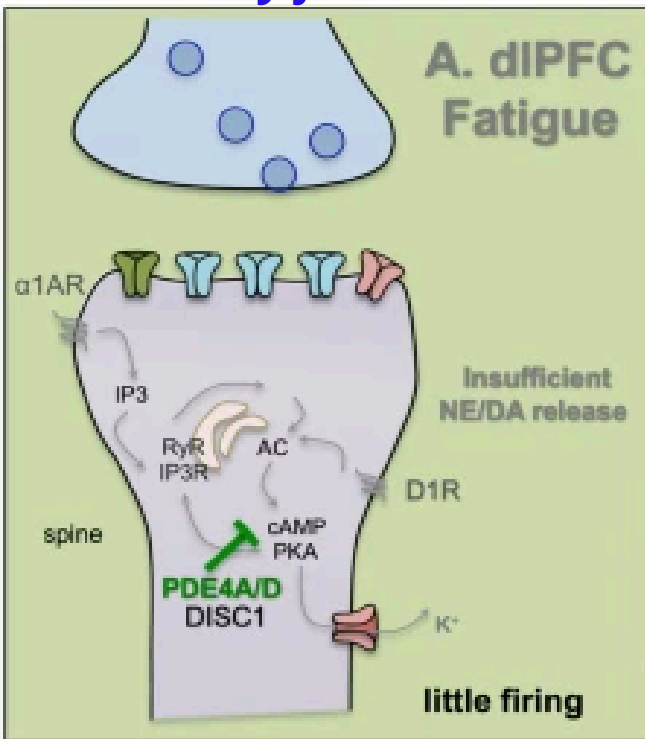
Réponse : YES !

Why



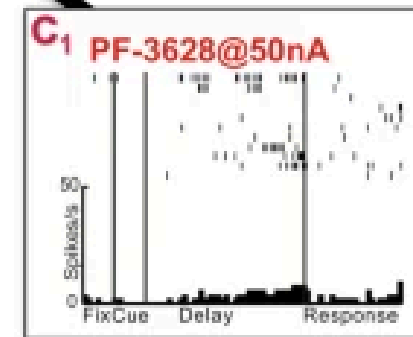
Narrow Inverted-U Dose Response in dIPFC

impaired working memory function.

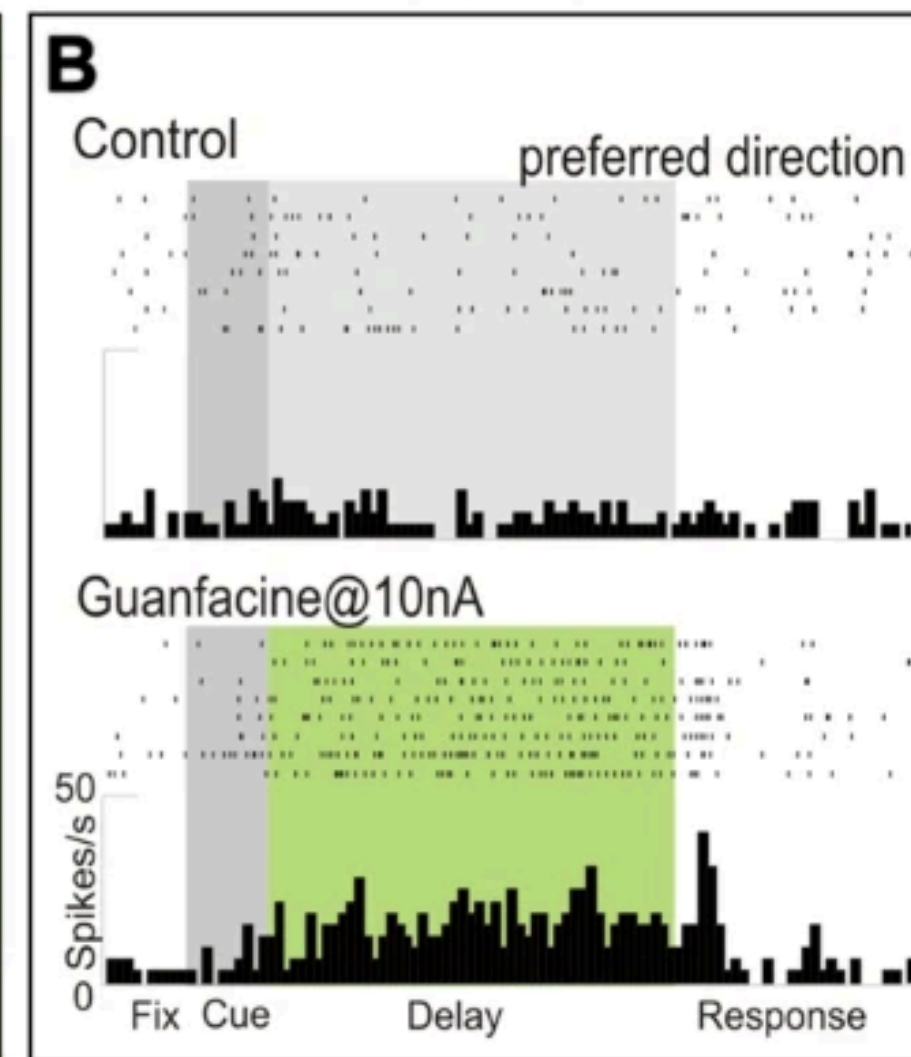
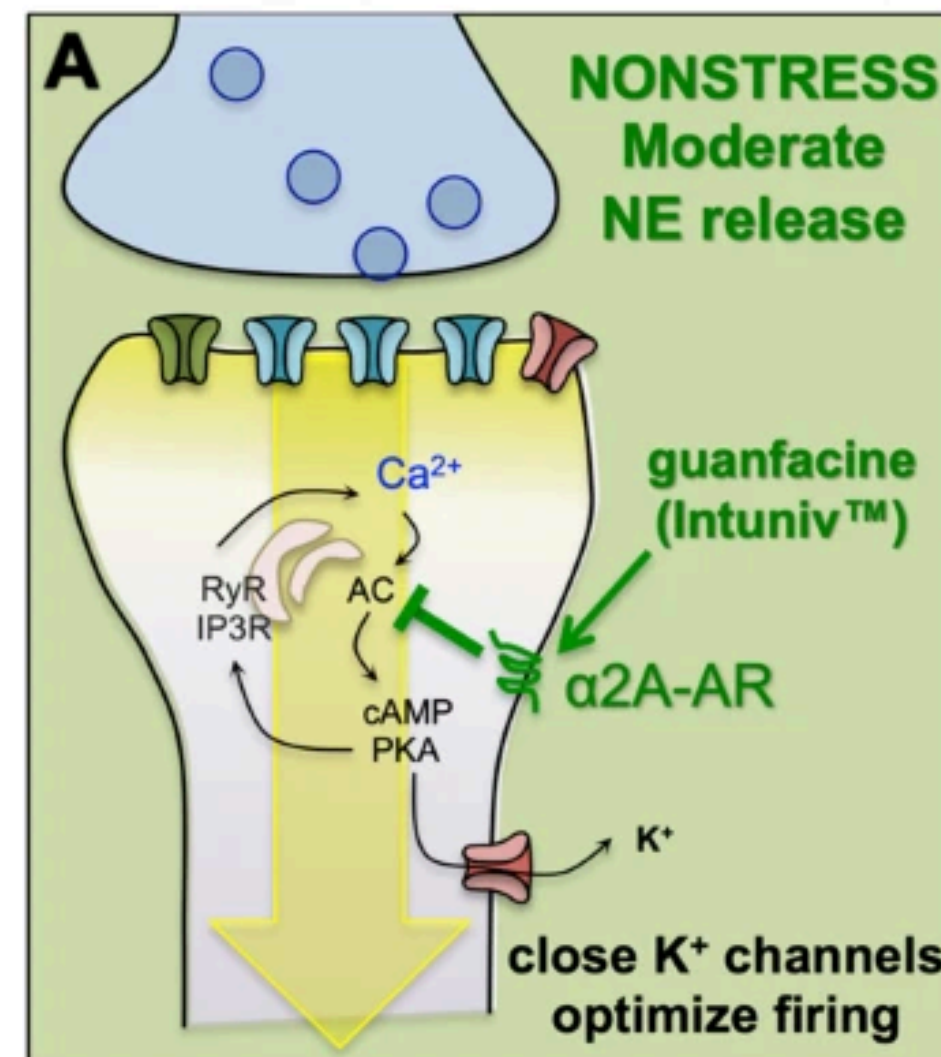


optimal working memory function.

increasing levels of D1R stimulation

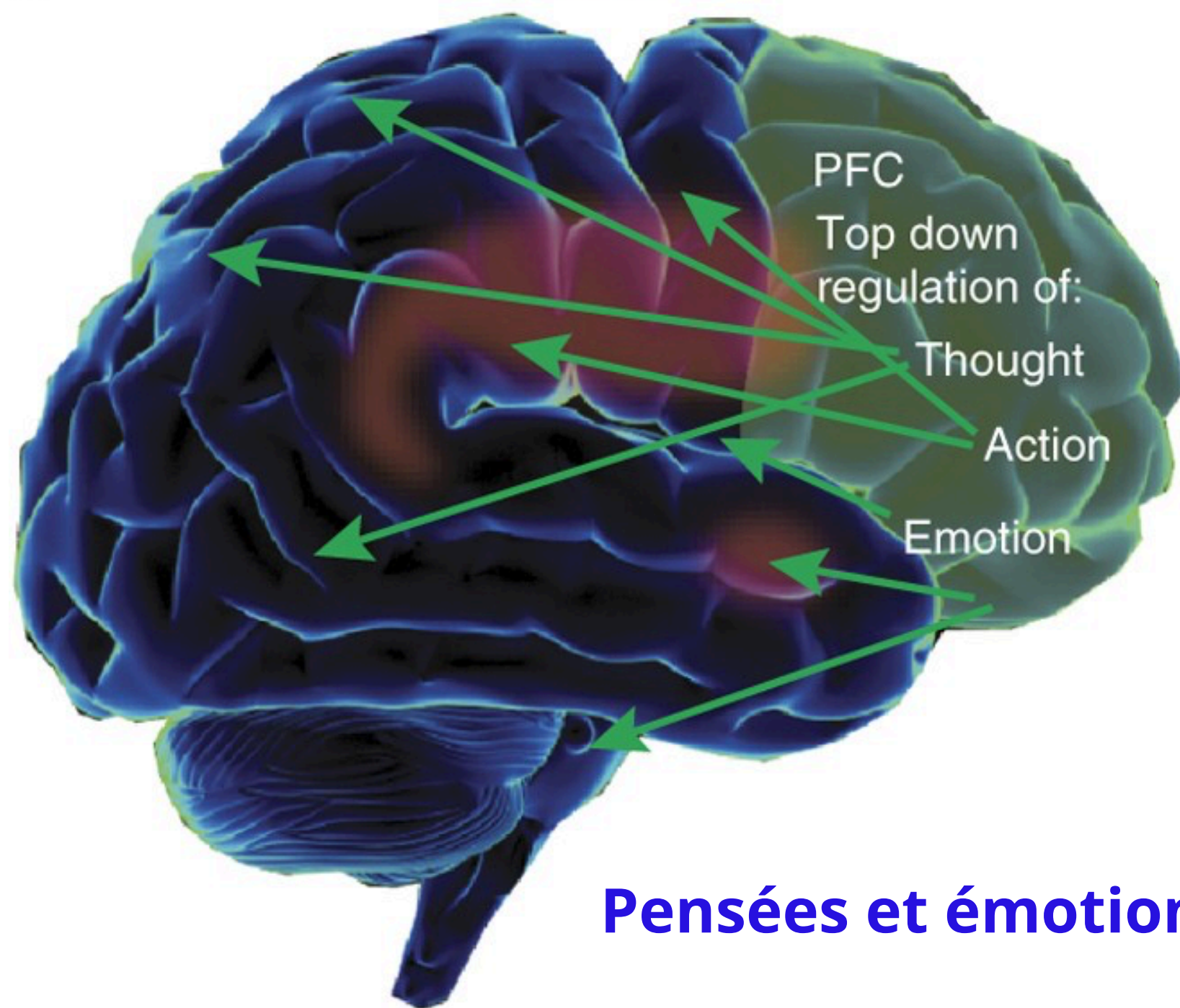


Beneficial NE α2A-AR actions in dIPFC

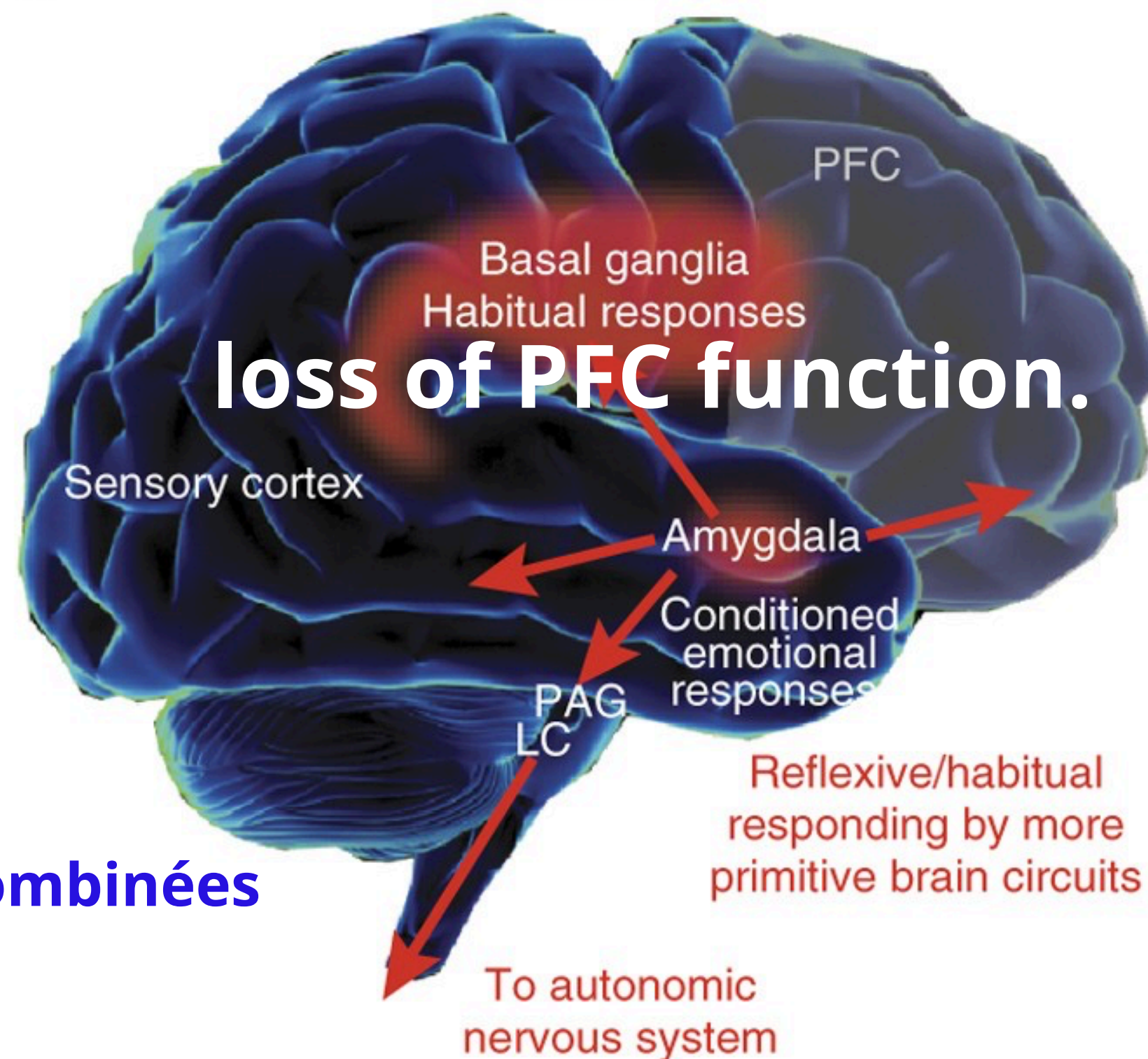


a

Alert

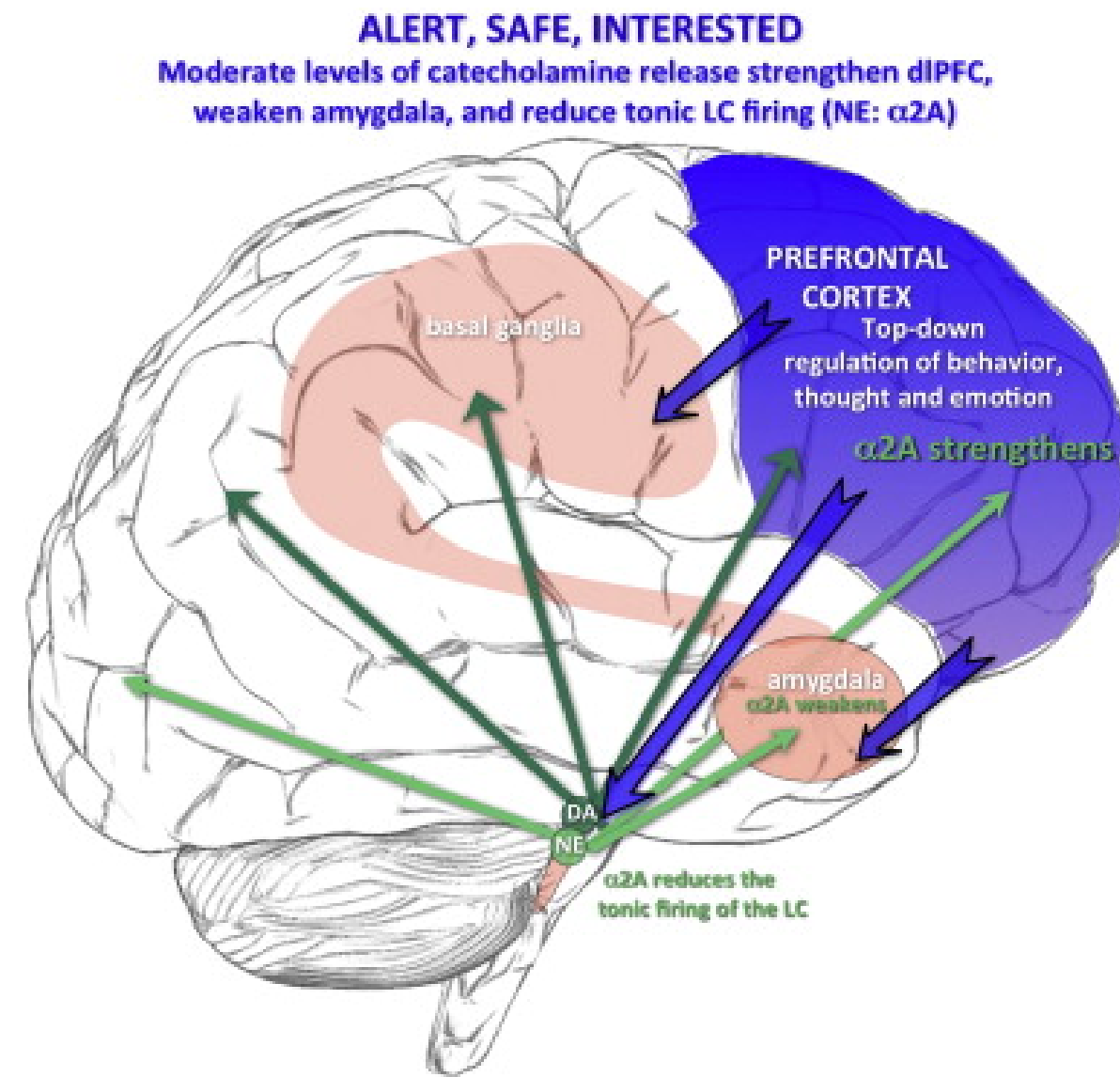
**Pensées et émotions combinées****b**

Stressed



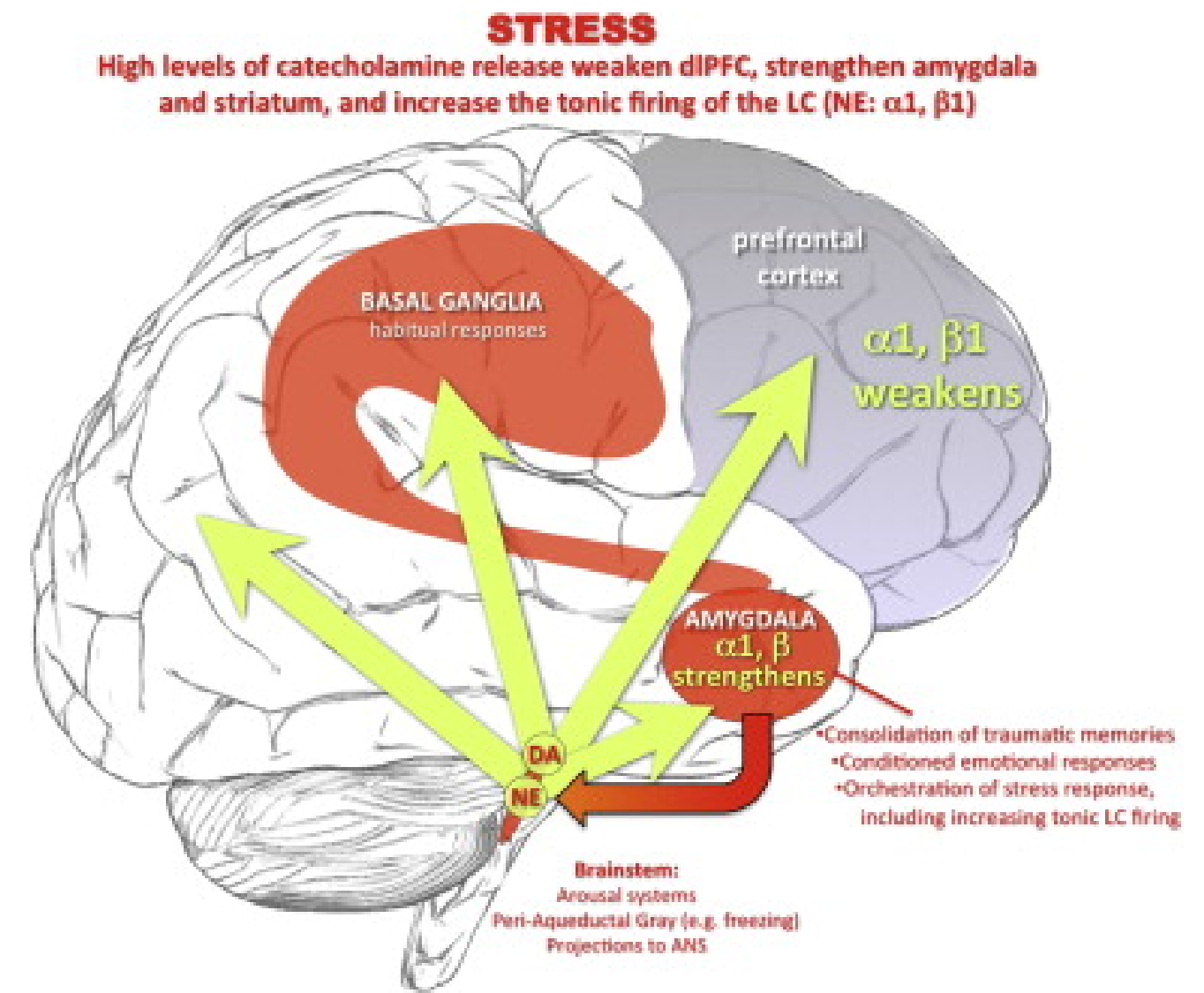
**La physiologie humaine dépend de la modulation
continue de l'expression émotionnelle**

Arnsten, A. Stress weakens prefrontal networks: molecular insults to higher cognition. Nat Neurosci 18, 1376–1385 (2015).
<https://doi.org/10.1038/nn.4087>



Dans des conditions d'excitation sans stress, lorsque le sujet est alerte, en sécurité et intéressé, le cortex préfrontal hautement évolué (surligné en bleu) assure une régulation descendante du comportement, de la pensée et des émotions.

Il orchestre la réponse comportementale par le biais de connexions étendues, par exemple à l'amygdale, aux ganglions de la base et au tronc cérébral, y compris les neurones catécholamines.



Dans des conditions de stress incontrôlable, il y a des niveaux élevés de libération de catécholamines dans le cerveau, ce qui affaiblit la fonction PFC mais renforce les réponses (affectives) de l'amygdale et les réponses habituelles des ganglions de la base.

L'amygdale active la catécholamine dans des conditions de stress psychologique et coordonne d'autres aspects de la réponse au stress (par exemple, des projections vers le gris périaqueducal). L'activation de l'amygdale du locus coeruleus via CRF augmente la décharge tonique.

Des niveaux élevés de libération d'NE, qui engagent les récepteurs alpha-1 et bêta de plus faible affinité, qui améliorent l'amygdale et affaiblissent la fonction PFC, produisant ainsi un cercle vicieux qui maintient des circuits primitifs en contrôle du comportement.

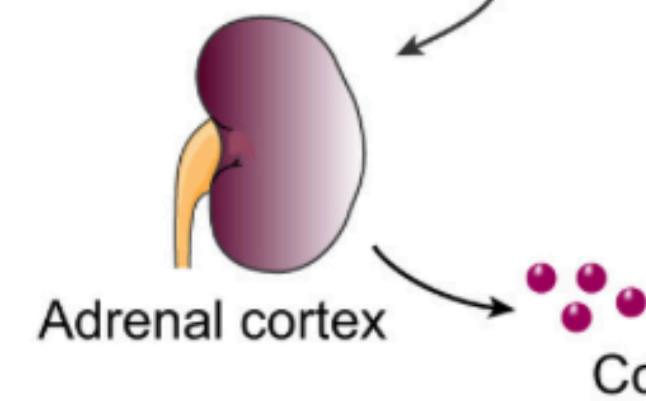
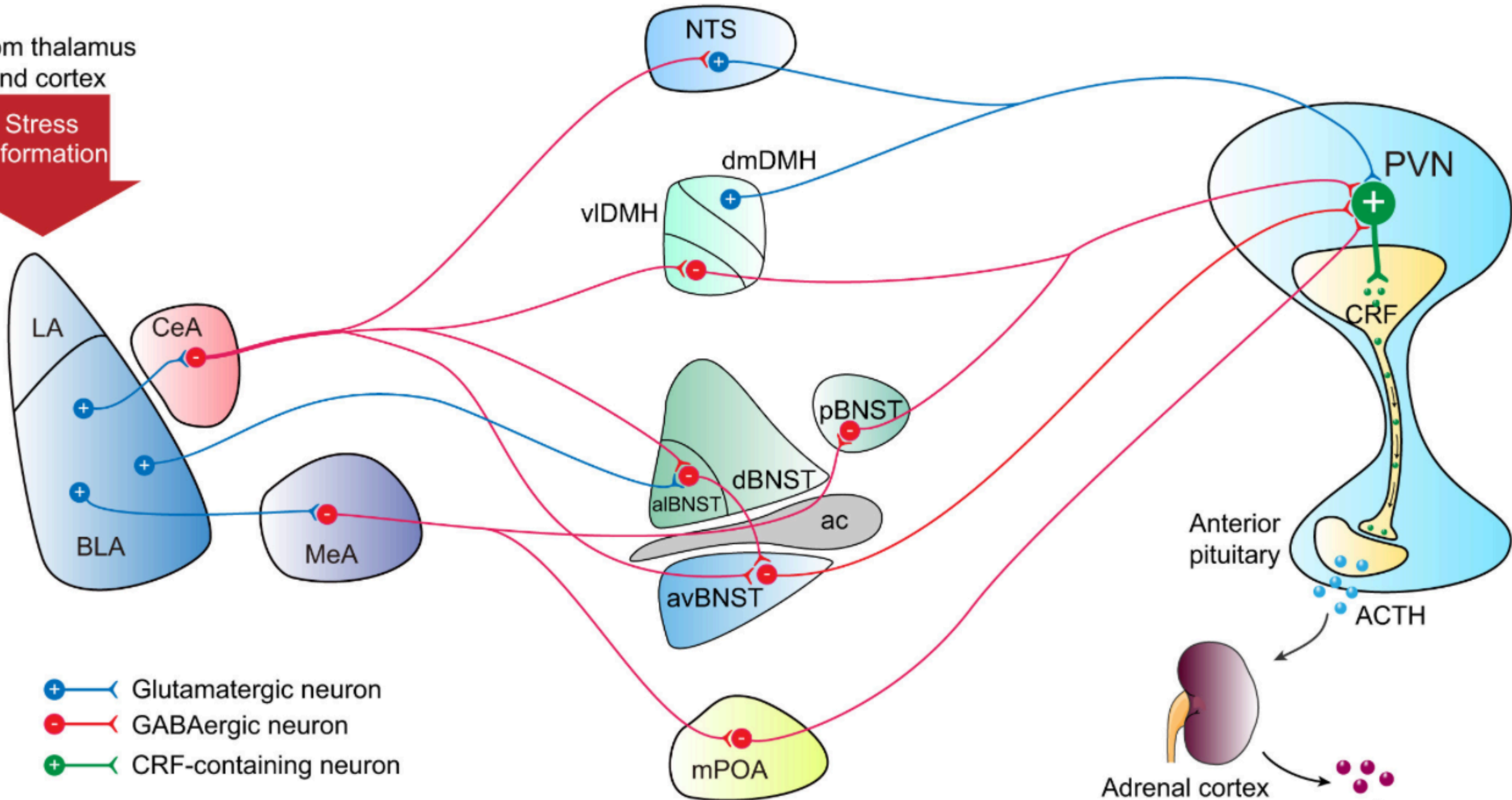
Amygdala

Intermediate

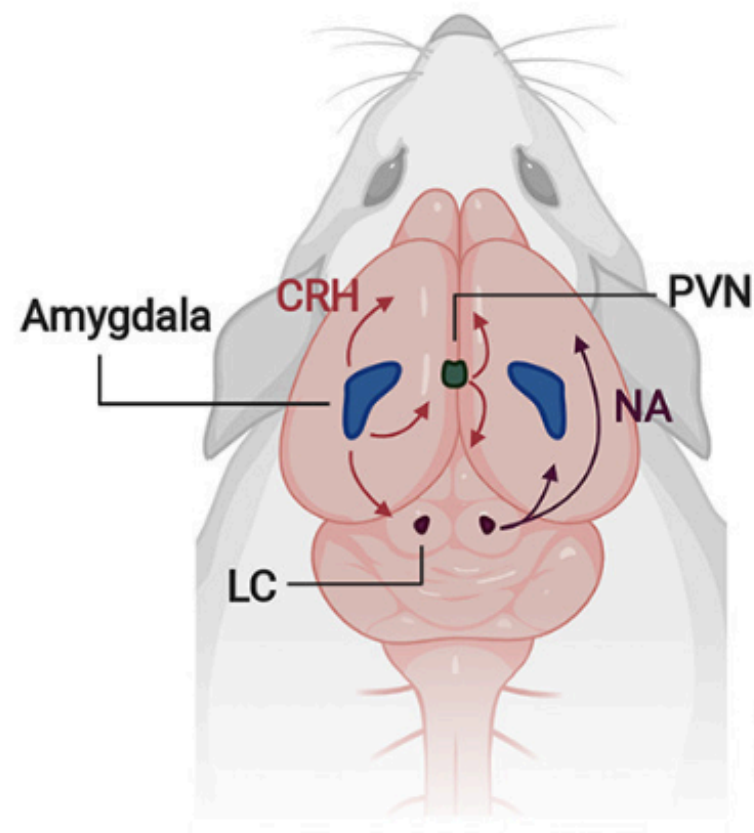
HPA axis

From thalamus
and cortex

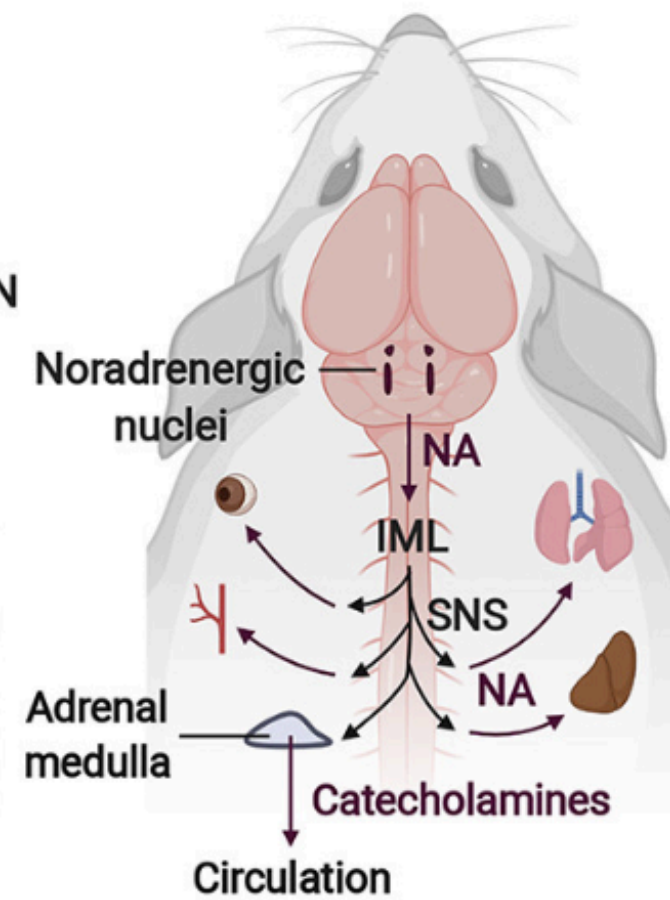
**Stress
Information**



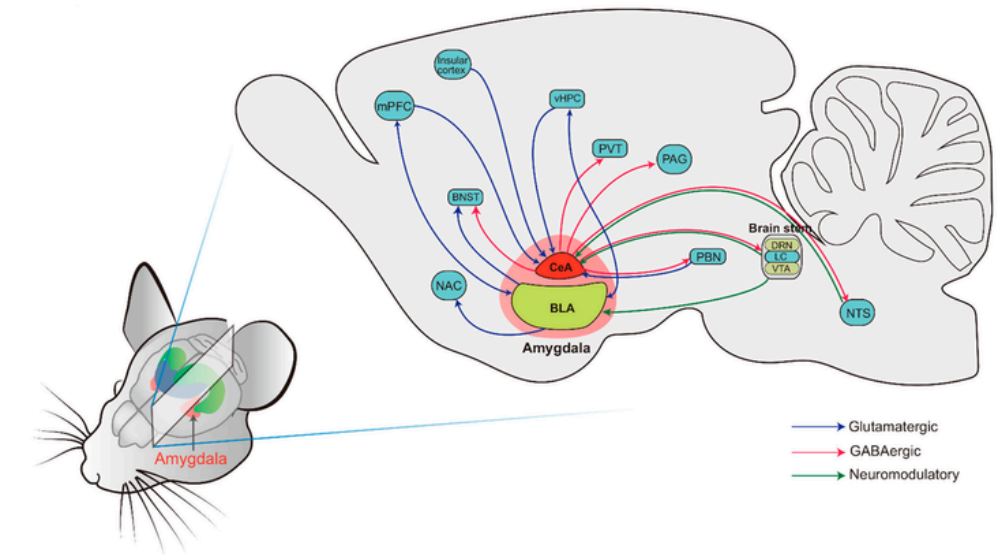
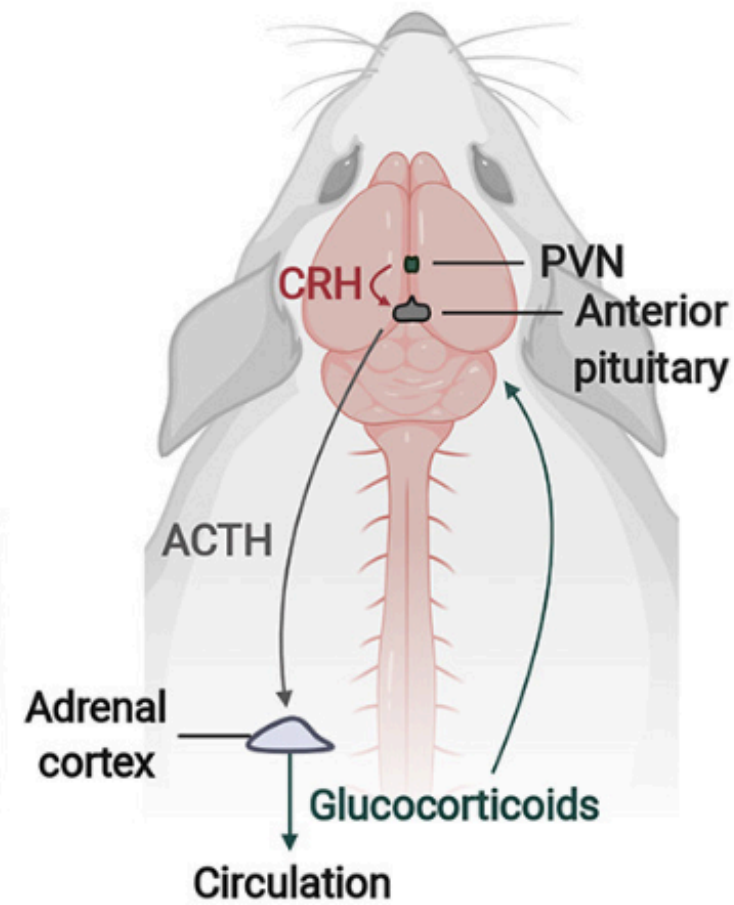
Brain circuits of stress



SAM system



HPA axis



milliseconds

seconds

minutes

hours

Release of stress-induced signals (glutamate, CRH, NA, serotonin etc.)

Brain network reconfiguration

Intracellular signaling IEG expression

Fight-flight-freeze response (brain, action selection)

Glutamate buildup and increased neuronal excitability

Release of NA (SNS fibers) and (nor)adrenaline (adrenal medulla)

Fight-or-flight response (periphery, increased energy supply, catabolism)

Release of GCs (adrenal cortex)

GCs enter brain

GR/MR-mediated (membrane) effects

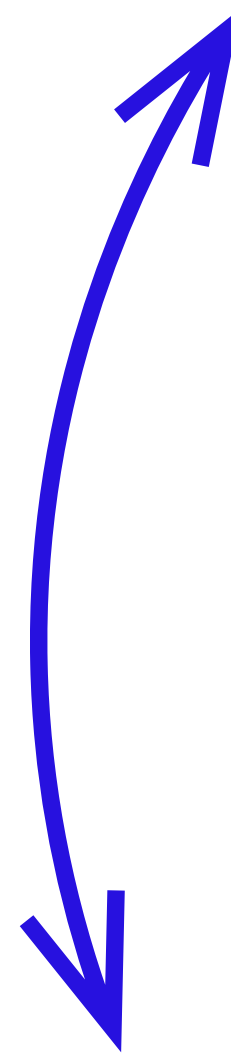
GRE-dependent effects on transcription

Catabolic GC effects (periphery)

Amalia Floriou-Servou, Lukas von Ziegler, Rebecca Waag, Christa Schläppi, Pierre-Luc Germain, Johannes Bohacek, The Acute Stress Response in the Multiomic Era, Biological Psychiatry, Volume 89, Issue 12, 2021, Pages 1116-1126, ISSN 0006-3223,

STRESS RESPONSE SYSTEM

Cortisol



Hypothalamus

CRH

Pituitary
gland

ACTH

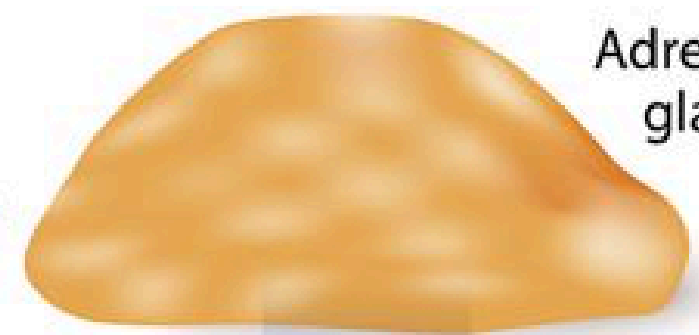
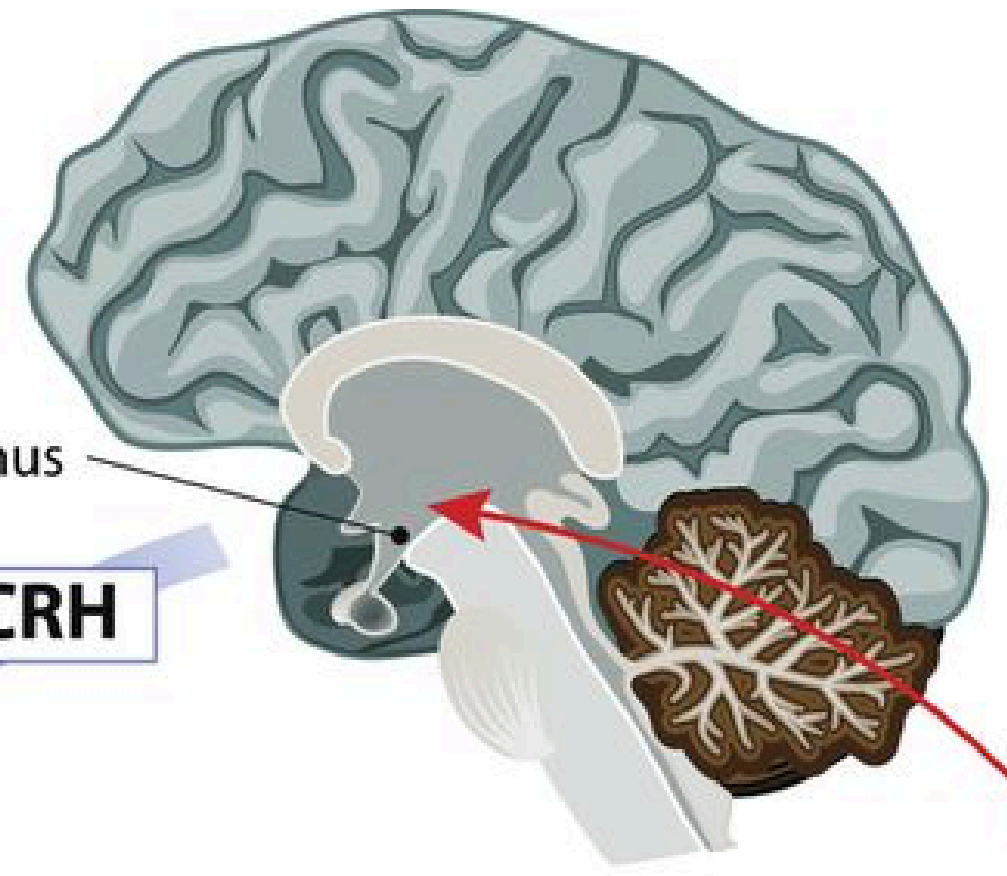
Adrenal
gland

Cortisol

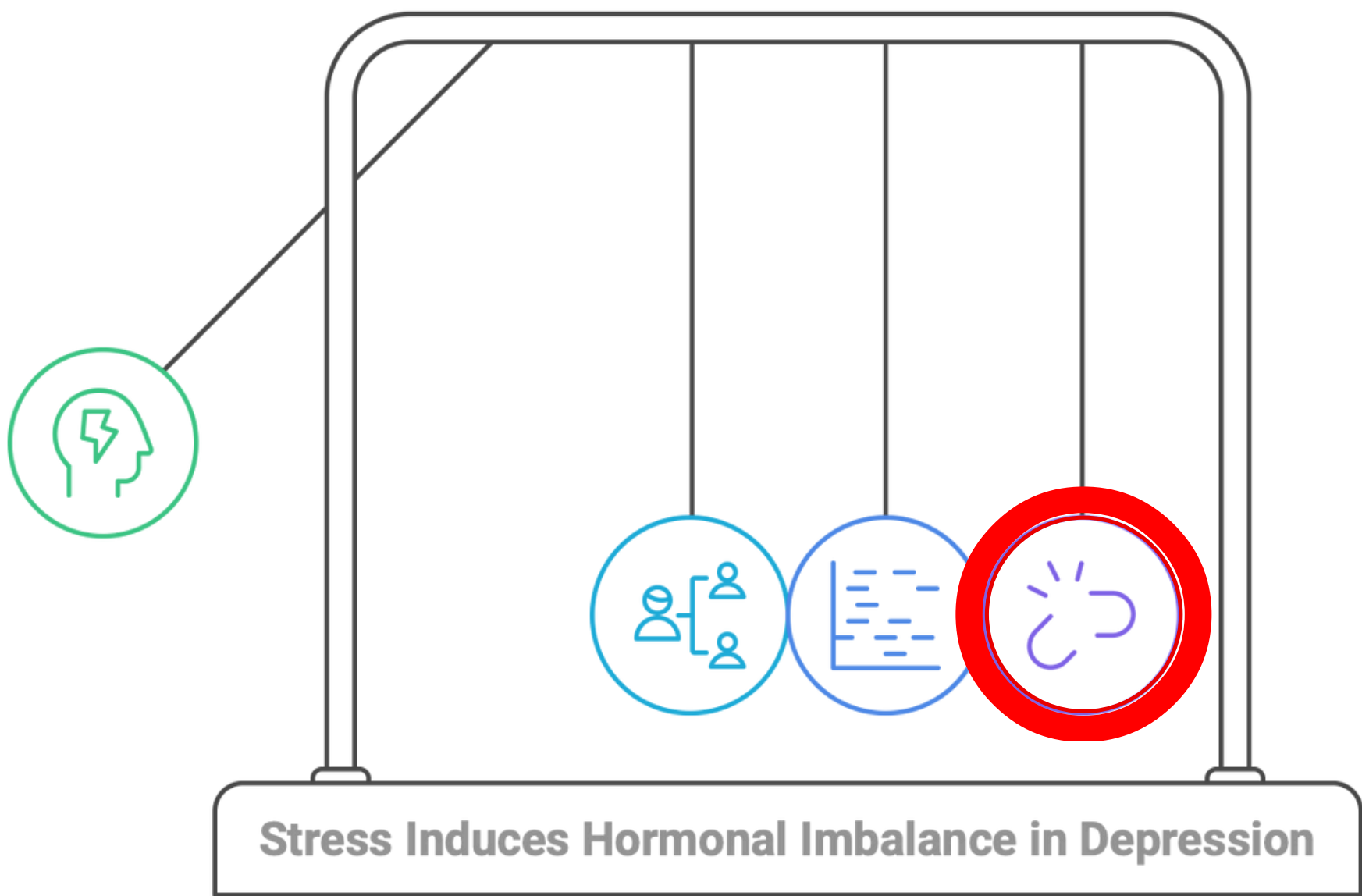
• To immune system •

CRH - Corticotropin-releasing hormone
ACTH - Adrenocorticotrophic hormone

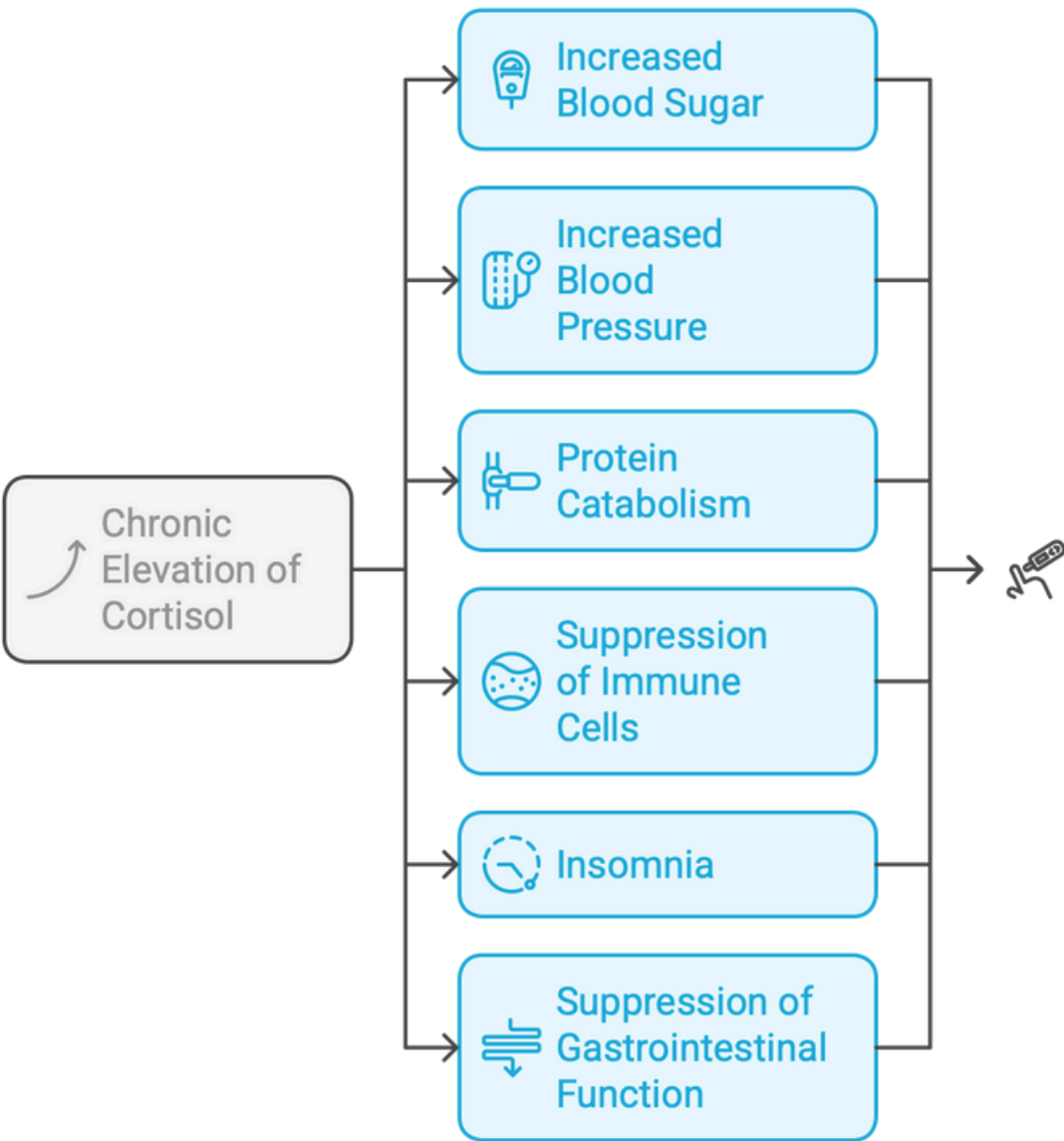
The hypothalamus responds to level of cortisol



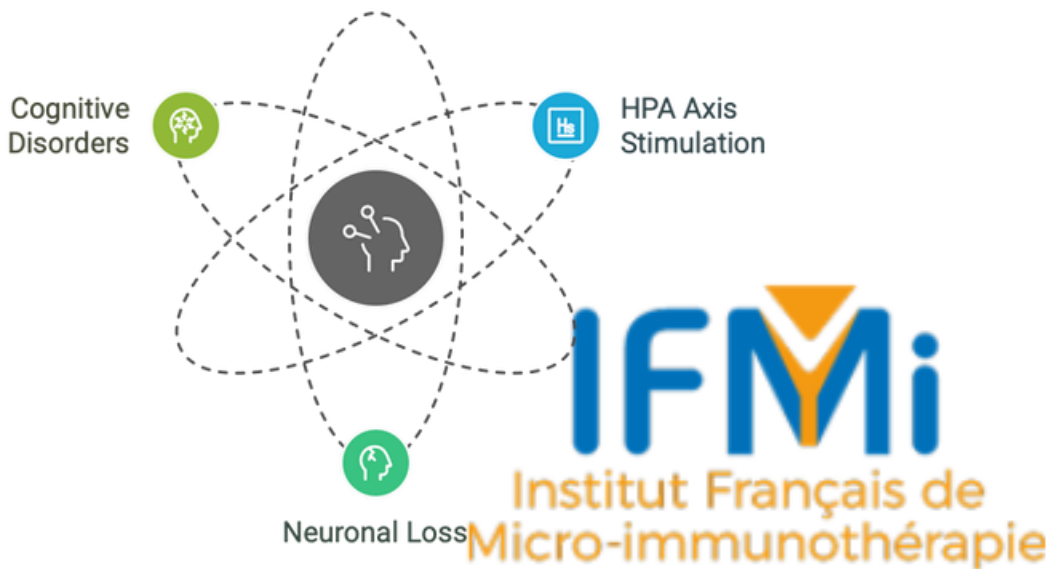
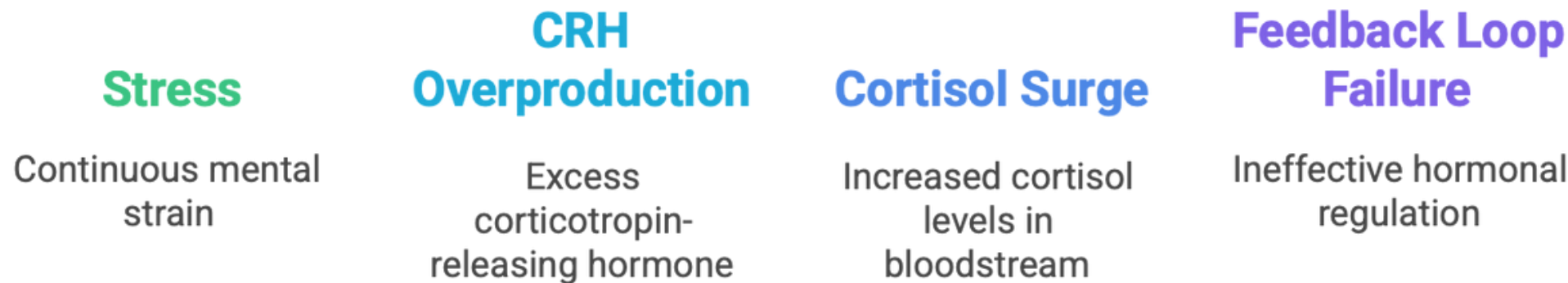
Conséquence d'une cortisolémie chronique élevée



Effects of Chronic Cortisol Elevation

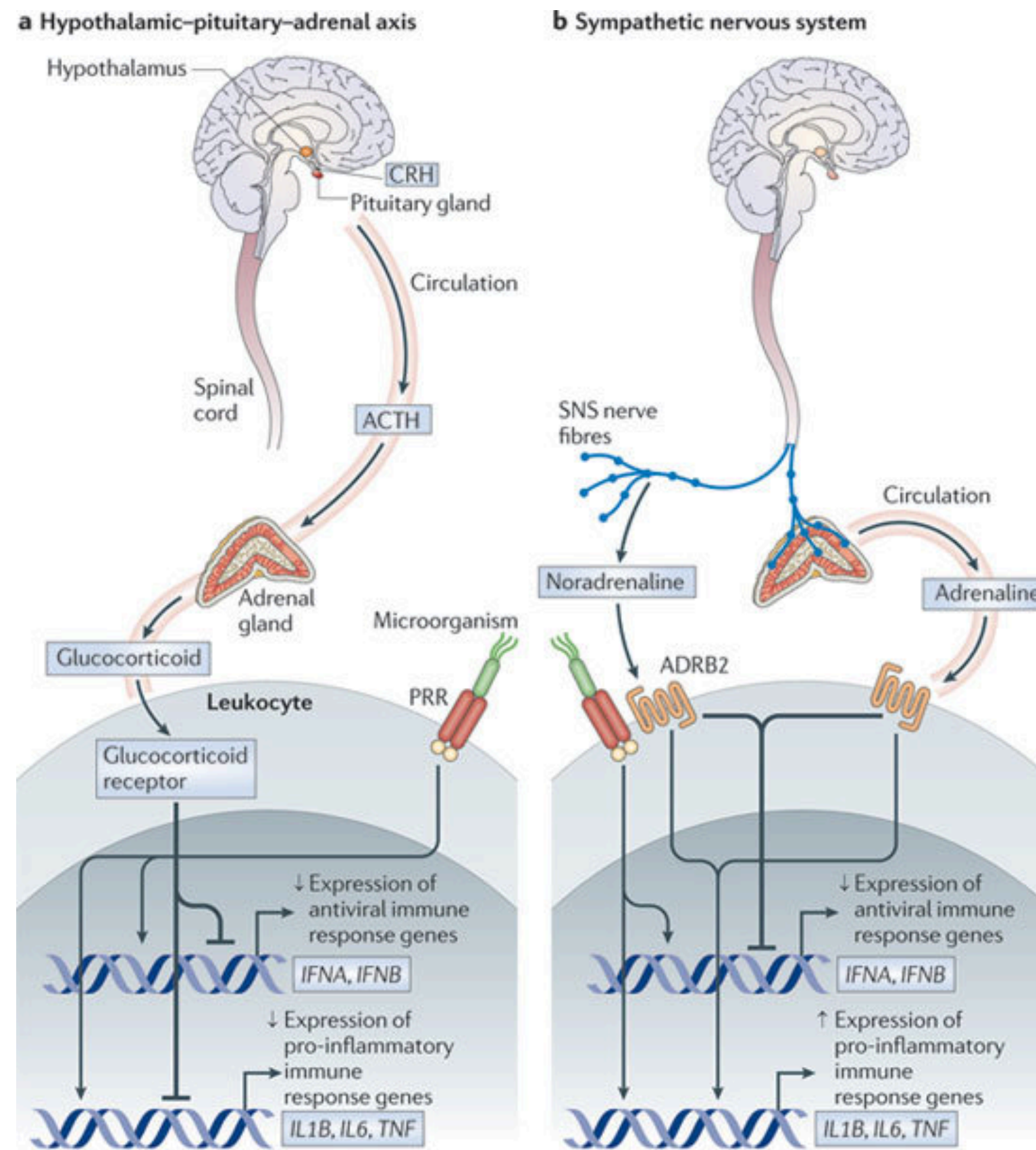


Impact of HPA Axis Stimulation

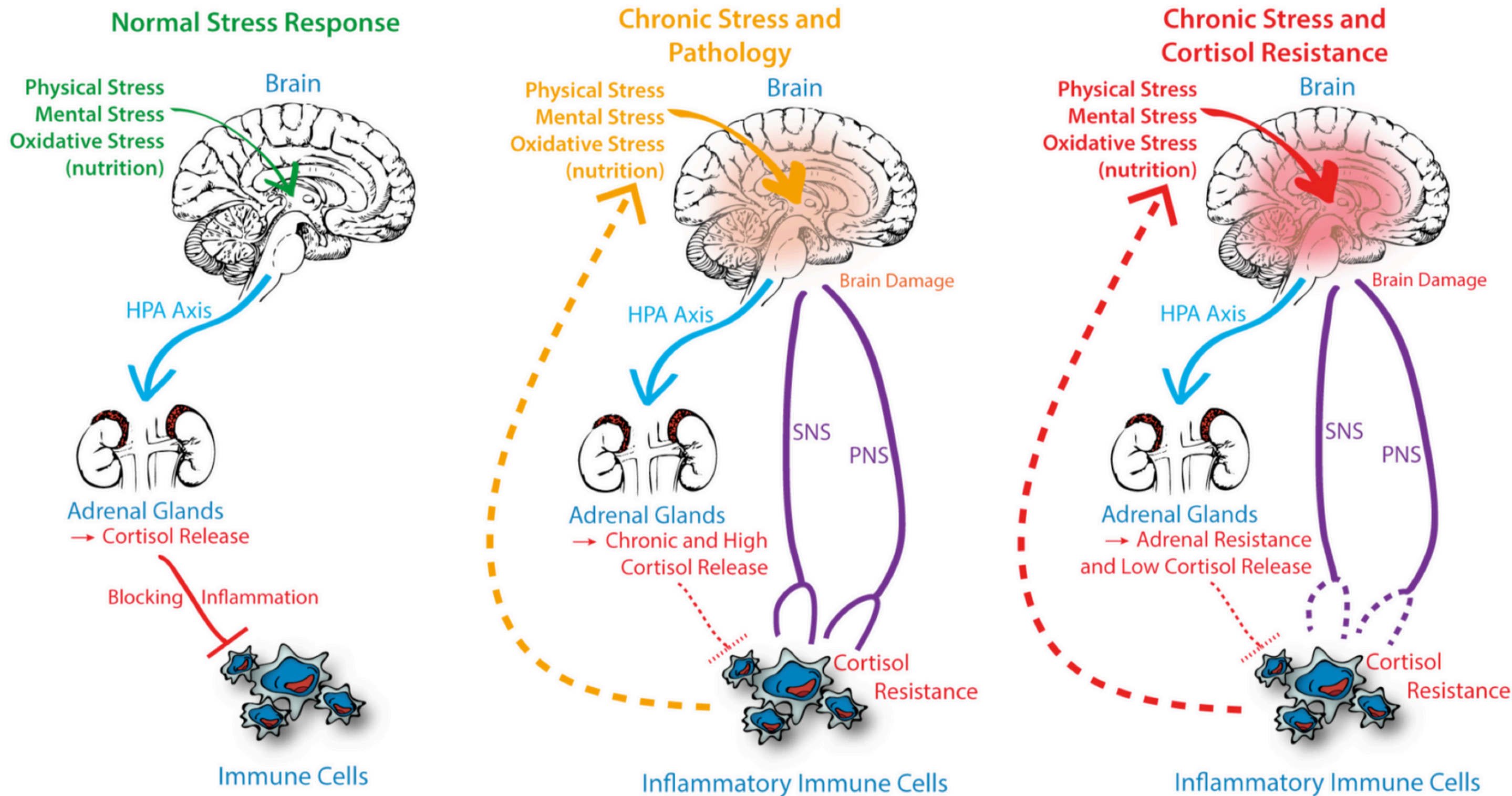


Cortisolémie et immunité innée

- moins de défense anti-virale
- plus d'inflammation



Nature Reviews | Immunology



CORTISOL RESISTANCE

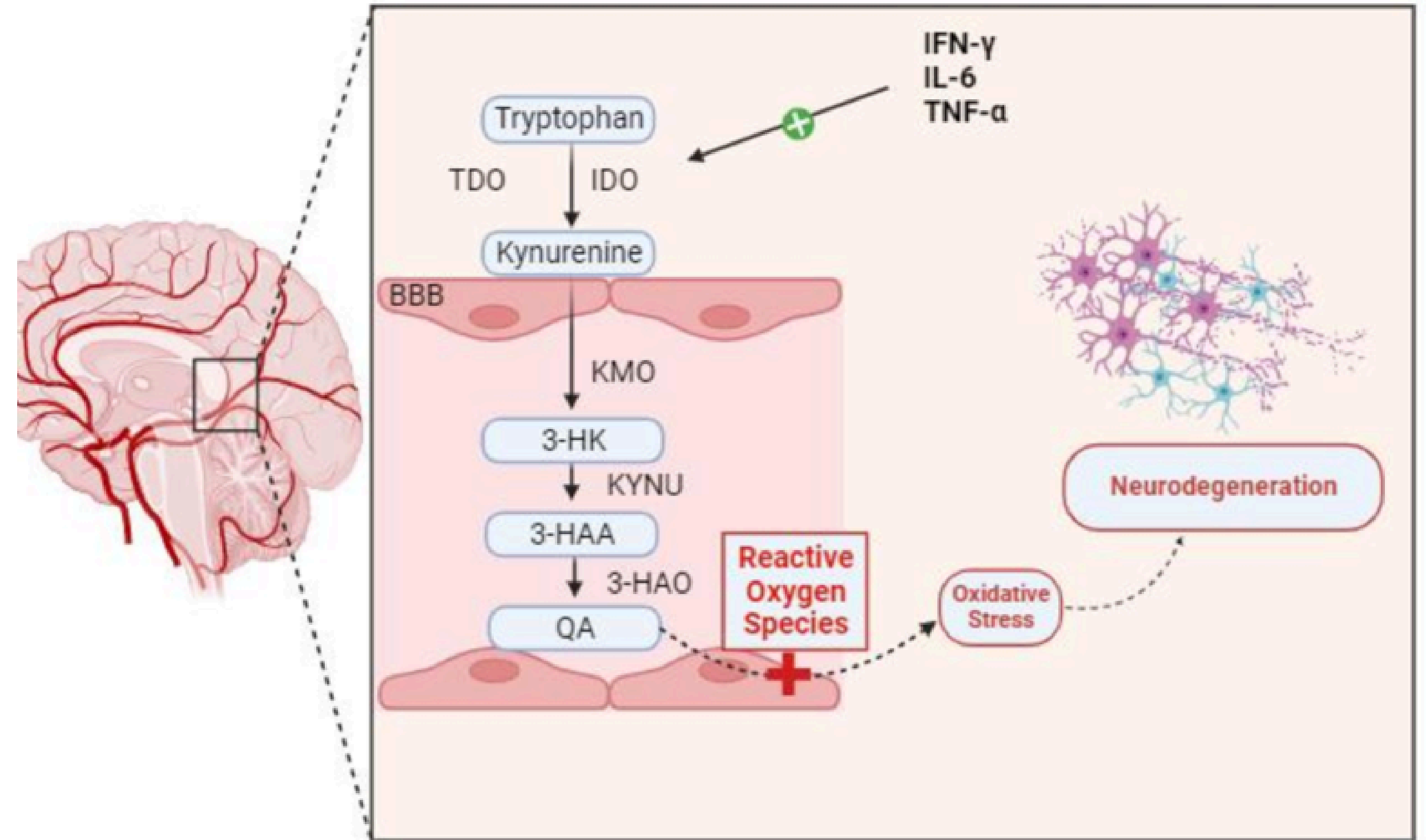
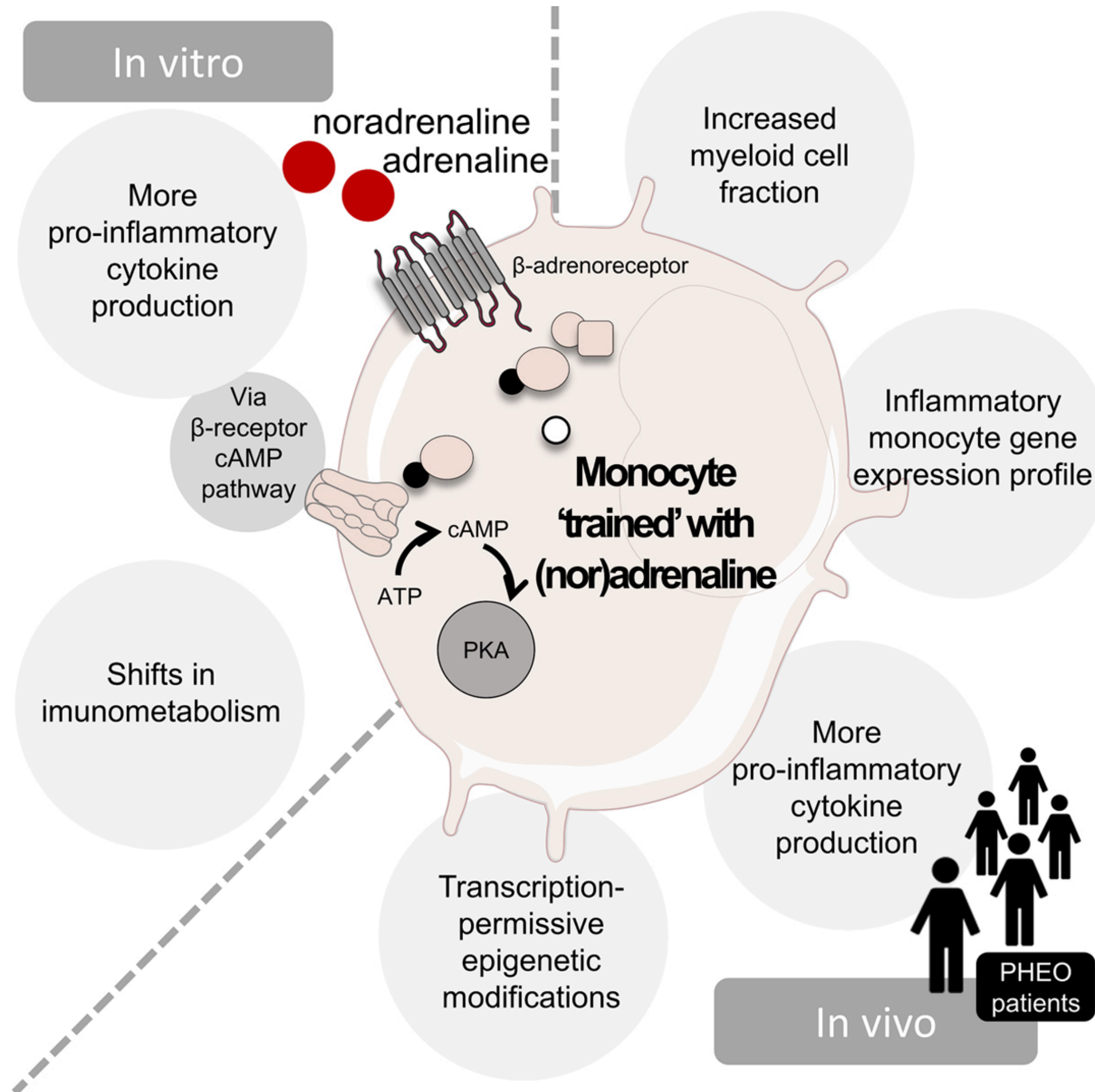


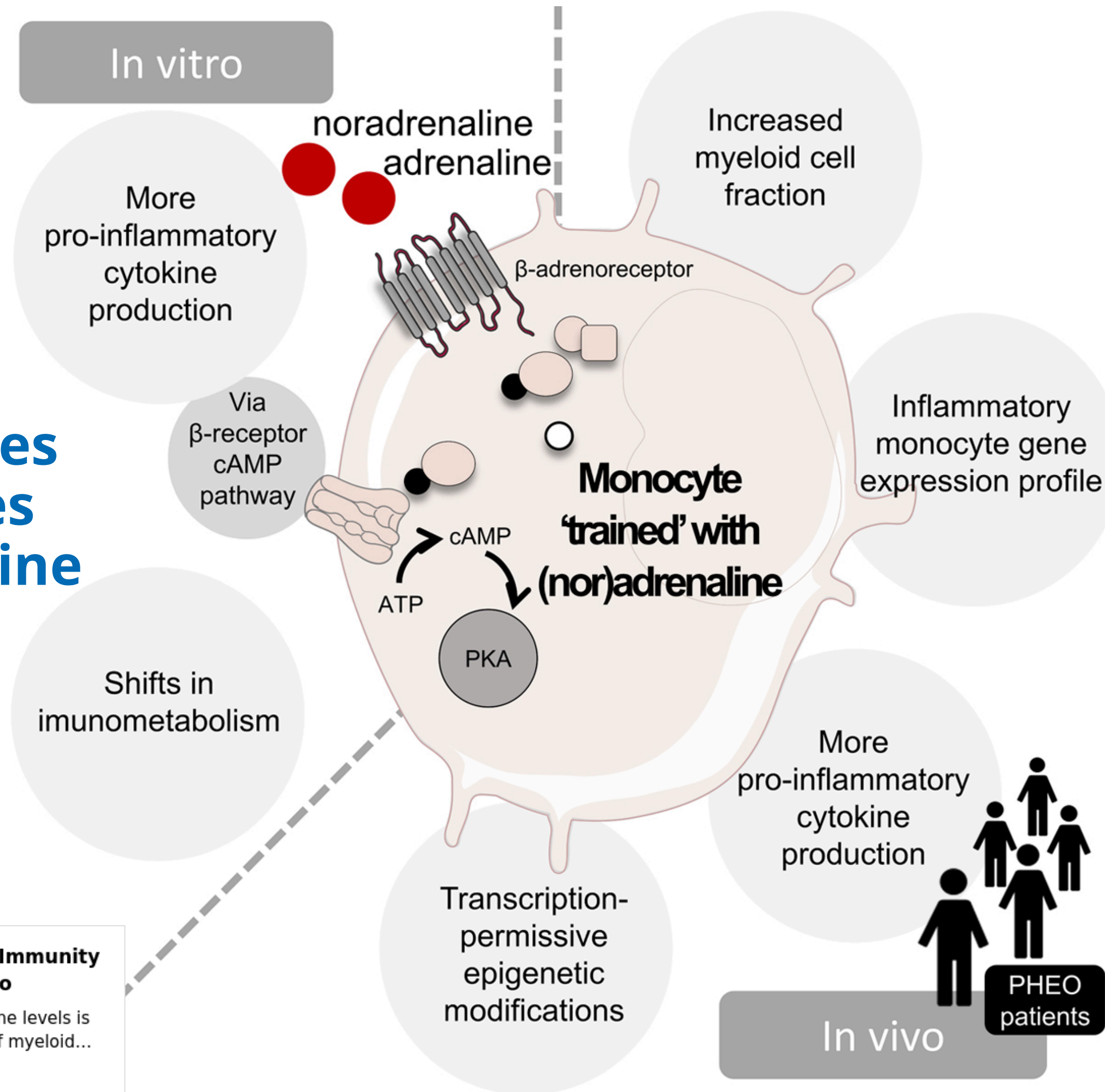
Figure 2. Pro-inflammatory cytokines, including TNF- α , IFN- γ , and IL-6, activate IDO, which

Pathak, Suhrud & Nadar, Rishi & Kim, Shannon & Liu, Keyi & Govindarajulu, Manoj & Cook, Preston & Alexander, Courtney & Dhanasekaran, Muralikrishnan & Moore, Timothy. (2024). **The Influence of Kynurenine Metabolites on Neurodegenerative Pathologies.** International Journal of Molecular Sciences. 25. 853. 10.3390/ijms25020853.

inflammatory changes of myeloid cells with Noradrenaline



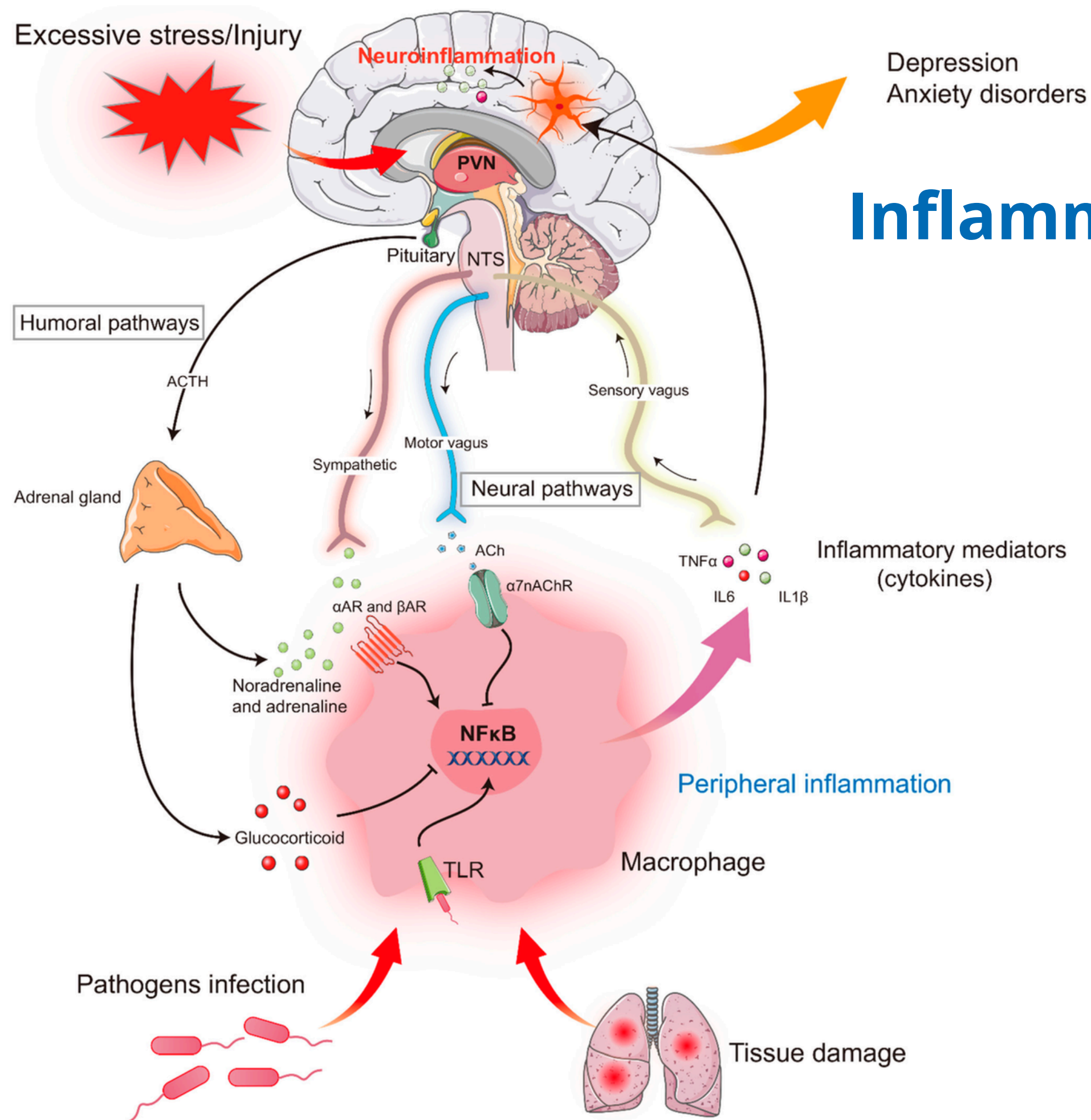
modifications inflammatoires des cellules myéloïdes avec la noradrénaline



Catecholamines Induce Trained Immunity in Monocytes In Vitro and In Vivo

Rationale: Exposure to high catecholamine levels is associated with inflammatory changes of myeloid...

Circulation Research / Jul 3, 2020



Inflammation périphérique induite par le stress.

L'amygdale est essentielle dans la régulation de l'activation des axes HPA et SAM, qui sont les signes distinctifs de la réponse au stress.

Il convient de noter que contrairement à l'effet inhibiteur du cortex préfrontal et de l'hippocampe sur l'activation de l'axe HPA, l'amygdale agit principalement comme un activateur de l'axe HPA

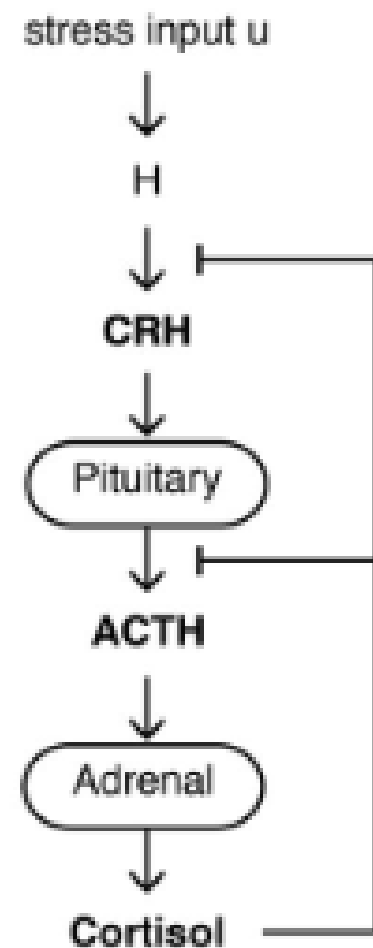
Activation de l'axe hypothalamo-hypophyso-surrénalien (HPA) et signalisation par les glucocorticoïdes

Karin, O., Raz, M., Tendler, A., Bar, A., Kohanim, Y., Milo, T., ... & Alon, U. (2020). a new model for the hpa axis explains dysregulation of stress hormones on the timescale of weeks. *Molecular Systems Biology*, 16(7).
<https://doi.org/10.15252/msb.20209510>

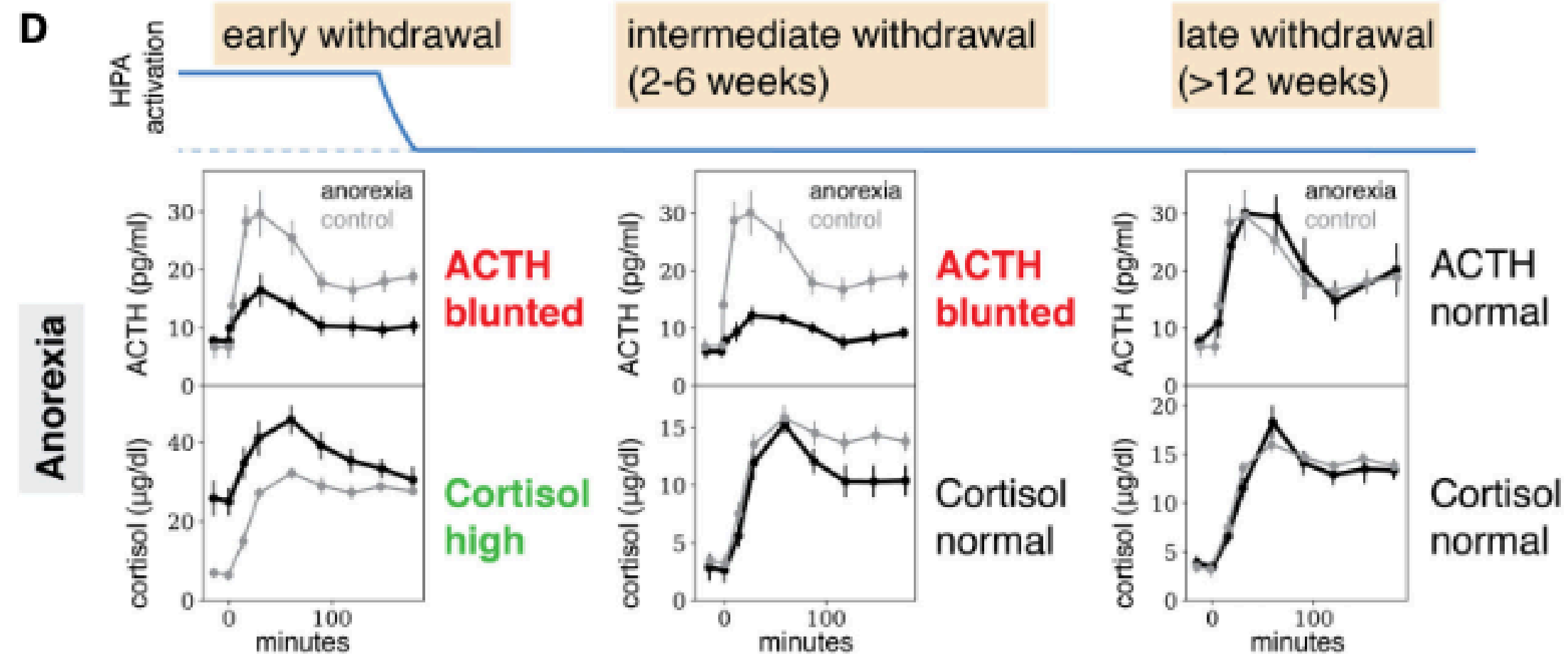
ACTH response is blunted for weeks after cortisol response normalizes

Three distinct phases of HPA axis

physiological
and
psychological stresses



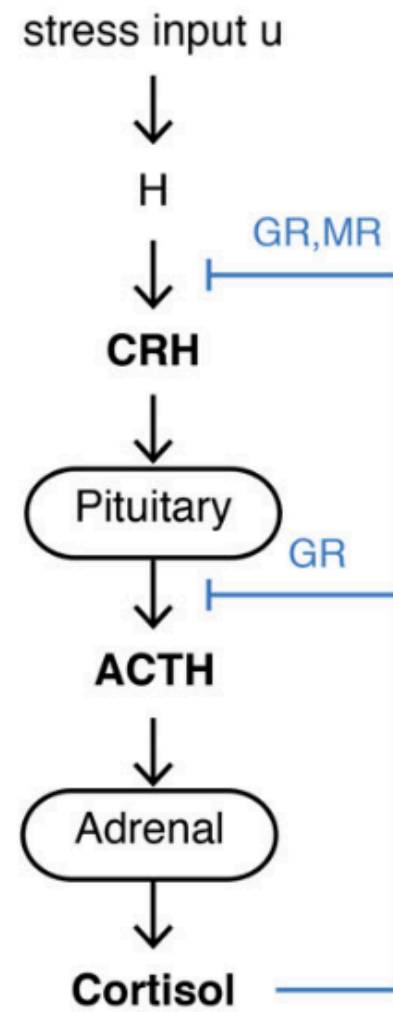
Cortisol baseline is proportional



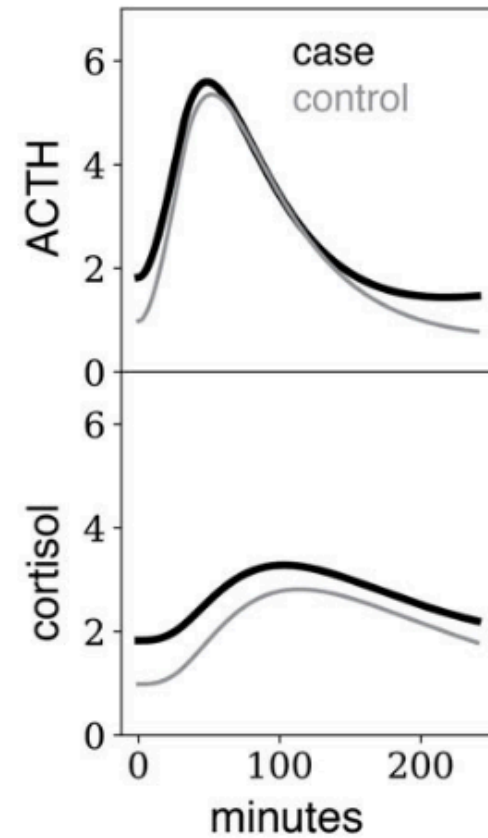
la rétroaction négative par GR protège l'axe HPA contre les changements importants de niveaux d'hormones et les réponses sur l'échelle de temps de quelques semaines après un apport de stress prolongé

A

**classic
model**



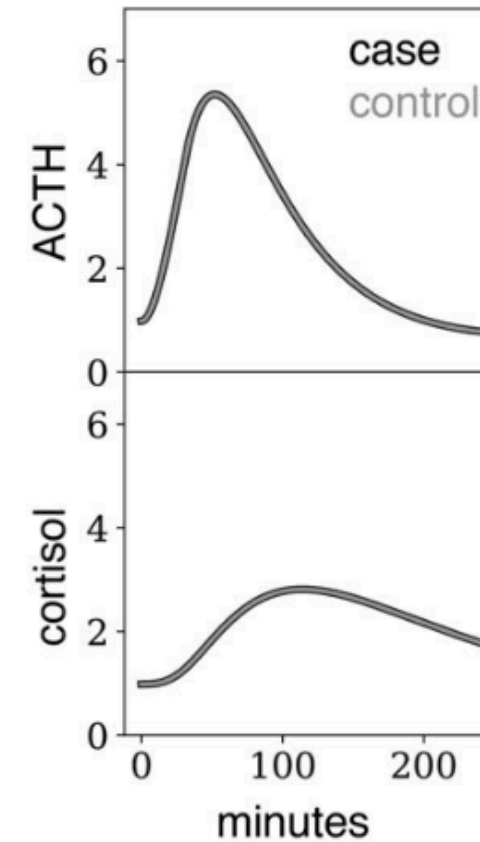
early withdrawal



ACTH
not
blunted

**Cortisol
high**

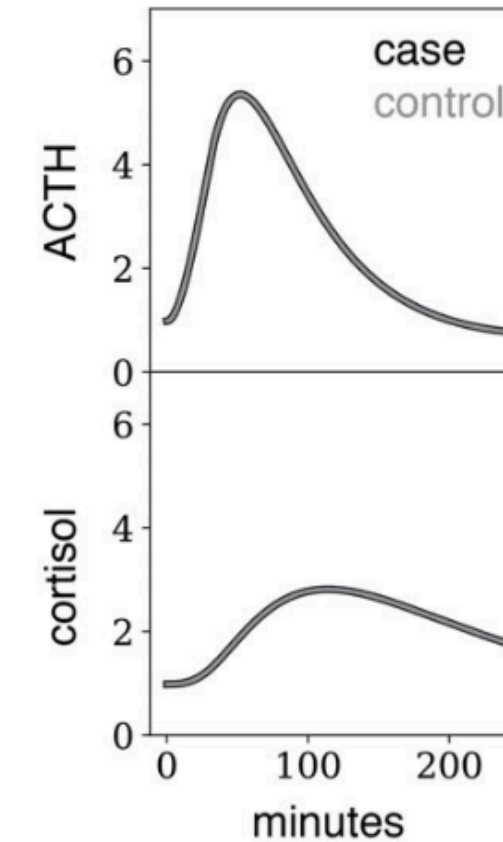
intermediate withdrawal



ACTH
normal

Cortisol
normal

late withdrawal



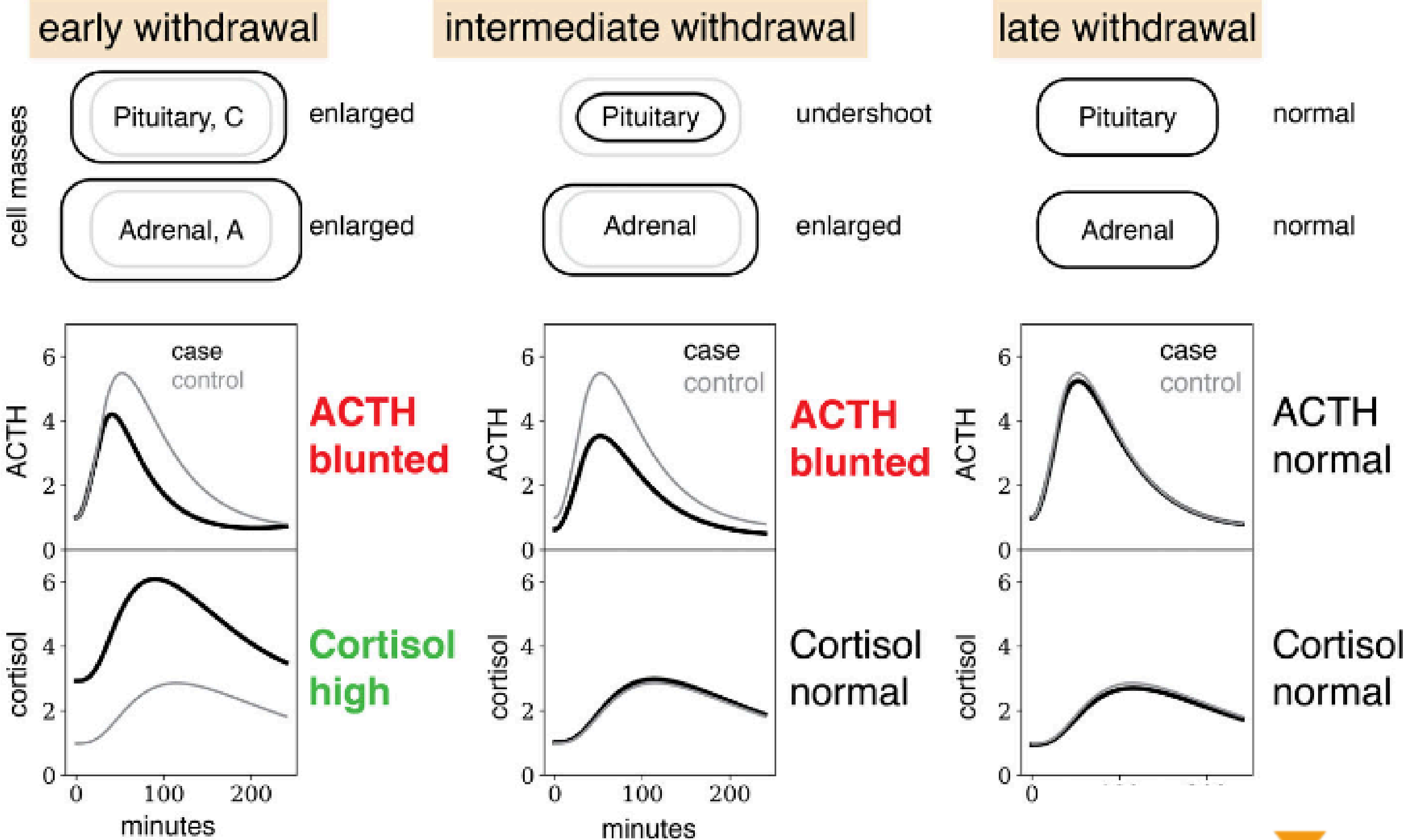
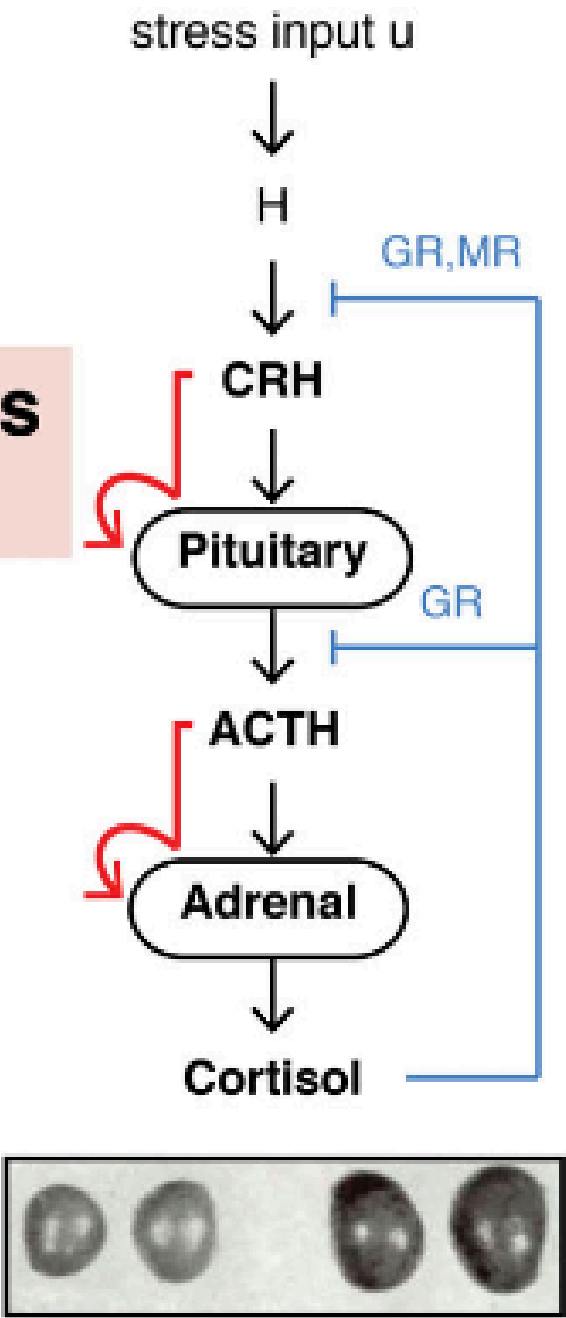
ACTH
normal

Cortisol
normal

Functional mass dynamics show ACTH blunting for weeks even after cortisol normalizes.

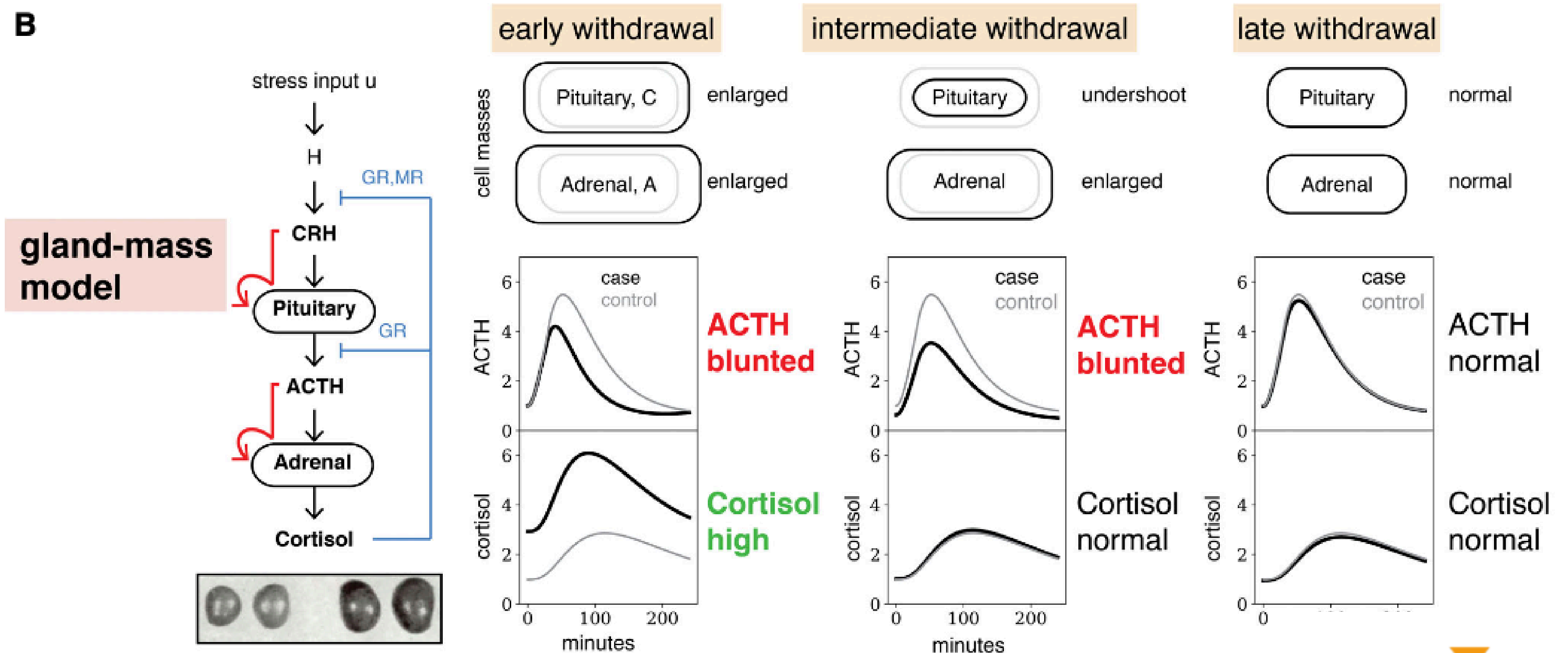
B

gland-mass model



La dynamique de masse fonctionnelle montre une diminution de l'ACTH pendant des semaines, même après la normalisation du cortisol.

B



**Comment les facteurs de stress
psychologiques**

**affectent
l'EBV
latent.**

Impact of Psychological Stress on EBV Reactivation

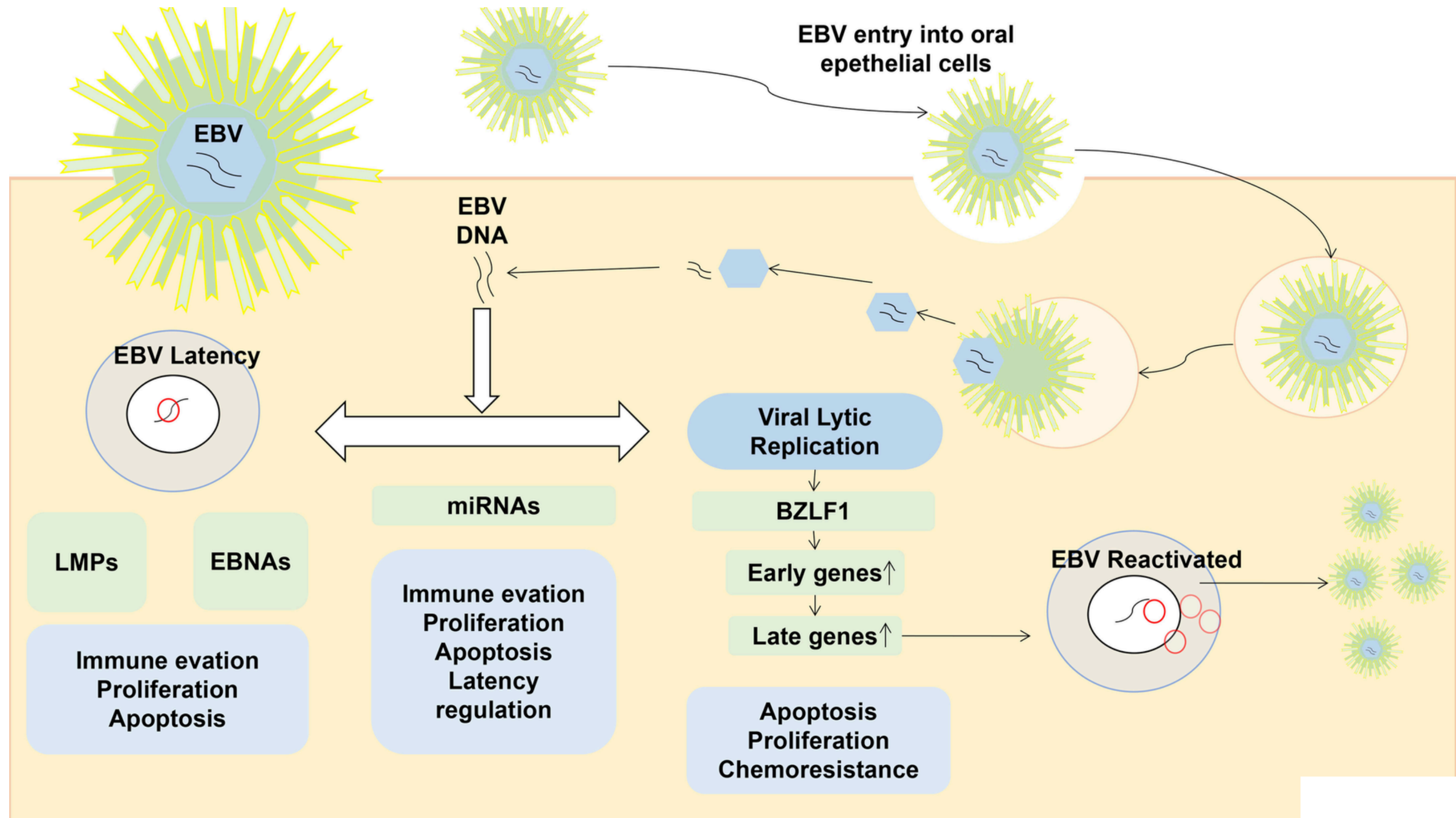
How do psychological stressors affect latent EBV?

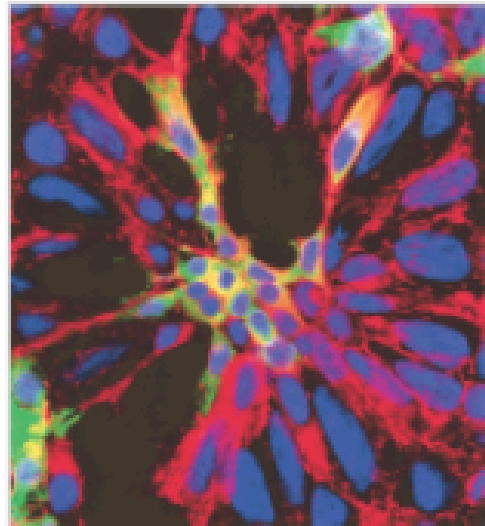
They can induce the HPA and SAM axes, leading to cortisol production, which activates the latent EBV genome.

What is the goal of further studies on this topic?

To understand the mechanisms of stress-associated reactivation of latent EBV and mitigate the adverse effects on EBV latency and related diseases.



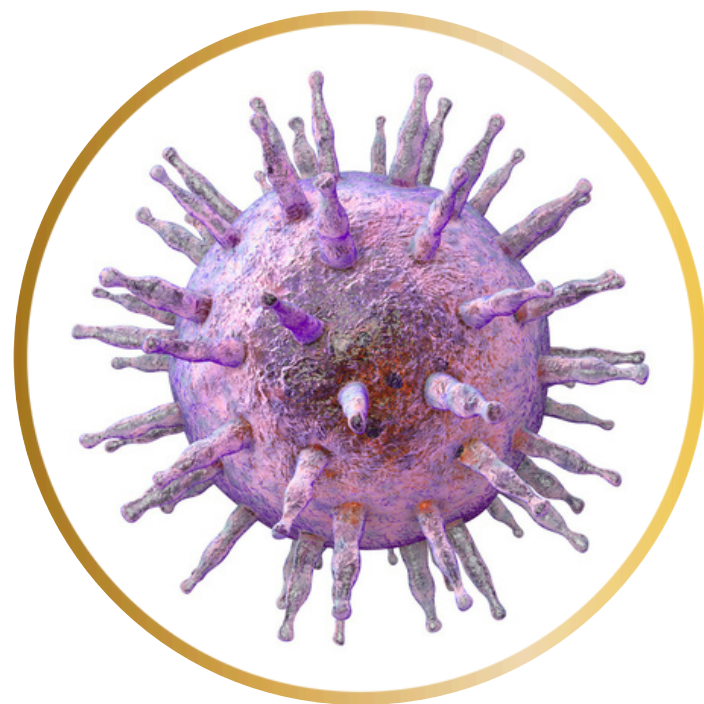




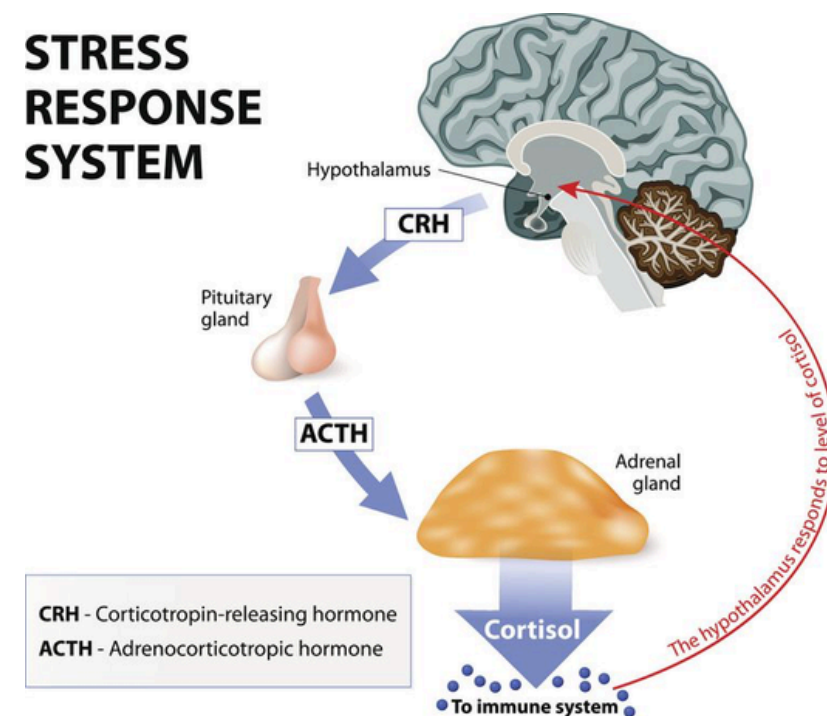
Epstein-Barr Virus BZLF1 Gene, a Switch from Latency to Lytic Infection, Is Expressed as an Imme...

ABSTRACT We demonstrate here that the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) BZLF1 gene, a switch from latent infection to...

 Journal of Virology / Jan 15, 2007

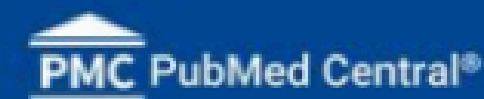


STRESS RESPONSE SYSTEM



As a library, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) provides access to scientific literature.

Inclusion in an NLM database does not imply endorsement of, or agreement with, the contents by NLM or the National Institutes of Health.



Glucocorticoids activate Epstein Barr Virus lytic replication through the upregulation of immediate early BZLF1 gene expression

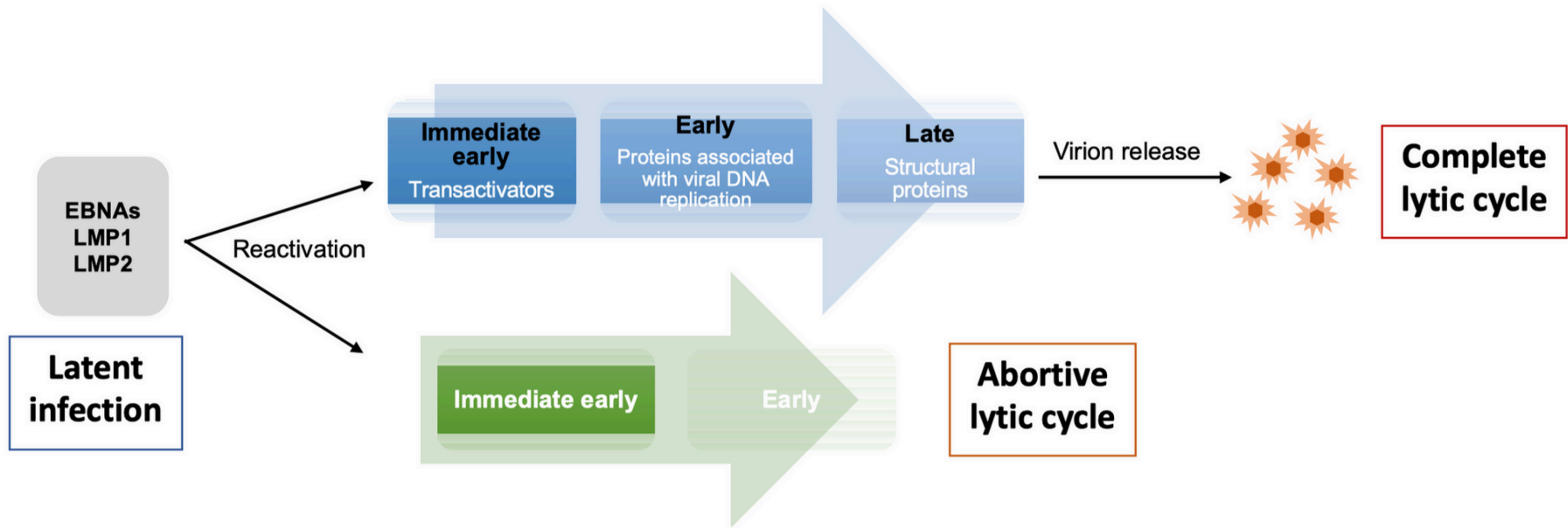
Psychological stress-associated immune dysregulation has been shown to disrupt the steady state expression and reactivate latent herpes viruses. One such virus is the Epstein Barr virus (EBV), which is associated with several human m...

 PubMed Central (PMC)



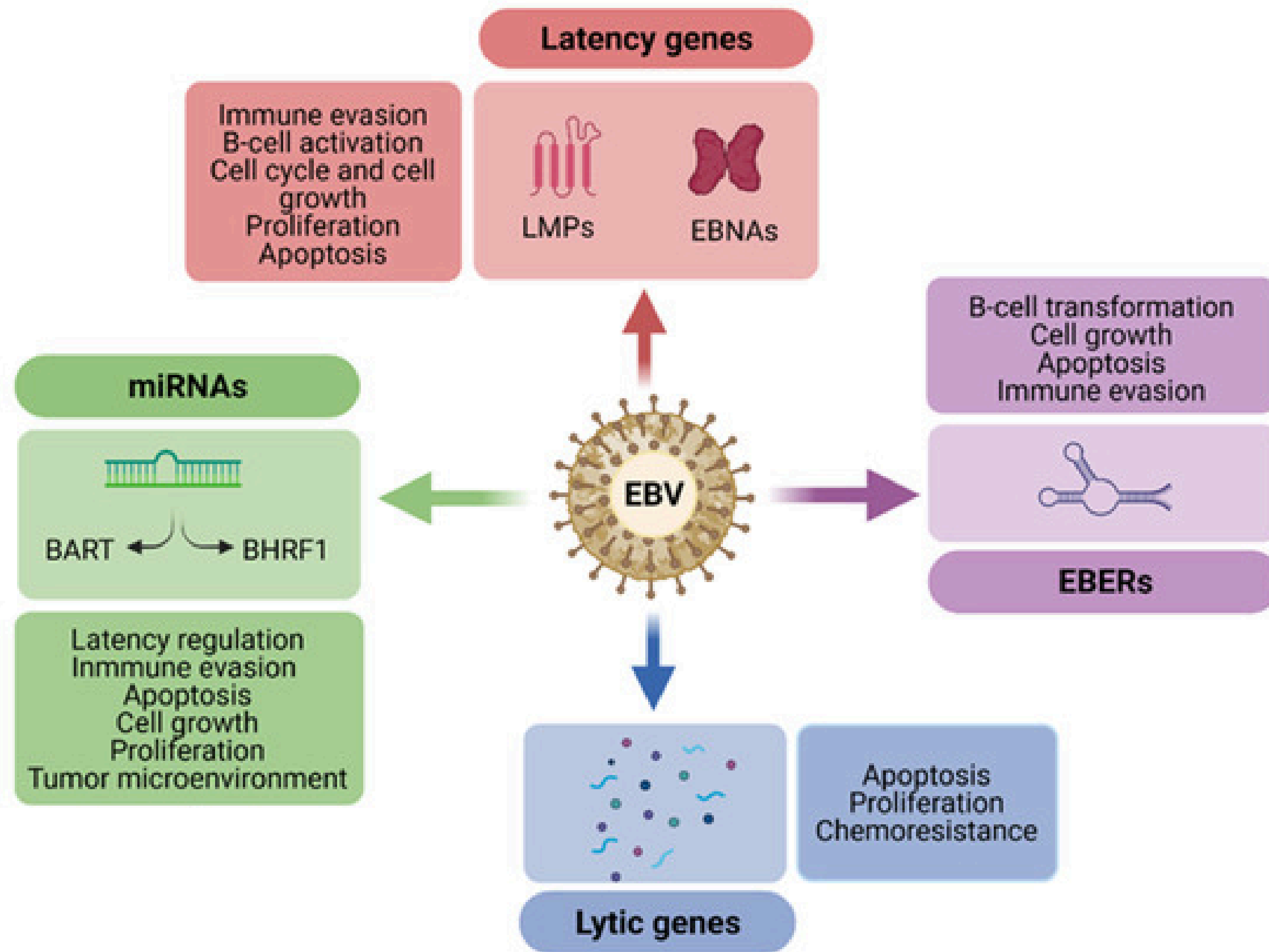
Results

Down

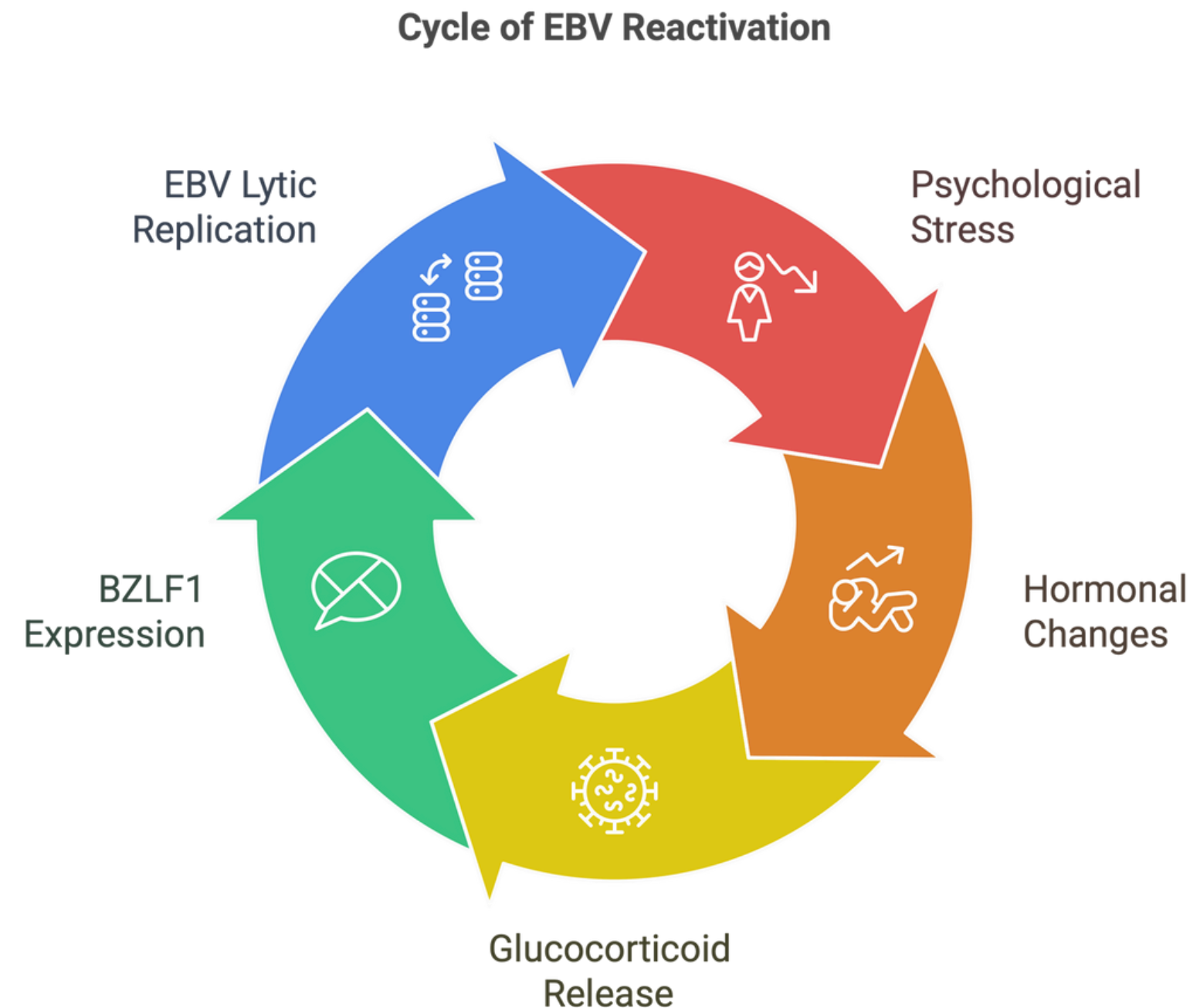


MDPI and ACS Style

Yap, L.F.; Wong, A.K.C.; Paterson, I.C.; Young, L.S. Functional Implications of Epstein-Barr Virus Lytic Genes in Carcinogenesis. *Cancers* 2022, 14, 5780. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cancers14235780>

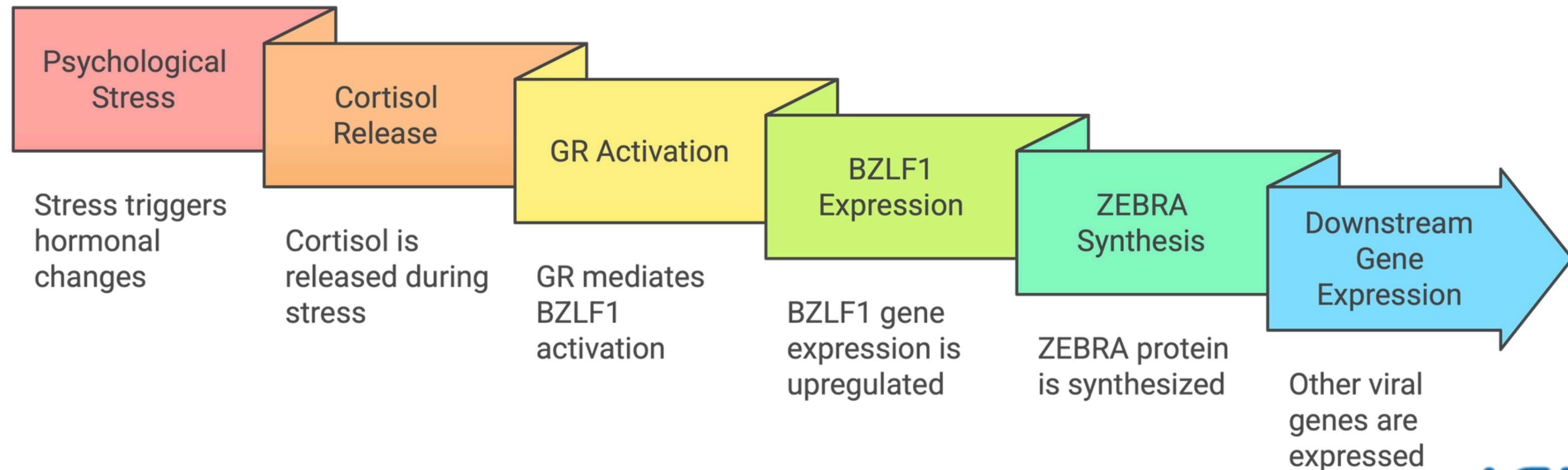


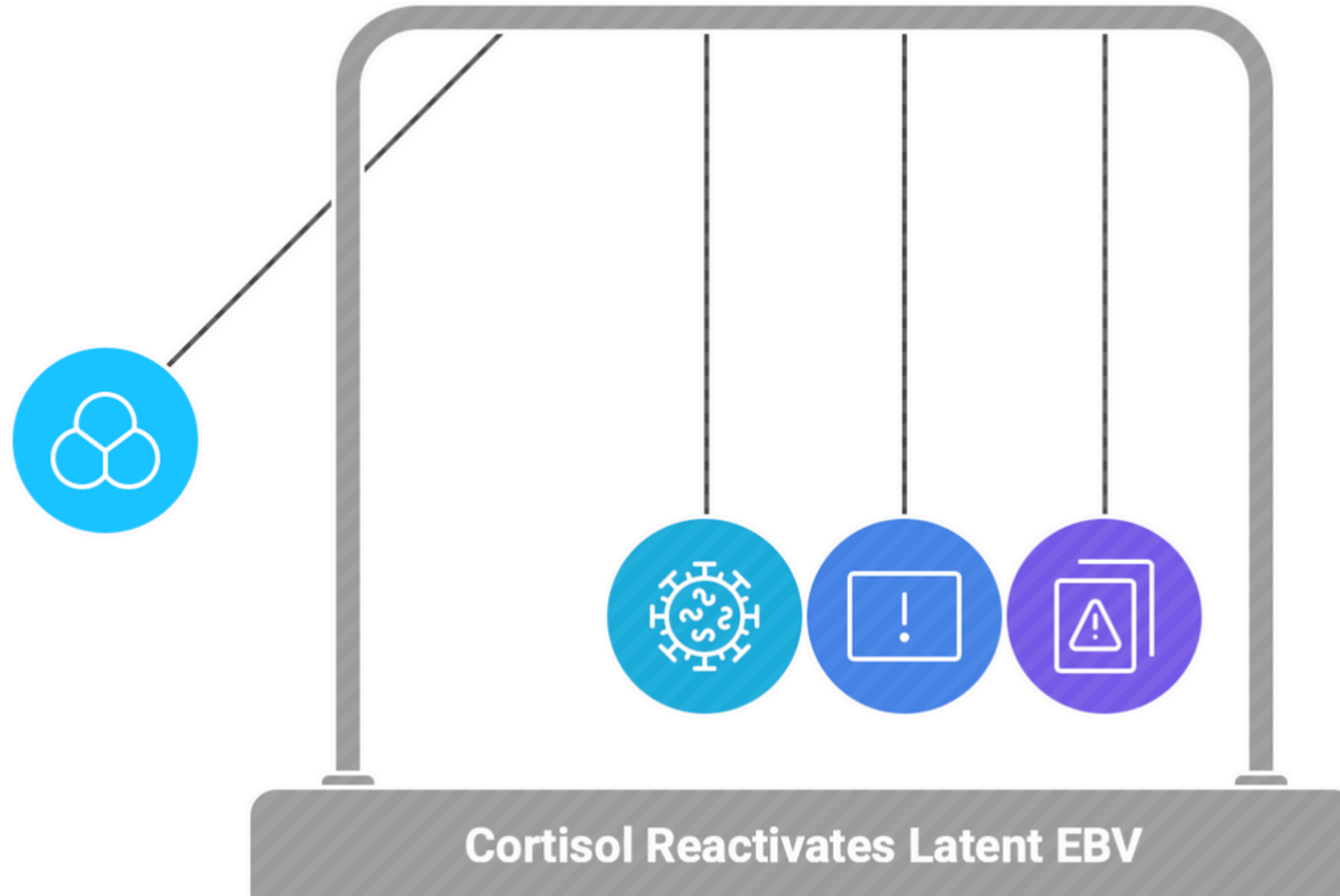
Les GC induisent l'expression précoce du gène BZLF1 de l'EBV dans les cellules de Daudi



L'expression de ZEBRA induite par GC médie l'expression différentielle des EAs EBV

Reactivation of Latent EBV by Hormonal Changes





Cortisol

Enhances EBV gene expression

BZLF1 Activation

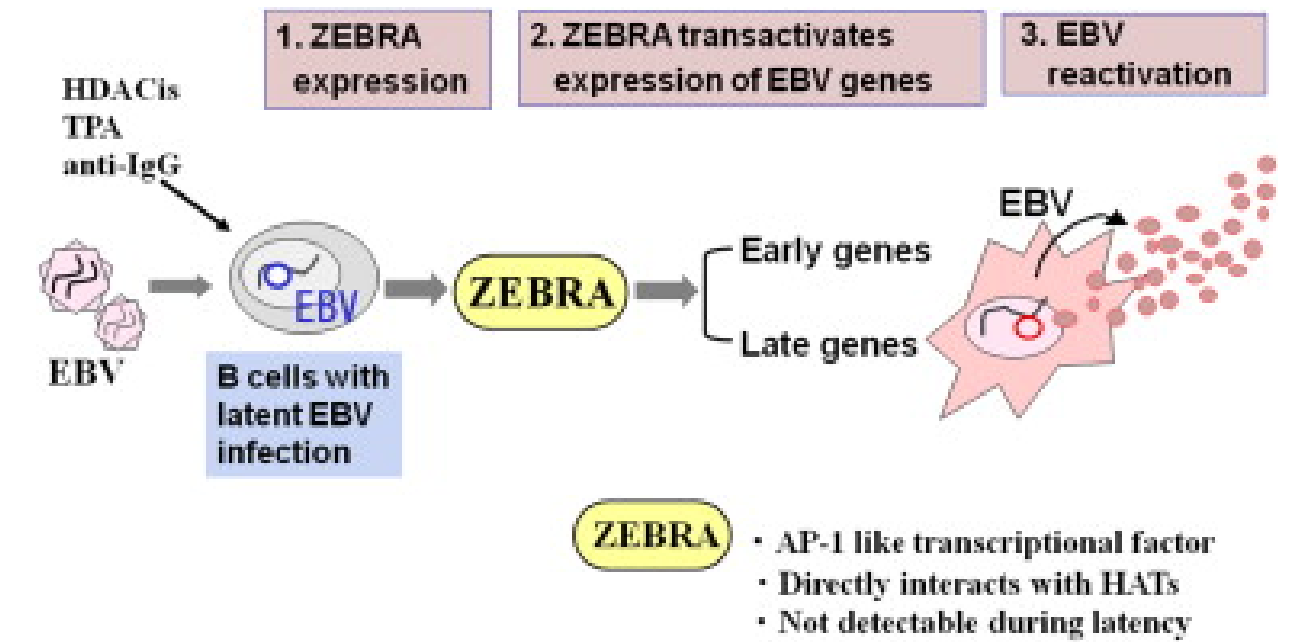
Triggers viral replication

EA Expression

Increases EBV antigens

EBV Reactivation

Leads to disease potential



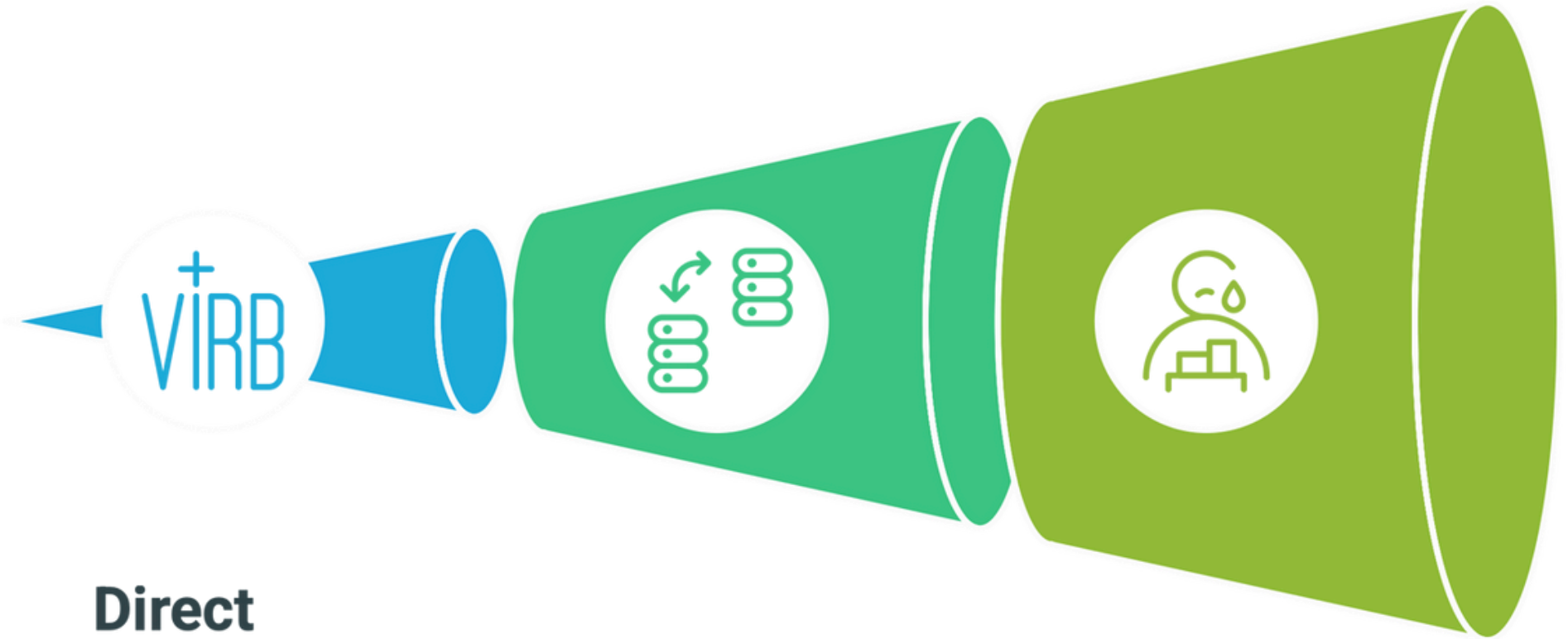
Kenichi Imai, Yorimasa Ogata, Kuniyasu Ochiai,
Microbial interaction of periodontopathic bacteria and Epstein-Barr virus and their
implication of periodontal diseases,
Journal of Oral Biosciences,
Volume 54, Issue 3,
2012,

“

*Here we further confirm that **Dex and HC** can reactivate latent **EBV** and that Dex can more efficiently induce reactivation by virtue of its greater potency compared to HC.*

”

Hormonal and Immune Influence on EBV Reactivation



Direct Reactivation

Hormones directly
activate EBV in cells

Enhanced Replication

Hormones boost
EBV replication post-
reactivation

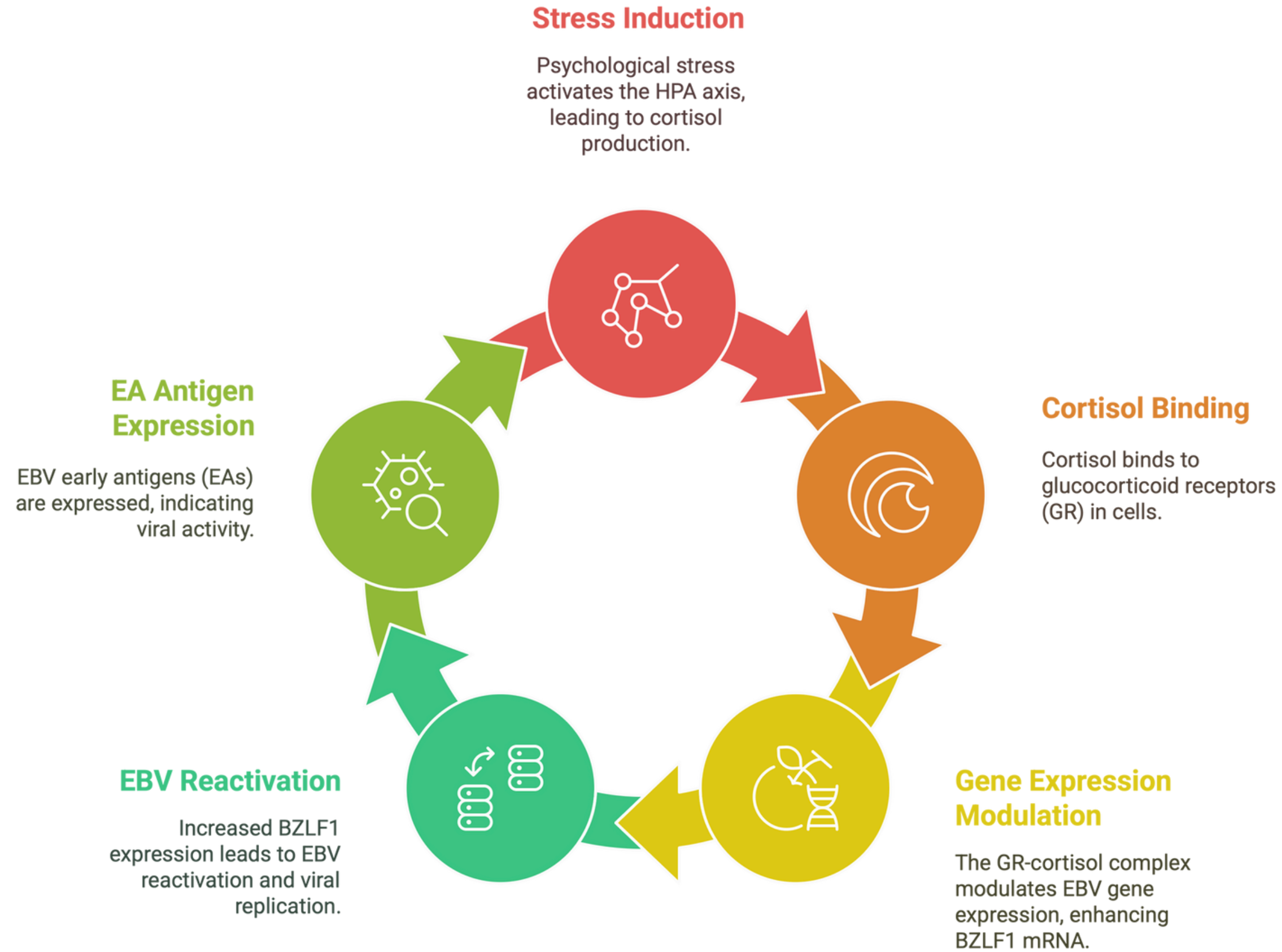
Immune Response Downregulation

Reduced T-cell
response facilitates
reactivation

**Exposition à
Dex or HC**



Cycle of EBV Reactivation Induced by Stress



EBV Reactivation and Gene Expression Modulation

GR Expression in Daudi Cells

Daudi cells express glucocorticoid receptor (GR)



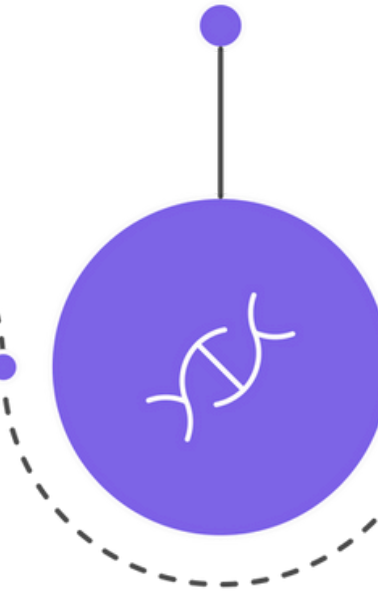
Nuclear Translocation of GR

GR translocates to the nucleus



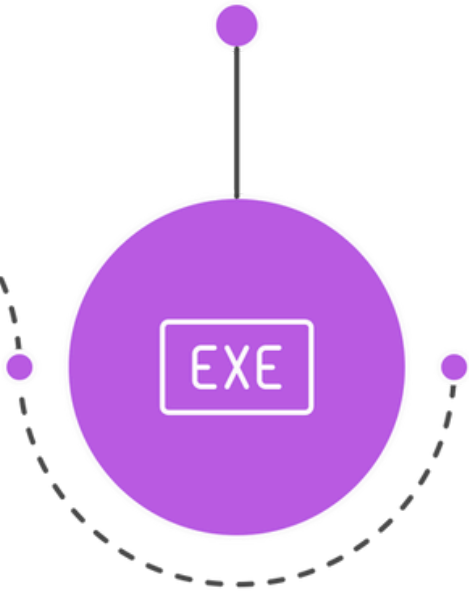
Modulation of EBV Gene Expression

EBV gene expression is modulated



Expression of Downstream Genes

Downstream genes BLLF3 and BALF5 are expressed



Ligand Binding to GR

Ligand binds to GR, initiating the process



Binding to GREs

GR binds to glucocorticoid response elements (GREs)



Enhanced BZLF1 Expression

BZLF1 expression is enhanced



How do different treatments affect EBV reactivation?

GCs Induced Expression

Leads to limited EA expression and partial EBV reactivation.

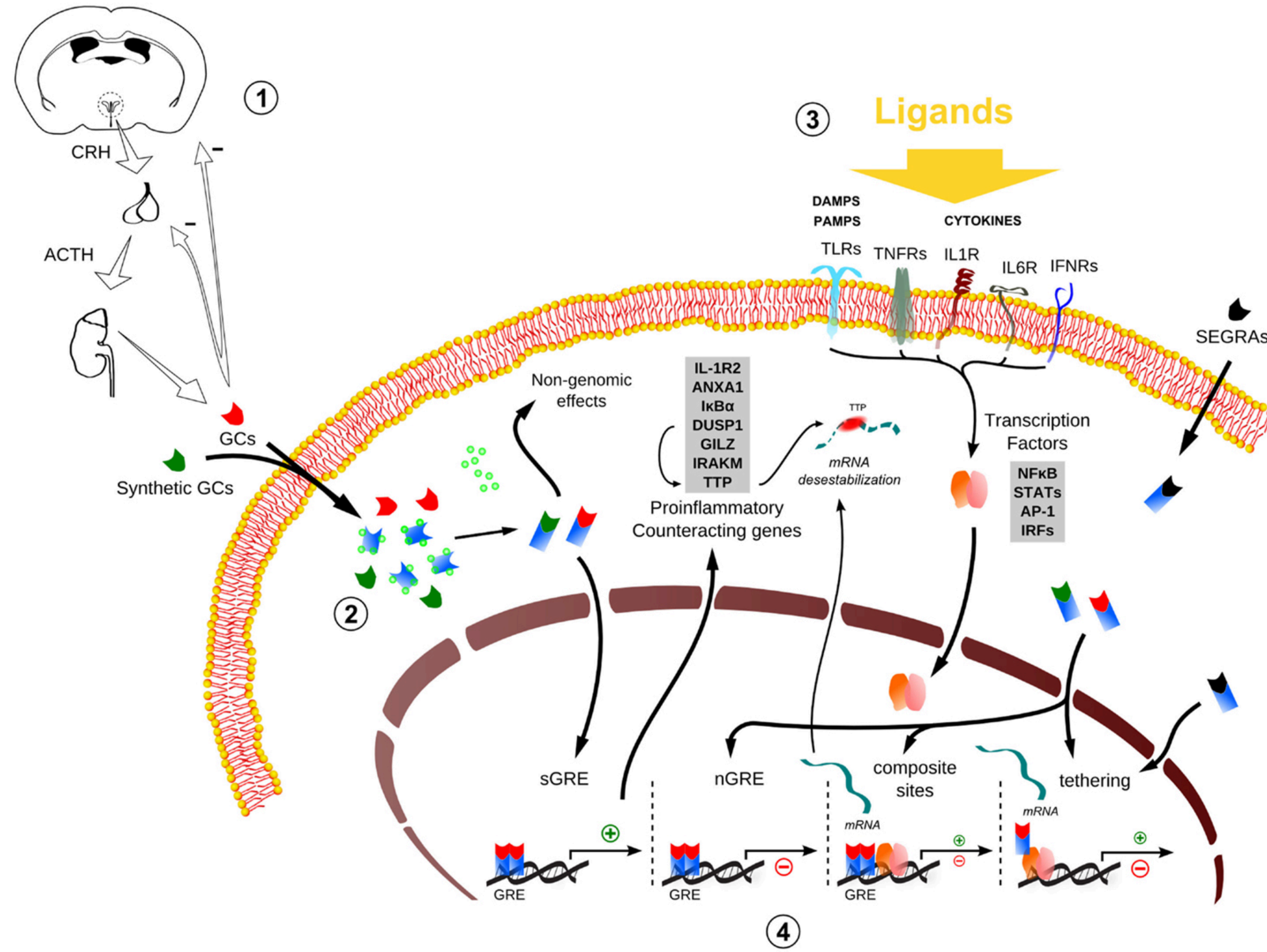
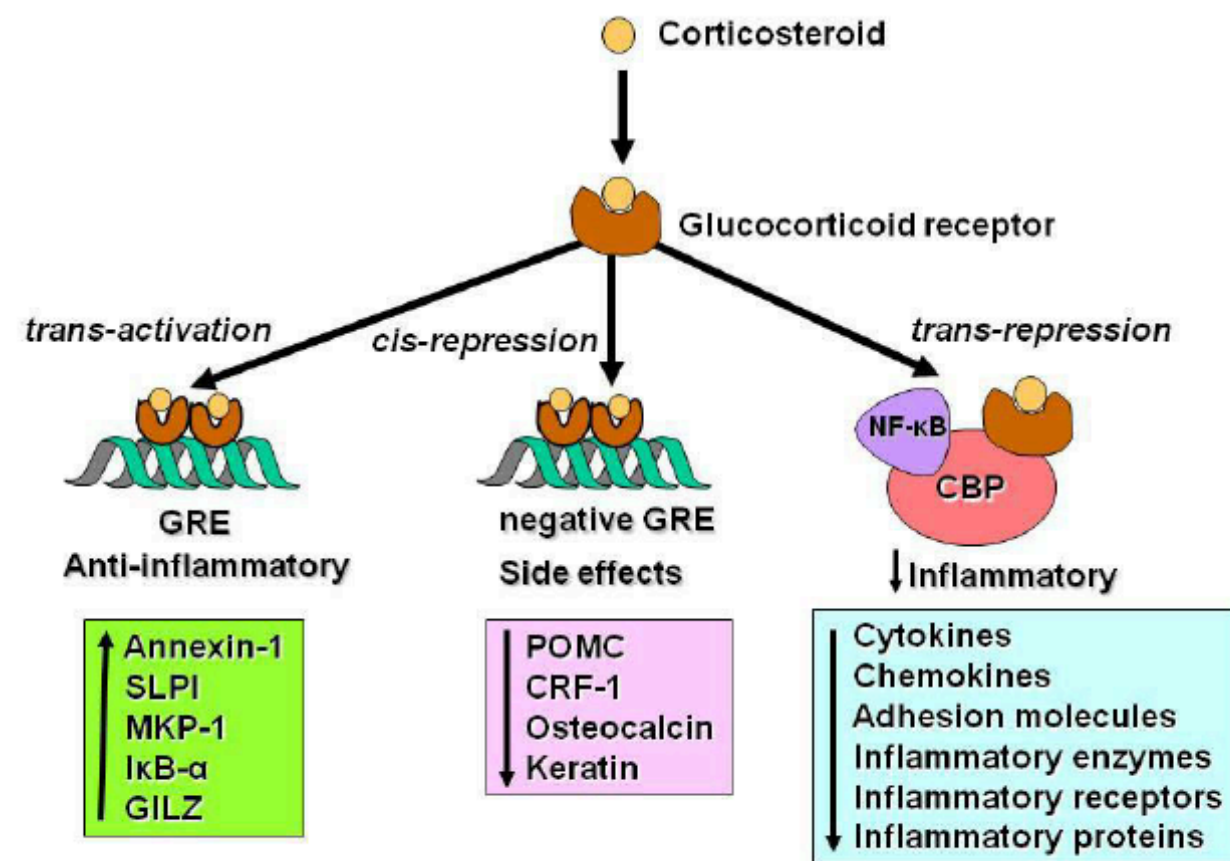
TPA/NaB Induced Expression

Results in a larger set of EBV EAs and complete reactivation.

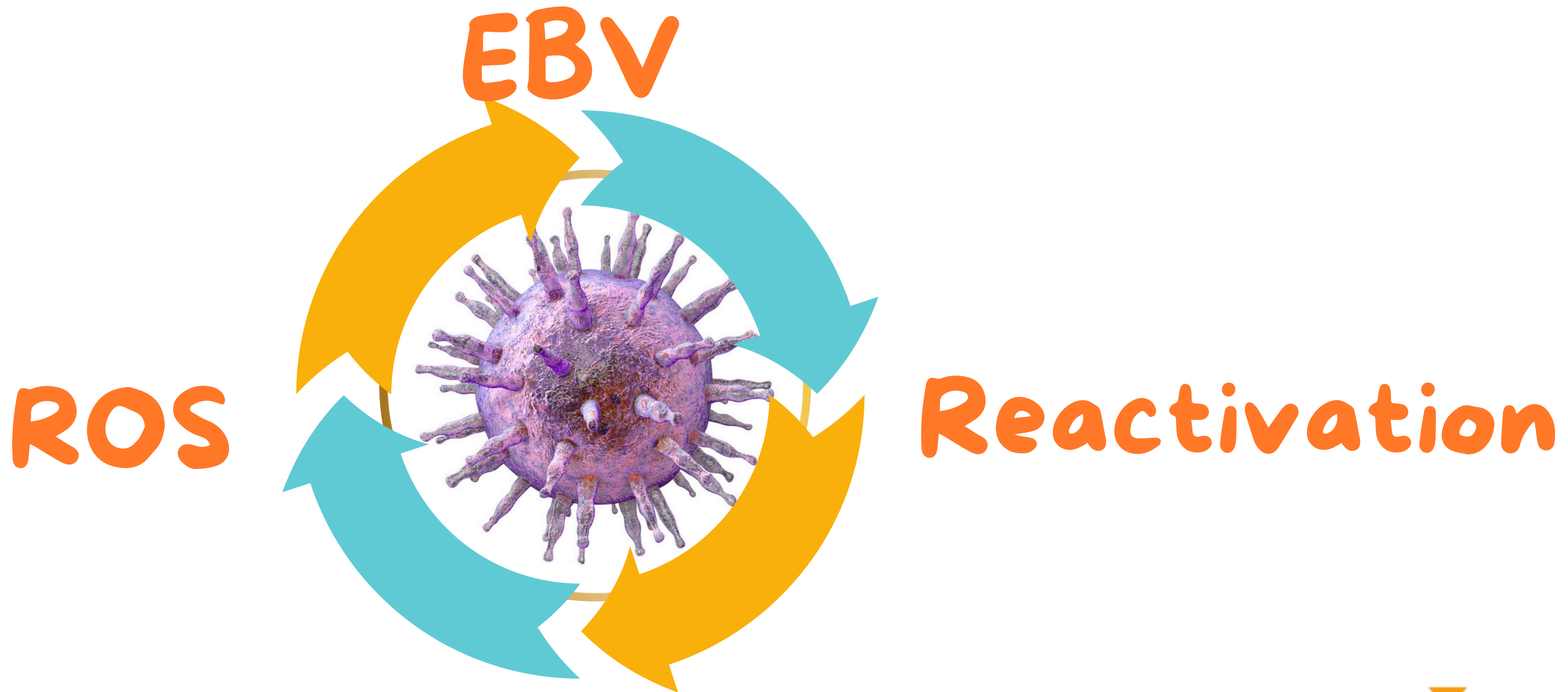




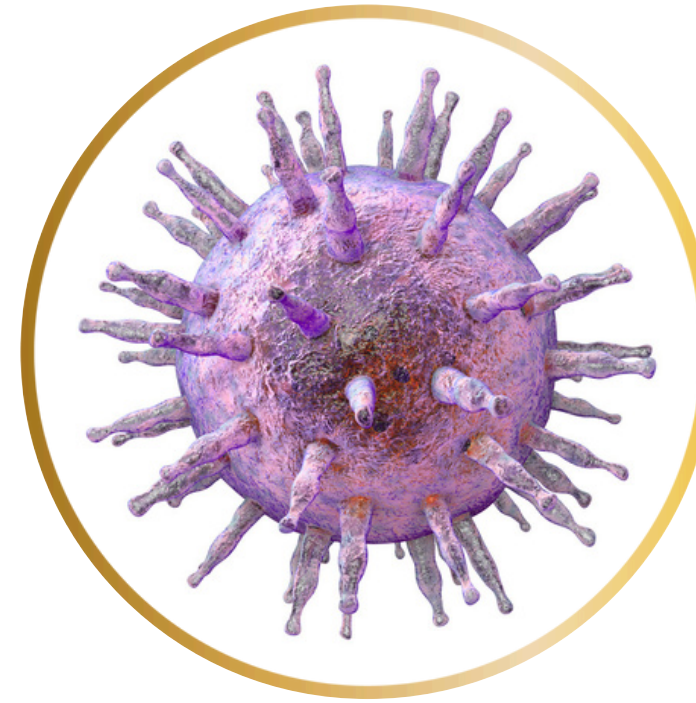
Nous, et d'autres, avons montré que le **stress** peut induire les axes HPA et SAM, entraînant la **production de cortisol**, dont nous avons montré dans cette étude (sous forme de HC) qu'il peut provoquer l'activation du génome de l'EBV latent.



Il n'y a pas que le stress
psychologique à prendre en compte,
le stress oxydatif aussi active la
réactivation de l'EBV !



ROS



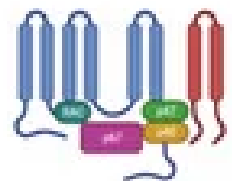
ROS
symbol



Mitochondria



Peroxisome

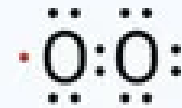


NADPH oxidase
2 (NOX2)

ROS Structures



Oxygen



Superoxide
anion



Peroxide



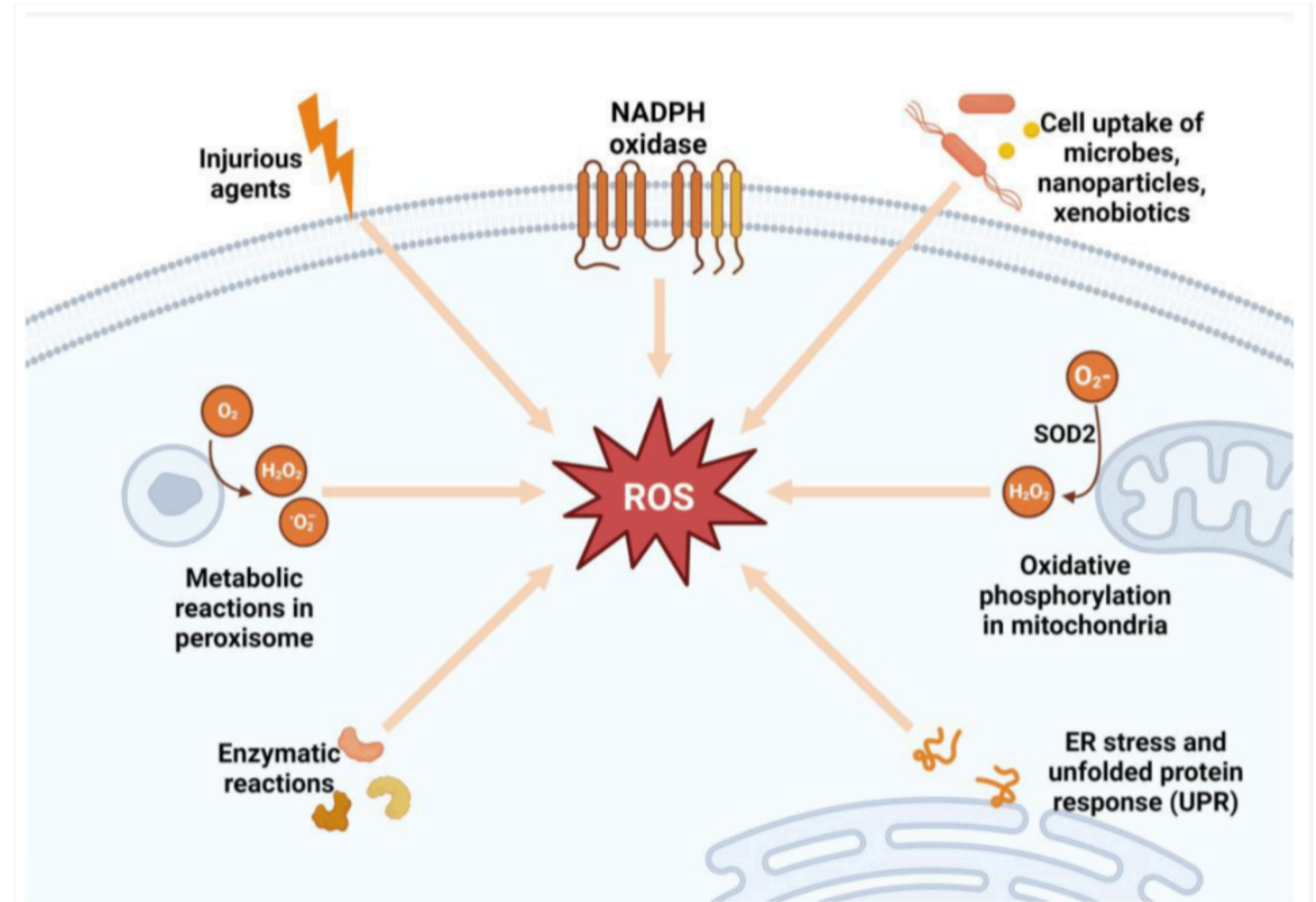
Hydrogen
peroxide



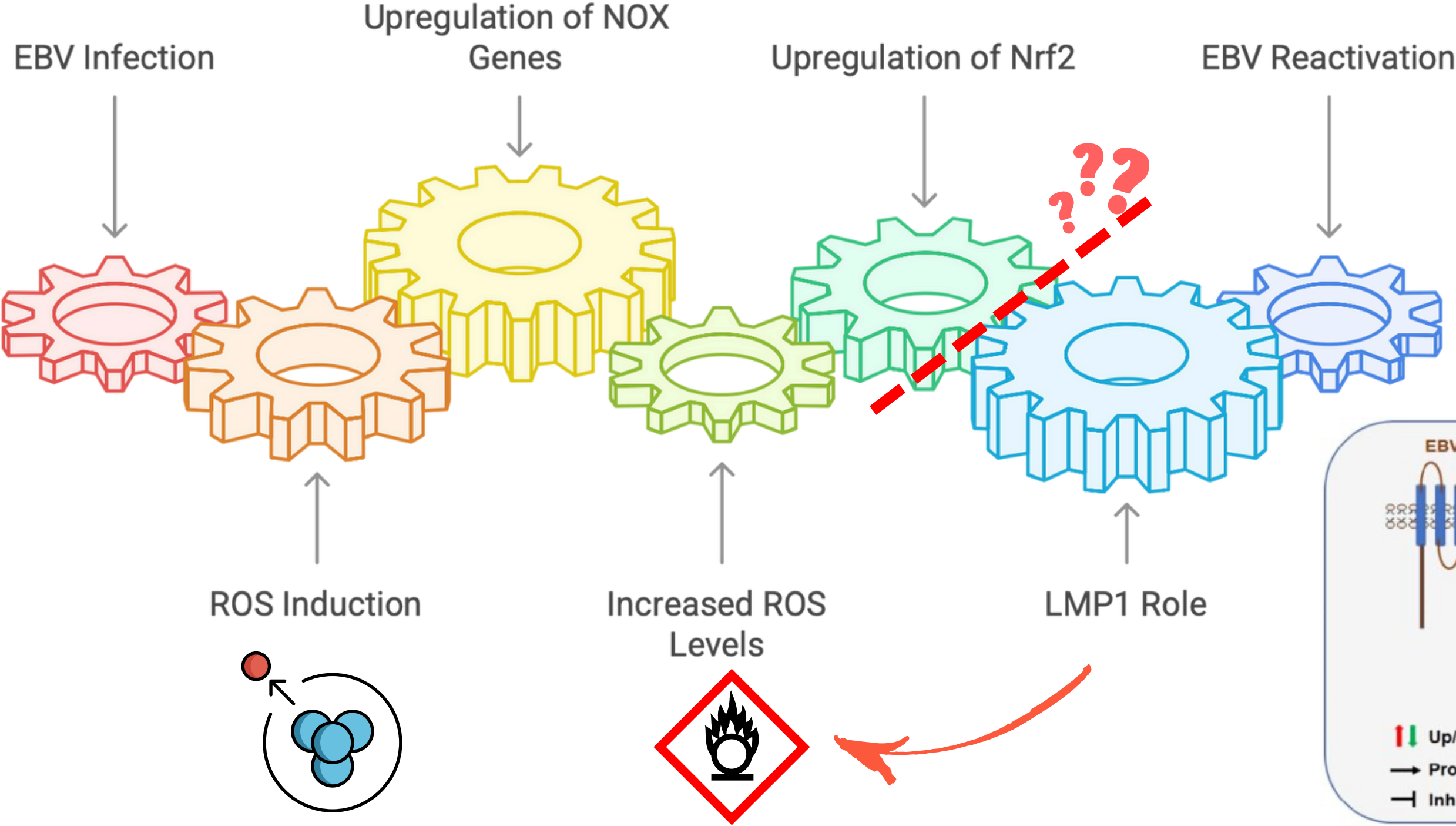
Hydroxyl
radical



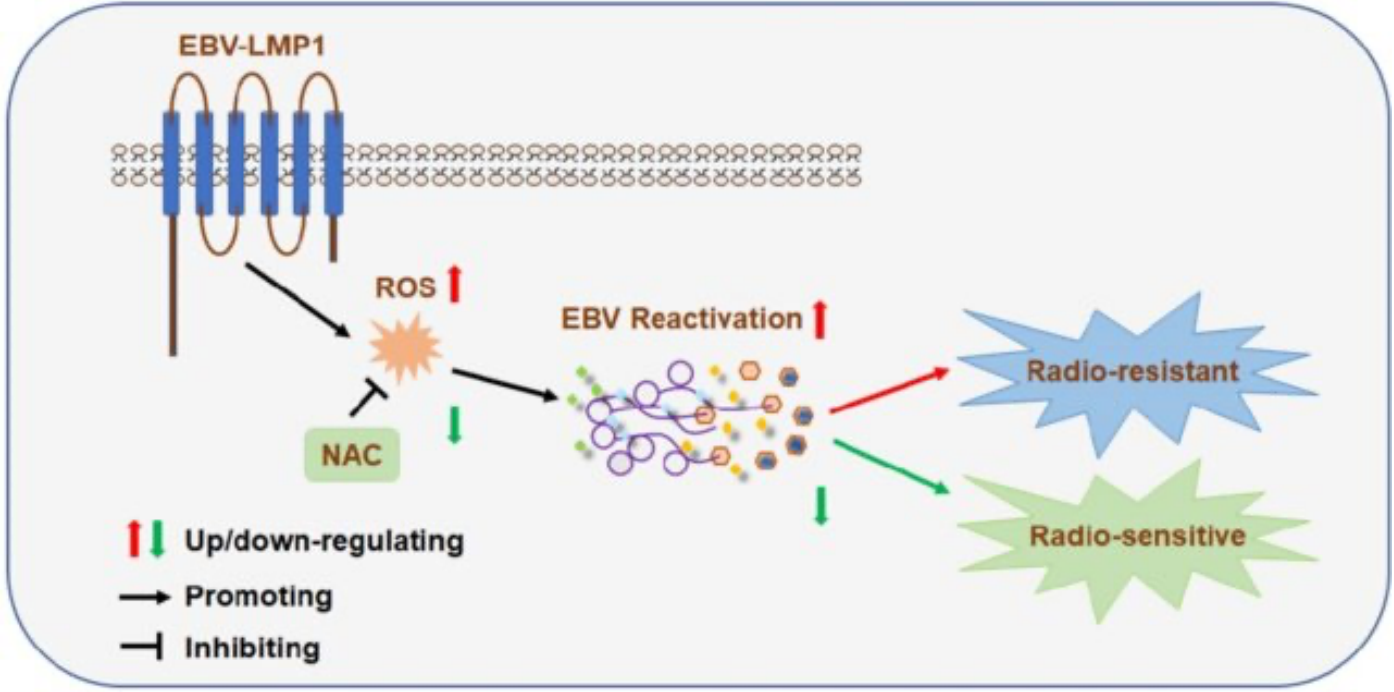
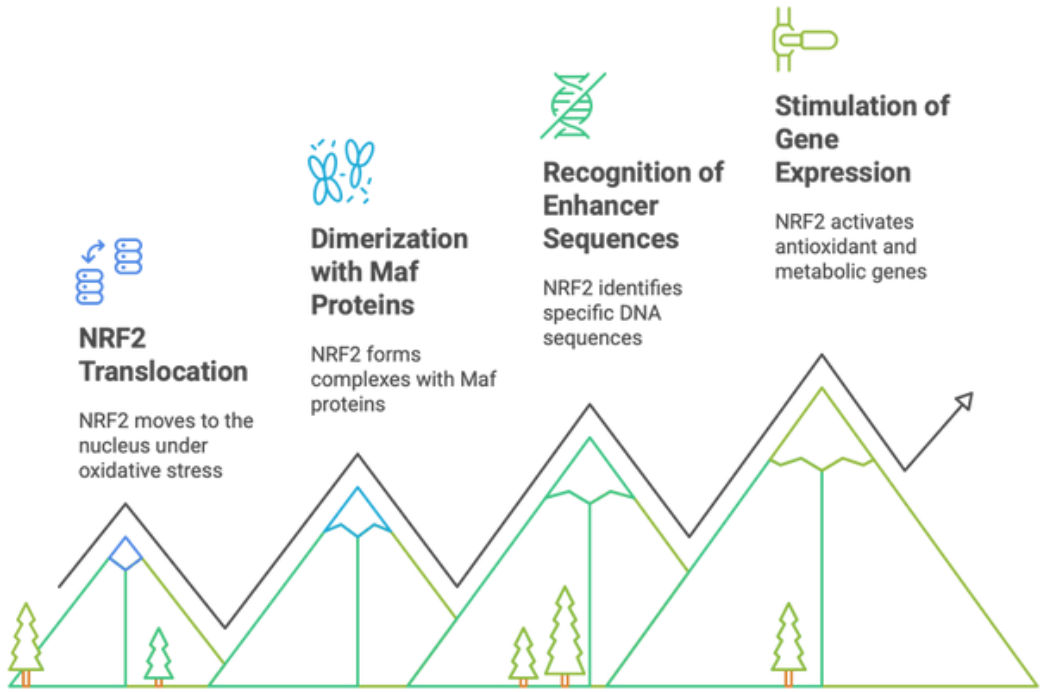
Hydroxyl
ion



EBV-Induced ROS and Lytic Cycle Activation

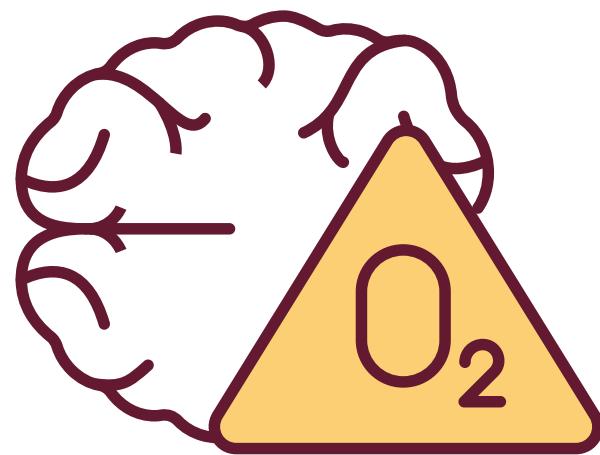


NRF2 Activation Under Oxidative Stress

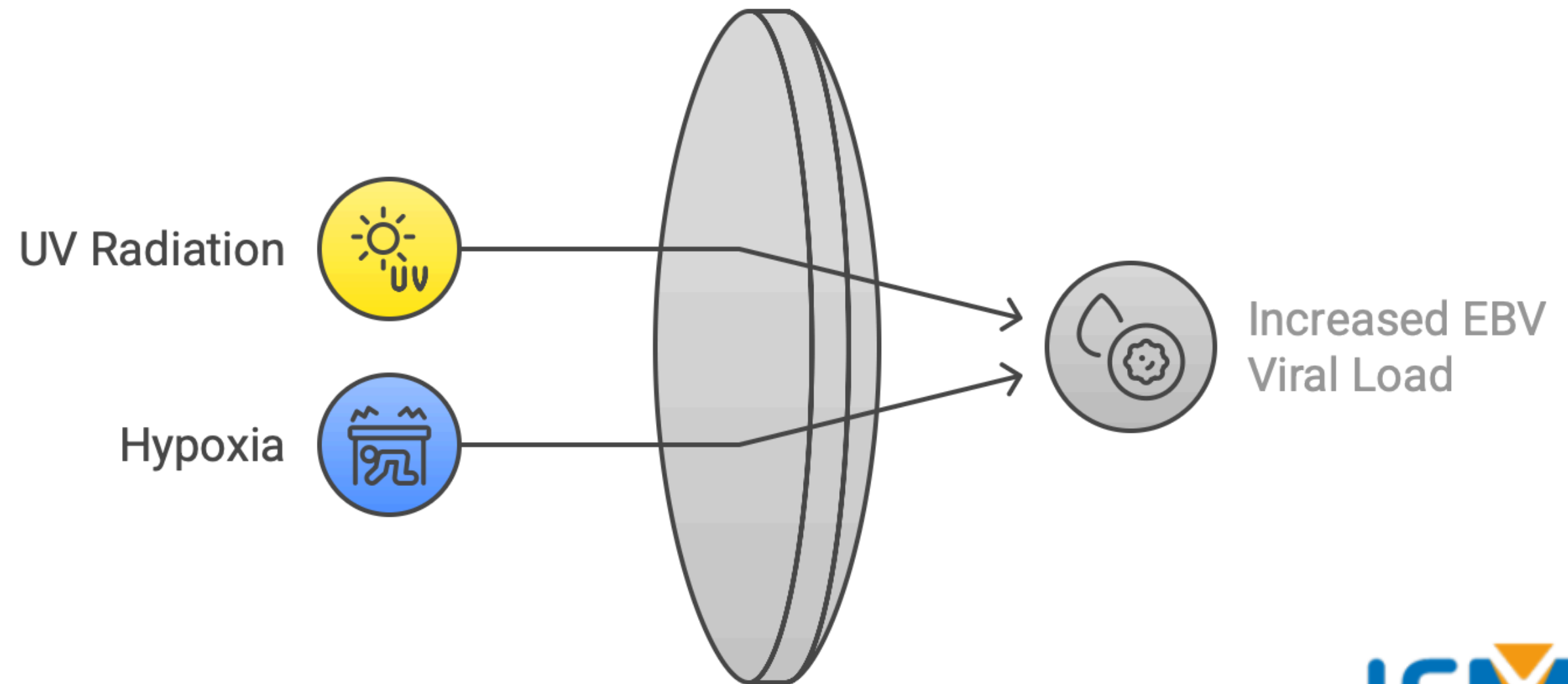


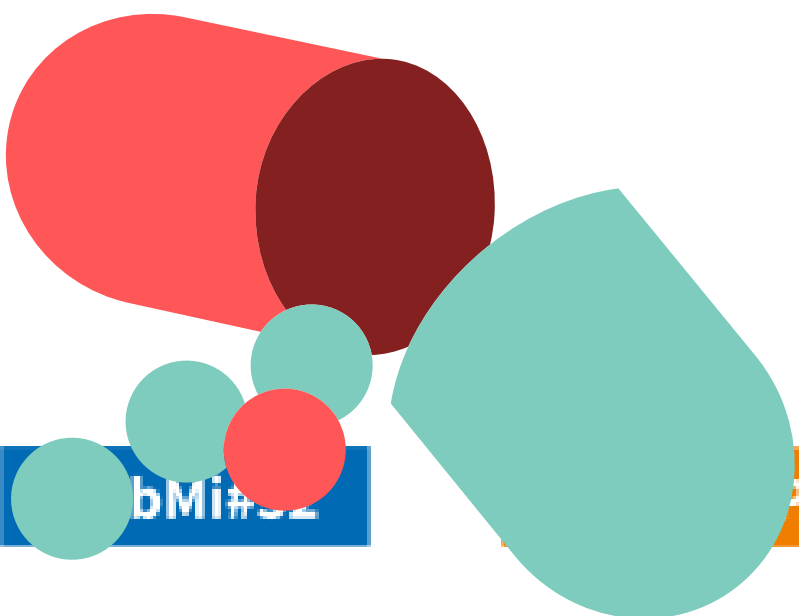
Hu, Jianmin & Li, Yueshuo & Hongde, Li & Shi, Feng & Xie, Longlong & Zhao, Lin & Tang, Min & Luo, Xiangjian & Jia, Weihua & Fan, Jed & Zhou, Josh & Gao, Qiang & Qiu, Shuangjian & Wu, Weizhong & Zhang, xin & Liao, Weihua & Bode, Ann & Cao, Ya. (2020). Targeting Epstein-Barr virus oncoprotein LMP1-mediated high oxidative stress suppresses EBV lytic reactivation and sensitizes tumors to radiation therapy. *Theranostics*. 10. 11921-11937. 10.7150/thno.46006.

l'hypoxie et la radiothérapie ont toutes deux augmenté la charge virale du EBV.

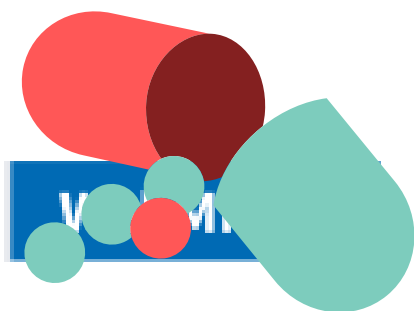
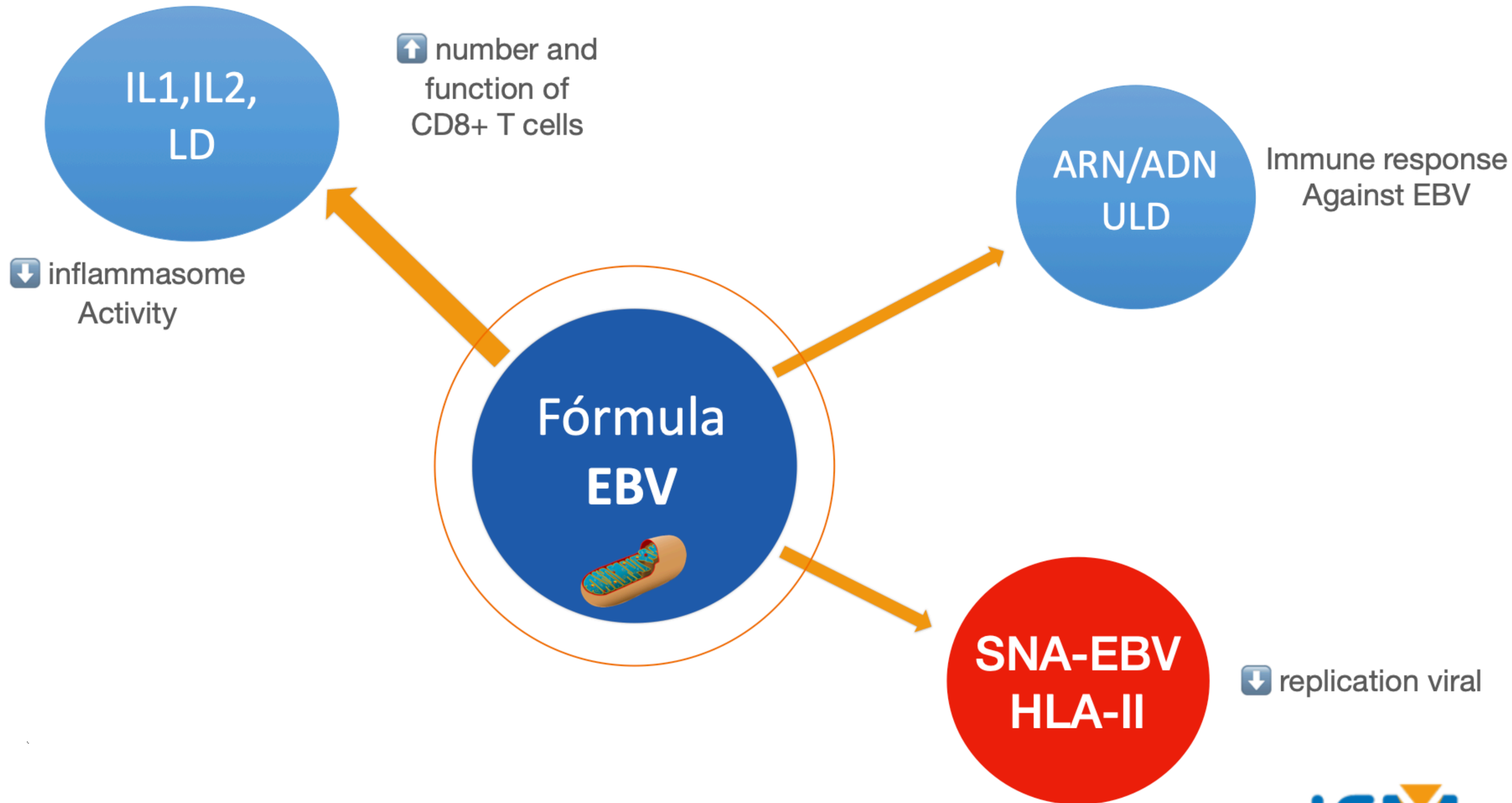


Factors Influencing EBV Dynamics

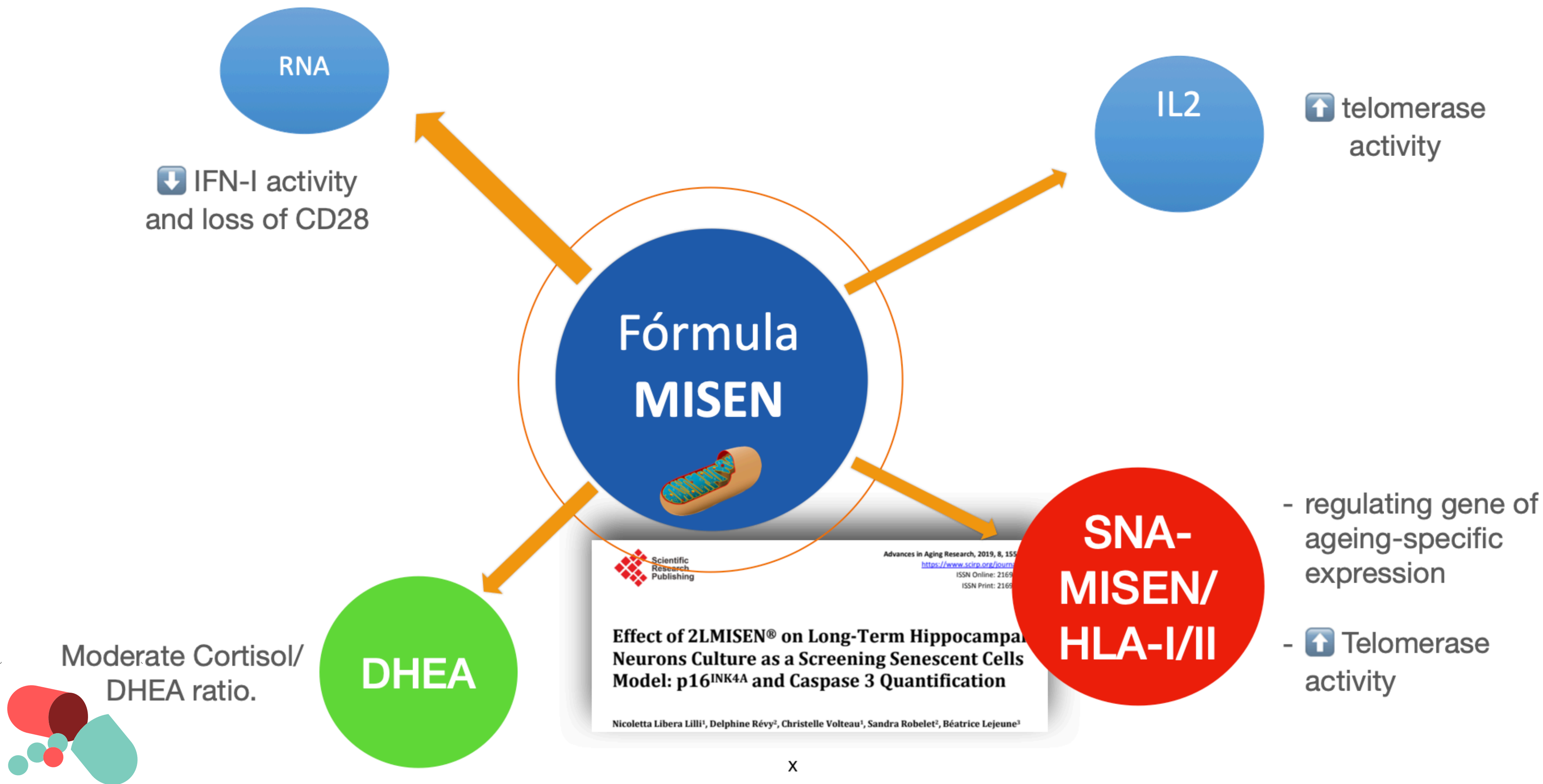


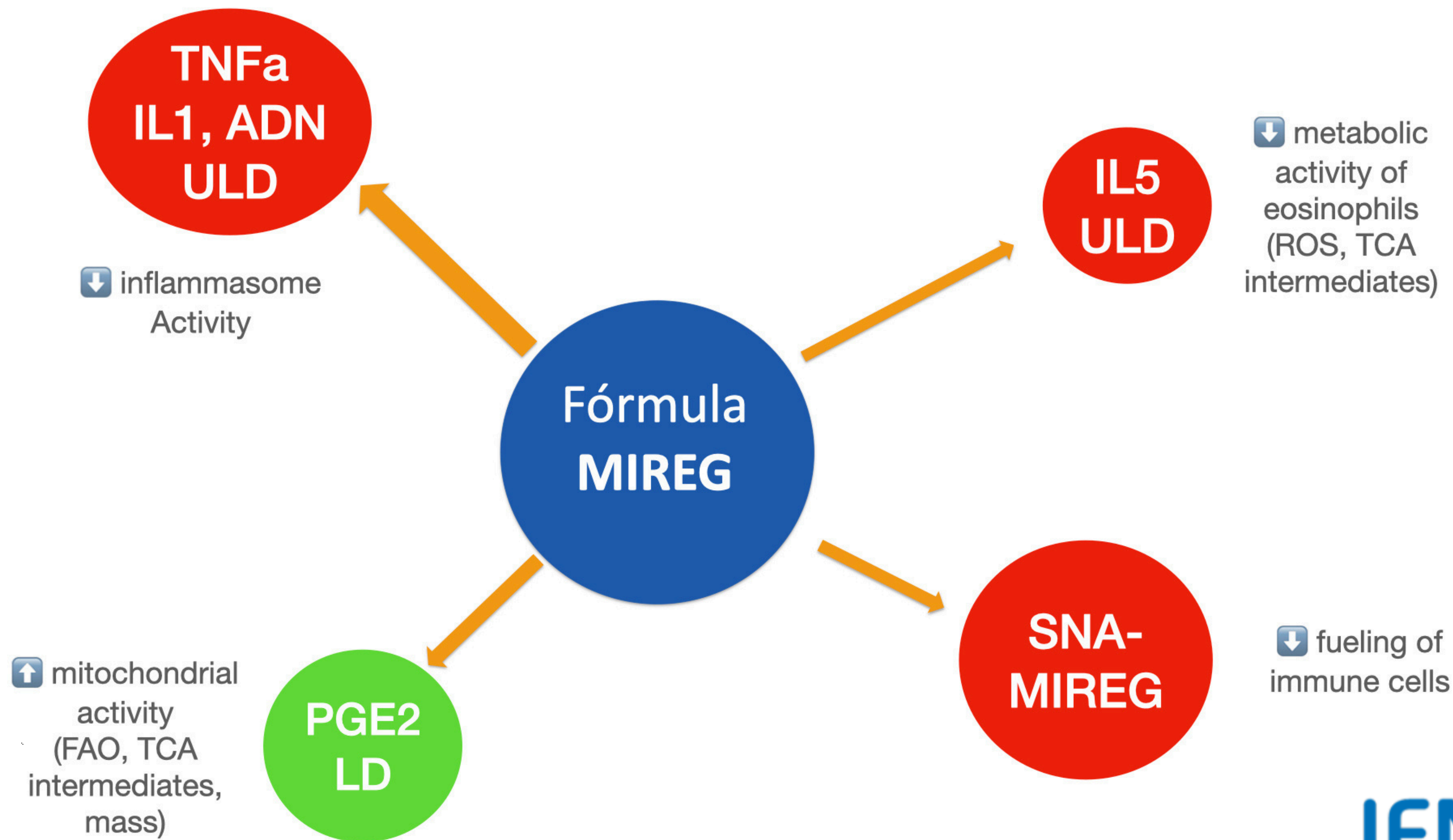


Pascal Mensah



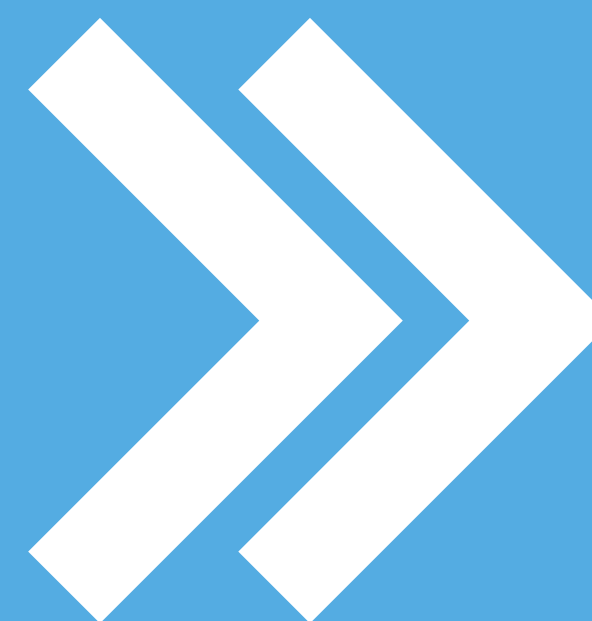
Par le Dr Pascal Mensah

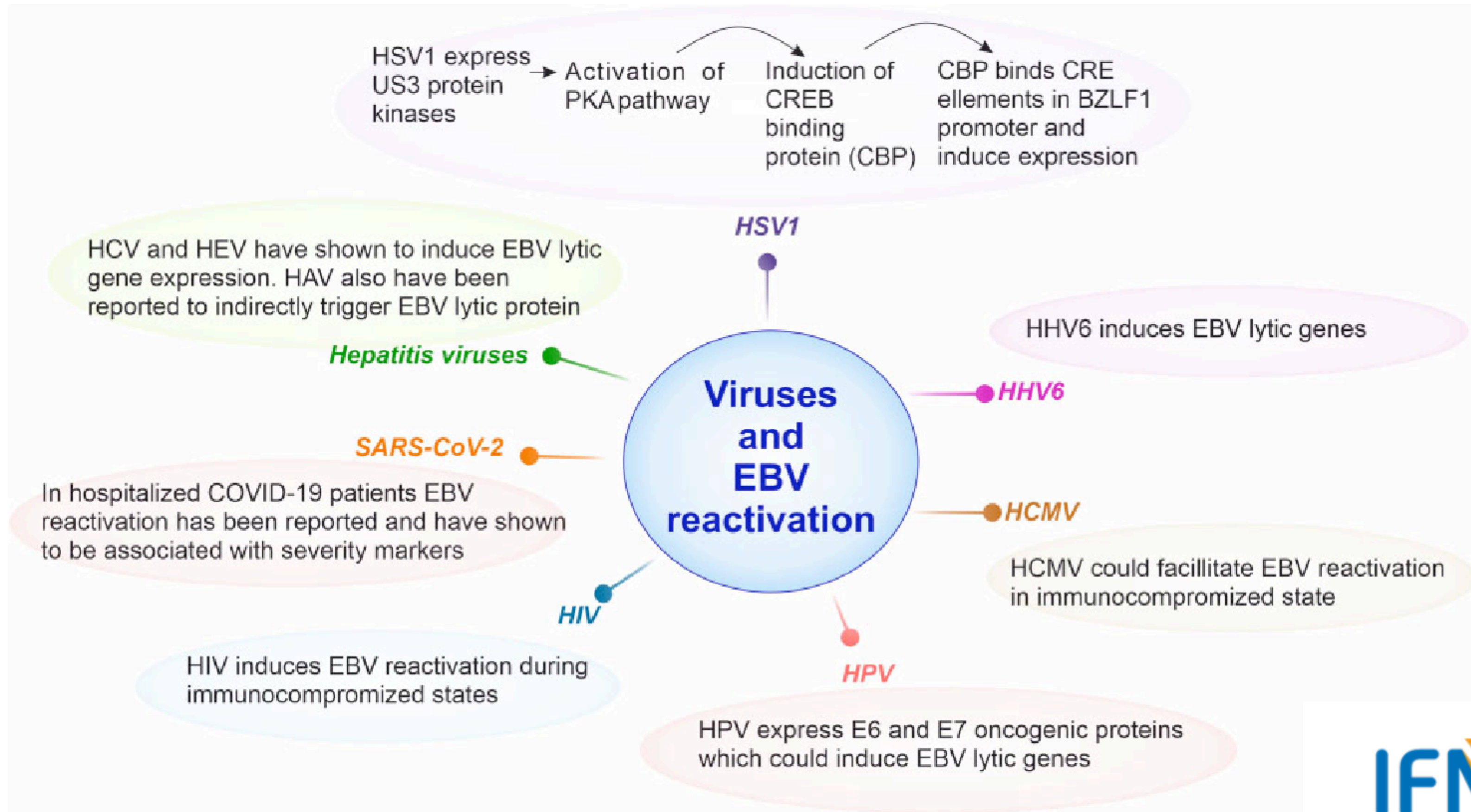


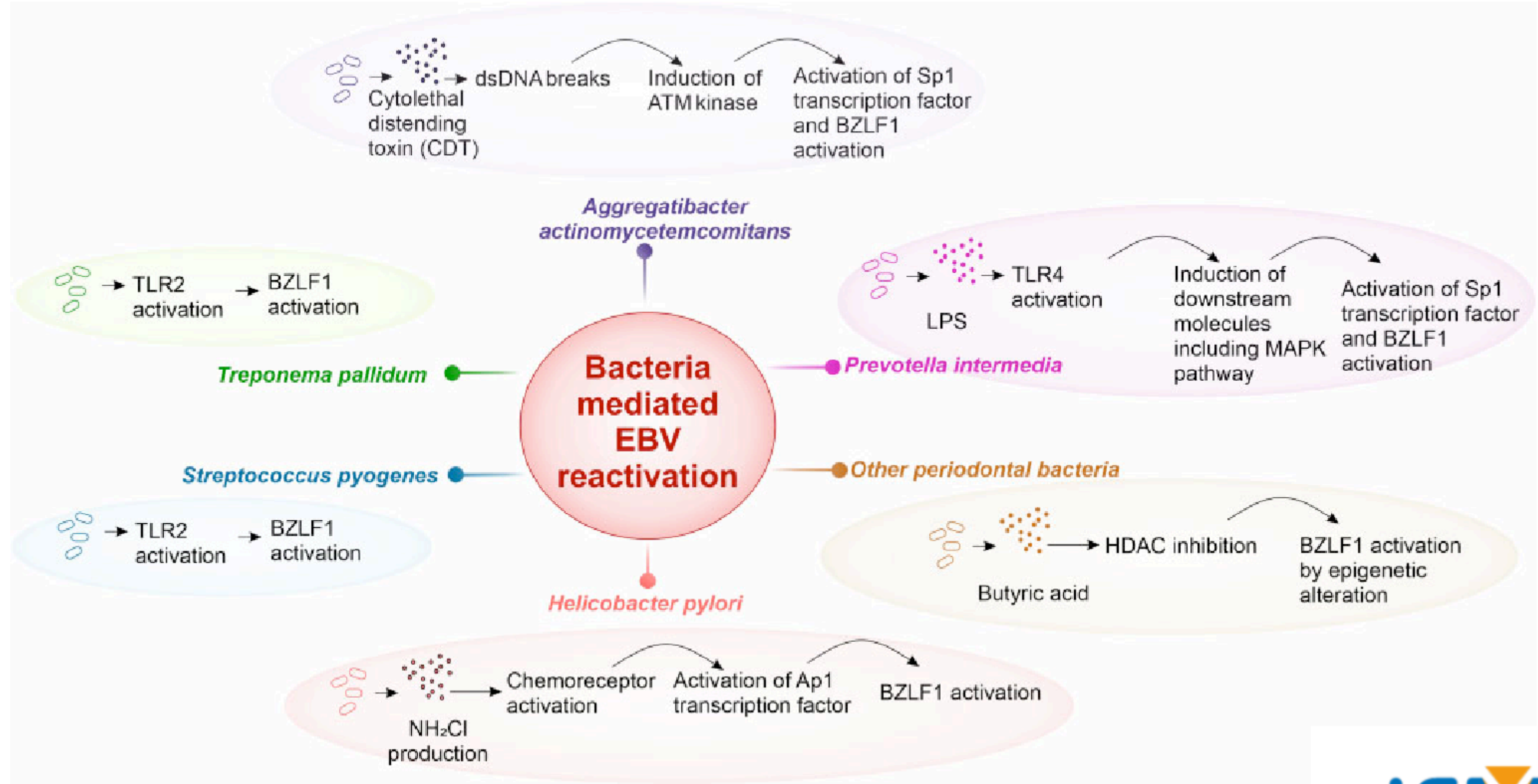


Par le Dr Pascal Mensah

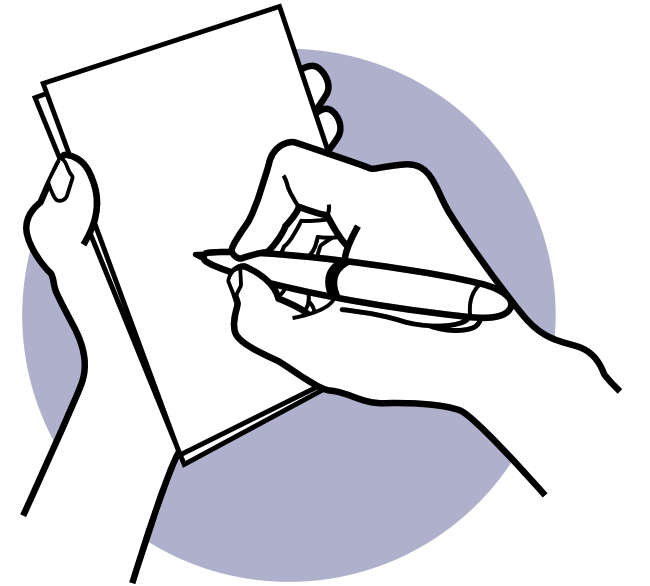
NEXT



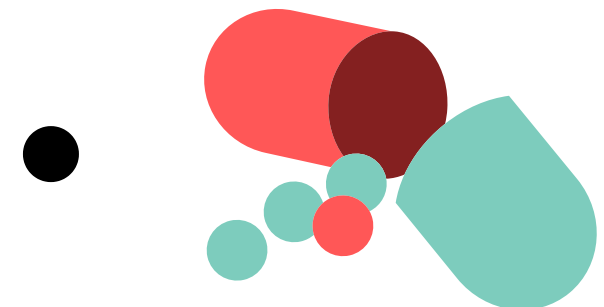




Take home message



- le stress peut induire les **axes HPA et SAM**.
- entraînant la **production de cortisol**.
- peut provoquer **l'activation du génome de l'EBV latent**.



2L-EBV, 2L-MISEN et 2L-MIREG

