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販売名(企業名) ○アフリカ南部で発見された新規出血熱関連アレンウイルス、Lujoウイルスの遺伝子検出と特徴 Lujoウイルス(LUJV)はアレンウイルス科の新たなウイルスで、過去30年間で初めて発見された出血熱関連旧世界アレンウイルスである。LUJVは南アフリカにおけるヒト疾患のアウトブレイク中に分離され、院内感染とこれまでにない高い死亡率(4/5例、80%)が特徴である。アウトブレイクにおけるヒト患者から採取した血液及び組織由来のRNA抽出物の無作為パイルシーケンスにより、検体受領から72時間以内で同定と詳細な系統発生学的特徴の分析ができた。LUJVの全ゲノム分析では、かなり昔に旧世界アレンウイルスから分岐して独特の配列を持っていることが判明した。ウイルスのG1糖タンパク質シークエンスは、他の旧世界/新世界アレンウイルスとは大きく異なっており、特徴的なレセプター親和性を持っていた。LUJVは系統的に独立した新しい高病原性アレンウイルスである。	報告企業の意見 南アフリカにおいて、系統的に独立した新しい高病原性アレンウイルスのLujoウイルスが検出されたとの報告である。アレンウイルスは脂質膜を持つ比較的大型のRNAウイルスである。これまで、本剤によるアレンウイルス感染の報告はない。本剤の製造工程には、平成11年8月30日付医薬発第1047号に沿ったウイルス・プロセッシング・ソリューションによって検証された2つの異なるウイルス除去・不活化工程が含まれていることから、本剤の安全性は確保されていると考える。	今後の対応 念のため今後も情報収集に努める。なお、日本赤十字社では帰国(入国)後4週間間は献血不適とし、輸入感染症の防止に努めている。	14	

Genetic Detection and Characterization of Lujo Virus, a New Hemorrhagic Fever-Associated Arenavirus from Southern Africa

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Abstract

Lujo virus (LUJV), a new member of the family *Arenaviridae* and the first hemorrhagic fever-associated arenavirus from the Old World discovered in three decades, was isolated in South Africa during an outbreak of human disease characterized by nosocomial transmission and an unprecedented high case fatality rate of 80% (4/5 cases). Unbiased pyrosequencing of RNA extracts from serum and tissues of outbreak victims enabled identification and detailed phylogenetic characterization within 72 hours of sample receipt. Full genome analyses of LUJV showed it to be unique and branching off the ancestral node of the Old World arenaviruses. The virus G1 glycoprotein sequence was highly diverse and almost equidistant from that of other Old World and New World arenaviruses, consistent with a potential distinctive receptor tropism. LUJV is a novel, genetically distinct, highly pathogenic arenavirus.

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Introduction

Members of the genus *Arenavirus*, comprising currently 22 recognized species (<http://www.ictvonline.org/virusTaxonomy.asp?version=2008>), are divided into two complexes based on serologic, genetic, and geographic relationships [1,2]: the New World (NW) or Tacaribe complex, and the Old World (OW) or Lassa-Lymphocytic choriomeningitis complex that includes the ubiquitous arenavirus type-species *Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus* (LCMV; [3]). The RNA genome of arenaviruses is bi-segmented, comprising a large (L) and a small (S) segment that each codes for two proteins in ambisense coding strategy [4,5]. Despite this coding strategy, the *Arenaviridae* are classified together with the families *Orthomyxoviridae* and *Bunyaviridae* as segmented single-strand, negative sense RNA viruses.

The South American hemorrhagic fever viruses Junin (JUNV; [6,7]), Machupo (MACV; [8]), Guanarito (GTOV; [9]) and Sabia virus (SABV, [10]), and the African Lassa virus (LASV [11]), are restricted to biosafety level 4 (BSL-4) containment due to their associated aerosol infectivity and rapid onset of severe disease. With the possible exception of NW Tacaribe virus (TCRV; [12]), which has been isolated from bats (*Artibeus* spp.), individual arenavirus species are commonly transmitted by specific rodent species wherein the capacity for persistent infection without overt

disease suggests long evolutionary adaptation between the agent and its host [1,13–16]. Whereas NW arenaviruses are associated with rodents in the *Sigmodoninae* subfamily of the family *Cricetidae*, OW arenaviruses are associated with rodents in the *Murinae* subfamily of the family *Muridae*.

Humans are most frequently infected through contact with infected rodent excreta, commonly via inhalation of dust or aerosolized virus-containing materials, or ingestion of contaminated foods [13]; however, transmission may also occur by inoculation with infected body fluids and tissue transplantation [17–19]. LCMV, which is spread by the ubiquitous *Mus musculus* as host species and hence found world-wide, causes symptoms in humans that range from asymptomatic infection or mild febrile illness to meningitis and encephalitis [13]. LCMV infection is only rarely fatal in immunocompetent adults; however, infection during pregnancy bears serious risks for mother and child and frequently results in congenital abnormalities. The African LASV, which has its reservoir in rodent species of the *Mastomys* genus, causes an estimated 100,000–500,000 human infections per year in West African countries (Figure 1). Although Lassa fever is typically sub-clinical or associated with mild febrile illness, up to 20% of cases may have severe systemic disease culminating in fatal outcome [20,21]. Three other African arenaviruses are not known to cause human disease: Ippy virus (IPPV; [22,23]), isolated from

Author Summary

In September and October 2008, five cases of undiagnosed hemorrhagic fever, four of them fatal, were recognized in South Africa after air transfer of a critically ill index case from Zambia. Serum and tissue samples from victims were subjected to unbiased pyrosequencing, yielding within 72 hours of sample receipt, multiple discrete sequence fragments that represented approximately 50% of a prototypic arenavirus genome. Thereafter, full genome sequence was generated by PCR amplification of intervening fragments using specific primers complementary to sequence obtained by pyrosequencing and a universal primer targeting the conserved arenaviral termini. Phylogenetic analyses confirmed the presence of a new member of the family *Arenaviridae*, provisionally named Lujo virus (LUJV) in recognition of its geographic origin (Lusaka, Zambia, and Johannesburg, South Africa). Our findings enable the development of specific reagents to further investigate the reservoir, geographic distribution, and unusual pathogenicity of LUJV, and confirm the utility of unbiased high throughput pyrosequencing for pathogen discovery and public health.

Africanis spp. and Mobala virus (MOBV; [24]) isolated from *Prionomys* spp. in the Central African Republic (CAR); and Mopcia virus (MOPV) that like LASV is associated with members of the genus *Mastomys*, and was reported from Mozambique [25] and Zimbabwe [26], although antibody studies suggest that MOPV and LASV may also circulate in CAR [27] where the geographies of these viruses appear to overlap (Figure 1). Up to present, there have been no published reports of severe human disease associated with arenaviruses isolated from southern Africa.

In September 2008 an outbreak of unexplained hemorrhagic fever was reported in South Africa [28]. The index patient was airlifted in critical condition from Zambia on September 12 to a clinic in Sandton, South Africa, after infection from an unidentified source. Secondary infections were recognized in a paramedic (case 2) who attended the index case during air transfer from Zambia, in a nurse (case 3) who attended the index case in the intensive care unit in South Africa, and in a member of the hospital staff (case 4) who cleaned the room after the index case died on September 14. One case of tertiary infection was recorded in a nurse (case 5) who attended case 2 after his transfer from Zambia to Sandton on September 26, one day before barrier nursing was implemented. The course of disease in cases 1 through 4 was fatal; case 5 received ribavirin treatment and recovered. A detailed description of clinical and epidemiologic data, as well as immunohistological and PCR analyses that indicated the presence of an arenavirus, are reported in a parallel communication (Paweska et al., *Emerg. Inf. Dis.*, submitted). Here we report detailed genetic analysis of this novel arenavirus.

Results/Discussion

Rapid identification of a novel pathogen through unbiased pyrosequencing

RNA extracts from two post-mortem liver biopsies (cases 2 and 3) and one serum sample (case 2) were independently submitted for unbiased high-throughput pyrosequencing. The libraries yielded between 87,500 and 106,500 sequence reads. Alignment of unique singleton and assembled contiguous sequences to the GenBank database (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Genbank>) using the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (blastn and blastx;

[29]) indicated coverage of approximately 5.6 kilobases (kb) of sequence distributed along arenavirus genome scaffolds: 2 kb of S segment sequence in two fragments, and 3.6 kb of L segment sequence in 7 fragments (Figure 2). The majority of arenavirus sequences were obtained from serum rather than tissue, potentially reflecting lower levels of competing cellular RNA in random amplification reactions.

Full genome characterization of a newly identified arenavirus

Sequence gaps between the aligned fragments were rapidly filled by specific PCR amplification with primers designed on the pyrosequence data at both, CU and CDC. Terminal sequences were added by PCR using a universal arenavirus primer, targeting the conserved viral termini (5'-CGC ACM GDG GAT CCT AGG C, modified from [30]) combined with 4 specific primers positioned near the ends of the 2 genome segments. Overlapping primer sets based on the draft genome were synthesized to facilitate sequence validation by conventional dideoxy sequencing. The accumulated data revealed a classical arenavirus genome structure with a bi-segmented genome encoding in an ambisense strategy two open reading frames (ORF) separated by an intergenic stem-loop region on each segment (Figure 2) (GenBank Accession numbers FJ952384 and FJ952385).

Our data represent genome sequences directly obtained from liver biopsy and serum (case 2), and from cell culture isolates obtained from blood at CDC (case 1 and 2), and from liver biopsies at NICD (case 2 and 3). No sequence differences were uncovered between virus detected in primary clinical material and virus isolated in cell culture at the two facilities. In addition, no changes were detected between each of the viruses derived from these first three cases. This lack of sequence variation is consistent with the epidemiologic data, indicating an initial natural exposure of the index case, followed by a chain of nosocomial transmission among subsequent cases.

Lujo virus (LUJV) is a novel arenavirus

Phylogenetic trees constructed from full L or S segment nucleotide sequence show LUJV branching off the root of the OW arenaviruses, and suggest it represents a highly novel genetic lineage, very distinct from previously characterized virus species and clearly separate from the LCMV lineage (Figure 3A and 3B). No evidence of genome segment reassortment is found, given the identical placement of LUJV relative to the other OW arenaviruses based on S and L segment nucleotide sequences. In addition, phylogenetic analysis of each of the individual ORFs reveals similar phylogenetic tree topologies. A phylogenetic tree constructed from deduced L-polymerase amino acid (aa) sequence also shows LUJV near the root of the OW arenaviruses, distinct from characterized species, and separate from the LCMV branch (Figure 3C). A distant relationship to OW arenaviruses may also be inferred from the analysis of Z protein sequence (Figure S1). The NP gene sequence of LUJV differs from other arenaviruses from 36% (IPPVV) to 43% (TAMV) at the nucleotide level, and from 41% (MOBV/LASV) to 55% (TAMV) at the aa level (Table S1). This degree of divergence is considerably higher than both, proposed cut-off values within (<10–12%), or between (>21.5%) OW arenavirus species [31,32], and indicates a unique phylogenetic position for LUJV (Figure 3D). Historically, phylogenetic assignments of arenaviruses have been based on portions of the NP gene [1,33], because this is the region for which most sequences are known. However, as more genomic sequences have become available, analyses of full-length GPC sequence have revealed evidence of possible relationships between OW and NW

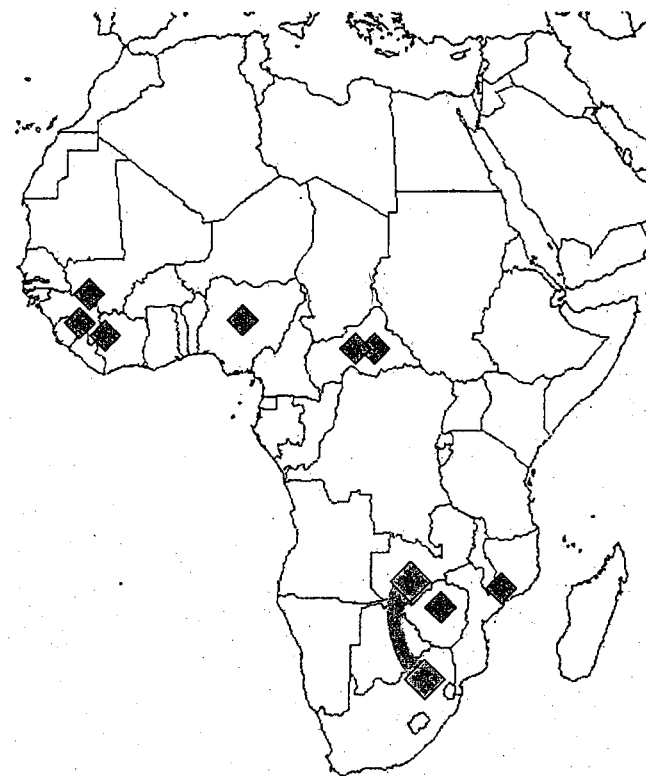


Figure 1. Geographic distribution of African arenaviruses. MOBV, MOPV, and IPPYV (blue) have not been implicated in human disease; LASV (red) can cause hemorrhagic fever. The origin of the LUJV index and secondary and tertiary cases linked in the 2008 outbreak are indicated in gold. doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000455.g001

arenaviruses not revealed by NP sequence alone [34]. Because G1 sequences are difficult to align some have pursued phylogenetic analyses by combining the GPC signal peptide and the G2 sequence for phylogenetic analysis [16]. We included in our analysis the chimeric signal/G2 sequence (Figure 3E) as well as the receptor binding G1 portion (Figure 3F); both analyses highlighted the novelty of LUJV, showing an almost similar distance from OW as from NW viruses.

Protein motifs potentially relevant to LUJV biology

Canonical polymerase domains pre-A, A, B, C, D, and E [35–37] are well conserved in the L ORF of LUJV (256 kDa, pI = 6.4; Figure 4). The Z ORF (10.5 kDa, pI = 9.3) contains two late domain motifs like LASV; however, in place of the PTAP motif found in LASV, that mediates recognition of the tumor susceptibility gene 101, Tsg101 [38], involved in vacuolar protein sorting [39,40], LUJV has a unique Y₇₇REL motif that matches the YXXL motif of the retrovirus equine infectious anemia virus

[41], which interacts with the clathrin adaptor protein 2 (AP2) complex [42]. A Tsg101-interacting motif, P₉₀SAP, is found in LUJV in position of the second late domain of LASV, PFPY, which acts as a Nedd4-like ubiquitin ligase recognition motif [43]. The RING motif, containing conserved residue W₄₄ [44], and the conserved myristoylation site G₂ are present [45–47] (Figure 4). The NP of LUJV (63.1 kDa, pI = 9.0) contains described aa motifs that resemble mostly OW arenaviruses [48], including a cytotoxic T-lymphocyte (CTL) epitope reported in LCMV (GVYMGNL; [49]), corresponding to G₁₂₂VYRGNL in LUJV, and a potential antigenic site reported in the N-terminal portion of LASV NP (RKSRRND; [50]), corresponding to R₅₅KDKRRND in LUJV (Figure 4).

The GPC precursor (52.3 kDa, pI = 9.0) is cotranslationally cleaved into the long, stable signal peptide and the mature glycoproteins G1 and G2 [51–54]. Based on analogy to LASV [55] and LCMV [56], signalase would be predicted to cleave between D₅₈ and S₅₉ in LUJV. However, aspartate and arginine

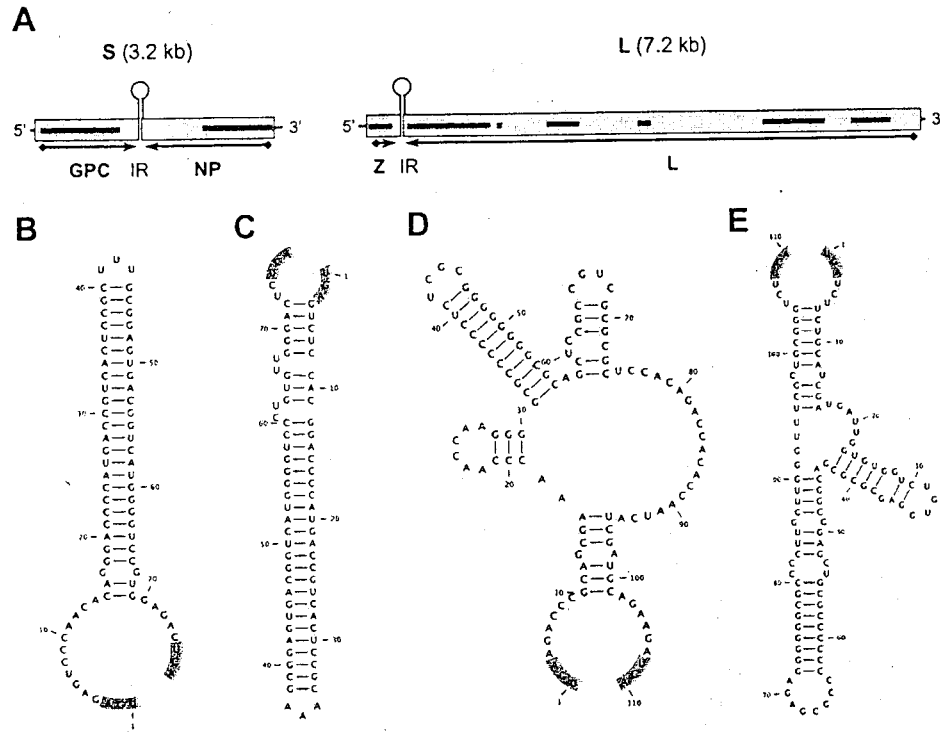


Figure 2. LUJV genome organization and potential secondary structure of intergenic regions. Open reading frames (ORF) for the glycoprotein precursor GPC, the nucleoprotein NP, the matrix protein analog Z, and the polymerase L, and their orientation are indicated (A); blue bars represent sequences obtained by pyrosequencing from clinical samples. Secondary structure predictions of intergenic regions (IR) for S (B, C) and L segment sequence (D, E) in genomic (B, D) and antigenomic orientation (C, E) were analyzed by mfold; shading indicates the respective termination codon (opal, position 1), and its reverse-complement, respectively.
doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000455.g002

residues in the -1 and -3 positions, respectively, violate the (-3, -1)-rule [57]; thus, cleavage may occur between S₅₉ and S₆₀ as predicted by the SignalP algorithm. The putative 59 aa signal peptide of LUJV displays a conserved G₂, implicated in myristoylation in JUNV [58], however, it is followed in LUJV by a non-standard valine residue in position +4, resembling non-standard glycine residues found in Oliveros virus (OLVV [59]) and Latino virus (LATV; <http://www2.ncid.cdc.gov/arbocat/catalog-listing.asp?VirusID=263&SI=1>). Conservation is also observed for aa residues P₁₂ (except Amapari virus; AMAV [60]), E₁₇ [61] (except Pirital virus; PIRV [62]), and N₂₀ in hydrophobic domain 1, as well as I₃₂KGVFNLYK₄₀SG, identified as a CTL epitope in LCMV WE (I₃₂KAVYNFATCG; [63]) (Figure 4).

Analogous to other arenaviruses, SKI-1/S1P cleavage C-terminal of RKL_{M221} is predicted to separate mature G1 (162 aa, 18.9 kDa, pI=6.4) from G2 (233 aa, 26.8 kDa, pI=9.5) [52,53,64]. G2 appears overall well conserved, including the strictly conserved cysteine residues: 6 in the luminal domain, and 3 in the cytoplasmic tail that are included in a conserved zinc finger

motif reported in JUNV [65] (Figure 4). G2 contains 6 potential glycosylation sites, including 2 strictly conserved sites, 2 semi-conserved sites N₃₅₅ (absent in LCMVs and Dandenong virus; DANV [19]) and N₃₅₂ (absent in LATV), and 2 unique sites in the predicted cytoplasmic tail (Figure 4). G1 is poorly conserved among arenaviruses [16], and G1 of LUJV is no exception, being highly divergent from the G1 of the other arenaviruses, and shorter than that of other arenaviruses. LUJV G1 contains 6 potential glycosylation sites in positions comparable to other arenaviruses, including a conserved site N₉₃HS (Figure 4), which is shifted by one aa in a motif that otherwise aligns well with OW arenaviruses and NW arenavirus clade A and C viruses. There is no discernable homology to other arenavirus G1 sequences that would point to usage of one of the two identified arenavirus receptors; Alpha-dystroglycan (α-DG) [66] that binds OW arenaviruses LASV and LCMV, and NW clade C viruses OLVV and LATV [67], or transferrin receptor 1 (TfR1) that binds pathogenic NW arenaviruses JUNV, MACV, GTOV, and SABV [68] (Figure S2).

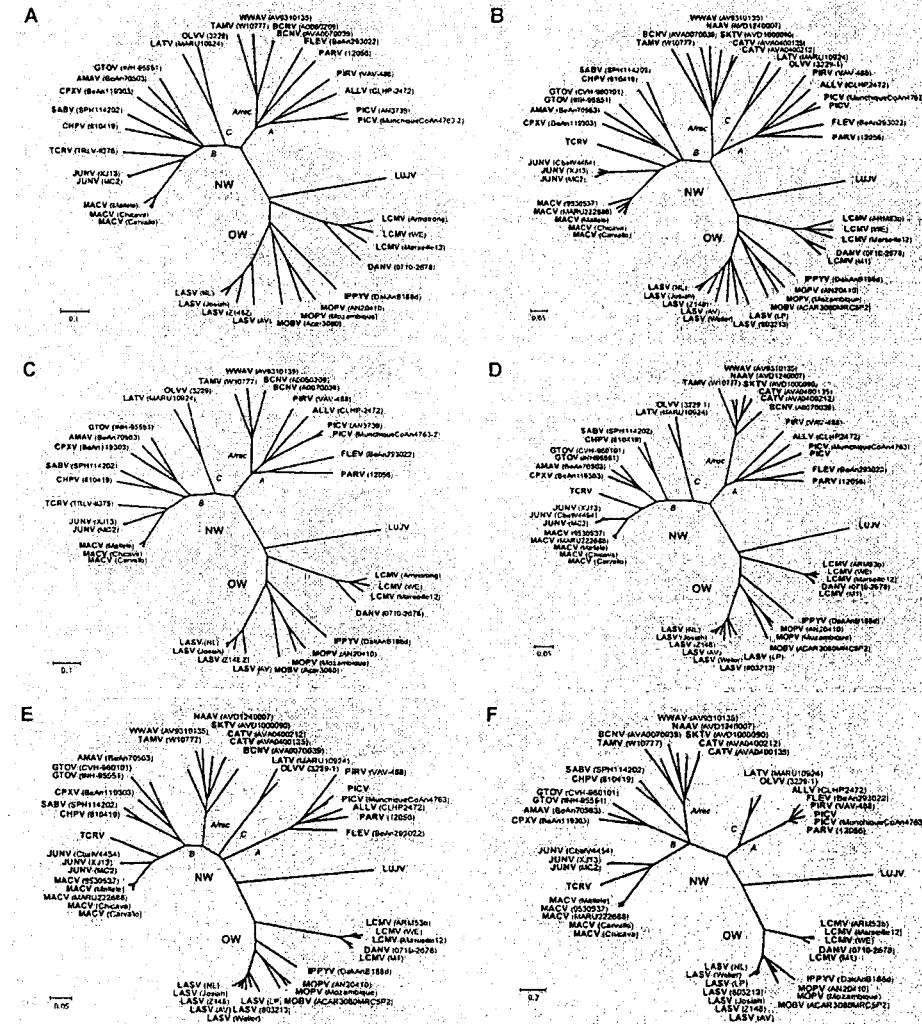


Figure 3. Phylogenetic analyses of LUJV. Phylogenetic relationships of LUJV were inferred based on full L (A) and 5 segment nucleotide sequence (B), as well as on deduced amino acid sequences of L (C), NP (D), Signal/G2 (E) and G1 (F) ORFs. Phylogenies were reconstructed by neighbor-joining analysis applying a Jukes-Cantor model; the scale bar indicates substitutions per site; robust bootstrap support for the positioning of LUJV was obtained in all cases (>98% of 1000 pseudoreplicates). GenBank Accession numbers for reference sequences are: ALLV CLHP2472 (AY216502), AY012687; AMAV BeAn70563 (AF512834); BCNV AVA0070039 (AY924390, AY922491), A060209 (AY16503); CATV AVA0400135 (DQ865244), AVA0400212 (DQ865245); CHPV B10419 (EU, 260464, EU260463); CPXV BeAn119303 (AY216519, AF512832); DANV 0710-2678 (EU136039, EU136038); FLEV BeAn293022 (EU627611, AF512831); GTOV INH-95551 (AY358024, AF485258), CVH-960101 (AY497548); IPPYV DaAn81888 (DQ328878, DQ328877); JUNV MC2 (AY216507, D10072), XU13 (AY358022, AY358023), CbaIV4454 (DQ272266); LASV LP (AF181853), 803213 (AF181854), Weller (AY628206), AV (AY179171, AF246121), Z148 (AY628204, AY628205), Josiah (U73034, J043204), NL (AY179173); LATV MARU10924 (EU627612, AF485259); LCMV Armstrong (AY847351), ARM53b (M20869), WE (AF004519, M22138), Marseille12 (DQ286932, DQ286931), M1 (AB261991); MACV Carvalho (AY619642, AY619643), Chicava (AY624354, AY624355), Mallele (AY619644, AY619645), MARU22688

(AY922407), 9530537 (AY571959); MOBV ACAR3080MRCSP2 (DQ328876, AY342390); MOPV AN20410 (AY772169, AY772170), Mozambique (DQ328875, DQ328874); NAAV AVD1240007 (EU123329); OLJV 3229-1 (AY216514, U34248); PARV 12056 (EU627613, AF485261); PICV (K02734), MunchiqueCoAn4763 (EF529745, EF529744), AN3739 (AF427517); PIRV VAV-488 (AY16505, AF277659); SABV SPH114202 (AY358026, U41071); SKTV AVD1000090 (EU123328); TAMV W10777 (EU627614, AF512828); TCRV (J04340, M20304); WWAV AV9310135 (AY924395, AF228063). doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000455.g003

In summary, our analysis of the LUJV genome shows a novel virus that is only distantly related to known arenaviruses. Sequence divergence is evident across the whole genome, but is most pronounced in the G1 protein encoded by the S segment, a region implicated in receptor interactions. Reassortment of S and L segments leading to changes in pathogenicity has been described in cultured cells infected with different LCMV strains [69], and between pathogenic LASV and nonpathogenic MOPV [70]. We find no evidence to support reassortment of the LUJV L or S genome segment (Figure 3A and 3B). Recombination of glycoprotein sequence has been recognized in NW arenaviruses [14,16,33,34,71–73], resulting in the division of the complex into four sublineages: lineages A, B, C, and an A/recombinant lineage that forms a branch of lineage A when NP and L sequence is considered (see Figure 3C and 3D), but forms an independent branch in between lineages B and C when glycoprotein sequence is considered (see Figure 3D). While recombination cannot be excluded in case of LUJV, our review of existing databases reveals no candidate donor for the divergent GPC sequence. To our knowledge is LUJV the first hemorrhagic fever-associated arenavirus from Africa identified in the past 3 decades. It is also the first such virus originating south of the equator (Figure 1). The International Committee on the Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) defines species within the *Arenavirus* genus based on association with a specific host, geographic distribution, potential to cause

human disease, antigenic cross reactivity, and protein sequence similarity to other species. By these criteria, given the novelty of its presence in southern Africa, capacity to cause hemorrhagic fever, and its genetic distinction, LUJV appears to be a new species.

Materials and Methods

Sequencing

Clinical specimens were inactivated in TRIzol (liver tissue, 100 mg) or TRIzol LS (serum, 250 µl) reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) prior to removal from BSL-4 containment. Total RNA extracts were treated with DNase I (DNA-free, Ambion, Austin, TX, USA) and cDNA generated by using the Superscript II system (Invitrogen) and 100–500 ng RNA for reverse transcription primed with random octamers that were linked to an arbitrary, defined 17-mer primer sequence [74]. The resulting cDNA was treated with RNase H and then randomly amplified by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR); [75]; applying a 9:1 mixture of a primer corresponding to the defined 17-mer sequence, and the random octamer-linked 17-mer primer, respectively [74]. Products >70 base pairs (bp) were selected by column purification (MinElute, Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) and ligated to specific linkers for sequencing on the 454 Genome Sequencer FLX (454 Life Sciences, Branford, CT, USA) without fragmentation of the cDNA [19,76,77]. Removal of primer sequences, redundancy filtering,

and sequence assembly were performed with software programs accessible through the analysis applications at the GreenPortal website (<http://156.145.84.111/Tools>).

Conventional PCRs at CU were performed with HotStar polymerase (Qiagen) according to manufacturer's protocols on PTC-200 thermocyclers (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA): an enzyme activation step of 5 min at 95°C was followed by 45 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 1 min, annealing at 55°C for 1 min, and extension at 72°C for 1 to 3 min depending on the expected amplicon size. A two-step RT-PCR protocol was also followed at CDC using Invitrogen's ThermoScript RT at 60 degrees for 30 min followed by RNase H treatment for 20 min. cDNA was amplified using Phusion enzyme with GC Buffer (Finnzymes, Espoo, Finland) and 3% DMSO with an activation step at 98°C for 30 sec, followed by the cycling conditions of 98°C for 10 sec, 58°C for 20 sec, and 72°C for 1 min for 35 cycles and a 5 min extension at 72°C. Specific primer sequences are available upon request. Amplification products were run on 1% agarose gels, purified (MinElute, Qiagen), and directly sequenced in both directions with ABI PRISM Big Dye Terminator 1.1 Cycle Sequencing kits on ABI PRISM 3700 DNA Analyzers (Perkin-Elmer Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA).

Sequence analyses

Programs of the Wisconsin GCG Package (Accelrys, San Diego, CA, USA) were used for sequence assembly and analysis; percent sequence difference was calculated based on Needleman-Wunsch alignments (gap open/extension penalties 15/6.6 for nucleotide and 10/0.1 for aa alignments; EMBOSS [78]), using a Perl script to iterate the process for all versus all comparison. Secondary RNA structure predictions were performed with the web-based version of mfold (<http://mfold.bioinfo.rpi.edu>); data were exported as .ct files and layout and annotation was done with CLC RNA Workbench (CLC bio, Aarhus, Denmark). Protein topology and targeting predictions were generated by employing SignalP, and NetNGlyc, TMHMM (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services>), the web-based version of TopPred (<http://mobylipe.pasteur.fr/cgi-bin/portal.py?form=toppred>), and Phobius (<http://phobius.sbc.su.se/>). Phylogenetic analyses were performed using MEGA software [79].

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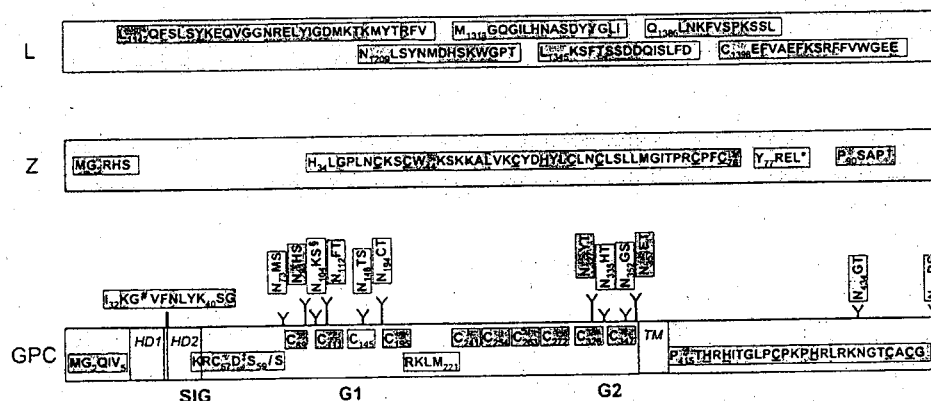


Figure 4. Schematic of conserved protein motifs. Conservation of LUJV amino acid motifs with respect to all other (green highlight), to OW (yellow highlight), or to NW (blue highlight) arenaviruses is indicated; grey highlight indicates features unique to LUJV. Polymerase motifs pre-A (L1142), A (N1209), B (M1313), C (L1343), D (Q1360), and E (C1398) are indicated for the L ORF; potential myristoylation site G₂, the RING motif H₂/C₇₆, and potential late domains YXXL are indicated for the Z ORF; and myristoylation site G₂, posttranslational processing sites for signalase (S₅₉/S₆₀) and S1P cleavage (RKLMS₂₂₁), CTL epitope (I₃₂), zinc finger motif P₄₁₂/G₄₁₀ as well as conserved cysteine residues and glycosylation sites (Y) are indicated for GPC. * late domain absent in NW viruses and DANV; †-PSAP or PTAP in NW viruses, except in PIRV and TCRV (OW viruses: PPPY); # G in all viruses except LCMV (=A); ‡ in NW clade A only; § conserved with respect to OW, and NW clade A and C; HD, hydrophobic domain; TM, transmembrane anchor. doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000455.g004

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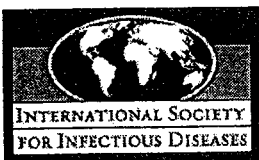
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別紙様式第2-1

識別番号・報告回数	報告日	新医薬品等の区分	総合機構処理欄
乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅳ因子	2009. 8. 11	該当なし	
一般的名称	2009. 8. 11	公表国	
販売名(企業名)	ProMED 20090806.2782, 2009 Aug 6. 情報源: Portal Amazonia, 2009 Aug 5.	ブラジル	
研究報告の概要	<p>○オロローチ熱-ブラジル(アマゾン州)</p> <p>8月4日、ブラジル、アマゾン州南東部の都市マザガオの当局は、過去3ヶ月間にオロローチ熱に感染した人は657名以上になると発表された。このうち29名が検査によって感染を確認された。患者は当初マリアアやマリアア熱を疑っていたが、検査によって初めてオロローチ熱であると判明した。アマゾン州では長い間報告されていなかった。オロローチ熱はヌカカ(Cicoides)に由来して媒介される疾患で、症状はデング熱やマリアア熱によく似ており、発熱、発疹、頭痛、全身の筋肉痛などが認められる。2009年の初発例は3月に発生し、4月、5月には600例を超えた。</p> <p>オロローチ熱ウイルスは、ブラジル国内で2番目に多いアルボウイルス性発熱疾患の原因ウイルスで、ブラジルでは過去30年間で約50万例以上の同疾患患者が発生しており、アマゾン、ペルー、スリナム、トリニダード-トバゴでも発生が確認されている。感染流行の発生はアマゾン地域に限られている。</p>	<p>使用上の注意記載状況・その他参考事項等</p> <p>クロスエイトM250 クロスエイトM500 クロスエイトM1000 クロスエイトM静注用250単位 クロスエイトM静注用500単位 クロスエイトM静注用1000単位</p> <p>血液を原料とすること由来する感染伝播等 vCJD等の伝播のリスク</p>	
報告企業の意見	<p>ブラジル、アマゾン州南東部の都市マザガオで、オロローチ熱のアウトブレイクが発生したとの報告である。オロローチ熱ウイルスは自質膜を持つ比較的大型のRNAウイルスで、これまで本製剤にはオロローチ熱発症の報告はない。本製剤の製造工程には、平成11年8月30日付医薬発第1047号に沿ったウイルス-プロセッシングバリデーションによって検証された2つの異なるウイルス除去-不活化工程が含まれていることから、本剤の安全性は確保されていると考える。</p>	<p>今後の対応</p> <p>日本赤十字社では、輸血感染症対策として問診時に海外渡航歴の有無を確認し、帰国(入国)後4週間は献血不適としている。また、発熱などの体調不良者を献血不適としている。今後も引き続き、新興・再興感染症の発生状況等に関する情報の収集に努める。</p>	<p>(15)</p>



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Archive Number 20090806.2782

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Subject PRO/AH/EDR> Oropouche fever - Brazil: (AP)

OROPOUCHE FEVER - BRAZIL: (AMAPA)

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In the prefecture, about 657 cases of Oropouche fever have been reported

 The Municipality of Mazagao (PMZ) yesterday (4 [Aug 2009]) released a report of around 657 cases of oropouche [virus] infection with fever in the municipality in last 3 months. Of these, 29 were [laboratory] confirmed by the Instituto Evandro Chagas (IEC). The IEC found that the disease was caused by biting midges [*Culicoides*].

According to the secretary of health of Mazagao, Jose Monteiro, the 1st [disease] suspected was malaria followed by dengue, and only afterward was oropouche diagnosed by the IEC. The disease has not been reported in Amapa for a long time. The symptoms are very similar to those of dengue and malaria: fever, headache, generalized myalgia. Biting midges, common in the region, are one of the vectors of the virus.

The 1st cases of oropouche fever appeared in March 2009; in April and May this year there was an tremendous increase of notifications, more than 600, in Mazagao Velho and Carvao localities. We are taking several steps, such as a service for cleaning and spraying in the city, to eliminate the outbreak of the disease, said Jose Monteiro.

The oropouche virus is the 2nd most frequent cause of arbovirus fever in Brazil. According to the Ministry of Health (MoH), about half a million cases of fever have occurred in Brazil in the last 30 years, there are records of events in Panama, Peru, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

Outbreaks of oropouche fever have been recorded only in the Amazon. Global warming of the planet, deforestation and consequent redistribution of insect vectors and animal reservoirs are some factors.

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[Mazagao is located next to Manga, just to the southwest, near the mouth of the Amazon River. Its population does not exceed 15 000 inhabitants, providing an incidence of 4380 fever cases per 100 000 inhabitants overall. Oropouche is a virus of the Bunyaviridae family. It was isolated for the 1st time in 1960. It is transmitted by *Culicoides* spp and is one of the most common causes of undifferentiated fever in northern and central-west Brazil. The disease caused by the virus and essentially is benign, presenting no great (health or mortality) risk. - Mod.LWS]

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 [Oropouche fever cases have also occurred in Peru, where it was

initially confused with dengue virus infections (see the ProMED archive below). Some recent reports of oropouche virus infections in Brazil include:

Ref: Sporadic oropouche virus infection, acre, Brazil.
 Emerg Infect Dis 15:340-50.
 <<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=2657612>>

Authors: Bernardes-Terzian AC, de-Moraes-Bronzoni RV, Drumond BP, Da Silva-Nunes M, da-Silva NS, Urbano-Ferreira M, Speranca MA, Nogueira ML. 20

Ref: Oropouche fever epidemic in Northern Brazil: epidemiology and molecular characterization of isolates.
 J Clin Virol, 44:129-33.
 <<http://www.journalofclinicalvirology.com/article/S1386-6532%2808%2900399-5>> (abstract)

Authors: Vasconcelos HB, Azevedo RS, Casseb SM, Nunes-Neto JP, Chiang JO, Cantuaria PC, Segura MN, Martins LC, Monteiro HA, Rodrigues SG, Nunes MR, Vasconcelos PF. 2009.

A map showing the location of Mazagao in the Amazon River delta can be accessed at:
 <<http://www.maplandia.com/brazil/amapa/mazagao/sao-tome/register/>>

A HealthMap/ProMED-mail interactive map of Brazil can be accessed at:
 <<http://healthmap.org/promed/en?v=-10.8,-53.1,4>>
 - Mod. TY]

[See also:
 1995

 Oropouche fever - Peru 19950328.0167
ty/ljs/ejp/dk

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医薬品 研究報告 調査報告書

識別番号・報告回数		報告日	第一報入手日 2009. 7. 21	新医薬品等の区分 該当なし	総合機構処理欄
一般的名称	新鮮凍結人血漿	研究報告の公表状況	大橋典男, 千屋誠造, 船戸豊彦, 塩尻正明, 高野愛, 川端寛樹, 安藤尻正男, 岸本寿男, 第83回日本感染症学会総会学術講演会, 2009 Apr 23-24; 東京.	公表国 日本	使用上の注意記載状況・その他参考事項等 新鮮凍結血漿「日赤」 新鮮凍結血漿-LR「日赤」 新鮮凍結血漿-LR「日赤」成分採血 血液を介するウイルス、細菌、原虫等の感染 vCJD等の伝播のリスク
販売名(企業名)	新鮮凍結血漿「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 新鮮凍結血漿-LR「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 新鮮凍結血漿-LR「日赤」成分採血(日本赤十字社)	研究報告の概要 ○国内初の新興感染症「ヒトアナプラズマ症」2症例について 近年、マダニを介してヒトに発熱症状を起こす新興感染症「ヒトアナプラズマ症」が欧米で問題となっている。今回、2002～2003年に高知県で日本紅斑熱が疑われた患者18名の保存血液を解析したところ、2名からヒトアナプラズマ症の国内における存在を初めて確認した。1名はヒトアナプラズマ症で、もう1名はA.pと日本紅斑熱リケッチア(Rickettsia japonica; R.j)の混合感染例であった。【症例1】61歳男性農業。2003年1月5日より39℃台の発熱が出現。入院時、体幹中心の紅斑と、右肩背部に刺し口様の所見あり。WBC正常、CRP上昇、軽度肝機能障害。入院後ミノマイシン200mg/日の点滴で徐々に解熱し、1月17日に退院となるも最終診断は不明であった。今回、保存血液からA.p遺伝子が検出され、ヒトアナプラズマ症と診断された。【症例2】73歳男性森林業。2002年8月29日より発熱と発疹が出現。9月2日に近医受診し日本紅斑熱疑いで入院。入院時、体幹中心の紅斑と、右肩背部に刺し口様の所見あり。WBC正常、CRP上昇、軽度肝機能障害。入院後ミノマイシン200mg/日の点滴で徐々に解熱し、発疹も改善し、1月17日に退院となるも最終診断は不明であった。今回、保存血液からA.p遺伝子が検出され、ヒトアナプラズマ症と診断された。今後リケッチア症を疑う患者では、ヒトアナプラズマ症も考慮すべきである。	新医薬品等の区分 該当なし	総合機構処理欄	
研究報告の概要	報告企業の意見 2002～2003年に高知県で日本紅斑熱が疑われた患者18名の保存血液を解析したところ、2名からヒトアナプラズマ症に特異的なp44/msp2遺伝子が検出され、日本におけるヒトアナプラズマ症の存在が初めて確認されたとの報告である。	今後の対応 日本赤十字社では、発熱などの体調不良者を献血不適としている。今後とも引き続き、新興・再興感染症の発生状況等に関する情報の収集に努める。			

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O-171 新興感染症コウモリオルソレオウイルス感染症による急性上気道炎を発生した国内初症例

県立宮崎病院内科
○山中篤志, 菊池郁夫, 姫路大輔, 井上 靖, 上田 章

今回、我々は2007年に初めて報告された新興感染症コウモリオルソレオウイルス(別名マラッカウイルス)感染による急性上気道炎を経験したので報告する。症例は38歳男性で2007年11月に新婚旅行にて2週間インドネシア・バリ島に滞在した。帰国数日前より発熱、関節痛が出現し、帰国時も症状持続のため他院を受診し抗生薬、解熱剤を処方され帰宅したが症状増悪し救急車で当院救急外来に搬送された。簡易インフルエンザキットにて陰性であったが、高熱、関節痛及び咳嗽、咽頭痛など上気道炎症状強く、問診にて現地の鶏との濃厚接触歴があったため鳥インフルエンザ感染疑い例としての患者対応を開始した。翌日には鳥インフルエンザ感染は否定され隔離解除。約1週間後には軽快退院し、以後症状を認めなかった。後日、ウイルス分離、血清抗体価よりオルソレオウイルス感染症であったことが判明した。

レオウイルス科のコウモリオルソレオウイルスによる急性上気道炎は2007年に初症例がマレーシアにて報告された。このウイルスはコウモリを自然宿主とする。本患者は渡航先でコウモリとの直接的接触はなかったが、発症数日前に上気道症状を有する現地住民との接触歴を有していた。感染判明後直ちに本患者及び接触者を対象に血清学的検査が行われ、本患者では回復期に抗体が検出されたが、他の対象者は全て陰性であった。本症例は国内初症例であるとともに国際的にも1例目の報告以降に未だ報告を確認できていない。今回は日本人旅行者の多い旅行地での短期滞在で感染しており、また水平感染の可能性も示唆されていることから輸入感染症として今後が国でも大変危険な感染症である。加えて、症状がインフルエンザの症状と大変似ていることから鳥インフルエンザ、新型インフルエンザ感染症の疑似症例としても今後重要になると考える。

O-172 国内初の新興感染症「ヒトアナプラズマ症」2症例について

静岡県立大・食品栄養科学・微生物¹⁾、高知県衛生研究所²⁾、室戸病院³⁾、愛媛県立中央病院⁴⁾、岐阜大学⁵⁾、国立感染症研究所細菌第一部⁶⁾、国立感染症研究所ウイルス第一部⁷⁾、○大橋典男¹⁾、千屋誠造²⁾、船戸豊彦³⁾、塩尻正明⁴⁾、高野 愛⁵⁾、川端寛樹⁶⁾、安藤尻二⁷⁾、岸本寿男⁷⁾

近年、マダニを介してヒトに発熱症状を起こす新興感染症「ヒトアナプラズマ症」が欧米で問題となっている。今回、2002～2003年に高知県で日本紅斑熱が疑われた患者18名の保存血液を解析したところ、2名からヒトアナプラズマ(Anaplasma phagocytophilum: A.p)に特異的なp44/msp2遺伝子が検出され、ヒトアナプラズマ症の国内における存在を初めて確認した。1名はヒトアナプラズマ症で、もう1名はA.pと日本紅斑熱リケッチア(Rickettsia japonica R.j)の混合感染例であった。【症例1】61歳男性 農業。2003年1月5日より39℃台の発熱が出現。1月6日に近医受診。体幹中心に紅斑を認める。セフェム系抗生薬が無効で、1月8日にA病院に紹介。日本紅斑熱疑いで入院。入院時、体幹中心の紅斑と、右肩背部に刺し口様の所見あり。WBC正常、CRP上昇、軽度肝機能障害。入院後MINO200mg/日の点滴で徐々に解熱し、1月17日に退院。今日、保存血液からA.p遺伝子が検出され、ヒトアナプラズマ症と診断された。【症例2】73歳男性 森林業。2002年8月29日より発熱と発疹が出現。9月2日に近医受診し日本紅斑熱疑いで入院。入院時38℃の発熱と、全身の発疹、右大腿部に刺し口様の出血跡あり。WBC正常、CRP上昇、中等度肝機能障害。入院後MINO200mg/日の点滴で徐々に解熱し、発疹も改善し、9月22日退院。今日、保存血液からA.p遺伝子と、R.j遺伝子が検出され、両者の混合感染例と診断された。今後リケッチア症を疑う患者では、ヒトアナプラズマ症も考慮すべきである。【非会員共同研究者：鳥日図、高桂(静岡県立大)、川森文彦(静岡県環衛研)、福水利俊(高知衛研)、浜宇津良治(中芸クリニック)、中島秀樹(高知大)】

医薬品 研究報告 調査報告書

識別番号・報告回数	報告日	第一報入手日	新医薬品等の区分 該当なし	総合機構処理欄
一般的名称	研究報告の公表状況	2009. 6. 15	公表国 日本	
販売名(企業名)	人血清アルブミン	平力造 伊藤綾香, 五井薫 後藤直子, 百瀬俊也, 日野学 日本輸血, 細胞治療学会総会, 2009 May 28-30; 大宮.		使用上の注意記載状況・ その他参考事項等 赤十字アルブミン20 赤十字アルブミン25 赤十字アルブミン20%静注 4g/20mL 赤十字アルブミン20%静注 10g/50mL 赤十字アルブミン25%静注 12.5g/50mL 血液を原料とすること由来する 感染症伝播等
研究報告の概要	報告企業の意見	今後の対応		
<p>○輸血関連感染症(疑)報告症例の現状と解析(2008年)</p> <p>【はじめに】日本赤十字社では、薬事法に基づき全国の医療機関より収集した副作用・感染症報告を独立行政法人医薬品医療機器総合機構へ報告している。2008年に報告された輸血関連感染症(疑)症例149例の現状と解析結果について報告する。</p> <p>【対象と方法】調査対象がウイルスに起因する場合は当該製剤の保管検体等による個別NATにより、細菌の場合は当該製剤(使用済みバッグ)又は同一製造番号の血漿の細菌培養試験等により調査を行い解析した。</p> <p>【結果と考察】149例の病原体内訳はHBV61例(41%)、HCV38例(26%)、細菌46例(31%)、CMV1例であった。日赤調査によりHBV4例、HEV2例及び細菌2例の献血者検体に病原体を検出した。HBV4例、HEV1例は患者ウイルスとの塩基配列比較により因果関係が高いと評価した。残るHEV1例(輸血後患者ウイルス陰性)は、症状・輸血前後の血清学的検査結果により因果関係が高いと評価した。このHEV2例は、血漿分画製剤の製造販売業者からの献血後情報を発端により判明した事例であった。細菌2例は当該製剤(血小板製剤)からStaphylococcus aureus及びStreptococcus dysgalactiae ssp. equisimilisが同定され、各々患者菌株との遺伝子型別試験等の結果から因果関係が高いと評価した。輸血後B型肝炎の1例の受血者は、その後劇症肝炎により死亡した。輸血後感染症は種々の安全対策及び医療機関による適正使用の推進により減少傾向にある。日赤では、安全対策の効果を検証し、解析結果をフィードバックし、更なる血液製剤の安全性向上に資することとしたい。</p>	<p>2008年に全国の医療機関から報告された輸血関連感染症(疑)症例の現状とその解析結果についての報告である。</p> <p>日本赤十字社では、血清学的検査に加え、HBV、HCV、HIVに ついて20プールNATを導入している。陽性血液を排除 している。また、「血液製剤等に係る適及調査ガイドライン」(平成 20年12月26日付薬食第1226011号)に基づき、輸血感染 症の調査を行っている。</p>	<p>輸血感染症に関する新たな知見等について今後も情報の収集に努 める。検査精度向上のため、これまでの凝集法と比べて、より感度の 高い化学発光酵素免疫測定法(CLEIA)及び精度を向上させた新 NATシステムを導入した。</p>		

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O-053 輸血関連感染症(疑) 報告症例の現状と解析 (2008年)

日本赤十字社血液事業本部安全管理課
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【はじめに】日本赤十字社では、薬事法に基づき全国の医療機関より収集した副作用・感染症報告を独立行政法人医薬品医療機器総合機構へ報告している。2008年に報告された輸血関連感染症(疑)症例149例の現状と解析結果について報告する。【対象と方法】調査対象がウイルスに起因する場合は当該製剤の保管検体等による個別NATにより、細菌の場合は当該製剤(使用済みバッグ)又は同一製造番号の血漿の細菌培養試験等により調査(日赤調査)を行い解析した。【結果と考察】149例の病原体内訳はHBV 61例(41%)、HCV 38例(26%)、細菌 46例(31%)、HEV 2例、HIV 1例、CMV 1例であった。日赤調査によりHBV 4例、HEV 2例及び細菌 2例の献血者検体に病原体を検出した。HBV 4例、HEV 1例は患者ウイルスとの塩基配列比較により因果関係が高いと評価した。残るHEV 1例(輸血後患者ウイルス陰性)は、症状・輸血前後の血清学的検査結果により因果関係が高いと評価した。このHEV 2例は、血漿分画製剤の製造販売業者からの献血後情報を発端により判明した事例であった。細菌 2例は当該製剤(血小板製剤)からStaphylococcus aureus及びStreptococcus dysgalactiae ssp. equisimilisが同定され、各々患者菌株との遺伝子型別試験等の結果から因果関係が高いと評価した。輸血後B型肝炎の1例の受血者は、その後劇症肝炎により死亡した。輸血後感染症は種々の安全対策及び医療機関による適正使用の推進により減少傾向にある。日赤では安全性をこれまで以上に向上させる目的で2008年8月より血清学的検査を凝集法から化学発光酵素免疫法へ変更し、また、NATについてもより感度の高い新NATシステムによる検査を導入した。ヘモビジュランスの一環として輸血関連感染症の動向を今後注視し、安全対策の効果を検証し、解析結果をフィードバックし、更なる血液製剤の安全性向上に資することとしたい。

O-054 20プールNAT導入後、初めて輸血後HCV感染を確認された再生不良性貧血の一例

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輸血後HCV感染はHBV感染に比べて、感染リスクの推定が困難な程、非常に少ない。今回、20プールNAT検査導入後、はじめて、輸血後HCV感染が成立した症例を経験した。54歳、女性、最重症再生不良性貧血、輸血前感染症検査でHCV抗体陰性、HCVコア蛋白陰性。2007年6月20日に初回輸血。ATG、CyA治療は効果なく、2007年10月1日の同種骨髓移植前の感染症検査で肝機能正常、HCV抗体(CLEIA)陰性であったがHCVコア蛋白が陽性(28183.1fmol/L)を認めた。血液センターに副作用報告し、当院の輸血前凍結保存血清でHCV-RNA (PCR) 陰性を確認した。輸血に使用された54本(RCCまたはPC)すべての保管検体のHCV個別NATを実施し、1検体(8月17日、RCC輸血)のHCV-RNA陽性検体が特定できた。この血液の分画原料用血漿を用い、患者、献血者のHCVコア領域(196bp)、およびコア-E1-E2領域(1279bp)の核酸配列をRT-PCR direct sequence、分子系統樹により比較解析した。両者の核酸配列が一致し、輸血によるHCV感染と考えられた。2007年10月17日に骨髓移植を施行し、2008年3月30日に肺炎のため死亡された。HCV混入の輸血から約7ヶ月の経過でHCV抗体が陽性になることはなく、AST/ALTの上昇もほとんどなかったが、HCVコア蛋白値は5000fmol/L以上であった。20プールNAT陰性献血血液由来の血液製剤からのHCV感染の報告は本邦では初めてであり、本例は非常に微量なHCVが、宿主の免疫能低下により、感染が成立したこと、肝機能異常がなく、HCV抗体陰性であり、HCVコア蛋白が測定されなければ、最後までHCV感染は不明あり、移植後免疫能が回復したときに肝炎発症した可能性がある。血液疾患など宿主の免疫能により、極めて微量のHCVにより、感染が成立し、輸血後感染症検査の重要性、HCVコア蛋白測定の必要性を示唆している。