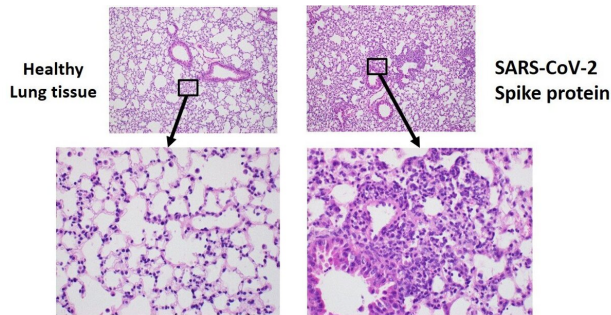


SARS-CoV-2 spike protein alone may cause lung damage

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Using a newly developed mouse model, researchers found that exposure to the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein alone was enough to induce COVID-19-like symptoms including severe inflammation in the lungs. The left images show healthy mouse lung tissue while the right images show tissue from mouse lungs exposed to the spike protein. Credit: Pavel Solopov, Old Dominion University

Using a newly developed mouse model of acute lung injury, researchers found that exposure to the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein alone was enough to induce COVID-19-like symptoms including severe inflammation of the lungs.

SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, is covered in tiny spike proteins. These proteins bind with receptors on our cells, starting a process that allows the virus to release its [genetic material](#) into a healthy cell.

"Our findings show that the SARS-CoV2 spike [protein](#) causes [lung](#) injury even without the presence of intact virus," said Pavel Solopov, Ph.D., DVM, research assistant professor at the Frank Reidy Research Center for Bioelectrics at Old Dominion University. "This previously unknown mechanism could cause symptoms before substantial viral replication occurs."

Solopov will present the new research at the

American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [annual meeting](#) during the virtual Experimental Biology (EB) 2021 meeting, to be held April 27-30.

Studying SARS-CoV-2 can be challenging because experiments involving the intact virus requires a Biosafety Level 3 laboratory. To overcome this hurdle, the researchers created a new model of acute lung injury that utilizes [transgenic mice](#) that express the human receptor for SARS-CoV-2 in their lungs.

"Our [mouse model](#) dramatically reduces the danger of doing this type of research by allowing COVID-19 lung injury to be studied without using the intact, live virus," said Solopov. "This will greatly increase and diversify the ability to do COVID-19 research. Our model will also likely be useful for studying other coronaviruses."

The researchers injected the genetically modified mice with a segment of the spike protein and analyzed their response 72 hours later. Another group of mice received only saline to serve as a control.

The researchers found that the genetically modified mice injected with the spike protein exhibited COVID-19-like symptoms that included severe inflammation, an influx of white blood cells into their lungs and evidence of a cytokine storm—an immune response in which the body starts to attack its own cells and tissues rather than just fighting off the virus. The mice that only received saline remained normal.

"These findings show that the genetically modified mouse together with just a segment of the spike protein can be used to study SARS-CoV-2 lung injury," said Solopov. "We can use this tool to develop a better understanding of how the spike protein causes lung symptoms—even without the intact [virus](#)—in order to develop new targets and

therapeutics for COVID-19."

The researchers plan to continue this line of investigation by using the new mouse model to study the effectiveness of several drugs in reducing the severity of acute lung injury and COVID-19.

More information: Pavel Solopov will present during an on-demand presentation ([abstract](#)).

Provided by Experimental Biology

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