

Veterinary team looks at wild amphibians as possible zoonotic disease hosts

July 18 2016, by Joe Montgomery



A Kansas State University researcher is leading a study probing whether wild amphibians could be zoonotic disease hosts. Credit: Kansas State University

Three different laboratories at Kansas State University hopped on board for a study that looks at the potential role of amphibians as a host for the

spread of infectious diseases.

Yongming Sang, research associate professor of anatomy and physiology in the College of Veterinary Medicine, is leading the project, which has produced the recently published article in Nature's *Scientific Reports*, "Expansion of [amphibian](#) intronless interferons revises the paradigm for interferon evolution and functional diversity."

"This study highlights the unique position of the amphibian interferon system in interferon evolution and its potential role in prevention of cross-species viral transmission to humans," Sang said. "Amphibians have a previously unknown complexity within their antimicrobial interferon system, which is highly and differentially responsive to influenza infections. This suggests the need to study the possible role of wild amphibians as overlooked reservoirs/end hosts for influenza and other zoonotic pathogenic infections."

Sang collaborated with the College of Veterinary Medicine's Frank Blecha, associate dean for research and university distinguished professor of immunophysiology, and Wenjun Ma, associate professor of diagnostic medicine and pathobiology; and Scott McVey, research leader for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Arthropod Borne Animal Disease Research Unit. The collaborators' respective research laboratories helped conduct the basic research. Peking Fong, associate professor of anatomy and physiology in the College of Veterinary Medicine, also assisted with the study.

Reptiles and amphibians are considered as potential vectors, or hosts, harboring Influenza A viruses, or IAV, and other zoonotic pathogens, but their role in zoonoses has received little attention, Sang said.

"To examine this potential epidemiological link, we tested the susceptibility of frog cells to different subtypes of IAVs isolated from

several animal species, including avian H9N2, equine H3N8, human H1N1 and swine H1N2 and H3N2 viruses," Sang said.

Compared with the IAV strains isolated from chickens and horses, Sang said the pig isolates showed higher infectivity in frog cells, which indicates a closer relationship between amphibians and pigs in IAV exchange before the virus jumps to humans.

"We learned that amphibians as typical insect eaters could also be critical vectors for other arthropod-borne viruses and intracellular bacteria, which are a major health threats in both humans and animals," he said. "The coordinated regulation of protective responses mediated by interferon signaling in both vector animals and end hosts may provide an integrated approach to discern critical components of conserved, cross-species innate immune mechanisms."

Sang said future studies may provide ways to control vectored or zoonotic infections.

More information: Yongming Sang et al. Expansion of amphibian intronless interferons revises the paradigm for interferon evolution and functional diversity, *Scientific Reports* (2016). [DOI: 10.1038/srep29072](https://doi.org/10.1038/srep29072)

Provided by Kansas State University

Citation: Veterinary team looks at wild amphibians as possible zoonotic disease hosts (2016, July 18) retrieved 19 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-07-veterinary-team-wild-amphibians-zoonotic.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.