

# What Do We Know About the Infectious Dose and Disease Relationship for SARS-CoV-2?

**Seema S. Lakdawala PhD**

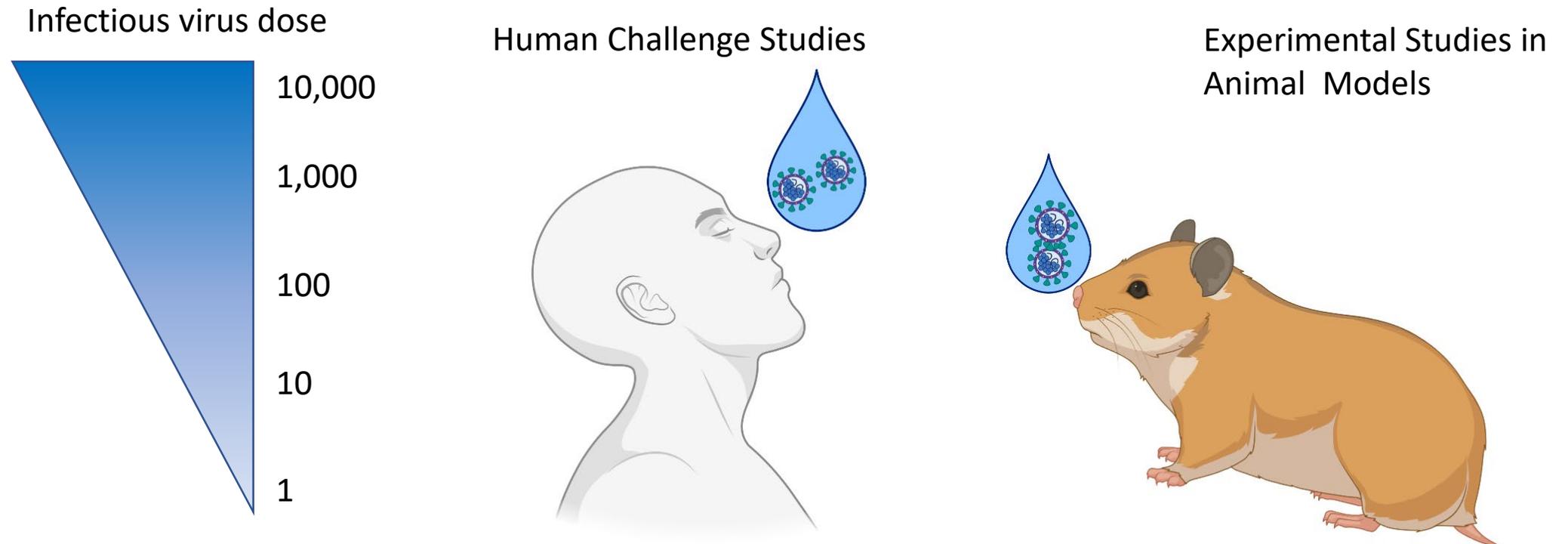
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine  
Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics  
Center for Vaccine Research

Twitter: @Lakdawala\_Lab



# How is Infectious Dose Typically Determined?

Quantified from dose response experiments – typically inferred from infectious dose 50 ( $ID_{50}$ ) = the amount of virus to infect 50% of recipients.

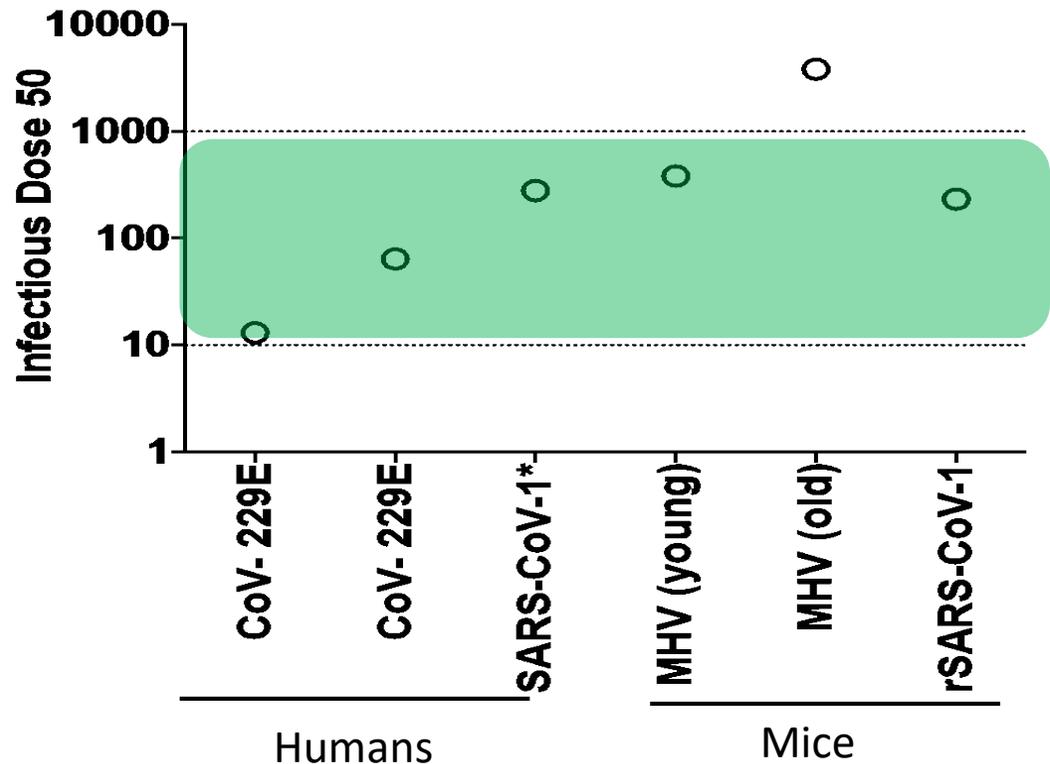


# Human Challenge Studies with Coronaviruses

- Common cold causing coronaviruses were identified in 1960's and circulate each season.
- Human challenge studies for non-SARS coronaviruses (229E) :
  1. Bradburn et al 1967 -> Range of doses 5-30 infectious virus (TCID<sub>50</sub> )  
ID<sub>50</sub> = 13 infectious virus (TCID<sub>50</sub>)
  2. Callow et al 1990 -> 15 volunteers received 100 TCID<sub>50</sub>  
10 became infected  
ID<sub>50</sub> = 63 TCID<sub>50</sub>

# Infectious Dose Range of Coronaviruses

Infectious Dose 50 data from Animal and Human studies for non-SARS CoV and SARS-CoV-1



Range of 10 to 1000 infectious virus to infect 50% of recipients

(1) Bradburne, Bynoe, Tyrell "Effects of a 'new' human respiratory virus in volunteers" **British Medical Journal** 1967; (2) Callow, Parry, Sergeant, Tyrrell "Time Course of the immune response to experimental coronavirus infection in man" **Epidemiol Infect** 1990; (3) Watanabe, Bastard, Weir, et al "Development of a dose-response model for SARS coronavirus" **Risk Anal** 2010; (4) DeDiego, Pewe, Alvarez, et al "Pathogenicity of severe acute respiratory coronavirus deletion mutants in hACE-2 transgenic mice" **Virology** 2008; (5) Taguchi, Aiuchi, Fujiwara "Age-dependent response of mice to a mouse hepatitis virus, MHV-S" **Japanese Journal of Experimental Medicine** 1977

# Infectious Dose for SARS-CoV-2?

- No experimental human challenge studies
- Animal studies using Syrian Hamsters have used as little as 1000 infectious viruses with 100% infection rate.
- Similar for SARS-CoV-1.

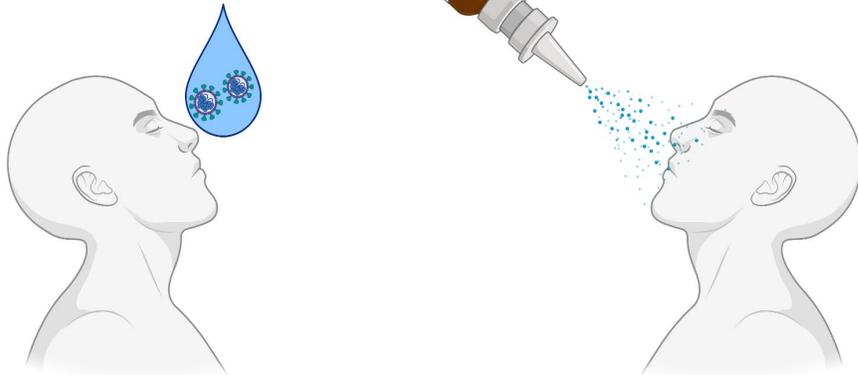


$ID_{50} = <1000$  infectious virus (PFU)

# Factors that Impact Infectious Dose and Relationship to Disease Outcome

## 1. Route of inoculation matters

Data from human challenge studies of influenza A virus (reported in 1966)



$ID_{50} = 100 \text{ TCID}_{50}$

$ID_{50} = 10 \text{ TCID}_{50}$

## 2. Prior immunity of recipients

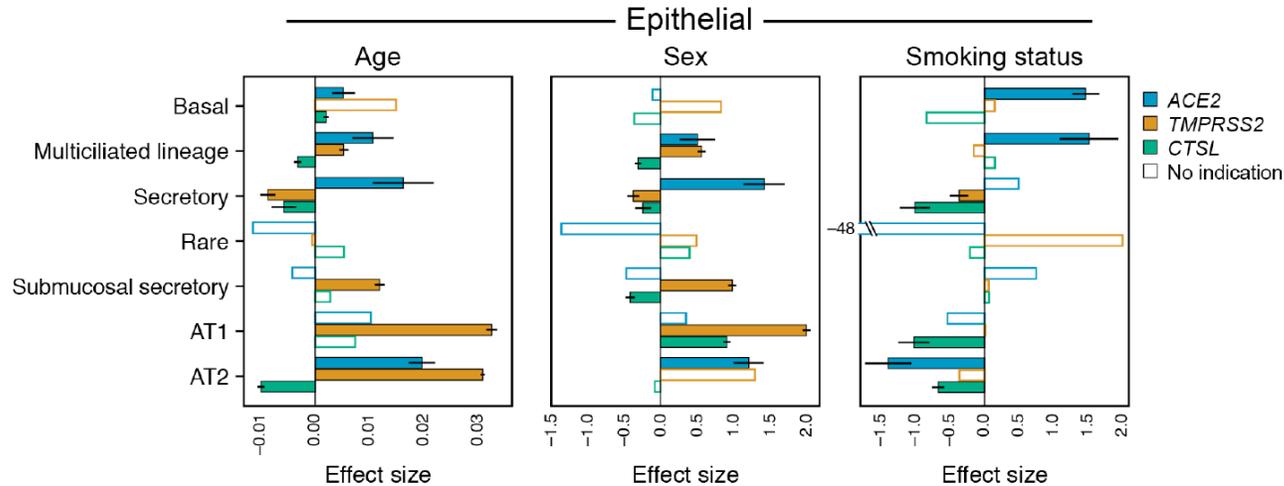
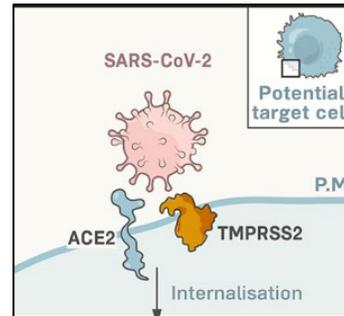
Human challenge studies of H1N1 influenza A viruses (reported in 2015)



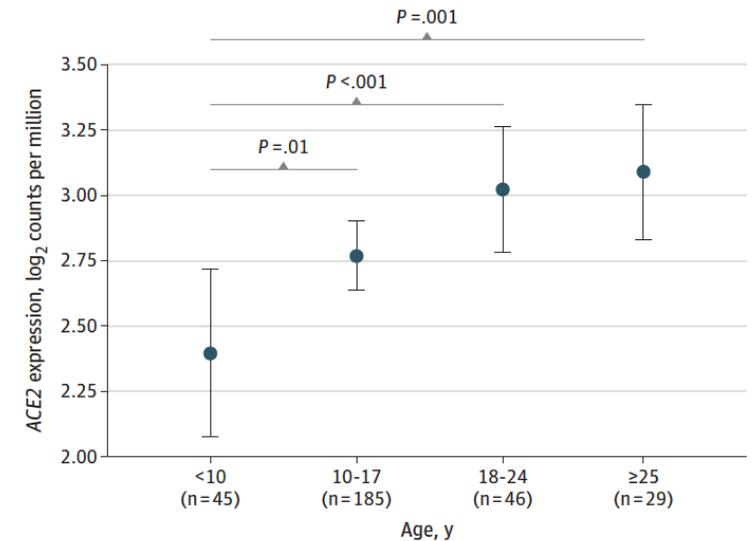
$ID_{50} = 383,000 \text{ TCID}_{50}$

# Factors that Impact Infectious Dose and Relationship to Disease Outcome

3. Age of the recipient
4. Sex of the recipient
5. Receptor abundance and distribution

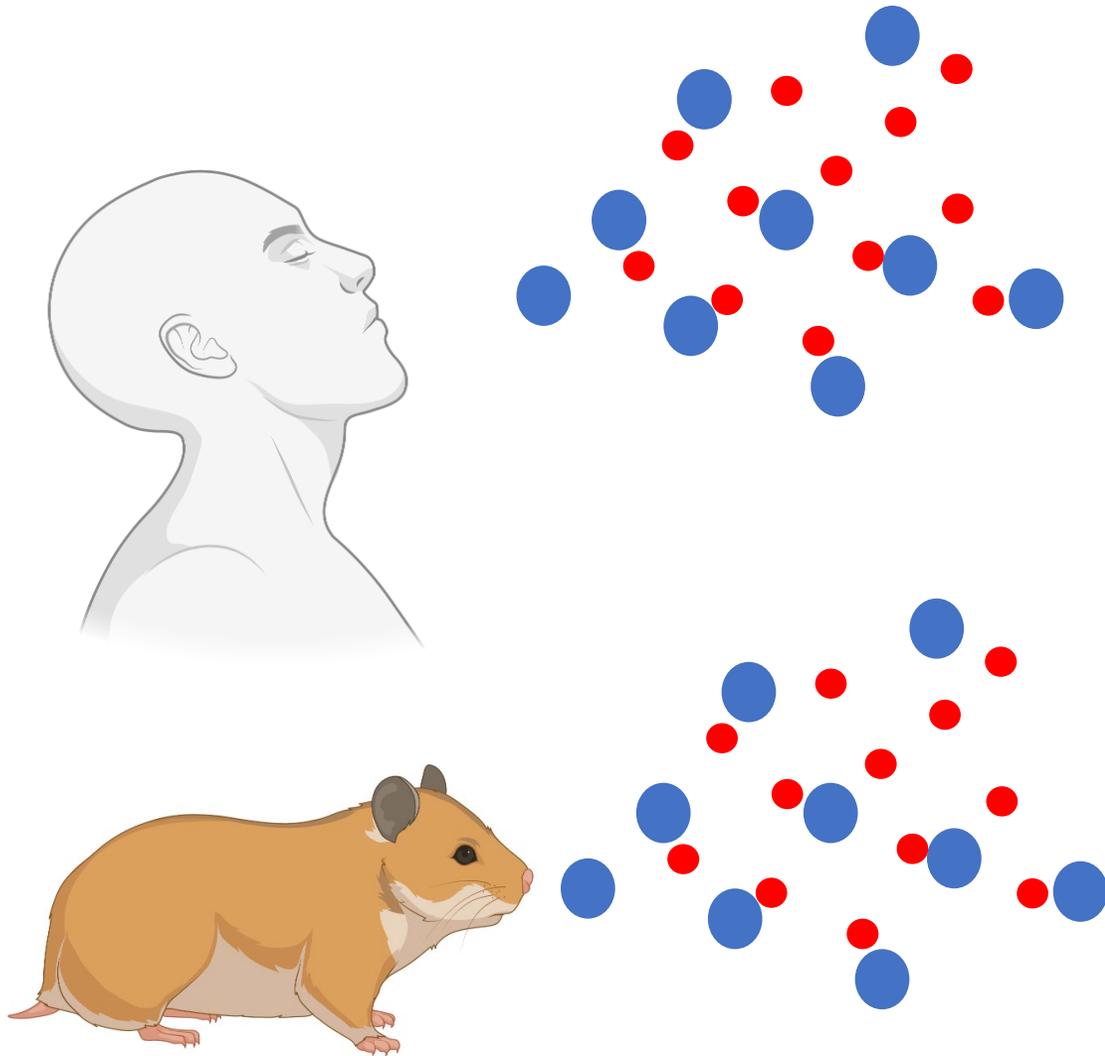


## Banked Nasal Swab Samples 2015-2018



(1) C. Baraniuk "Receptors for SARS-CoV-2 Present in Wide Variety of Human Cells" The Scientist; Apr 29 2020; (2) Muus, Luecken, Eraslan et al "Integrated analyses of single-cell atlases reveal age, gender, and smoking status associations with cell type-specific ..." bioRxiv Apr 2020; (3) Ziegler, Allon, Nyquist et al "SARS-CoV-2 Receptor Ace2 is an interferon-stimulated gene in human airway epithelial cells..." Cell May 2020; (4) Bunyavanich, Do, and Vicencio "Nasal Gene Expression of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2 in Children and Adults" JAMA June 2020.

# How to Define SARS-CoV-2 Infectious Dose?



- Human challenge studies ???
- Animal experimental studies
- Air sampling
- Epidemiology