



ORF8/ORF8a: a difference between SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV

Milad Zandi ^{1,2}

¹Dept of Virology, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. ²Research Center for Clinical Virology, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Corresponding author: Milad Zandi (Miladzandi416@gmail.com)



Shareable abstract (@ERSpublications)

ORF8 as an accessory protein of SARS-CoV-2 <https://bit.ly/3Gr3OTK>

Cite this article as: Zandi M. ORF8/ORF8a: a difference between SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV. *Eur Respir J* 2022; 59: 2102818 [DOI: 10.1183/13993003.02818-2021].

This single-page version can be shared freely online.

Copyright ©The authors 2022.

This version is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial Licence 4.0. For commercial reproduction rights and permissions contact permissions@ersnet.org

Received: 29 Oct 2021
Accepted: 29 Nov 2021

To the Editor:

Recently in an editorial published as an “early view” paper in the *European Respiratory Journal*, Hartsell *et al.* [1] reported that ORF8a has a role in SARS-CoV-2 infection. In figure 1, it was stated that ORF7a, ORF8a and ORF9b locate within the mitochondria and can inhibit RIG1-MAVS (retinoic acid-inducible gene I-mitochondrial antiviral signalling protein)-dependent interferon signalling, enhance viral replication and disrupt mitochondrial function [1], although based on scientific evidence, SARS-CoV-2 lacks ORF8a [2–4].

