



Early View

Editorial

Pathogenesis of COVID-19 from a cell biologic perspective

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Pathogenesis of COVID-19 from a cell biologic perspective

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Pathogenesis of COVID-19 from a cell biologic perspective

COVID-19 is a major health concern and can be devastating, especially for the elderly. COVID-19 is the disease caused by SARS-CoV2 the virus. Although much is known about the mortality of the clinical disease, much less is known about its pathobiology. Although details of the cellular responses to this virus are not known, a probable course of events can be postulated based on past studies with SARS-CoV. A cellular biology perspective is useful for framing research questions and explaining the clinical course by focusing on the areas of the respiratory tract that are involved. Based on the cells that are likely infected, COVID-19 can be divided into three phases that correspond to different clinical stages of the disease [1].

Stage #1: Asymptomatic state (Initial 1-2 days of infection)

The inhaled virus SARS-CoV-2 likely binds to epithelial cells in the nasal cavity and starts replicating. ACE2 is the main receptor for both SARS-CoV2 and SARS-CoV [2, 3]. *In vitro* data with SARS-CoV indicate that the ciliated cells are primary cells infected in the conducting airways [4]. However, this concept might need some revision, since single cell RNA indicates low level of ACE2 expression in conducting airway cells and no obvious cell type preference [5]. There is local propagation of the virus but a limited innate immune response. At this stage the virus can be detected by nasal swabs. Although the viral burden may be low, these individuals are infectious. The RT-PCR value for the viral RNA might be useful to predict the viral load and the subsequent infectivity and clinical course. Perhaps super spreaders could be detected by

these studies. For the RT-PCR cycle number to be useful, the sample collection procedure would have to be standardized. Nasal swabs might be more sensitive than throat swabs.

Stage #2: Upper airway and conducting airway response (Next few days)

The virus propagates and migrates down the respiratory tract along the conducting airways, and a more robust innate immune response is triggered. Nasal swabs or sputum should yield the virus (SARS-CoV-2) as well as early markers of the innate immune response. At this time, the disease COVID-19 is clinically manifest. The level of CXCL10 (or some other innate response cytokine) may be predictive of the subsequent clinical course [6]. Viral infected epithelial cells are a major source of beta and lambda interferons [7]. CXCL10 is an interferon responsive gene that has an excellent signal to noise ratio in the alveolar type II cell response to both SARS-CoV and influenza [8, 9]. CXCL10 has also been reported to be a useful as disease marker in SARS [6, 10]. Determining the host innate immune response might improve predictions on the subsequent course of the disease and need for more aggressive monitoring.

For about 80% of the infected patients, the disease will be mild and mostly restricted to the upper and conducting airways [1]. These individuals may be monitored at home with conservative symptomatic therapy.

Stage #3 Hypoxia, ground glass infiltrates, and progression to ARDS

Unfortunately, about 20% of the infected patients will progress to stage 3 disease and will develop pulmonary infiltrates and some of these will develop very severe disease. Initial estimates of the fatality rate are around 2%, but this varies markedly with age [1]. The fatality and morbidity rates may be revised once the prevalence of mild and asymptomatic cases is better defined. The virus now reaches the gas exchange units of the lung and infects alveolar type II cells. Both SARS-CoV and influenza preferentially infect type II cells compared to type I cells [11, 12]. The infected alveolar units tend to be peripheral and subpleural [13, 14]. SARS-CoV propagates within type II cells, large number of viral particles are released, and the cells undergo apoptosis and die (Figure 1)[8]. The end result is likely a self-replicating pulmonary toxin as the released viral particles infect type II cells in adjacent units. I suspect areas of the lung will likely lose most of their type II cells, and secondary pathway ways for epithelial regeneration will be triggered. Normally, type II cells are the precursor cells for type I cells. This postulated sequence of events has been shown in the murine model of influenza pneumonia [15, 16]. The pathologic result of SARS and COVID-19 is diffuse alveolar damage with fibrin rich hyaline membranes and a few multinucleated giant cells [17, 18]. The aberrant wound healing may lead to more severe scarring and fibrosis than other forms of ARDS. Recovery will require a vigorous innate and acquired immune response and epithelial regeneration. From my perspective, similar to influenza, administering epithelial growth factors such as KGF might be detrimental and might increase the viral load by producing more ACE2 expressing cells [19]. The elderly individuals are particularly at risk because of their diminished immune response and reduced ability to repair the damaged epithelium. The elderly also have reduced mucociliary

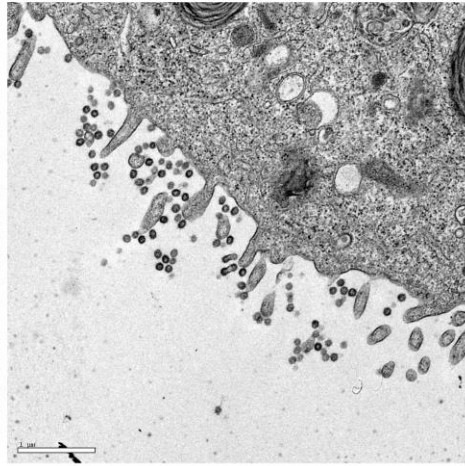
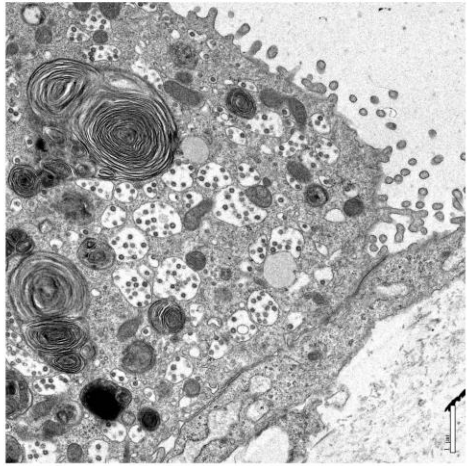
clearance, and this may allow the virus to spread to the gas exchange units of the lung more readily [20].

There are significant knowledge gaps in the pathogenesis of COVID-19 that will be filled in over the next few months. I based my comments on the assumption that viral entry by SARS-CoV-2 will be the same as SARS-CoV. We don't know if there are alternate receptors for viral entry. CD209L is an alternative receptor for SARS-CoV [21]. We await detailed studies on infection and the innate immune response of differentiated primary human lung cells. The apical cilia on airway cells and microvilli on type II cells may be important for facilitating viral entry.

In conclusion, COVID-19 confined to the conducting airways should be mild and treated symptomatically at home. However, COVID-19 that has progressed to the gas exchange units of the lung must be monitored carefully and supported to the best of our ability, as we await the development and testing of specific anti-viral drugs.

Figure 1 Human alveolar type II cells infected with SARS-CoV.

Human type II cells were isolated, cultured *in vitro*, and then infected with SARS-CoV. Viral particles are seen in double membrane vesicles in the type II cells (left panel) and along the apical microvilli (right panel) [8].



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