

• 基础研究 •

## 多聚胞嘧啶结合蛋白2在大别班达病毒感染中的作用及机制

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**[摘要]** 目的:探究多聚胞嘧啶结合蛋白2[poly(C)-binding protein 2, PCBP2]如何通过调节铁死亡参与大别班达病毒(Dabie Banda virus, DBV)感染后的致病过程及其作用机制。方法:以人单核细胞系THP-1为模型,采用qRT-PCR和Western blot技术检测DBV感染的THP-1细胞中PCBP2的mRNA及蛋白表达水平。通过透射电镜观察病毒感染下的线粒体结构变化,在THP-1细胞中构建了慢病毒介导的PCBP2过表达和敲低稳转细胞系。FerroOrange荧光探针检测Fe<sup>2+</sup>水平,2,7-二氯荧光素二乙酸酯(2,7-dichlorofluorescein diacetate, DCFH-DA)探针测定活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)水平,Western blot检测铁死亡相关溶质载体家族7成员11(solute carrier family 7 member 11, SLC7A11)和谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶4(glutathione peroxidase 4, GPX4)蛋白表达,以评估PCBP2调控对铁死亡的影响。使用铁死亡诱导剂(RSL3、erastin)和抑制剂(Fer-1、Lip-1)处理细胞,qRT-PCR和免疫荧光检测病毒复制水平变化,探索PCBP2是否可以通过调控铁死亡影响DBV复制。结果:在DBV感染的细胞模型中,PCBP2的mRNA和蛋白表达水平显著下调,DBV感染诱导典型铁死亡特征(线粒体嵴减少、肿胀)。通过qRT-PCR和Western blot验证,PCBP2敲低和过表达的THP-1细胞系构建成功,PCBP2敲低下调了铁死亡相关基因SLC7A11和GPX4的表达,导致ROS和Fe<sup>2+</sup>水平升高;相反,PCBP2过表达使得SLC7A11和GPX4的表达水平升高,ROS和Fe<sup>2+</sup>的水平降低。半数组织培养感染剂量与蛋白水平的检测进一步证实:铁死亡诱导剂可部分抵消PCBP2过表达促病毒复制的效应,铁死亡抑制剂可部分逆转PCBP2敲低抑制病毒复制的效应。结论:研究发现PCBP2可以通过维持SLC7A11/GPX4系统功能抑制铁死亡,从而限制DBV复制。这不仅阐明了PCBP2在DBV感染中的调控作用,为发热伴血小板减少综合征(severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome, SFTS)的发病机制提供了新见解,同时靶向PCBP2-铁死亡通路可能成为SFTS治疗的潜在策略,为抗病毒药物的研发提供新思路。

**[关键词]** 发热伴血小板减少综合征;大别班达病毒;铁死亡;多聚胞嘧啶结合蛋白2;病毒复制

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## Role and mechanisms of poly(C)-binding protein 2 in Dabie Banda virus infection

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To investigate the role of poly(C)-binding protein 2 (PCBP2) in the pathogenic process following Dabie Banda virus (DBV) infection and its mechanism of action through the regulation of ferroptosis. **Methods:** The THP-1 human monocytic cell line was used as a model, the mitochondrial structural changes under viral infection were observed *via* transmission electron microscopy. Lentivirus-mediated PCBP2-overexpressing and lentivirus-mediated PCBP2-knockdown THP-1 cell lines were constructed. FerroOrange fluorescent probe was used to measure Fe<sup>2+</sup> levels, 2,7-dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA) assay was employed to determine reactive oxygen species (ROS) levels, and Western blot was performed to assess the expression of solute carrier family 7 member 11 (SLC7A11) and glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4) proteins, thus to evaluate the impact of PCBP2 modulation on ferroptosis. Cells were treated with ferroptosis inducers (RSL3, erastin) and inhibitors (Fer-1, Lip-1). Viral replication levels were examined by qRT-PCR and immunofluorescence to explore whether PCBP2 influences DBV replication by regulating ferroptosis. **Results:** In DBV-infected cells, both mRNA and protein levels of PCBP2 were significantly downregulated. DBV infection induced typical ferroptosis features, including mitochondrial cristae reduction and swelling. PCBP2 knockdown and overexpression in THP-1 cells were confirmed by qRT-PCR and Western blot. PCBP2 knockdown decreased the expression of ferroptosis-related genes of solute

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carrier family 7 member 11 (SLC7A11) and glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4), leading to increased ROS and Fe<sup>2+</sup> levels. Conversely, PCBP2 overexpression elevated SLC7A11 and GPX4 expression while reducing ROS and Fe<sup>2+</sup> accumulation. The 50% tissue culture infective dose and protein level assays further demonstrated that ferroptosis inducers partially counteracted the pro-viral effect of PCBP2 overexpression, while ferroptosis inhibitors partially reversed the antiviral effect caused by PCBP2 knockdown. **Conclusion:** This study reveals that PCBP2 inhibits ferroptosis by maintaining the SLC7A11/GPX4 system, thereby restricting DBV replication. These findings not only elucidate the regulatory role of PCBP2 in DBV infection but also provide novel insights into the pathogenesis of severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome (SFTS). Moreover, targeting the PCBP2-ferroptosis pathway may represent a potential therapeutic strategy for SFTS, offering new directions for antiviral drug development.

[Key words] severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome; Dabie Banda virus; ferroptosis; poly(C)-binding protein 2; viral replication  
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发热伴血小板减少综合征 (severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome, SFTS) 是一种由大别班达病毒 (Dabie Banda virus, DBV) 引起的新发传染病<sup>[1]</sup>。SFTS 临床上表现为发热、乏力、白细胞减少以及血小板减少等,重症患者可能会出现多器官功能衰竭甚至死亡<sup>[2]</sup>。近年来, SFTS 疫区从初期的河南、江苏、安徽等省份迅速扩展至我国其他地区,在韩国和日本亦有相关病例报道<sup>[3-4]</sup>,且流行病学研究显示 SFTS 发病率逐年上升<sup>[5]</sup>、病死率居高不下<sup>[6]</sup>。基于此,对 SFTS 的发病机制进行深入研究以指导临床治疗显得尤为重要。

铁死亡是一种铁依赖性的程序性细胞死亡形式,其特征是脂质过氧化物累积和氧化还原失衡。近年来,多项研究发现铁死亡广泛参与了肿瘤和感染性疾病的病理生理过程<sup>[7]</sup>。多聚胞嘧啶结合蛋白 2 [poly(C)-binding protein 2, PCBP2] 作为一种多功能 RNA 结合蛋白<sup>[8]</sup>,在病毒尤其是在 RNA 病毒及抗病毒反应的生命周期中发挥了重要作用<sup>[9-11]</sup>。同时,PCBP2 还是主要的铁伴侣蛋白,在铁代谢中起着不可或缺的作用<sup>[12]</sup>。PCBP2 不仅可促进铁离子的转运,同时可降低二价铁的反应活性防止形成有害的活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS)<sup>[13]</sup>。

PCBP2 是否参与 DBV 感染过程及其对 DBV 诱发铁死亡的调控作用尚不清楚。本研究通过构建 PCBP2 过表达和敲低细胞系,结合铁死亡抑制剂和诱导剂的干预,探索 PCBP2 在 DBV 感染中对铁死亡的调控作用及铁死亡状态对 DBV 复制水平的影响,这对深入阐述 DBV 致病机制及发掘治疗新靶点具有重要意义和实用价值。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

#### 1.1.1 病毒和细胞

本实验所用 DBV JS14 株由江苏省疾病预防控制中心

制中心提供, Vero 和 THP-1 细胞购自上海中国科学院细胞库,由实验室传代培养, DBV 在 Vero 细胞中增殖培养。临床证据表明,单核/巨噬细胞是 DBV 在人体内的主要靶细胞和复制场所,在病毒致病过程中起核心作用<sup>[14]</sup>,因此本研究选用人单核巨噬细胞白血病细胞系 THP-1 用于体外实验。

#### 1.1.2 试剂

抗谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶 4 (glutathione peroxidase 4, GPX4) 单抗、抗溶质载体家族 7 成员 11 (solute carrier family 7 member 11, SLC7A11) (Abcam 公司, 英国); 铁死亡诱导剂 RSL3、erastin 及铁死亡抑制剂 Ferrastatin-1 (Fer-1)、liproxstatin-1 (Lip-1) (MCE 公司, 美国); 抗  $\beta$ -actin 单抗、HRP 标记的山羊抗兔 IgG (CST 公司, 美国), 抗 PCBP2 单抗 (武汉三鹰公司); 嘌呤霉素 (MCE 公司, 美国); PrimeScript RT Master Mix、TB Green Premix Ex Taq (Takara 公司, 日本); DBV 核酸检测试剂盒 (广州达安基因公司); 蛋白提取试剂盒 (上海贝博生物公司); BCA 试剂盒、ROS 测定试剂盒 (上海碧云天公司); 超灵敏 ECL 发光液 (上海 Tanon 公司); Iron Assay (Fe<sup>2+</sup>) 试剂盒 (Abcam 公司, 英国); 透射电子显微镜 (Hitachi 公司, 日本), ABI QuantStudio 5 荧光定量系统 (Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司, 美国)。

## 1.2 方法

### 1.2.1 透射电镜观察

THP-1 细胞感染 DBV 12 h 后,收集细胞并立即置于冰上用含 2% 戊二醛的溶液固定 2 h,随后用 1% 四氧化钨进行后固定。经过逐步脱水处理后,使用徕卡 EM UC7 切片机制块并封存含细胞的组织块。通过透射电子显微镜获取图像。

### 1.2.2 Fe<sup>2+</sup>测定

使用 Iron Assay (Fe<sup>2+</sup>) 试剂盒检测细胞内 Fe<sup>2+</sup> 含量。将 THP-1 细胞接种在 24 孔板中,并在 37 °C、

5% CO<sub>2</sub>的培养箱中培养过夜。弃去培养基后,用PBS洗涤细胞3次。然后加入DBV稀释溶液,并在37 °C、5% CO<sub>2</sub>条件下孵育12 h。接着,将Iron Assay工作溶液(浓度为1 μmol/L)添加至细胞中,并在培养箱中孵育30 min,最后用荧光显微镜观察细胞的荧光信号。

### 1.2.3 ROS测定

将THP-1细胞以2×10<sup>4</sup>个/孔的密度接种于24孔板中培养24 h,随后用PBS轻柔洗涤细胞2次以防培养基残留,加入20 μmol/L的2,7-二氯荧光素二乙酸酯(2,7-dichlorofluorescein diacetate, DCFH-DA)探针工作液,置于37 °C培养箱中避光孵育30 min,再次用PBS洗涤2次以去除未进入细胞的探针。通过荧光显微镜初步观察荧光产物二氯荧光素的分布情况,随后使用微孔板读数仪在488 nm激发波长和525 nm发射波长条件下定量测定荧光强度。

### 1.2.4 半数组织培养感染剂量(50% tissue culture infective dose, TCID<sub>50</sub>)的测定

按照DBV核酸检测试剂盒说明书进行操作。首先使用试剂盒提供的定量标准品建立标准曲线,依次进行结合、洗涤和洗脱步骤。将裂解产物转移至核酸结合柱,12 000 g离心1 min使核酸特异性结合到硅胶膜上。使用500 μL洗脱液洗脱杂质,随后用35 μL预热的洗脱液获得高纯度病毒RNA。在ABI 7500实时PCR仪上运行程序:50 °C 15 min; 95 °C 15 min; 94 °C 15 s→55 °C 45 s(收集荧光),45个循环。

### 1.2.5 Western blot检测

收集THP-1细胞后,添加200 μL的细胞裂解混合液(加入蛋白酶抑制剂和磷酸酶抑制剂)在冰上提取蛋白,采用BCA法测定蛋白浓度。加入Loading buffer高温变性,进行10% SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳分离并转印至PVDF膜,5%脱脂奶粉溶液室温下封闭2 h。加入配好的一抗(SLC7A11、GPX4、PCBP2及

内参β-Actin,稀释度均为1:1 000)4 °C过夜,用TBST洗膜3次后加入二抗HRP标记的山羊抗兔IgG(1:5 000)溶液,室温孵育1 h, TBST充分洗涤3次后使用天能5200化学发光凝胶成像系统成像。

### 1.2.6 免疫荧光检测

THP-1细胞经DBV感染12 h并加入铁死亡抑制剂或诱导剂处理后,依次进行以下操作:样本首先用PBS漂洗,随后经4%多聚甲醛室温固定30 min及0.1% Triton X-100室温透化10 min;接着以0.5% BSA封闭30 min,之后先后与按1:1 000稀释的抗DBV核蛋白(nuclear protein, NP)一抗(4 °C过夜)及按1:5 000稀释的相应荧光二抗(室温避光1 h)进行孵育;最后经DAPI染核10 min,封片后在荧光显微镜下观察并采集图像。

### 1.2.7 稳转株构建

慢病毒载体LV3-pGLV3/H1/GFP-Puro由上海吉玛基因股份有限公司合成,PCBP2过表达和敲低的具体序列见表1。将靶向PCBP2的质粒或shRNA序列克隆至慢病毒载体,随后转染THP-1细胞,使用RPMI 1640培养基培养。通过10 μg/mL嘌呤霉素筛选获得稳定转染细胞系,PCBP2的表达水平经qRT-PCR和Western blot验证。

### 1.2.8 RNA提取与qRT-PCR分析

先在细胞样本中加入裂解液,然后一起转移到RNA吸附柱,离心后弃废液,随后洗涤3次彻底去除杂质,空管离心2 min去除残留乙醇后加入适量无核酸酶水,室温静置2 min,最后离心洗脱获得RNA。

采用PrimeScript RT Master Mix进行逆转录,42 °C反应15 min,85 °C灭活5 min获得cDNA。定量PCR采用TB Green Premix Ex Taq,在ABI QuantStudio 5荧光定量系统上完成。以GAPDH作为内参基因,采用2<sup>-ΔΔCT</sup>法计算基因相对表达量,所有实验均重复3次。PCR引物由上海生工生物有限公司合成,具体序列见表1。

表1 引物序列与慢病毒shRNA序列

Table 1 The sequences of primers and lentivirus shRNA

| Primer                      | Sequence(5'→3')                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Homo-PCBP2-F                | ATTATCACTTTGGCTGGACC                |
| Homo-PCBP2-R                | GATGGATTGTGGAATGCC                  |
| Homo-GAPDH-F                | ACAACCTTTGGTATCGTGGAAGG             |
| Homo-GAPDH-R                | GCCATCACGCCACAGTTTC                 |
| Homo-PCBP2 <sup>OE</sup> -F | CGCGGATCCGCCGCCACCATGGCCGAGGCGCGGCG |
| Homo-PCBP2 <sup>OE</sup> -R | CCGGAATTCTCAGTCCGGTCTCCAGGT         |
| Homo-PCBP2 <sup>-</sup>     | GAATTGCCTGAGAGAATTAT                |

### 1.2.9 病毒感染实验

将处于对数生长期的THP-1细胞以适量密度接种于培养板中,24 h后以感染复数(multiplicity of infection, MOI)=1加入用无血清Opti-MEM培养基稀释的DBV病毒液。于37 °C、5% CO<sub>2</sub>培养箱中孵育2 h以完成病毒吸附。随后,吸弃病毒液,用PBS轻轻洗涤细胞2次,以彻底去除未吸附的病毒。最后,更换为含2%胎牛血清的完全培养基,继续培养至指定时间点,收集细胞样品用于后续分析。

本研究所涉及的DBV属于高致病性病原体,根据《病原微生物实验室生物安全管理条例》规定需在生物安全等级三级(BSL-3)的实验室中进行操作。所有活病毒实验均在符合中国和世界卫生组织规范的BSL-3实验室内完成。实验人员穿戴个人防护装备,并在二级生物安全柜内进行所有操作。病毒培养物和废弃物均经高压蒸汽灭菌处理。

### 1.3 统计学方法

所有实验均独立重复至少3次。对于每次实验,技术重复的数据先计算平均值作为该实验的代表值,最终结果以独立实验的均值±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示。若出现明显异常值(>3个标准差),经确认后予以剔除。

统计学分析采用GraphPad Prism 9软件进行。两组间比较采用独立样本*t*检验;3组及以上数据比较采用单因素方差分析,若满足方差齐性,则进一步采用LSD-*t*或SNK-*q*法进行两两比较;涉及不同时间点重复测量的数据采用重复测量方差分析;若数据不满足正态分布或方差齐性假设,则改用非参数检验(如Kruskal-Wallis检验或Mann-Whitney *U*检验)。*P* < 0.05为差异有统计学意义。

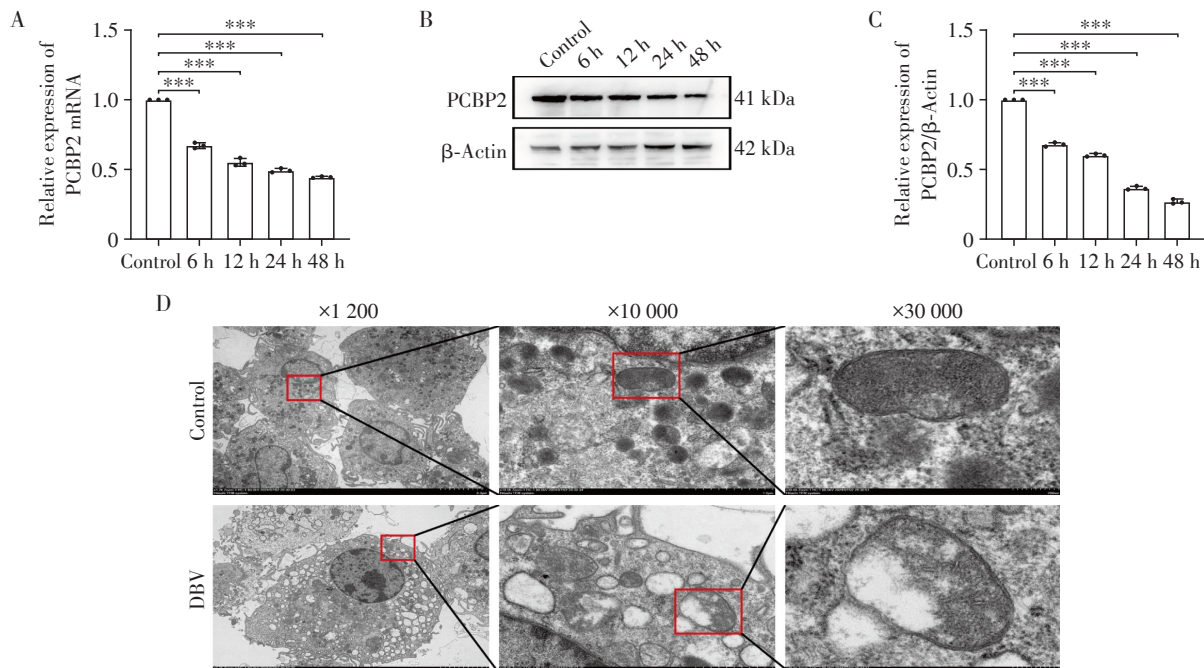
## 2 结果

### 2.1 DBV感染下调PCBP2表达并诱发铁死亡

为明确DBV感染对PCBP2表达及铁死亡的影响,首先检测了感染后不同时间点PCBP2的mRNA和蛋白水平。结果显示,DBV感染THP-1细胞后,PCBP2的mRNA及蛋白表达水平均下调,且随着感染时间增加,表达水平逐渐下降(图1A~C)。透射电镜观察显示,DBV感染可诱导典型的铁死亡相关形态学变化,包括线粒体嵴的缺失、线粒体肿胀以及外膜破裂(图1D)。

### 2.2 PCBP2稳转细胞系的构建与验证

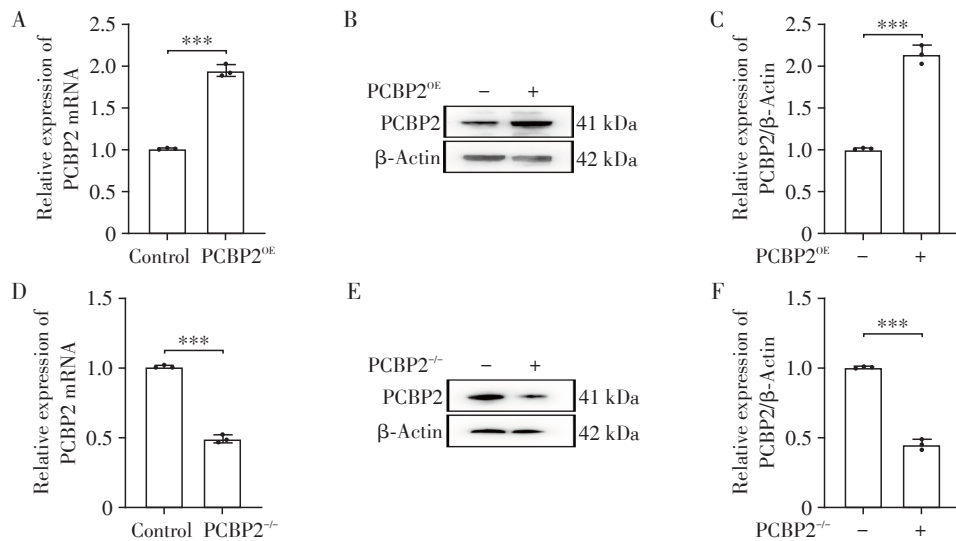
为研究PCBP2在DBV感染中的功能,构建了PCBP2过表达(PCBP2<sup>OE</sup>)和敲低(PCBP2<sup>-/-</sup>)的THP-1稳转细胞系。qRT-PCR和Western blot结果(图2)证



A: Changes in mRNA levels of PCBP2 at different time points after DBV infection, \*\*\**P* < 0.001 (*n*=3). B: Changes in protein levels of PCBP2 at different time points after DBV infection. C: Quantitative data were obtained by densitometry of Western blot and normalized to  $\beta$ -Actin, \*\*\**P* < 0.001 (*n*=3). D: Transmission electron microscopy images of THP-1 cells with or without DBV infection (boxes indicate mitochondrial morphology).

图1 DBV感染对PCBP2及铁死亡的影响

Figure 1 Effects of DBV infection on PCBP2 and ferroptosis



Validation of PCBP2-overexpressing (PCBP2<sup>OE</sup>, A-C) and PCBP2-knockdown (PCBP2<sup>-/-</sup>, D-F) in THP-1 stable cell lines. Quantitative data were obtained by densitometry of Western blot and normalized to β-Actin, \*\*\**P* < 0.001 (*n*=3).

图2 PCBP2稳转细胞系的构建与验证

Figure 2 Construction and validation of PCBP2 stable cell line

实,与对照组相比,PCBP2<sup>OE</sup>组中PCBP2表达显著上调,PCBP2<sup>-/-</sup>组中PCBP2表达显著降低。

### 2.3 PCBP2通过调控SLC7A11/GPX4通路影响铁死亡

进一步探讨PCBP2对铁死亡的调控作用,基于ROS和Fe<sup>2+</sup>在铁死亡中扮演核心角色<sup>[15]</sup>,检测了细胞内总ROS和Fe<sup>2+</sup>水平,并与50 nmol/L Fer-1预处理12 h的样本进行对比。结果显示,与对照组相比,PCBP2敲低组总ROS和Fe<sup>2+</sup>水平显著升高,而PCBP2过表达组则降低;加入Fer-1后,3组整体水平均下降,但各组间差异趋势不变(图3A~D)。

Western blot分析显示,铁死亡标志物SLC7A11和GPX4在PCBP2过表达组中表达增加,而在PCBP2敲低组中表达降低,经50 nmol/L Fer-1的预处理12 h后,各组蛋白表达水平均有所恢复(图3E~H)。

### 2.4 PCBP2通过铁死亡调控DBV复制

为明确PCBP2是否通过铁死亡影响DBV复制,检测了病毒的TCID<sub>50</sub>。与单纯DBV感染的THP-1对照组相比,PCBP2敲低组TCID<sub>50</sub>水平降低,而PCBP2过表达组增加。铁死亡抑制剂(Fer-1和Lip-1)可部分逆转PCBP2敲低导致的病毒抑制,而诱导剂(RSL3和erastin)则削弱PCBP2过表达引起的病毒促进效应(图4A、B)。

免疫荧光检测DBV NP蛋白显示,Fer-1或Lip-1处理组中NP的表达水平增加(图4C、D),而RSL3或erastin处理组中的NP表达水平降低(图4E、F)。

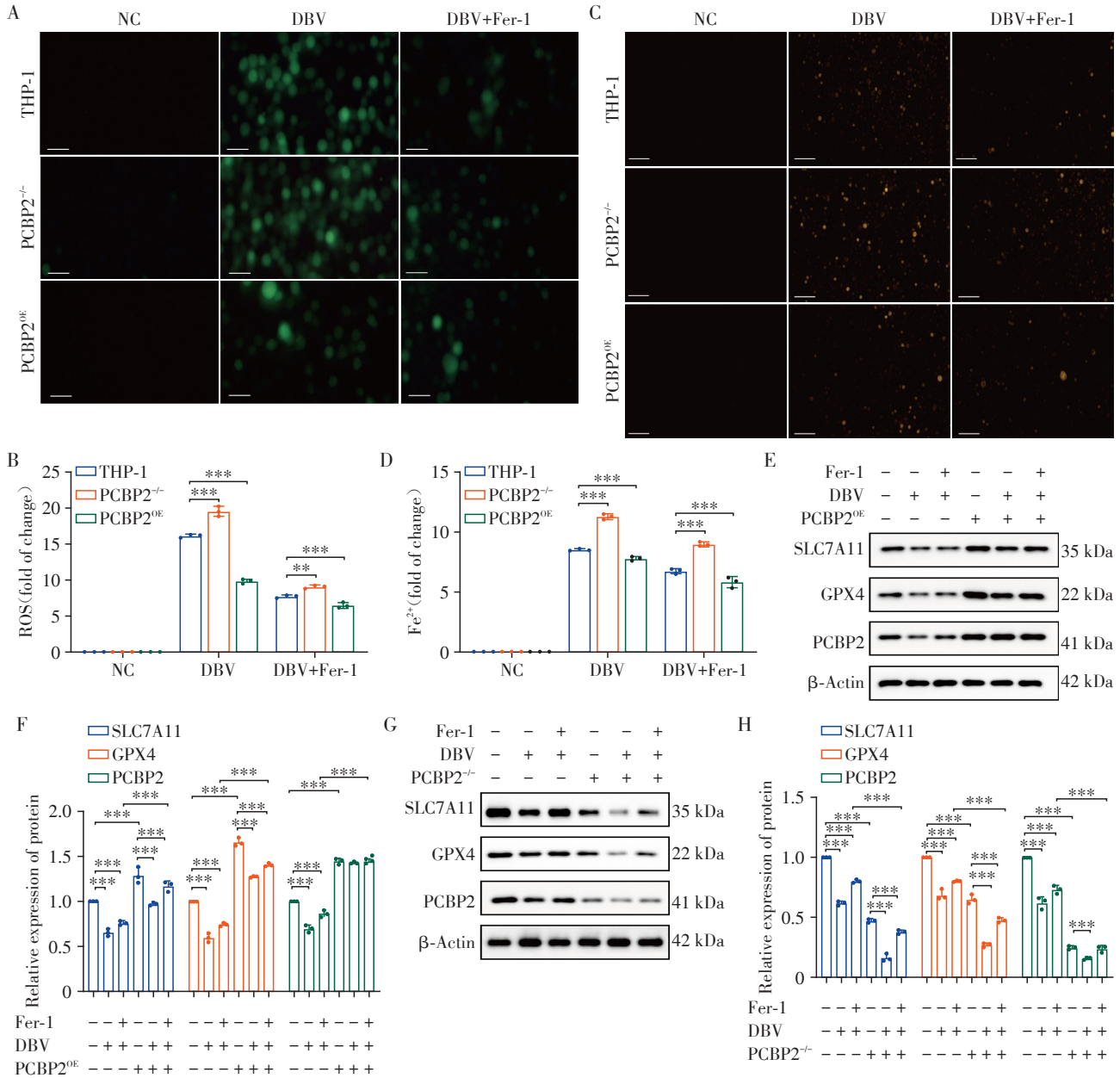
## 3 讨论

SFTS的发病率和病死率呈逐年上升趋势<sup>[5]</sup>,阐明SFTS发病机制以制定新的治疗策略、寻找潜在治疗靶点,对改善患者的预后具有重要意义。

研究显示,PCBP2参与调控多种病毒的复制、识别和清除过程<sup>[16-17]</sup>。本研究首次发现DBV感染能特异性靶向PCBP2并显著下调宿主细胞PCBP2的表达水平。而且还发现PCBP2基因敲低可抑制DBV复制,而PCBP2基因过表达则促进DBV复制。这提示PCBP2在宿主抗DBV感染过程中发挥了重要作用。在其他病毒研究中也有类似现象:PCBP2过表达促进口蹄疫病毒复制<sup>[18]</sup>;在丙肝病毒感染中PCBP2能够抑制I型干扰素通路,促进病毒复制<sup>[19]</sup>。

铁死亡与多种病原体感染(特别是病毒感染)密切相关<sup>[20-21]</sup>。本研究发现,DBV感染后不论是细胞铁死亡最显著的特征——线粒体形态学(如线粒体萎缩、线粒体嵴减少或消失、线粒体膜密度增加、线粒体外膜破裂)还是生化特征(如铁离子积累、ROS聚集)都发生了显著改变。铁死亡抑制剂Fer-1或Lip-1能逆转PCBP2敲低对病毒复制的抑制作用,而铁死亡诱导剂RSL3或erastin则能抵消PCBP2过表达对病毒复制的促进作用。这表明铁死亡参与了DBV感染后的发病机制。

本研究发现PCBP2表达与铁死亡呈负相关,且PCBP2是通过胱氨酸/谷氨酸逆向转运体信号通路



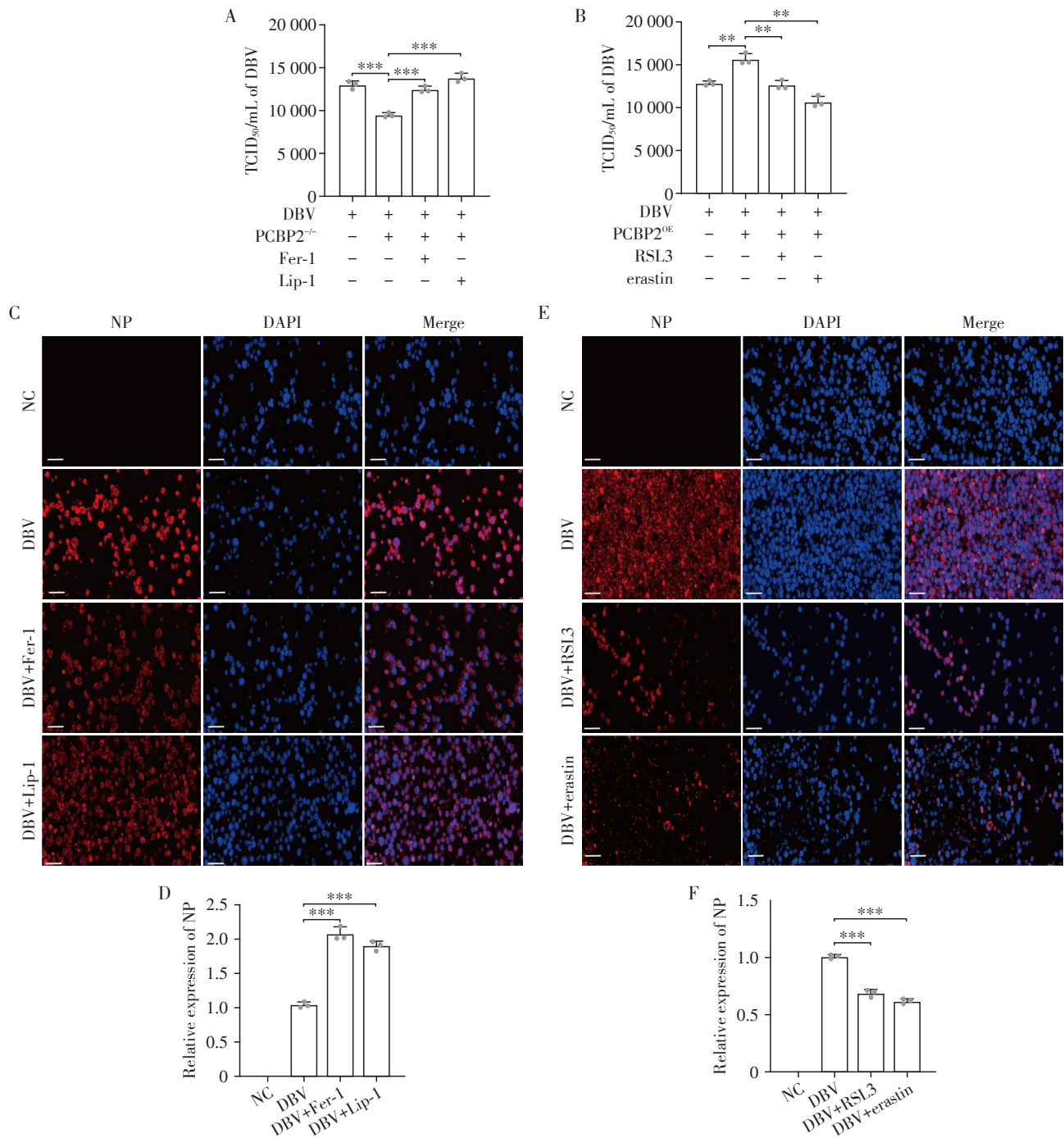
A-D: Effects of PCBP2 expression levels on ROS (A, B) and Fe<sup>2+</sup> content (C, D). Scale bar=20 μm. E-H: Impact of PCBP2 overexpression (E, F) and knockdown (G, H) on SLC7A11 and GPX4 protein expression. In all experiments, Fer-1 was used at 50 nmol/L with 12 h pretreatment. PCBP2<sup>OE</sup>: PCBP2 overexpression; PCBP2<sup>-/-</sup>: PCBP2 knockdown; NC: No DBV treatment. \*\*P < 0.01 and \*\*\*P < 0.001 (n=3).

图3 PCBP2通过调控SLC7A11/GPX4通路影响铁死亡

Figure 3 PCBP2 regulates ferroptosis through the SLC7A11/GPX4 pathway

及GPX4信号通路调节铁死亡。换言之，DBV感染通过抑制PCBP2表达，下调SLC7A11和GPX4，增加了ROS和Fe<sup>2+</sup>的累积，表现为铁死亡的激活，最终DBV复制被抑制。这与PCBP2作为铁伴侣蛋白的功能一致，不仅协调Fe<sup>2+</sup>的转运<sup>[22-23]</sup>，还能稳定铁死亡发生的关键调节因子如SLC7A11的mRNA来抑制铁死亡<sup>[24-25]</sup>，而PCBP2的缺失则更易诱导铁死亡发生<sup>[26]</sup>。但需注意以下两点：①Fer-1虽然能整体降低各组细胞的ROS和Fe<sup>2+</sup>水平，但无法完全消除

PCBP2表达差异的影响，提示PCBP2可能通过Fer-1非依赖途径参与氧化应激调控，例如通过调控核因子E2相关因子2(nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2, NRF2)抗氧化信号通路或影响线粒体电子传递链复合物的活性，这仍有待探索；②与猪流感病毒感染中铁死亡增强病毒复制的结论不同<sup>[27]</sup>，DBV感染后铁死亡被激活继而病毒复制被抑制，铁死亡在不同病毒感染过程中的作用及意义仍需进一步分析。



A, B: qRT-PCR analysis of TCID<sub>50</sub> levels in DBV-infected cells of PCBP2 knockdown (A) and overexpression (B) treated with ferroptosis modulators. C-F: Immunofluorescence detection of NP protein expression in DBV-infected cells under ferroptosis modulator treatment (C, D: Fer-1 and Lip-1; E, F: RSL3 and erastin). Scale bar: 20 μm. Concentrations used: Fer-1, 50 nmol/L; Lip-1, 20 nmol/L; RSL3, 40 μmol/L; Erastin, 200 μmol/L. \*\**P* < 0.01 and \*\*\**P* < 0.001 (*n*=3).

图4 PCBP2通过铁死亡调控DBV复制  
Figure 4 PCBP2 regulates DBV replication through ferroptosis

本研究还存在如下不足:首先,研究主要采用体外细胞模型,难以完全反映DBV感染后体内复杂的病理过程,需在SFTS动物模型中验证PCBP2对铁死亡的调控作用;其次,铁死亡是一个动态过程,本研究仅检测了单一时间点(12 h)的指标变

化;最后,本研究虽明确了在DBV感染后PCBP2对铁死亡通路关键蛋白SLC7A11和GPX4的影响,但铁死亡的过程十分复杂,其他潜在通路仍有待探索,这对全面理解PCBP2在DBV感染中的作用机制具有重要意义。

**利益冲突声明:**

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

**Conflict of Interests:**

The authors declare no competing interests.

**作者贡献声明:**

郁心怡负责研究的构思、设计及实验操作;戴艳参与论文修改;史梦琦和蒲琴琴参与了研究设计、论文修改及数据分析;胡南南参与了研究设计和数据分析工作。金柯和李军负责研究的总体构思,并对论文进行了审阅和编辑。

**Author's Contributions:**

YU Xinyi were responsible for study conception, design and experimental procedures; DAI Yan participated in the manuscript editing; SHI Mengqi and PU Qin-qin participated in the research design, revision of the paper, and data analysis; HU Nannan participated in the research design and data analysis. JIN Ke and LI Jun were responsible for the conceptualization, revision and edit of the manuscript.

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