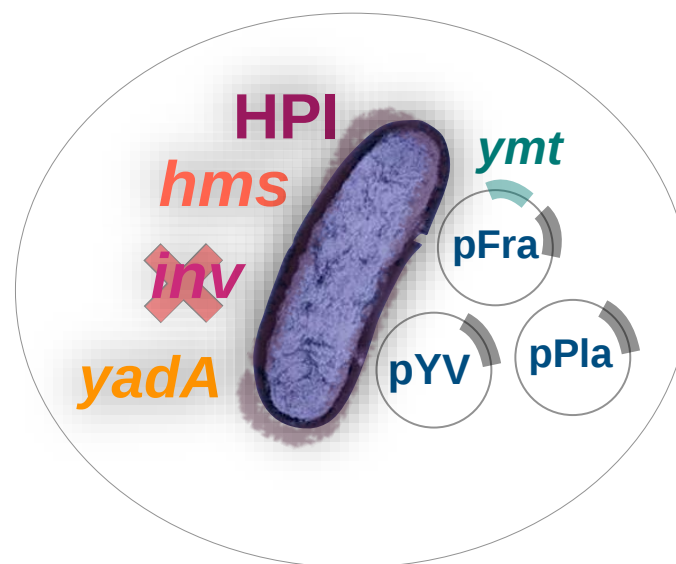




Pathogen X

August 29th-30th, 2022

Bacterial evolution & Plague



javier.pizarro-cerda@pasteur.fr



World Health Organization

Collaborating Centre for Plague (FRA-140)

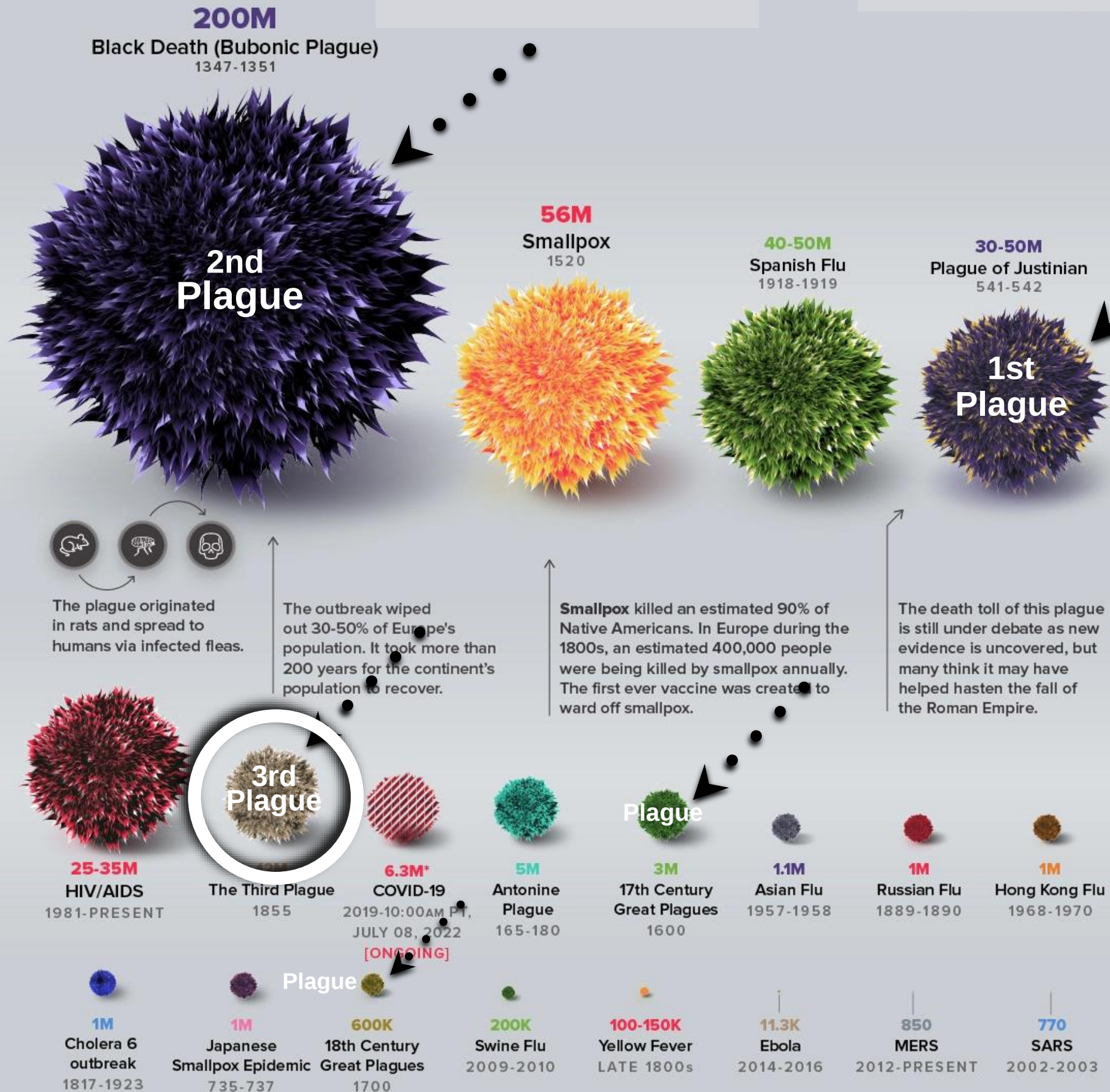


NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY

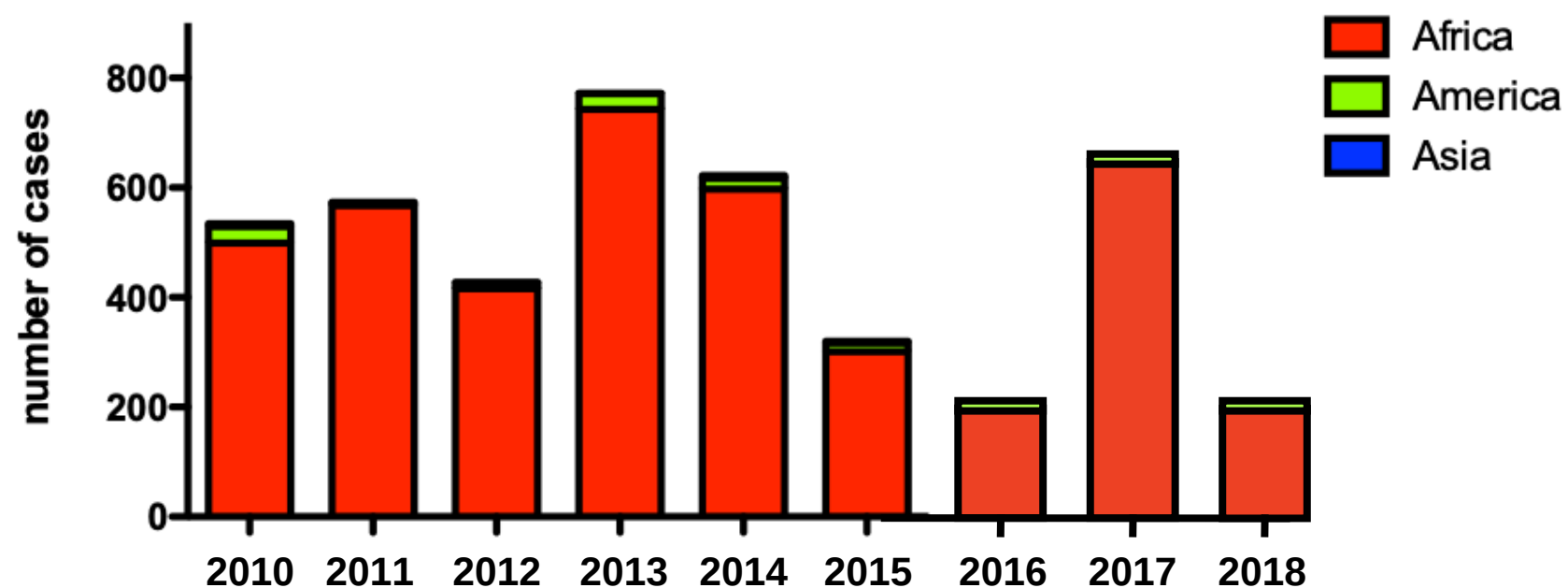
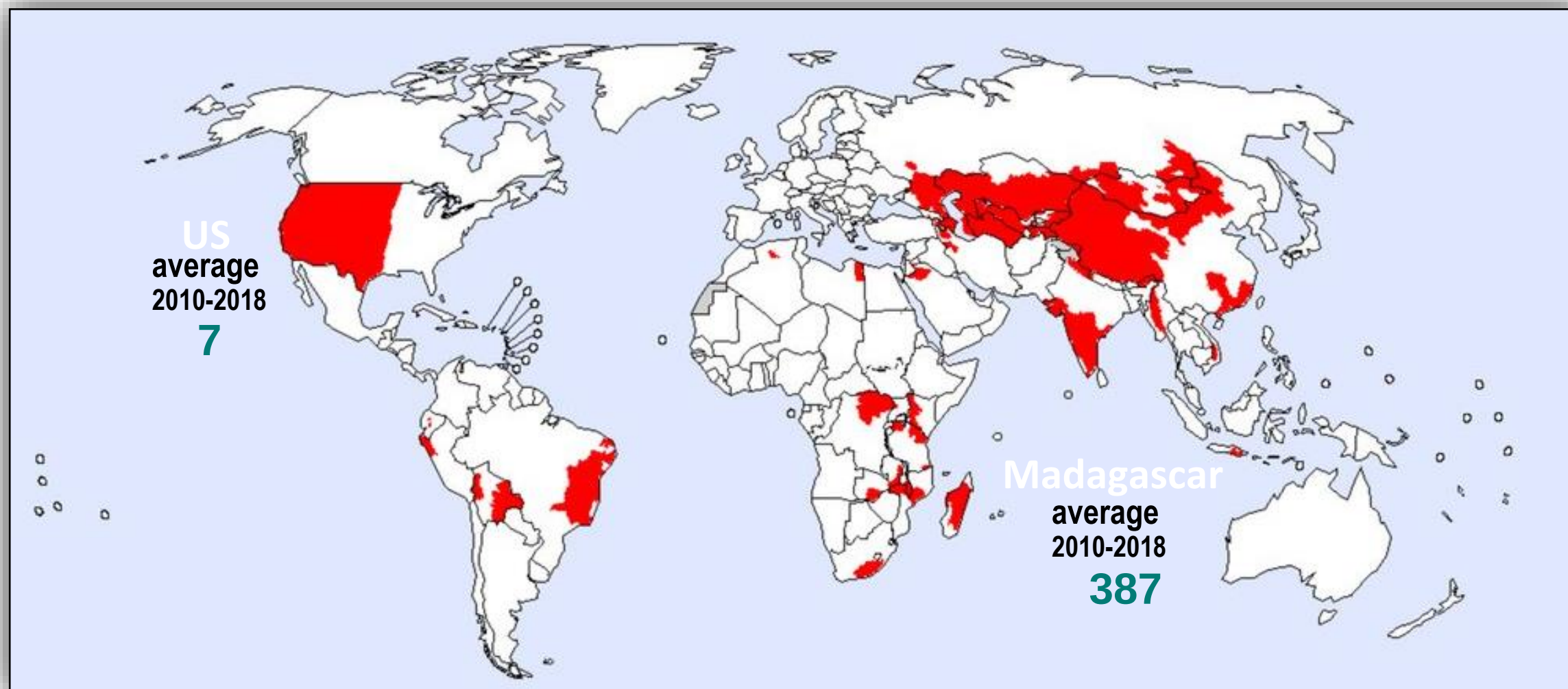
Plague & Other Yersinioses

**INSTITUT
PASTEUR**
Yersinia Research Unit

Death toll of historical pandemics

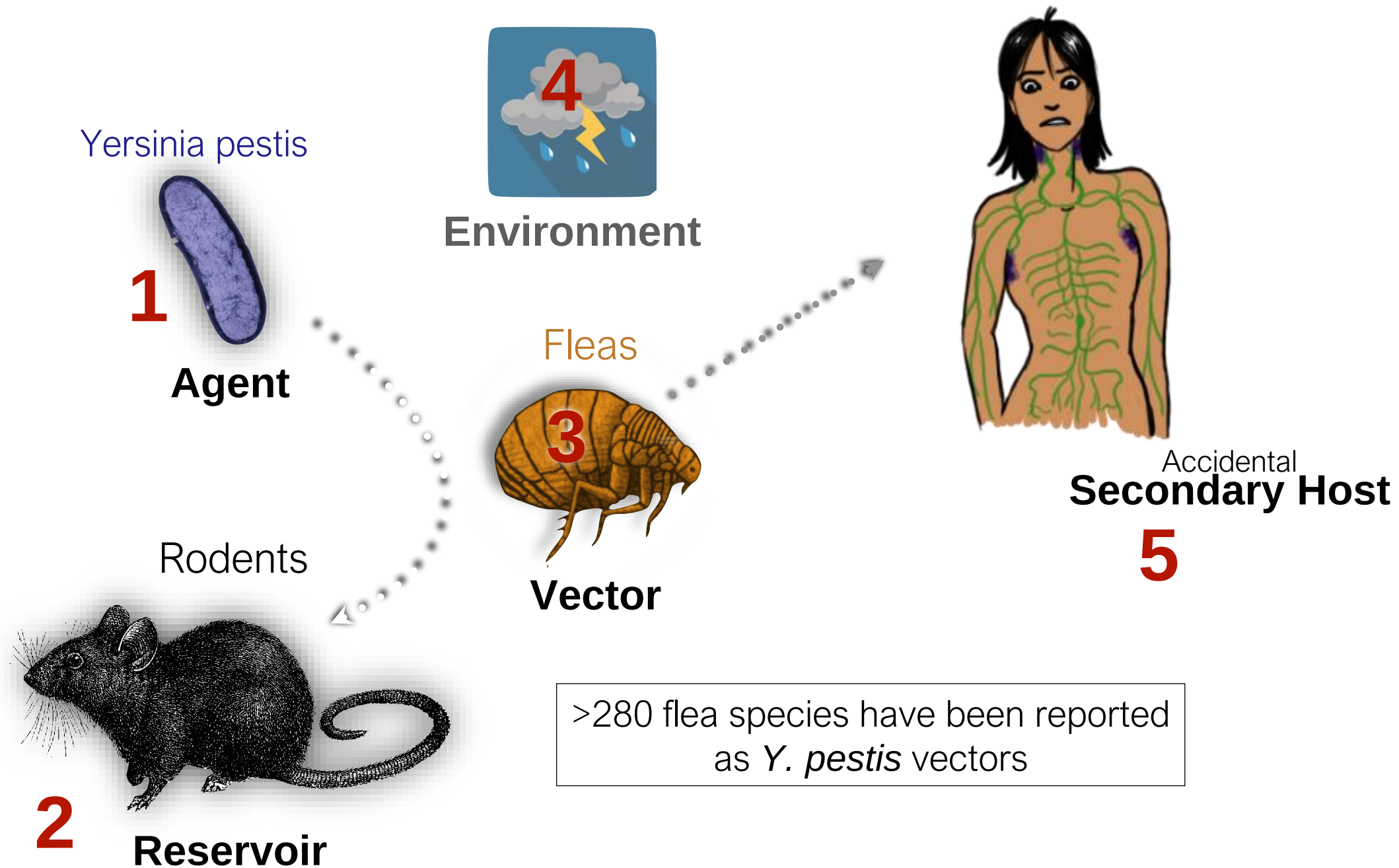


World Plague Distribution (2016)



Plague:

5 players in a complex ecosystem

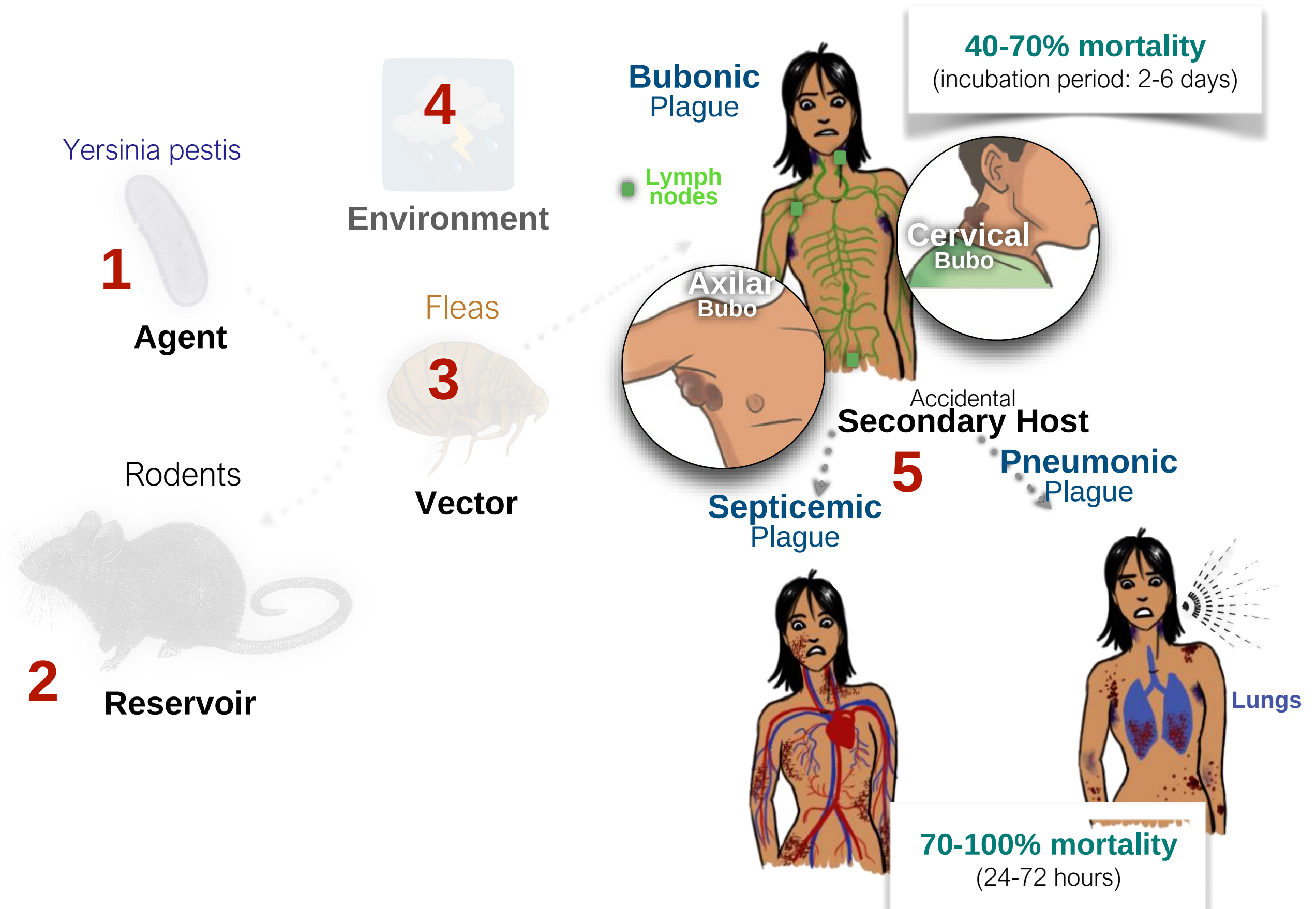


>280 flea species have been reported
as *Y. pestis* vectors

>270 rodent species have been detected
as *Y. pestis* reservoirs

Human plague:

Three major forms: bubonic, pulmonary & septicemic



The recent ancestor of *Yersinia pestis*

is the enteropathogen *Y. pseudotuberculosis*

Food



Enteritis

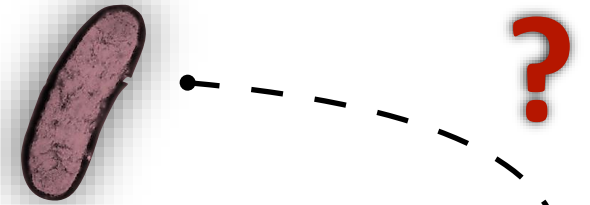


Letal Dose 50 (I.V.)



100 000 bacteria

Y. pseudotuberculosis



Flea



Plague



Letal Dose 50 (I.V.)



<10 bacteria

Yersinia pestis



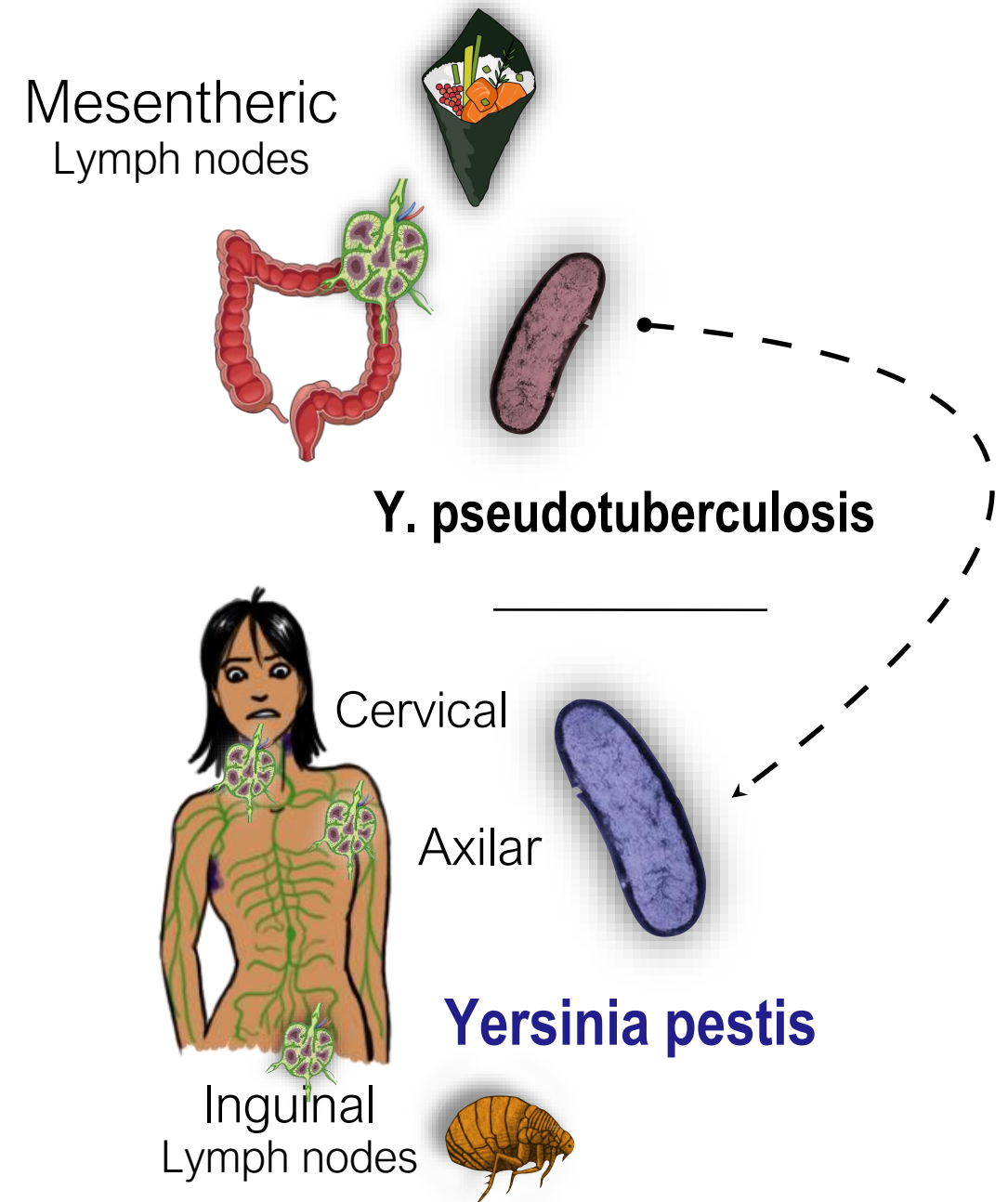
Transmission

Disease

Pathogenicity

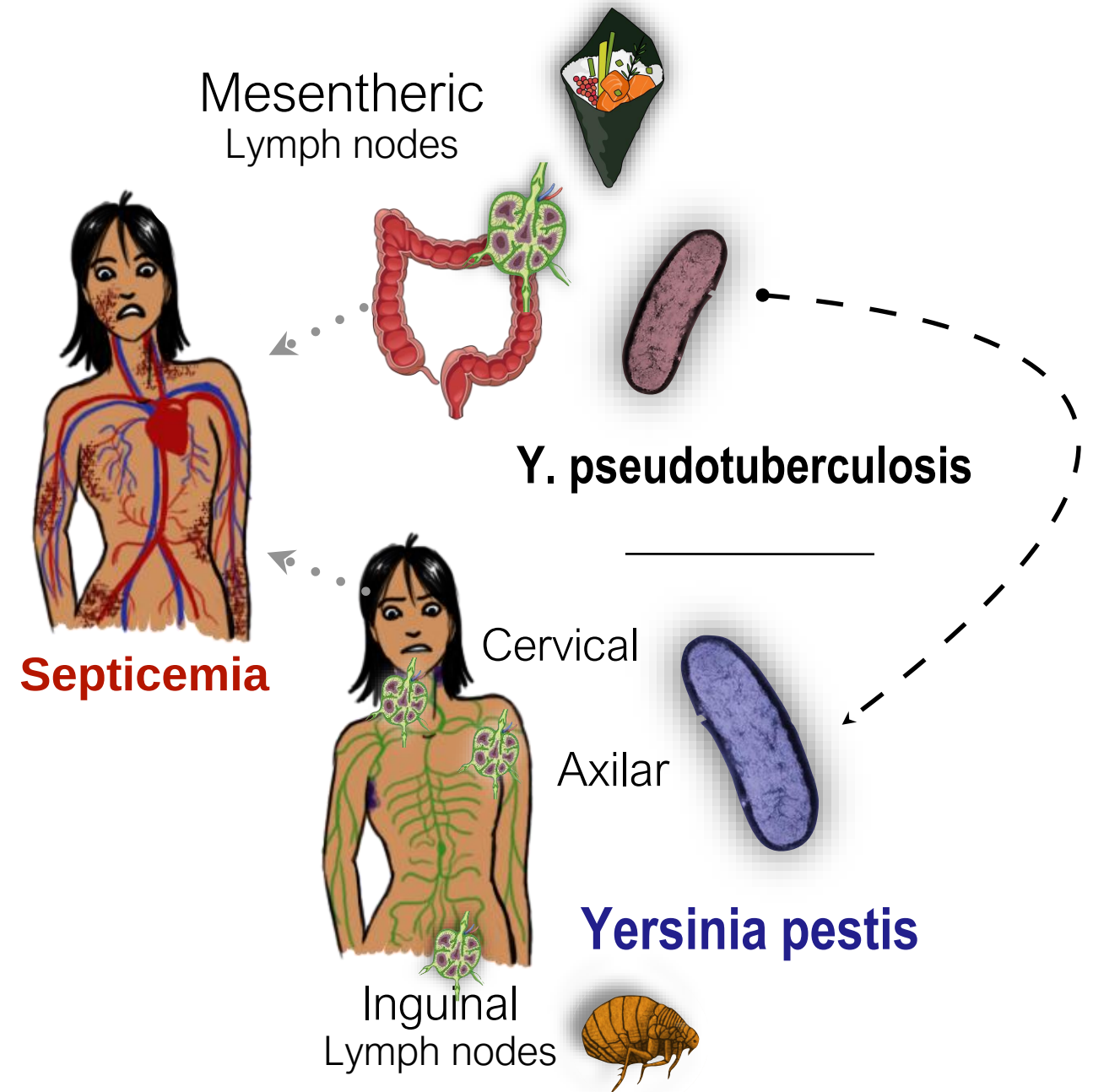
Y. pestis shares virulence mechanisms

with the enteropathogen *Y. pseudotuberculosis*



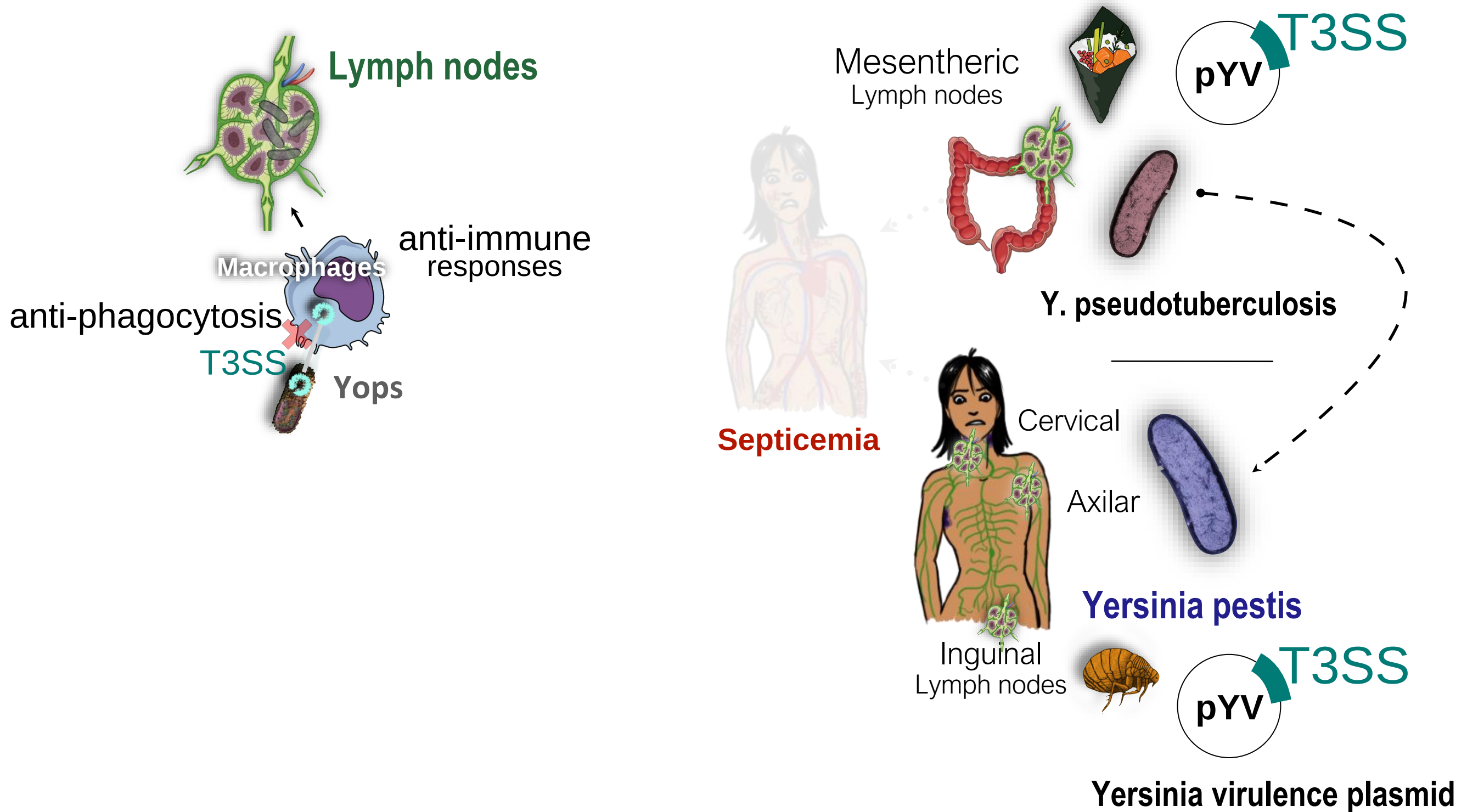
Y. pestis shares virulence mechanisms

with the enteropathogen *Y. pseudotuberculosis*



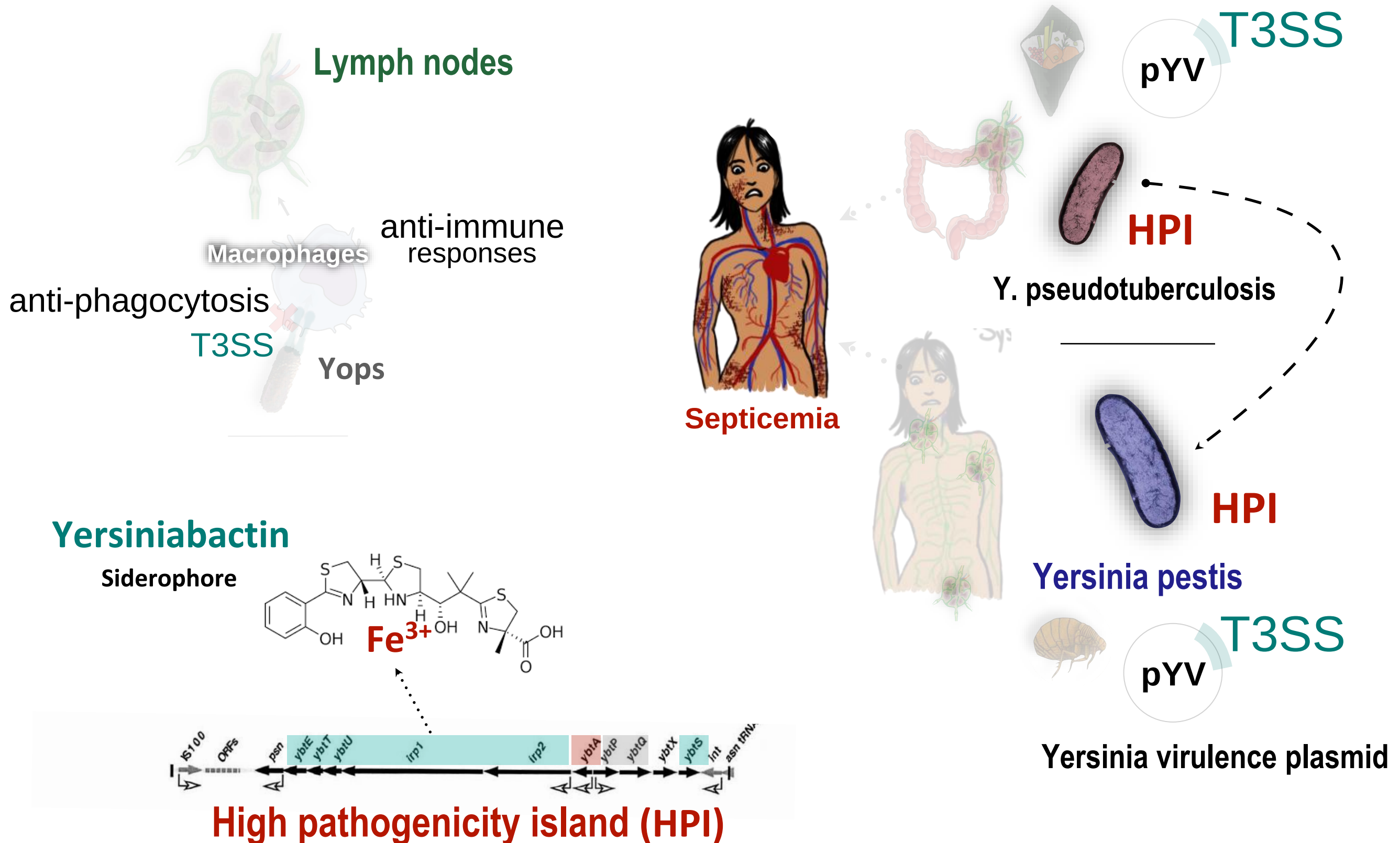
Yp & Ypstb share a Type 3 Secretion System

- a molecular syringe to inject bacterial proteins into host cells



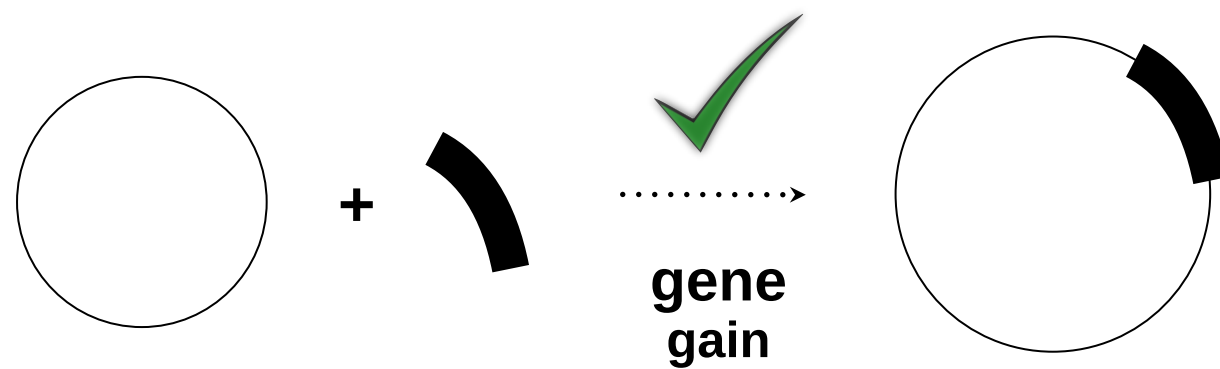
Yp & Ypstb share an iron acquisition system

- the High Pathogenicity Island

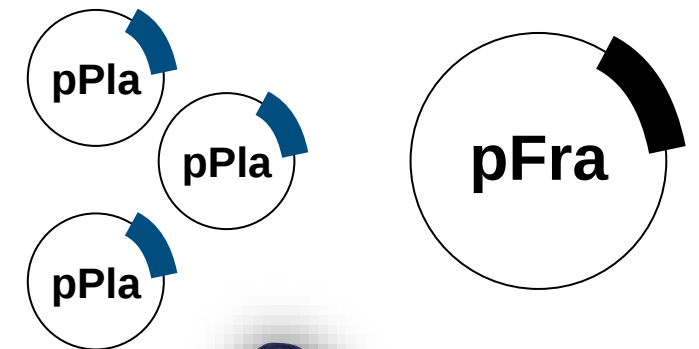


Yersinia pestis acquired two plasmids

critical for pathogenicity and vectoriality

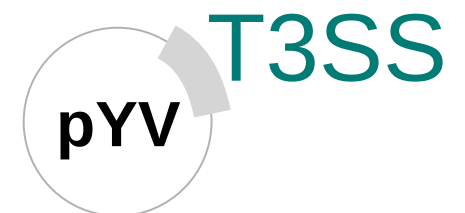


10 000 years ago...



HPI

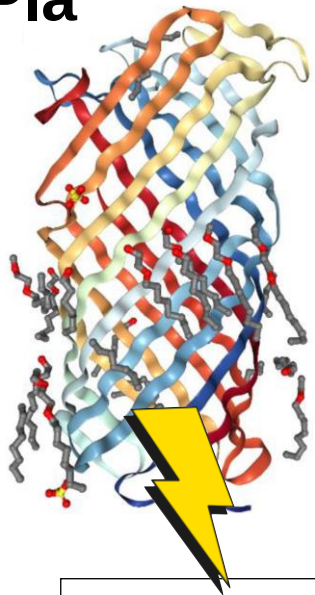
Yersinia pestis



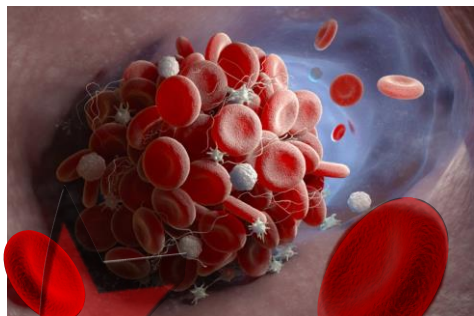
Pla is a broad-range protease

that favors **Yp** dispersion from lymph nodes & lungs

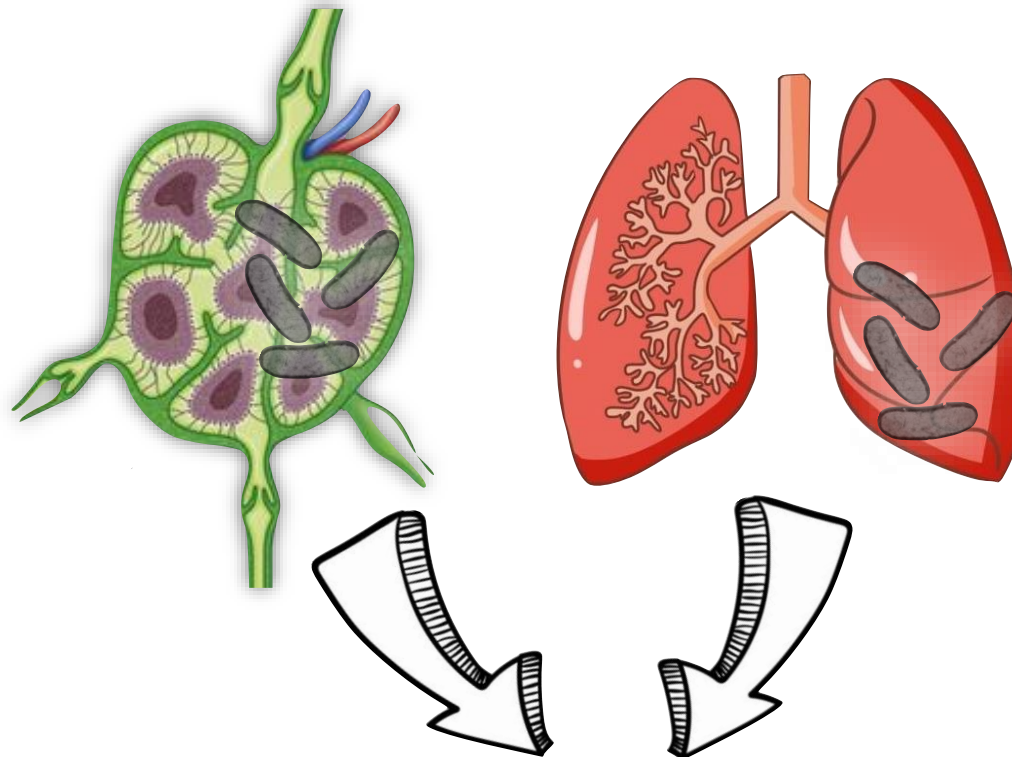
Pla



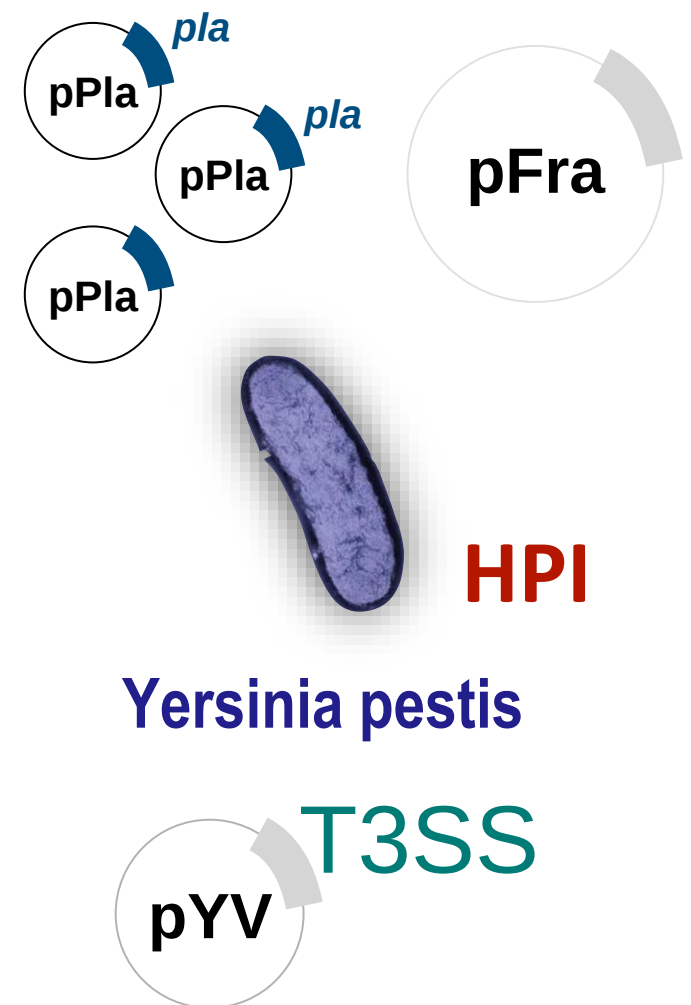
Plasminogen



Coagulation disruption

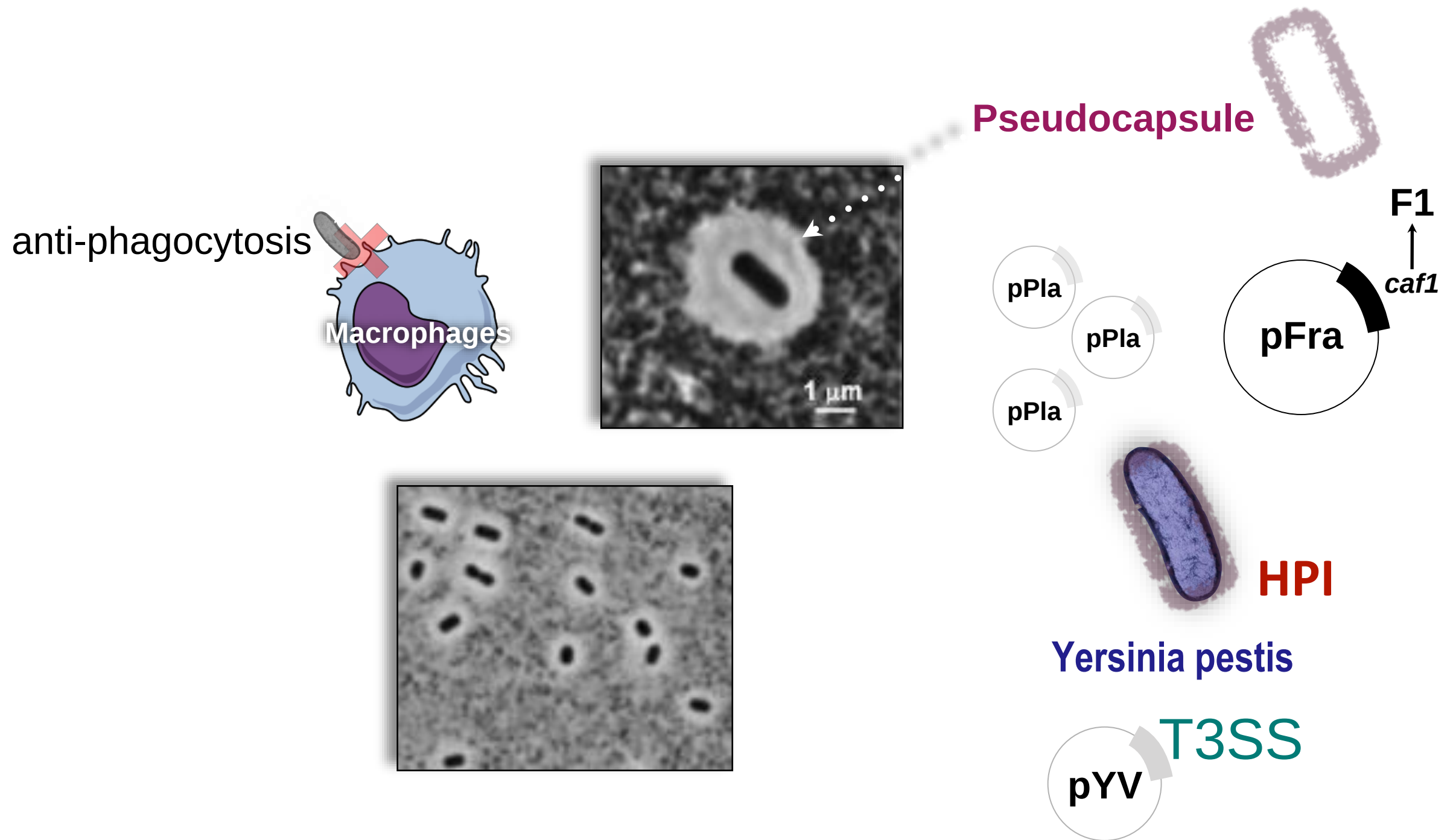


Dispersion to other organs



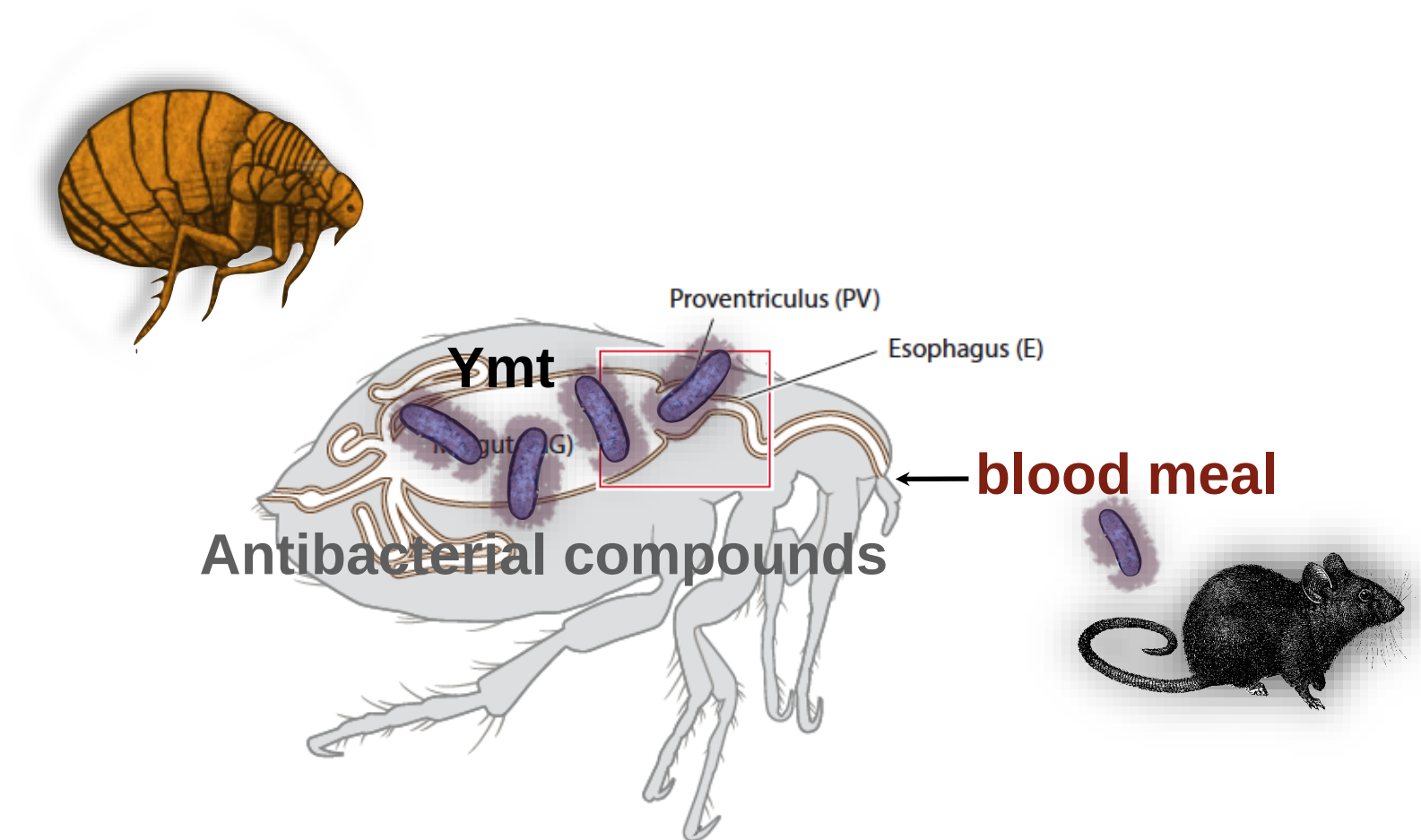
F1 forms a pseudocapsule

that hampers **Yp** phagocytosis

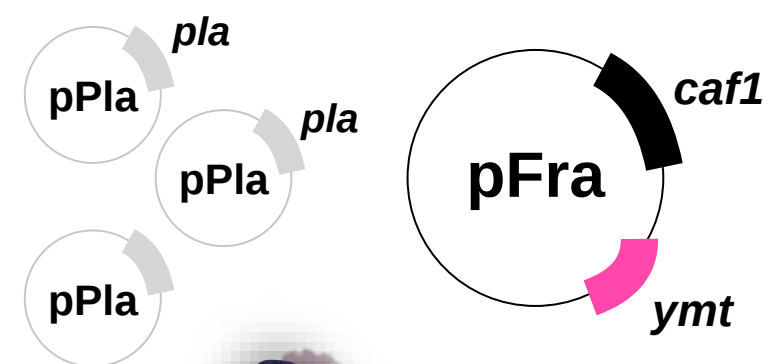


Ymt encodes a phospholipase

critical for *Y. pestis* survival in the flea intestine

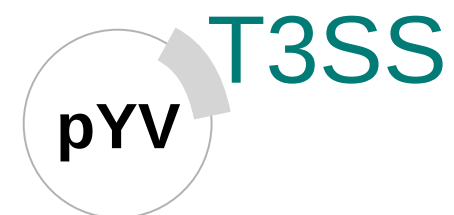


5 000 years ago...



HPI

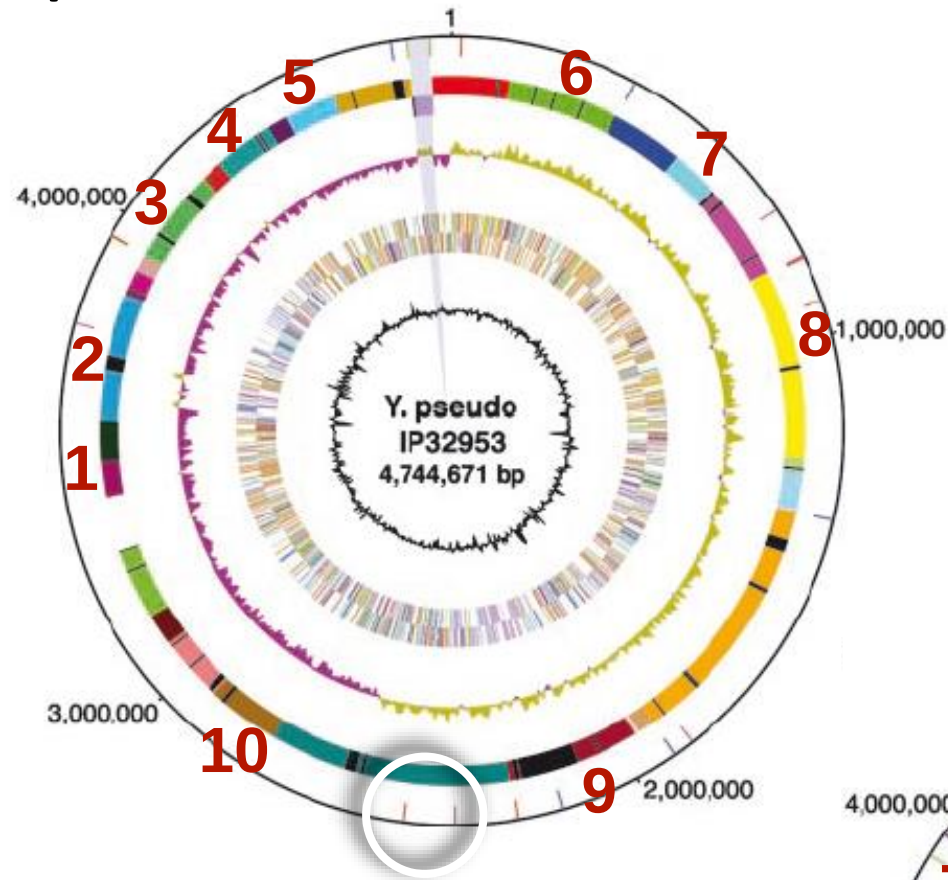
Yersinia pestis



Gene inactivation

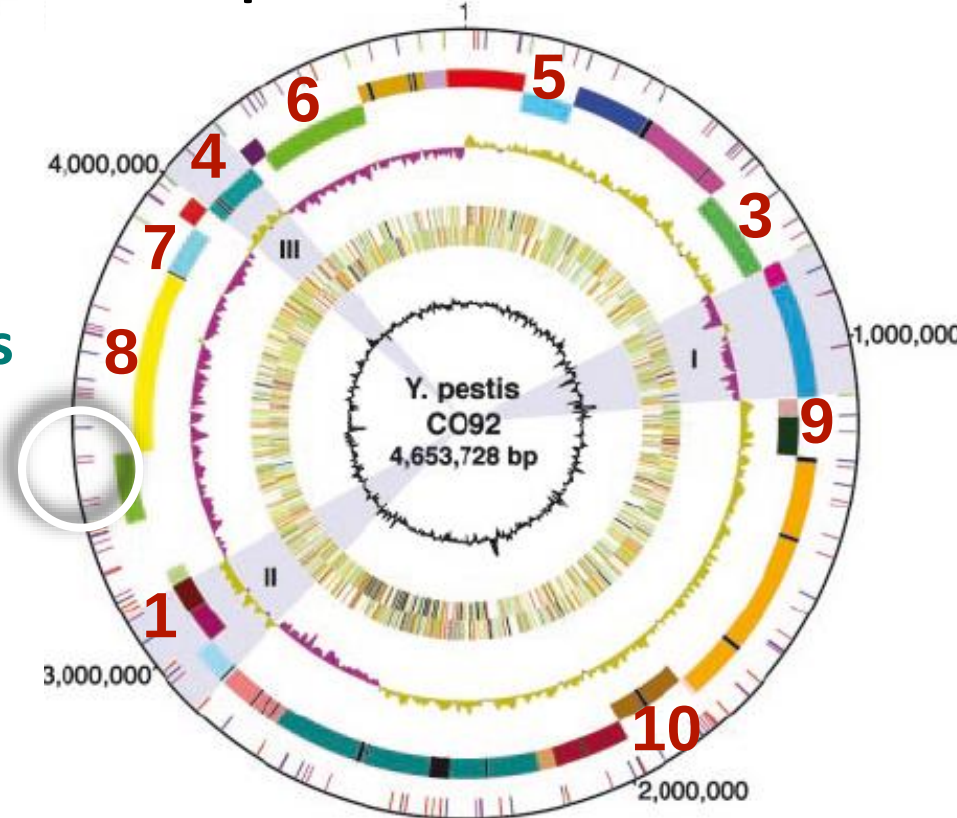
has been a major driver of *Y. pestis* evolution

Y. pseudotuberculosis chromosome: 20 IS

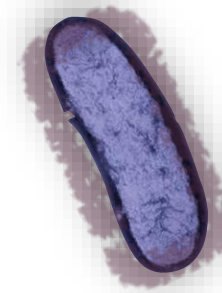
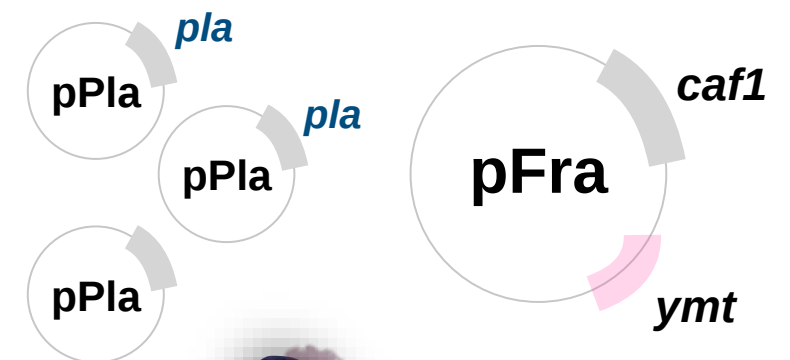


insertion sequences

Y. pestis chromosome: 138 IS



1. genome rearrangements
2. insertion sequences
3. non-sense point mutations



HPI

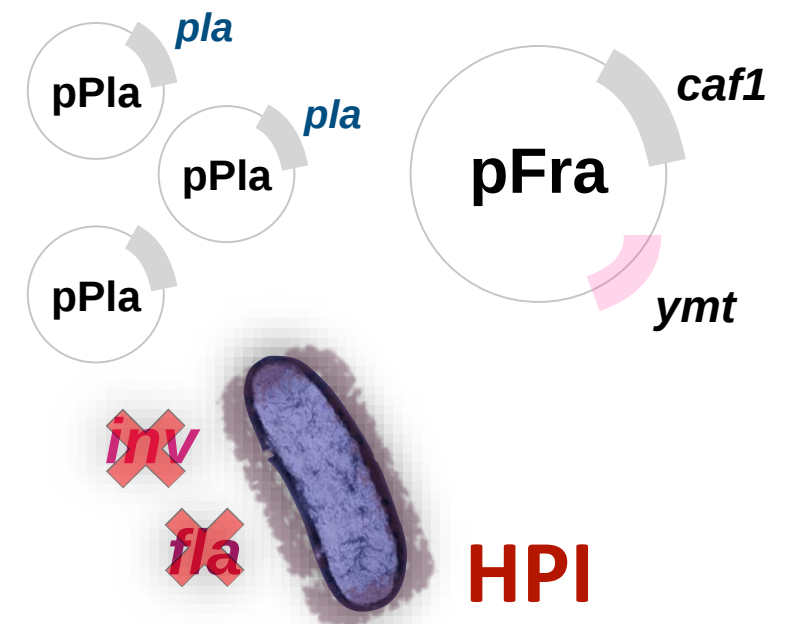
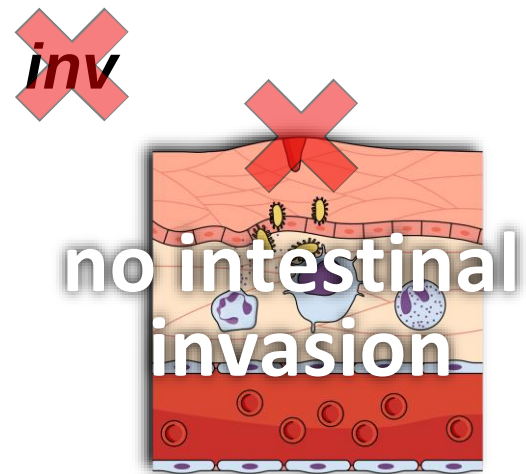
Yersinia pestis



13% of the genome
is inactivated in *Y. pestis*

Gene inactivation impacted host tropism

& escape from immune responses

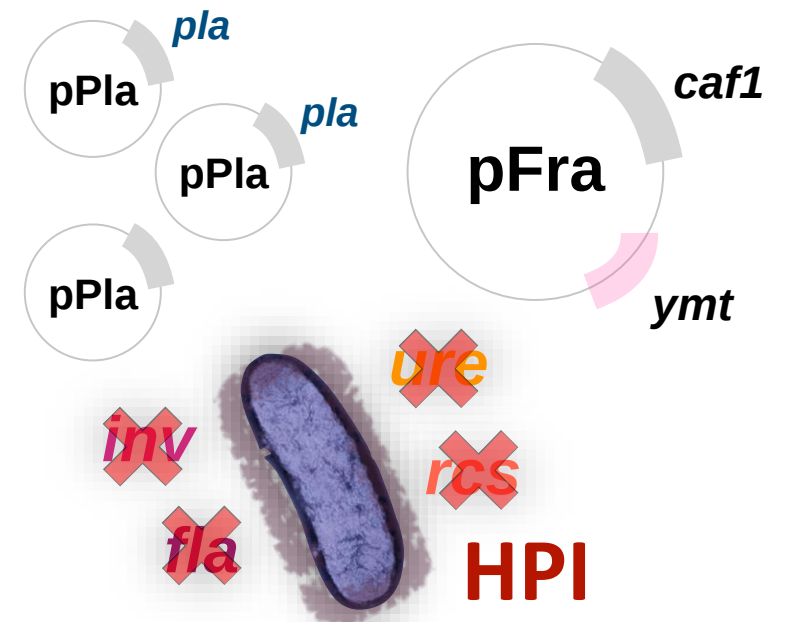
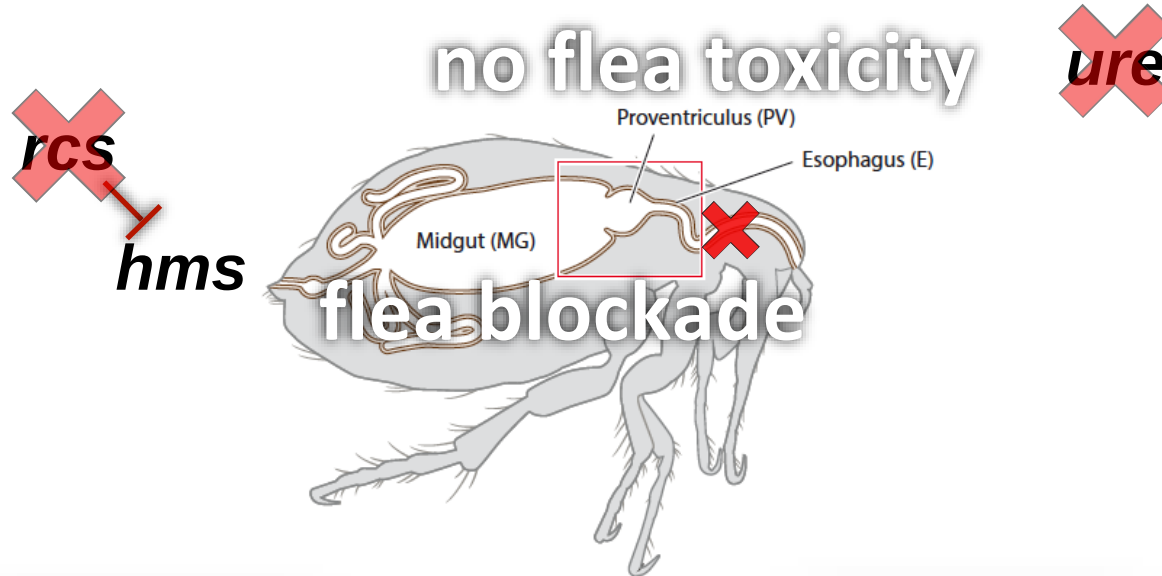
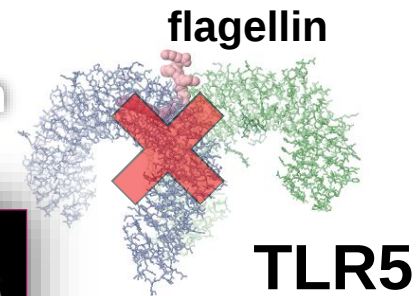
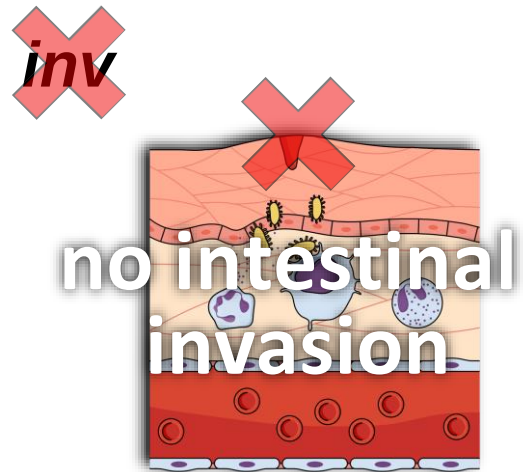


Yersinia pestis

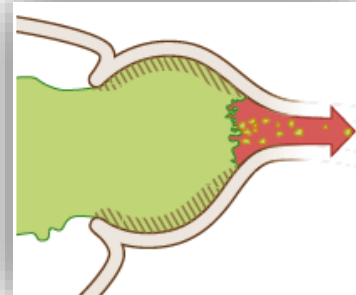
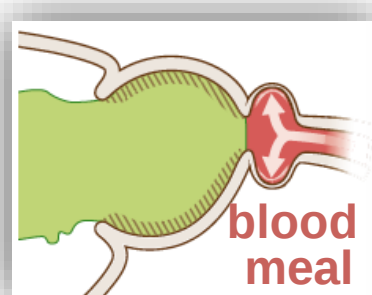
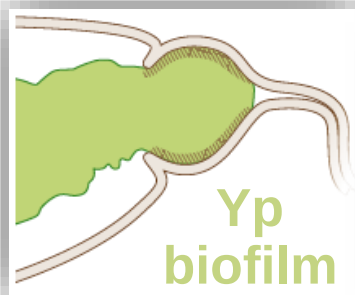


Gene inactivation impacted host tropism

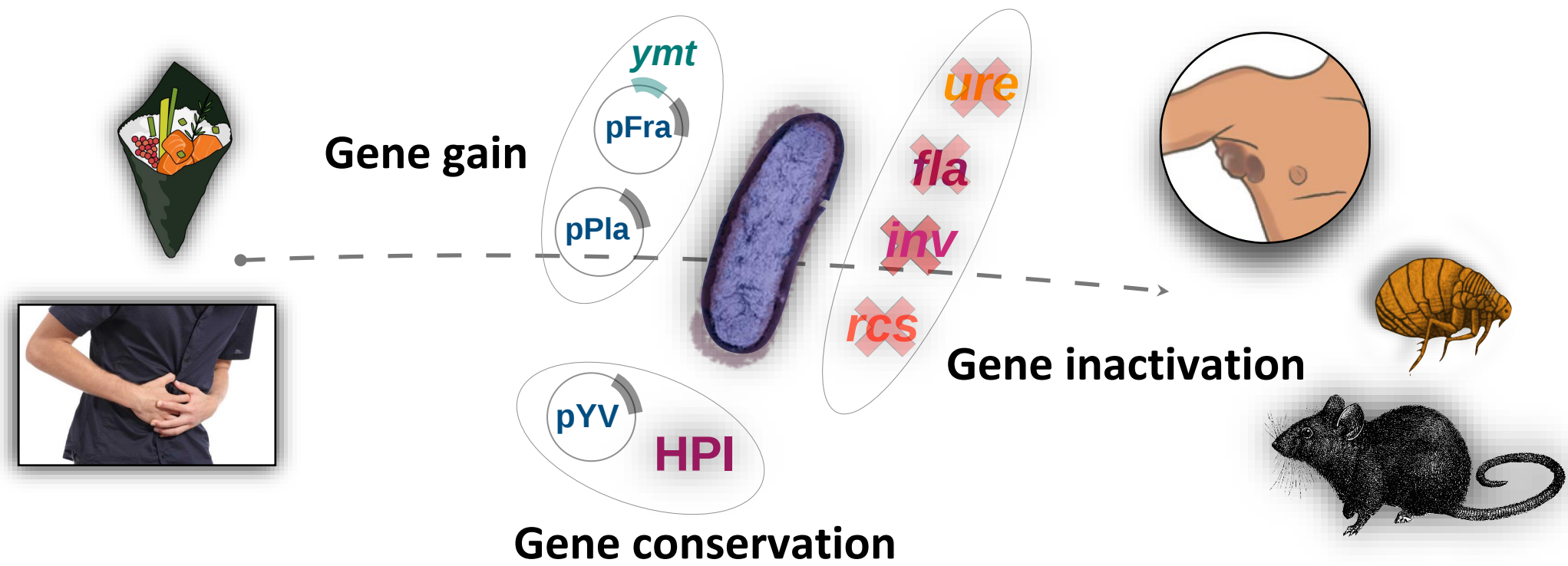
& escape from immune responses



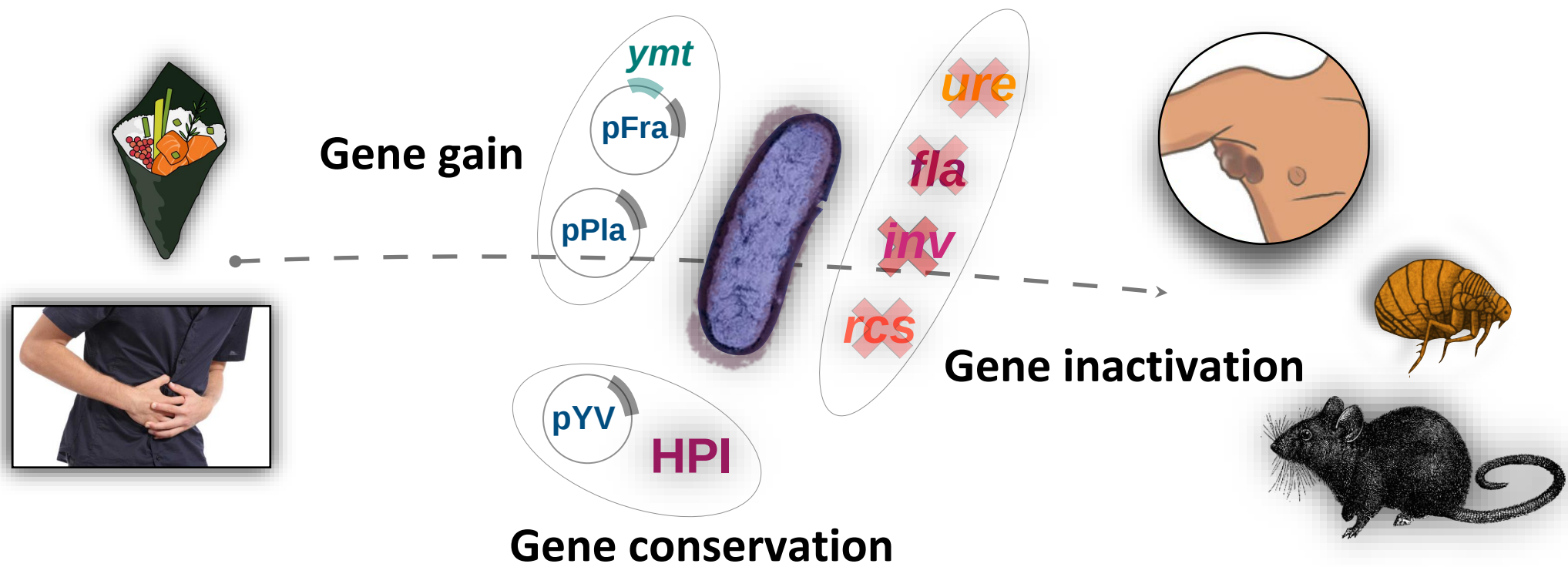
Yersinia pestis



Take Home Messages



Take Home Messages



Madagascar
1997

8

MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE IN
YERSINIA PESTIS MEDIATED BY
A TRANSFERABLE PLASMID

N Engl J Med **337**: 667

Bacterial evolution & Plague

Thank you!

javier.pizarro-cerda@pasteur.fr

