



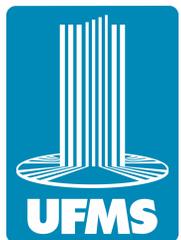
Saúde Única e a pandemia da COVID-19  
causada pelo novo coronavírus SARS-CoV-2

# Origem zoonótica e contribuições da virologia

Profa. Dra. Juliana Arena Galhardo

Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul

[juliana.galhardo@ufms.br](mailto:juliana.galhardo@ufms.br)



UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL  
DE MATO GROSSO DO SUL

# Surroundings - wet market (Chinese city of Wuhan)



Vendor prepares a frog for sale in a Wuhan street market

<https://www.bangkokpost.com/world/1842104/why-wild-animals-are-a-key-ingredient-in-chinas-coronavirus-outbreak>



Improvised table for cutting meat

Live frogs for sale

Fish and frog remains

Frog being slaughtered for client

Nylon industrial gloves

Unwashed buckets

Dirty scale

31 dezembro/2019  
Pneumonia em  
Hubei (China)



12 janeiro/2020  
Novo coronavirus



26 março/2020  
+530.000 casos  
+24.000 mortes  
+200 países

**SARS-CoV-2**

**X**

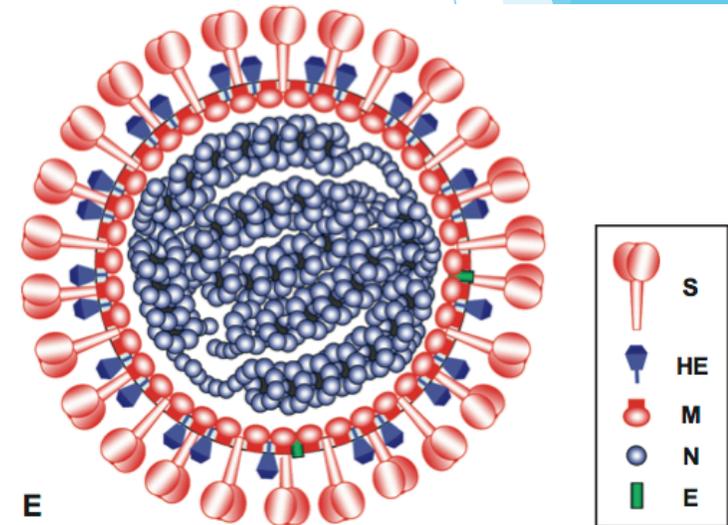
**COVID-19**

O vírus

A doença

# Coronavirus - CoV

- ▶ RNAfs+ linear
  - ▶ Mutações pontuais
  - ▶ Recombinação genética
  - ▶ Diversidade genética
- ▶ Envelopado
  - ▶ Sensibilidade
- ▶ 120-160 nm
- ▶ Classificação



Schematic representation of a (lineage A) betacoronavirus virion.

## Virus Taxonomy: 2018b Release

EC 50, Washington, DC, July 2018

Email ratification February 2019 (MSL #34)

– Family: *Coronaviridae*

– Subfamily: *Letovirinae*

+ Genus: *Alphaletovirus*

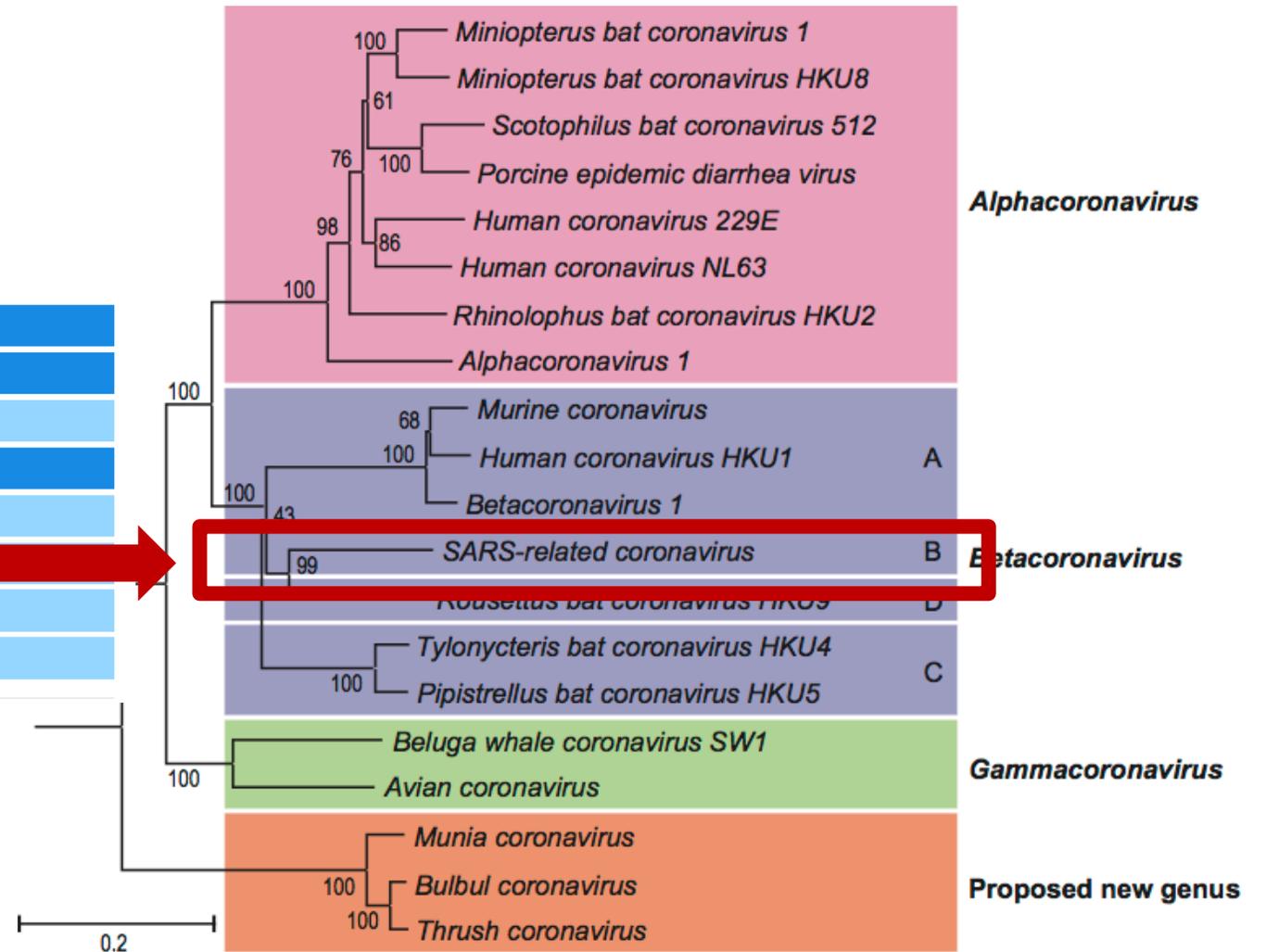
– Subfamily: *Orthocoronavirinae*

+ Genus: *Alphacoronavirus*

+ Genus: *Betacoronavirus*

+ Genus: *Deltacoronavirus*

+ Genus: *Gammacoronavirus*



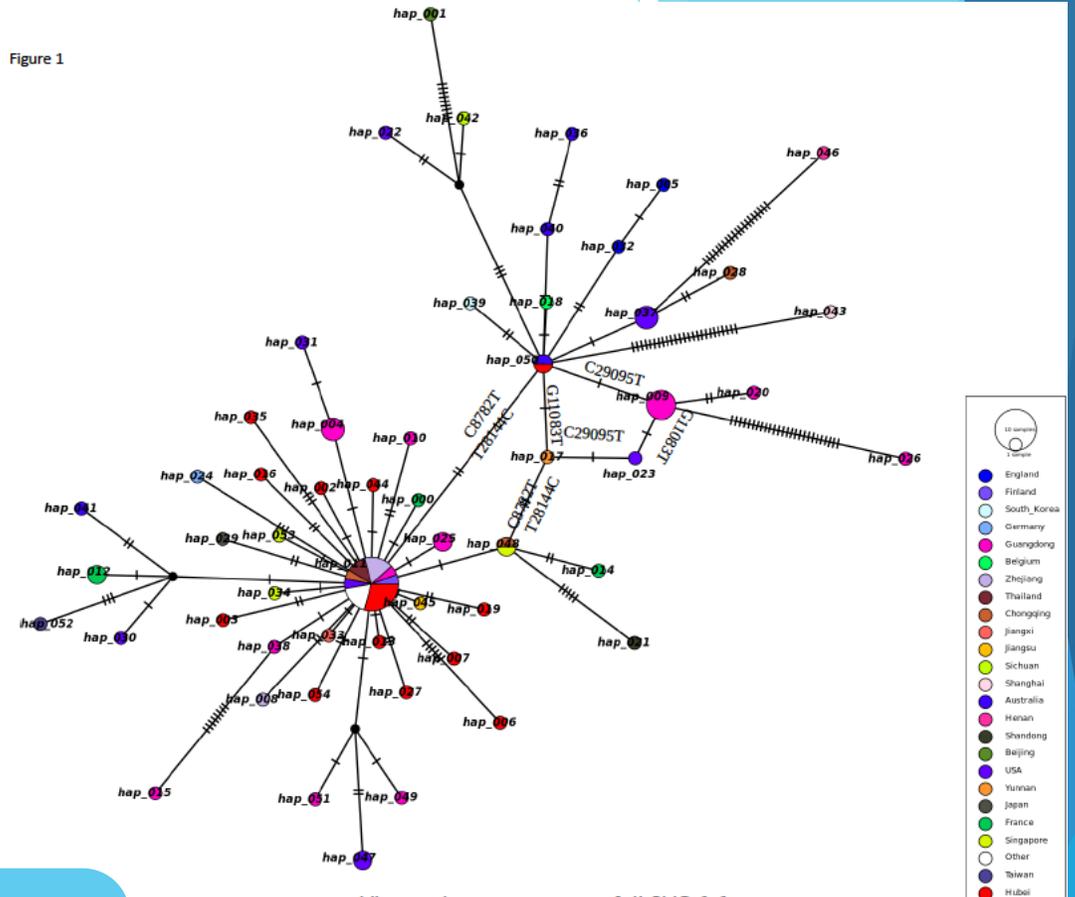
# Coronavirus - CoV

Recombinação  
entre RNAs  
homólogos

Genótipos

Adaptação a  
novas espécies  
de hospedeiros

Figure 1



*Clinical Infectious Diseases*, ciaa219,  
<https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciaa219>

# Coronavirus - CoV - Diversidade genética

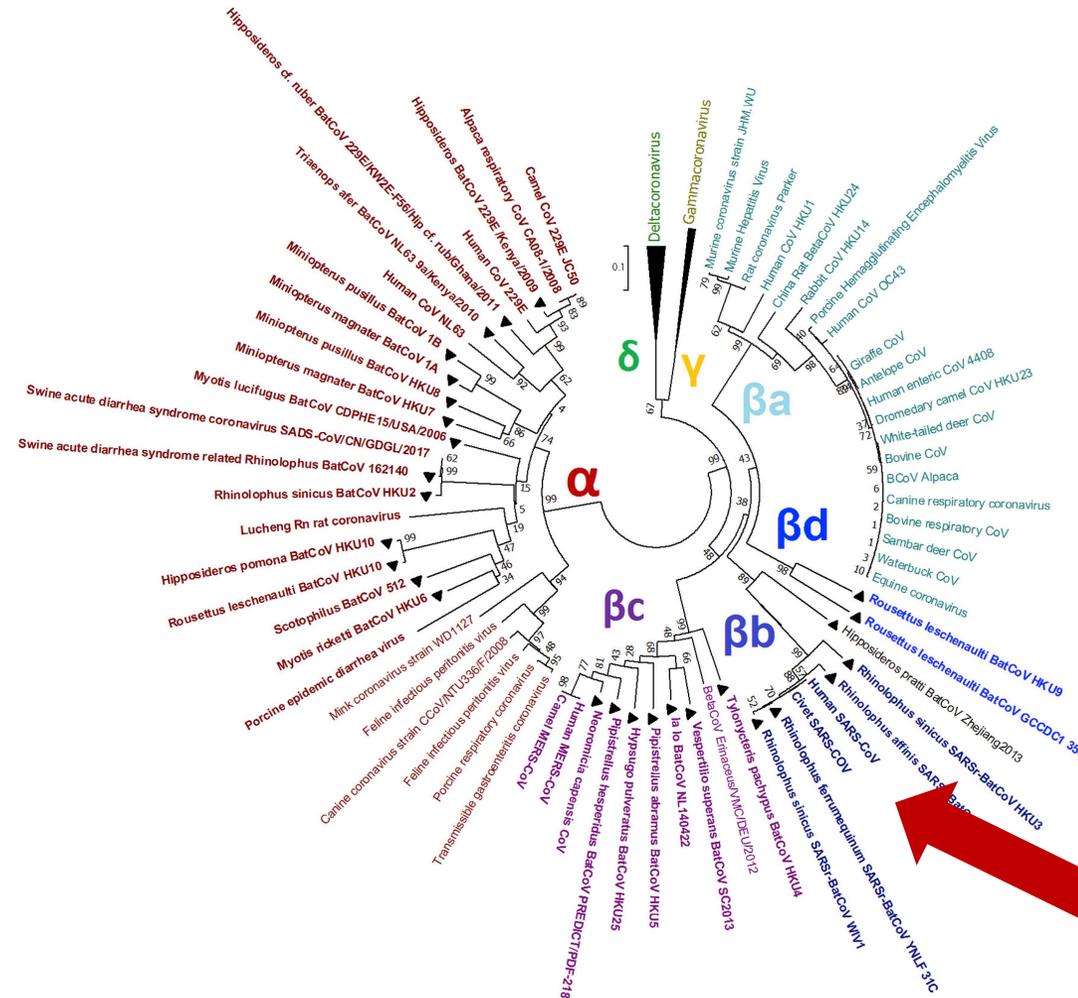


Fig. 2. The diversity of CoVs as demonstrated with a phylogenetic tree targeting the 303 bp partial RdRp sequence (position 15,293–15,596 with respect to Human SARS-CoV TOR2). The neighbor-joining phylogenetic tree was constructed with maximum composite likelihood method by MEGA 7.0. The test of phylogeny was statistically supported by the bootstraps value calculated from 1000 trees. Bat CoVs were labeled with black triangles. The branches of Gammacoronavirus and Deltacoronavirus were compressed.

Infection, Genetics and Evolution 71 (2019) 21–30

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

**Infection, Genetics and Evolution**

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/meegid](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/meegid)

ELSEVIER

Review

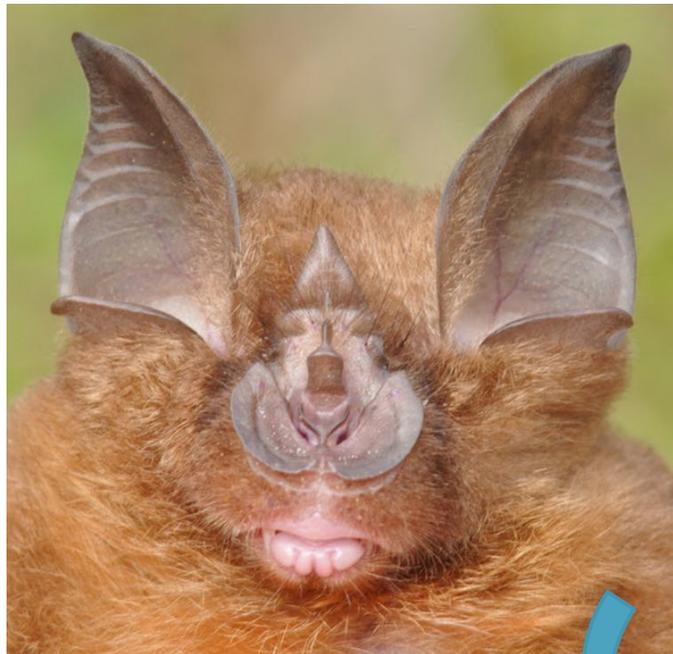
Molecular epidemiology, evolution and phylogeny of SARS coronavirus

Hayes K.H. Luk<sup>a</sup>, Xin Li<sup>a</sup>, Joshua Fung<sup>a</sup>, Susanna K.P. Lau<sup>a,b,c,d,e</sup>, Patrick C.Y. Woo<sup>a,b,c,d,e</sup>



# ESTUDOS FILOGENÉTICOS

Hospedeiro ancestral



Bat, *Rhinolophus affinis*  
Alexandre Hassanin

$\alpha$  e  $\beta$

Hospedeiro intermediário



Serpente  
Civeta?  
Pangolim?

...

Humanos



# The proximal origin of SARS-CoV-2

NATURE MEDICINE | [www.nature.com/naturemedicine](http://www.nature.com/naturemedicine)

## Theories of SARS-CoV-2 origins

It is improbable that SARS-CoV-2 emerged through laboratory manipulation of a related SARS-CoV-like coronavirus. As noted above, the RBD of SARS-CoV-2 is optimized for binding to human ACE2 with an efficient solution different from those previously predicted<sup>7,11</sup>. Furthermore, if genetic manipulation had been performed, one of the several reverse-genetic systems available for betacoronaviruses would probably have been used<sup>19</sup>. However, the genetic data irrefutably show that SARS-CoV-2 is not derived from any previously used virus backbone<sup>20</sup>. Instead, we propose

two scenarios that can plausibly explain the origin of SARS-CoV-2: (i) natural selection in an animal host before zoonotic transfer; and (ii) natural selection in humans following zoonotic transfer. We also discuss whether selection during passage could have given rise to SARS-CoV-2.

Evidências genéticas:  
**NÃO** foi sintetizado em  
laboratório

Seleção natural em  
hospedeiro animal  
ANTES?

Seleção natural em  
hospedeiro humano  
APÓS?

# Questões “virais” (ou vitais?)

Presença da RNA ou de anticorpos?

Infecção? (SARS-CoV-2)

Doença? (COVID-19)

Transmissão?

# E mais



PRESSÃO DE  
SELEÇÃO



VARIABILIDADE  
GENÉTICA



CAPACIDADE  
TÉCNICA



VARIÁVEIS  
AMBIENTAIS



VARIÁVEIS  
SÓCIO-ECONÔMICAS

## ONE HEALTH

**WHAT'S  
NEXT?**





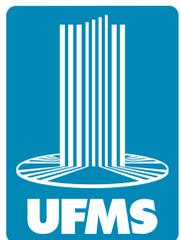
Saúde Única e a pandemia da COVID-19  
causada pelo novo coronavírus SARS-CoV-2

# Origem zoonótica e contribuições da virologia

Profa. Dra. Juliana Arena Galhardo

Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul

[juliana.galhardo@ufms.br](mailto:juliana.galhardo@ufms.br)



UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL  
DE MATO GROSSO DO SUL