

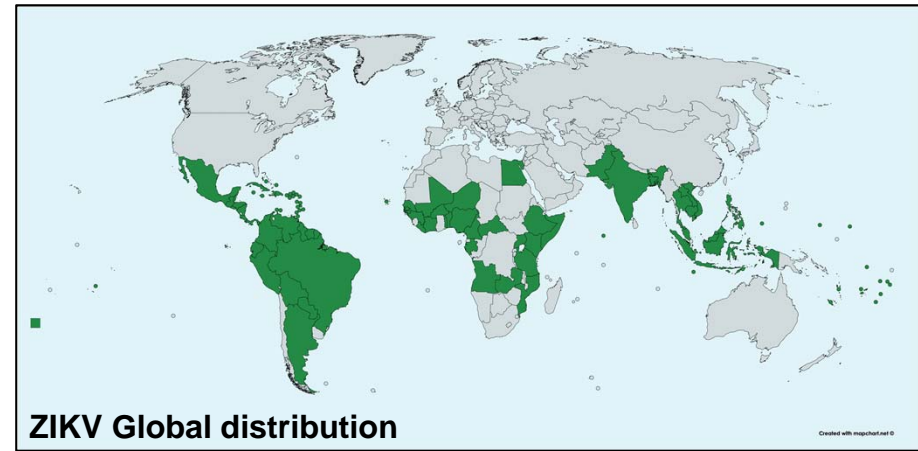
# BIOLOGY OF ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION IN HUMAN SKIN CELLS

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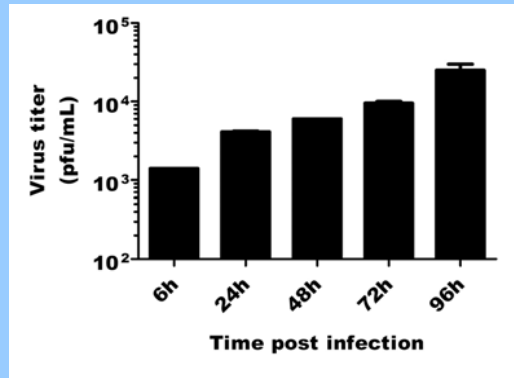
IRD - Research group MIVEGEC  
Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University  
Department of Microbiology and Immunology  
Department of Medical Entomology

- Identification of skin cells tropism
- Characterization of entry receptors
- Evaluation of immune response

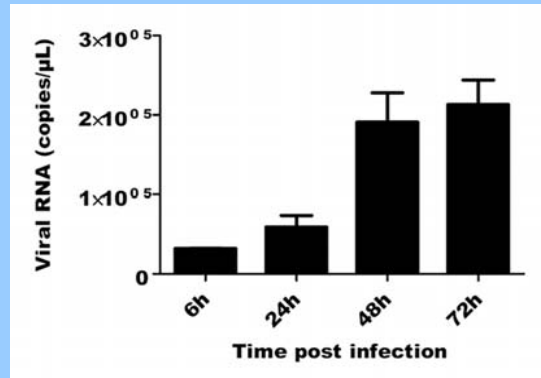


## 1. Human skin cells are permissive for ZIKV infection

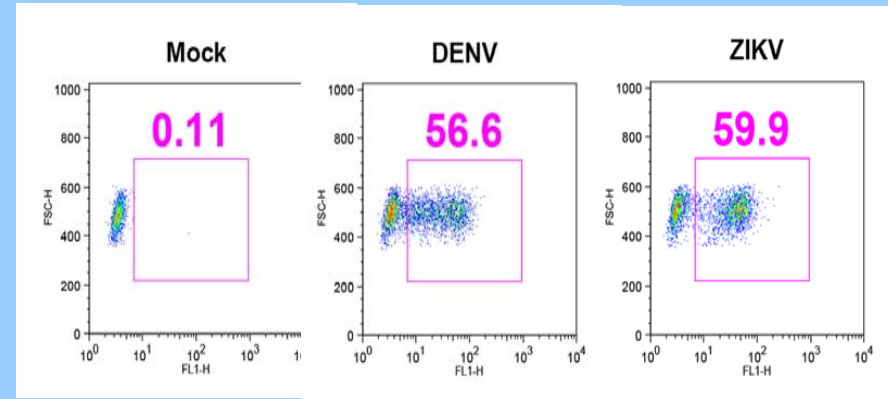
### Human fibroblast



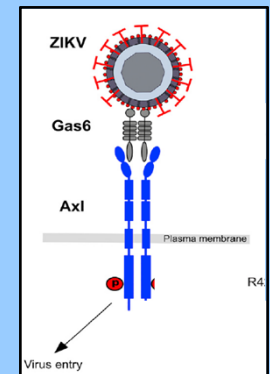
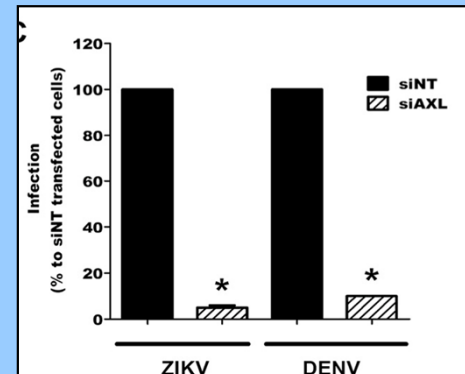
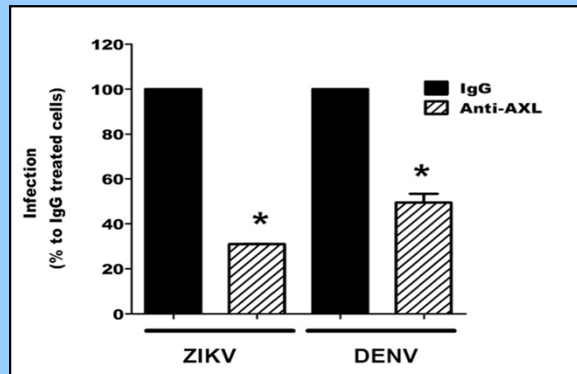
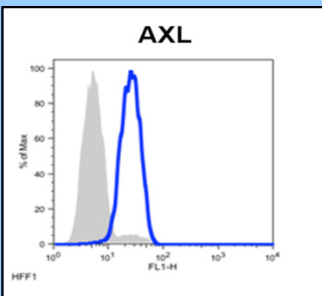
### Human keratinocytes



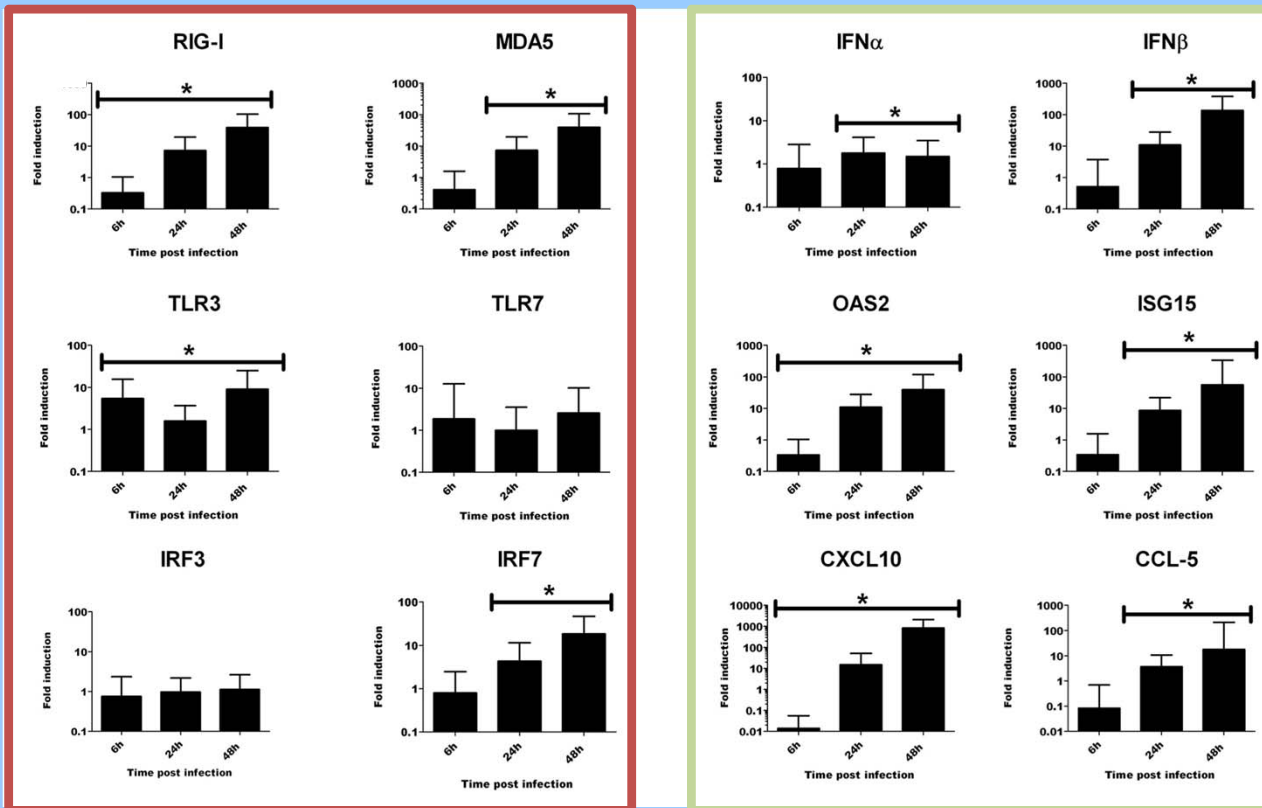
### Dendritic cells



## 2. Axl receptors are involved in ZIKV infection



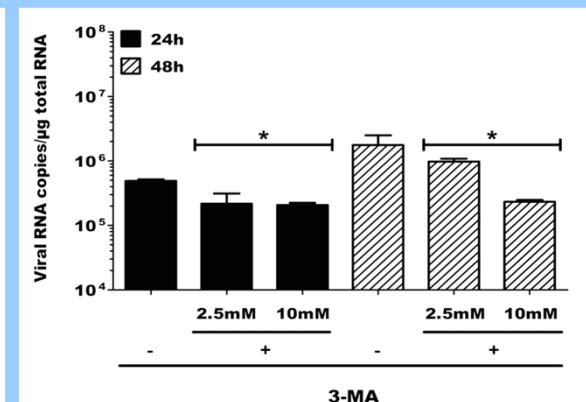
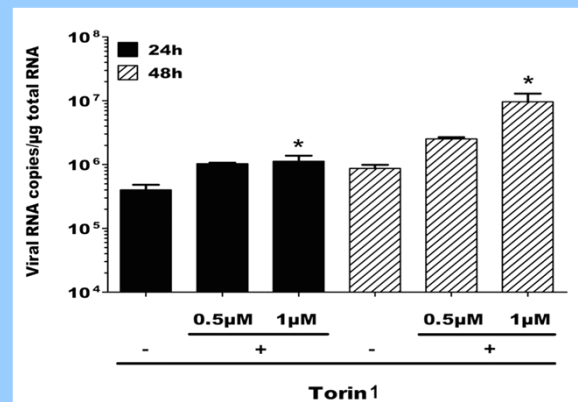
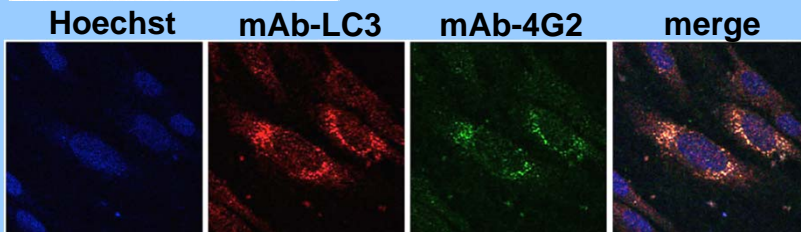
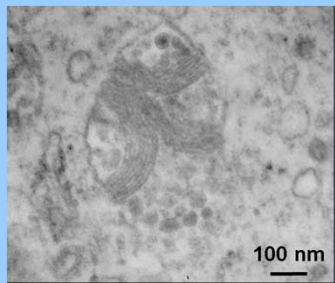
### 3. ZIKV induces an innate anti-viral response in human skin fibroblasts



## Conclusions

- Human fibroblasts, keratinocytes and dendritic cells are permissive to infection with ZIKV
- ZIKV entry is mediated by DC-SIGN, AXL and TIM-1 receptor
- Host immune response : induction of several antiviral gene cluster, in particular PRR, type I IFN, ISGs
- Autophagy promotes replication of ZIKV in permissive cells.

### 4. ZIKV induces autophagy in infected skin fibroblasts.







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