

Endosomal Proteolysis of the Ebola Virus Glycoprotein Is Necessary for Infection

Kartik Chandran,¹ Nancy J. Sullivan,² Ute Felbor,³ Sean P. Whelan,⁴ James M. Cunningham^{1,4*}

¹Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, USA. ²Vaccine Research Center, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892, USA. ³Institute of Human Genetics, Biozentrum, Am Hubland, D-97074 Würzburg, Germany. ⁴Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, USA.

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: jcunningham@rics.bwh.harvard.edu

Ebola virus (EboV) causes rapidly fatal hemorrhagic fever in humans, and there is currently no effective treatment. We found that infection of Vero cells by vesicular stomatitis viruses bearing the EboV glycoprotein (GP) requires the activity of endosomal cysteine proteases. Using selective protease inhibitors and protease-deficient cell lines, we identified an essential role for cathepsin B (CatB), and an accessory role for cathepsin L (CatL) in EboV GP-dependent entry. Biochemical studies demonstrate that CatB and CatL mediate entry by carrying out proteolysis of the EboV glycoprotein subunit GP1 and support a multistep mechanism that explains the relative contributions of these enzymes to infection. CatB and CatB/CatL inhibitors diminish multiplication of infectious EboV-Zaire in cultured cells and may merit investigation as anti-EboV drugs.

EboV is a member of the *Filoviridae* family of enveloped viruses with nonsegmented negative-sense RNA genomes (1). EboV infection is initiated by fusion between viral and host cell membranes, which is mediated by the viral membrane glycoprotein, GP (2, 3). Mature GP is a trimer of three disulfide-linked GP1-GP2 heterodimers generated by proteolytic cleavage of the GP0 precursor polypeptide during virus assembly (4–6). The membrane-distal subunit, GP1, mediates viral adhesion to host cells and is proposed to regulate the transmembrane subunit GP2, which carries out membrane fusion (7–9). The processing and function of EboV GP are analogous to those of other “type I” envelope glycoproteins, such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) Env and influenza virus HA (4, 7, 10–12). Based on current models of infection by these viruses (11), a specific signal within susceptible cells, such as receptor binding or exposure to acid pH, triggers the destabilization of inter-subunit contacts, conformational rearrangement of the transmembrane subunits, and membrane fusion.

The triggering signal for the EboV GP1-GP2 trimer is unknown. Specifically, an essential EboV receptor analogous to CD4/CCR5 for HIV Env has not been identified (13).

EboV infection is blocked by inhibitors of endosomal acidification (2, 3), indicating that this virus uses an acid-dependent pathway to enter cells. However, acid pH does not induce GP-dependent cell membrane fusion (8), as might be expected from studies of acid pH-triggered influenza virus and retroviruses (14, 15). These findings suggested the possibility that a critical host factor for EboV entry is dependent upon acid pH. The nonenveloped mammalian reoviruses provide such a precedent: they require the activity of acid-dependent endosomal proteases to enter cells (16–18).

To test the possibility that acid-dependent endosomal proteases are also host factors for EboV GP-dependent entry, we assessed the capacity of broad-spectrum protease inhibitors to block infection by vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) particles pseudotyped with EboV GP (VSV-GP). The cysteine protease inhibitor E-64d specifically reduced VSV-GP infection in Vero African green monkey kidney epithelial cells by >99.9% (fig. S1). A similar profile of inhibition was observed with more highly infectious VSV particles containing a form of EboV GP that lacks the mucin-like/variable domain in GP1 (VSV-GP Δ Muc) (19). These findings indicate that one or more cysteine protease in Vero cells is required for EboV GP-dependent entry.

Cathepsin B (CatB) and cathepsin L (CatL) are E-64d-sensitive cysteine proteases that are present in endosomes and lysosomes and active at acid pH in the broad range of mammalian cells susceptible to EboV infection (2, 20, 21). To examine the roles of these enzymes, we studied the effect of a selective CatB inhibitor [CA074 (22)] and a CatL/CatB inhibitor [FYdmk (23)] on VSV-GP Δ Muc infection of Vero cells. Infection was inhibited in a manner that correlated closely with inactivation of CatB but not CatL (Fig. 1, A and B). We next measured VSV-GP Δ Muc infectivity in murine embryo fibroblasts (MEFs) derived from wild-type and CatB-deficient (*CatB*^{-/-} *CatL*^{+/+}) mice (24, 25) (Fig. 1C). We observed a >90% reduction in EboV GP Δ Muc-dependent infection of *CatB*^{-/-} *CatL*^{+/+} MEFs, but no reduction in VSV G-dependent infection (26). VSV-GP Δ Muc infection was

enhanced by expression of CatB but not CatL. Together, these results indicate that CatB is an essential host factor for EboV GP-dependent entry.

Inactivation of both CatB and CatL with high concentrations of FYdmk (Fig. 1B) or with a combination of CA074 and FYdmk (fig. S5) inhibited VSV-GPΔMuc infection more effectively than inactivation of CatB alone with CA074 (Fig. 1A and table S1), suggesting a role for CatL in entry. To investigate this possibility, we measured VSV-GPΔMuc infectivity in MEFs derived from CatB/CatL-deficient (*CatB*^{-/-} *CatL*^{-/-}) mice (27) (Fig. 1D). We observed a >99% reduction in EboV GPΔMuc-dependent infection of *CatB*^{-/-} *CatL*^{-/-} MEFs, but no reduction in VSV G-dependent infection (26). VSV-GPΔMuc infection was enhanced by expression of CatB but not CatL, providing additional evidence for the essential role of CatB. Although CatL is neither necessary nor sufficient for entry, we observed a synergistic increase in infection upon coexpression of CatL with CatB, suggesting that CatL enhances infection by contributing to the CatB-dependent entry mechanism.

To further investigate the roles of CatB and CatL in EboV GP-dependent entry, we examined the effect of the purified enzymes on VSV-GPΔMuc at pH 5.5 and 37°C (Fig. 2, A and B). Both enzymes cleaved the GP1 subunit to yield an ~18 kD N-terminal fragment (GP1_{18K}); however, CatL mediated GP1→GP1_{18K} cleavage much more efficiently than CatB under these selected conditions. After complete GP1→GP1_{18K} cleavage by CatL, VSV particles remained fully infectious and dependent upon cellular CatB activity in Vero cells (Fig. 2C) and MEFs (26), indicating that GP1→GP1_{18K} cleavage is not the step in entry which specifically requires CatB.

Based on these findings, we pursued the hypothesis that VSV particles containing GP1_{18K} are an intermediate in the CatB-dependent entry pathway. This hypothesis predicts that the GP1_{18K}-containing particles should bypass a block to infection of cells in which presumptive GP1 cleavage by cellular CatB and/or CatL is inhibited. Accordingly, we treated cells with inhibitor to reduce CatB activity to ~10% and CatL activity to ~0%, and then challenged with CatL-treated VSV particles containing increasing amounts of GP1_{18K} (Fig. 2D). Infection of these cells was enhanced in a GP1_{18K}-dependent manner, indicating that GP1 cleavage is an essential step in entry. In contrast, we observed little or no GP1_{18K}-dependent enhancement of infection in cells with ~100% CatL or ~100% CatB, indicating that the required intracellular cleavage of GP1 that is mimicked by *in vitro* GP1→GP1_{18K} cleavage is mediated by CatL and/or CatB. VSV particles containing GP1_{18K} remain dependent upon cellular CatB (Fig. 2, C and D), indicating the existence of a downstream CatB-dependent step. Purified CatB but not CatL efficiently digested CatL-derived GP1_{18K} to fragments not

detected by immunoblot (Fig. 2E) and inactivated infectivity by >90% (Fig. 2F). While more work is needed to uncover the mechanistic details of this CatB-dependent step, our results are consistent with a simple model in which CatB-mediated digestion of GP1_{18K} *in vitro* inactivates VSV particles by relieving GP1-dependent constraints on GP2 and inducing premature deployment of the fusion machinery. In this scheme, EboV GP1 digestion by cellular CatB and CatL is functionally equivalent to fusion-triggering signals for other viruses, such as binding of retroviruses to receptor (15) and exposure of influenza virus to acidic pH (14) (also see supporting online text).

Taken together, our findings indicate that GP1 proteolysis by CatB and CatL during entry is a multistep process. We propose that this process is initiated by cleavages of GP1 by CatB and/or CatL to remove C-terminal sequences (figs. S3 and S4 and supporting online text) and generate an N-terminal GP1_{18K}-like species which is then digested by CatB to trigger membrane fusion and entry. Our data suggest that CatL contributes to infection, particularly when CatB activity is low, by virtue of its ability to mediate initial GP1 cleavages, but is insufficient for entry because further digestion of GP1 requires CatB. The C-terminal region of GP1 contains highly variable and heavily glycosylated sequences including the mucin-like/variable domain (6) that promote viral adhesion (9) and may shield viral particles from immune recognition, but may have to be removed first to allow further GP1 digestion. An analogous multistep strategy is utilized by HIV: CD4 receptor binding is required for Env to be triggered by the CCR5 coreceptor (11). Even more striking parallels exist between the enveloped Ebola virus and the nonenveloped mammalian reovirus: reovirus entry also requires stepwise proteolysis of viral surface proteins by endosomal cysteine proteases (16–18).

Human fatalities from EboV infection range from 50–90%, and treatment is currently restricted to supportive care (1). Development of an antiviral therapy for EboV is therefore a high priority. To examine whether endosomal cysteine proteases are potential anti-EboV targets, we measured the effects of E-64d and CA074 on growth of the Zaire strain of Ebola virus. Vero cells were pretreated with these inhibitors and exposed to virus for 1 hour. Inhibitor and unbound virus were then removed and viral growth was monitored. The yields of infectious EboV progeny (Fig. 3A) and expression of cell-associated GP1 (Fig. 3B) were markedly reduced in inhibitor-treated cells, suggesting that EboV multiplication in Vero cells is sensitive to inhibitors of endosomal cysteine proteases in general, and of CatB in particular. Further investigation of the antiviral efficacy of such inhibitors may therefore be warranted. The wealth of existing knowledge regarding the design (21) and *in vivo*

pharmacology (28) of these inhibitors may facilitate development of an anti-EboV therapy.

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Supporting Online Material

www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/1110656/DC1

Materials and Methods

SOM Text

Figs. S1 to S5

Table S1

References

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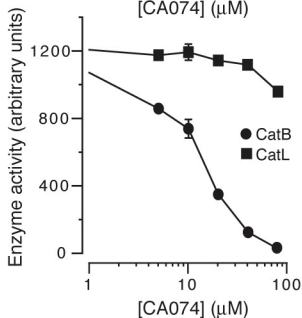
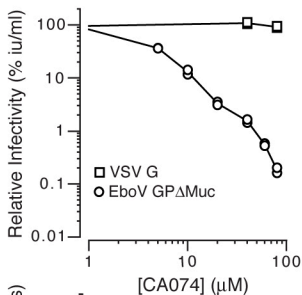
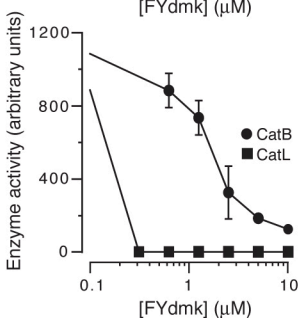
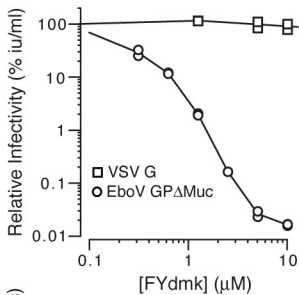
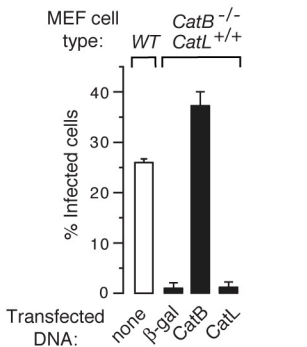
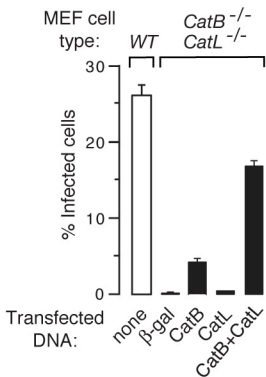
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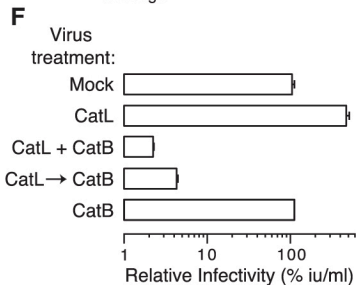
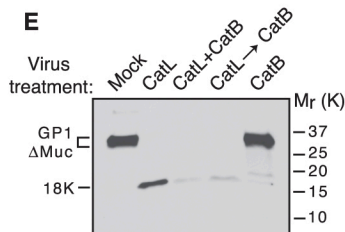
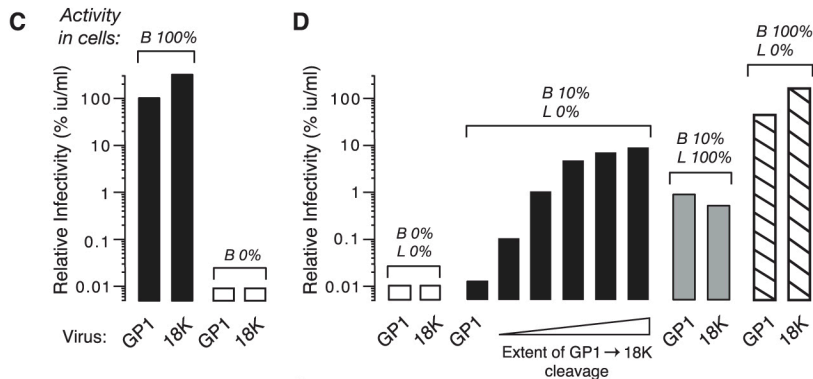
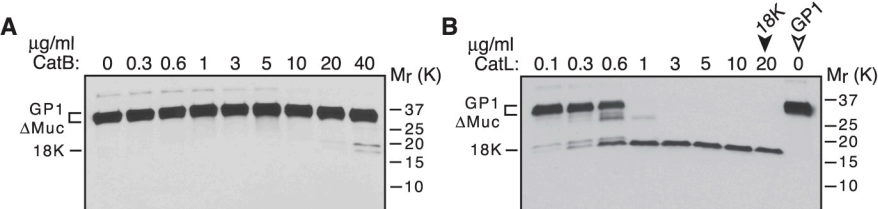
Fig. 1. Endosomal cysteine proteases CatB and CatL are host factors for VSV-GPΔMuc infection. **(A and B)** (Top) Effect of CatB-selective inhibitor CA074 (A) and CatL/CatB inhibitor FYdmk (B) on infectivities of VSV-G and VSV-GPΔMuc in Vero cells. (Bottom) CatB (A) and CatL (B) enzymatic activities in CA074- and FYdmk-treated Vero cells. Infectivities (infectious units [iu]/ml) are relative to infectivity of the same virus in DMSO-treated Vero cells (set to 100%) (25). **(C)** Wild-type (WT) and CatB-deficient ($CatB^{-/-} CatL^{+/+}$) mouse embryo fibroblasts (MEFs) were not transfected (none), or transfected with plasmid DNAs encoding β-galactosidase (β-gal), CatB (CatB), or CatL (CatL). After 24 hours, cells were exposed to VSV-GPΔMuc (~1 iu/cell), and the percentage of infected cells was determined 24 hours later by flow cytometry (25). **(D)** Capacity of VSV-GPΔMuc to infect CatB/CatL-deficient ($CatB^{-/-} CatL^{-/-}$) MEFs was determined as in (C). Infectivities from two replicates are shown in (A) and (B) and are representative of four independent experiments. Error bars, S.D from at least three replicates.

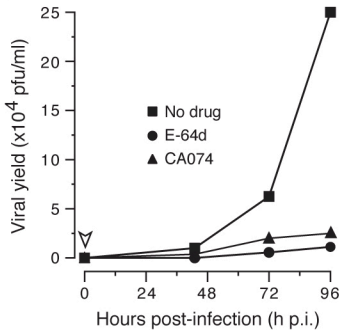
Fig. 2. Endosomal cysteine proteases act directly on EboV GPΔMuc to mediate infection of Vero cells. **(A and B)** Purified CatB (A) and CatL (B) cleave GPΔMuc to an ~18 kD polypeptide (GP1_{18K}). VSV-GPΔMuc was incubated with enzyme for 1 hour at pH 5.5 and 37°C. Mock-treated VSV particles containing GP1 (open arrowhead) and CatL-treated VSV particles containing GP1_{18K} (18K) (filled arrowhead)

were used in (C) and (D). (C) VSV particles containing GP1_{18K} are highly infectious and fully dependent upon cellular CatB activity. Cells were not treated (filled bars) or pretreated with E-64d (300 μM) (open bars) to inactivate CatB. Approximate CatB activity (B%) in these cells is indicated above the bars. (D) VSV particles containing GP1_{18K} bypass a block to GP1 cleavage within cells. Cells were treated with inhibitors to obtain the approximate levels of cellular CatB (B%) and CatL (L%) activity shown (also see Fig. 1 and table S1). Open bars, 300 μM E-64d. Filled black bars, 10 μM FYdmk. Filled grey bars, 40 μM CA074. Striped bars, 1 μM FYdmk. Cells were then infected with VSV-GPΔMuc containing GP1 only, GP1_{18K} only, or increasing amounts of GP1_{18K} (wedge) (generated by incubation with increasing concentrations of CatL for 1 hour at pH 5.5 and 37°C). (E) Purified CatB efficiently digests CatL-derived GP1_{18K}. VSV-GPΔMuc was incubated with the indicated enzymes for 1 hour at pH 5.5 and 37°C. CatB, 40 μg/ml. CatL, 20 μg/ml. CatB and CatL together (CatB + CatL). CatL followed by CatB (CatL→CatB) (30 min each). (F) Digestion of CatL-derived GP1_{18K} by CatB inactivates VSV-GPΔMuc. Infectivities of VSV particles from (E). Averages of two replicates are shown in (C) and (D) and are representative of three independent experiments. Error bars, S.D from three replicates. M_r, relative molecular weight in kD (K).

Fig. 3. Endosomal cysteine protease inhibitors diminish EboV-Zaire multiplication in Vero cells. (A) Yields of infectious EboV-Zaire released from cells treated with DMSO (No drug), 300 μM E-64d (to inactivate endosomal cysteine proteases), or 90 μM CA074 (to selectively inactivate CatB) for 4 hours. Growth medium containing inhibitors was removed from cells at the indicated time (arrowhead) and replaced with fresh medium lacking inhibitors. pfu/ml, plaque-forming units per ml. Averages from two replicates are shown. (B) GP expression in EboV-infected cells from (A). β-actin was used as a loading control.

A**B****C****D**



A**B**