Variegated squirrel bornavirus 1 (VSBV-1) is a zoonotic virus that causes fatal encephalitis in humans who are infected after contact with exotic squirrels. We analyzed the brain lesions and the immune responses in all 4 known human cases that showed panencephalitis. Inflammatory infiltrates in areas positive for VSBV-1 RNA and antigen consisted of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells, with perivascular B-cell accumulation. Strong microglial response and bizarre astroglial expansion were present. Areas of malacia contained neutrophils and foamy microglia and macrophages. Immunopathologic examination during infection showed cleavage of caspase 3 in brain cells adjacent to CD8+ cells and widespread p53 expression, hallmarks of apoptosis. Cerebrospinal fluid analyses over time demonstrated increasing protein concentrations and cell counts, paralleled by pathologic lactate elevations in all patients. The most severe cerebrospinal fluid and histologic changes occurred in the patient with the highest viral load, shortest duration of disease, and most medical preconditions.

We here summarize clinical data of all 4 known human VSBV-1 encephalitis cases and describe the distribution of VSBV-1 in different brain areas as determined by real-time reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR) and immunohistochemical (IHC) analysis in the initial encephalitis cluster. We focus on the characterization of the central nervous system (CNS) immunologic response to VSBV-1 by IHC analyses of immune cells in the brain of all patients, as well as by examination of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) reactions over time during the disease.

Patients, Materials, and Methods

Encephalitis Cases

Three patients were male private breeders (62–72 years of age) of exotic squirrels (1), and 1 patient was a female zoo animal caretaker (45 years of age) who had occupational contact with exotic squirrels (2). All 4 patients had had subacute, slow-onset, progressive, and eventually fatal encephalitis. Duration of their illnesses ranged from 2 to 4 months. In all 4 patients, fever or chills, initial abdominal symptoms, and later respiratory problems occurred, in addition to signs of CNS involvement, such as confusion and psychomotor slowing. Myoclonus occurred in 2 patients and ataxia in 3 patients. Illnesses progressed to coma and death. Changes in the brain or meninges were visible by magnetic resonance imaging late in the course of the disease, >4 weeks after onset of the first symptoms (Table 1).
From all 4 patients, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) brain tissue was available; from patient 1, only a brain biopsy sample was available because no autopsy was granted. However, FFPE blocks from internal organs of patients 2–4 (myocardium, lungs, liver, kidney, spleen, bone marrow, intestine) were also available for analyses. Ethics clearance was obtained from the local ethics board (Medical Board of Hamburg, no. PV5616).

Molecular Assays
VSBV-1–specific quantitative real-time RT-PCR was performed from FFPE tissues as previously described (1, 2). Tissue samples from different brain areas from patients 1–3 and samples of internal organs from patients 2 and 3 were analyzed in this study. For patient 4, real-time RT-PCR analyses for VSBV-1 RNA in different brain areas and internal organs had been performed previously (2).

Histologic and IHC Analyses
Standard hematoxylin and eosin staining was performed from FFPE CNS tissues of all 4 patients and from FFPE internal organs of patients 2–4. IHC for VSBV-1 antigen was performed for patients 1–3 on different CNS tissue samples and for patients 2–4 on internal organ samples. For patient 4, IHC for VSBV-1 only from brain has been performed previously (2). For VSBV-1 IHC, polyclonal rabbit antibodies against viral N and P proteins were used (2).

Further IHC studies were performed for all 4 patients in CNS tissue samples to demonstrate glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP, 1:100; Zytomed Systems, https://www.zytomed-systems.de), CD3 (1:400; Epitomics Abcam, https://www.abcam.com), CD20 (1:50; Agilent), CD68 (1:100; Zytomed Systems), HLA-DR (1:50; DakoAgilent, https://www.sigmaaldrich.com), granzyme B (1:50; Agilent), Ki67 (1:20; DakoAgilent), and p53 (1:50; DakoAgilent). After pretreatment with buffers containing Trilogy (medac diagnostika, http://www.medac-diaagnostika.de) at 95°C for CD177, EDTA (pH 8 for CD4 and p53), or citrate (pH 6 for CD3, CD20, CD8, CD68, HLA-DR, iNOS, TUNEL, and Ki67) and endogenous peroxidase blocking, the FFPE tissue sections were incubated with the respective antibodies in Antibody Diluent Solution (Zytomed) at 4°C overnight. This step was followed by incubation with the DCS-AEC 2 Component Detection Kit and 3-amino-9-ethylcarbazole substrate (DCS, http://www.dcs-diagnostics.de) for immunoperoxidase staining or the DCS AP Detection Kit and Fast Blue substrate (DCS) for immunophosphatase staining. Brain tissue from 5 patients without encephalitis served as negative controls and human lymphatic tissue as a positive control for immunologic staining of immune cells.

CSF Analyses
Total CSF protein and lactate concentrations and cell counts were performed following standard procedures from all 4 patients over time while the patients were still alive. Patients were seen in different hospitals with an initially unknown disease and CSF analyses were performed in different time intervals. Intrathecal antibody synthesis was demonstrated by testing for oligoclonal bands (isoelectric focusing and immunofixation of IgG parallel in serum and CSF) and by calculation of the IgM, IgA, and IgG index (ratio between CSF and serum immunoglobulin class after correcting for albumin concentrations in the CSF and serum).

Results
Real-time RT-PCR Detection of VSBV-1 RNA
Real-time RT-PCR for VSBV-1 RNA was positive in different brain areas in all patients but negative in all internal organs. The highest viral loads were detected in midbrain regions, hippocampus, and temporal cerebral cortex (Table 2).

Table 1. Characteristics of patients with fatal variegated squirrel bornavirus 1 encephalitis, Germany

| Characteristic                  | Patient 1 | Patient 2 | Patient 3 | Patient 4 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Year of illness (reference)    | 2011 (1)  | 2013 (1)  | 2013 (1)  | 2013 (2)  |
| Age, y/sex                     | 63/M      | 62/M      | 72/M      | 45/F      |
| Duration of illness, mo.       | 3         | 2         | 4         | 3         |
| Medical preconditions          | Hypertension | Hypertension, type 2 diabetes, renal insufficiency | Hypertension, obesity | None |
| Predominant symptoms           | Myoclonus, tetraparesis, coma | Myoclonus, ataxia, coma | Ocular paresis, ataxia, coma | Ataxia, coma |
| Geographic area (state) of infection | East Germany (Saxony-Anhalt) | East Germany (Saxony-Anhalt) | East Germany (Saxony-Anhalt) | North Germany (Schleswig-Holstein) |
| Squirrel contact               | Private breeder of variegated squirrels | Private breeder of variegated squirrels | Private breeder of variegated squirrels | Zoo animal caretaker, contact with a Prevost's squirrel |

Immunopathology of VSBV-1 Encephalitis
Histologic and IHC Analyses of Brain Tissue and Internal Organs in VSBV-1 Infection

In general, tissue analyses showed the histologic picture of a panencephalitis. Most commonly, the temporal and insular lobes and the basal ganglia and midbrain were affected. Areas of tissue necrosis (malacia), edema, perivascular lymphocyte cuffing, parenchymal lymphocyte infiltration, and glial activation were found in the brains of all patients in the white and gray matter in a random distribution (Figure 1, panel A). Astrocytes appeared bizarre and enlarged (Figure 1, panel B). The most severe changes were found in the brain tissue of patient 2. Furthermore, satellitosis, occasional neuronophagia, single-cell necrosis of Purkinje cells (patients 2 and 4), loss of hippocampal pyramidal cell layer (patient 2), focally extensive hemorrhage (patient 2), and lipofuscin deposition were found. Histopathologic analyses of the internal organs in the patients showed no inflammatory or degenerative changes (data not shown). GFAP reactivity (Figure 1, panel C) confirmed the strong astroglial activation consisting of variably enlarged protoplasmic astrocytes which could be binucleated or multinucleated up to a bizarre appearance. Compared with negative control brains, patient brain tissues showed strong HLA-DR and CD68+ reactivity throughout the inflamed regions in predominantly foamy cells, which represent either lipid-laden microglia or macrophages, and in a few bushy microglia (Figure 1, panels D, E). In contrast, little iNOS production was seen (Appendix Figure 1, https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/25/6/18-1082-App1.pdf).

Invasion by neutrophils showed infiltration of the brain parenchyma from blood vessels in areas of malacia and edema. The involvement of internal organs in the patients was assessed by RT-PCR analyses for variegated squirrel bornavirus 1 RNA. All materials tested were formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue specimens (Table 2). Not all tissues were available from all patients because no autopsy was performed on patient 1 and no biopsy sample was taken from patient 3. From patient 4, real-time RT-PCR analyses for variegated squirrel bornavirus 1 RNA in different brain areas and internal organs were performed earlier (2).

Table 2. Real-time RT-PCR results for variegated squirrel bornavirus 1 RNA in different brain areas and internal organs, Germany*

| Sample          | Patient 1 | Patient 2 | Patient 3 |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cortical biopsy | 31.2      | 30.8      | NA        |
| Cortex frontal  | NA        | 31.1      | 29.9      |
| Cortex temporal | NA        | 27.9      | 28.9      |
| Striatum        | NA        | 28.9      | 29.7      |
| Hippocampus     | NA        | 28.3      | 29.4      |
| Midbrain/substantia nigra | NA   | 26.4      | 29.4      |
| Cerebellum      | NA        | 34.6      | 29.9      |
| Olfactory bulb  | NA        | NA        | 29.7      |
| Myocardium      | NA        | Neg       | Neg       |
| Lungs           | NA        | Neg       | Neg       |
| Kidney          | NA        | Neg       | Neg       |
| Liver           | NA        | Neg       | Neg       |
| Spleen          | NA        | Neg       | Neg       |

*All materials tested were formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue specimens. Not all tissues were available from all patients because no autopsy was performed on patient 1 and no biopsy sample was taken from patient 3. From patient 4, real-time RT-PCR analyses for variegated squirrel bornavirus 1 RNA in different brain areas and internal organs were performed earlier (2). NA, not available; neg, negative; RT-PCR, reverse transcription PCR.

Figure 1. Brain inflammation in patients with fatal variegated squirrel bornavirus 1 encephalitis. A) Brain section showing mononuclear cell infiltration and tissue edema. Hematoxylin and eosin stain; original magnification ×100. B) Depiction of glial cell activation in a brain biopsy sample of malacia. Astrocytes appear bizarre and enlarged. Hematoxylin and eosin stain; original magnification ×400. C) Demonstration of glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP). Immunoperoxidase stain with hematoxylin counterstain; original magnification ×200. D) Predominantly foamy cells (lipid-laden microglia or macrophages [arrows]) and a few bushy microglia (arrowheads) as shown by marked CD68 positivity throughout the inflamed regions. Immunoperoxidase stain with hematoxylin counterstain; original magnification ×200. E) HLA-DR (brown) and CD68 positivity (blue) indicating many reactive microglia and macrophages. Immunoperoxidase and immunophosphatase stains; original magnification ×200.

1060 Emerging Infectious Diseases • www.cdc.gov/eid • Vol. 25, No. 6, June 2019
Immunopathology of VSBV-1 Encephalitis

(Figure 2, panel A); these CD177+ cells were also scattered throughout the brain tissue in such regions. CD20+ B cells were mainly seen as perivascular cuffing, and only a few were found in the tissue otherwise (Figure 2, panel B). In contrast, CD3+ T cells also occurred in high numbers in the brain parenchyma. The T-cell infiltrates consisted of CD4+ helper cells and CD8+ cytotoxic cells; neither type predominated (Figure 2, panels C and D). In control brain tissues, CD4+ cells were sparse in the parenchyma, but no CD8+ cells or granulocytes were present (data not shown).

In all patients, IHC analysis for VSBV-1 antigen showed areas of widespread neuropil, cytoplasmic, and nuclear staining (Figure 3, panel A). Antigen was found in neurons and astrocytes (Figure 3, panels B–D), mainly with enlarged appearance, and oligodendrocytes (Figure 3, panel E). Endothelial cells were always spared. IHC analysis detected VSBV-1 antigen in the brain areas that were also positive for VSBV-1 RNA. No positive VSBV-1 immunostaining was detected in the internal organs (data not shown).

Staining for granzyme B showed immune cells adjacent to large neurons and glia cells (Figure 4, panels A, B) during VSBV-1 infection. Widespread apoptosis was shown by positive CC3 staining and shrinkage of brain cells in close association with CD8+ T lymphocytes and granzyme B positivity (Figure 4, panels C, D), as well as positive TUNEL assays (not shown). In addition, widespread p53 positivity was seen mainly in perivascular mononuclear inflammatory cells, some neurons, astrocytes, and rod cells throughout the affected areas (Figure 4, panel E) but only sparse Ki67 positivity in perivascular inflammatory mononuclear cells (Appendix Figure 2). In control brain tissues, no CC3, TUNEL, p53, or Ki67 positivity was seen (data not shown).

**CSF Changes During VSBV-1 Infection**

Standard clinical CSF analyses of the patients over time showed lymphocytic pleocytosis (range 11–361 cells/µL, median 142 cells/µL [reference <5/µL]) (Figure 5, panel A), markedly elevated protein concentrations (range 824–6,092 mg/L, median 1,976 mg/L [reference <500 mg/L]) (Figure 5, panel B), lactate level elevation (range 2.9–8.47 mmol/L, median 5.1 mmol/L [reference <2.1 mmol/L]) (Figure 5, panel C), and blood–brain barrier dysfunction. All patients showed increasing CSF protein concentrations over time. Patients 1, 3, and 4 demonstrated slow decreases of pathologic lactate concentrations during the observation period. In contrast, patient 2 exhibited a drastic increase of lactate levels and CSF cell counts. In patient 1, cell counts were only very mildly elevated; in patients 3 and 4, cell counts changed in an undulating manner over time. In all patients, increased intrathecal concentrations of IgM, IgA, and IgG were found, with positive IgM and IgG indices and oligoclonal IgG bands that demonstrated intrathecal antibody production.
SYNOPSIS

Discussion

In this study, we analyzed VSBV-1 distribution in the brains of human patients. We focused on the local immune response in brain tissue, as well as CSF reactions during infection. We broadly expanded previously published scarce general histologic descriptions of fatal human VSBV-1 infection and initial CSF laboratory findings.

In patients 1–3, we found VSBV-1 RNA in all brain regions that were available: cerebral cortex, basal ganglia, hippocampus, midbrain, cerebellum, and olfactory bulb. In patient 4, VSBV-1 RNA has been shown in the limbic system, basal ganglia, and cerebellum, but not in the cerebral cortex (2). The highest viral loads were found in midbrain regions, hippocampus, and temporal cortex, whereas the lowest viral loads were seen in the cerebellum. These findings are in line with previous findings for natural and experimental infections of animals with BoDV-1 (5,6). Viral loads in our study were determined by quantitative real-time RT-PCR from FFPE sections known to have higher cycle thresholds than native samples because of the formalin fixation. In addition to tissue, CSF has been shown to be RT-PCR positive in patients from whom CSF had been stored (patients 3 [1] and 4 [2]). In concordance with previous results of patients 1 (1) (biopsy only) and 4 (2) (different brain regions), we showed that viral nucleic acid could be demonstrated in every brain area that was also positive for viral antigen by IHC in all patients. This finding also fits with the simultaneous detection in animals experimentally or naturally infected with BoDV-1. Patients with cerebral cortex infection as shown by RT-PCR and IHC analysis had myoclonus (patients 1 and 2), and those with cerebellar and basal ganglia infection showed ataxia (patients 2–4). In none of the patients was viral RNA or antigen detected in the internal organs. This finding does not exclude an infection of other organs that could not be analyzed in our study. However, experimental infection of immunocompetent rats is also strictly neurotropic and did not result in any peripheral organ spread of BoDV-1 (7,8).

For unknown reasons, all patients had initial abdominal and later respiratory signs or symptoms. Involvement of the peripheral nervous system, which we did not examine because of lack of preserved material, could be possible. The only cranial nerve available for analysis, the olfactory bulb of patient 3, was positive for viral RNA and antigen. Whether the infection of the olfactory bulb implies a potential intranasal entry route or resulted

Figure 3. Presence of variegated squirrel bornavirus 1 (VSBV-1) antigen in neurons, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes. A) Widespread presence of VSBV-1 antigen in brain tissue. Endothelial cells show no viral antigen. Immunoperoxidase stain with hematoxylin counterstain; original magnification ×200. B, C) Demonstration of VSBV-1 antigen in neurons. Immunoperoxidase stain with hematoxylin counterstain; original magnification ×600. D) VSBV-1 antigen in an astrocyte. Immunoperoxidase stain with hematoxylin counterstain; original magnification ×600. E) VSBV-1 antigen in an oligodendrocyte (arrow). Immunoperoxidase stain with hematoxylin counterstain; original magnification ×600.
from centrifugal spread of VSBV-1 from the brain remains unclear.

The histologic features of VSBV-1 infection of the brain in the 4 patients consisted of multifocal malacia, edema, inflammatory perivascular, and parenchymal cell infiltration, as well as strong microglial and astroglial activation. The enlarged astrocytes seen in our study resemble the bizarre appearance of astrocytes in JC virus–induced progressive multifocal leukencephalopathy cases where they tend to undergo apoptosis and might be misdiagnosed as tumor cells (9). The inflammatory infiltrates in the brain parenchyma of the VSBV-1 encephalitis patients mainly consisted of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells, accompanied by neutrophils and macrophages, and a few B cells. The pronounced infiltration by CD8+ T cells and the close association of CD8+ T cells with neuronal cells and granzyme B+ cells with astrocytes are signs of a prominent cytotoxic response of the human immune system to the VSBV-1 infection. Orthobornaviruses cause nonlytic infections of CNS cells; clinical disease and histopathologic lesions in animals after infection with BoDV-1 are caused by a T-cell–mediated immunopathology and not by the viral replication itself (10–12). The presence of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells were already demonstrated in horses naturally infected with BoDV-1 (12) and in experimentally infected rats and mice (8,13–16). In horses and rats, CD4+ cells dominated the perivascular inflammatory infiltrates, and CD8+ T cells were found in parenchymal infiltrates. In our study of human VSBV-1 infections, we did not observe this effect; rather, CD4+ and CD8+ cells were equally distributed around blood vessels and in the brain parenchyma. Such effects, however, might be due to different time points of histologic examination as horses and experimental animals are euthanized early in the course of disease. Similar to findings for equine BoDV-1 infections (15), a predominance of CD3+ cells and scarcity of neutrophils and B cells in the parenchymal infiltrates was seen in the human VSBV-1 infections.

The hypothesis of a T-cell–mediated immunopathogenesis causing clinical signs and symptoms during human VSBV-1 infection is highlighted by the detection of CC3- and TUNEL-positive cells as apoptotic markers in close association with the infiltrating cytotoxic immune cells. Caspase 3 is a member of the cysteine protease family and, in its activated cleaved form, CC3, a key mediator of neuronal apoptosis. CC3 is affected by both the cell surface receptor-mediated and the mitochondrial apoptosis pathways and thus plays an important role in the final common pathway of apoptosis (17,18). In neonatal rats infected with BoDV-1, hippocampal caspase 3 activation has been observed (19), and neuronal apoptosis has been...
shown in the neocortex, hippocampus, and cerebellum (20). However, these animals were immune incompetent at the time of infection. Caspase 3 inhibitors were experimentally neuroprotective in rodents during cerebral ischemia and necrosis (18,21) but are not licensed as medical therapeutics. Caspase inhibitors repressed apoptosis in a BoDV-1–infected nonneuronal cell line but could not block viral transcription (22). For experimental BoDV-1 infections in rodents, infected neurons were not lysed by cytotoxic T cells (6,23). Thus, further investigation is needed on whether the immunopathologic mechanisms during human VSBV-1 infection differ from those observed in animal BoDV-1 infection or might instead result from a potential proinflammatory state of the CNS. A longer duration of inflammation and clinical disease in human infections also could be a reason. The observed p53 up-regulation in our study seems to be associated with the inflammatory process, but whether this represents an enhancement of the aforementioned apoptotic processes or is a beneficial event remains to be elucidated. For BoDV-1, the viral phosphoprotein can interfere with p53 indirectly through host HMBG1 and it was therefore suggested that BoDV-1 inhibits p53 activity (24). Viral interference with the p53 system in the CNS is also seen in JC virus infections (25); however, the proliferation marker Ki67 that is overexpressed in progressive multifocal leukencephalopathy (26) was only sparsely demonstrated in our study.

The CSF changes in the patients in our study (lymphocytic pleocytosis, protein elevation, blood–brain barrier dysfunction, and local antibody production) are typical for a viral infection of the CNS. The lactate concentration elevations in the CSF of all patients are most likely reflecting the severe inflammation and necrosis. Especially in patient 2, the person with the most severe histologic changes (inflammation and presence of viral antigen) and the shortest duration of disease (2 months vs. a 3- to 4-month course of disease in the other patients), the prominent increases of lactate levels, protein concentrations, and cell counts that were seen over time may serve as a marker for a rapid VSBV-1 disease progression. This patient also had the most medical preconditions and the highest viral load in central brain areas. In the other patients, the protein concentration elevations were paralleled by a rather moderate pleocytosis. All patients showed markedly elevated CSF protein levels that further increased over time and intrathecal antibody production. In patient 4, the specificity of such CSF IgG antibodies for VSBV-1 was demonstrated recently (2).

In conclusion, our results strongly demonstrate a severe inflammatory response pointing toward a T-cell–mediated immunopathology in human VSBV-1 infection. This process involves immune cells also seen in BoDV-1–associated lesions in natural and experimental infection, accompanied by evidence of brain cell apoptosis. A rapid clinical course in 1 patient could be linked to higher viral load and more severe inflammation.

This study was supported by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research within the Zoonotic Bornavirus Consortium (ZooBoCo), a project of the National Network of Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, Germany.

Figure 5. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) parameter changes over time during human infection with variegated squirrel bornavirus 1 (VSBV-1) encephalitis. CSF analyses were performed at different time intervals (every 14 days or every 4–6 days) because the patients were seen in different hospitals. Patients had different durations of the disease (2–4 months), including a nonspecific prodromal phase during which no lumbar puncture was performed. A) Changes in CSF cell counts during the course of disease. An undulating lymphocytic pleocytosis is seen in patients 3 and 4, whereas in patient 1 only a mild cell count elevation is visible. In contrast, patient 2 shows a very prominent cell increase. B) Constantly increasing CSF protein levels during infection. A marked increase is demonstrated for patient 2. C) Lactate concentration changes in the CSF. Although pathologic levels decreased slowly over time in patients 1, 3, and 4, levels in patient 2 increased prominently.
About the Author

Dr. Tappe is a clinical microbiologist and infectiologist at the National Reference Center for Tropical Pathogens, based at the Bernhard Nocht Institute, Hamburg. His research interests comprise the detection and epidemiology of new pathogens, the respective clinical disease, and immunology.

References

1. Hoffmann B, Tappe D, Höper D, Herden C, Boldt A, Mawrin C, et al. A variated squirrel bornavirus associated with fatal human encephalitis. N Engl J Med. 2015;373:154–62. http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1415627
2. Tappe D, Schlottau K, Cadar D, Hoffmann B, Balke L, Bewig B, et al. Occupation-associated fatal limbic encephalitis caused by variated squirrel bornavirus 1, Germany, 2013. Emerg Infect Dis. 2018;24:978–87. http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2406.172027
3. Schlottau K, Hoffmann B, Homeier-Bachmann T, Fast C, Ulrich RG, Beer M, et al. Multiple detection of zoonotic variated squirrel bornavirus 1 RNA in different squirrel species suggests a possible unknown origin for the virus. Arch Virol. 2017;162:2747–54. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00705-017-3432-z
4. Schlottau K, Jenckel M, van den Brand J, Fast C, Herden C, Höper D, et al. Variated squirrel bornavirus 1 in squirrels, Germany and the Netherlands. Emerg Infect Dis. 2017;23:477–81. http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2302.i161061
5. Carbone KM, Duchula CS, Griffin JW, Kincaid AL, Narayan O. Pathogenesis of Borna disease in rats: evidence that intra-axonal spread is the major route for virus dissemination and the determinant for disease incubation. J Virol. 1987;61:3431–40.
6. Herden C, Herzog S, Richt JA, Nesserer A, Christ M, Failing K, et al. Distribution of Borna disease virus in the brain of rats infected with an obesity-inducing virus strain. Brain Pathol. 2000;10:39–48. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1750-3639.2000.tb00421.x
7. Ludlow M, Kortekaas J, Herden C, Hoffmann B, Tappe D, Trebst C, et al. Neurotropic virus infections as the cause of immediate and delayed neuropathology. Acta Neuropathol. 2016;131:159–84. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00701-015-1511-3
8. Stitz L, Bilzer T, Planz O. The immunopathogenesis of Borna disease virus infection. Front Biosci. 2002;7:d541–55. http://dx.doi.org/10.2741/A793
9. Berger JR, Aksamit AJ, Clifford DB, Davis L, Koralnik IJ, Sejvar JJ, et al. PML diagnostic criteria: consensus statement from the AAN Neuroinfectious Disease Section. Neurology. 2013;80:1430–8. http://dx.doi.org/10.1212/WNL.0b013e31828c2fa1
10. Lipkin WI, Briese T, Hornig M. Borna disease virus—fact and fantasy. Virus Res. 2011;162:162–72. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.virres.2011.09.036
11. Tizard I, Ball J, Stoica G, Payne S. The pathogenesis of bornaviral diseases in mammals. Anim Health Res Rev. 2016;17:92–109. http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1466252316000062
12. Rott R, Herzog S, Richt J, Stitz L. Immune-mediated pathogenesis of Borna disease. Zentralbl Bakteriol Mikrobiol Hyg [A]. 1988;270:295–301. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01767672(88)0166-4
13. Kramer K, Schauden D, Eisel UL, Herzog S, Richt JA, Baumgärtner W, et al. TNF-overexpression in Borna disease virus-infected mouse brains triggers inflammatory reaction and epileptic seizures. PLoS One. 2012;7:e41476. http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0041476
14. Bilzer T, Planz O, Lipkin WI, Stitz L. Presence of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells and expression of MHC class I and MHC class II antigens in horses with Borna disease virus-induced encephalitis. Brain Pathol. 1995;5:223–30. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1750-3639.1995.tb00598.x
15. Caplazi P, Ehrensperger F. Spontaneous Borna disease in sheep and horses: immunophenotyping of inflammatory cells and detection of MHC-I and MHC-II antigen expression in Borna encephalitis lesions. Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 1998;61:203–20. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0165-2427(97)00128-1
16. Hausmann I, Hallensleben W, de la Torre JC, Pagstecher A, Zimmermann C, Pircher H, et al. T cell ignorance in mice to Borna disease virus can be overcome by peripheral expression of the viral nucleoprotein. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1999;96:9769–74. http://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.96.17.9769
17. Khan S, Ahmad K, Alshammari EM, Adnan M, Baig MH, Lohani M, Somvanshi P, Haque S. Implication of caspase-3 as a common therapeutic target for multineuroregenerative disorders and its inhibition using nonpeptidyl natural compounds. Biomed Res Int. 2015;2015:379817.
18. Sun Y, Xu Y, Geng L. Caspase-3 inhibitor prevents the apoptosis of brain tissue in rats with acute cerebral infarction. Exp Ther Med. 2015;10:133–8. http://dx.doi.org/10.3892/etm.2015.2462
19. Williams BL, Hornig M, Yaddanapudi K, Lipkin WI. Hippocampal poly(ADP-Ribose) polymerase 1 and caspase 3 activation in neonatal bornavirus infection. J Virol. 2008;82:1748–58. http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/JVI.02014-07
20. Weissenböck H, Hornig M, Hickey WF, Lipkin WI. Microglial activation and neuronal apoptosis in bornavirus infected neonatal Lewis rats. Brain Pathol. 2000;10:260–72. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1750-3639.2000.tb00259.x
21. Han BH, Xu D, Choi J, Han Y, Xanthoudakis S, Roy S, et al. Selective, reversible caspase-3 inhibitor is neuroprotective and reveals distinct pathways of cell death after neonatal hypoxic-ischemic brain injury. J Biol Chem. 2002;277:30128–36. http://dx.doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M202931200
22. Mizutani T, Inagaki H, Tada M, Hayasaka D, Murphy M, Fujiwara T, et al. The mechanism of actinomycin D-mediated increase of Borna disease virus (BDV) RNA in cells persistently infected by BDV. Microbiol Immunol. 2000;44:597–603. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1348-0421.2000.tb02539.x
23. Hausmann I, Schamel K, Staeheli P, CD8(+) T lymphocytes mediate Borna disease virus-induced immunopathology independently of perforin. J Virol. 2001;75:10460–6. http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/JVI.75.21.10460-10461.2001
24. Zhang G, Kobayashi T, Kamitani W, Komoto S, Yamashita M, Baba S, et al. Borna disease virus phosphoprotein represses p53-mediated transcriptional activity by interference with HMGB1. J Virol. 2003;77:12243–51. http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/JVI.77.22.12243-12251.2003
25. Delbue S, Comar M, Ferrante P. Review on the role of the human polyomavirus JC in the development of tumors. Infect Agent Cancer. 2017;12:10. http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s13072-017-0122-0
26. Ariza A, Mate JL, Calatrava A, Fernández-Vasalo A, Navas-Palacios JJ. Overexpression of Ki-67 and cyclins A and B1 in JC virus-infected cells of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy. J Neuropathol Exp Neurol. 1998;57:226–30. http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/00005072-199803000-00003

Address for correspondence: Dennis Tappe, Bernhard Nocht Institute for Tropical Medicine, Bernhard-Nocht-Str. 74, 20359 Hamburg, Germany; email: tappe@bnitm.de
Appendix

Appendix Figure 1. Immunohistochemical demonstration of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS). Only little iNOS production is found. Immunoperoxidase stain with hematoxylin counterstain. Original magnification ×400.
Appendix Figure 2. Immunohistochemical demonstration of the proliferation marker Ki67. A sparse positivity for the proliferation marker Ki67 is seen. Perivascular inflammatory mononuclear cells positive for Ki67 were few and only found in proximity to blood vessels. Immunoperoxidase stain with hematoxylin counterstain. Original magnification ×200.