Particulate Matter and SARS-CoV-2: a possible model of COVID-19 Transmission

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Conflict of interest

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), an acute respiratory disease caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), has rapidly developed into a pandemic throughout the world. This disease is a highly infectious novel coronavirus and can affect people of all ages. Previous reports observed that particulate matter (PM) provided a platform for intermixing with viruses (i.e., influenza). However, the role of PM in SARS-CoV-2 transmission remains unclear. In this paper, we propose that PM plays a direct role as a "carrier" of SARS-CoV-2. SARS-CoV-2 is reported to have a high affinity for the angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptor. Indirectly, exposure to PM increases ACE2 expression in the lungs which facilitates SARS-CoV-2 viral adhesion. Thus, the high risk of SARS-CoV-2 in heavily polluted regions can be explained by upregulation of ACE2 caused by PM. PM could be both a direct and indirect transmission model for SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Keywords: Air Pollution; Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2; Covid-19; SARS-CoV-2

1. Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), an acute respiratory disease caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), has rapidly developed into a pandemic throughout the world. A cluster of patients with unknown pneumonia was reported in late December 2019 in Wuhan, China (Zhu et al., 2020a). As of 12 July 2020, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), COVID-19 had resulted in 12,552,765 confirmed cases and 561,617 reported deaths worldwide. It is known that this is a coronavirus, relatively similar to the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) coronaviruses (Lu et al., 2020). The highly contagious COVID-19 can infect people of all ages (Sanche et al., 2020); however, transmission models of SARS-CoV-2 via particulate matter (PM) remain unclear.

2. PM and COVID-19

The effect of meteorological factors in association with the atmospheric pollution on the spread of PM and virus infection was considered in previous studies. Carducci and colleagues(Carducci et al., 2013) found that different virus types were detected in various kinds of temperature and humidity. Recently, several reports in Europe, China, and the USA investigated associations between PM and COVID-19 (Frontera et al., 2020a; Sciomer et al., 2020). Specifically, a study on migrant workers and refugees postulated that biomass smoke from cooking and heating could increase the risk of COVID-19 (Thakur et al., 2020). A study involving 120 cities in China showed that a 10 $\mu g/m^3$ increase in PM of <2.5 μm in aerodynamic diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) led to more than a 2% increase in new COVID-19 cases (Zhu et al., 2020b). However, it was argued that this rise in COVID-19 infection was related to the high population density rather than the short-term exposure to air pollution (Copiello and Grillenzoni, 2020). PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ were found to be associated with the COVID-19 incidence in Xiaogan, China (Li et al., 2020). A recent report

85 indicated that Lombardi and Emilia Romagna in northern Italy had higher COVID-19 mortality levels
86 compared to other regions of Italy (Conticini et al., 2020). Notably, these regions are also among the most
87 heavily polluted due to the high density of factories, heavy traffic volumes, and its specific topography of
88 being surrounded by mountains which prevents air cycling (Frontera et al., 2020b). Another study also
89 found that northern Italy, which is polluted with high levels of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, was highly affected by
90 COVID-19 (Martelletti and Martelletti, 2020). Fattorini (Fattorini and Regoli, 2020) observed a significant
91 correlation between chronic exposure to PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ and COVID-19 cases in northern Italy. Zoran and
92 colleagues (Zoran et al., 2020) found an association of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ with new confirmed COVID-19
93 cases. A study conducted in California (USA) found a significant association of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ with
94 COVID-19 mortality (Bashir et al., 2020). In a cross-sectional study involving 98% of the American
95 population, an increase in 1 $\mu g/m^3$ in $PM_{2.5}$ exposure resulted in nearly a 10% increase in COVID-19
96 mortality (Wu et al., 2020). Epidemiological evidence suggests that PM could be a risk factor for COVID-
97 19. However, the role of PM in the COVID-19 transmission is poorly understood.
98
99 **3. PM containing SARS-CoV-2 RNA: the role of direct transmission**
100 Aerosols containing SARS-CoV-2 RNA were detected in a hospital in Wuhan, China (Liu et al., 2020).
101 However, the role of outdoor PM on COVID-19 transmission remains unclear. Recently, Setti and
102 colleagues (Setti et al., 2020a; Setti et al., 2020b) used a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) approach to
103 detect SARS-CoV-2 RNA on 34 PM_{10} samples collected from Bergamo, Italy during the COVID-19
104 pandemic outbreak, which saw its first confirmed case on January 31st 2020. They found gene E in 15
105 samples and the *RdRP* gene, which is highly specific to SARS-CoV-2, in four samples. These data suggest
106 that SARS-CoV-2 RNA can be found in ambient PM_{10} in urban regions. Similar evidence for the influenza
107 virus was previously reported. Viable avian influenza viral RNA was found in PM up to 60 m downwind

of commercial turkey farms using reverse-transcription (RT)-PCR and culture techniques (Jonges et al., 2015). Influenza viral RNA was detected in air samples collected approximately 2 km from the farms (Corzo et al., 2013). A study in the US reported that PM_{10} had higher estimated concentrations of avian influenza virus than $PM_{2.5}$, but $PM_{2.5}$ may be further aerially transported (Zhao et al., 2019). That paper also reported transmission of the avian influenza virus via $PM_{2.5}$ within a state and between states (Zhao et al., 2019). Viruses may be adsorbed through coagulation onto PM and remain airborne for hours or days (Martelletti and Martelletti, 2020), thereby increasing inhaled concentrations of virus via PM in the lungs. In brief, $PM_{2.5}$ may provide a good platform to "shade" and "carry" the SARS-CoV-2 during atmospheric transport. Thus, PM containing SARS-CoV-2 could be a direct transmission model in a highly polluted area.

4. Upregulation of angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) by PM exposure in the lungs: the role of indirect transmission

COVID-19 respiratory illness is caused by the SARS-CoV-2 positive-sense single-stranded RNA virus (Yang and Wang, 2020). The lungs are the primary target for SARS-CoV-2 infection by droplet-aerosol transmission, especially in respiratory zones. The size of SARS-CoV-2 ranges between ~70 to 90 nm as observed by transmission electron microscopy, and it is present in a wide range of intracellular organelles (i.e., vesicles) after infection of cells (Kim et al., 2020). ACE2 is the main entrance for SARS-CoV-2 infection (Hoffmann et al., 2020). The spike glycoprotein of SARS-CoV-2 has a higher affinity for ACE2 in host cell targets (Vankadari and Wilce, 2020; Wrapp et al., 2020); therefore, ACE2 receptors provide an adhesion site for SARS-CoV-2 to invade cells (Brake et al., 2020). A recent report indicated that ACE2 is predominantly expressed in a transient secretory cell type in the subsegmental bronchial branches of the lungs (Lukassen et al., 2020). Our previous study found that 3 months of exposure to PM_1 increased ACE2

131 expression in rat lungs (Chuang et al., 2020). Exposure to cigarette smoke upregulated ACE2 expression,
132 thus providing adhesion sites for SARS-CoV-2 (Brake et al., 2020). Particle effects on ACE2 were also
133 found in a previous study. ACE2-knockdown mice showed increase pulmonary phosphorylated (p)-signal
134 transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) and p-extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2
135 (ERK1/2) levels after fine particle-induced acute lung injury (Lin et al., 2018). Aztatzi-Aguilar and
136 colleagues (Aztatzi-Aguilar et al., 2015) exposed rats to different sizes of PM during 3 days and 8 weeks,
137 and found that ACE2 messenger (m)RNA was higher in the treatment group than in the control group,
138 which suggested elevated expression of ACE2 protein in the lungs. In another study, mice treated with
139 $PM_{2.5}$ showed a significant increase in ACE2 in the lung 2 and 5 days after instillation (Lin et al., 2018).
140 Upregulation of ACE2 by PM_{10} was also observed in human alveolar A549 and human respiratory
141 epithelial cells (Miyashita et al., 2020). In conclusion, exposure to PM increases the expression of ACE2
142 allowing for SARS-CoV-2 adhesion. Thus, PM-upregulated ACE2 could be an indirect transmission
143 model for SARS-CoV-2 infection.
144
145 **5. Conclusions**
146 SARS-CoV-2 transmission is a crucial public health concern, and many aspects of this route urgently
147 require further study. Currently, increasing evidence has shown that droplet-aerosol transmission is an
148 important route for SARS-CoV-2 infection. Epidemiological reports identified an association between PM
149 and COVID-19; however, the underlying mechanisms remain unclear. In this paper, we hypothesized that
150 PM is a possible transmission model for COVID-19 by direct and/or indirect SARS-CoV-2 infection of
151 the lungs. First, $PM_{2.5}$ may provide a good platform to “shade” and “carry” the SARS-CoV-2 during
152 atmospheric transport. Thus, $PM_{2.5}$ containing SARS-CoV-2 could be a direct transmission model in a
153 highly polluted area. Second, PM upregulates ACE2 expression and SARS-CoV-2 has high affinity for

the ACE2 receptor. This suggests that PM may increase the risk of SARS-CoV-2 via ACE2 expression. The combination of PM and SARS-CoV-2 may aggravate lung injury by increasing inflammation. Herein, providing insights into the risk of airborne transmission of SARS-CoV-2 via PM.

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