Broad-spectrum inhibition of respiratory virus infection by microRNA mimics targeting p38 MAPK signalling


Published in:
Molecular Therapy: Nucleic Acids

Document Version:
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Queen's University Belfast - Research Portal:
Link to publication record in Queen's University Belfast Research Portal

Publisher rights
Copyright 2017 the authors.
This is an open access article published under a Creative Commons Attribution License (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the author and source are cited.

General rights
Copyright for the publications made accessible via the Queen's University Belfast Research Portal is retained by the author(s) and / or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy
The Research Portal is Queen’s institutional repository that provides access to Queen's research output. Every effort has been made to ensure that content in the Research Portal does not infringe any person's rights, or applicable UK laws. If you discover content in the Research Portal that you believe breaches copyright or violates any law, please contact openaccess@qub.ac.uk.
Broad-Spectrum Inhibition of Respiratory Virus Infection by MicroRNA Mimics Targeting p38 MAPK Signaling

Jana L. McCaskill,1 Sarah Ressel,1 Andreas Alber,2 Jane Redford,1 Ultan F. Power,3 Jürgen Schwarze,4 Bernadette M. Dutia,2 and Amy H. Buck1

INTRODUCTION

The majority of antiviral therapeutics target conserved viral proteins, however, this approach confers selective pressure on the virus and increases the probability of antiviral drug resistance. An alternative therapeutic strategy is to target the host-encoded factors that are required for virus infection, thus minimizing the opportunity for viral mutations that escape drug activity. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are small noncoding RNAs that play diverse roles in normal and disease biology, and they generally operate through the post-transcriptional regulation of mRNA targets. We have previously identified cellular miRNAs that have antiviral activity against a broad range of herpesvirus infections, and here we extend the antiviral profile of a number of these miRNAs against influenza and respiratory syncytial virus. From these screening experiments, we identified broad-spectrum antiviral miRNAs that caused >75% viral suppression in all strains tested, and we examined their mechanism of action using reverse-phase protein array analysis. Targets of lead candidates, miR-124, miR-24, and miR-744, were identified within the p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathway, and this work identified MAPK-activated protein kinase 2 as a broad-spectrum antiviral target required for both influenza and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infection.

The use of miRNAs to target host factors that are utilized by viruses to promote infection and virus replication is a developing antiviral strategy, as it is hypothesized to overcome the selective pressure and subsequent drug resistance seen with direct virus-targeting antivirals. Several studies have already demonstrated the feasibility of this approach, such as miR-155 suppression of heterologous nuclear ribonucleoprotein C1/C2, which is critical for cytoplasmic poliovirus replication, and Japanese encephalitis virus inhibition by miR-33a-5p downregulation of eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1A1, which stabilizes the components of the viral replicase complex.

There is an unmet clinical need for novel antiviral therapeutics to treat respiratory virus infection, particularly agents that could be effective against multiple viral strains and in scenarios of co-infection. We have previously identified miRNAs that have broad-spectrum antiviral activity against herpesviruses, and here we present data extending the antiviral profile of a number of these miRNAs against influenza A virus (IAV) and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). Several miRNAs were identified that cause suppression of viral replication in all respiratory virus strains screened. Investigation into the miRNA antiviral mechanism of action identified the p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase

Received 29 September 2016; accepted 28 March 2017; http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.omtn.2017.03.008.
Correspondence: Amy H. Buck, Institute of Immunology and Infection Research and Centre for Immunity, Infection and Evolution, School of Biological Sciences, University of Edinburgh, The Queens Medical Research Institute, Edinburgh EH16 4TJ, UK.
E-mail: a.buck@ed.ac.uk
(MAPK) host pathway as a target of three broad-spectrum miRNAs from distinct miRNA families. Furthermore, we examined p38 MAPK downstream kinases, MAPK-activated protein kinase (MK) 2 and 3 for their importance in IAV and RSV infection. Our results demonstrate that host-targeting antiviral miRNAs could provide a complementary strategy for controlling infection, and they further illuminate host factors that are important in respiratory virus infection.

RESULTS

Screening for Antiviral miRNAs against IAV and RSV

We previously conducted a screen of 312 mouse miRNAs for their effect on herpesvirus infection, and we identified miRNA mimics that had antiviral or proviral activity. Here we further screen a subset of these miRNAs that were selected based on their conservation between mouse and human genomes and the fact that they caused a reduction in viral growth across all three herpesviruses tested (murine cytomegalovirus [MCMV], murine gammaherpesvirus-68 [MHV-68], and herpes simplex virus 1 [HSV-1]) (Table 1). As the genomes of these viruses share little sequence similarity, it was proposed that the impact of the selected miRNAs on viral growth relates to their regulation of host genes, rather than direct interactions with viral elements.

To examine the breadth of these antiviral activities in other viral infections, we screened the miRNA mimic panel against IAV and RSV in human cells (Figure 1). The adenocarcinomic human alveolar basal epithelial cell line A549 was used as these cells are amenable to small RNA transfection and are permissive to the majority of lab-adapted IAV and RSV strains. A549 cells were transfected with 25 nM miRNA mimics 48 hr prior to infection with influenza A/WSN/1933 (WSN) H1N1, and viral titer was assessed at 24 hr post-infection (hpi). Of the 20 miRNAs screened based on their repressive properties in herpesvirus infection, eight also caused significant suppression of IAV WSN when using a cutoff of 75% reduction compared to negative controls (Figure 1A).

Further miRNA mimic screening was conducted with two additional strains of influenza, A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (PR8) H1N1 (Figure 1B) and A/Udorn/307/1972 (Udorn) H3N2 (Figure 1C). When the same 75% reduction in viral titer cutoff was applied to these screens, six and ten miRNAs were classified as causing suppression of PR8 and Udorn, respectively. This identified five miRNAs with antiviral effects across all three IAV strains as follows: miR-542-5p, miR-24, miR-124, miR-744, and miR-155 (>75% reduction; Table 2).

The same panel of miRNAs was subsequently screened against two different strains of RSV: the prototypic lab-adapted strain RSV-A2 (Figure 1D) and the clinically relevant strain RSV BT2a (Figure 1E).
There were eight mimics that displayed a >75% reduction in both RSV strains: miR-124a, miR-542-5p, miR-744, miR-155, miR-346, miR-452, miR-128a, and miR-28 (Table 2). Cell viability assays were performed in parallel with the screening experiments, and, consistent with our previous results in the NIH 3T3 mouse embryo fibroblast cell line,11 none of the panel of 20 miRNAs resulted in cellular toxicity after 48 hr transfection in A549 cells (Figure 1F).

Based on the screening data comparison shown in Table 2, four miRNA mimics, miR-124a, miR-542-5p, miR-744, and miR-155, had broad-spectrum antiviral activity against all IAV and RSV strains tested. Of these four miRNAs, miR-155 has been well documented to regulate innate immunity, enhancing IFN-inducible gene expression.12,13 Although this miRNA has antiviral properties, we elected to focus on the other miRNAs that may inhibit viral infection without...
stimulating an interferon response. In addition, miR-24 exhibited antiviral activity against all influenza strains tested here. Although we did not observe >75% suppression of RSV, this miRNA was previously shown to be regulated by RSV infection,14 and it was subsequently chosen for further analysis. Therefore, the following four antiviral miRNA mimics and mock infected or infected with IAV WSN Human A549 cells were either left untreated or transfected with miRNA mimics or mock infected or infected with IAV WSN.

The p38 MAPK Pathway Is Suppressed by miR-744, miR-124a, and miR-24 Mimic Treatment in IAV Infection

It is well documented that the p38 MAPK pathway is activated by various external stimuli, including pro-inflammatory cytokines and viral infection.29,30 Upon activation of p38 MAPK, the phosphorylated protein regulates downstream kinases MK2 and MK3, mitogen- and stress-activated protein kinases (MSKs) 1 and 2, and several transcription factors, including activating transcription factor 2 (ATF-2), signal transducer and activator of transcription 1 (STAT1), and Myc (Figure 3A). This pathway is known to be upregulated upon influenza virus infection (Figure S1), with the suppression of p38 MAPK and MK2 by the miRNA antiviral activity observed following in vitro virus infection.29,30 Upon activation of p38 MAPK, the phosphorylated protein regulates downstream kinases MK2 and MK3, mitogen- and stress-activated protein kinases (MSKs) 1 and 2, and several transcription factors, including activating transcription factor 2 (ATF-2), signal transducer and activator of transcription 1 (STAT1), and Myc (Figure 3A).

Table 2. Antiviral Activity of miRNA Panel against IAV and RSV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>miRNA</th>
<th>H1N1 (%)</th>
<th>H1N1 (%)</th>
<th>H3N2 (%)</th>
<th>RSV-A (%)</th>
<th>RSV (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WSN</td>
<td>PR8</td>
<td>Udorn</td>
<td>BT2a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-124a</td>
<td>92*</td>
<td>82*</td>
<td>95*</td>
<td>96*</td>
<td>98*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-542-5p</td>
<td>86*</td>
<td>75*</td>
<td>87*</td>
<td>92*</td>
<td>83*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-744</td>
<td>80*</td>
<td>82*</td>
<td>82*</td>
<td>87*</td>
<td>94*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-155</td>
<td>98*</td>
<td>78*</td>
<td>92*</td>
<td>96*</td>
<td>98*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-24a</td>
<td>92*</td>
<td>91*</td>
<td>90*</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-346</td>
<td>80*</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80*</td>
<td>77*</td>
<td>76*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-452</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>85*</td>
<td>90*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-28</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>88*</td>
<td>90*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-128a</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>90*</td>
<td>93*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-223</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>90*</td>
<td>78*</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-103</td>
<td>80*</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>79*</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-129-5p</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>–5</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>94*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-107</td>
<td>87*</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-27b</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>83*</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-345</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>84*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-199a-5p</td>
<td>–44</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>89*</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>–72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-30a-3p</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>80*</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-34b</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-199a-3p</td>
<td>–93</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-222</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-214</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Nt</td>
<td>Nt</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values denote average percentage reduction in viral titer compared to negative control (n = 6). Nt indicates not tested and negative values denote increases in viral titer compared to negative control. The asterisks indicate >75% reduction in viral titer (n = 6). Nt indicates not tested and negative values denote increases in viral titer compared to negative control.
In agreement with the RPPA results, miR-744, miR-124a, and miR-24 miRNA mimic treatments of IAV-infected cells caused a significant decrease in phosphorylated p38 MAPK (Figure 3C) and total MK2 levels (Figure 3E).

All three of these miRNAs have been detected in A549 cells by small RNA sequencing, although at relatively low levels compared to more dominant miRNAs in this cell type (GEO: GSM1401418).34 Consistent with the miRNA mimic treatment decrease in MK2, we also observed a reduction in phosphorylation of heat shock protein 27 (Hsp27), a cytoplasmic substrate of MK2 (Figure 3F). Hsp27 has been shown to mediate cytoskeletal stability, cell motility, apoptosis, and IL-1-induced expression of pro-inflammatory mediators.35–38 As an effector of MK2 activity, its phosphorylation was investigated to determine whether the reduction of total MK2 levels resulted in downstream downregulation of Hsp27. Activation of Hsp27 was significantly decreased by miR-744 and miR-124a, but not by miR-24 treatment (Figure 3F). In addition, the transcription factor Myc that is activated by p38 MAPK was decreased by miR-744 and miR-124a treatments (Figure 3G). This transcription factor has been shown via chromatin immunoprecipitation sequencing (ChIP-seq) analysis to potentially control MK2 expression, and its downregulation may result in the decrease of MK2 expression.39 Together these results suggest that, while miR-24, miR-124a, and miR-744 all result in downregulation of the p38 MAPK pathway, these miRNAs may operate by targeting different pathway members to facilitate MK2 suppression.

**MK2 Suppression Is Only Partly Responsible for the miRNA Antiviral Activity**

To examine whether the antiviral activity of the miRNAs could be explained solely by their effects on MK2, a comparison was conducted between the miRNA mimics and an siRNA directly targeting MK2 (siMK2). As MK3 has been hypothesized to be a homologous kinase of MK2 and share many of the same downstream effectors, the effect of its suppression on IAV replication was also investigated with an siRNA (siMK3).

Changes in MK2 and MK3 expression were assessed by western blot during IAV infection in cells transfected with siRNAs or miRNA mimics (Figure 4A). Consistent with our previous results, treatments with the miR-744, miR-124a, and miR-24 mimics caused a significant reduction in MK2 expression when compared to the negative transfection control (67%, 45%, and 62% reductions, respectively; Figure 4B). As expected, silencing of MK2 caused by the MK2 siRNA (90% reduction) was superior to any of the miRNA mimic treatments (Figure 4B). Analysis of the MK3 protein levels showed that the siMK3 treatment caused a significant decrease in MK3 expression (89% reduction), while miR-542, miR-744, miR-124a, and miR-24 treatments had no significant effect on MK3 levels (Figure 4C).

IAV titer was examined at 24 hpi, and treatment with siMK3 did not cause a significant decrease in IAV titer (Figure 4D), suggesting that
this protein does not have an essential function in IAV replication. Conversely, miR-542, miR-744, miR-124a, miR-24, and siMK2 treatments caused a significant decrease in IAV replication. However, while siMK2 treatment resulted in significantly decreased MK2 protein expression when compared to miR-124a treatment (p < 0.01; Figure 4B), it did not have superior antiviral activity (Figure 4D).

Figure 3. Validation of p38 MAPK Pathway Downregulation by Antiviral miRNA Mimics
(A) p38 MAPK-signaling pathway including kinases, transcription factors, and other genes induced or activated by p38 stimuli. (B) Western blot analysis of p38 MAPK pathway mediators in A549 cells that were transfected with 10 nM miRNA mimics, 25 nM inhibitors, or controls and subsequently infected with IAV WSN at MOI 3 for 24 hr. (C–G) Quantitative analysis of (C) p-p38 MAPK, (D) p38 MAPK, (E) MK2, (F) pHsp27, and (G) Myc total protein levels normalized to GAPDH shown as the mean ± SEM of n = 4. (H) Summary of quantitative analysis with X denoting significant downregulation. Significant differences between RISC-free siRNA control and miRNA mimics and inhibitors are indicated (*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, and ****p < 0.0001, one-way ANOVA).
Together these results confirm the previous finding that MK2 suppression is antiviral in the context of IAV infection, and they also suggest that miR-744, miR-124a, and miR-24 antiviral activity is due, at least in part, to MK2 targeting, in addition to concurrent targeting of other proteins important in IAV infection.

**MK2 Suppression Is Antiviral for RSV Infection**

The importance of p38 MAPK in RSV infection has been previously established, with p38 MAPK inhibitors causing a significant decrease in RSV replication. However, the role of downstream MK2 is less clear, as studies have also shown that RSV sequesters phosphorylated p38 MAPK into cytoplasmic inclusion bodies upon infection, which might suggest that suppression of downstream kinases would be advantageous for the virus. Therefore, an analysis of the potential antiviral properties of direct MK2 suppression in RSV infection was conducted to determine whether this pathway could be responsible for a portion of the antiviral effects shown by miR-744, miR-124a, and miR-24.

Cells were transfected with siRNAs targeting MK2 and MK3 or the miRNA mimics, and MK2 and MK3 expression was assessed during RSV infection by western blot (Figure 5A). In agreement with the results in IAV infection, treatments with miR-744, miR-124a, miR-24, and siMK2 caused a significant decrease in MK2 protein expression (Figure 5B), while treatment with siMK3 significantly decreased the targeted MK3 levels (Figure 5C). While miR-744 and miR-124a mimic treatments both showed a decrease in MK3 expression, these decreases did not reach statistical significance (Figure 5C).

An examination of RSV titers at 24 hpi showed that treatment with siMK3 did not cause a significant reduction of RSV (Figure 5D), indicating that this protein does not have a significant function in RSV replication. Conversely, treatment with the MK2-targeting siRNA siMK2 resulted in a significant reduction of RSV titers (Figure 5D). As seen in IAV infection, while miR-744, miR-124a, and miR-24 did not result in the same level of MK2 protein downregulation when compared to the directly targeting siMK2 (Figure 5B), these miRNAs had equal or superior suppression of RSV replication (Figure 5D).

**DISCUSSION**

In light of the constant emergence of new respiratory viruses, and the limited availability and efficacy of current vaccines and antiviral drugs against the majority of these, there is a demand for new targeting strategies with broad-spectrum antiviral activity.

We have previously identified a panel of 20 miRNAs that caused a reduction in viral growth of three different herpesviruses (Table 1). In this study, we screened the panel of 20 miRNA mimics against IAV H1N1 WSN, IAV H1N1 PR8, IAV H3N2 Udorn, RSV-A2, and RSV BT2a, and we selected for further analysis one miRNA that had antiviral activity of >75% against all IAV strains tested and three miRNAs that had antiviral activity of >75% against both IAV and RSV (Figure 1). Importantly, none of the panel of 20 miRNAs demonstrated cellular toxicity in A549 (Figure 1F) and NIH 3T3 cells. The four selected miRNAs, miR-24, miR-124a, miR-542, and miR-744, are from unrelated miRNA families and are not known to be co-regulated. While miR-24 and miR-124a were previously shown to have important roles in cardiac, neurological, and oncological diseases, the targets of miR-744 and miR-542 have not yet been extensively investigated.

An RPPA analysis provided initial insights into the potential mechanism of action of the antiviral miRNAs during influenza virus infection. The effects of miR-124, miR-24, and miR-744 on protein expression were more closely related than those of miR-542, based on clustering analysis. In particular, treatments with the three former miRNAs regulated the p38 MAPK pathway, causing the downregulation of both p38 MAPK and its downstream kinase.
MK2. Validation of p38 MAPK and MK2 suppression and further analysis of additional pathway factors showed that each miRNA caused a distinct pattern of p38 MAPK pathway downregulation (Figure 3), suggesting they may operate by different factors. Previous research has identified p38α (MAPK14), the dominant form of p38 MAPK, as a direct target of miR-24 and miR-124a. In addition, as MK2 is known to stabilize p38 MAPK, it could be expected that the significant decrease seen in MK2 by miR-24, miR-124a, and miR-744 treatments may also result in a reduction in p38 MAPK expression. Reciprocally, MK2 levels are also known to be decreased in p38α-deficient cells, which may account for the significant decrease in MK2 expression observed (Figure 3). An analysis of the 3′ UTR of the mapkapk2 gene via TargetScanHuman revealed target sites for miR-124a and miR-24, suggesting possible direct interactions. An additional mechanism of total MK2 suppression may be via reductions in Myc levels, as previous ChIP-seq analysis of Myc has identified it as a potential transcription factor regulating MK2 expression. Furthermore, Myc is a previously validated target of miR-24 and miR-744. Surprisingly, analysis of Myc expression showed that miR-24 treatment did not result in a significant decrease in Myc protein levels (Figure 3). However, miR-744 and miR-124a treatments caused a significant decrease in Myc expression, which may explain the resulting reduction in MK2 expression. As Myc has previously been shown to be a host factor essential for influenza virus replication, a reduction in Myc expression would also be expected to cause virus attenuation.

As mentioned above, the reductions of p38 MAPK and MK2 expression were previously shown to be antiviral in influenza virus infection. In agreement with these results, this study found that siRNA silencing of MK2 caused a significant decrease in IAV infection due to the requirement of Hsp27 activation for virus nuclear targeting.

An important discovery from this study was that, while a portion of the broad-spectrum antiviral activity of miR-744, miR-124a, and miR-24 resulted from the suppression of MK2, the entirety of each miRNA antiviral activity could not be attributed to the suppression of this single host factor. The RPPA study identified additional proteins that may be targeted by these miRNAs, such as miR-744 targeting of Akt or miR-124a and miR-24 suppression of GSK-3β, as both of these factors were previously shown to be important for influenza virus entry. Other previously identified roles of these miRNAs in viral infection include miR-24 suppression of Kruppel-like factor 6, which is induced by RSV infection to induce cell-cycle arrest, as well as the suppression of furin by miR-24, which is required for influenza virus activation, and miR-124a attenuation of Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) via targeting dynamin2, which is required for efficient JEV replication. Therefore, it is highly probable that the broad-spectrum antiviral activity exhibited by these miRNA mimics is caused by their ability to downregulate multiple host factors that are essential for numerous DNA and RNA viral infections. A complete understanding of miRNA function may, therefore, require an in-depth investigation of the multiple targets that are important in each infection setting. This may also hold true in developing more effective antiviral therapeutics.

In conclusion, this study has extended the broad-spectrum antiviral activity of four miRNA mimics in the context of IAV and RSV infection. For three of these miRNAs, a portion of their antiviral activity was attributed to their suppression of the p38 MAPK pathway and MK2 in particular. This work therefore pinpoints additional host factors...
factors with broad-spectrum antiviral activity, and it demonstrates that MK2 suppression is antiviral in RSV infection. Further studies are required to investigate the effects of miR-124a, miR-24, miR-744, and miR-542 in primary cells and/or an animal model of virus infection and to explore whether their antiviral activity extends to the entire range of viruses that cause respiratory infections and lack treatment strategies.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

### Antibodies, miRNAs, and siRNAs

RISC-free (non-targeting) siRNA, murine and *Caenorhabditis elegans* miRNA inhibitors, and mimics were obtained from Dharmacon Products, GE Life Sciences. IAV, and RSV-targeting61 siRNAs were obtained from QIAGEN, MK2-targeting siRNA was obtained from Sigma-Aldrich, and the MK3-targeting pool of siRNAs was obtained from Dharmacon.

The following primary antibodies were obtained from Cell Signaling Technology: Phospho-p38 MAPK (Thr180/Tyr182, clone 3D7), GAPDH (clone 14C10), c-Myc (clone D84C12), Phospho-CREB (clone 87G3), MK3 (clone D54E4), and Phospho-MK2 (Thr334). Other primary antibodies were as follows: biotinylated anti-RSV antibody (AbD Serotec), Phospho-HSP27 (S86, Abcam), and MK2 (clone E341, Abcam). Secondary antibodies were Alexa Fluor 680-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG antibody (Invitrogen) and Alexa Fluor 800-conjugated anti-mouse IgG antibody (Invitrogen).

### Cell Culture and Viruses

A549 human lung epithelial cells (ATCC), Madin-Darby canine kidney (MDCK) cells (ATCC), and human epithelial type 2 (Hep-2) cells were cultured in DMEM (Sigma) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS; Hyclone, GE Healthcare) and 1% L-Glutamine (Gibco, Life Technologies) at 37°C and 5% CO2. All cells were confirmed to be free of mycoplasma via PCR detection with primers (forward: 5'-GGGAGCAAACAGGAT TAGATAACC-3' and reverse: 5'-TGACCATCTGTCACTCTGT TAACCTC-3'), as previously described.62

Viruses used in the study were influenza A strains A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 H1N1 (PR8), A/WSN/1933 H1N1 (WSN), and A/Udorn/307/1972 H3N2 (Udorn) as well as RSV-A2 (VR-1540, ATCC) and RSV clinical strain BT2a.63

### Transfection

The miRNA mimics or inhibitors were reverse-transfected into A549 cells in 0.3% Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen). Transfected cells were incubated for 48 hr at 37°C and 5% CO2 before cell viability analysis or viral challenge.

### Infection Assays

Cells were infected by the addition of virus in a minimal volume at the appropriate dilution to give the indicated MOI for 1 hr at 37°C. After 1 hr cells were washed with PBS and replenished with fresh media without virus. Cells used to study IAV were cultured post-infection in DMEM, and cells used to study RSV were cultured post-infection in DMEM supplemented with 5% FBS. Supernatants were harvested at the indicated time post-infection and the viral titers were determined by plaque assay.

IAV plaque assays were performed with 10-fold serial dilutions of the virus samples on a confluent monolayer of MDCK cells, overlaid with MEM agarose overlay media containing 0.5% BSA (Fraction V, Fisher Scientific) and 1 μg/ml N-acetyl trypsin. Cells were incubated for 72 hr, and then plaques were fixed and visualized by staining with 0.1% toluidine blue O (Sigma). RSV immuno-plaque assays were performed with 2-fold serial dilutions of the virus samples on a confluent monolayer of HEP-2 cells. Cells were incubated for 24 hr in DMEM, and then they were probed with 1:200 biotinylated RSV antibody and stained with 1:500 ExtrAvidin Peroxidase, with visualiza-
**CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We thank Gillian Coakley and Marissa Lear for expert technical assistance and Diwakar Santhakumar for work in previous screening analyses. We thank Neil Carragher and Kenneth Macleod, who performed RPPA studies at the Cancer Research UK Edinburgh Centre RPPA facility, University of Edinburgh. This work was supported by the Scottish Enterprise proof of concept grant PS7505CA12, BBSC grant BB/J001279/1, and Wellcome Trust-University of Edinburgh Institutional Support Fund.

**REFERENCES**


