



Involvement of RIG-I Pathway in Neurotropic Virus-Induced Acute Flaccid Paralysis and Subsequent Spinal Motor Neuron Death

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- Neurotropic virus infections are considered to be culpable for persistent motor sequelae and poliomyelitis-like-symptom among disease survivors.
- Japanese Encephalitis virus (JEV) and Chandipura virus (CHPV) are two such endemic viruses of South-East Asia that cause frank motor deficits by affecting anterior horn cells of spinal cord.
- We found that both viruses upon infection induce Motor Neuron (MN) apoptosis in a RIG-I-dependent fashion via activation of pIRF3 and pIRF7.
- Interestingly, we highlighted that RIG-I-induced MN apoptosis is independent and distinct from the well described IFN-induced apoptosis.

