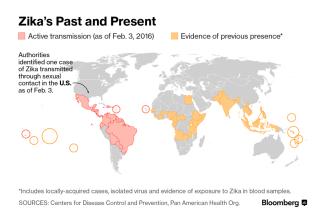
Rewriting the history of Zika sfRNA evolution

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2015 Zika virus outbreak in Central and South America

An explosive pandemic of Zika virus (ZIKV) infection is reported throughout Central and South America and the Caribbean.



Originally isolated in 1947 (Uganda), Zika outbreaks were reported in 2007 (Micronesia), 2010 (Cambodia), 2013 (French Polynesia) and 2014 (Haiti).

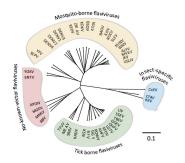
Zika as a Global Health Threat

Health authorities in Brazil have observed an increase in Guillain-Barré syndrome which coincided with Zika virus infections and an increase in babies born with microcephaly. The possible relationship beween microcephaly in babies and Zika virus is currently investigated, as well as other potental causes.



Flavivirus classification

Zika virus is a member of the Spondweni serocomplex within the genus Flavivirus (FV), family Flaviviridae and maintained in a sylvatic transmission cycle involving non-human primates and mosquitoes from the Aedes genus (mainly Aedes aegypti in tropical regions). Humans serve as identical hosts.



FV ecological groups

- Mosquito-bourne (MBFV)
- Tick-bourne (TBFV)
- Vertebrate-specific, no known vector (NKFV)
- Insect-speficic (ISFV)

Flavivirus characteristics

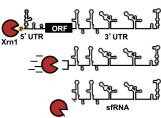
- Single-stranded, positive-strand RNA viruses
- Enters cell through receptor-mediated endocytosis
- Capped, non-polyadenylated genome (gRNA) of 10-12kb length
- Encodes a single ORF, flanked by structured 5'-UTR and 3'-UTR
- Translation of FV ORF yields a single polyprotein



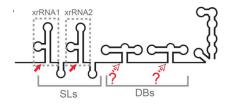
sfRNA is generated upon incomplete gRNA degradation

Upon infection, FV hijack the the host cell's RNA turnover machinery

- mRNAs destined for degradation are decapped, leaving a 5' monophosphate as substrate for Xrn1
- Exoribonuclease Xrn1 degrades ss-5'p RNA in a 5'→3' direction
- Xrn1 stalls near the beginning of FV 3'UTR

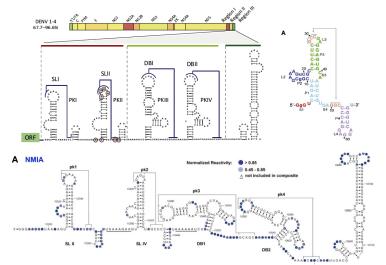


Stalling occurs at Xrn1-resistant RNAs (xrRNAs), leaving intact sfRNA



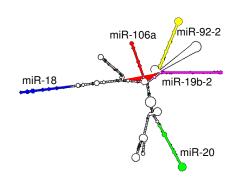
sfRNA structural elements

The mechanism of Xrn1 stalling has been extensively studied in DENV, WNV and MVEV. Tertary interactions are crucial for Xrn1 stalling.

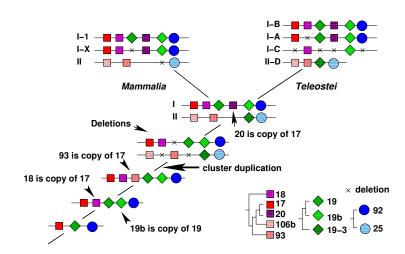


micro RNA clusters

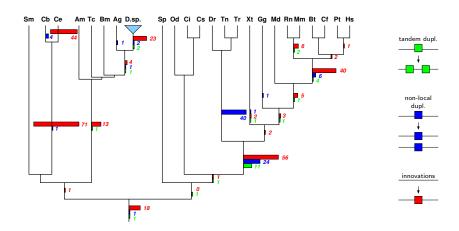
- primary-precursor micro RNA (pri-miRNA) of cluster
- Cleavage I: Drosha
- precursor miRNA (pre-miRNAs)
- Cleavage II: Dicer
- mature miRNA (miRNAs)
- post-transcriptional gene silencing (PTGS)
- mRNA degradation (RNAi)
- translational repression



Mir-17 cluster evolution

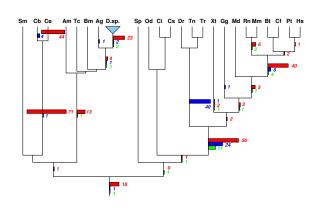


Expansion of The Metazoan MicroRNA Repertoire



Hertel et al., BMC Genomics.2006;7:25

MicroRNAs in Development

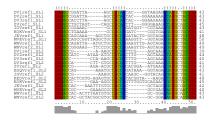


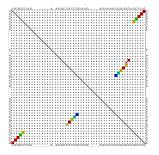


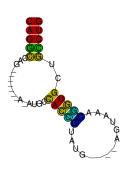


Hertel et al., BMC Genomics.2006;7:25

RNA structure of SL elements







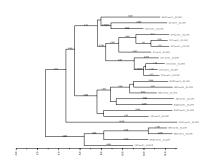
- 40 nt in length
- 1-2 copies per virus species
- conserved structure
- MFE structure not functional

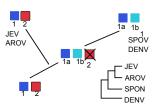
Phylogenetic reconstruction

$$z(I,J) = \frac{s(I,J) - m}{\sqrt{V}} \tag{1}$$

- zscore of pairwise alignments as distance measure
- two sequences I and J
- identity score s(I, J) of pairwise alignment
- random permutation of positions of I and J independently of each other results in sequences I_{π} and J_{π}
- mean score m and the variance v are estimated from a sample of 1000 alignments of sequences I_{π} and J_{π}
- z-score used as similarity measure of I and J for WPGMA clustering

Duplication history of SL elements





Summary and outlook

- 3UTR contains 3 structre families
- SL elements arose through independent deletions and tandem duplications
- functional structures not most stable
- → build covariance model for SL
- → search faviviridae
- → extend to DB elements
- $lue{}$ \rightarrow model folding kinetics
- ⇒ apply on detailed analysis of zika strains

Team

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Thank you!