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The nucleotide sequence of the infectious cloned DNA components of potato yellow mosaic virus

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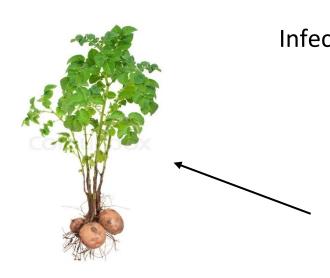
# The nucleotide sequence of the infectious cloned DNA components of potato yellow mosaic virus

 Goal: The complete genome sequencing of a Venezuelan isolate of potato yellow mosaic virus (PYMV)

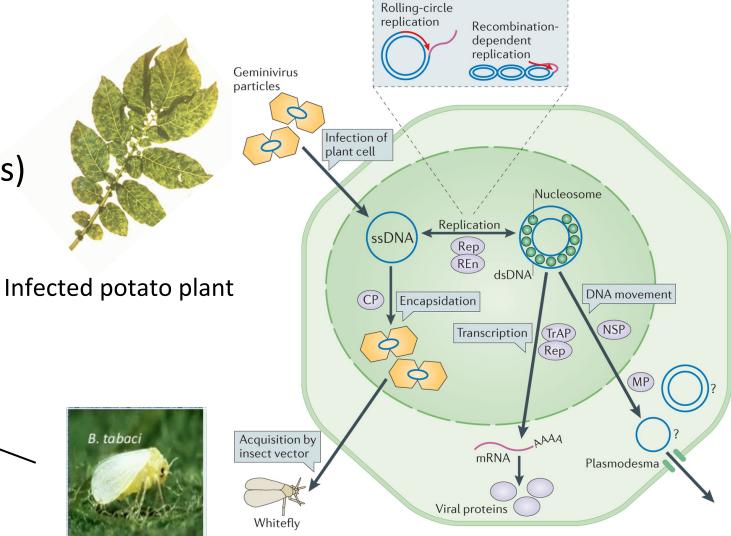
 Approach: Nucleotide sequencing using dideoxynucleotide chain termination procedure

## Introduction

Life cycle of the PYMV (Potato Yellow Mosaic Virus)



Infects new dicotyledonous plants



Bemisia tabaci

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#### Potato Yellow Mosaic Virus

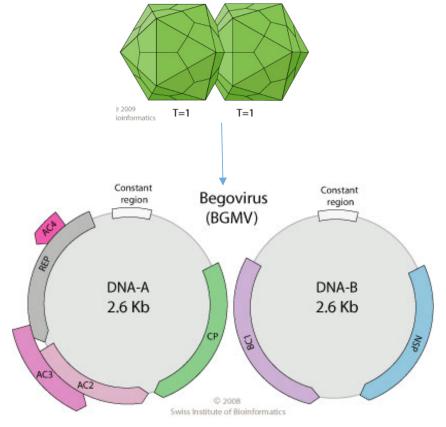
### Taxonomy

Domain: Virus

Group: "ssDNA viruses"

Family: Geminiviridae

Genus: Begomovirus



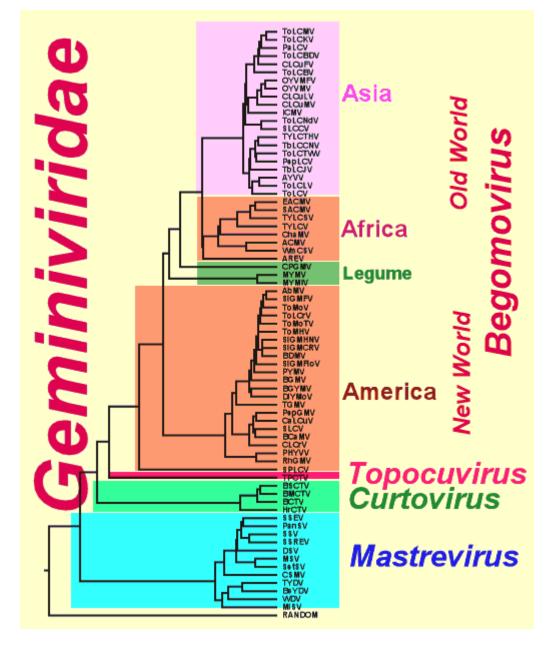
## Circular bipartite ssDNA genome with DNA components A and B

### Objective

 Complete sequencing of PYMV DNAs A and B

#### **Applications**

 To determine the phylogenetic relationship of PYMV with other subgroup I geminivirus



http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/GeminivirusResistantTomatoes

### Methods

Viral DNA is extracted from *Nicotiana* plants

Purified DNA cloned into plasmid and bacteriophage vectors

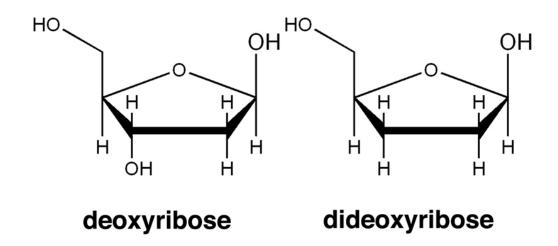
Infectious clones of A and B DNAs recloned to make 2 vectors (pMAH2 and pMBBI)

Sequence determined by Sanger's dideoxynucleotide chain termination procedure

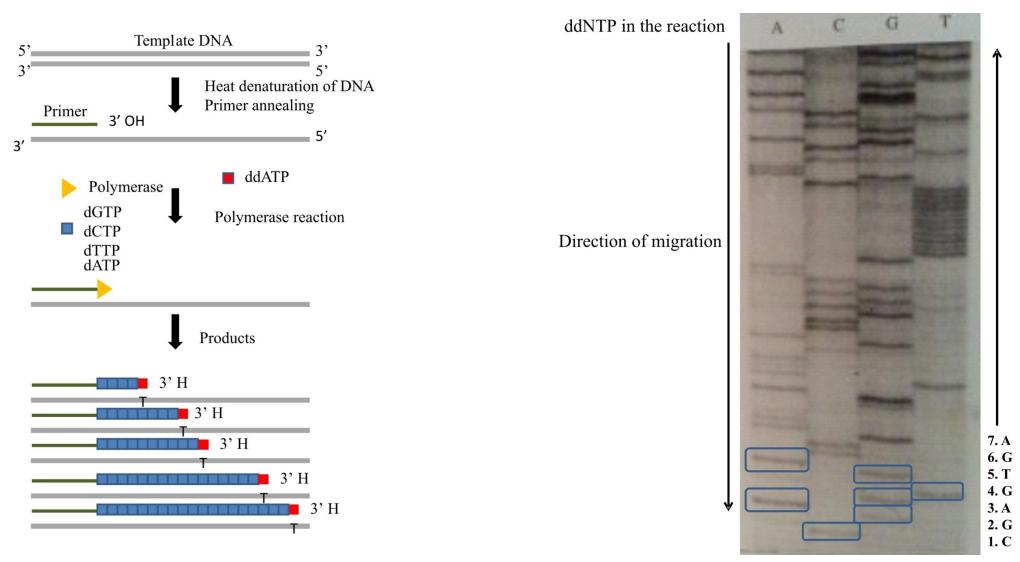
## Sanger Dideoxy chain termination method

#### Components for the chain termination method:

- DNA fragment for sequencing
- Primers
- dNTPs
- ddNTPs

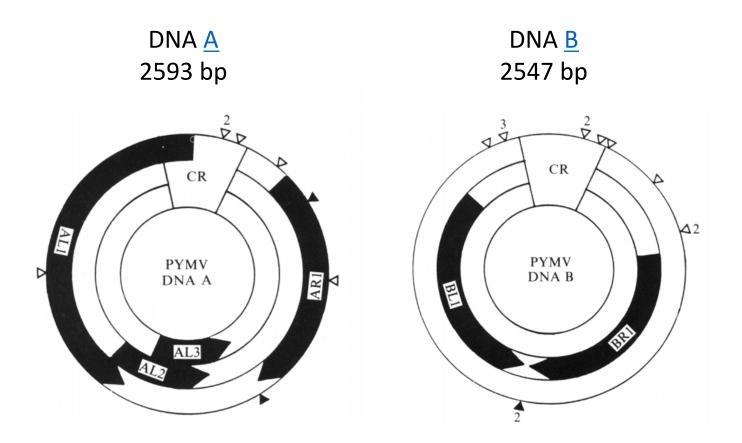


## Sanger Dideoxy chain termination method



#### Results and Discussion

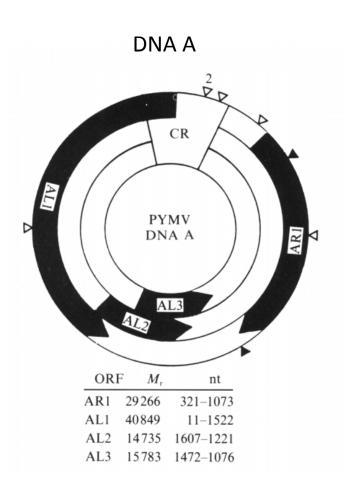
The sequence of PYMV DNA was determined completely

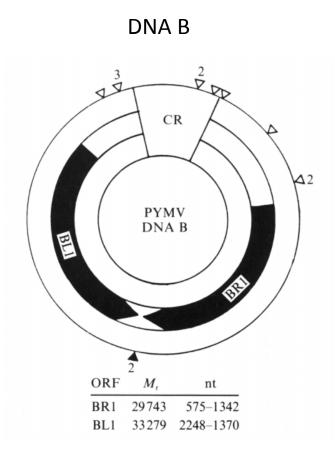


#### Important features

- 268 nt common region in A and B
- Similarity in amino acid sequences (41%) in ORFs AR1 and BL1
- Highly conserved inverted repeat TAATATTAC in CR, a candidate for origin of replication

# Both DNAs contained ORFs in the viral as well as the complementary strands





- Six ORFs found4 in DNA A2 in DNA B
- Polyadenylation signals present

#### Comparison of PYMV DNA ORFs with other subgroup I geminiviruses

Table 1. Amino acid sequence similarity between the most closely related subgroup I geminiviruses

ORF					
ARI	ALI	AL2	AL3	BR1	BLI
93†	81	83‡	87	78	91
94	86	81	85	75	89
97	83	90	88	77	77
95	80	81‡	86	80	91
93	84	80‡	89	75	77
94	79	84	88	72	78
	93† 94 97 95 93	93† 81 94 86 97 83 95 80 93 84	AR1 AL1 AL2  93† 81 83‡ 94 86 81 97 83 90 95 80 81‡ 93 84 80‡	AR1 AL1 AL2 AL3  93† 81 83‡ 87 94 86 81 85 97 83 90 88 95 80 81‡ 86 93 84 80‡ 89	AR1         AL1         AL2         AL3         BR1           93†         81         83‡         87         78           94         86         81         85         75           97         83         90         88         77           95         80         81‡         86         80           93         84         80‡         89         75

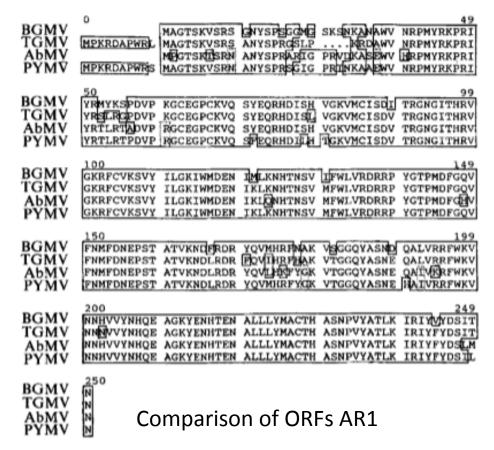
- PYMV groups with subgroup I geminivirus from New world
- More closely related to Abutilon mosaic virus (AbMV)

## Sequence similarities and evolution

- 1) ORF BL1 of AbMV 75% similar to TGMV, BGMV, PYMV
- Few changes in nucleotides raise the similarity to 90%
   Explains how viruses evolved based on the environment

- 2) G to A transition in 360 nucleotide extends the ORF AR1 protein by 10 aa in BGMV and AbMV, similar to the length of PYMV
- Suggestion: This region of coat protein became unnecessary in the infectious cycle

## Coat proteins are conserved in the subgroup

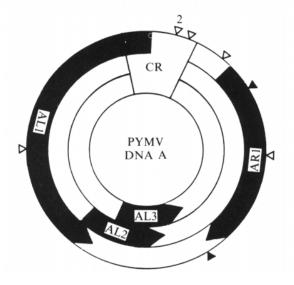


Indicates similar geographical origins of these viruses

## The common region of DNA A and DNA B

#### Similarities between PYMV and other class 1 geminivirus

- Possible stem-loop structure containing TAATATTAC
- Presence of inverted repeats between 3' end of the common regions and the start of ORF AR1



#### **Differences**

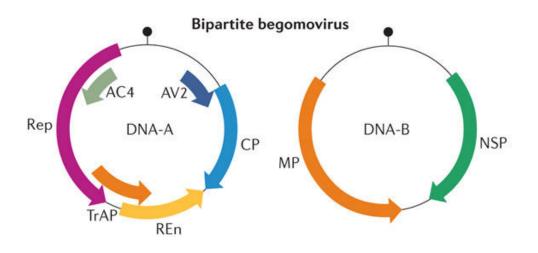
Other geminiviruses	PYMV common region
Common region range from 170-210 nt	Common region 268 nt
Extends only <15 nt into an ORF	Extends 100 nt into N-terminal in ORF AL1

### Conclusions

 PYMV has a circular bipartite ssDNA genome and possesses bidirectionally oriented 6 ORFs

PYMV is closely related to subgroup I geminiviruses isolated from the New World

## Current knowledge on begomovirus genome



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CP - Coat proteins

AV2 -anti-defence proteins

Rep - Replication initiator protein

TrAP- Transcriptional activator protein

Ren- Replication enhancer protein

NSP and MP: Movement proteins

### Other references

• Linda Hanley-Bowdoin, Eduardo R. Bejarano, Dominique Robertson, Shahid Mansoor, 2013, Geminiviruses: masters at redirecting and reprogramming plant processes, *Nature Rev. Microbiol.*, 11:777-788

http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/GeminivirusResistantTomatoes

http://education.expasy.org/images/Begomovirus\_genome.jpg

## Thank You

### Nucleotide sequence of DNA A

(a) TTTCGTGGCXTTTTTGTAAATATGAATGTYCTCCCAATATGTTCCCCCTATTGCTCTCAAAACTCTTATGAATTGGGGGGAACTGGGGGAACTTATATAGTAGAAGTTCCTAAAG CCTCAAAGGTTAGCCGCAACGCTAATTACTCTCCTCGTTCAGGAATTGGGCCAAGAATAAACAAGGCCGCTGAATGGGTTAATAGGCCCAYGTACCGGAAGCCCAGGATCTATCGGACGC TGAGGACGCCTGATGTTCCTAGAGGCTGTGAAGGGCCTTGTAAGGTCCAGTCTTTCGAGCAGCGACACGATATCTTACACACTGGCAAGGTAATGTGCATATCTGACGTTACTCGCGGTA TGGTCAGAGACCGAAGACCGTATGGAACGCCTATGGATTTCGGACAAGTGTTCAACATGTTCGACAATGAGCCTAGCACCGCCACTGTTAAGAACGATCTTCGTGATCGTTATCAGCTCA ACGAGAATCATACTGAGAACGCCCTATTATTG7ACATGGCATGTACTCATGCCTCAAATCCTGTATATGCAACACTTAAGATTCGGATCTATTTTTATGATTCGATCTTAAATTAATAAA 1201 GAACTAATIGTCTAAATCTAGCTAAATAATTCGACCCAGAAGCTGTCATCGATCCCCAGACCTTGGAAGCTATGCTTTCTGGAGATCCAATGCTCTCTGAGGTTGTGGTTGA 1321 ACCGGATTTGGACGCTGTATATCCTGGTCCTGGTGTATTGCATGTCCTCTACTTGGTTTATCTTGAAATAGAGGGGATTTTCTCCCAGATAAACACGCCATTCTCTGCCTGACGTG 1441 CAGTGATGAGCTCCCCCTGTGCGTGAATCCATGTCCTGCGCAGTCTATGTGGAAGTATATGGAGCAACCGCAGTCTAAGTCAATGCGTCTCCTCCTGATTGCCCTCTTTTTTTCCTTGCCTG 1561 TGTGCCTTCTTGATAGAGGGGGGCTGTGATGGTGATGGAGGACCCCATTCTTTAGAGTCCAGTTTTTGAGAGAGCCCATTTTTCGTCTTTTGTCGAGGAAACCTTTATAGCTGGAACCCTCACC 1681 AGGATTGCAGAGCACGATTGATGGGATACCGCCTTTAATTTGAACAGGCTTTCCCGTACTTACAATTTGATTGCCAATCCCTTTTGGGCCCCAAGCAGTTCTTTCCAGTGCTTTAGCTTTAG 1801 ATATTGCGGTCGCGACGTCATCAATGACGTTATACTCCACTTCATTCGAATAGACCCTGGGATTGAAATCAAGATGACCGCTCAAGTAATTATGTGGGCCTAAGACTCGCGCCCACATCGT 1921 CTTGCCTCTTCGAGAATCACCTTCAATTATAATACTAATAGGGCGTTTTCTGGGCGCGCCGCACTACTCTTTCCGAAATAACCATCTGCCCACTCTTGCATCTCGGGAACGTTAGTGAA 2041 AGAGGAGAGTGGAAACGGAGGCCCATGTCTCTGGAGCCTTCATGAAAATCCTATCGAGGTTACAGGATAGGTTATGATACTGAAAAAGAAACTTTTCCGGCAACTTCTCTTTAATGAT 2161 TTTCATGGCTGCTTCCTTTGTTCCAGAGTTTAGTGCCTCGGCAGCTGGTTAACTGTTCTCCGCCCCCTCGAGCACCATCTGGAACAACCCCCATTCGATGGTGTC 2281 TCCGTCTTCTCGACA7ACGACTTGACATCGGAGCTCGATTTAGCTCCCTGAATGTTCGGAAATGTCTTTGACACTGGTTGGGGACACCAGATCGAACAGTCTGTTATTTGTGCAGTT 2401 GTAPTTGCCTFCGAACTGGAFAAGAACGFGGAGTGAGGTTCCCCATTCTCGTGAAGTTCTCGAAATCTTGATGAATTTCTTGTTGAACTGGGATAGTTAGGTTTTGAAGTTGGGAAAA 

## Nucleotide sequence of DNA B

(b) GGTAATTCTCGACCAAGTTACAGTGTTAAGTCGAAATTGATTTTAACGTCTCTCCATTTATGAGCTCCTATTAAAGCATTACACTATTACACGTGTACCATTTAAATTGATCGTGTGG AGTCAATTTAATTTAATTGTATAACCTGATATGTCTATATATTCCCTGACTAGGAATGAGCTCATTATTACGTGGTACAAAGACATTACATGATAATGTATCCTAATAGGCACAGGCGTGC TTCTTTTTGTAGCCAGGCACGTACTTACCCACGTAATAGTTTGATTAGACAGCAGTCATTATTCAAGCGTAATGTTAGCAAACGACGACCATTTCAAACCGTGAAGATGGTTGATGACTC CATGATGAAGGCACAACGTATTCATGAGAATCAATACGGTCCAGATTTTTCACTGGCCCCATAATACAGCCCGTCTCTACATTTATAAGTTACCCTGAGATATTCCTAAGTCTCTGCCCAATAG AACCAGGTCATATATTAAGCTAAAACGACTTCGGTTCAAGGGTATTGTGAAGGTGGAACGTGTACATGTAGAGGGTTAACATGGACTGTACTCTGTGCCTAAGACCGAAGGACGTTTTCTCTTT GGTTATTGTAGTGGATCGTAAACCTCACCTTGGACCCTCTGGGGGGACTGCCTACATTTGACGAGCTATTTTGGCGCTAGGATCCACAGTCATGGTAACTTGGCAATAGTTCCATCTCTGAA 1081\_GGATCGGTTCTACATACGCCATGTACTGAAGCGTGTGATATCAGTCGAGAAGGACACCATGATGGTGGACATAGAAGGTGTTGTAGCCCTTTCTAGCAGACGTTTTAATTGTTGGGGCTGG 1201 TTTTAAGGACCTTGACATAGAGTCCCGAAAGGGTGTTTATGATAACATTAATAAGAACGCCCTGTTAGTTTATTATTGTTGGATGTCGGATACAGTATCCAAAGCATCCACATTTGTATC 1441 CATTTAACTGGGCTACGGACATGGTTATGGTTCGATTGGGCCCATGTTAGCACCAACTATAGATGCTGACTCTCGGGATCTAGGACGCTGCCTAGTCTTTGCAAATCTCGATACGTAT 1561 GTAGCTCGTTCTCTATCTCTGACTCGCCCTCTGAFTGACCCACTCCTAFTGTACTCCTGGAAGCCCATGAFTCACCAGGCCTTAFTTCAATTGGGCCTCTGAGCCCAACTCTGGACATTG 1801 CGGAATGTTTCGCCGTCGACAGTTTCAGCTTCCCTTTGAACTTGGCAAAGTGTCCCGTTGATGAACGTTCGTGTCGGAAACTCTGTAATAGAGTTTCCATGGGATAGGATCTTTTAGGG 2041 CGGTGGCGTTGATGGGTACCTGTTGCCTGTACTCAAT7ACGCAGTGGTCTATCTTCATACAGCTGCGACTGAGCCTCGCCGCCGTCGACGGCAAATTGCAGTATTATCT 2281 TTCCMGAATATGAACAGGAAAAGAGGATGATAGGGTFFCTCGAACAGGCAAGACGATGATCFTGAAGAGAGACAGAGAAAATATAATAGTGCTATGGAAGACTCTGAATATGTTAATGTT 2401 CAAGGATTAGGTAGTTATATAAAGAAGTTGTTACTGCTGAGGTACCAATTAAGAAATTTGAAGTATGGGAAAGTGCATCTTCTTTGCTAAGATAGTATTGAGGATTCCTAAGGAAATAAT 2521 TTTTGGCTTAAATAGAGAACGAGCCTT

#### Conserved regions of PYMV DNA A and B

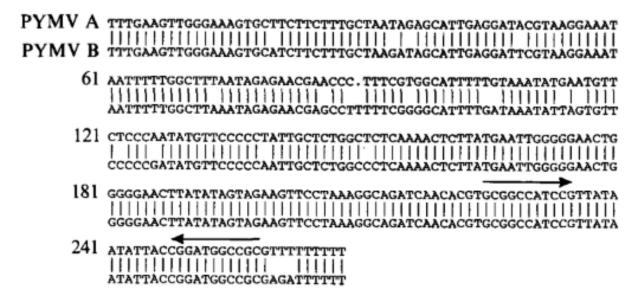


Fig. 2. Comparison of the conserved region of PYMV A DNA and B DNA. Arrows indicate inverted repeat sequences.