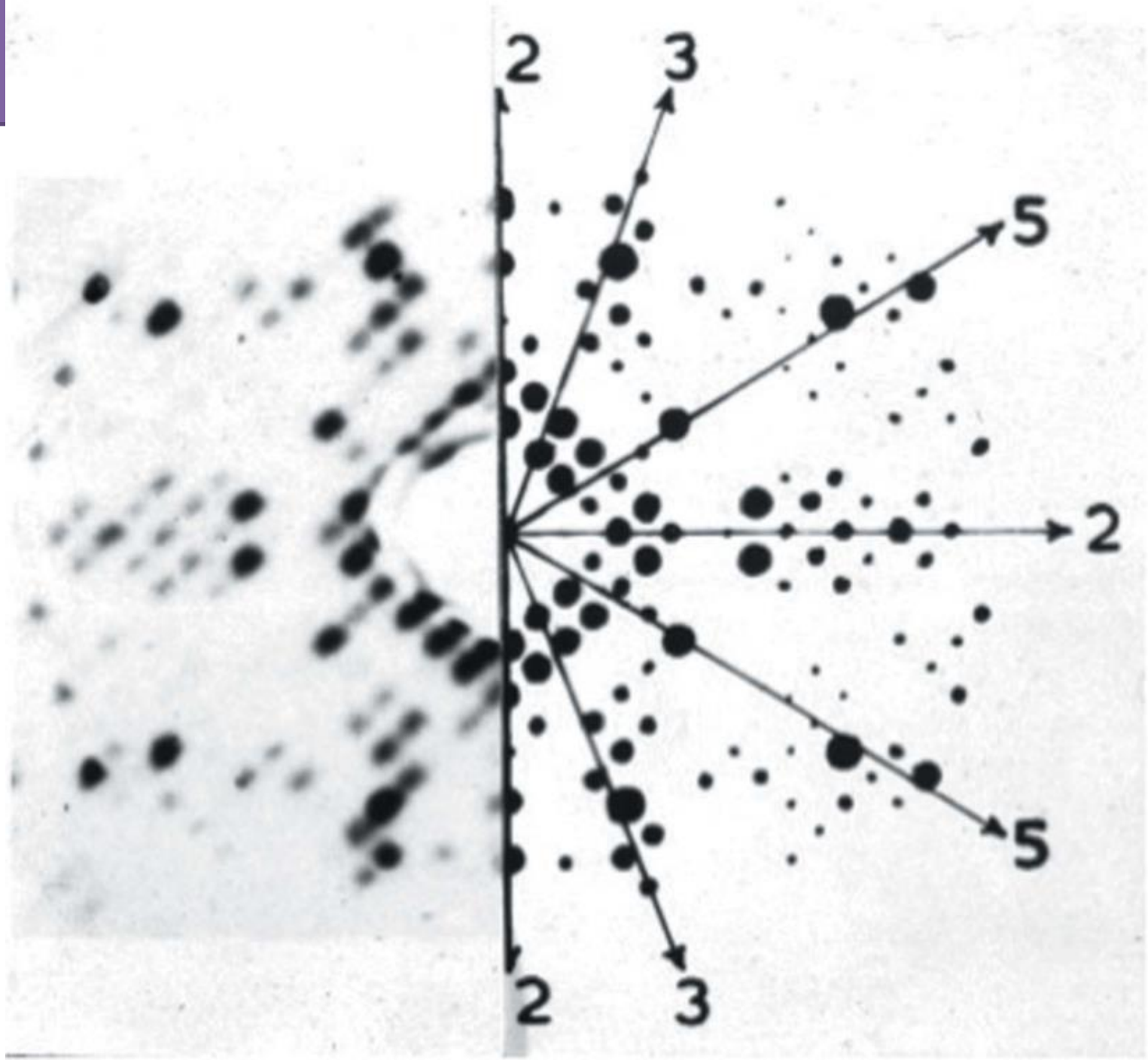
Structural Virology

Lecture 2

Pavel Plevka

Financováno Evropskou unií NextGenerationEU
NÁRODNÍ PLÁN OBNOVY
MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ, MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY


2
3
5
2
5
2
3

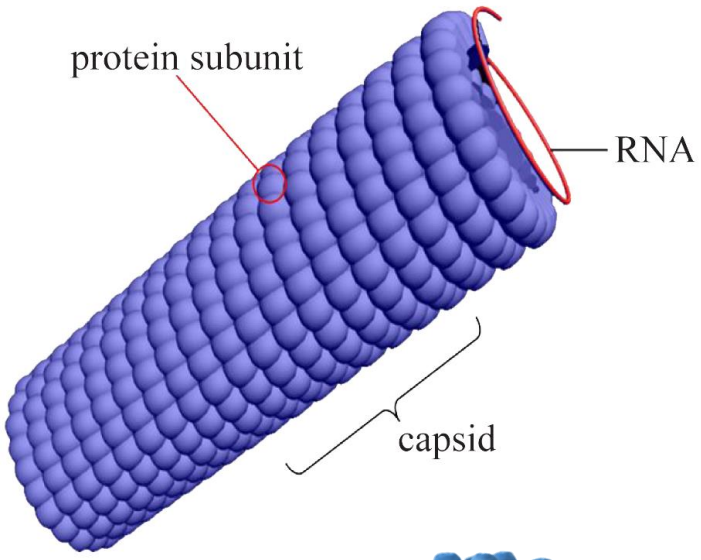
Infectious virus particle “virion”

Carrier of genetic information from cell to cell:

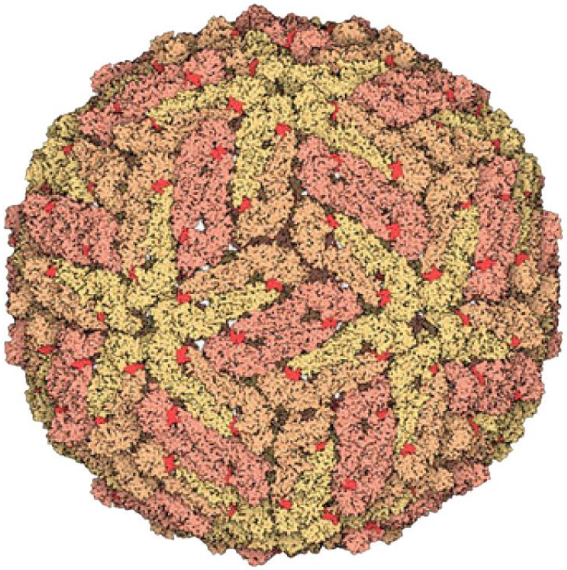
- "extracellular organelle”
- packages viral genome
- escapes from infected cell
- survives transfer from cell to cell
- attaches, penetrates, initiates replication in new host cell

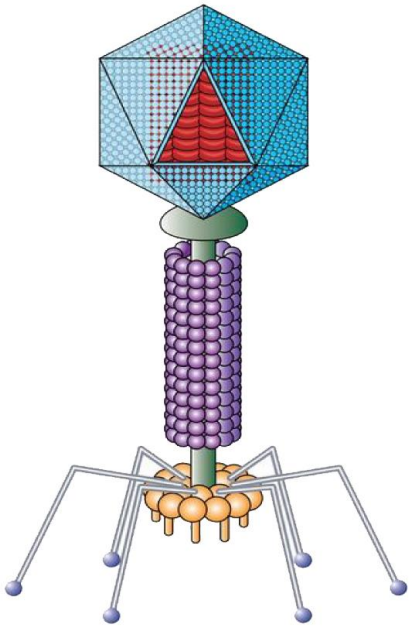
Virus structures

Helical

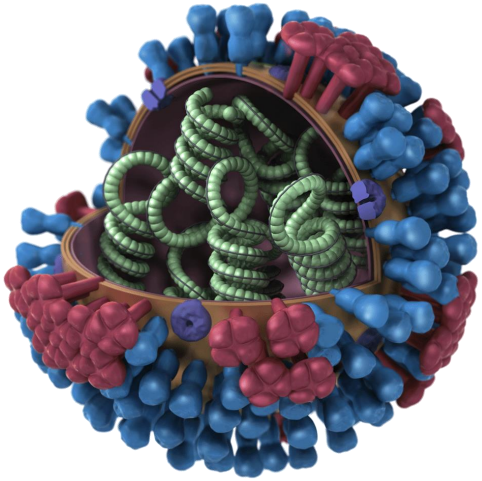


Icosahedral



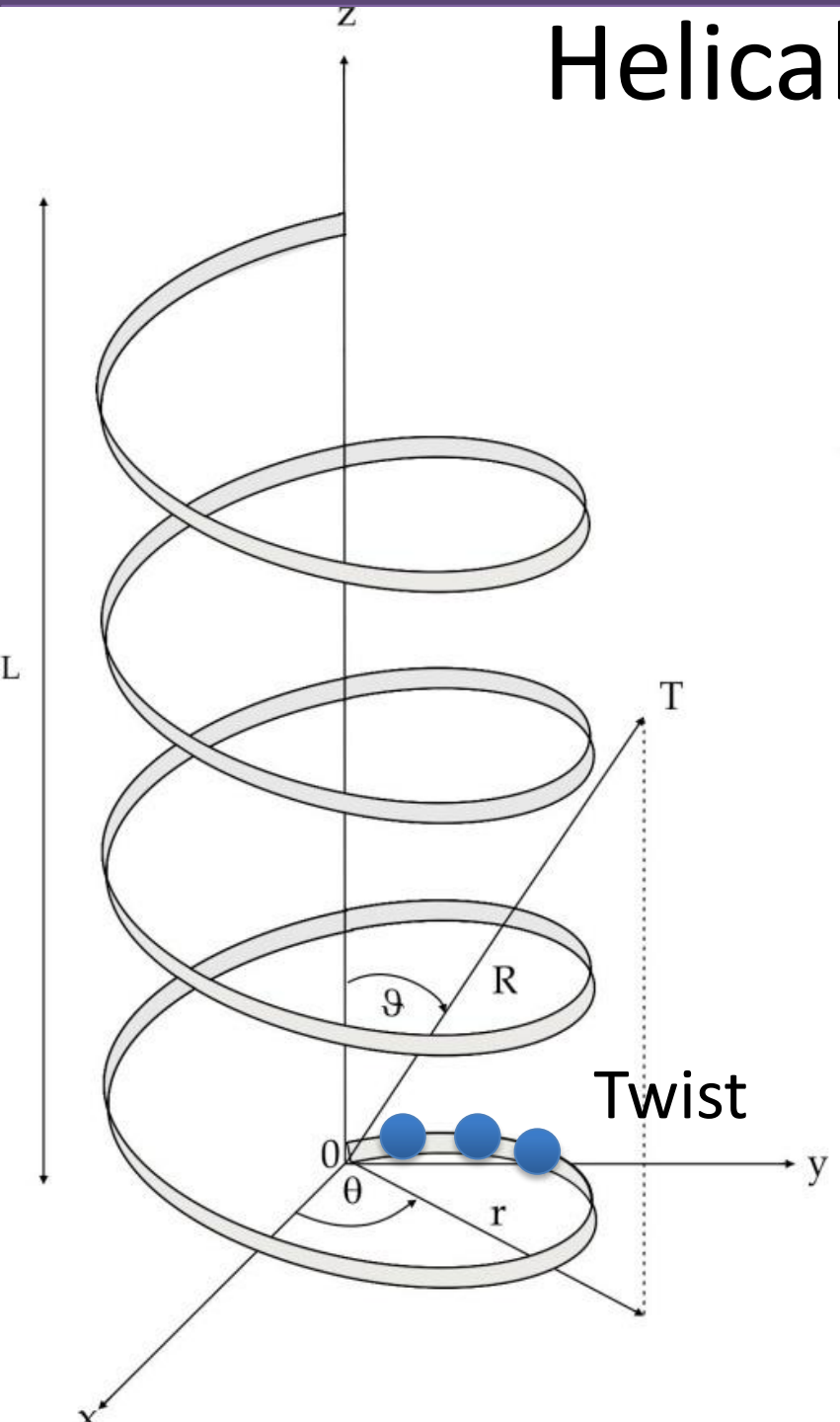


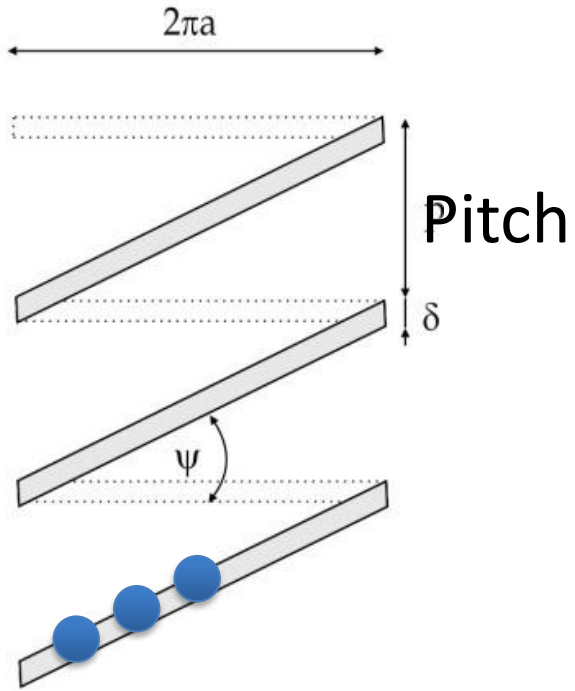
Complex



Irregular

Helical symmetry



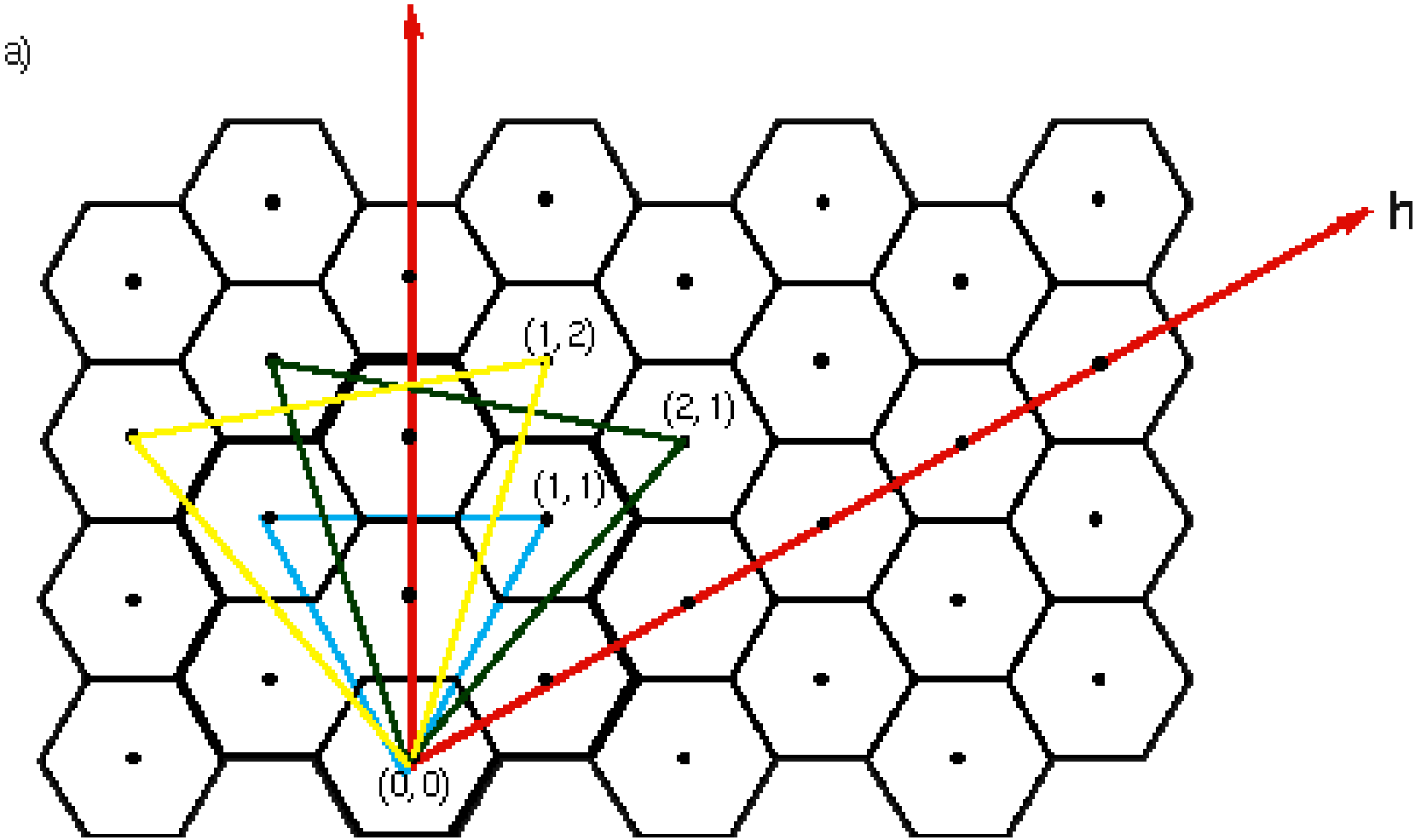


Pitch is the distance along the helix axis for one complete helix turn

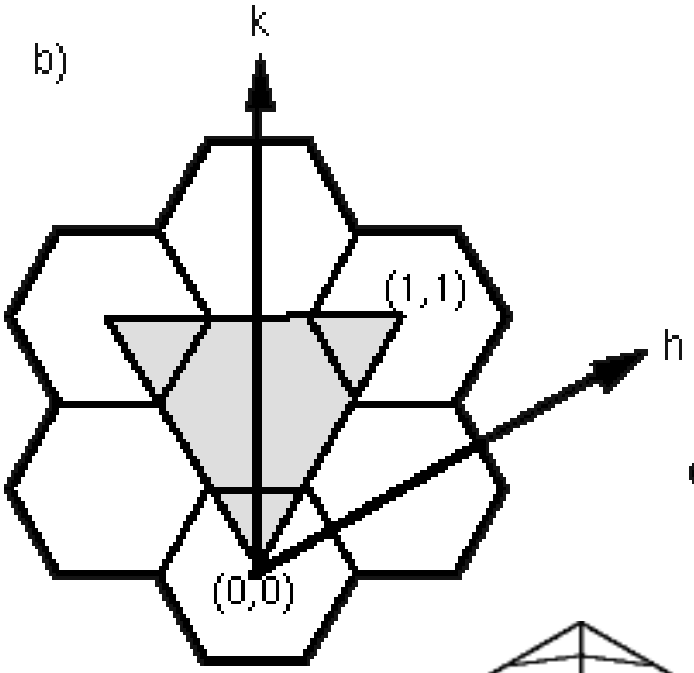
Twist is the rotation between neighboring nucleotides

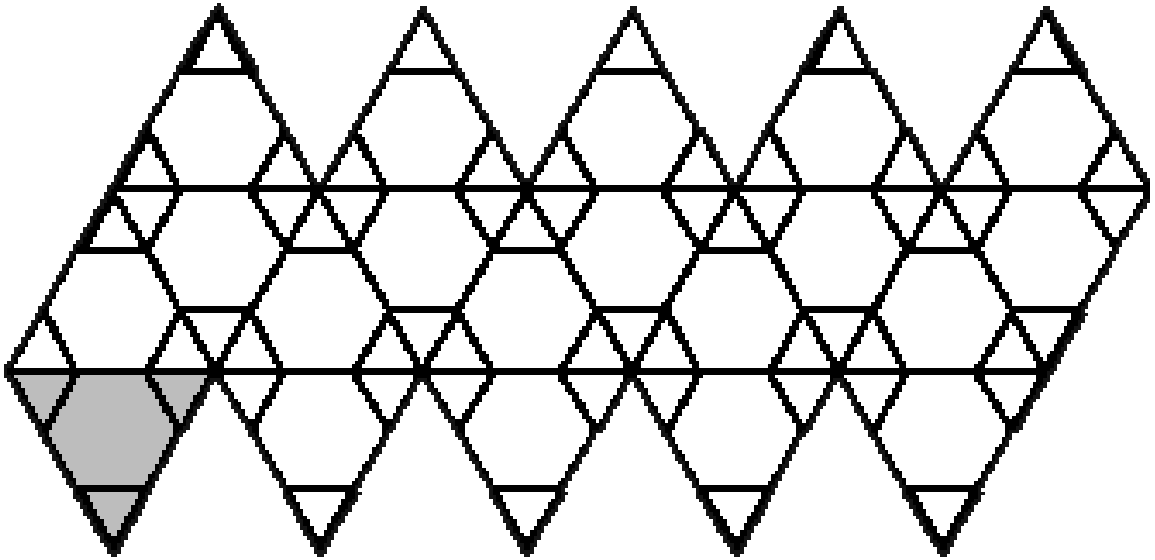
Quasi equivalence

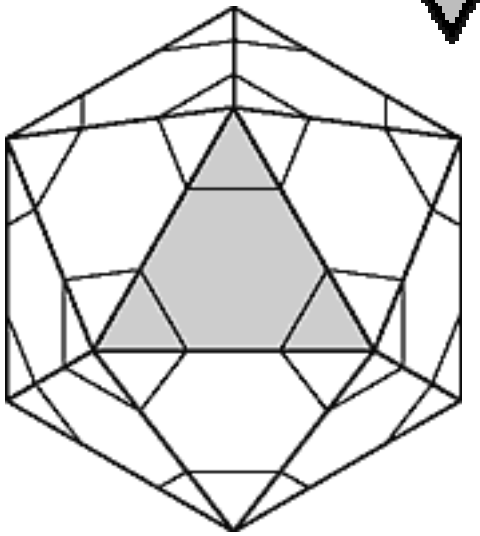
$$T = h^2 + hk + k^2$$



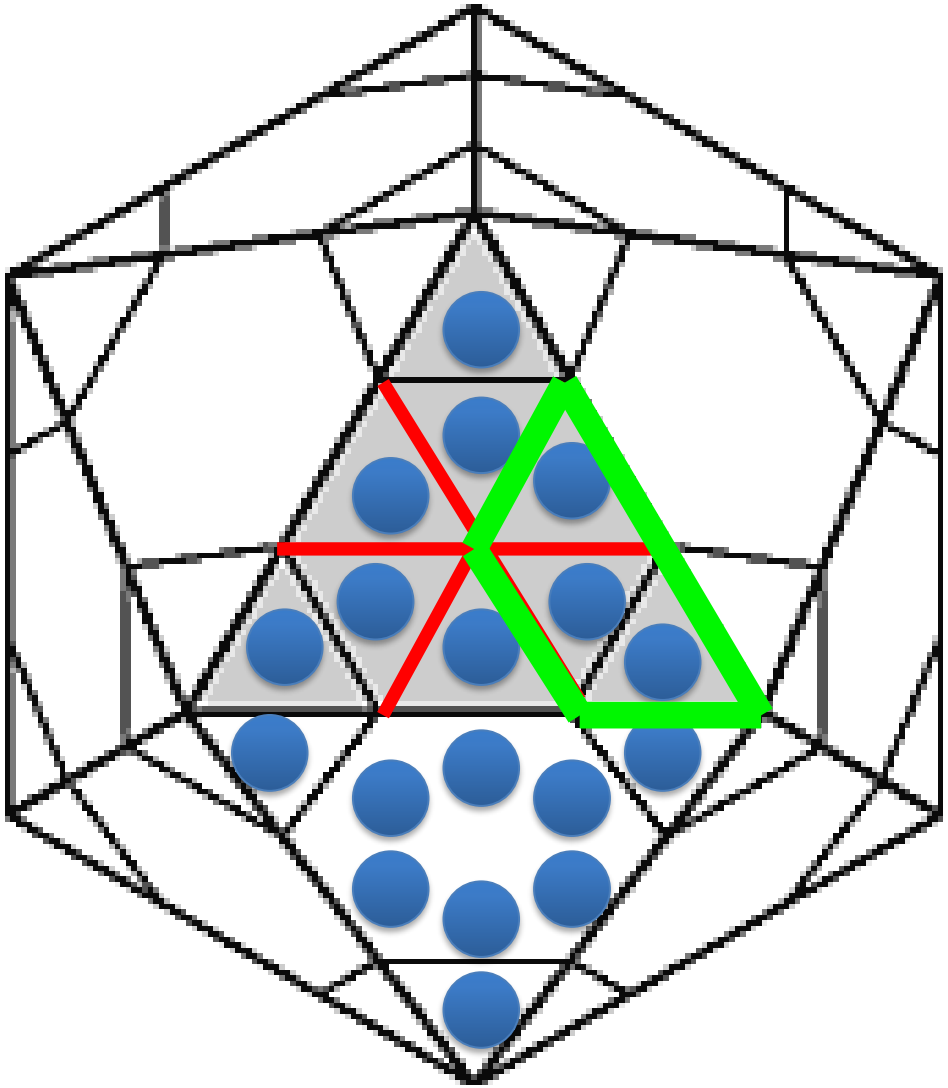
Quasi equivalence



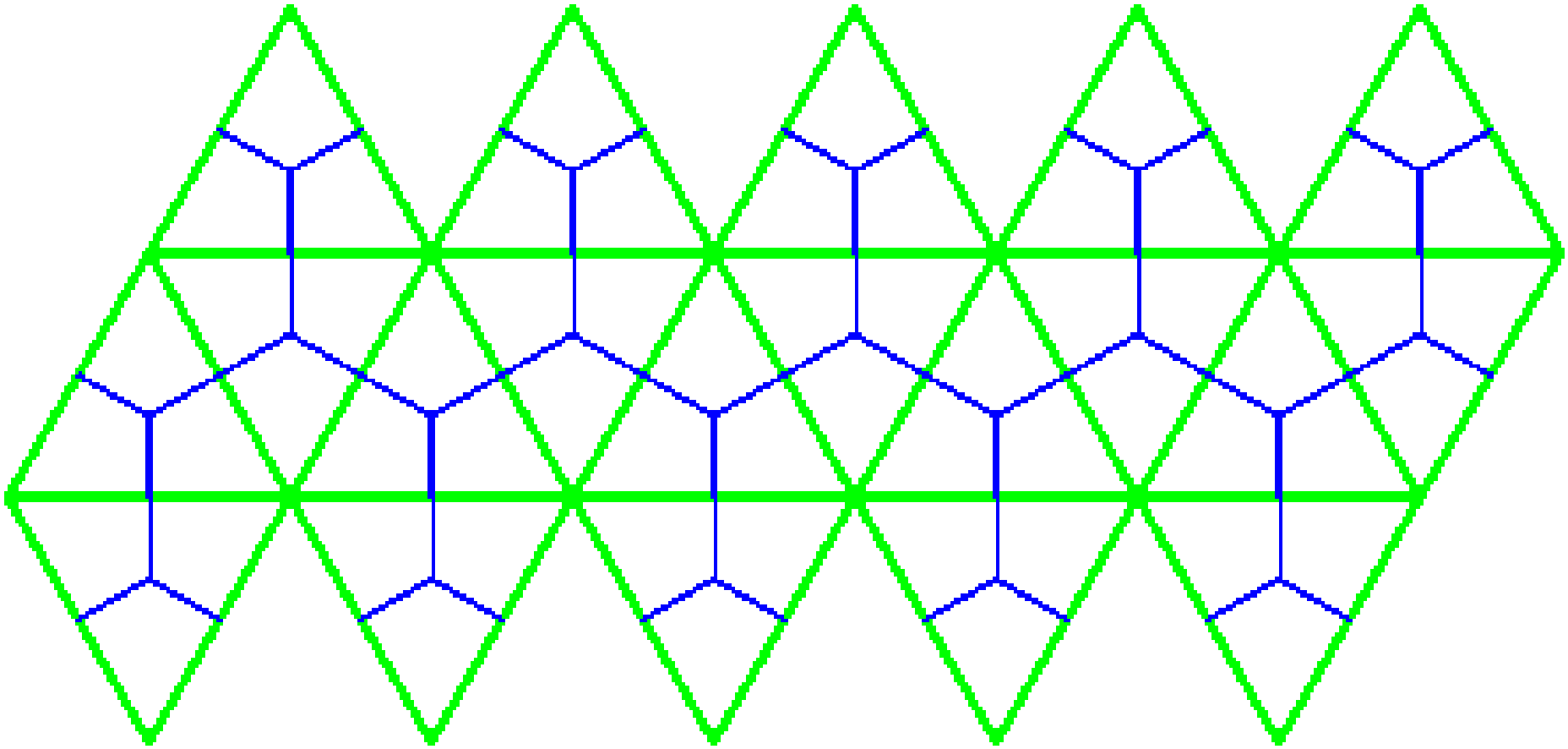




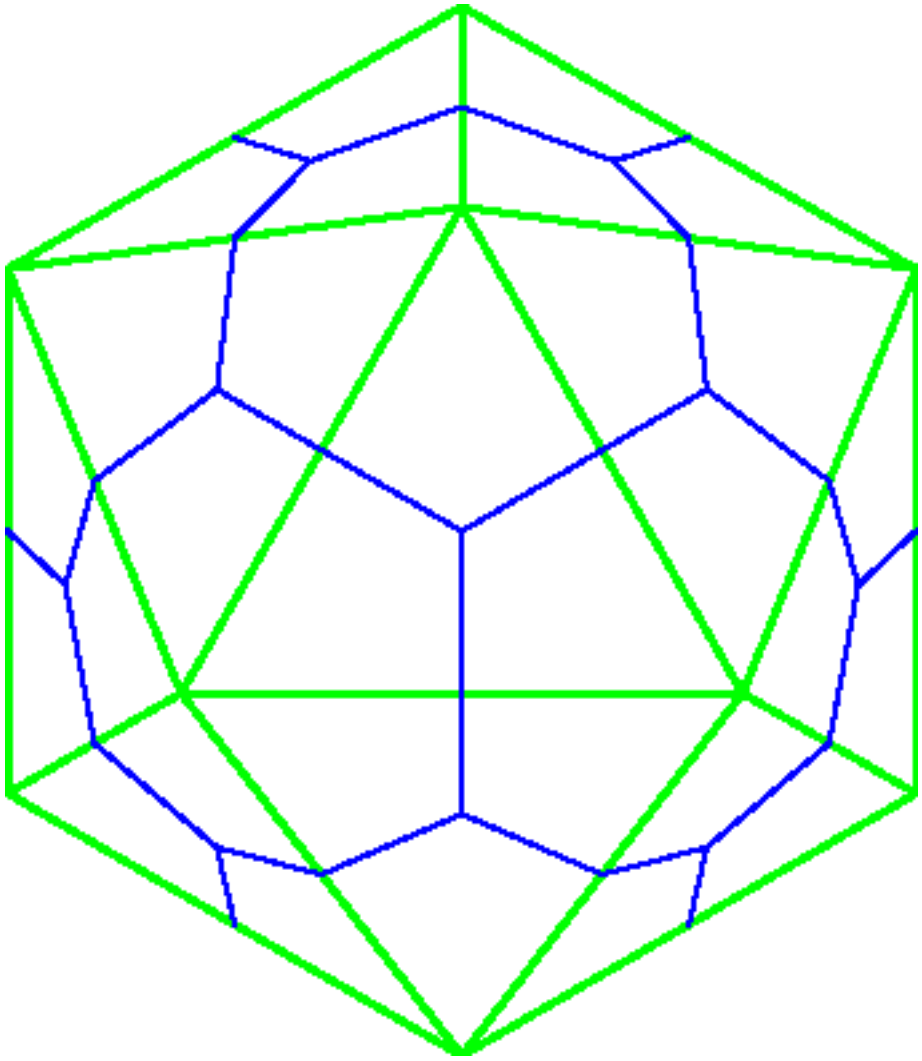
Quasi-equivalence



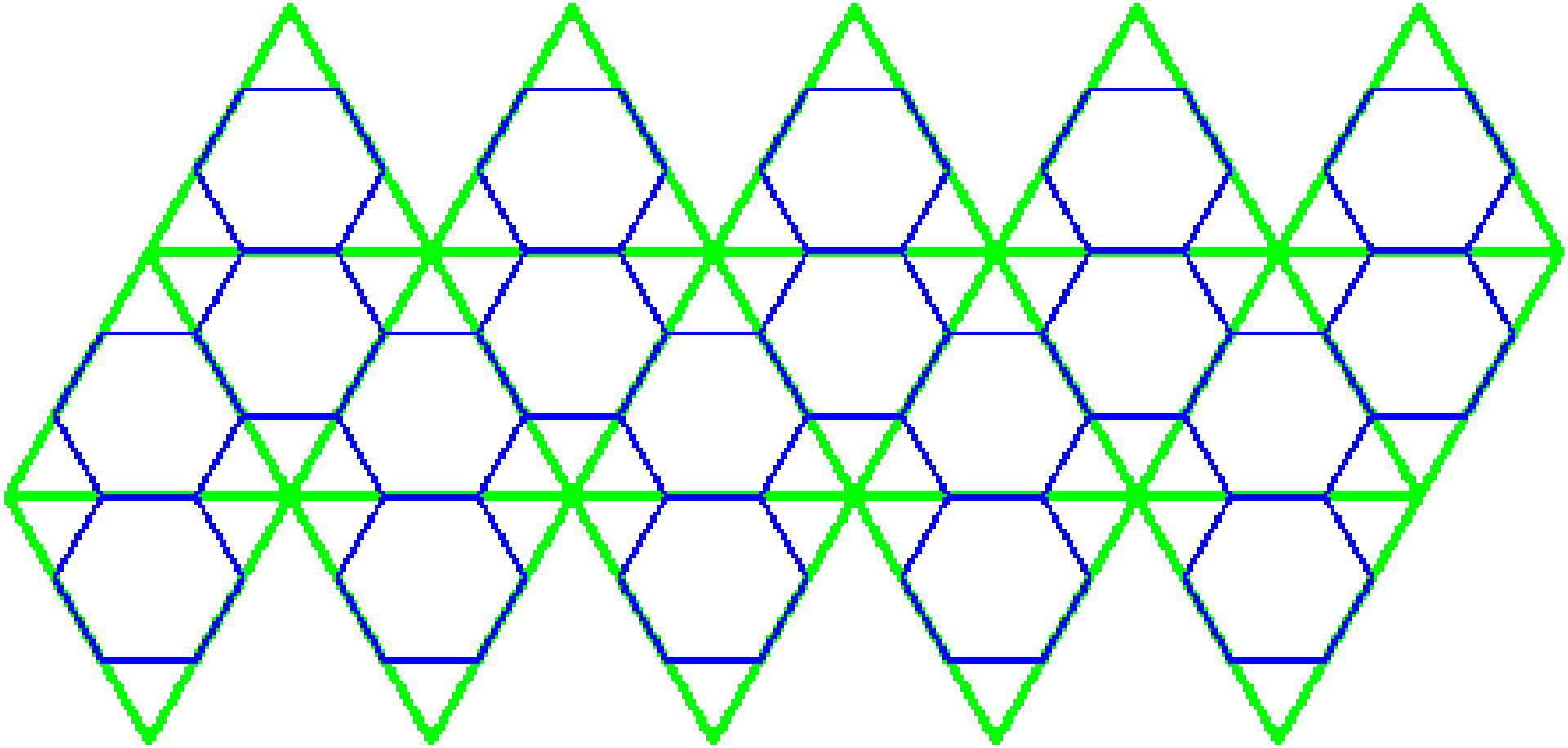
Equivalence



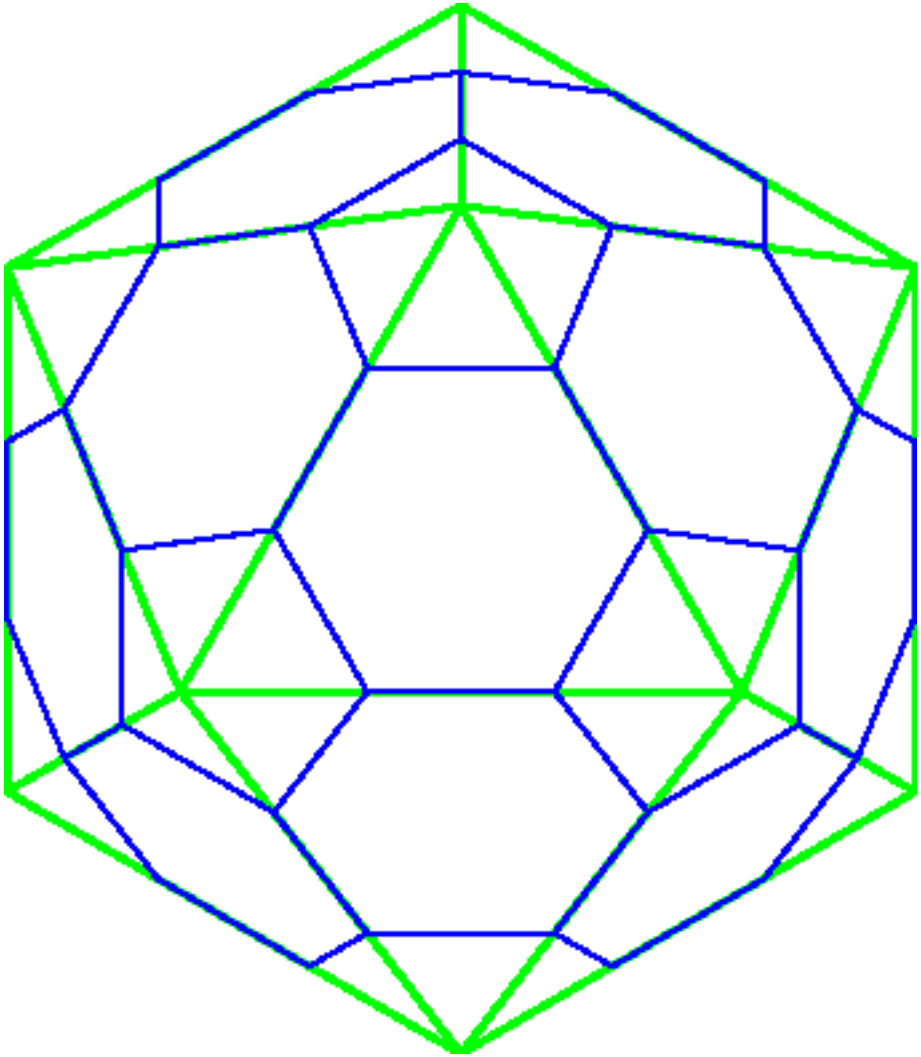
Equivalence

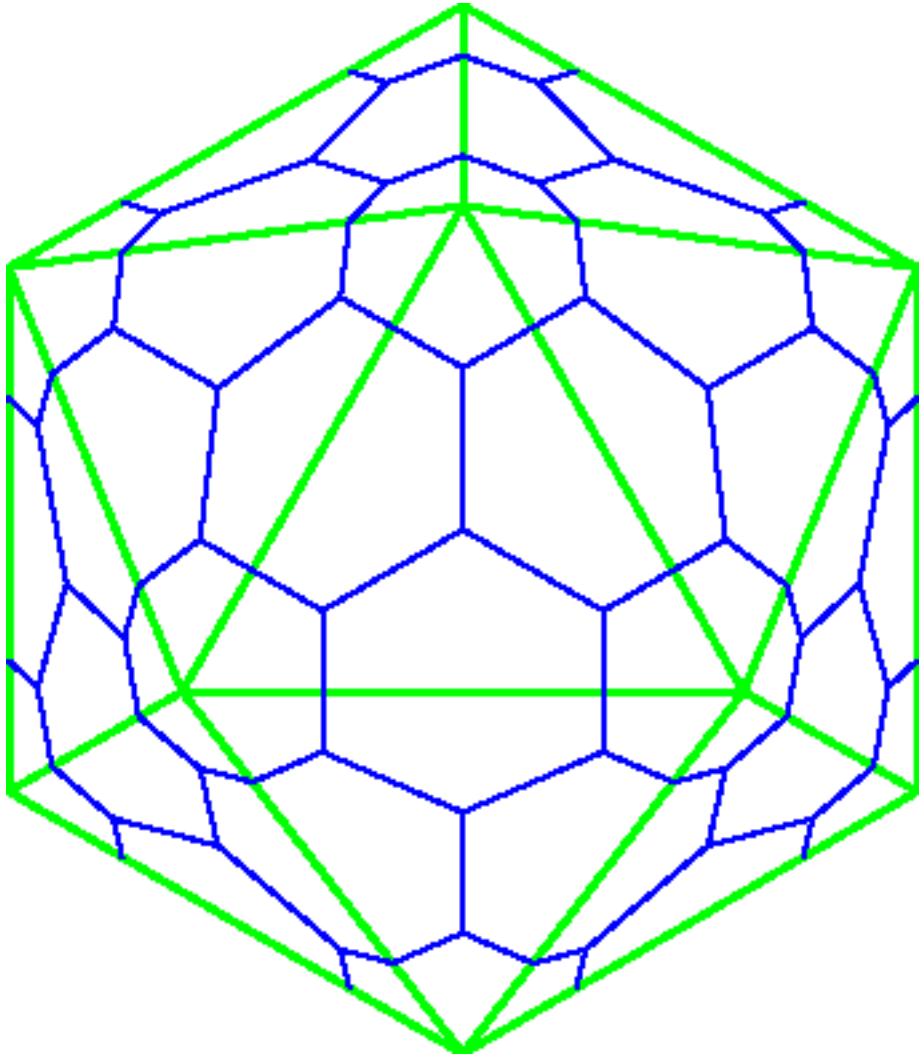


Quasi equivalence

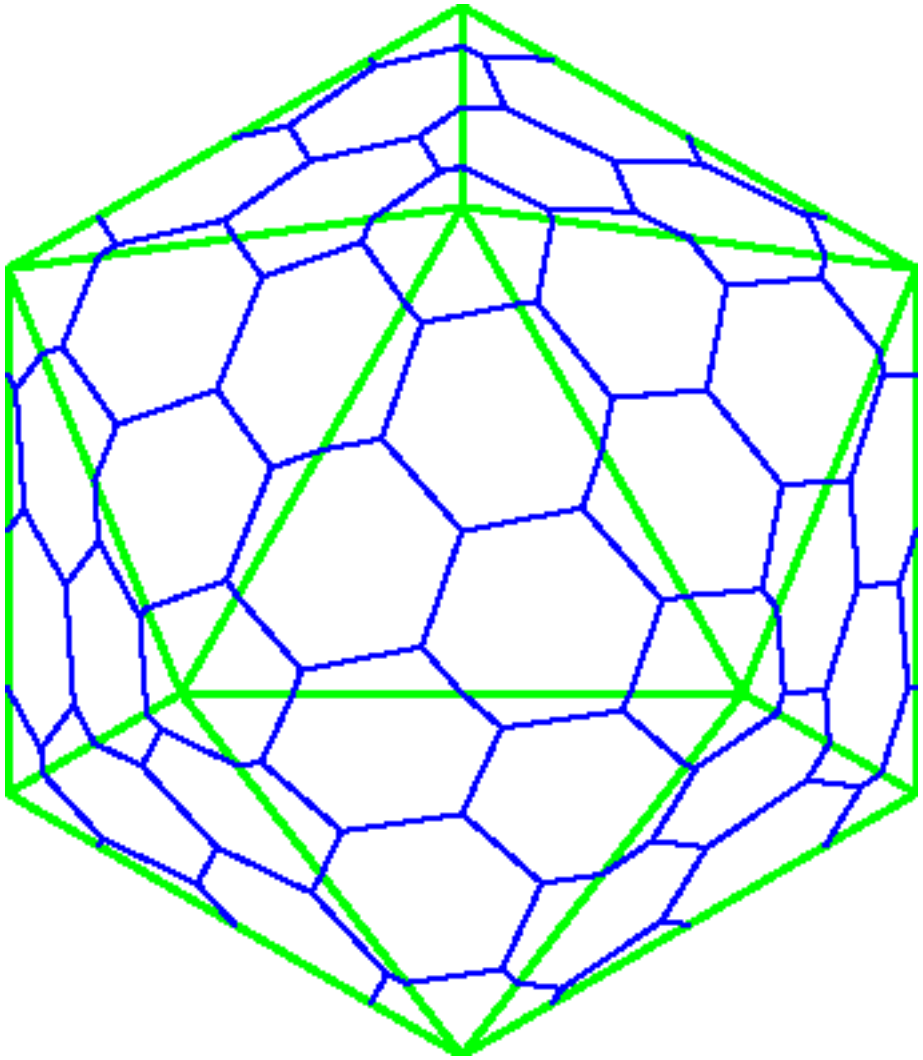


Quasi equivalence

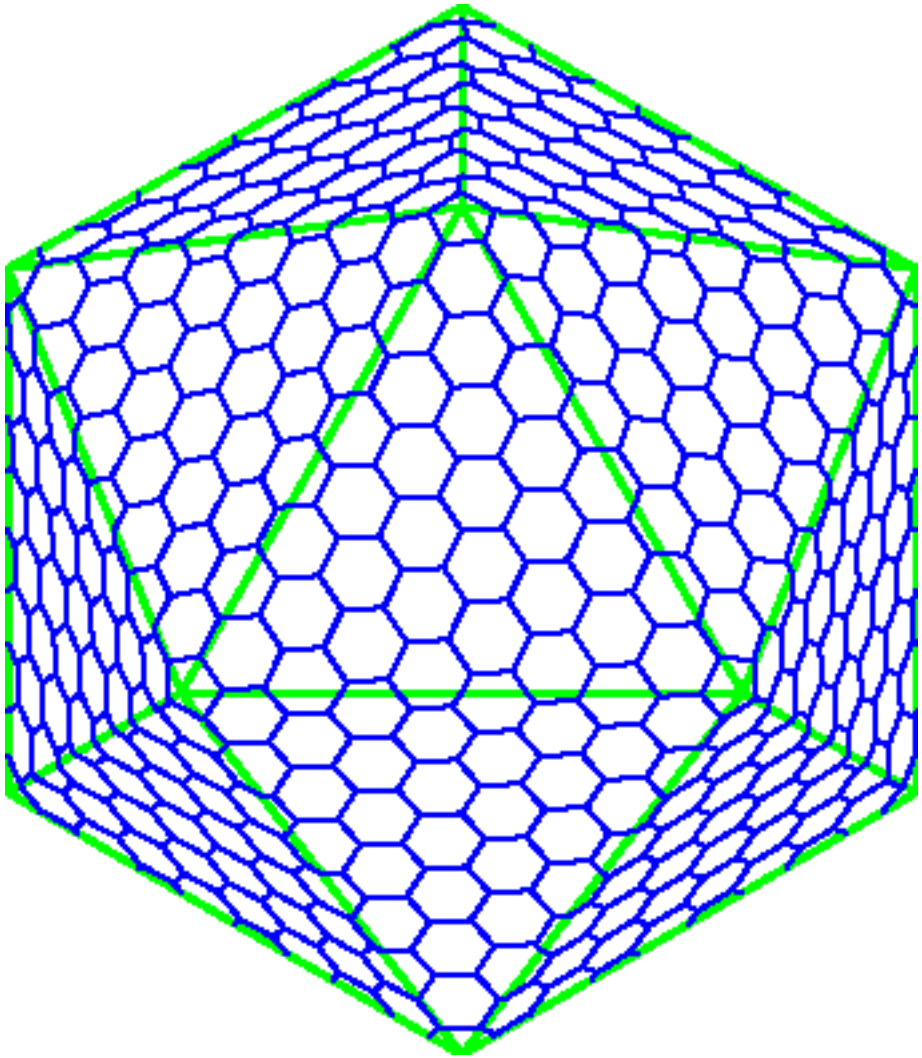


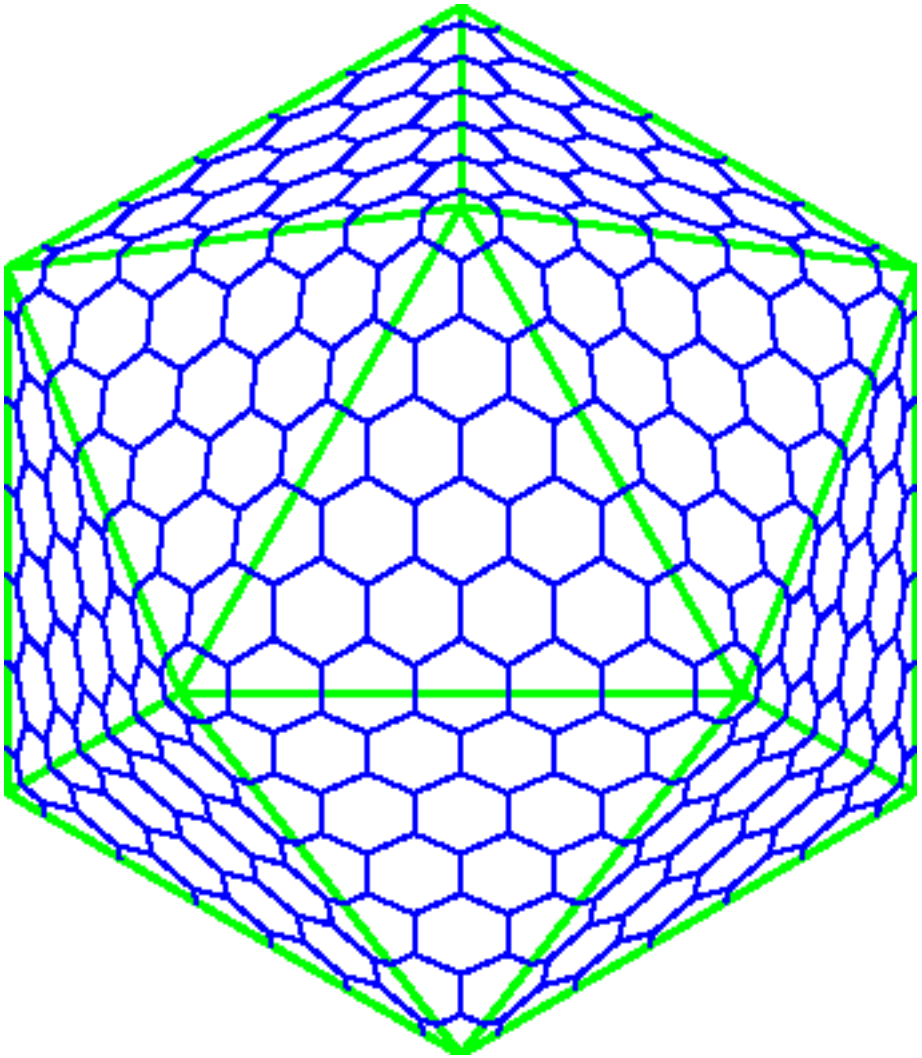


Quasi equivalence

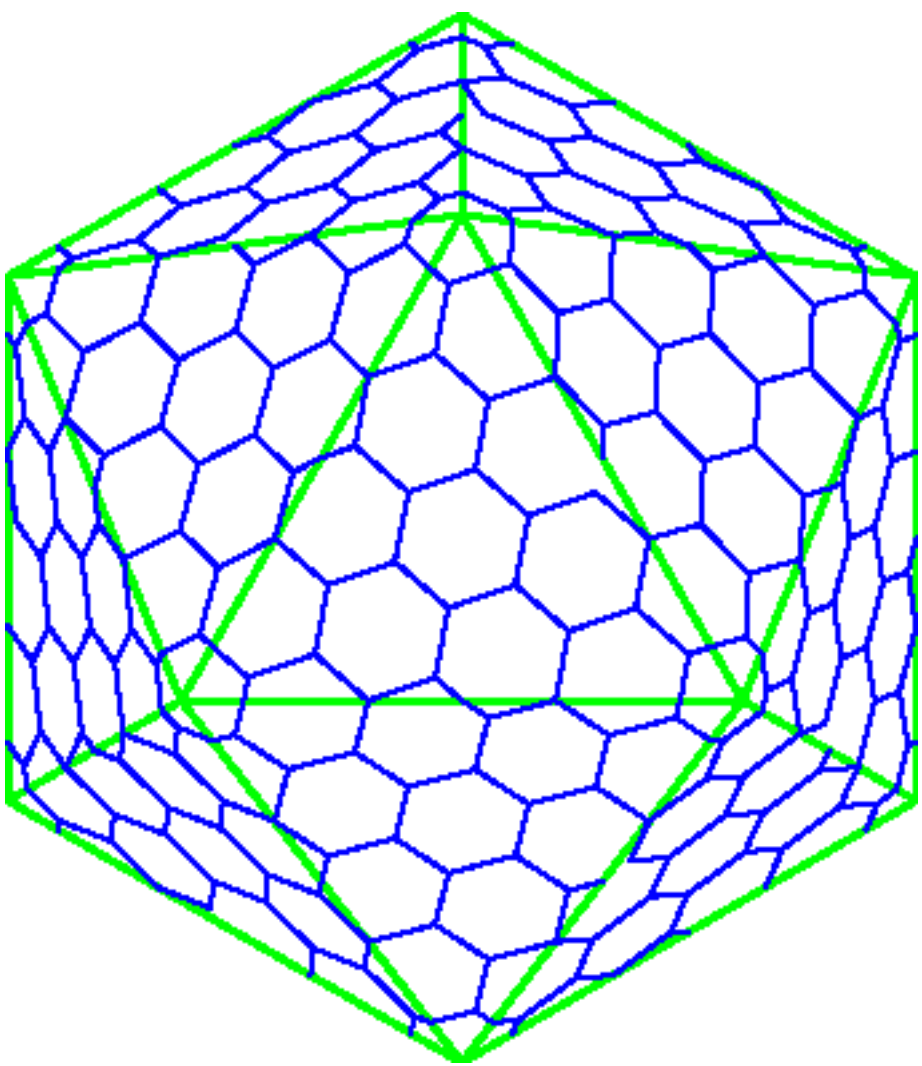


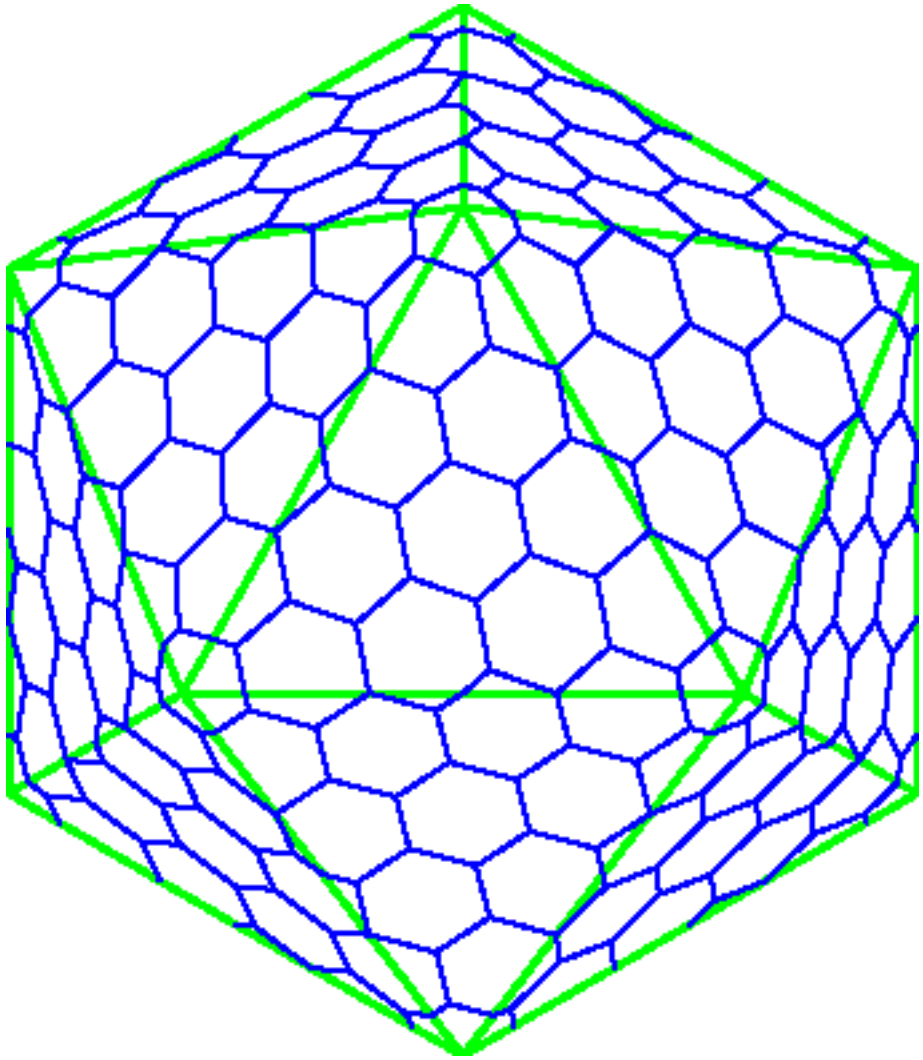
Quasi equivalence



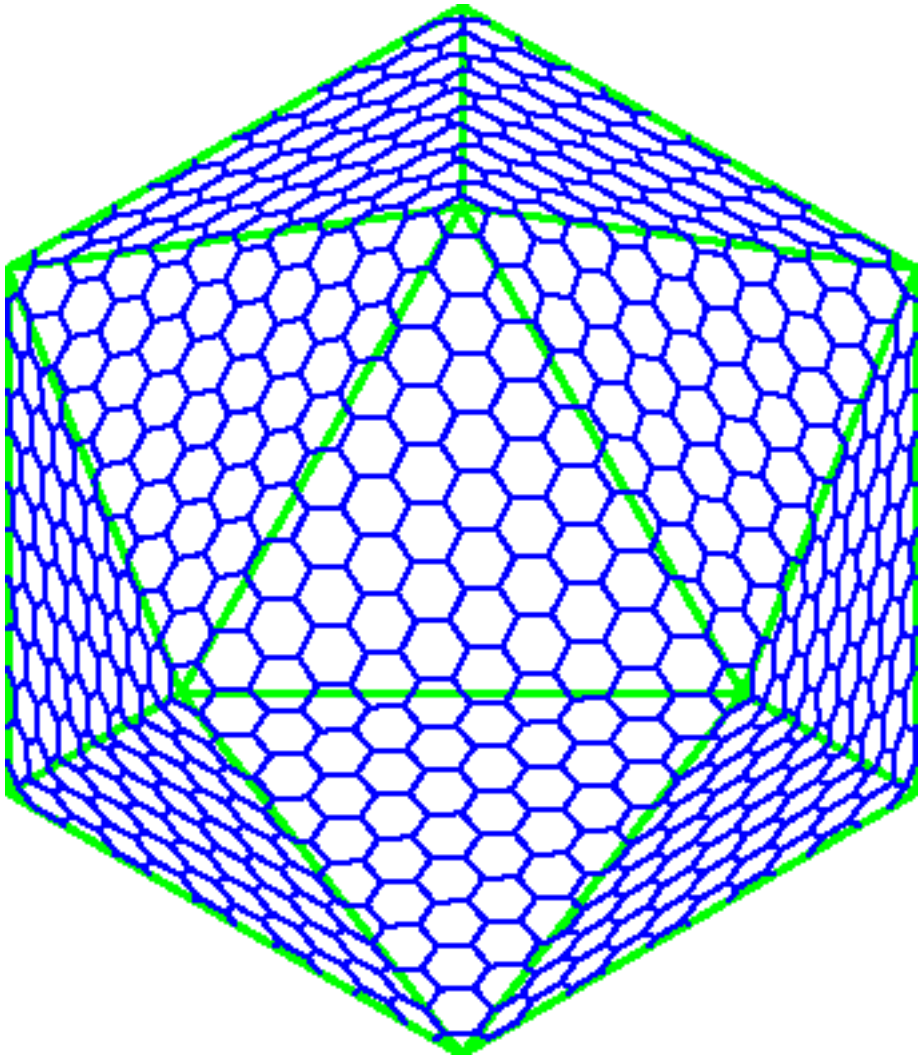


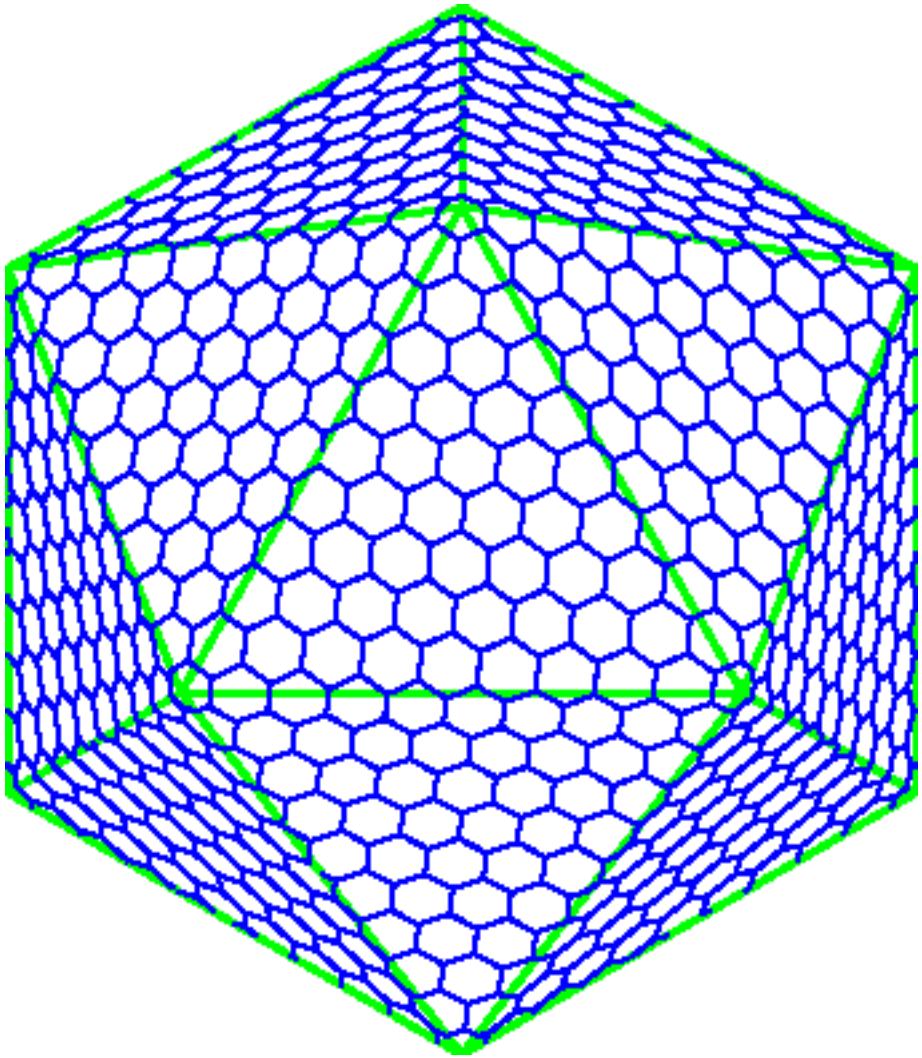
Quasi equivalence

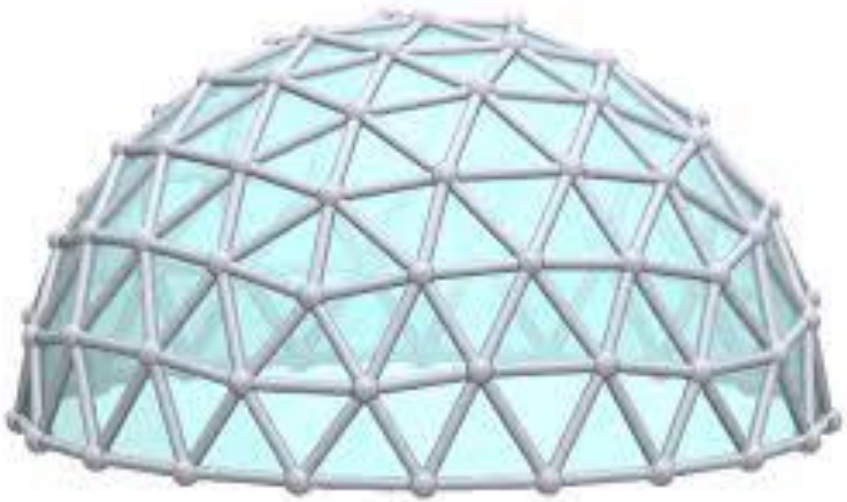


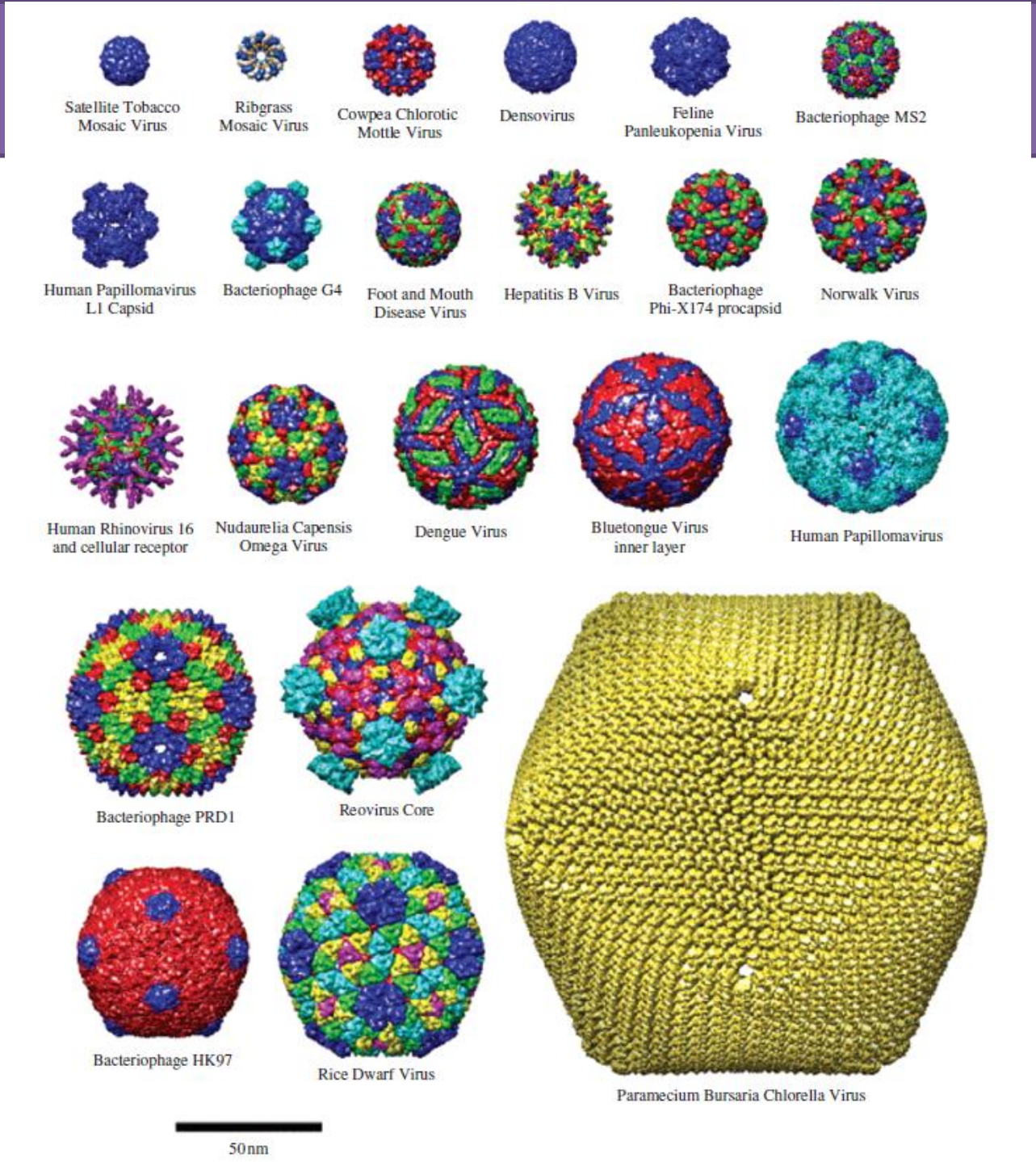


Quasi equivalence



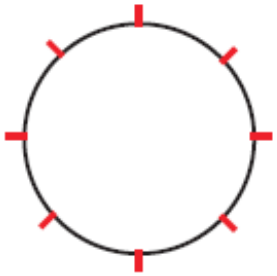





Satellite Tobacco Mosaic Virus
Ribgrass Mosaic Virus
Cowpea Chlorotic Mottle Virus
Densovirus
Feline Panleukopenia Virus
Bacteriophage MS2
Human Papillomavirus L1 Capsid
Bacteriophage G4
Foot and Mouth Disease Virus
Hepatitis B Virus
Bacteriophage Phi-X174 procapsid
Norwalk Virus
Human Rhinovirus 16 and cellular receptor
Nudaurelia Capensis Omega Virus
Dengue Virus
Bluetongue Virus inner layer
Human Papillomavirus
Bacteriophage PRD1
Reovirus Core
Bacteriophage HK97
Rice Dwarf Virus
Paramecium Bursaria Chlorella Virus
50nm

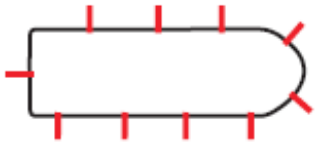
Enveloped Viruses

Sphere



Influenza virus

Bullet

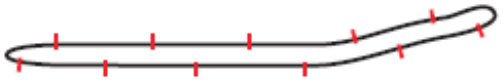


Rabies virus

Rod

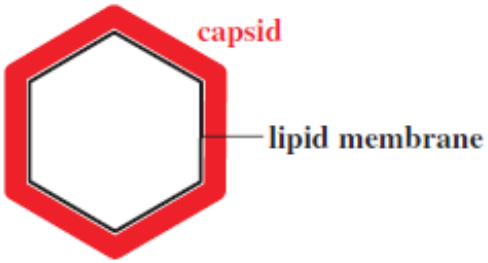
Baculoviruses

Thread



Ebola virus

Viruses with an Internal Lipid Membrane



Iridoviruses

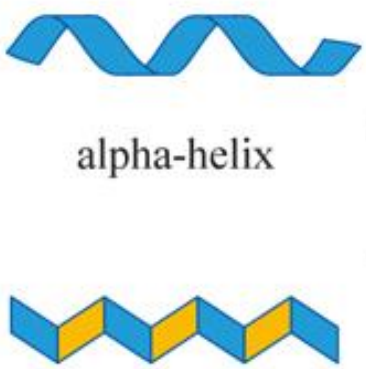
Levels of description of protein structures

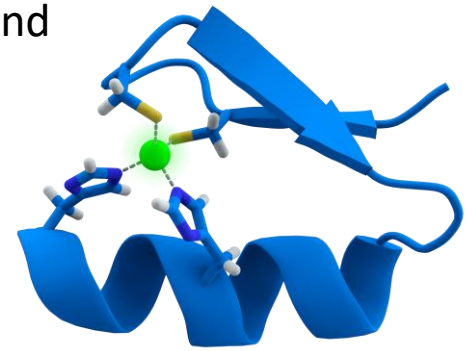
Primary structure

Secondary structure

Tertiary structure

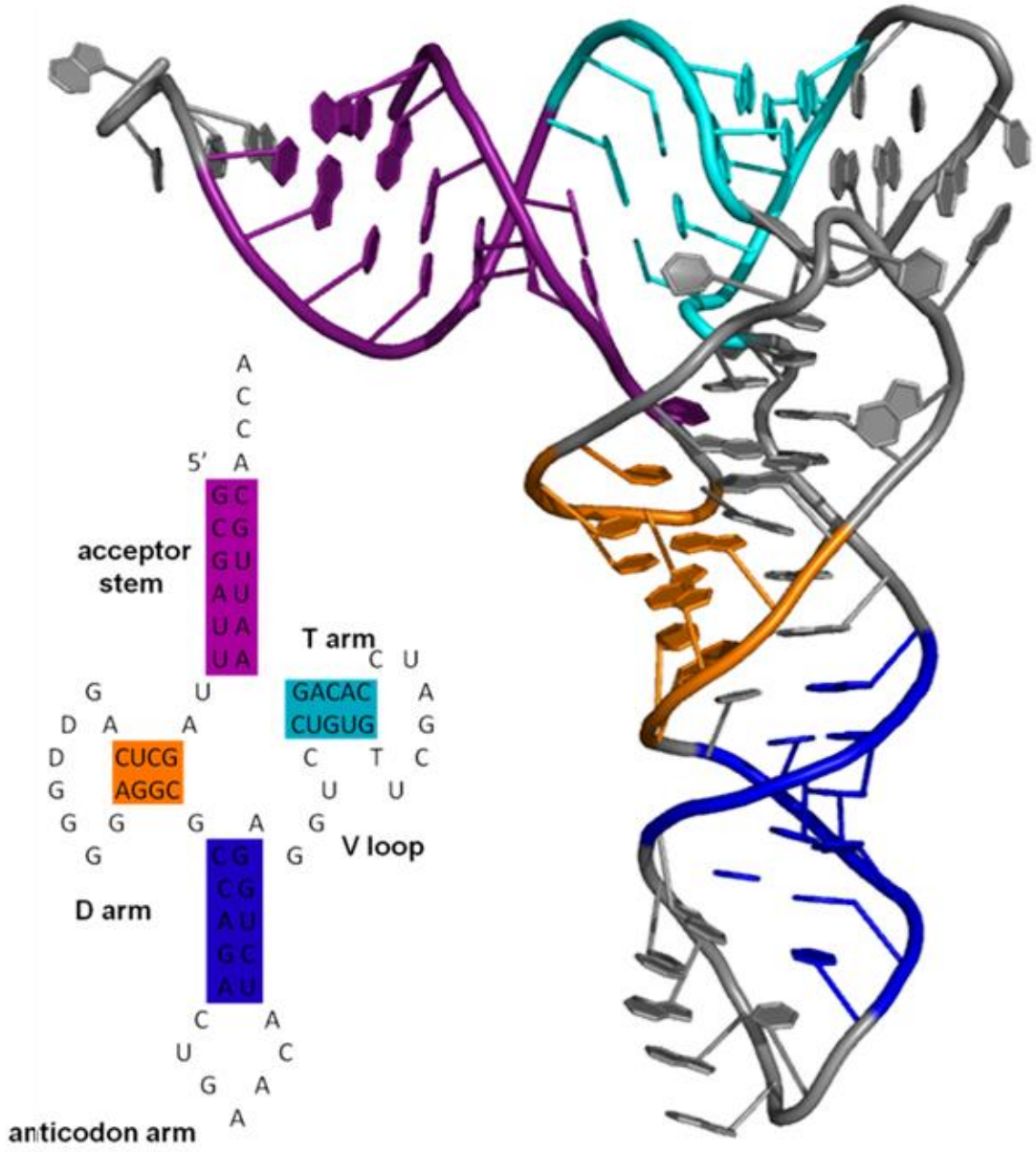
Quaternary structure



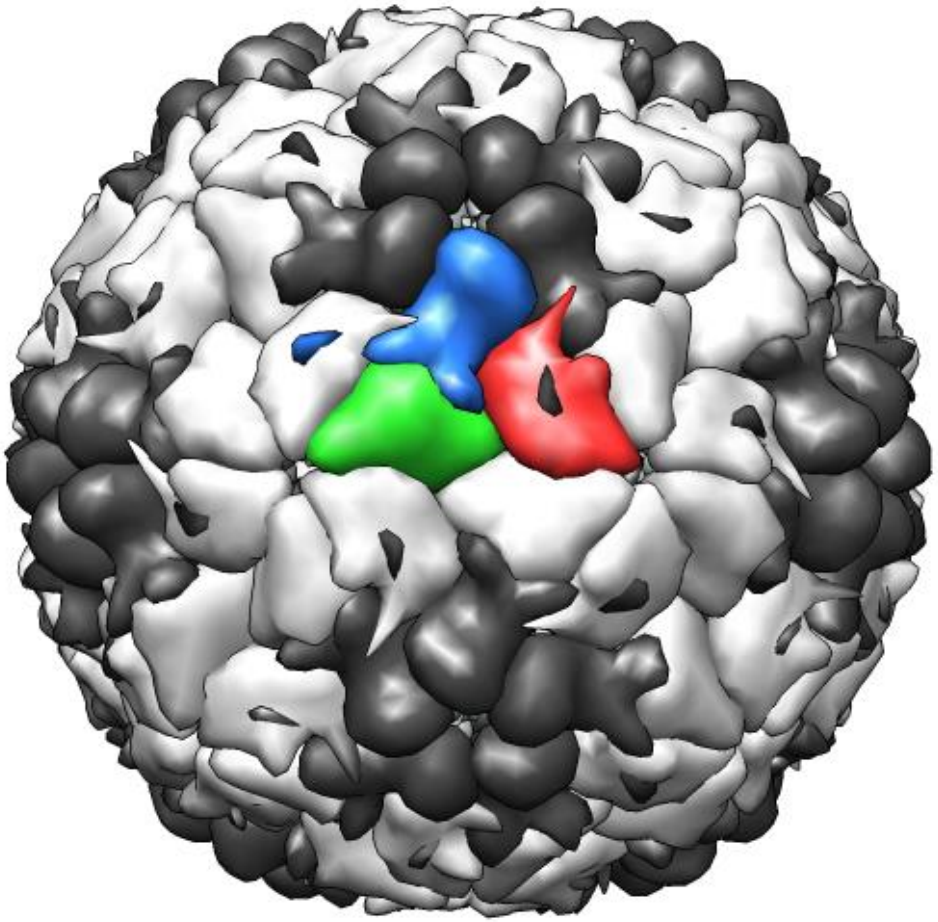


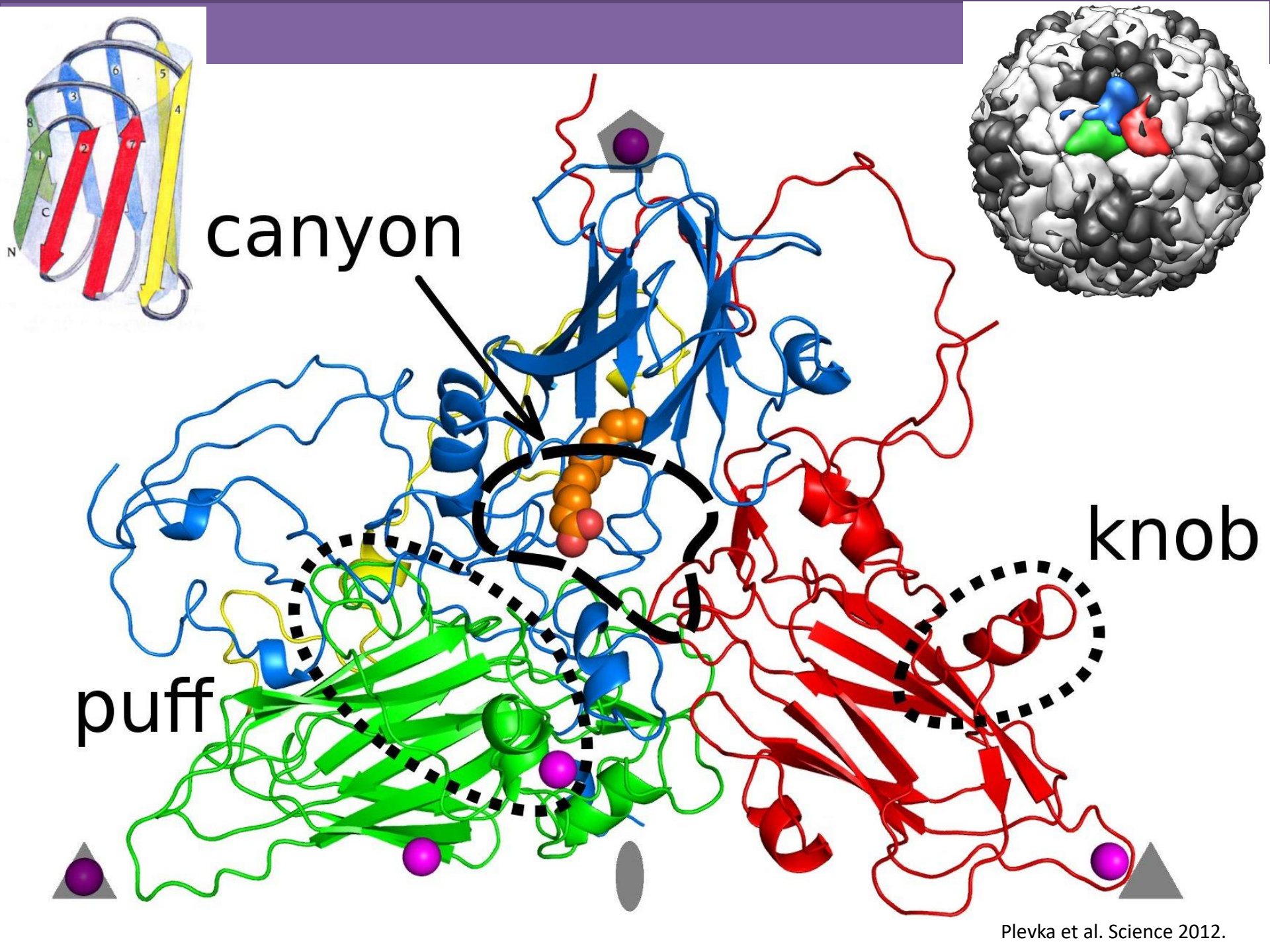
Motif

Levels of description of RNA structures



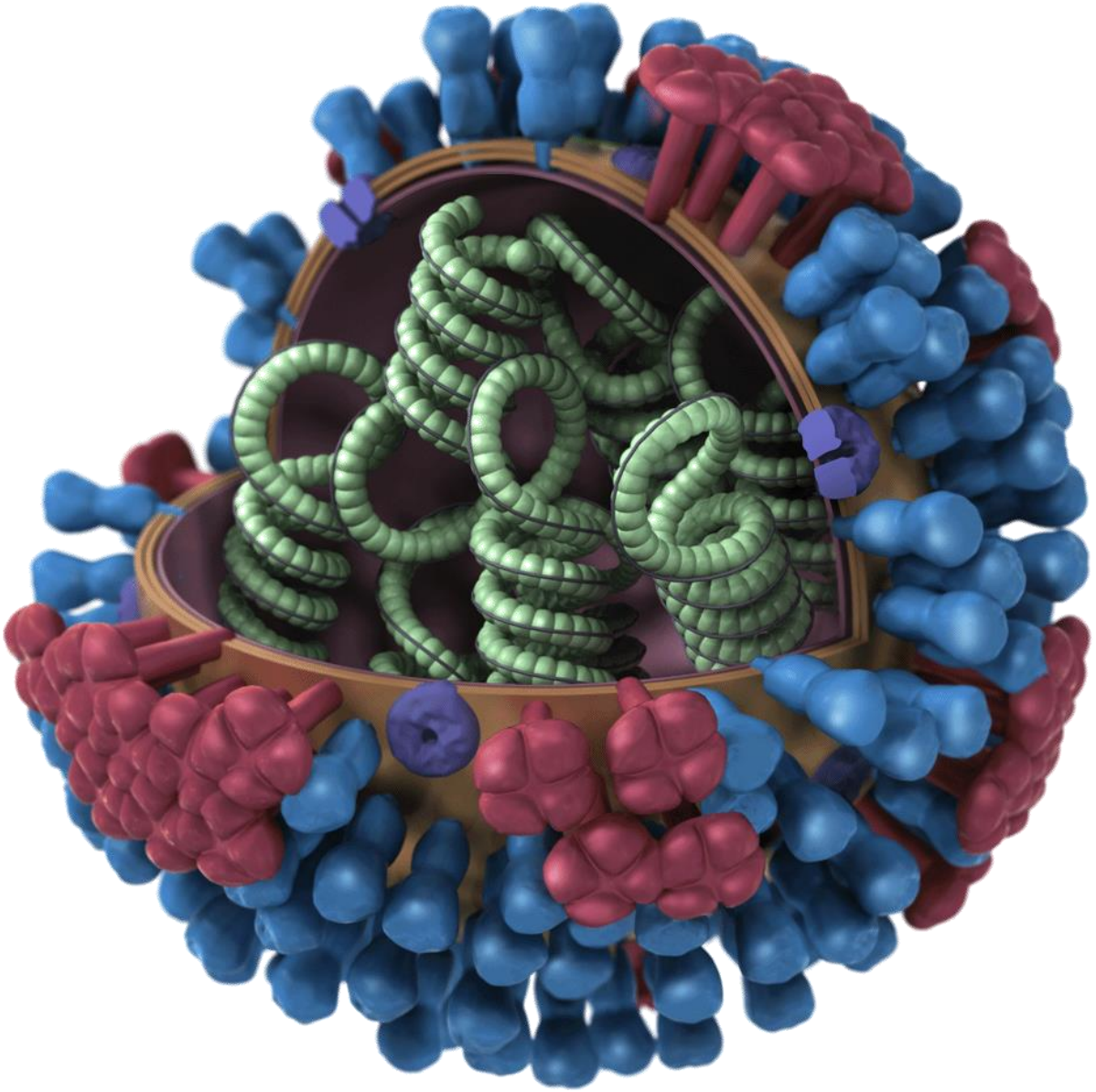
Picornavirus virion





Plevka et al. Science 2012.

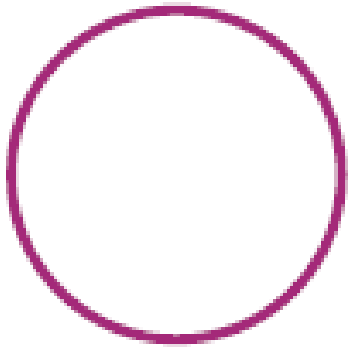
Molecular components of virions



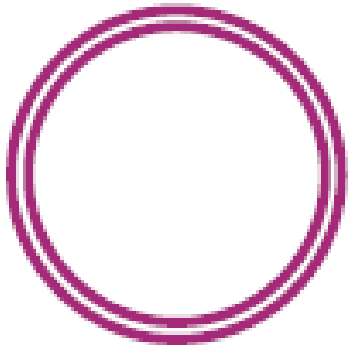
DNA genomes of viruses

ss, linear — Parvoviruses

ds, linear — Poxviruses



ss, circular — Phage φX174



ds, circular — Baculoviruses

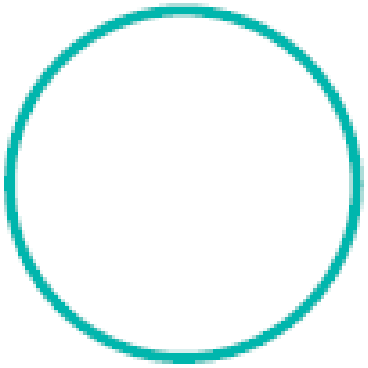
RNA genomes of viruses

ss, linear

Tobacco mosaic virus

ds, linear

Reoviruses

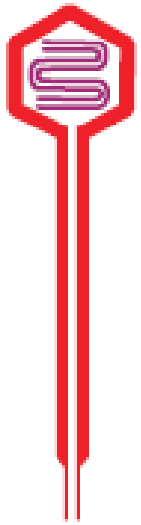


ss, circular

Hepatitis delta virus

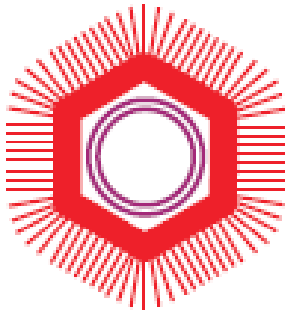
Sizes of virus genomes

Hepatitis B virus 3.2kB

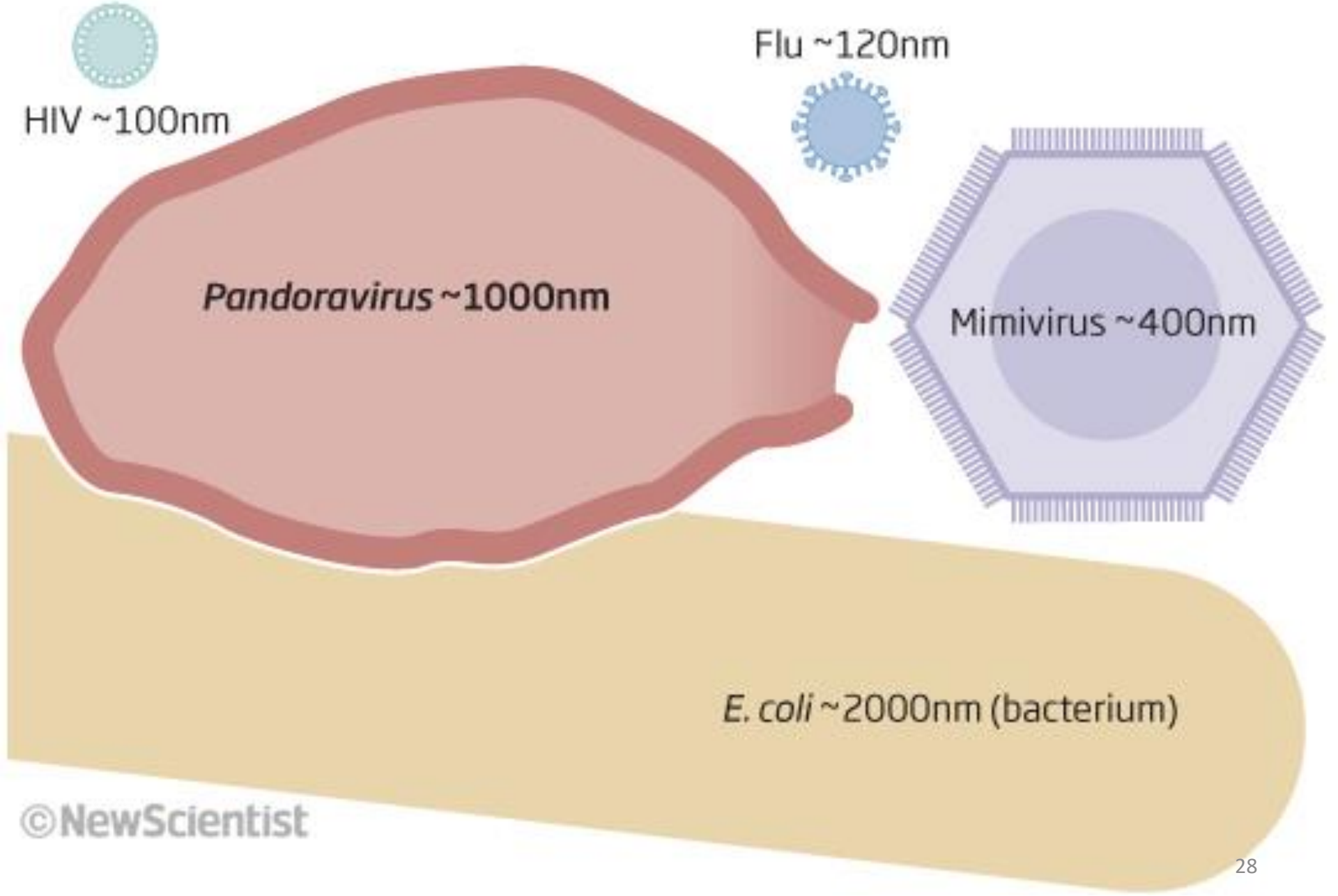


Phage lambda 48kB

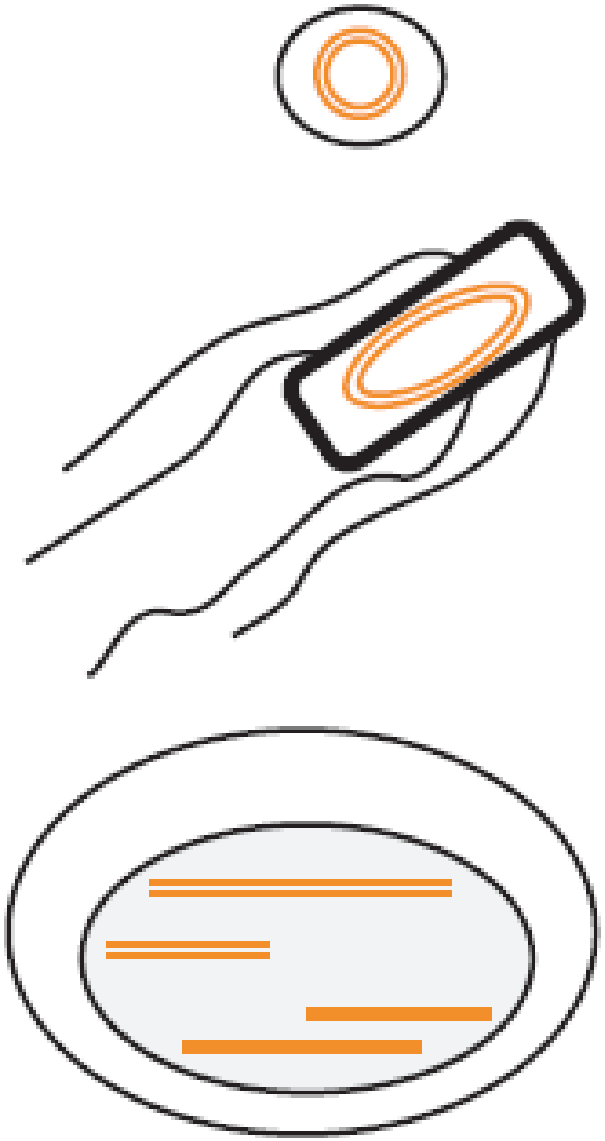
Pandoravirus 1.1-2.5MB
TNSV 1239B (RNA)
Coronaviruses 33kB (RNA)



Mimivirus 1.2MB

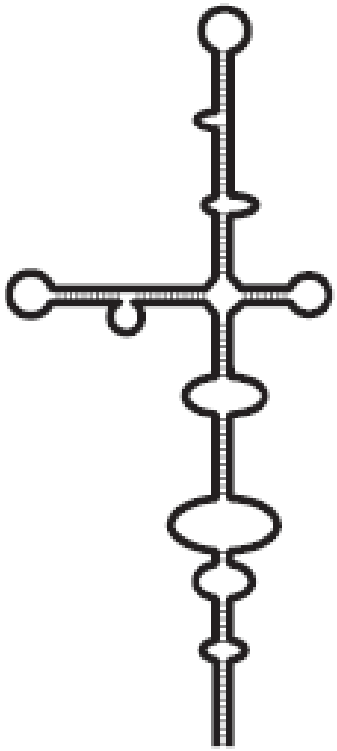

HIV ~100nm
Flu ~120nm
Pandoravirus ~1000nm
Mimivirus ~400nm
E. coli ~2000nm (bacterium)
©NewScientist

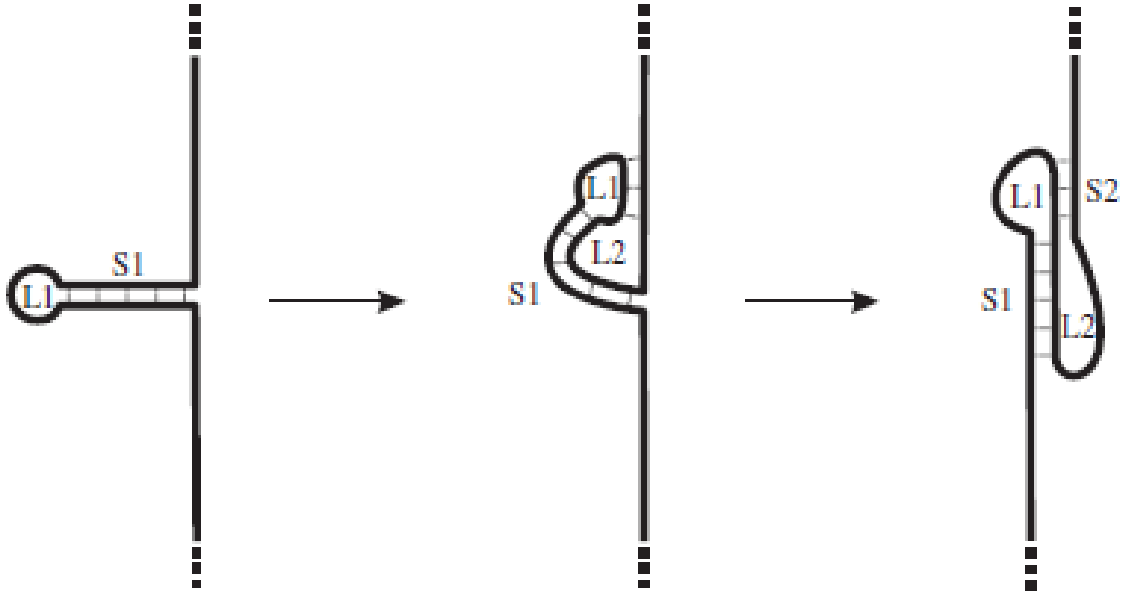
Genomes of cellular organisms (kB)



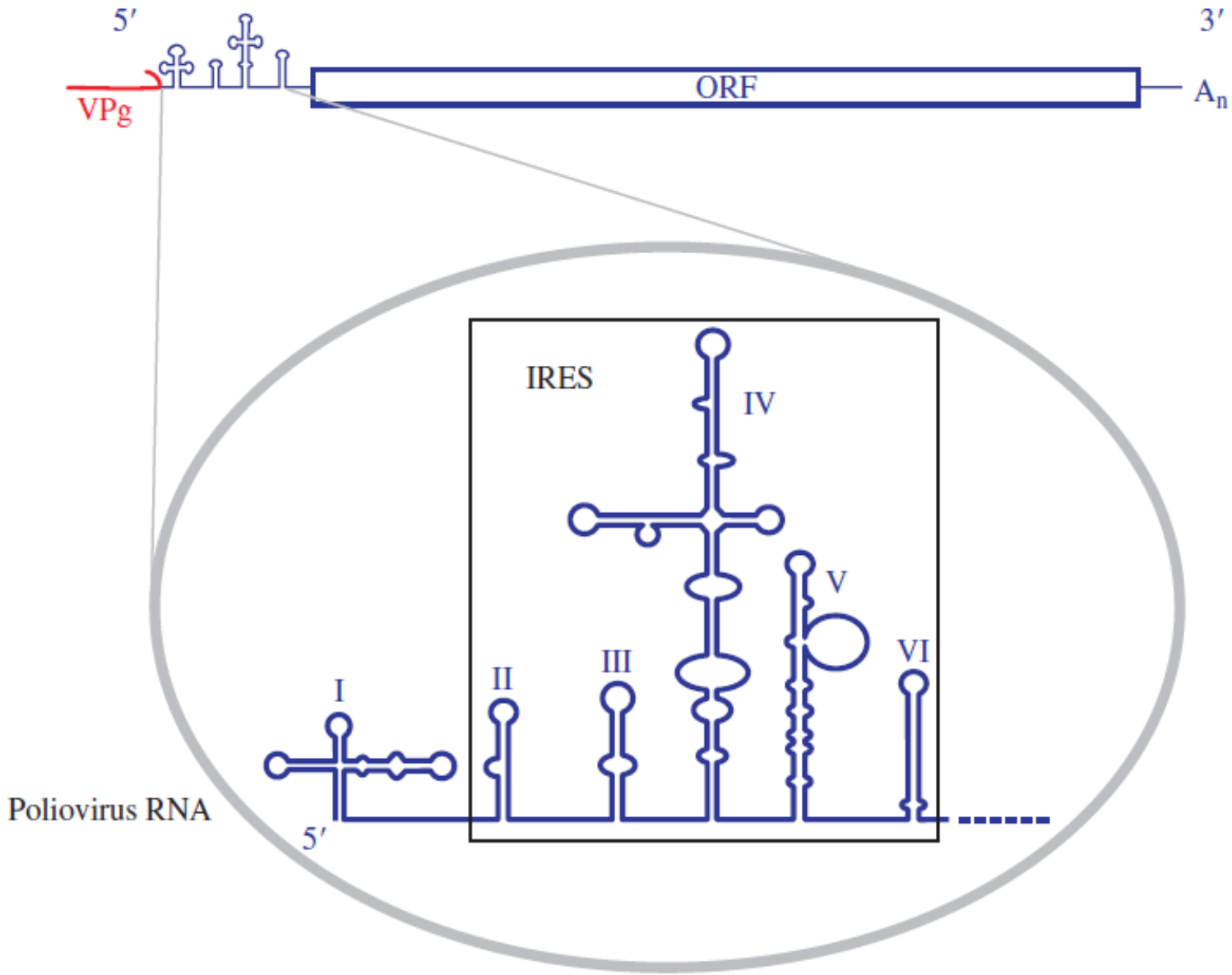
Mycoplasma genitalium	580
Escherichia coli	4700
Human	3200000

Secondary structures in ssRNA genomes





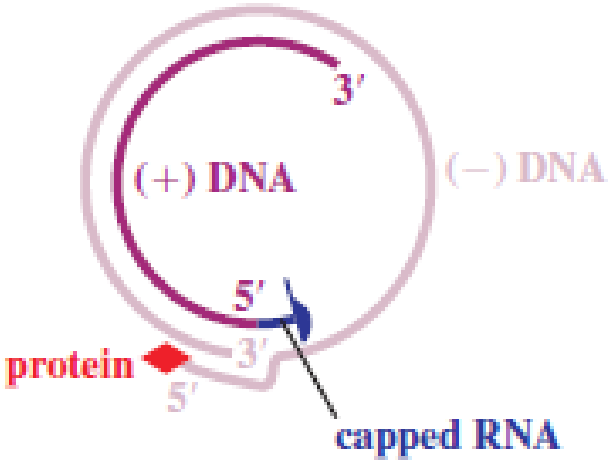
Internal Ribosome Entry Site in poliovirus



Modifications of genome ends

dsDNA

Adenoviruses
Phage PRD1 (*E. coli*)



Hepatitis B virus

ssDNA

Parvoviruses

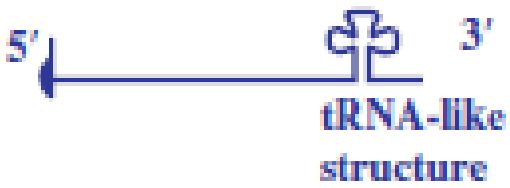
More end modifications (ssRNA)

Poliovirus
Cowpea mosaic virus

Barley yellow dwarf virus

SARS coronavirus
Retroviruses

Black beetle virus



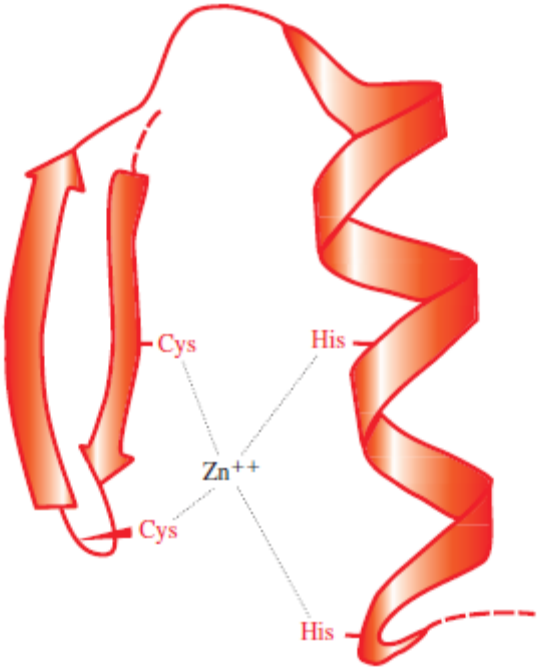
Cucumber mosaic virus

dsRNA genome modifications

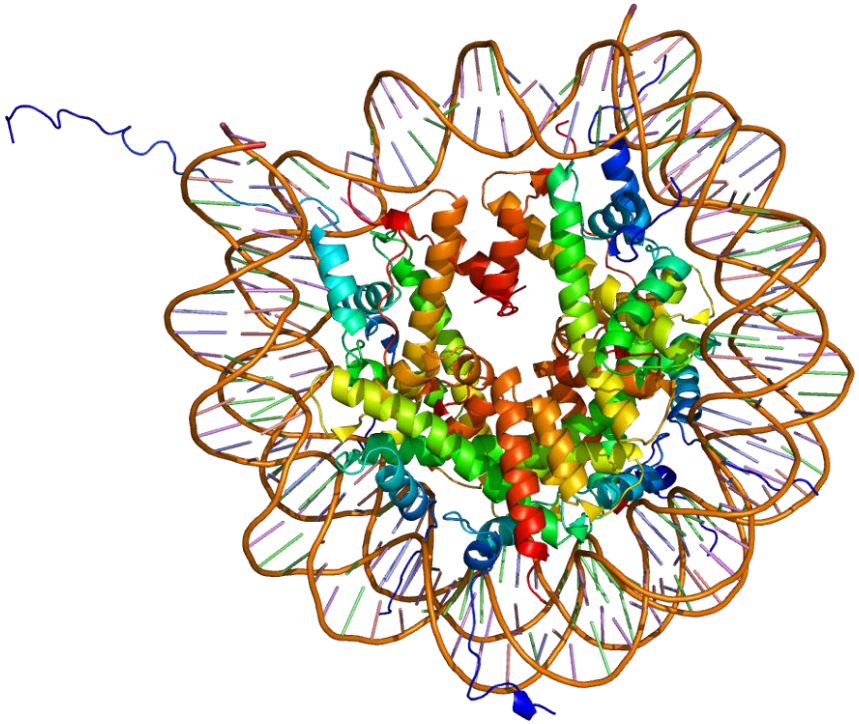
Rotaviruses

Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus

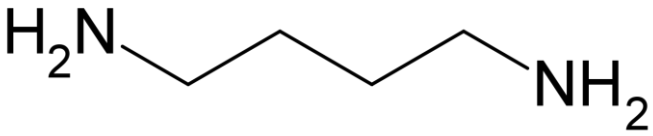
(Macro)-molecules non-covalently associated with virus genomes



Zinc finger motif

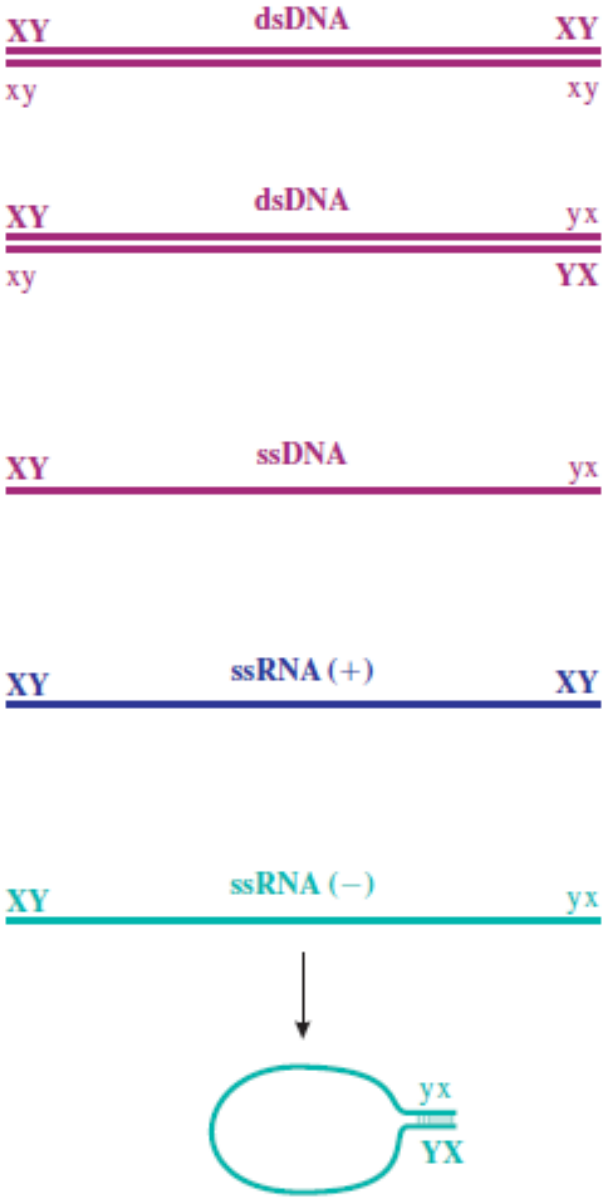


Histone core

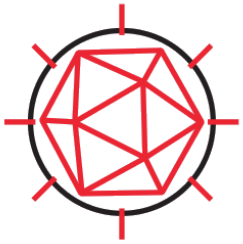
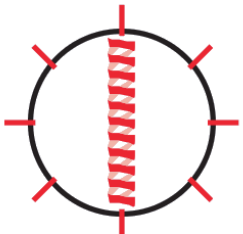


Poly amine - putrescine

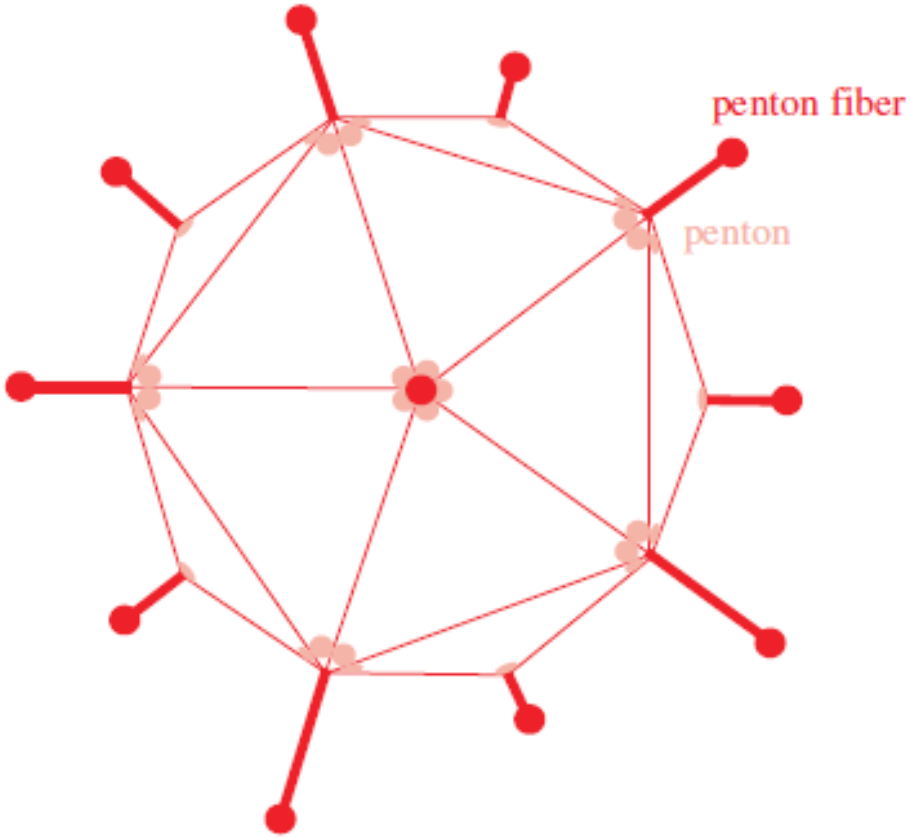
Terminal repeats in virus genomes



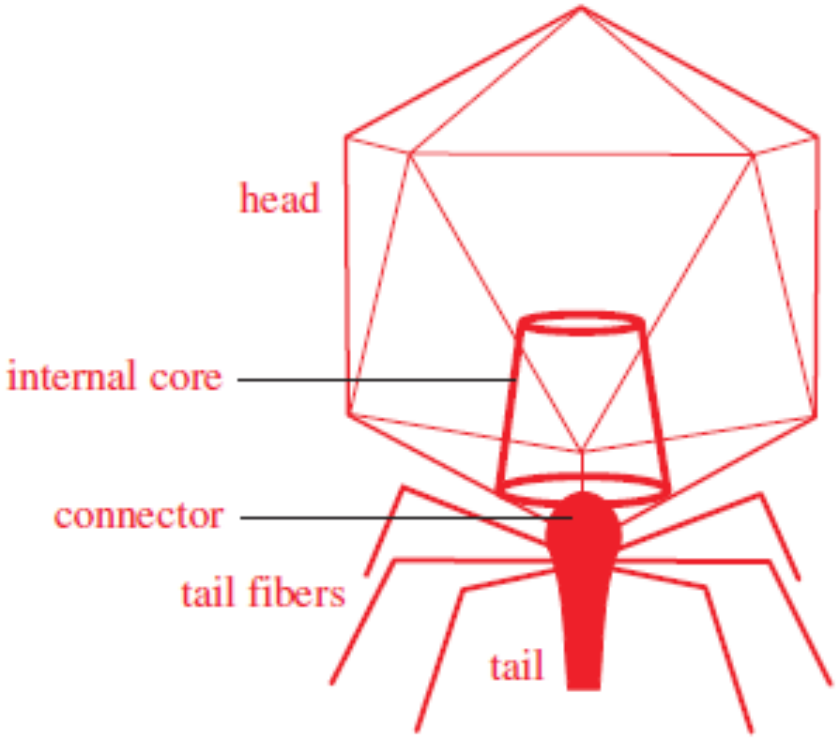
DTR	Some herpesviruses T phages
ITR	Adenoviruses Tectiviruses (phages)
ITR	Some parvoviruses
DTR	Retroviruses
ITR	Influenza viruses Bunyaviruses

Main types of virion structure		Genomes			
		dsDNA	ssDNA	dsRNA	ssRNA
Icosahedral, naked		✓	✓	✓	✓
Icosahedral, enveloped		✓		✓	✓
Helical, naked		✓	✓		✓
Helical, enveloped					✓

Adenovirus virion



Phage T7



Learning outcomes

- describe the components of virions
- illustrate the variety of virus genomes
- outline the functions of virus structural proteins
- define the terms ‘helical symmetry’ and ‘icosahedral symmetry’
- describe the virions of a selection of naked and enveloped viruses

Why / when / for what are structures important?

Virus transmission

Plant viruses

Vectors

- **insects**
- **mites**
- **nematodes**
- **fungi**

Human and animal viruses

- **via the air, e.g. influenza virus**
- **via food and water, e.g. rotaviruses**
- **sexually, e.g. HIV**
- **via vectors, e.g. yellow fever virus**

Insects

Potato virus Y
Cauliflower mosaic virus

Beet yellows virus
Bean yellow mosaic virus

Leafhoppers

Rice dwarf virus

Whiteflies

Tomato yellow leaf curl virus

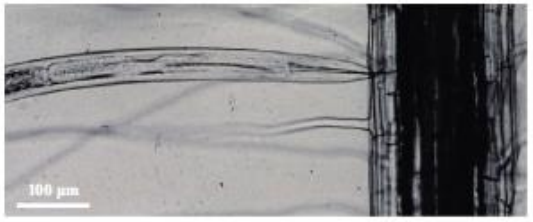
Beetles

Maize chlorotic mottle virus

Mites

Ryegrass mosaic virus

Nematodes



Grapevine fanleaf virus

Mites

Nematodes

Living Vectors

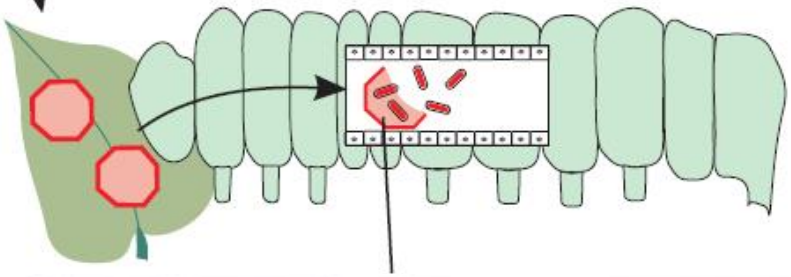
Mosquitoes		Yellow fever virus West Nile virus Chikungunya virus	Humans
Midges		Bluetongue virus	Sheep
Ticks		Louping ill virus	Sheep

Inanimate Vectors

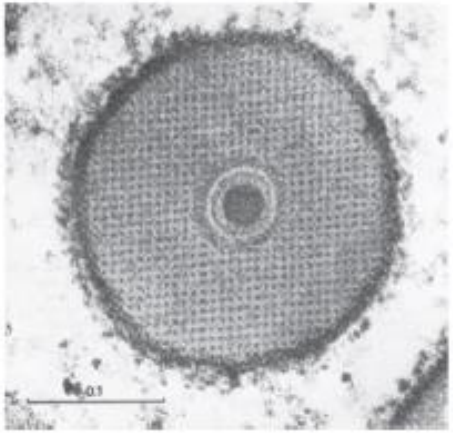
Syringes and Needles		Hepatitis B virus HIV	Humans

Baculovirus transmission

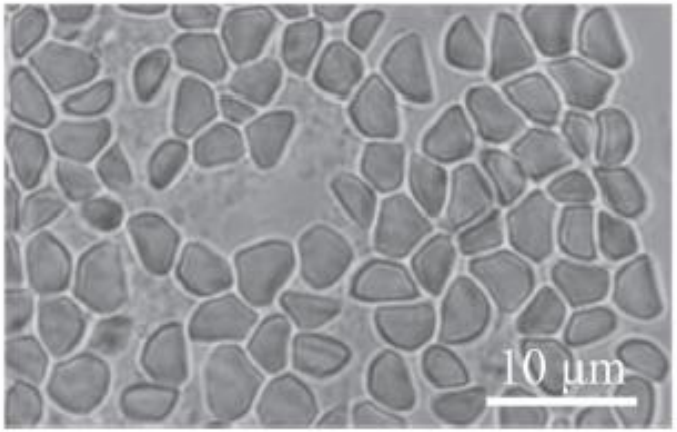
Caterpillar that has died from baculovirus infection



(a)



(b)



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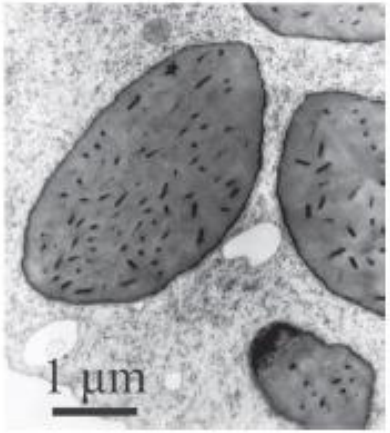
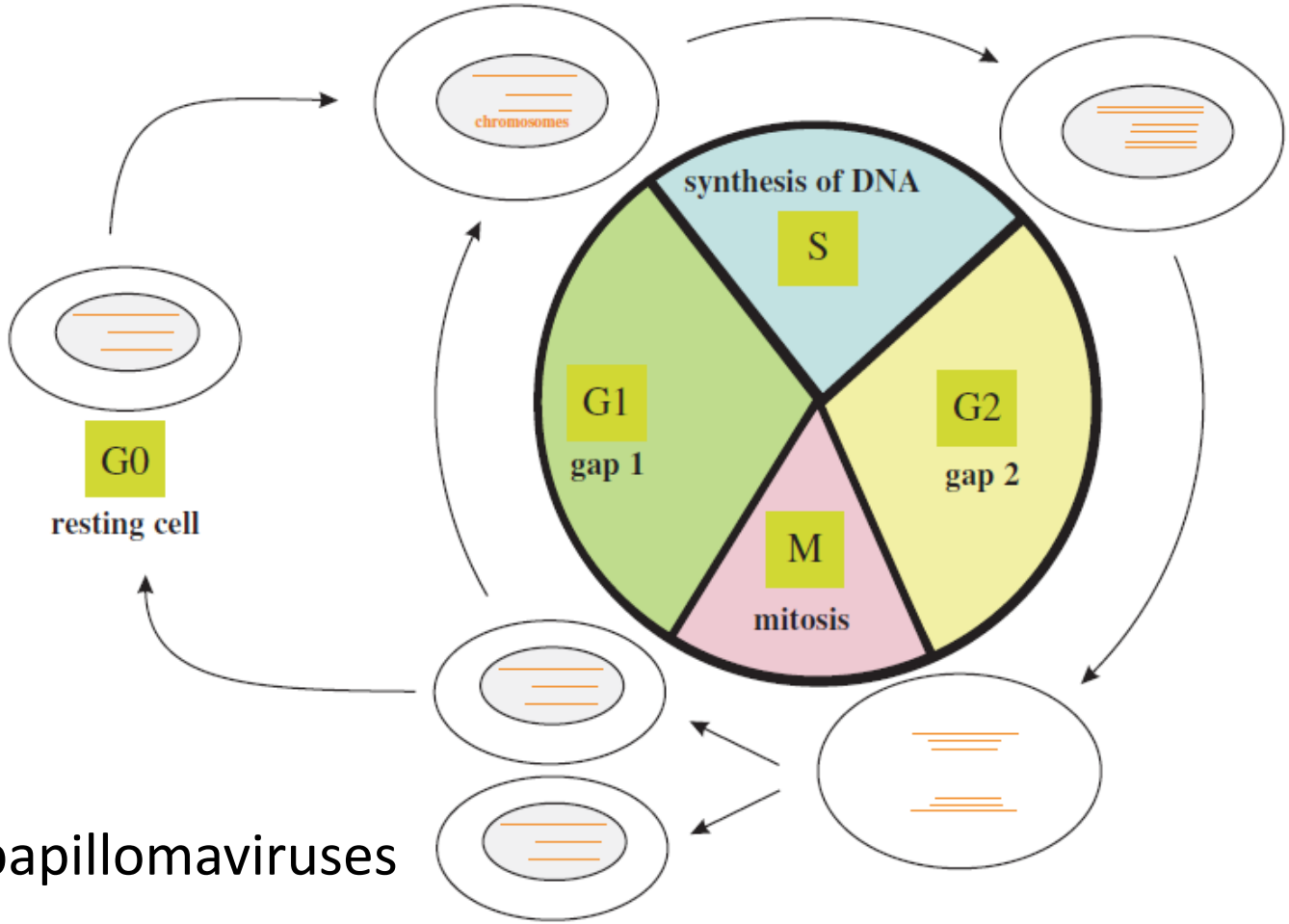


Non-vector transmission of vertebrate viruses

Transmission route	Examples of viruses transmitted
Horizontal transmission	
Respiratory tract	Influenza viruses (mammals)
	Common cold viruses
	Measles virus
Intestinal tract	Influenza viruses (birds)
	Rotaviruses
Abrasions and wounds	Papillomaviruses
	Rabies virus
Genital tract	HIV
	Papillomaviruses
Vertical transmission	
Mother to foetus via the placenta	Rubella virus
Mother to baby via milk	HIV

Virus infection X cell cycle



Retroviruses
Polyomaviruses, papillomaviruses

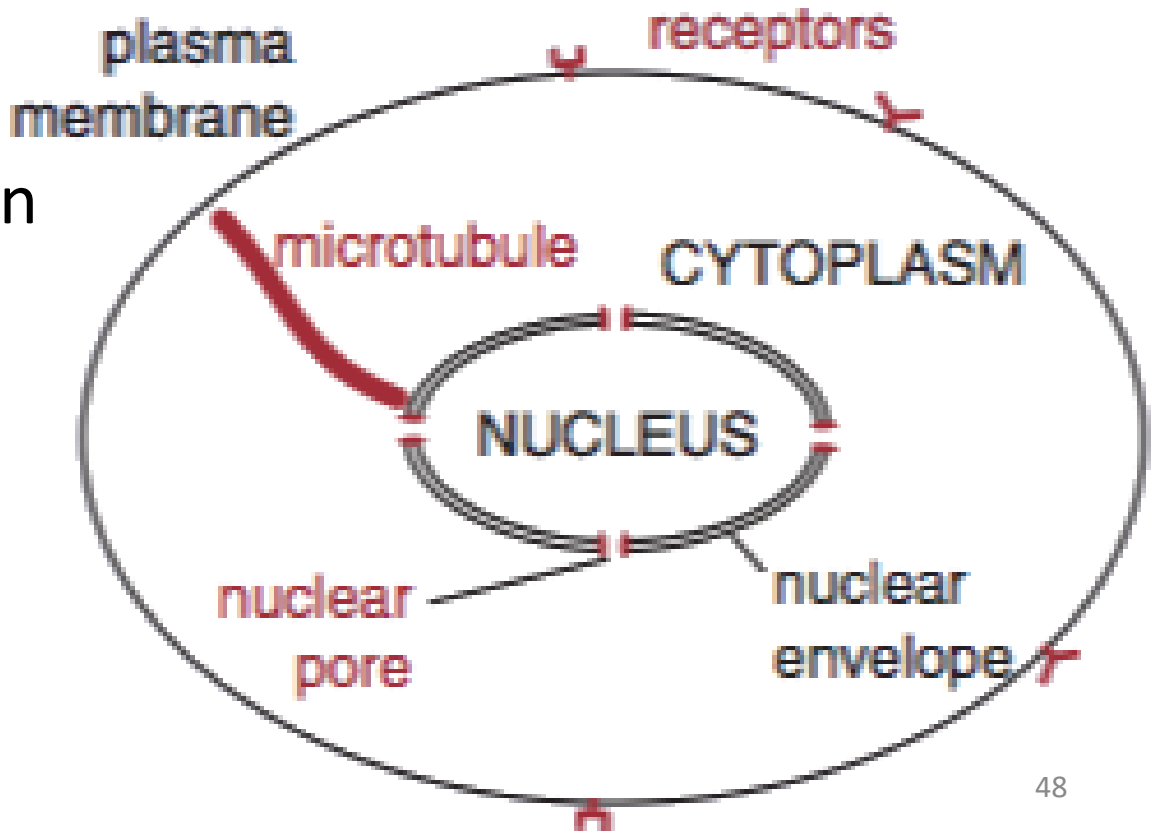
Restriction endonucleases
RNAi response, CRISPR / Cas, antibodies, NK cells

Learning outcomes

- describe the modes of transmission of plant viruses and animal viruses
- evaluate the roles of vectors in virus transmission
- discuss the immune mechanisms encountered by an animal virus when it enters the body of a new host

Attachment and entry of viruses into cells

1. **A**ttachment
2. **E**ntry
3. **T**ranscription
4. **T**ranslation
5. **G**enome replication
6. **A**ssembly
7. **E**xit

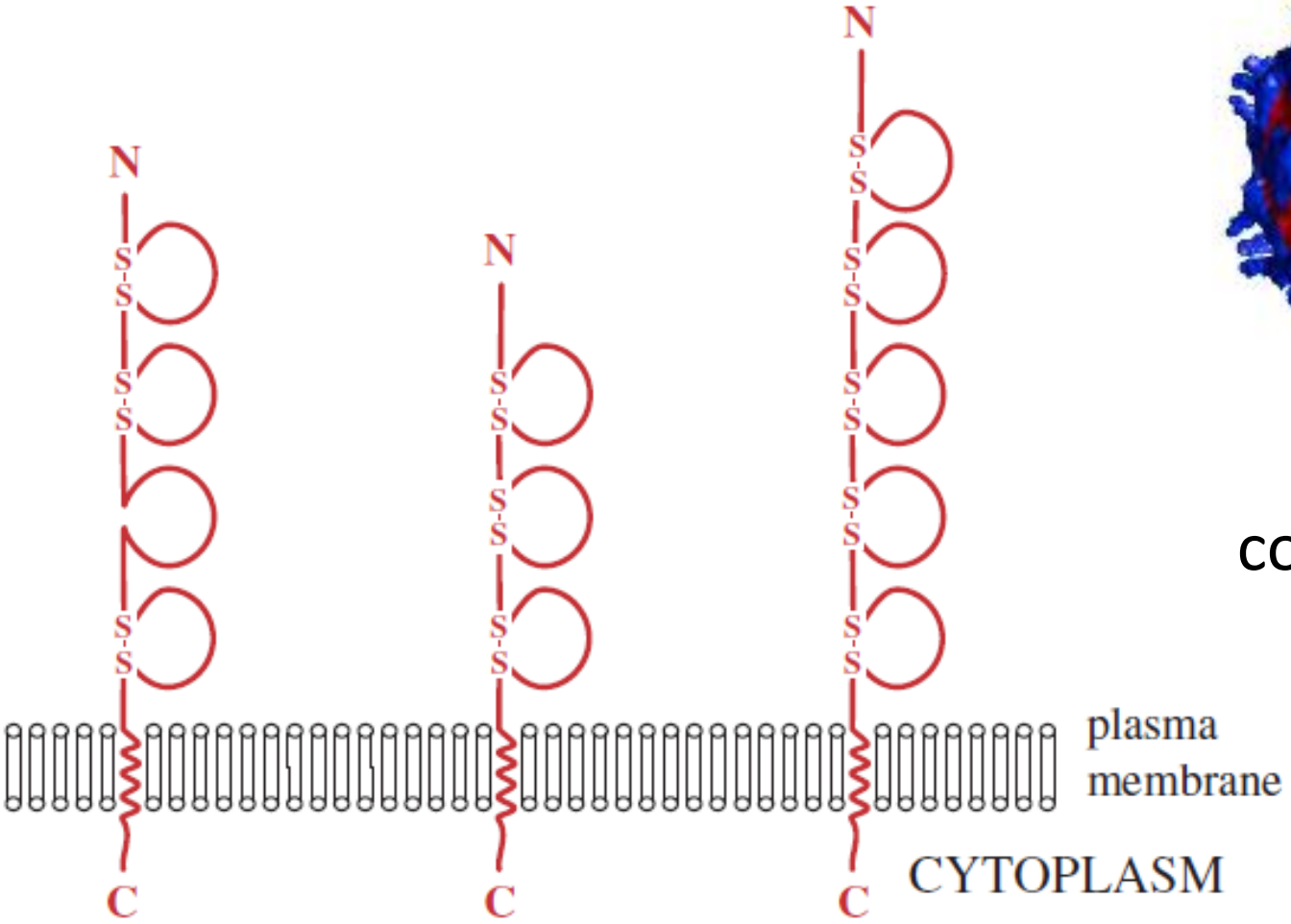


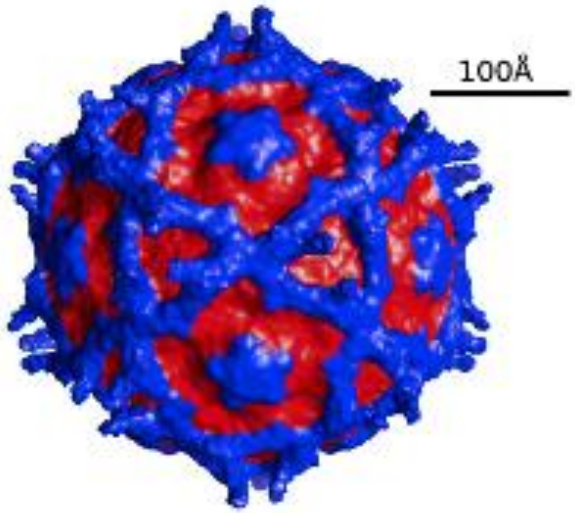
Virus receptors

CD4
Receptor
for HIV

CD155
Receptor
for poliovirus

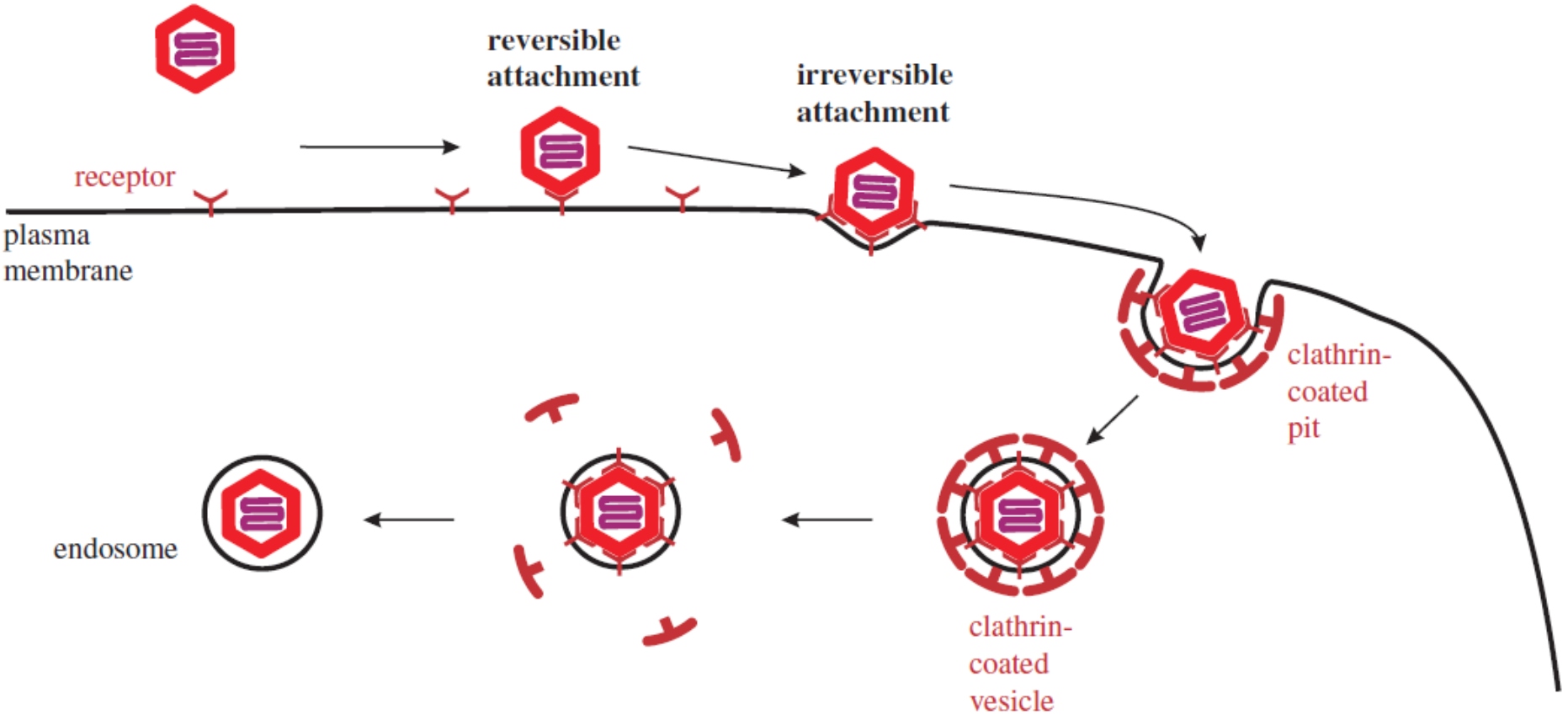
ICAM-1
Receptor for most
rhinovirus strains



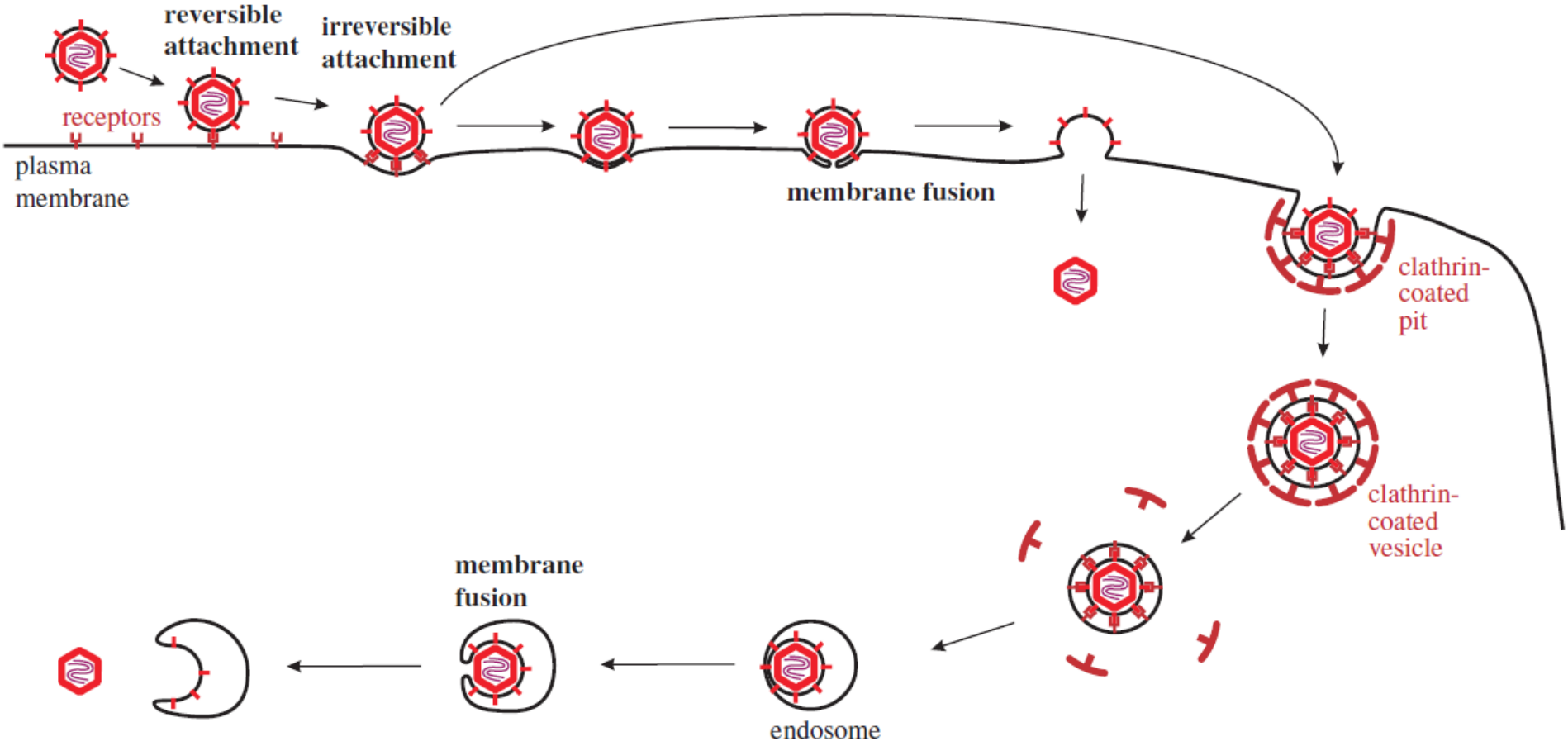


Echovirus 7 in complex with DAF

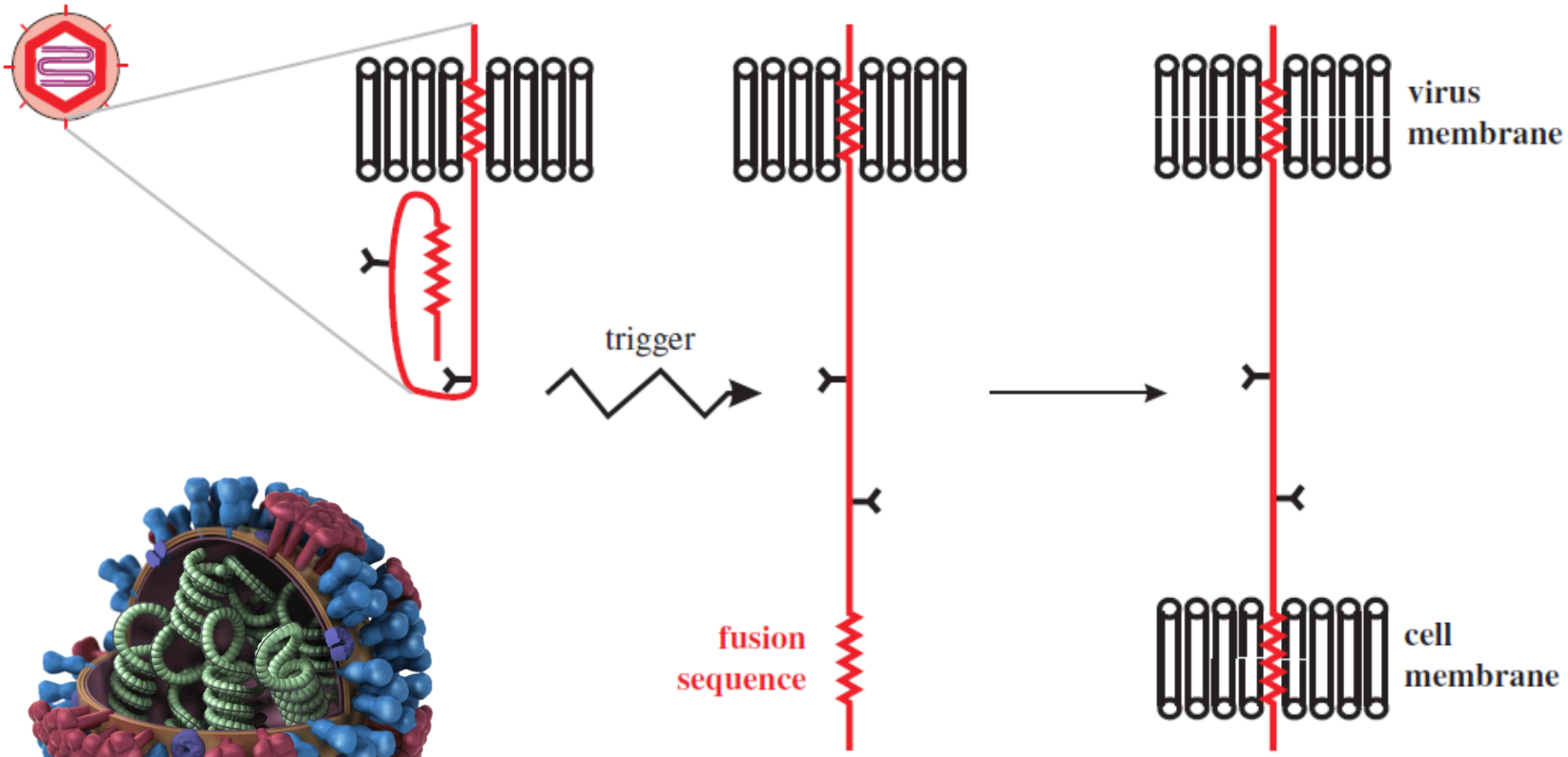
Attachment and entry of a naked virion



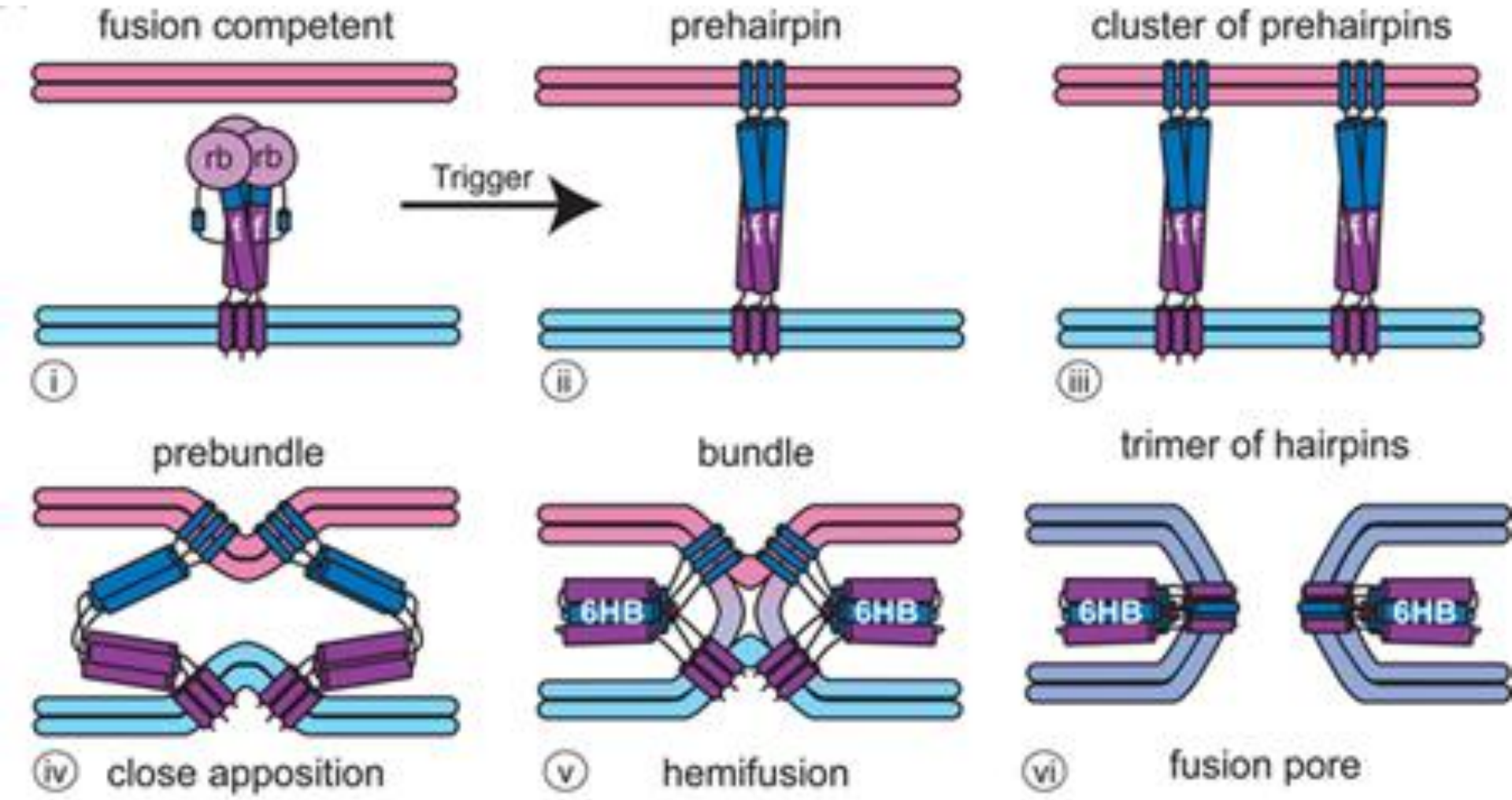
Attachment and entry of an enveloped virion



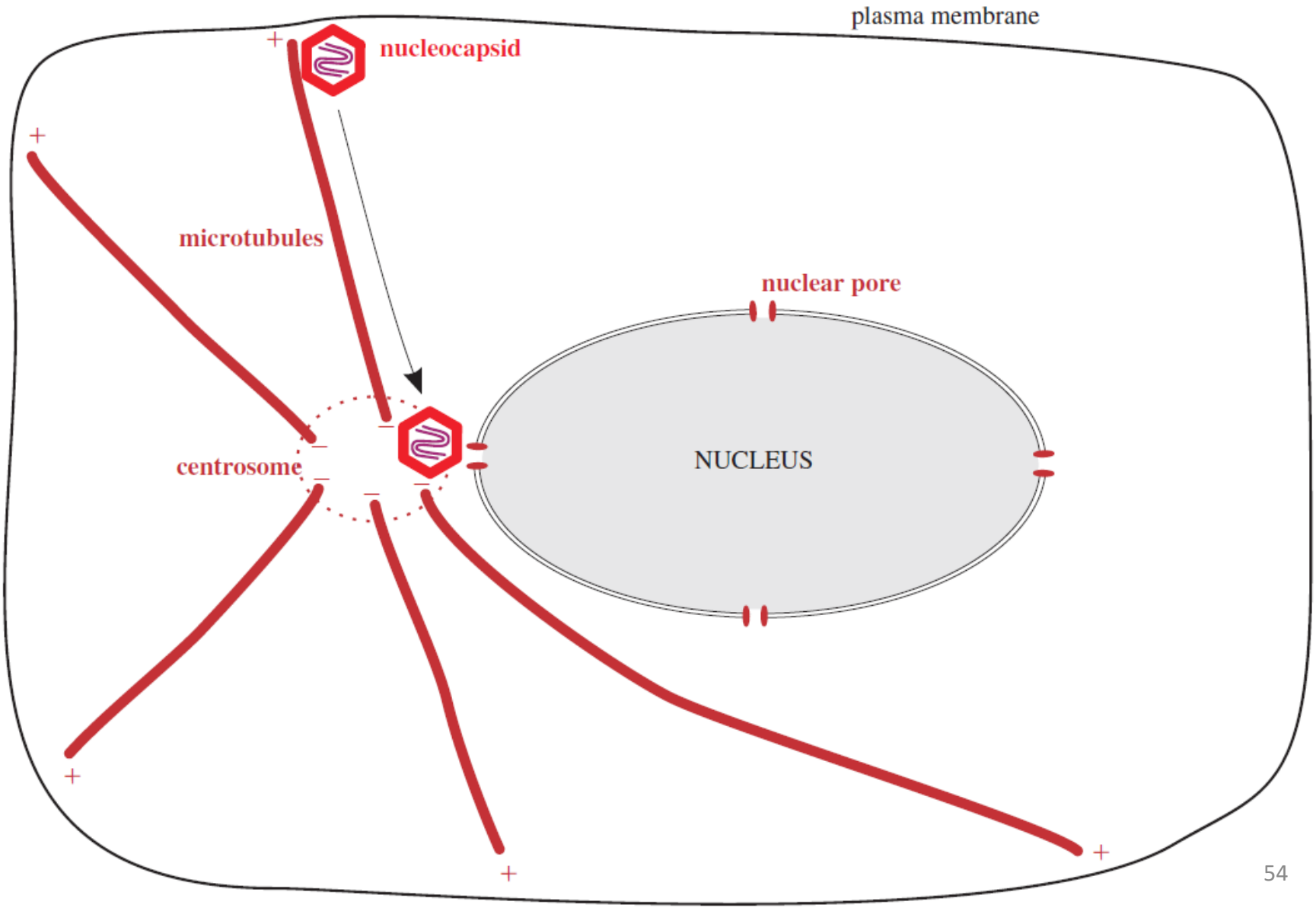
Virus membrane fusion



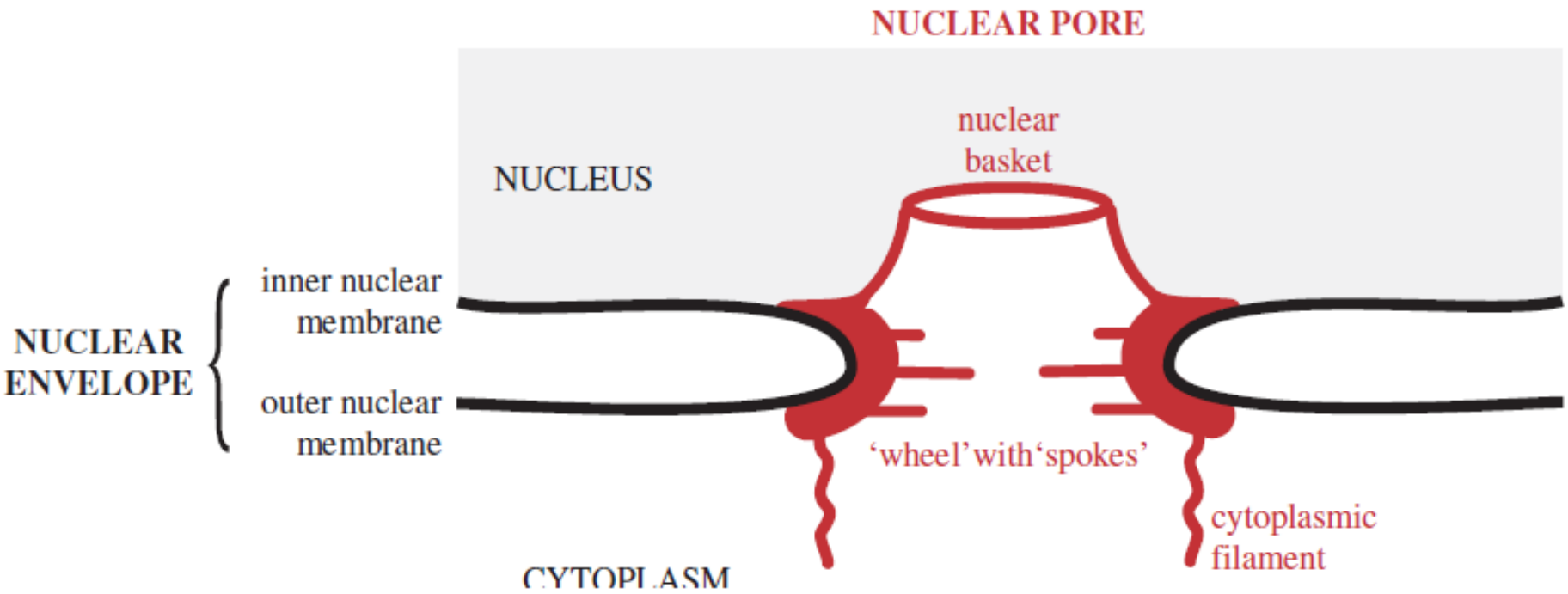
Virus membrane fusion



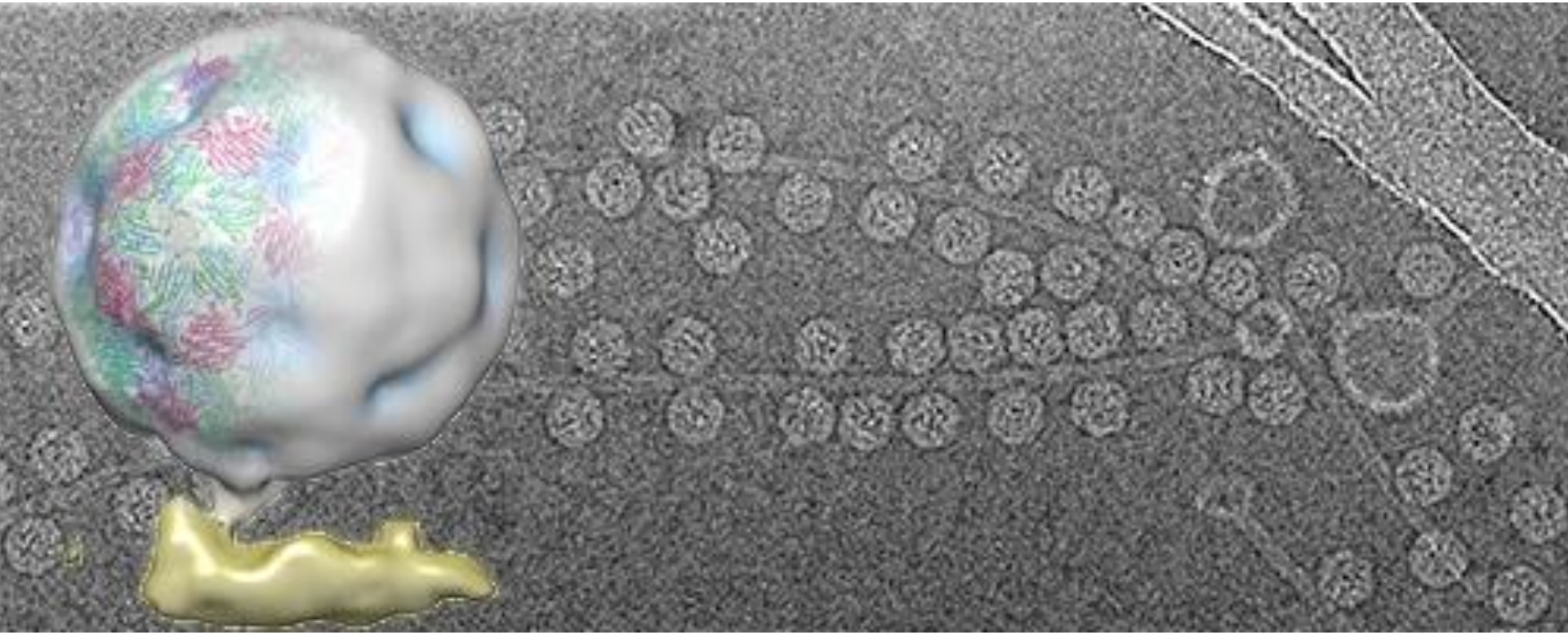
Intracellular transport of viruses



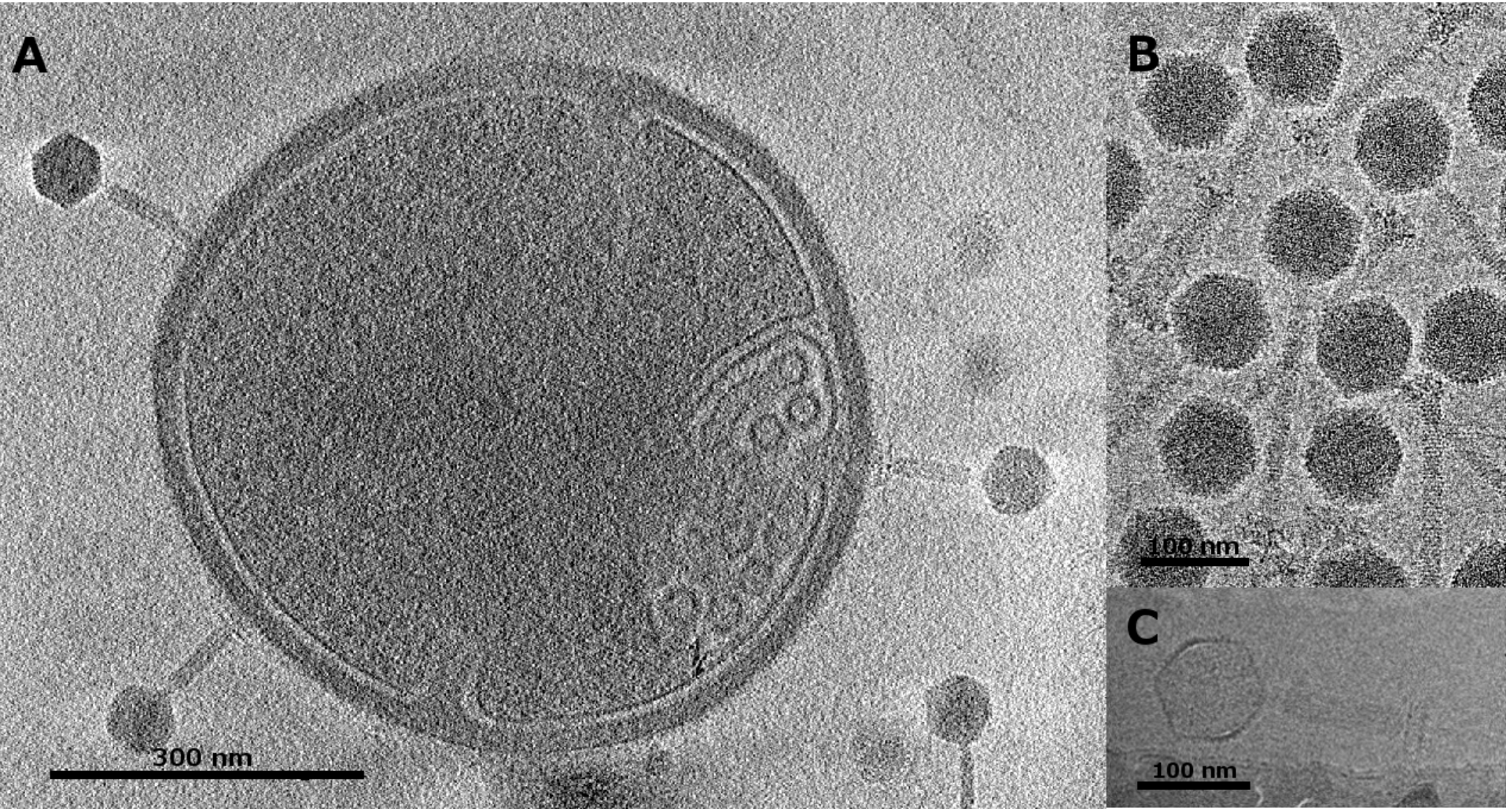
Intracellular transport of viruses



Phage MS2 infection



Phage phi812 genome injection



Learning outcomes

- outline a generalized scheme of virus replication involving seven steps
- describe how animal viruses attach to and enter their host cells
- differentiate between the entry mechanisms of naked and enveloped animal viruses
- describe the roles of cell components in the delivery of viral genomes to the nucleus
- outline the infection mechanisms of phages