


Molecular characterization of a novel ssRNA ourmia-like virus from the rice blast fungus *Magnaporthe oryzae*

Adriana Illana^{1,2} · Marco Marconi^{1,2} · Julio Rodríguez-Romero^{1,2} · Ping Xu³ · Tamas Dalmay³ · Mark D. Wilkinson^{1,2} · Maria Ángeles Ayllón^{1,2} · Ane Sesma^{1,2} 

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Abstract In this study we characterize a novel positive and single stranded RNA (ssRNA) mycovirus isolated from the rice field isolate of *Magnaporthe oryzae* Guy11. The ssRNA contains a single open reading frame (ORF) of 2,373 nucleotides in length and encodes an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) closely related to ourmiaviruses (plant viruses) and ourmia-like mycoviruses. Accordingly, we name this virus *Magnaporthe oryzae* ourmia-like virus 1 (MOLV1). Although phylogenetic analysis suggests that MOLV1 is closely related to ourmia and ourmia-like viruses, it has some features never reported before within the *Ourmiavirus* genus. 3' RLM-RACE (RNA ligase-mediated rapid amplification of cDNA ends) and extension poly(A) tests (ePAT) suggest that the MOLV1 genome contains a poly(A) tail whereas the three cytosine and the three guanine residues present in 5' and 3' untranslated regions (UTRs) of ourmia viruses are not observed in the MOLV1 sequence. The discovery of this novel viral genome supports the hypothesis that plant

pathogenic fungi may have acquired this type of viruses from their host plants.

Introduction

Mycoviruses are widespread in all taxonomic groups of fungi. Different outcomes result from the interaction between mycoviruses and their respective fungal hosts. Usually, a mycovirus infection remains latent and shows no symptoms in the fungal host [9]. However, some mycoviruses are able to cause severe lesions and impair the vegetative growth of their fungal host, causing economic losses, as in the case of the cultivated mushroom *Agaricus bisporus* [9, 10]. The presence of a mycovirus can also be beneficial for all the partners in the tripartite interaction between virus, fungus and plant host. This is the case described for a tropical panic grass and its fungal endophyte when infected by a virus, a process which increases the grasses survival under stress temperature conditions [21]. The mycovirus can additionally cause fungal hypovirulence in the host plant making it a good option for biological control, as is the case for the well-known *Criphonectria hypovirus 1* (CHV1) and chestnut blight control in Europe [24, 37].

Mycoviruses have a diverse genome organization. Most viruses have double stranded RNA (dsRNA) or linear positive (+) ssRNA genomes [9]. Unclassified linear negative ssRNAs genomes and circular ssDNA viruses have also been isolated [10, 19, 22, 23]. Linear (+) ssRNA mycoviruses are classified into 5 families: *Alphaflexiviridae*, *Gammaplexiviridae*, *Hypoviridae*, *Narnaviridae* and *Barnaviridae* [2, 10]. The *Narnaviridae* family includes the *Mitovirus* and *Narnavirus* genera.

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✉ Ane Sesma
ane.sesma@upm.es

¹ Centro de Biotecnología y Genómica de Plantas, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM), Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Tecnología Agraria y Alimentaria (INIA Campus Montegancedo UPM), Pozuelo de Alarcón, 28223 Madrid, Spain

² Departamento de Biotecnología-Biología Vegetal, Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingeniería Agronómica, Alimentaria y de Biosistemas, UPM, 28040 Madrid, Spain

³ School of Biological Sciences, University of East Anglia, Norwich Research Park, Norwich NR4 7TJ, UK

The (+) ssRNA genomes from viruses classified in the *Narnaviridae* family are the simplest mycoviruses. Members of this family have a 2–3 Kb genome size, which usually encodes an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) needed for their own replication. Narnaviruses lack the coat protein (CP), that forms the capsid structure, as well as the movement protein (MP) [11]. Phylogenetically, the narnaviruses' closest relatives are the plant viruses classified in the *Ourmiavirus* genus [11, 27]. Plant ourmiaviruses contain a tripartite ssRNA genome that encodes three proteins, the RdRp, the CP and the MP [27]. Phylogenetic analyses support the idea that the *Ourmiavirus* genus represents a link between mycoviruses and plant viruses [6, 11].

The ascomycetous fungus *Magnaporthe oryzae* causes the damaging rice blast disease and results in approximately a 30% yield loss in rice fields every year [29]. *M. oryzae* was the first plant pathogenic fungus where the presence of a polyhedral virus was reported [14, 38]. Several viruses from different families have been found in this fungal species. Magnaporthe oryzae virus 1, 2 and 3 (MoV1, MoV2 and MoV3) are dsRNA viruses belonging to *Totiviridae* family [20, 31, 39]. Magnaporthe oryzae chrysovirus 1A and B (MoCV1-A and MoCV1-B) are dsRNA viruses that belong to the *Chrysoviridae* family. They can impair vegetative and invasive growth during *M. oryzae* host colonisation [32–34]. Recently, a (+) ssRNA virus has been described for the first time in this fungal species [1], Magnaporthe oryzae virus A (MoVA). The genome of MoVA is 3,246 nt in length and contains two in-frame ORFs, one of which encodes a protein with similarity to an RdRp observed in plant viruses of the *Tomoviridae* family.

In this work we describe a second and novel type of ssRNA virus found in the *M. oryzae* rice isolate Guy11, Magnaporthe oryzae ourmia-like virus 1 (MOLV1), a polyadenylated (+) ssRNA virus phylogenetically related to plant viruses from the *Ourmiavirus* genus.

Results

Discovery of a new mycovirus in *Magnaporthe oryzae*

During the analysis of sequences derived from small RNA libraries isolated from the rice field isolate Guy11 [17], we detected sequences that were not present in the published *M. oryzae* genome of the laboratory strain 70-15 [5], a near-isogenic strain of Guy11. We additionally confirmed this by downloading EST sequences from *M. oryzae* Guy11 and aligning them to the reference genome. EST sequences that failed to align were collected and assembled using the

Cap3 DNA sequence assembly program [13]. Using these unknown ESTs, we predicted putative ORFs using the getorf tool from the EMBOSS suite [28], which were aligned against the NCBI non-redundant sequence collection [25] by blastp [4]. This allowed us to identify transcripts showing similarities with ourmia-like mycoviruses, and plant viruses of the *Ourmiavirus* genus. Consequently, we named this viral genome Magnaporthe oryzae ourmia-like virus 1 (MOLV1).

The presence of MOLV1 RNA virus in *M. oryzae* Guy11 strain was confirmed by Northern blotting using total RNA extracts (Fig. 1A). Almost all of the retrieved MOLV1 sequence was used as a DNA probe, and actin DNA was used as the control. A band of approximately 2.3 Kb in the *M. oryzae* Guy11 strain was observed, in addition to other smaller bands. These RNA molecules were not detected in the *M. oryzae* laboratory strain 70-15. This is consistent with the absence of these viral sequences from EST collections other than those of the fungal isolate Guy11.

3' RLM-RACE and ePAT experiments suggest that MOLV1 is a polyadenylated (+) ssRNA virus

To identify 5' and 3' untranslated regions (UTRs) of MOLV1 we carried out an RNA ligase-mediated rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RLM-RACE) (Fig. 1B). The 3' terminus is usually polyadenylated before conducting a 3' RLM-RACE in non-polyadenylated viruses. In our case we obtained a clear band without adding any adenosine to the RNA sample. We purified and sequenced the largest bands obtained from both 5' and 3' RLM-RACE experiments (asterisks, Fig. 1B). The 5' and 3' UTRs of MOLV1 are 116 nt and 430 nt in length, respectively. To confirm the presence of a poly(A) tail in the MOLV1 genome an extension poly(A) test (ePAT) experiment was carried out (Fig. 1C). This method allows measurement of the poly(A) tail length of polyadenylated RNA molecules [15]. The difference in band sizes between MOLV1 and the negative control TVN-PAT indicated that the poly(A) tail of MOLV1 is between 25–30 nt in length.

These experiments suggested that the MOLV1 genome is a positive and polyadenylated ssRNA molecule of 2,364 nt, excluding the poly(A) tail. We also performed the ePAT experiment to determine if the BOLV genome contained a poly(A) tail and found that it did not. With the exception of *S. sclerotiorum* mitovirus 1/KL-1 (SsMV-1/KL1) and 2a (CcMV-2a), no other members of the family *Narnaviridae* are polyadenylated at their 3' end [11, 36]. To our knowledge, this is the first described ourmia-like mycovirus that has a poly(A) tail. However, these results should be treated cautiously since it is possible to find amplification products with oligodT primers in non-polyadenylated

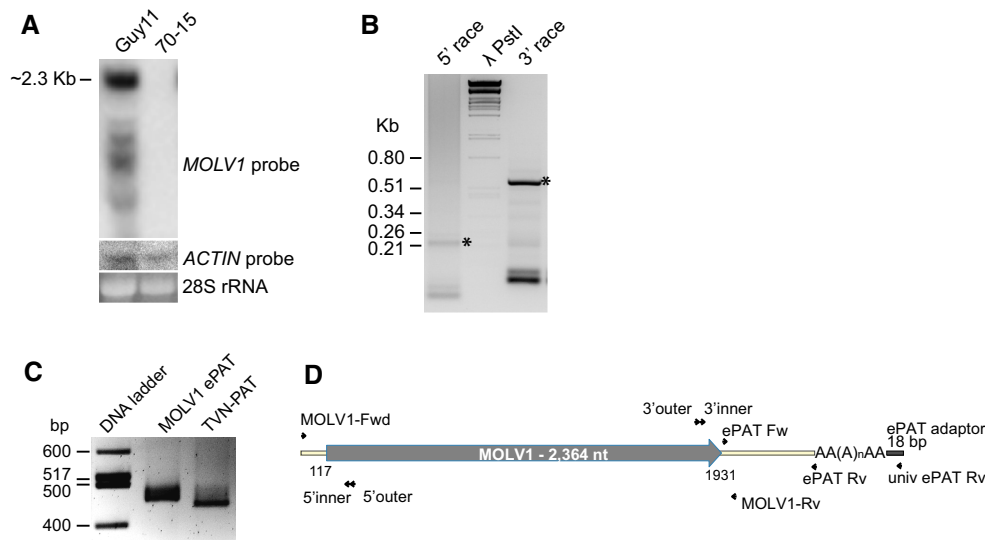


Fig. 1 Characterisation of a novel RNA virus in the rice blast fungus. **(A)** Northern blots using 30 μ g of total RNA extracted from *M. oryzae* Guy11 grown on complete media. MOLV1 and actin probes were PCR products amplified with MOLV1_fw (5'-GCTTTCGCTTCTTTGGT CGT3')/MOLV1_rv (5'-GCTCCCTAACGTGGCGATAA3'), and Actin_fw (5'-CTTCTCTCGGTTGGACTTGG3')/Actin-rv (5'-TTCTA CAACGAGCTGCGTGT3') primers, respectively. The actin probe was used as hybridization control. Ethidium bromide gel staining of 28S ribosomal RNA is shown as a loading control. **(B)** 5' and 3' RLM-RACE reactions were carried out using 5'Outer (5'-ACTCTCAGATCAACCC TGAAGGT3')/5'Inner (5'-TCACTAAGCAGTCCAGAGAACGA3') and 3'Outer (5'-AGGCGTATCGTCGAAAAGCCAA3')/3'Inner (5'-T TAAAGTTGTCGGTGAACGCGA3') primers, respectively. PCR products were loaded into a 2% agarose gel. Bands selected for cloning

and further sequencing are indicated with asterisks. **(C)** ePAT experiment using total RNA from *M. oryzae* Guy11. PCR amplification of cDNA derived from 1 μ g of the RNA sample using gene-specific primers for the virus (ePAT Fw 5'-GCCGGTCTGCTGTTGGGAT-3' and reverse 5'-TTTTTTTTTTTTTCTTAAACCTACATGCTGGTC-3'). This ePAT reaction generated a fragment of approx. 468 bp, which reflects the size of the 3'UTR plus the length of the poly(A) tail. The TVN-PAT reaction was used with the same forward primer and the universal ePAT reverse primer (5'-GCGAGTCCGCGGCCGCG-3'), which generated a fragment of approx. 438 bp consistent with amplification of the 3'UTR without the poly(A) tail. PCR products from ePAT and TVN-PAT reactions were visualised in 2% agarose gels. **(D)** Schematic representation of MOLV1 RNA genome showing the ORF, UTRs and location of primers used for ePAT and Northern experiments

RNA viruses due to the presence of small fractions of gRNA with poly(A) tails [18, 26].

The MOLV1 genome has a unique open reading frame (ORF) from position 117 to 1931 (Fig. 1D). The translation of this 818 nt ORF generates a polypeptide of 605 aa with a theoretical molecular weight of 67.12 kDa. This protein has higher identity with the RdRp of *Rhizoctonia solani* ourmia-like virus 1 (RsOLV1; 40%), although it is also similar to other ourmia-like mycoviruses and plant ourmiaviruses (Fig. 2). The MOLV1 viral protein contains the conserved domains of the RdRp present in (+) ssRNA viruses [16], including the highly conserved core domain GDD in motif VI (Fig. 2A). These findings suggest that the ORF of MOLV1 encodes a putative RdRp. The alignment of MOLV1 with the BOLV sequence showed no conservation of the three cytosine residues at the 5' UTR and the three guanine residues at the 3' UTR. The predicted secondary structure indicated the presence of a stable terminal stem-loop structure only for the first 40 nt of MOLV1 (Δ G value of -10.00 kcal/mol) (Fig. S1A). The last 34 nt of the 3' UTR could be folded into a less stable stem-loop structure with Δ G value of -6.30 kcal/mol. These

secondary structures at both UTRs could play a role in the replication of MOLV1 by providing a recognition site for RdRp and/or protecting the genome from degradation as has been proposed for BOLV and mitoviruses [11, 12, 36].

MOLV1 is closely related to plant ourmiaviruses and ourmia-like mycoviruses

Full-length amino acid sequences of published RdRps (29 proteins) were selected to construct a phylogenetic tree to infer the evolutionary history of MOLV1 (Fig. 2B). The RdRp of the tobamovirus tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) was used as an outgroup in the tree. The maximum likelihood (ML) phylogenetic tree was inferred from the amino acid sequences of viral RdRps after removing positions with less than 50% site coverage. The phylogenetic analyses clearly showed two clades. The first clade grouped all mitoviruses. The second clade grouped the two *Saccharomyces* narnaviruses and *Phytophthora infestans* RNA virus (82% bootstrap support), and all the ourmia-like mycoviruses and the plant ourmiaviruses (97% bootstrap support). This ML analysis indicates that fungal ourmia-

Compliance with ethical standards and conflict of interest This paper is in compliance with ethical standards for research. The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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