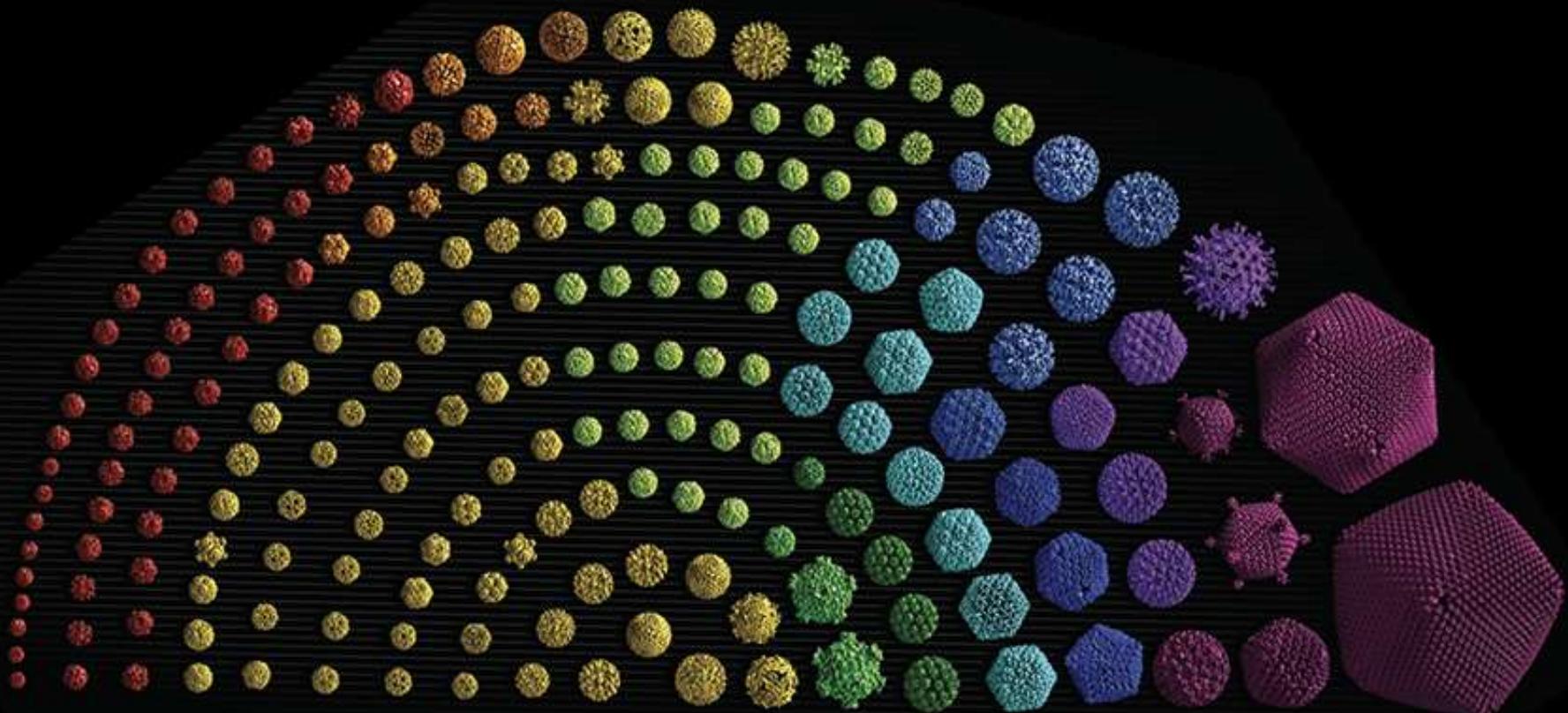


Capsidocentric view on virus diversity, origins and evolution

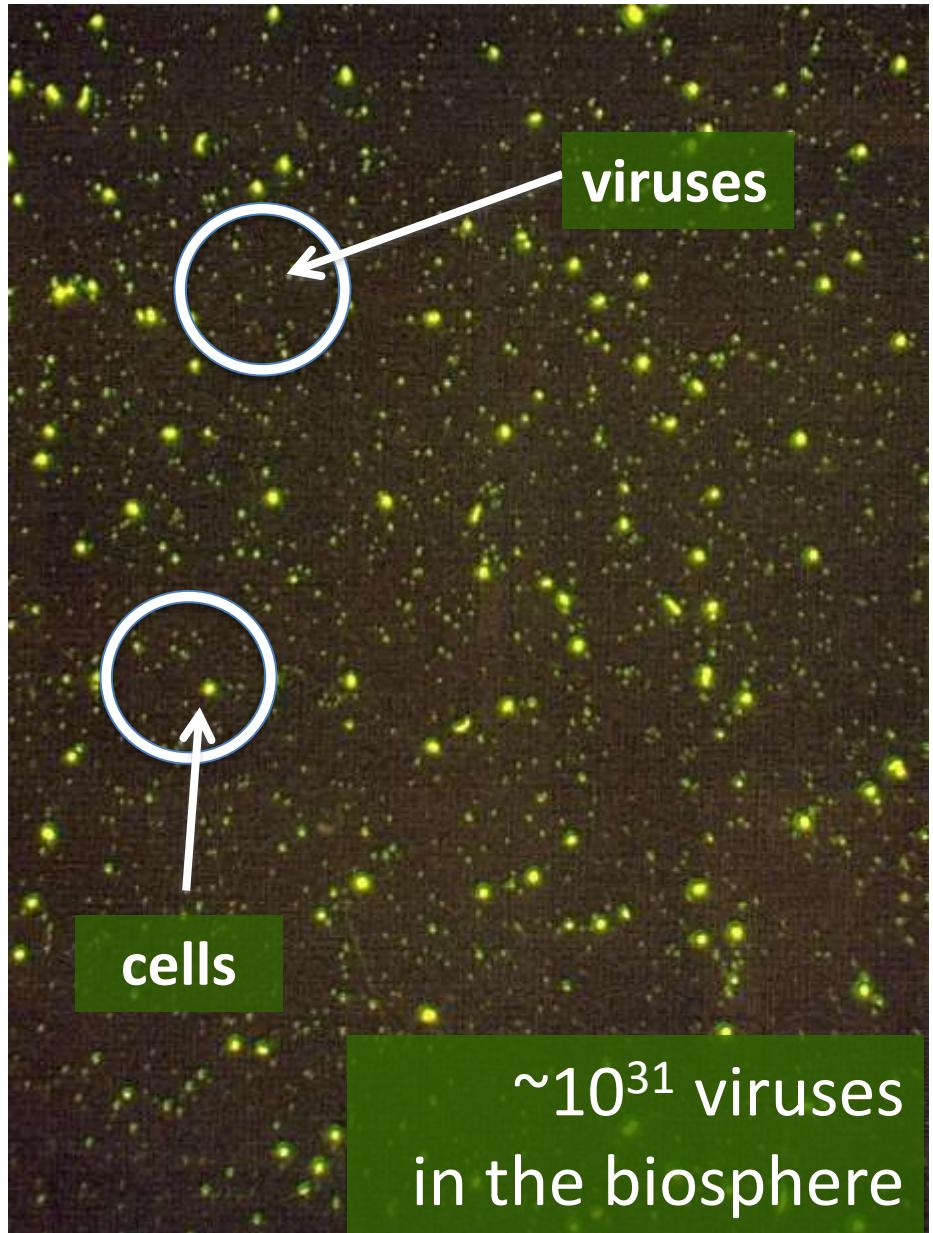
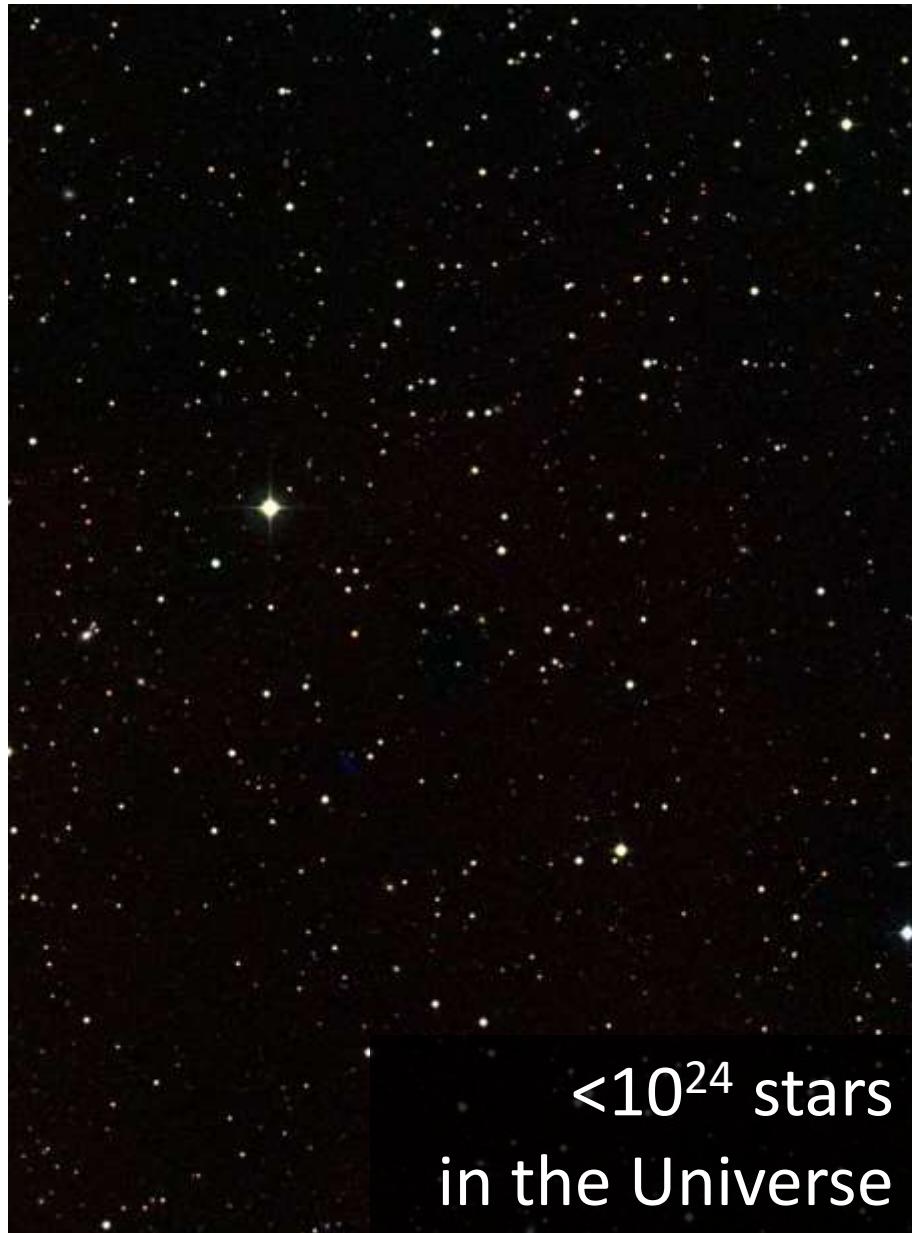


Mart Krupovic



Institut Pasteur

There are more viruses on Earth than there are stars in the Universe

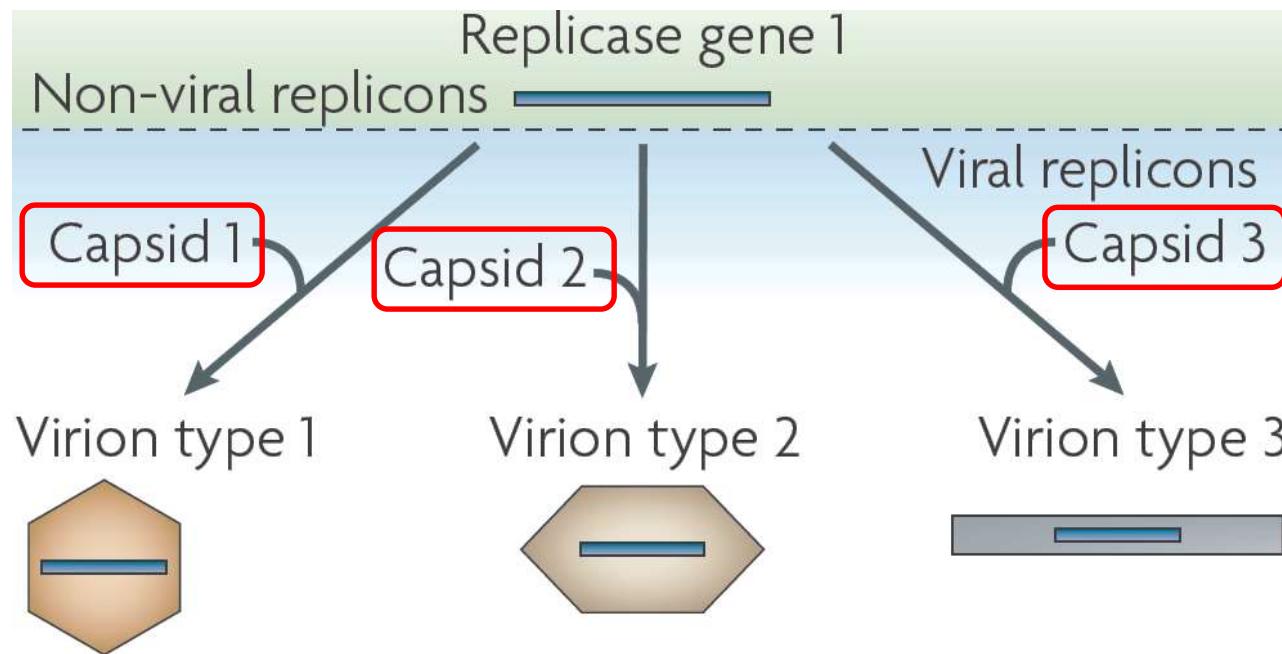


*Adenoviridae, Albetovirus, Alloherpesviridae, Alphaflexiviridae, Alphatetraviridae,
Alvernaviridae, Amalgaviridae, Ampullaviridae, Anelloviridae, Arenaviridae,
Arteriviridae, Ascoviridae, Asfarviridae, Astroviridae, Aumavirus, Bacilladnavirus,
Bacillarnavirus, Baculoviridae, Barnaviridae, Benyviridae, Betaflexiviridae,
Bicaudaviridae, Bidnaviridae, Birnaviridae, Bornaviridae, Botybirnavirus, Bromoviridae,
Caliciviridae, Carmotetraviridae, Caulimoviridae, Chrysoviridae, Cilevirus, Circoviridae,
Clavaviridae, Closteroviridae, Coronaviridae, Corticoviridae, Cystoviridae, Deltavirus,
Dicistroviridae, Emaraviridae, Endornaviridae, Faustovirus, Feraviridae, Filoviridae,
Flaviviridae, Fuselloviridae, Gammaflexiviridae, Geminiviridae, Genomoviridae,
Globuloviridae, Guttaviridae, Hantaviridae, Hepadnaviridae, Hepeviridae, Herpesviridae,
Higrevirus, Hypoviridae, Hytrosaviridae, Idaeovirus, Iflavirus, Inoviridae, Iridoviridae,
Jonviridae, Labyrnavirus, Melolamaviridae, Luteoviridae,
Malacoherpesviridae, Marnaviridae, Marseilleviridae, Megabirnaviridae, Mesoniviridae,
Metaviridae, Microviridae, Mimiviridae, Mymonaviridae, Myoviridae, Nanoviridae,
Nairoviridae, Narnaviridae, Nimaviridae, Nodaviridae, Nudiviridae, Nyamiviridae,
Ophioviridae, Orthomyxoviridae, Ourmiavirus, Papanivirus, Papillomaviridae,
Paramyxoviridae, Partitiviridae, Parvoviridae, Peribunyaviridae, Permutotetraviridae,
Phenuiviridae, Phycodnaviridae, Picobirnaviridae, Picornaviridae, Phasmaviridae,
Plasmaviridae, Pleolipoviridae, Pneumoviridae, Podoviridae, Polemovirus,
Polydnnaviridae, Polyomaviridae, Potyviridae, Poxviridae, Pseudoviridae, Quadriviridae,
Reoviridae, Retroviridae, Rhabdoviridae, Roniviridae, Rudiviridae, Salterprovirus,
Sarthroviridae, Secoviridae, Sinaivirus, Siphoviridae, Sobemovirus, Sphaerolipoviridae,
Spiraviridae, Sunviridae, Tectiviridae, Togaviridae, Tombusviridae, Tospoviridae,
Totiviridae, Tristromaviridae, Turriviridae, Tymoviridae, Virgaviridae, Virtovirus*

QUESTIONS:

- Extent of virus diversity (fundamentally different virus groups)
- (Macro)evolutionary connections in the virosphere
- Origins of viruses

Origin of capsid genes = origin of (true) viruses

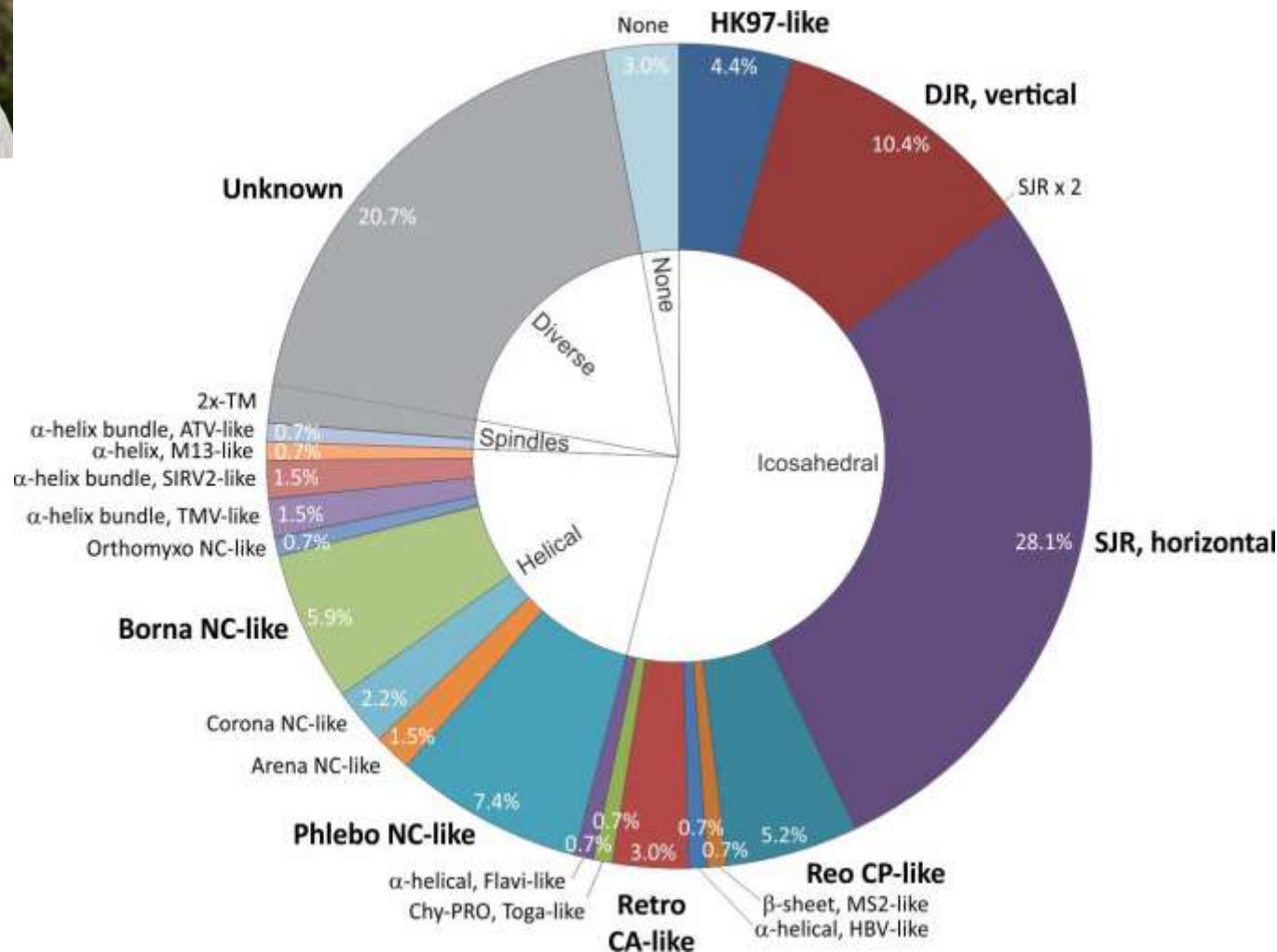


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Spiraviridae, Sunviridae, Tectiviridae, Togaviridae, Tombusviridae, Tospoviridae,
Totiviridae, Tristromaviridae, Turriviridae, Tymoviridae, Virgaviridae, Virtovirus*

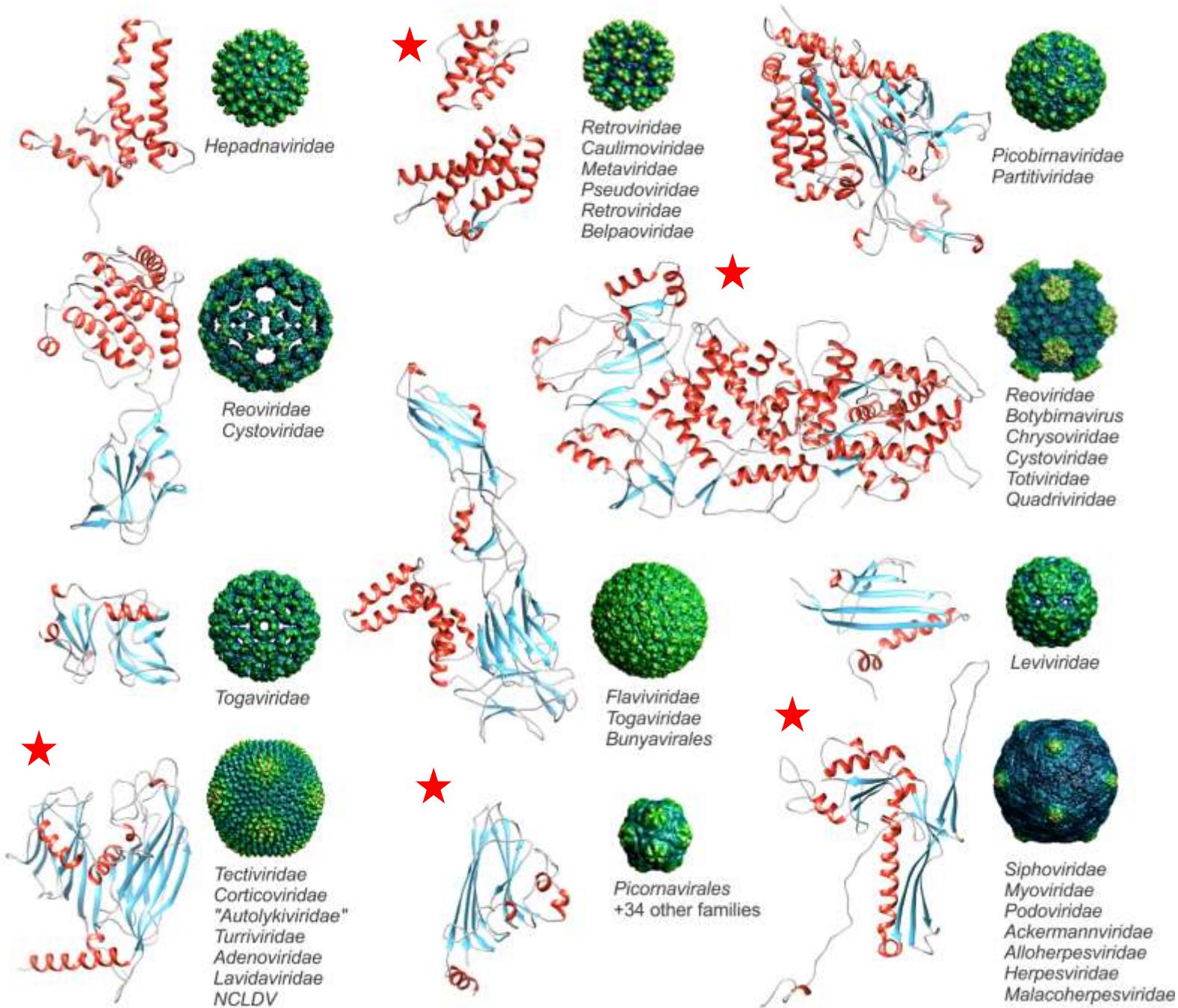
135 families

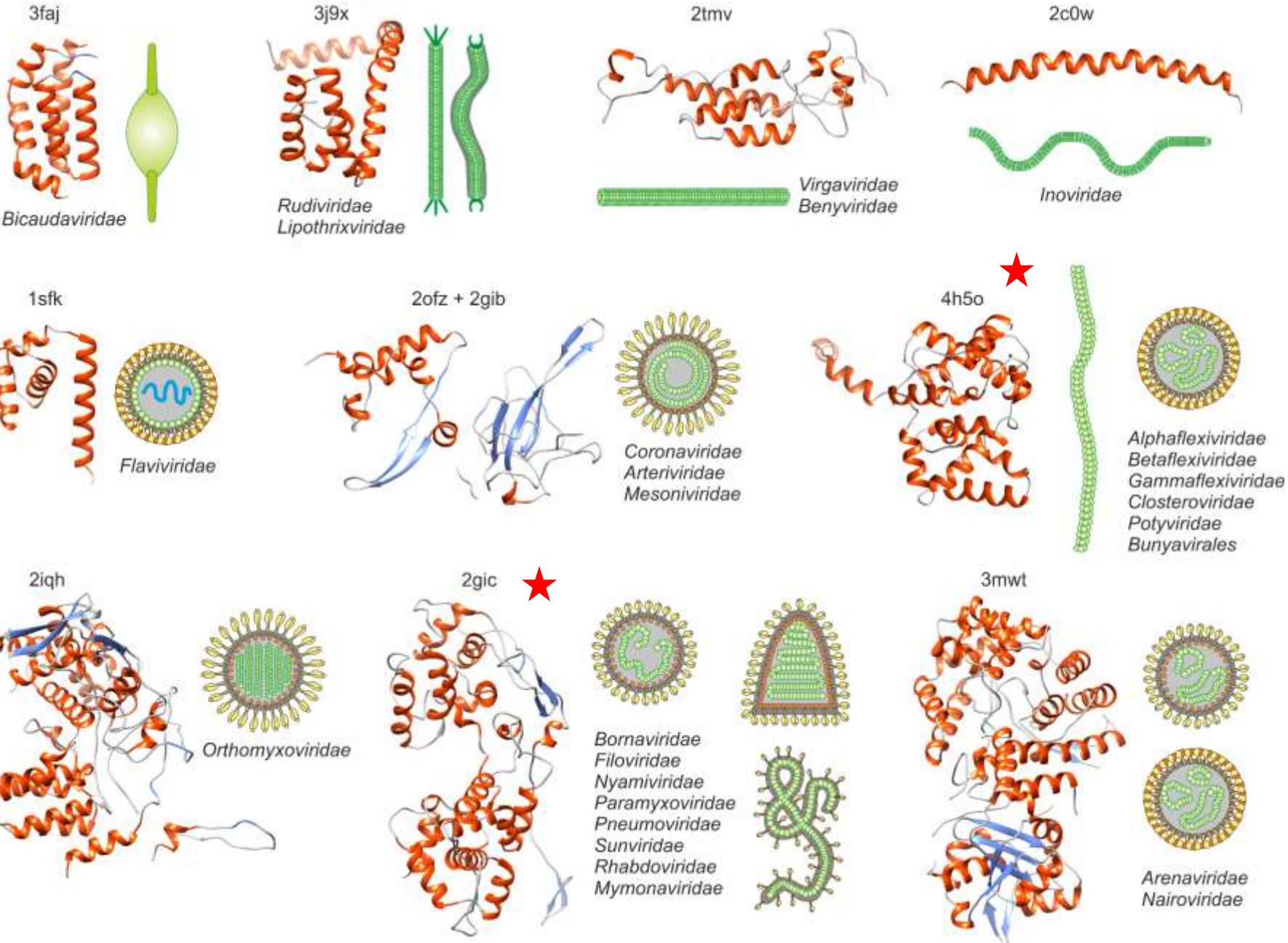


18 folds - 76%
of viral families



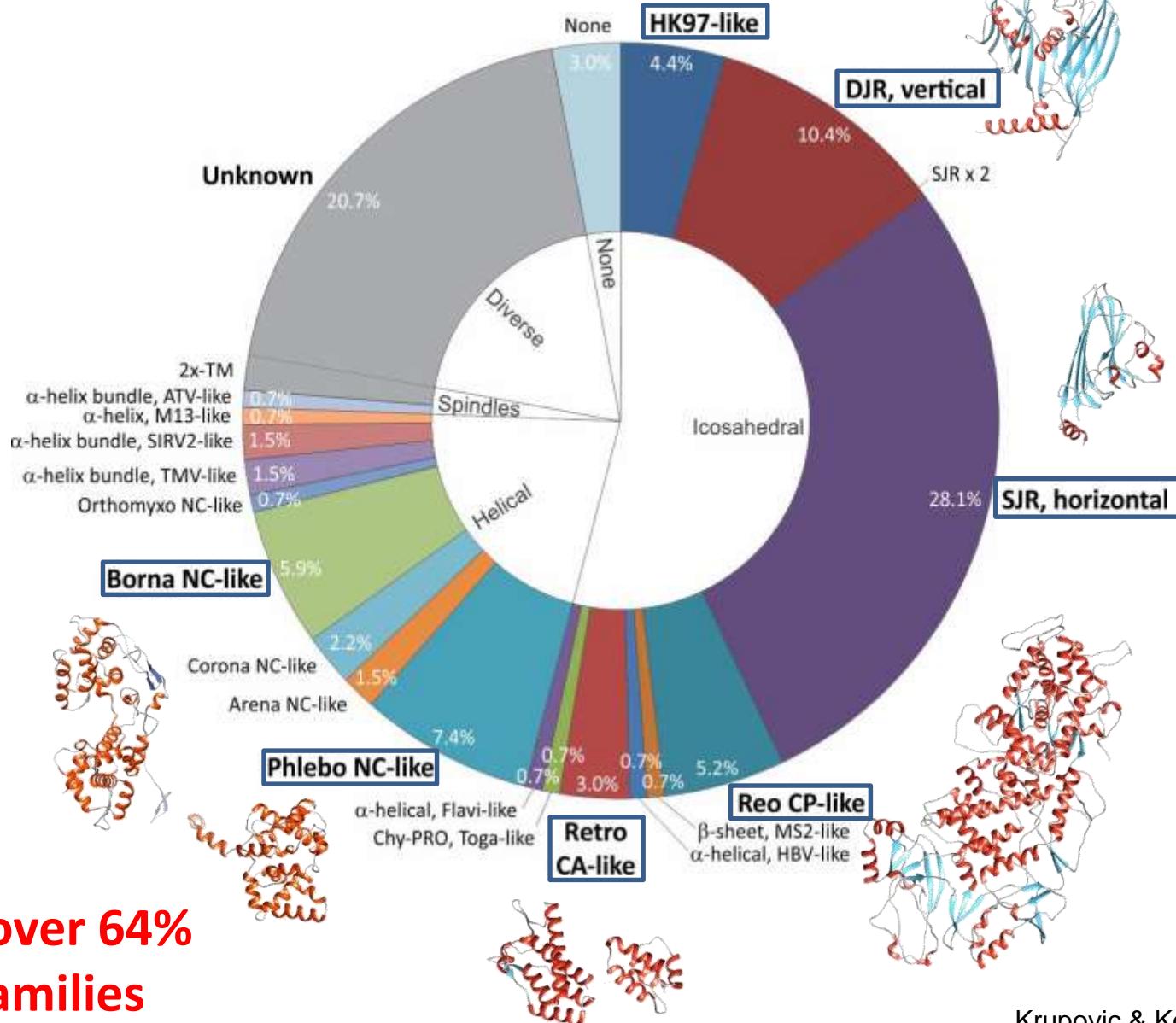
11 folds for icosahedral capsids



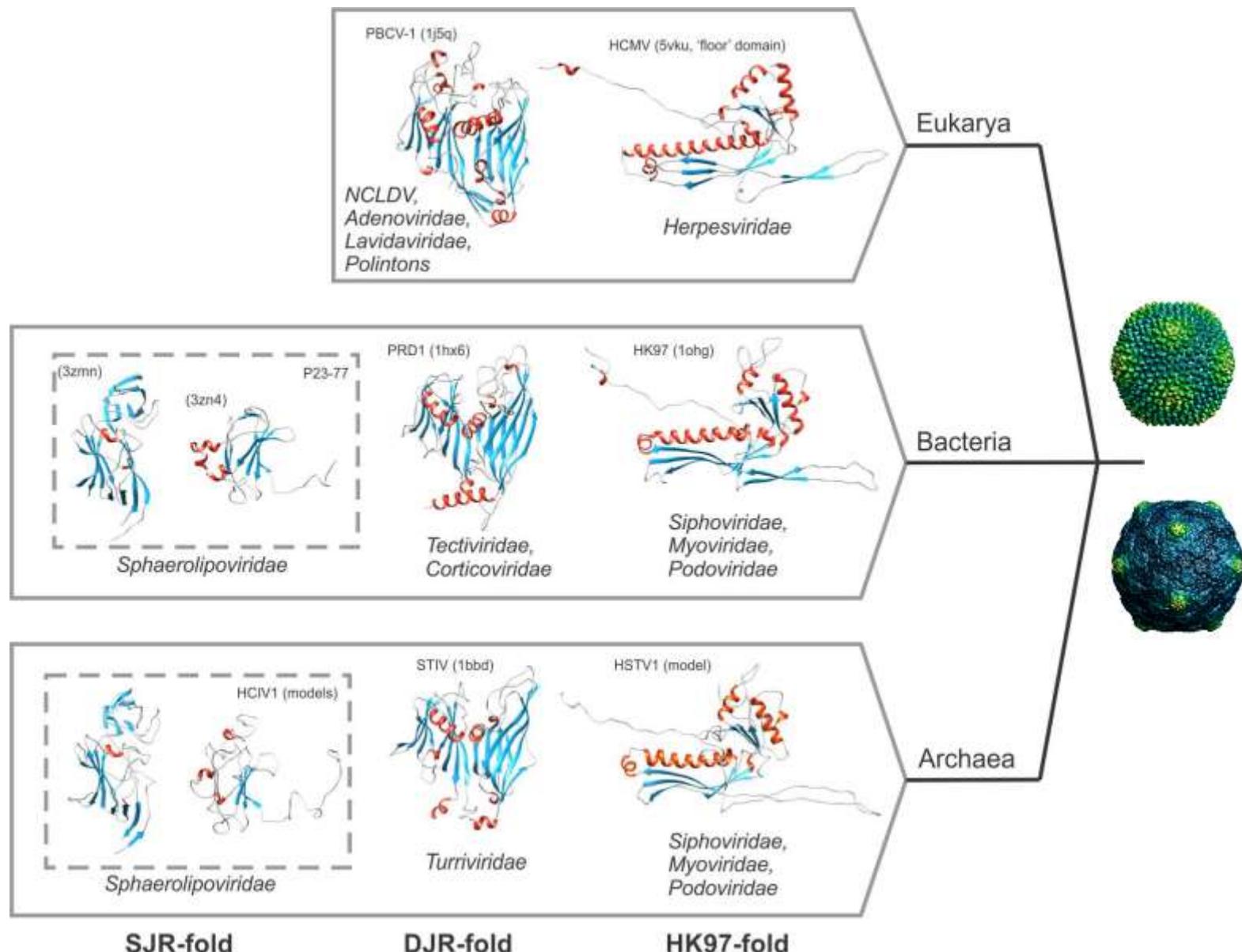


135 families

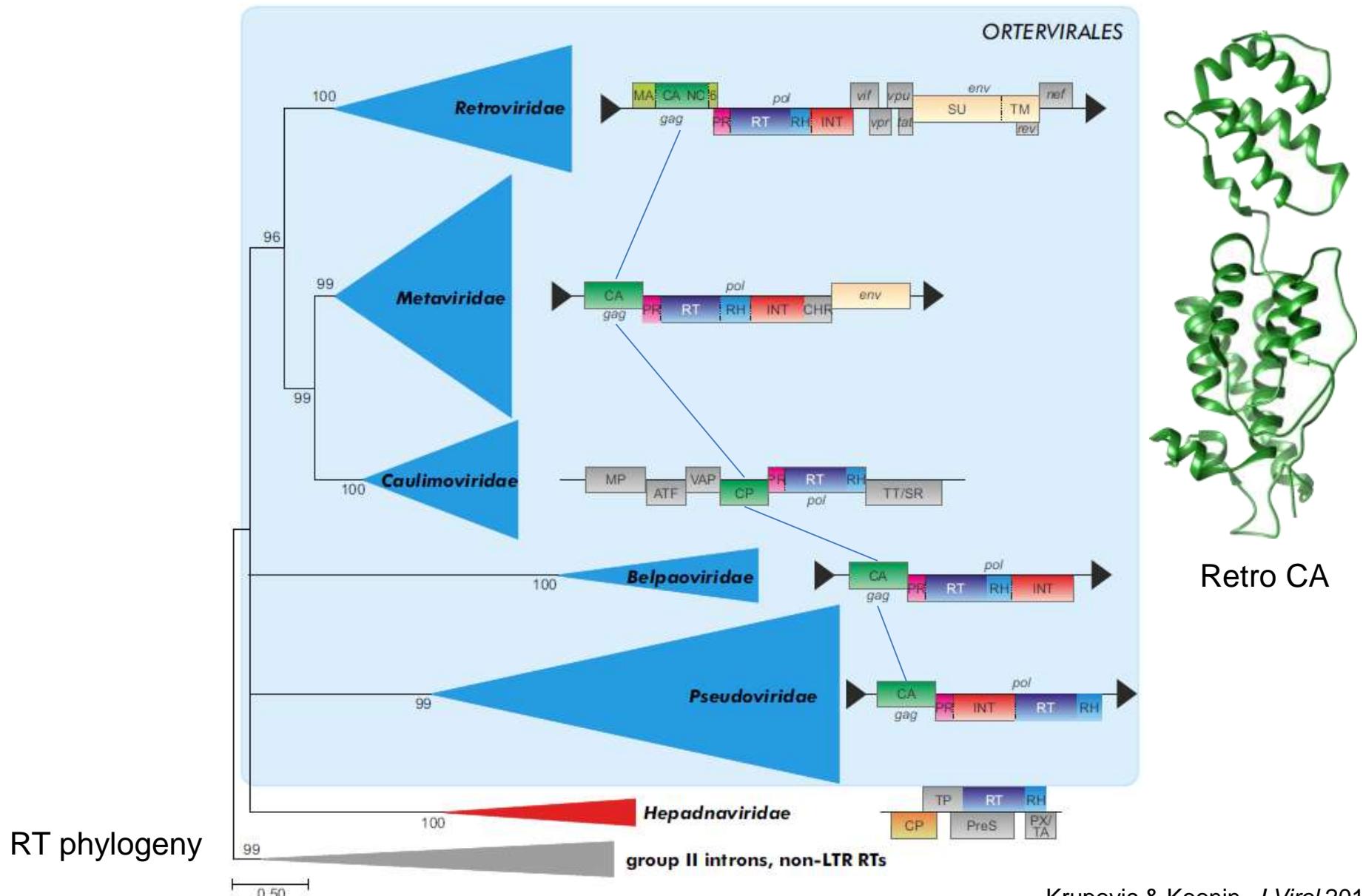
18 folds - 76%
of viral families



7 folds cover 64%
of viral families



Ortervirales: New virus order unifying five families of reverse-transcribing viruses

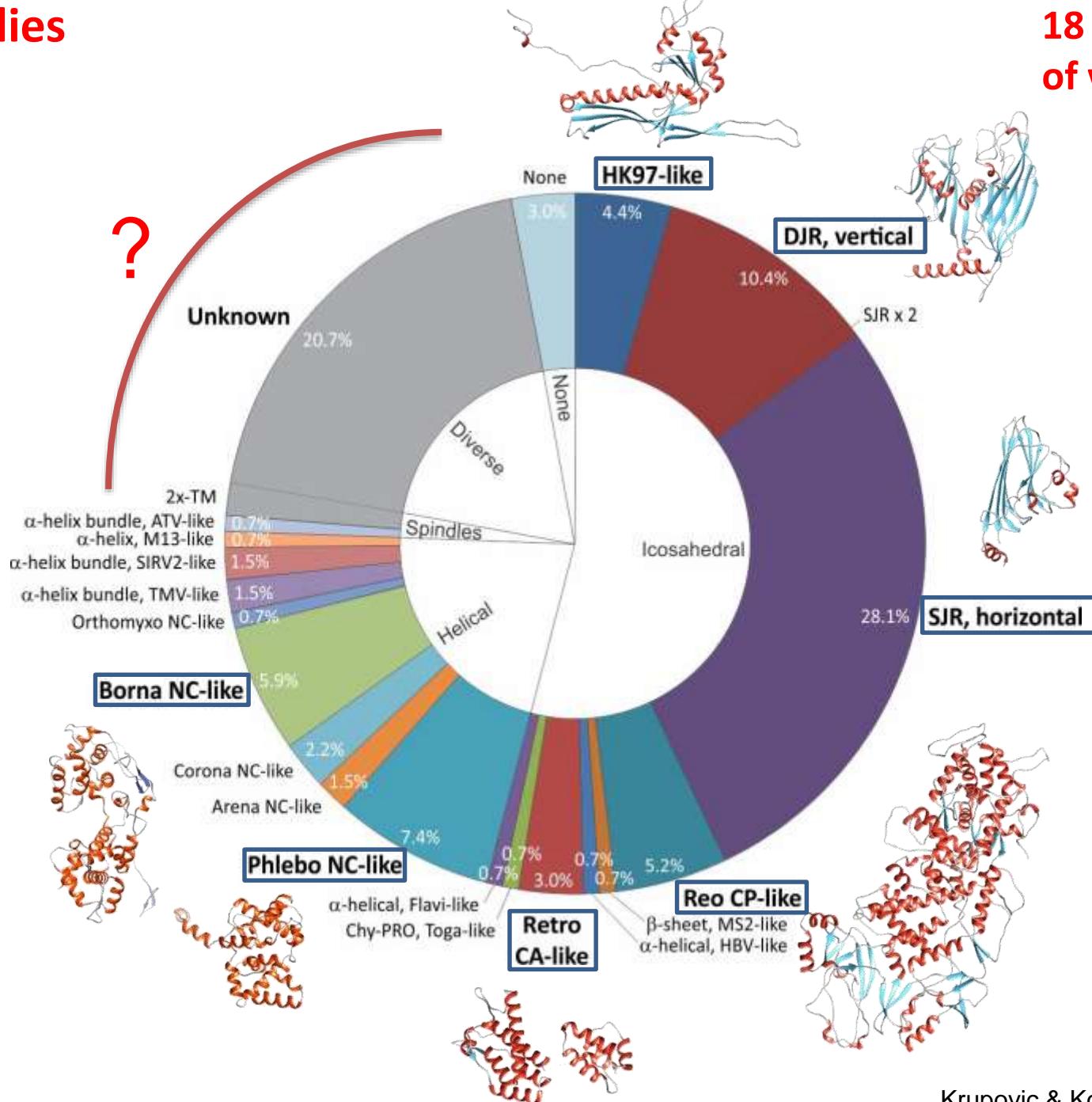


Krupovic & Koonin, *J Virol* 2017

Krupovic et al., *J Virol* 2018

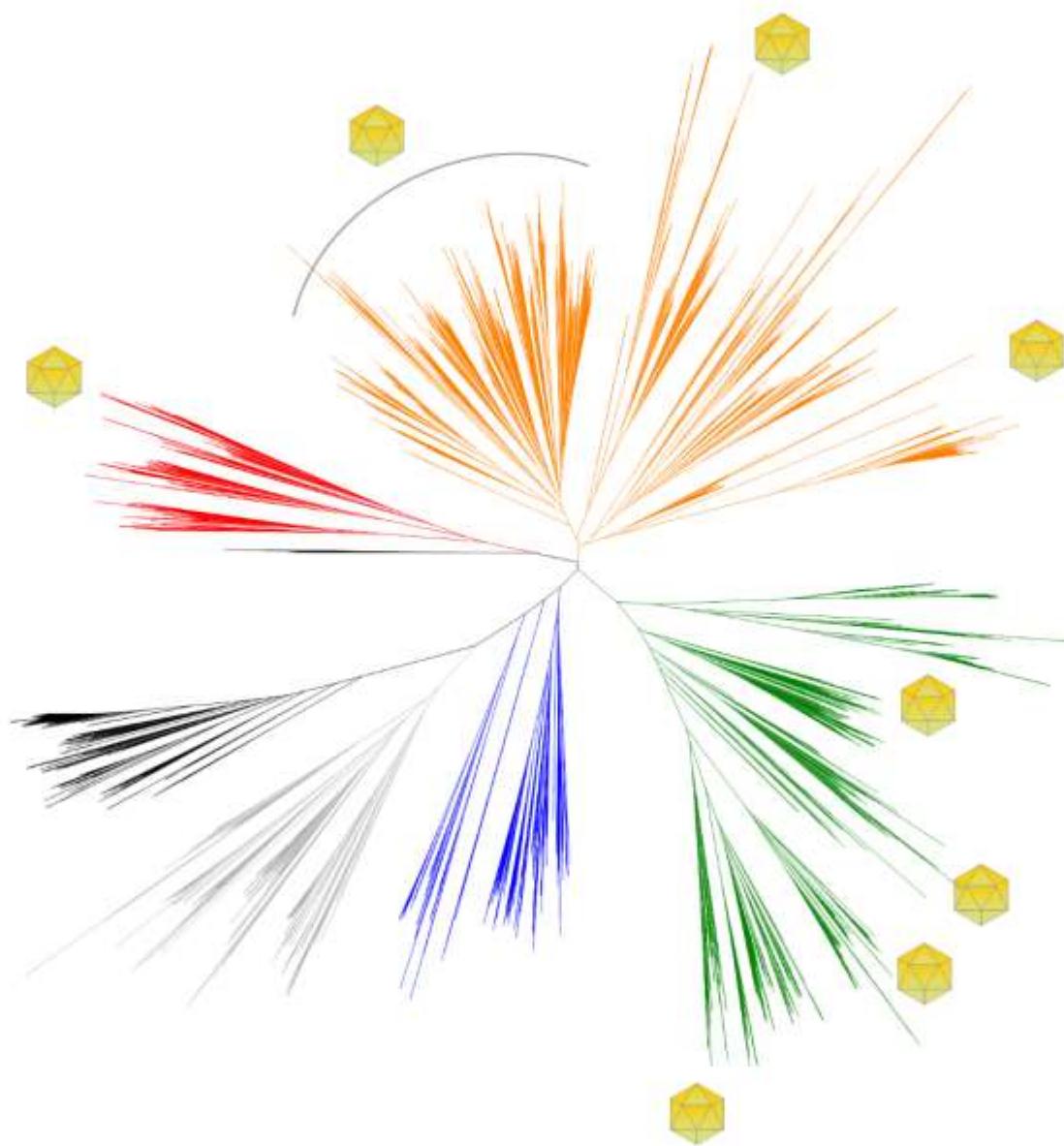
135 families

18 folds - 76%
of viral families



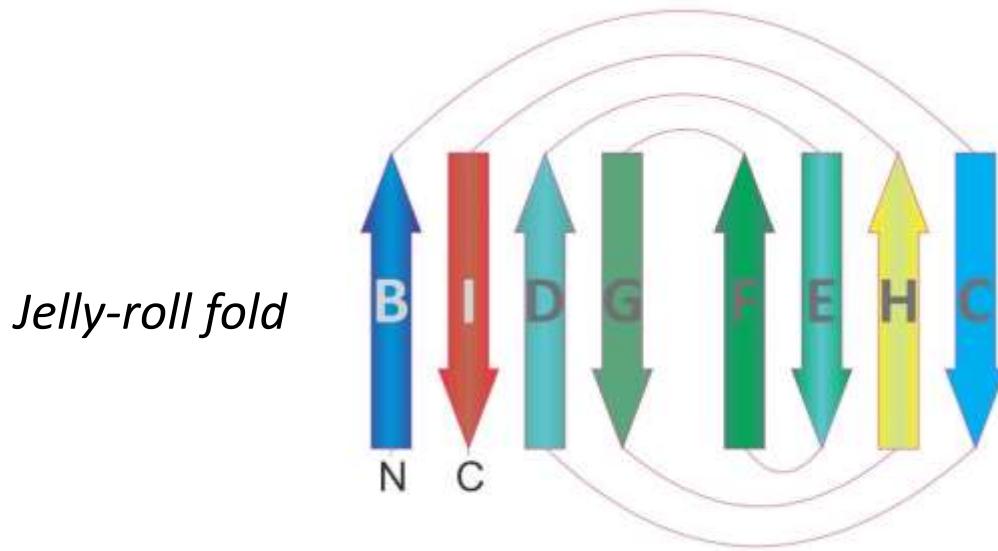
ORIGINS OF VIRAL CAPSID PROTEINS (& VIRUSES)

Jelly-roll fold: the most widespread CP fold (28.1%)



RdRp phylogeny

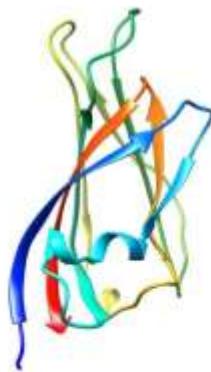
Jelly-roll fold: the most widespread CP fold (28.1%)



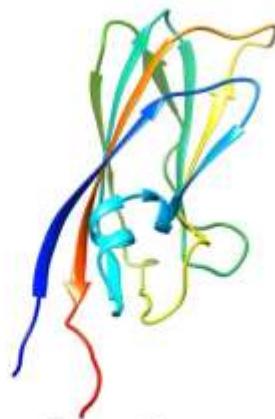
Jelly-roll cake



Jelly-roll fold: the most widespread CP fold (28.1%)



Virtovirus,
STMV (1A34)



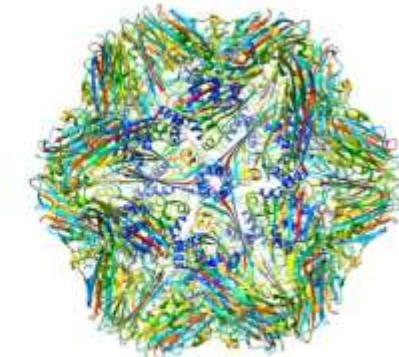
Papanivivirus,
SPMV (1STM)



Bromoviridae,
TSV (4Y6T)



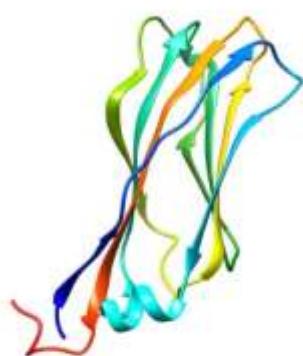
Albetovirus,
STNV (2BUK)



T=1



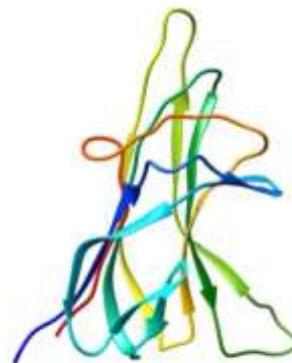
Ruminococcus,
CBM (4D3L)



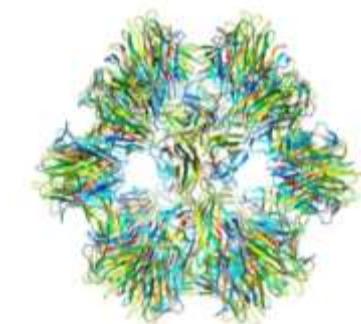
Furin-like protease,
P domain (1r64)

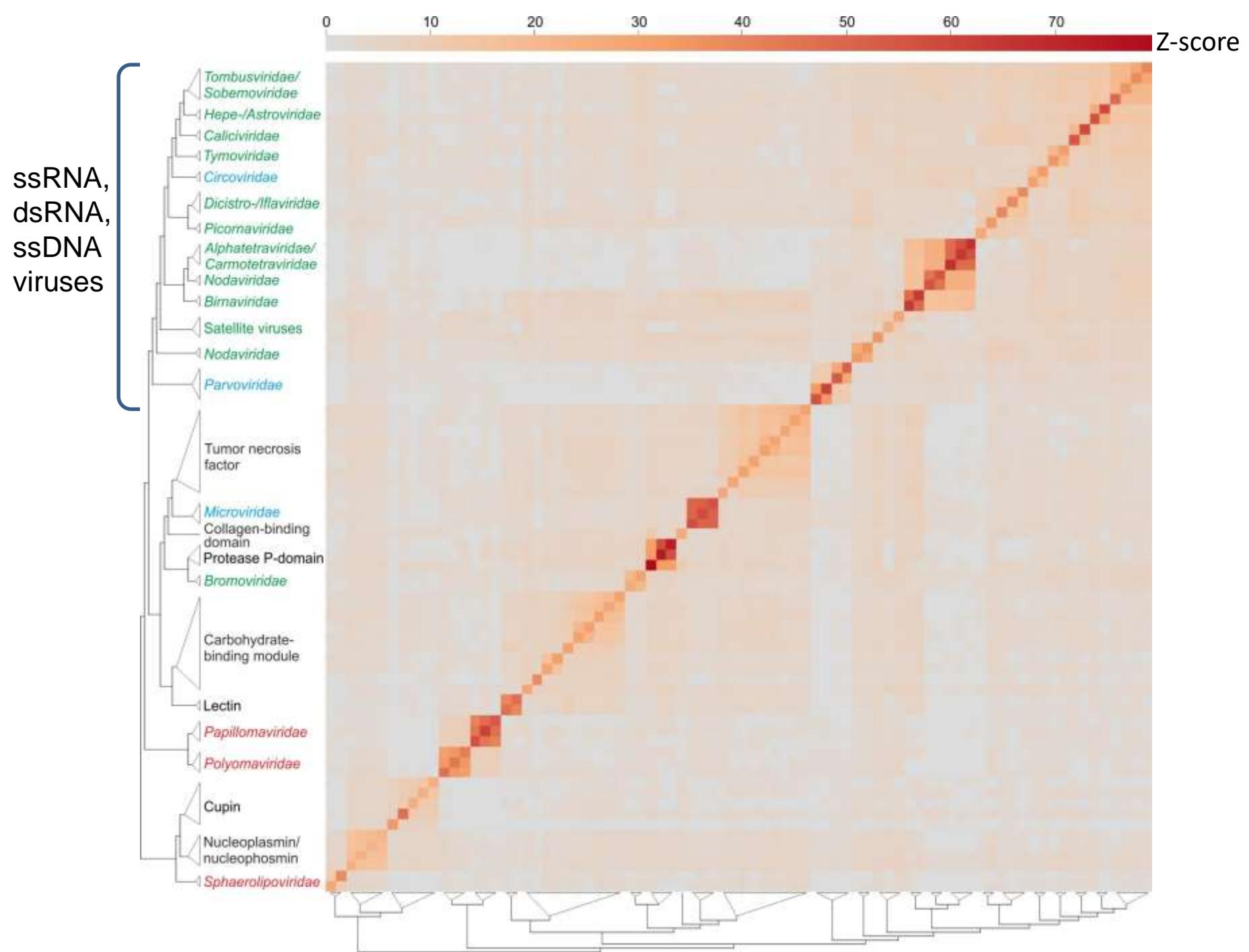


Drosophila,
Nucleoplasmin (1nlq)

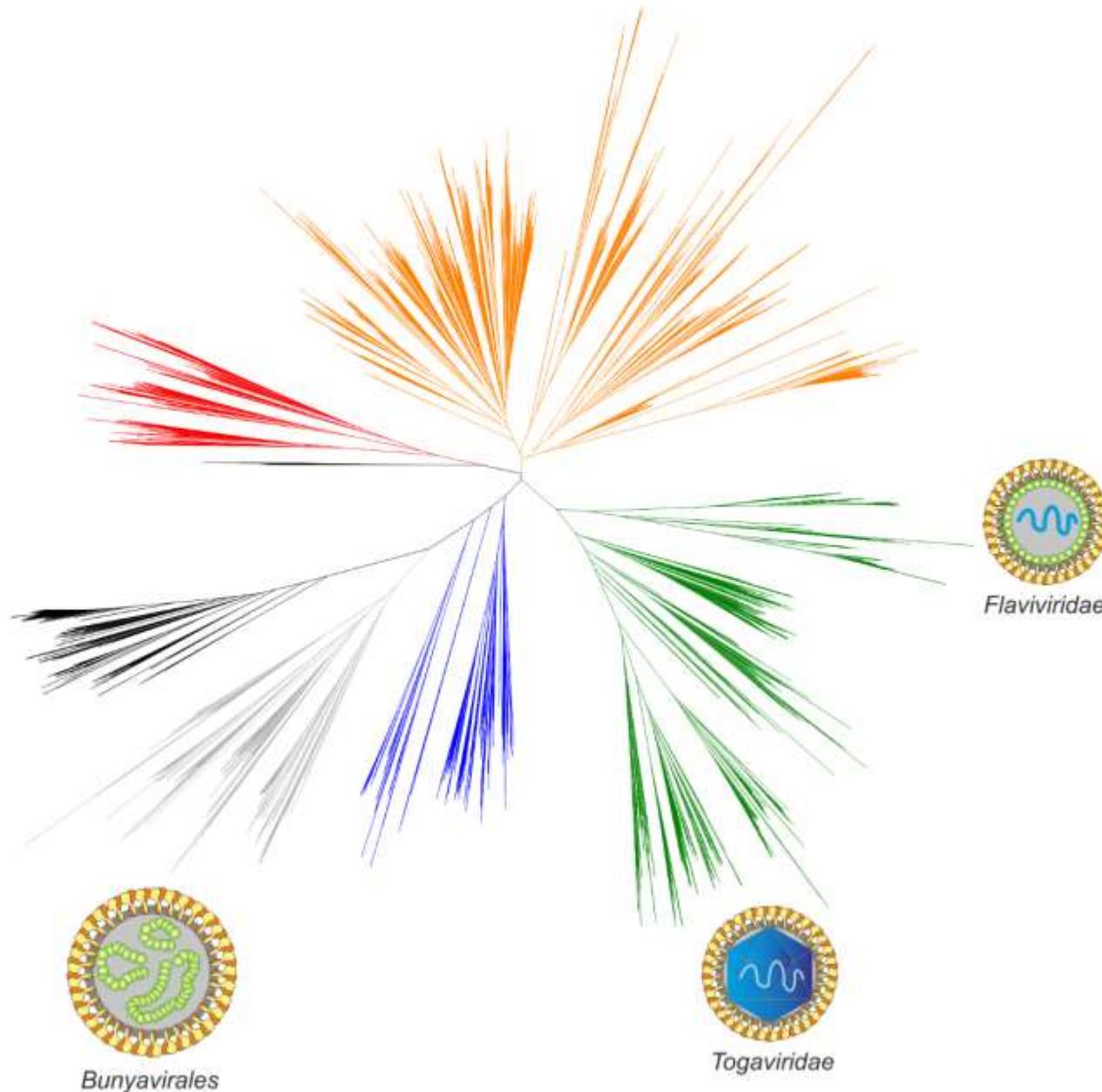


Homo sapiens,
sTALL-1 (1JH5)

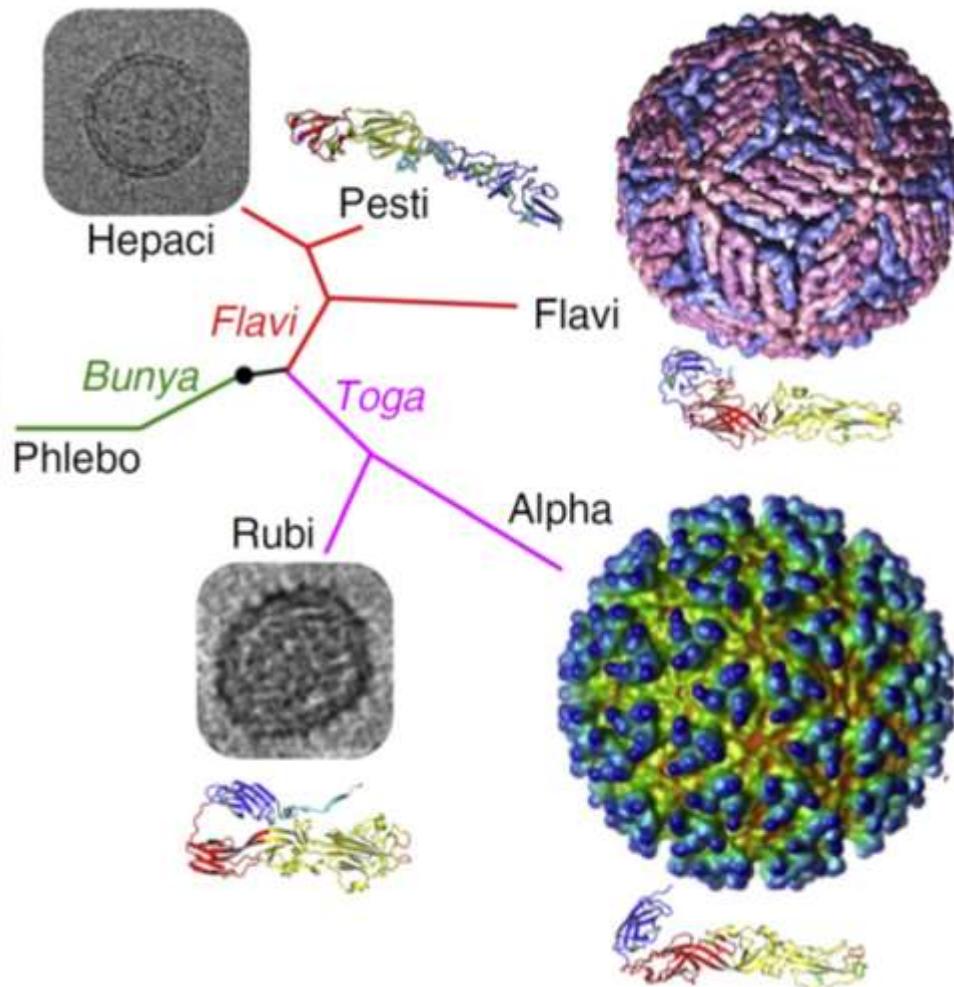
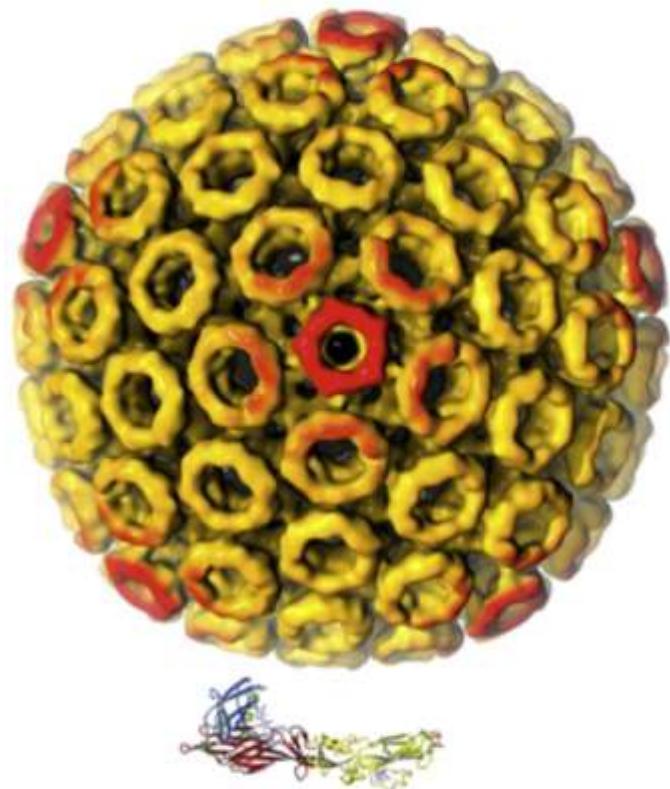




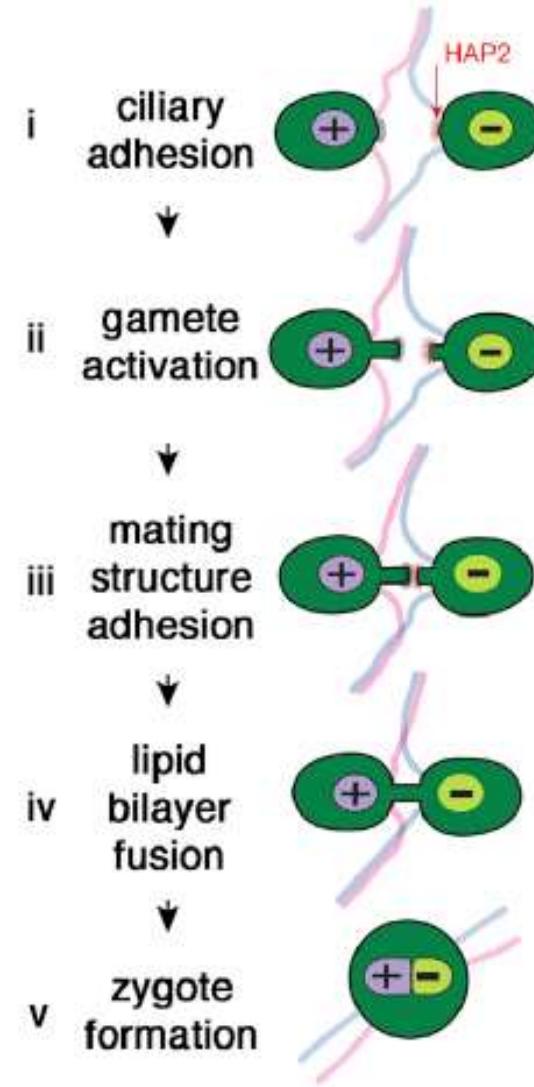
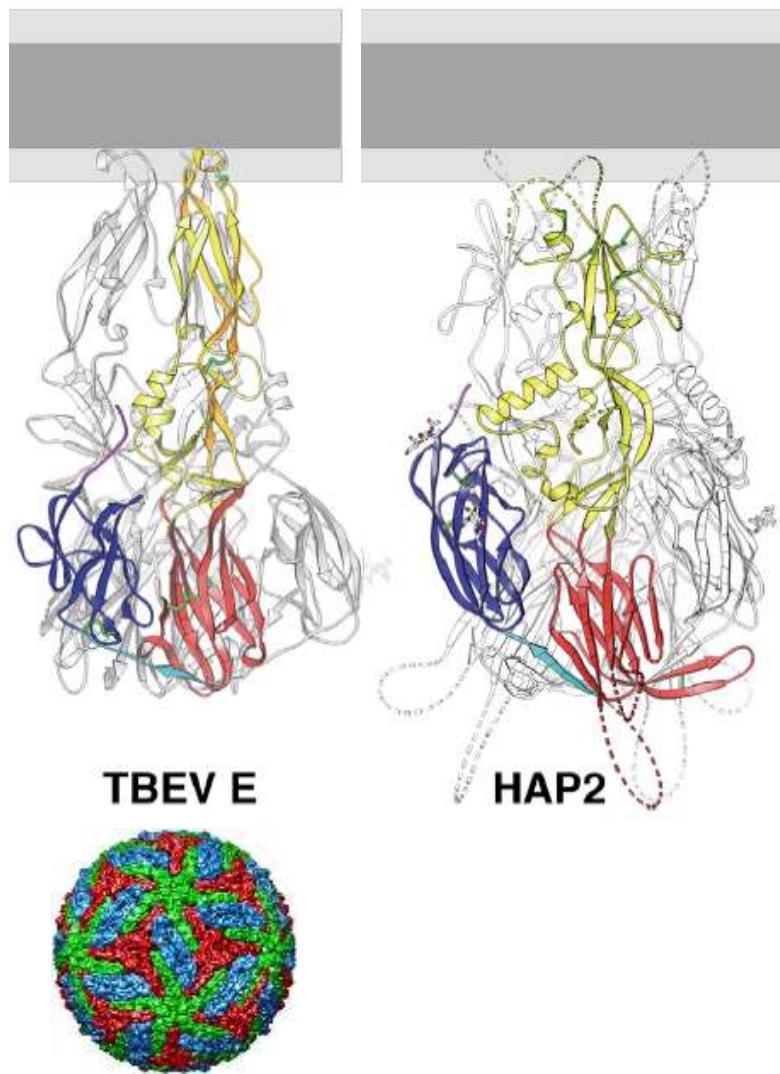
Class II fusion proteins form icosahedral shells



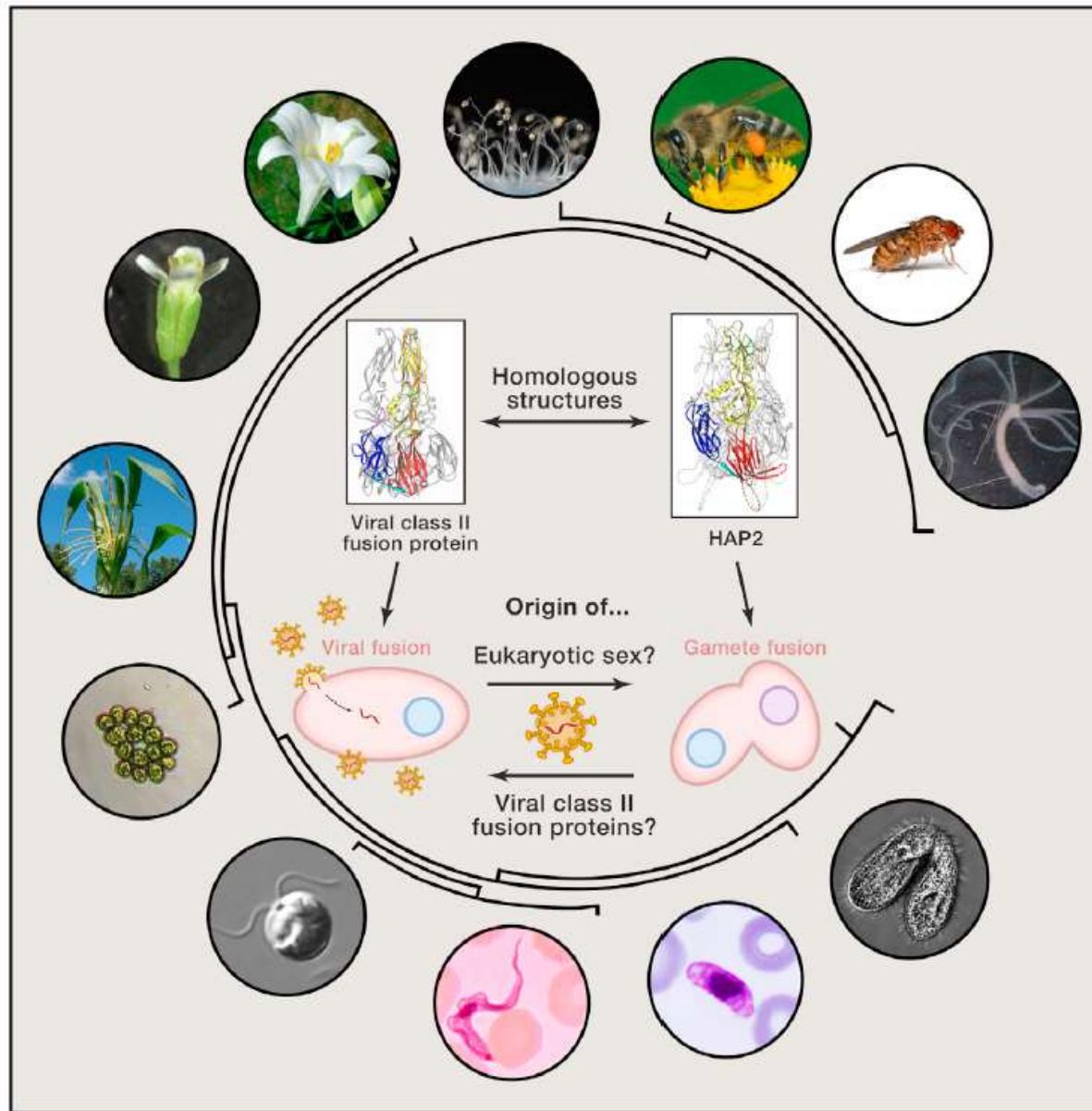
Class II fusion proteins form icosahedral shells



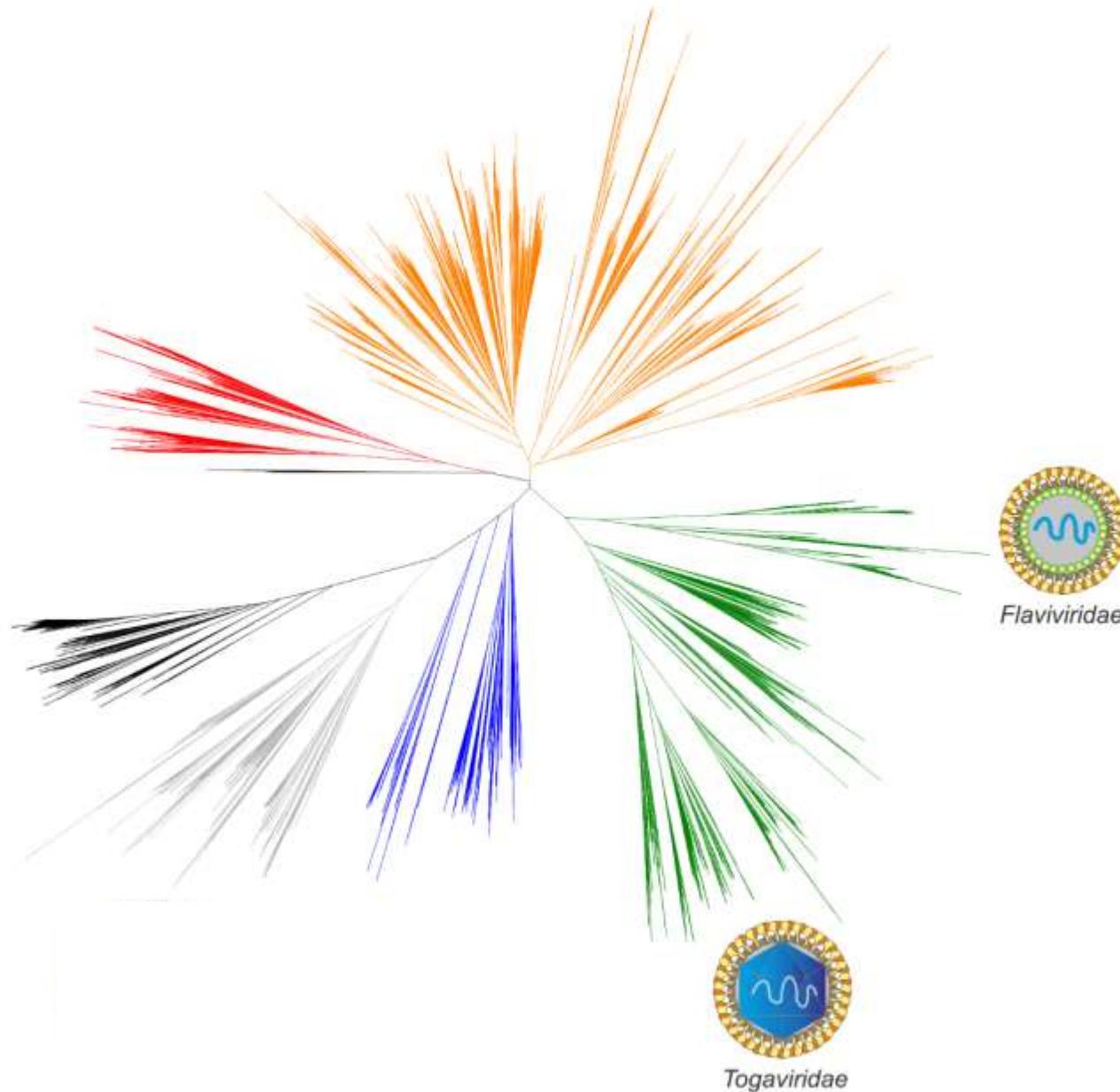
Viral class II fusion proteins are homologous to HAP2



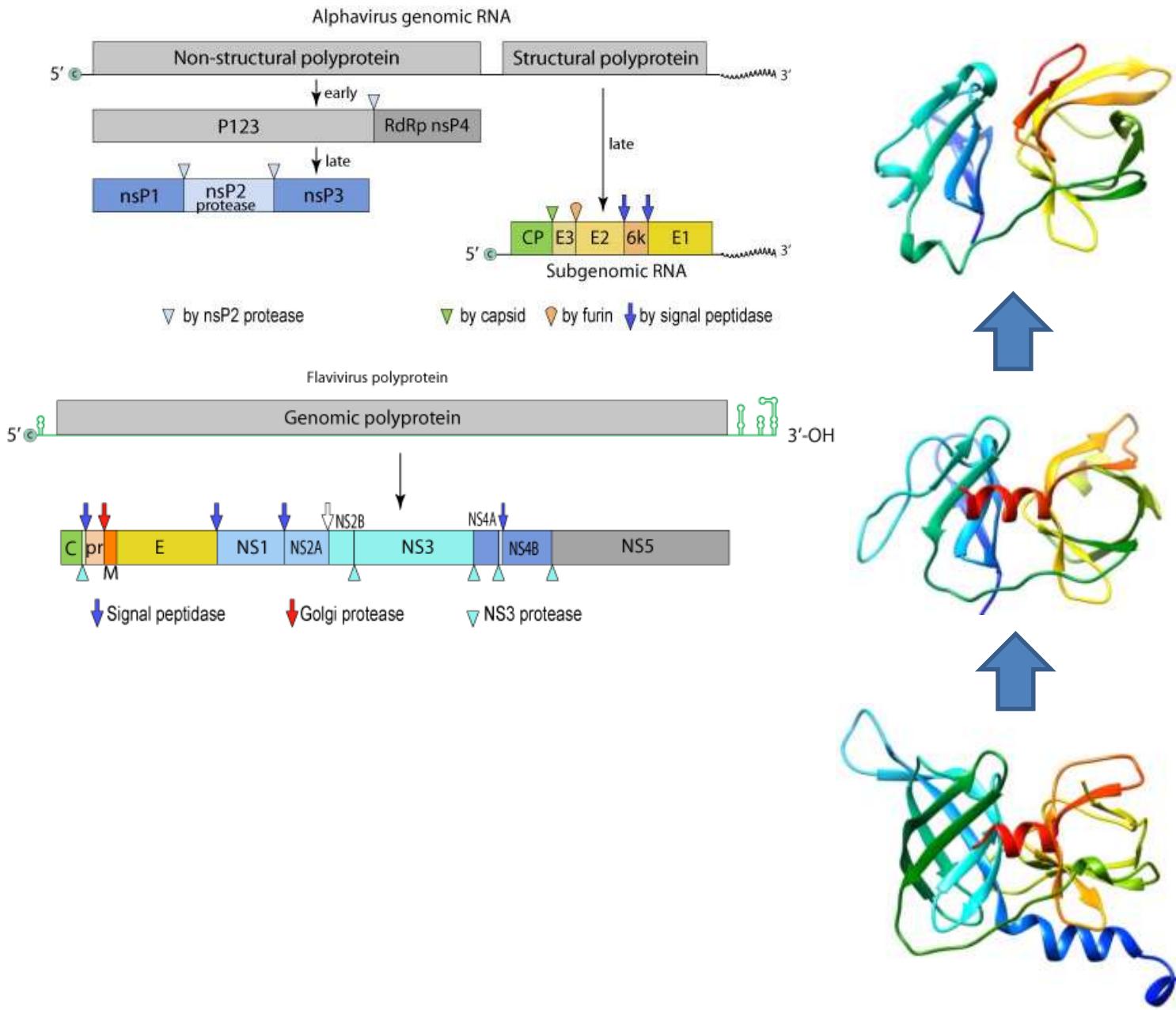
HAP2 is conserved in eukaryotes across kingdoms



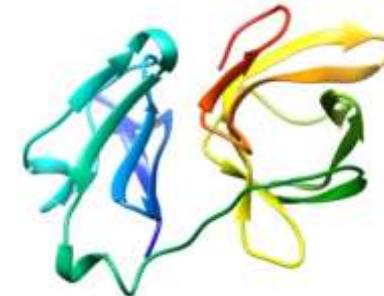
Class II fusion proteins form icosahedral shells



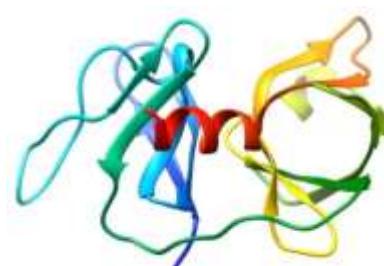
Alphavirus: capsid protein



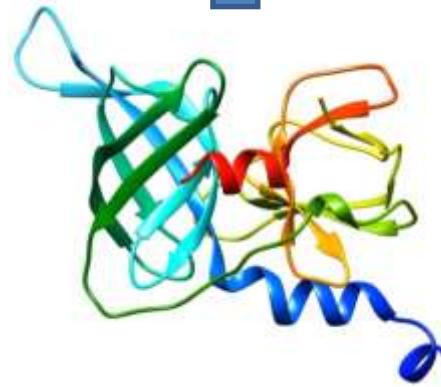
SINV CP
Alphavirus
(Togaviridae)



HCV NS3
(Flaviviridae)

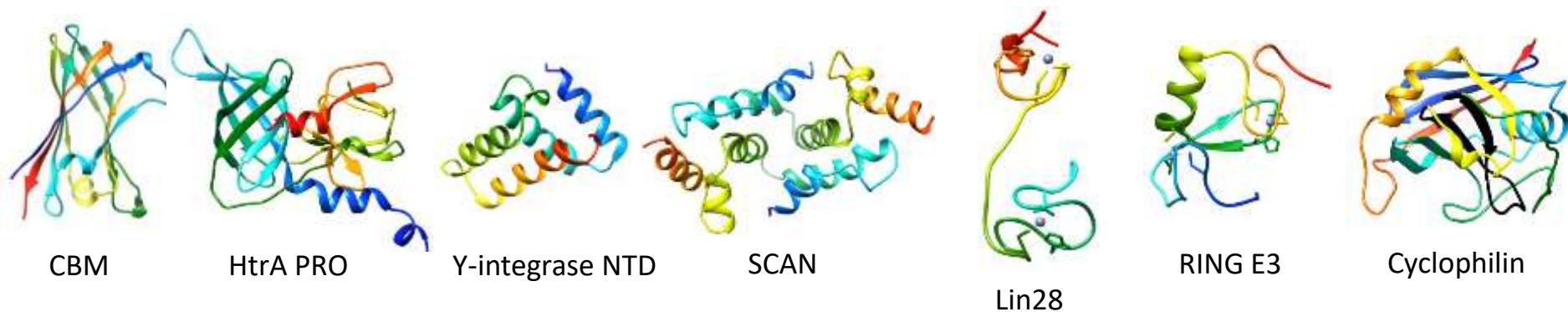
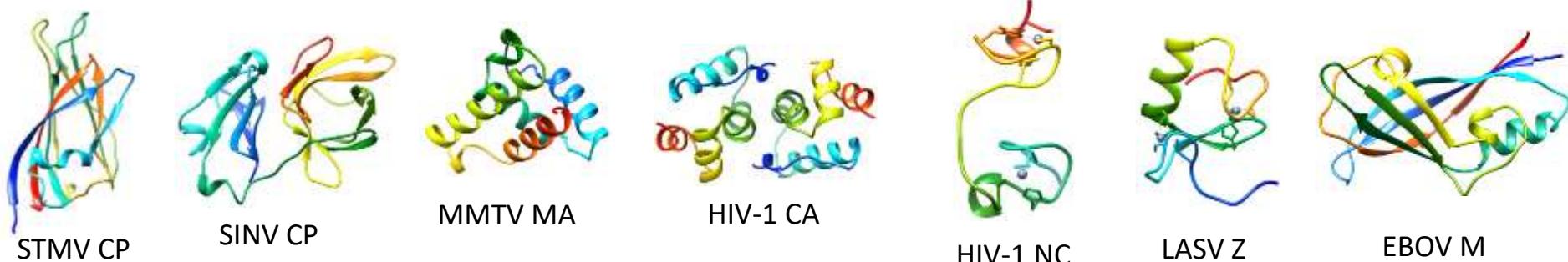


HtrA PRO
(3nwu)



Many virion proteins have evolved from cellular ancestors

VIRAL STRUCTURAL PROTEINS

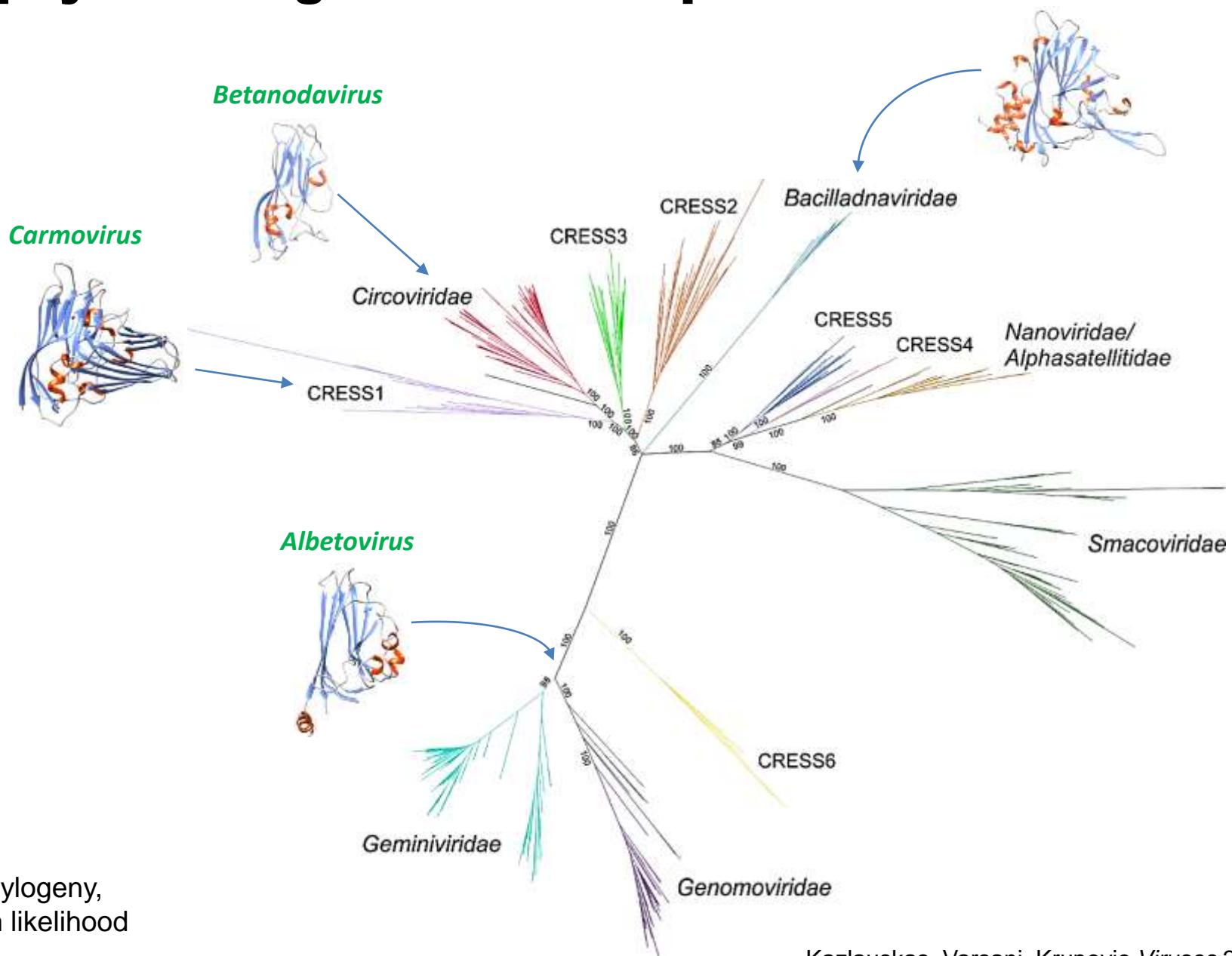


CELLULAR PROTEINS

ORIGINS OF VIRAL REPLICATION PROTEINS



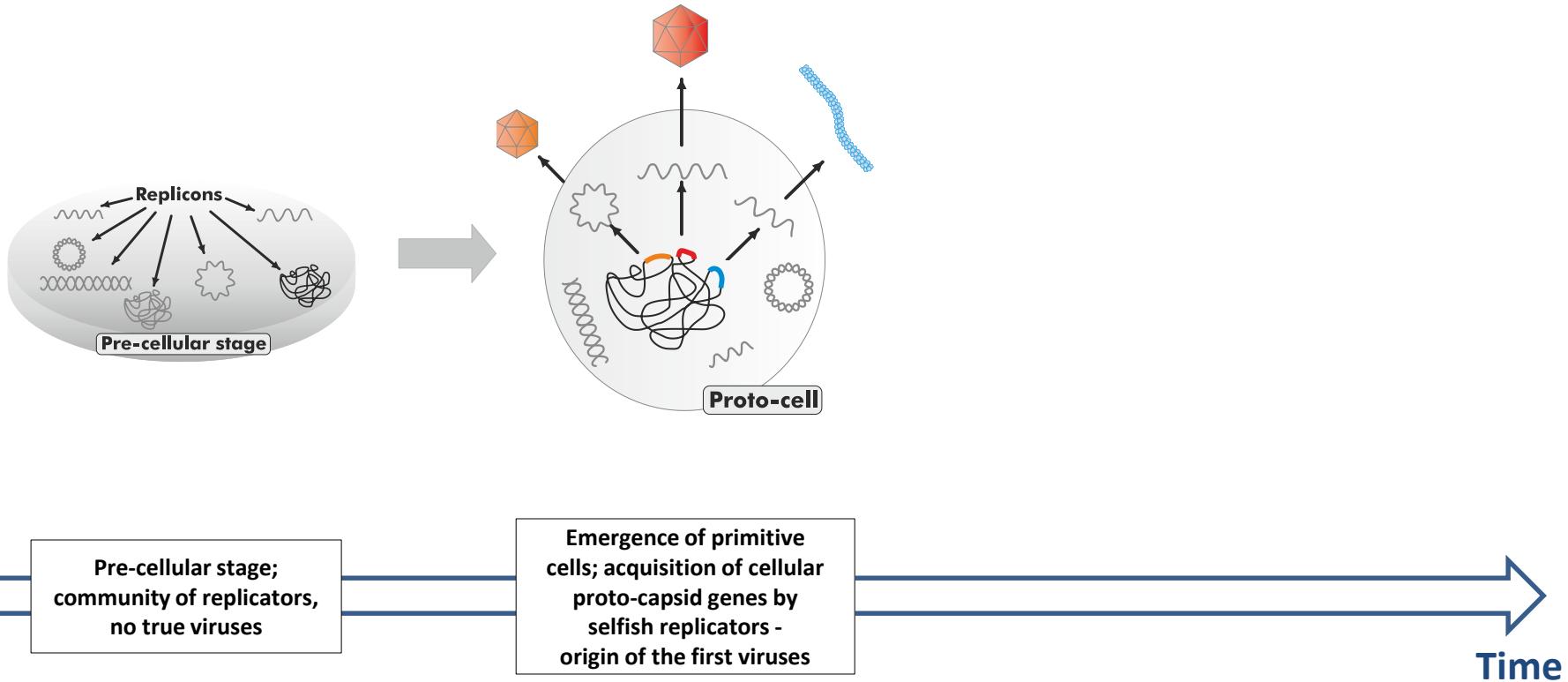
Polyphyletic origins of the CP proteins



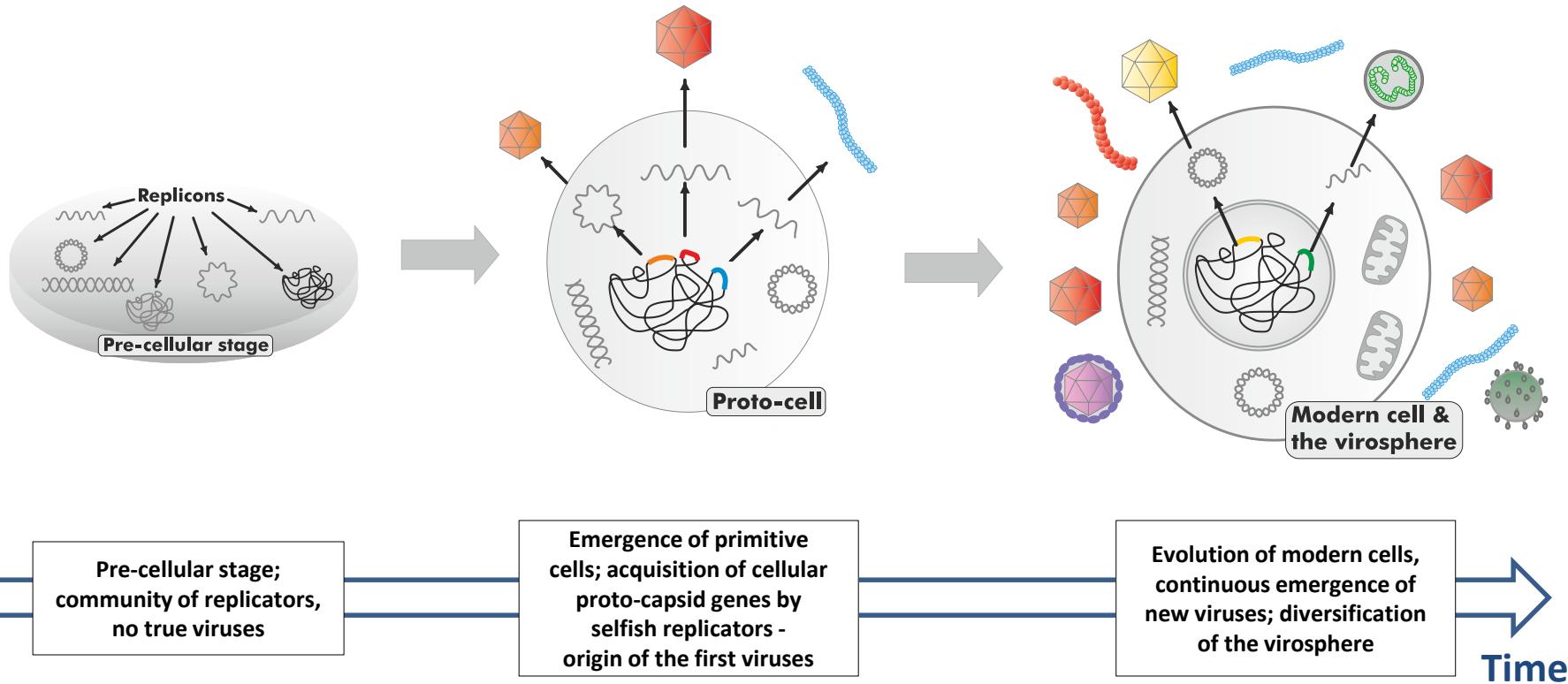
RCRE phylogeny,
maximum likelihood

Kazlauskas, Varsani, Krupovic *Viruses* 2018

Grand scenario for the origin of viruses



Grand scenario for the origin of viruses



Summary

- Origin of capsids/virions is integral to the origin of true viruses;
- The diversity of viral capsid proteins is great but not limitless:
 - 7 folds cover 64% of viral families,
 - 20% of viral families are structurally uncharacterized;
- Many of the viral structural proteins could evolve from cellular ancestors;
- Evolution of the structural and replication modules is often disconnected (shuffling by recombination);
- Virions have likely evolved on multiple occasions at different stages of evolution;
- Complete picture emerges only through exploration of the evolutionary history of both structural and replication modules.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Eugene Koonin
Jaime Iranzo
Yuri Wolf



Valerian Dolja



Arvind Varsani



Darius Kazlauskas



FUNDING

