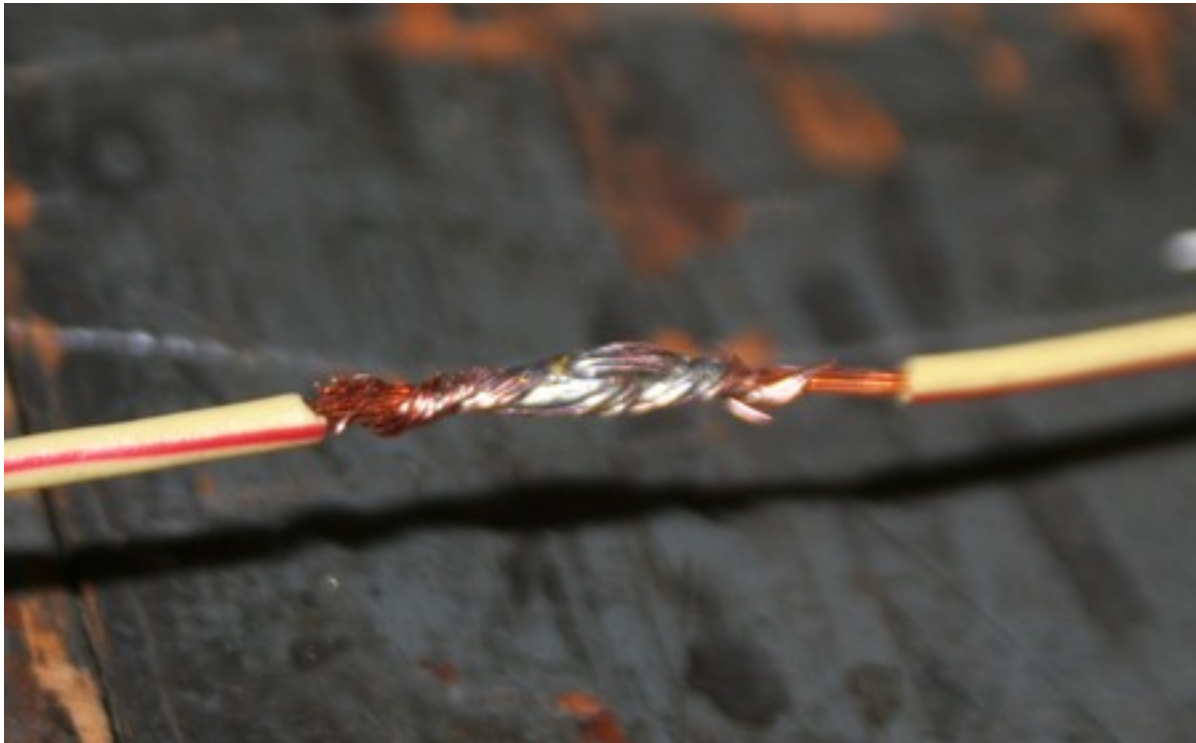
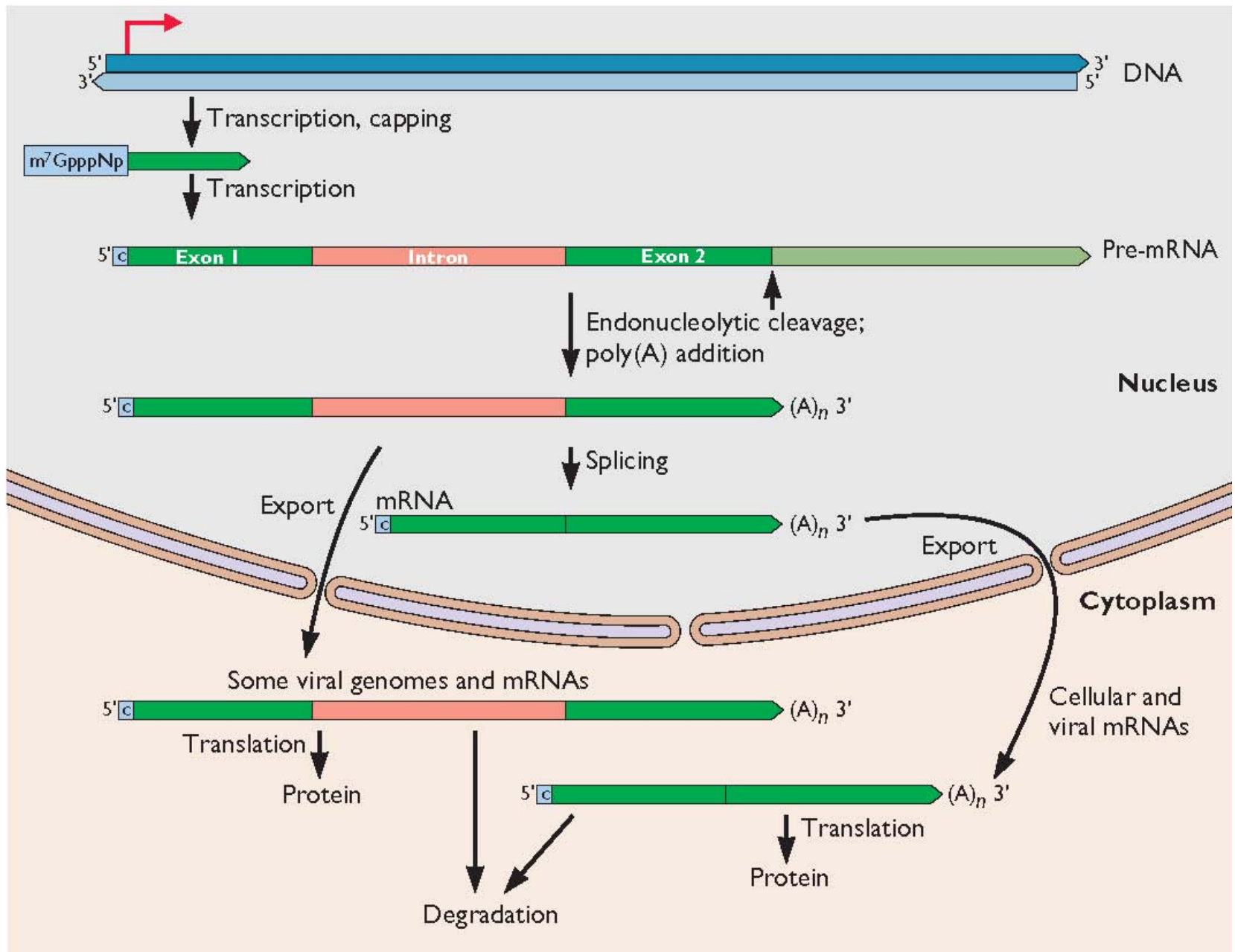
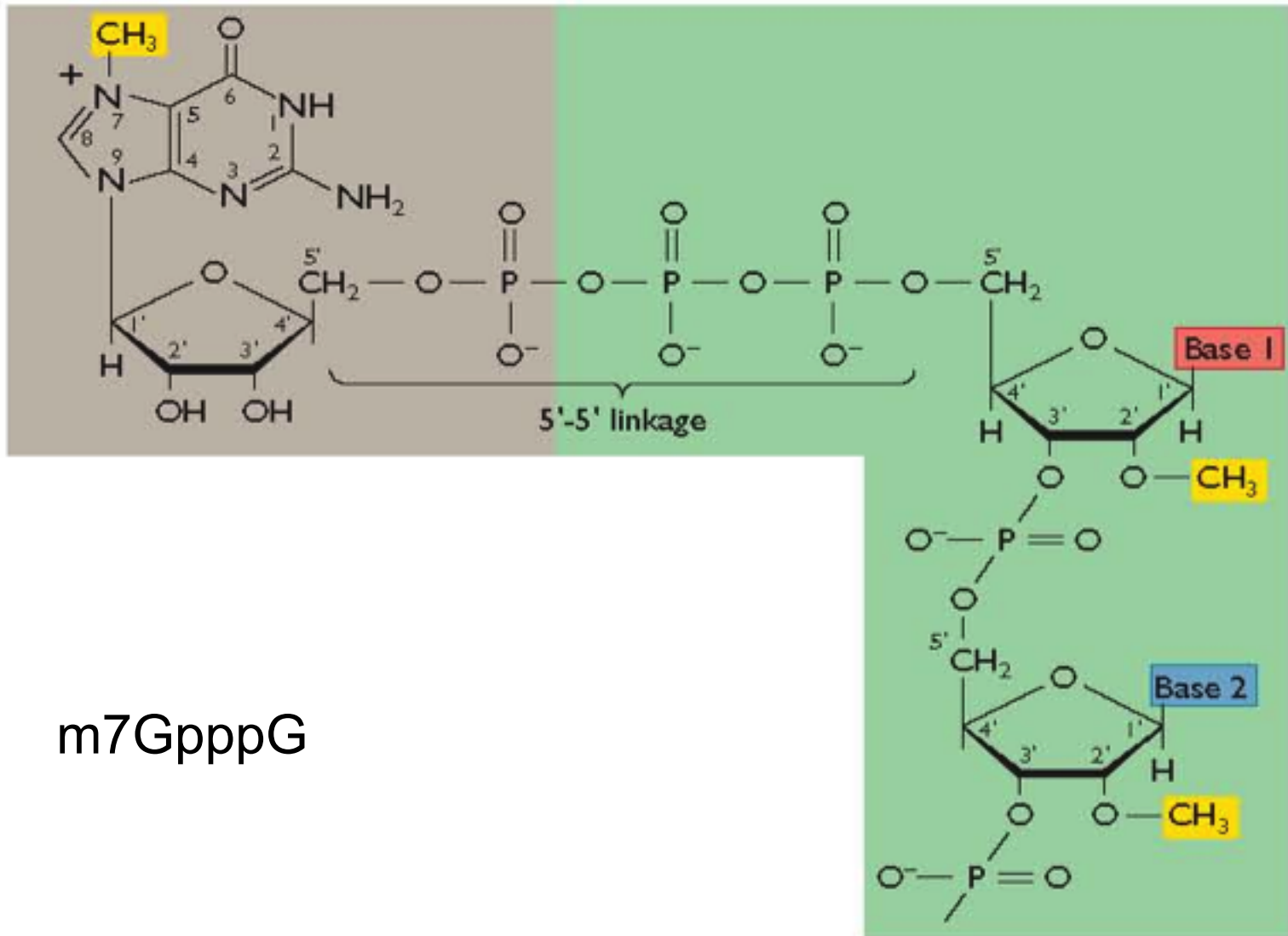


# TWiV 216: Processing viral RNA

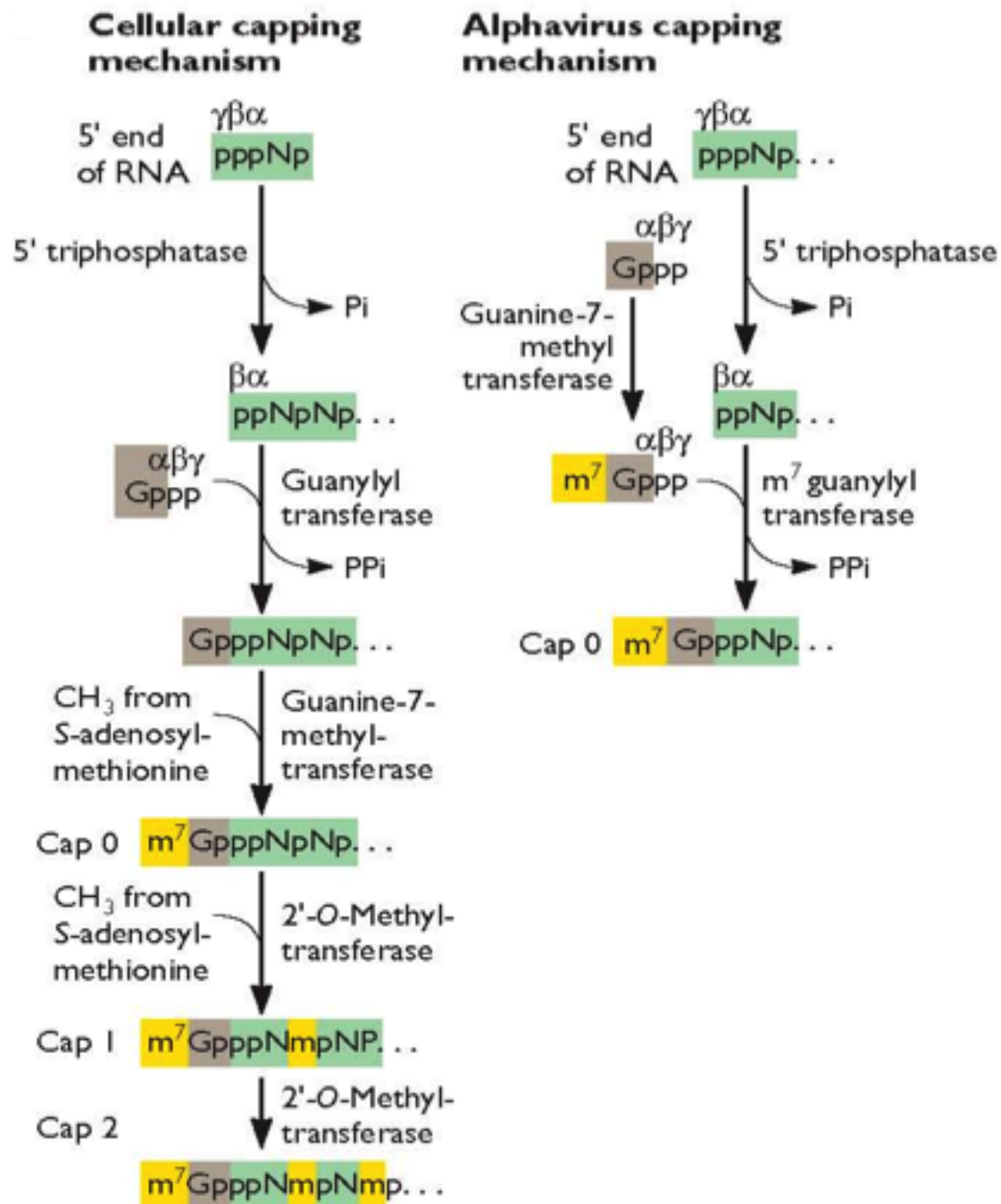
Virology 101

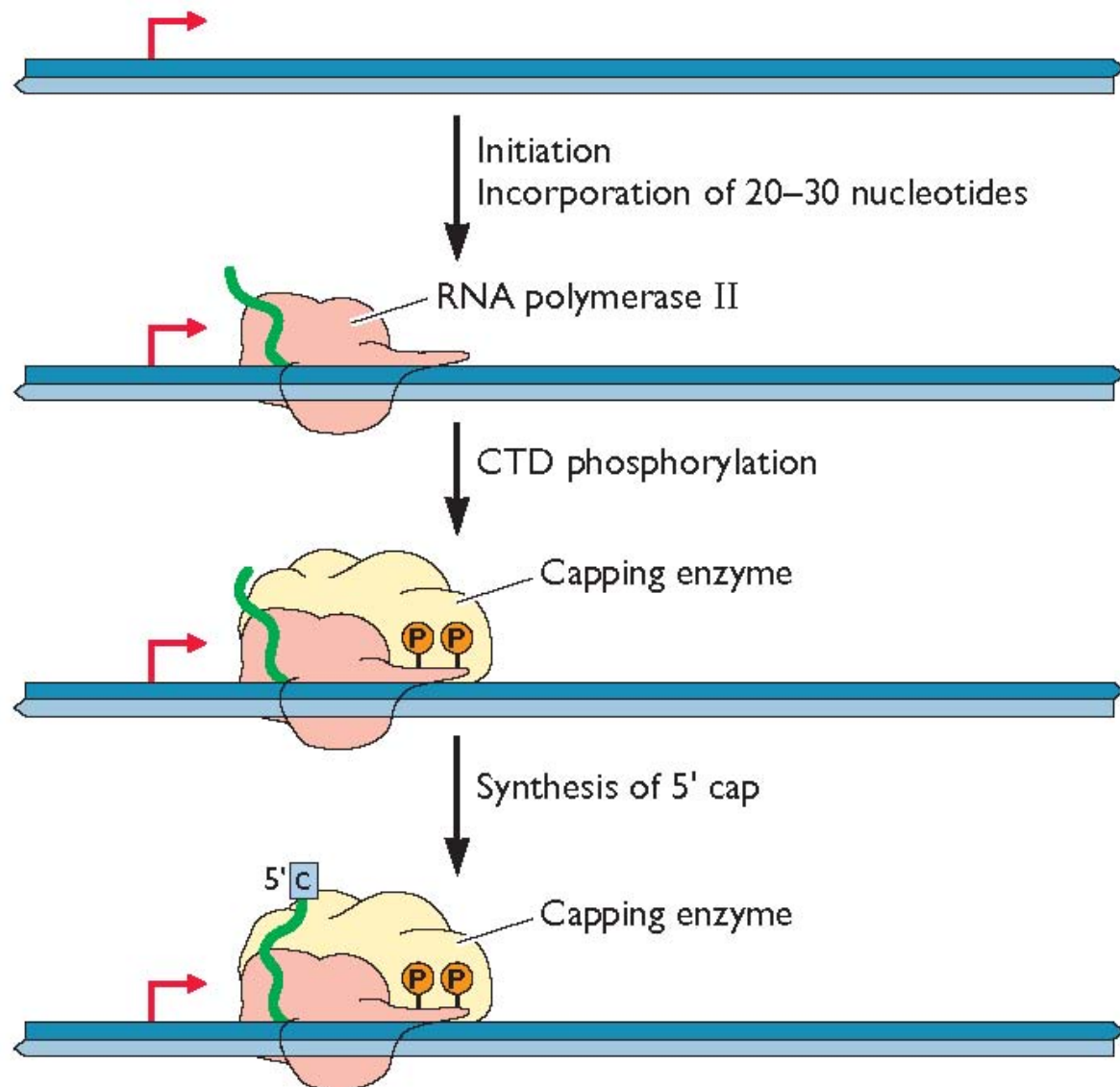






m7GpppG





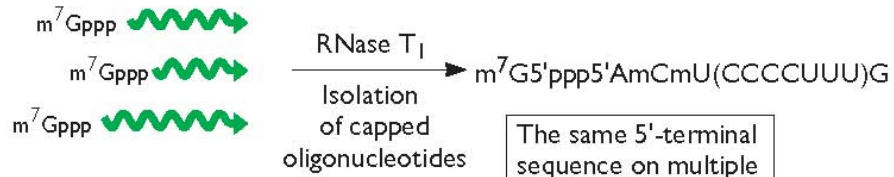
**Table 10.1** Mechanisms of synthesis of 5'-terminal cap structures of viral mRNAs

Mechanism	Virus family	Enzyme synthesizing pre-mRNA
Synthesis by host cell enzymes	<i>Adenoviridae, Hepadnaviridae, Herpesviridae, Papillomaviridae, Parvoviridae, Polyomaviridae, Retroviridae</i>	Cellular DNA-dependent RNA polymerase II
Synthesis by viral enzymes	<i>Reoviridae, Rhabdoviridae, Togaviridae, Poxviridae</i>	Viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase Viral DNA-dependent RNA polymerase
Acquisition from cellular pre-mRNA or mRNA	<i>Bunyaviridae, Orthomyxoviridae</i>	Viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase

# mRNA splicing discovered in adenovirus infected cells

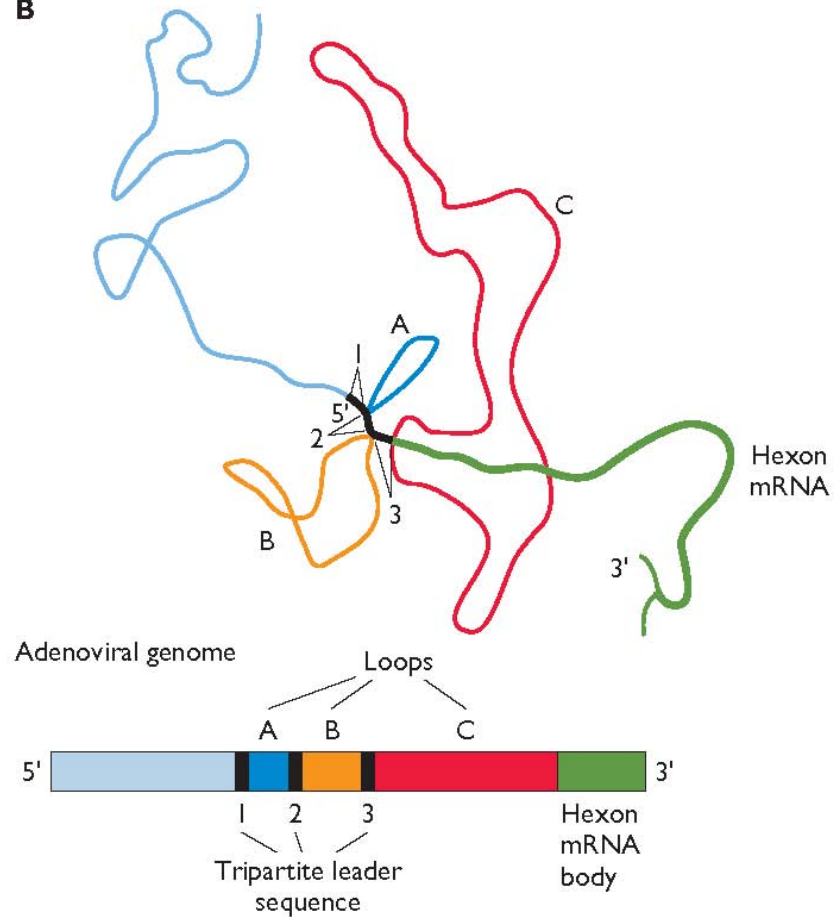
**A**

Major late mRNA mixture



The same 5'-terminal sequence on multiple mRNAs

**B**



**Richard J. Roberts**

**Born:** 6 September 1943, Derby, United Kingdom

**Affiliation at the time of the award:** New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA, USA

**Prize motivation:** "for their discoveries of split genes"



**Phillip A. Sharp**

**Born:** 6 June 1944, Falmouth, KY, USA

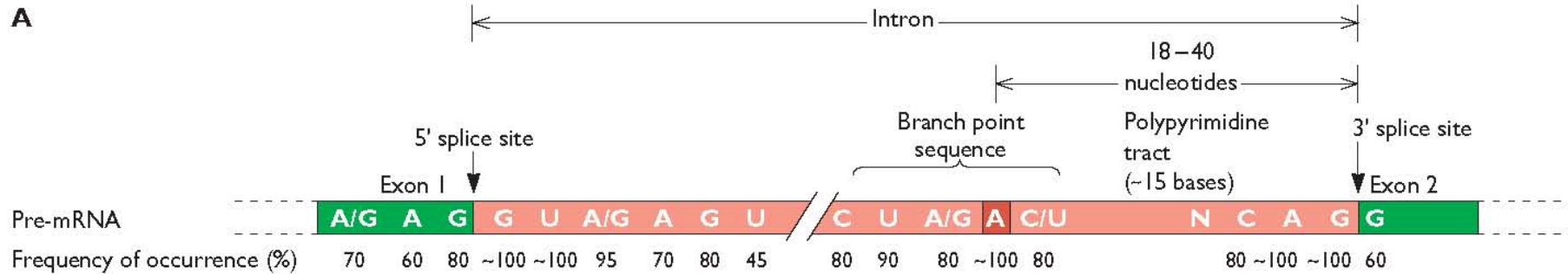
**Affiliation at the time of the award:** Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Center for Cancer Research, Cambridge, MA, USA

**Prize motivation:** "for their discoveries of split genes"

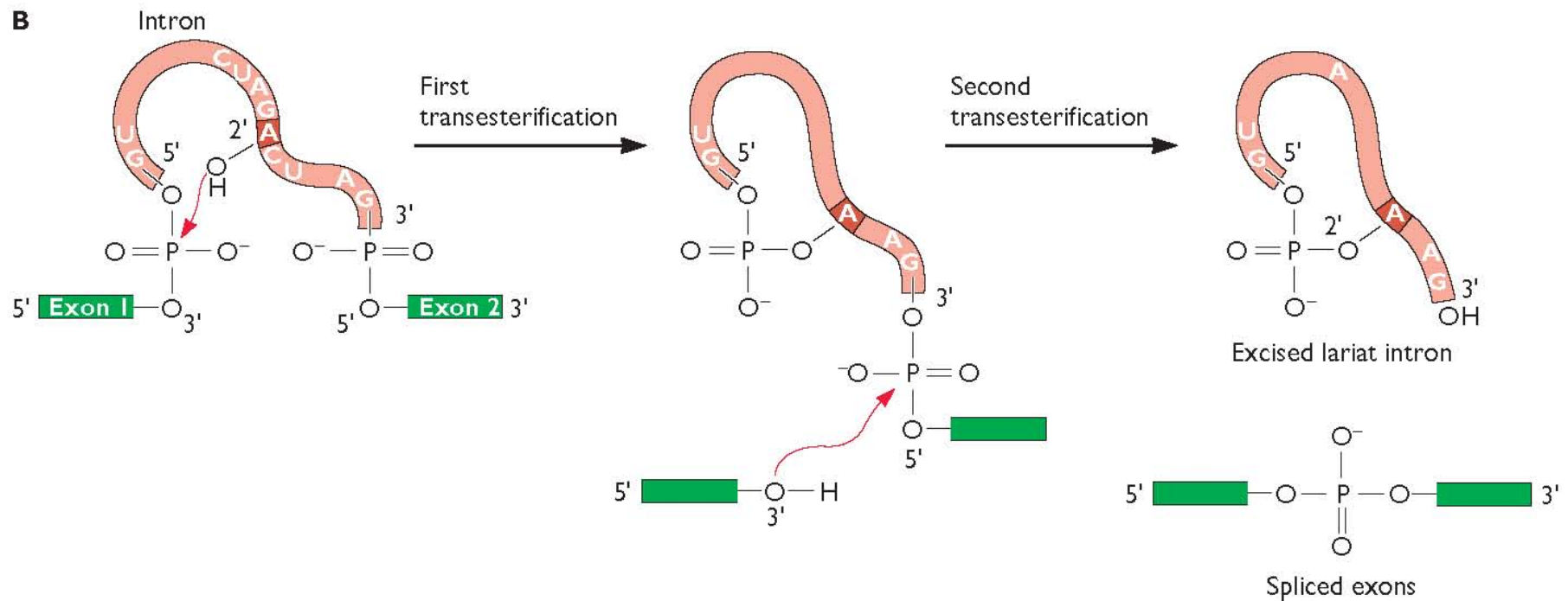


# Splicing of pre-mRNA

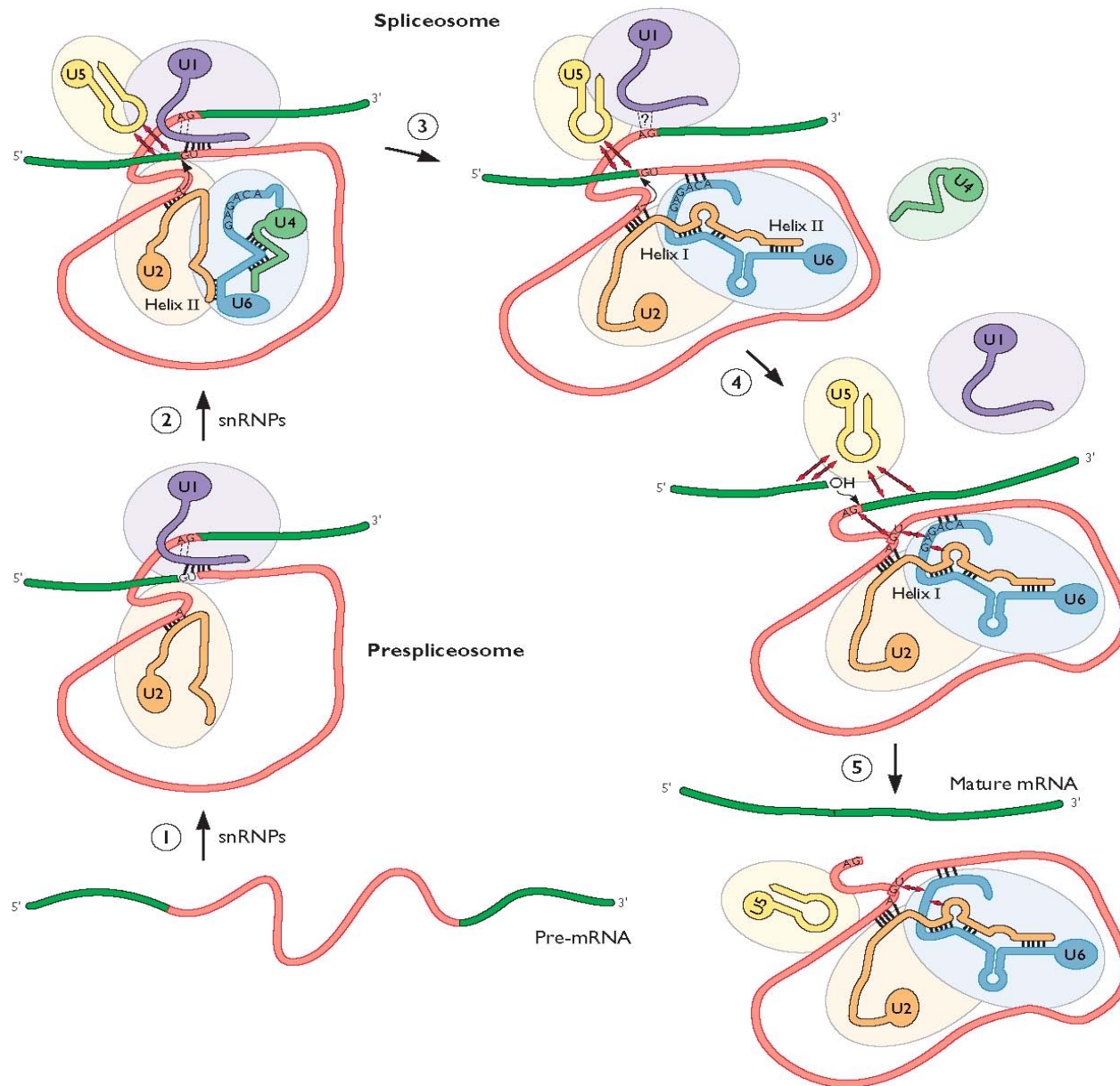
**A**



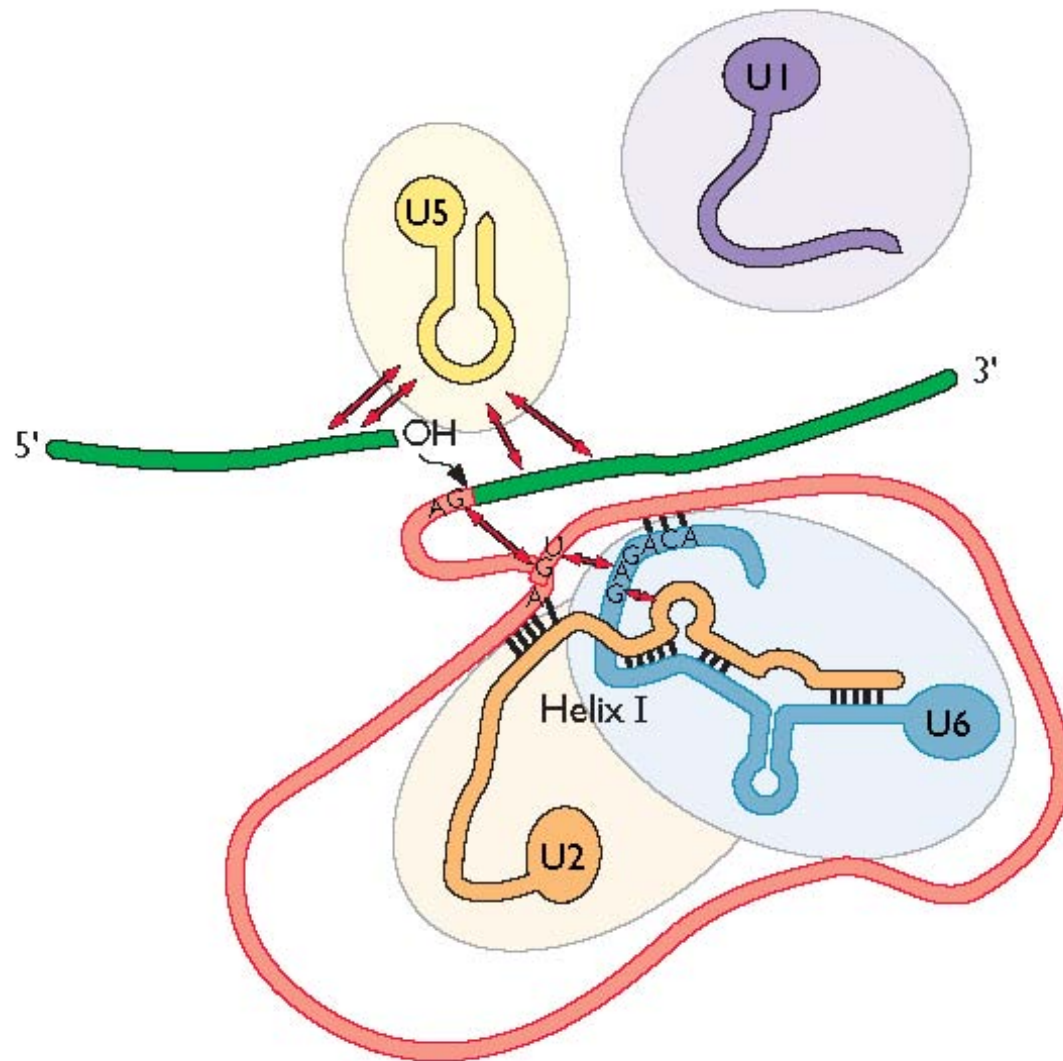
**B**



# RNA-RNA interactions during splicing

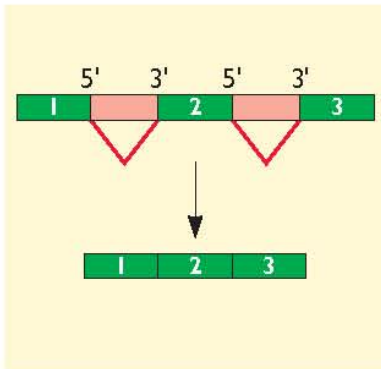


## RNA catalysis without protein

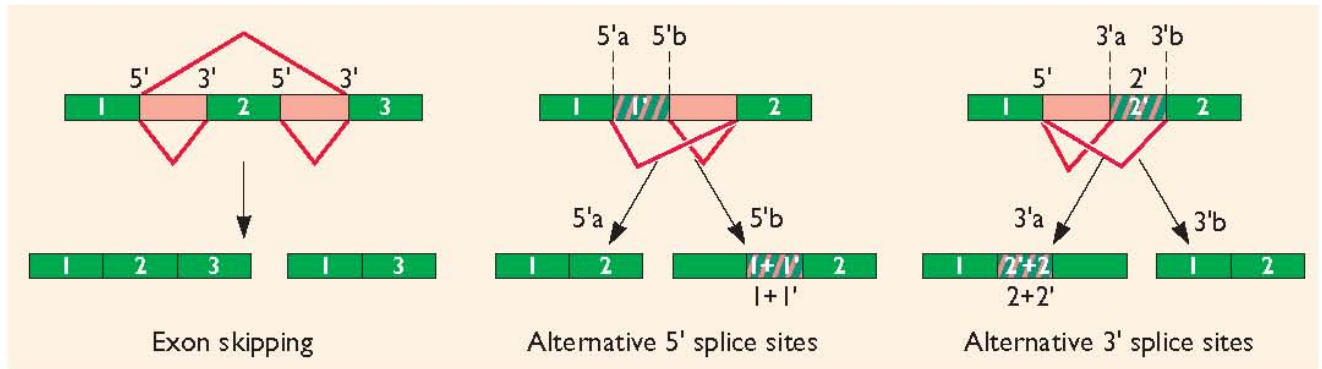


# Alternative splicing

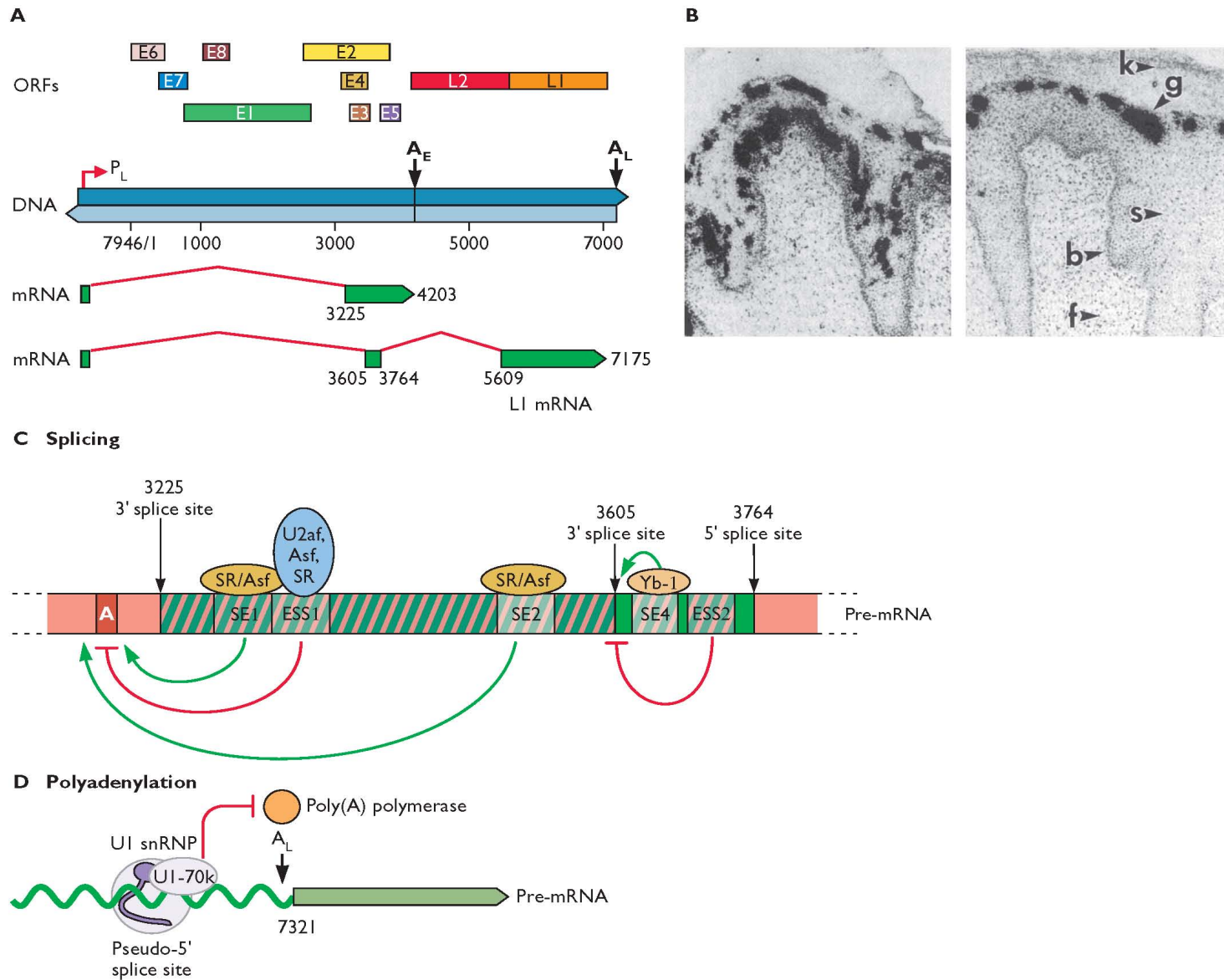
## A Constitutive splicing



## B Alternative splicing

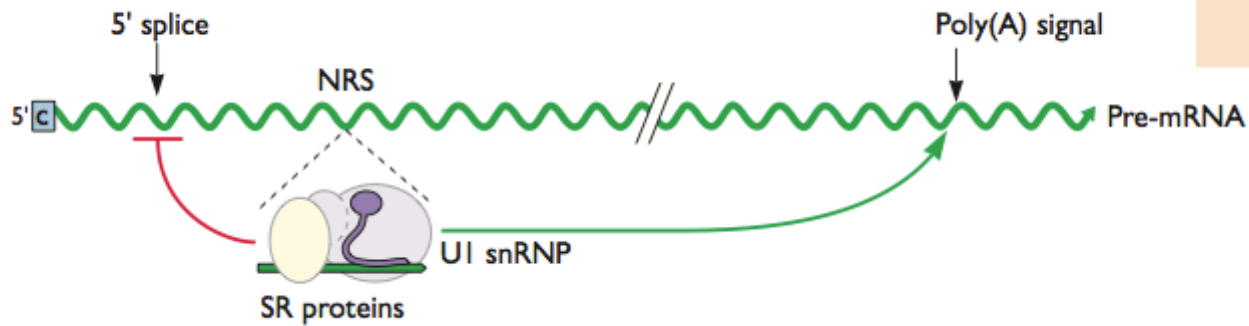
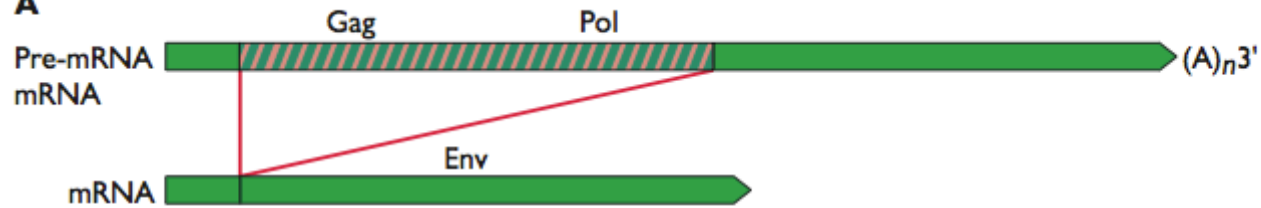


# Alternative polyadenylation and splicing



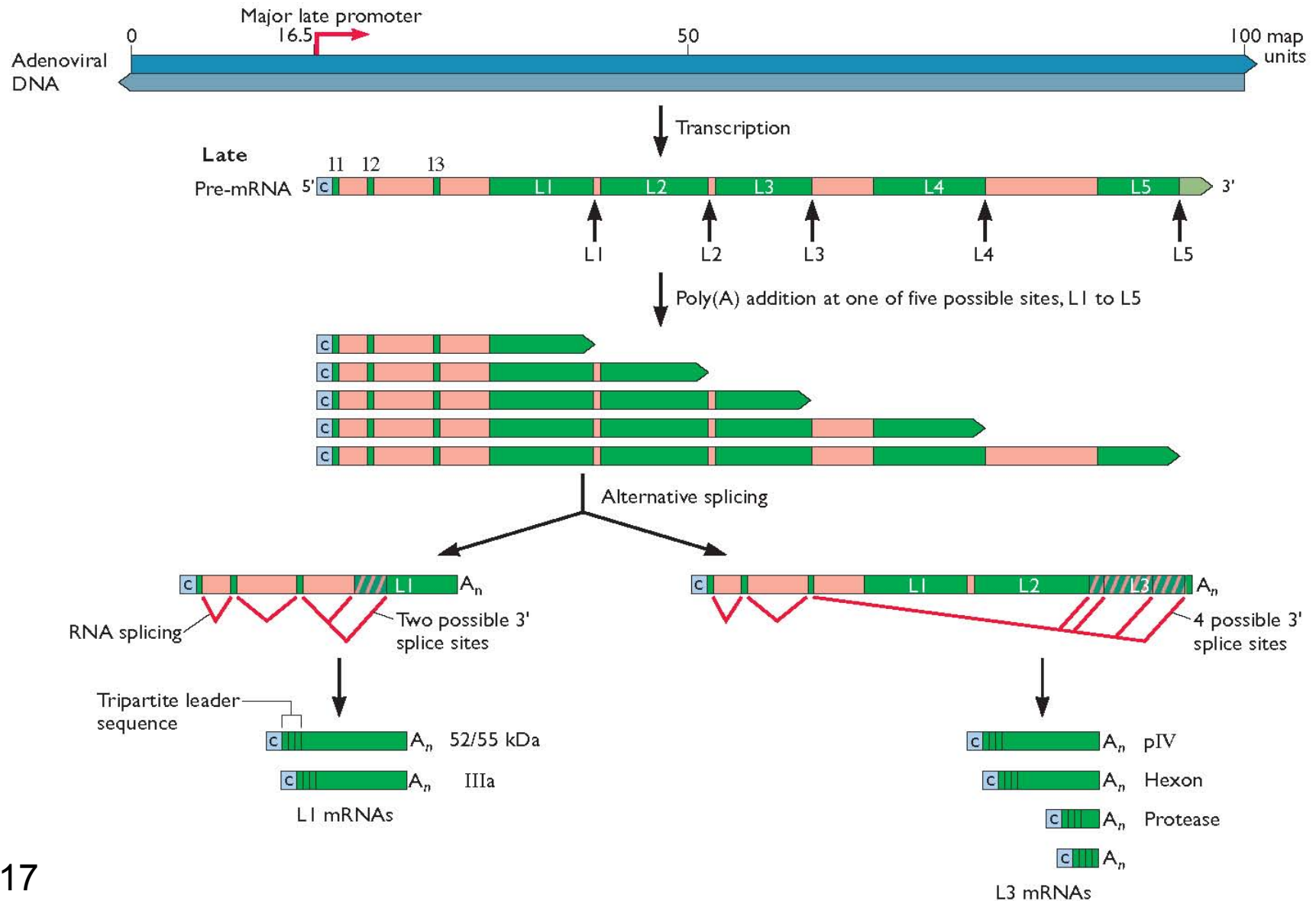
# Control of RNA processing during retrovirus infection

**A**

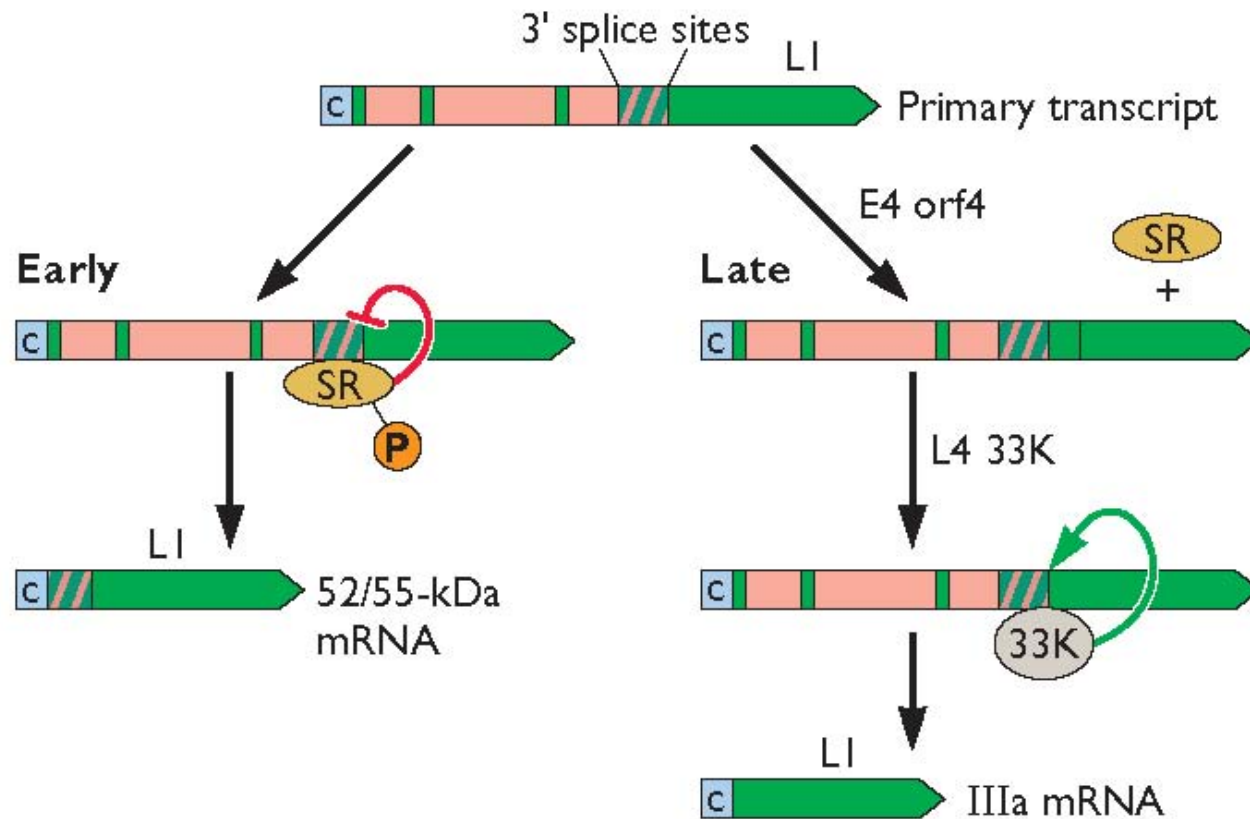


Unspliced:spliced RNA	Viral propagation
2:1	Wild type
1:1	Reduced
1:2	Undetectable

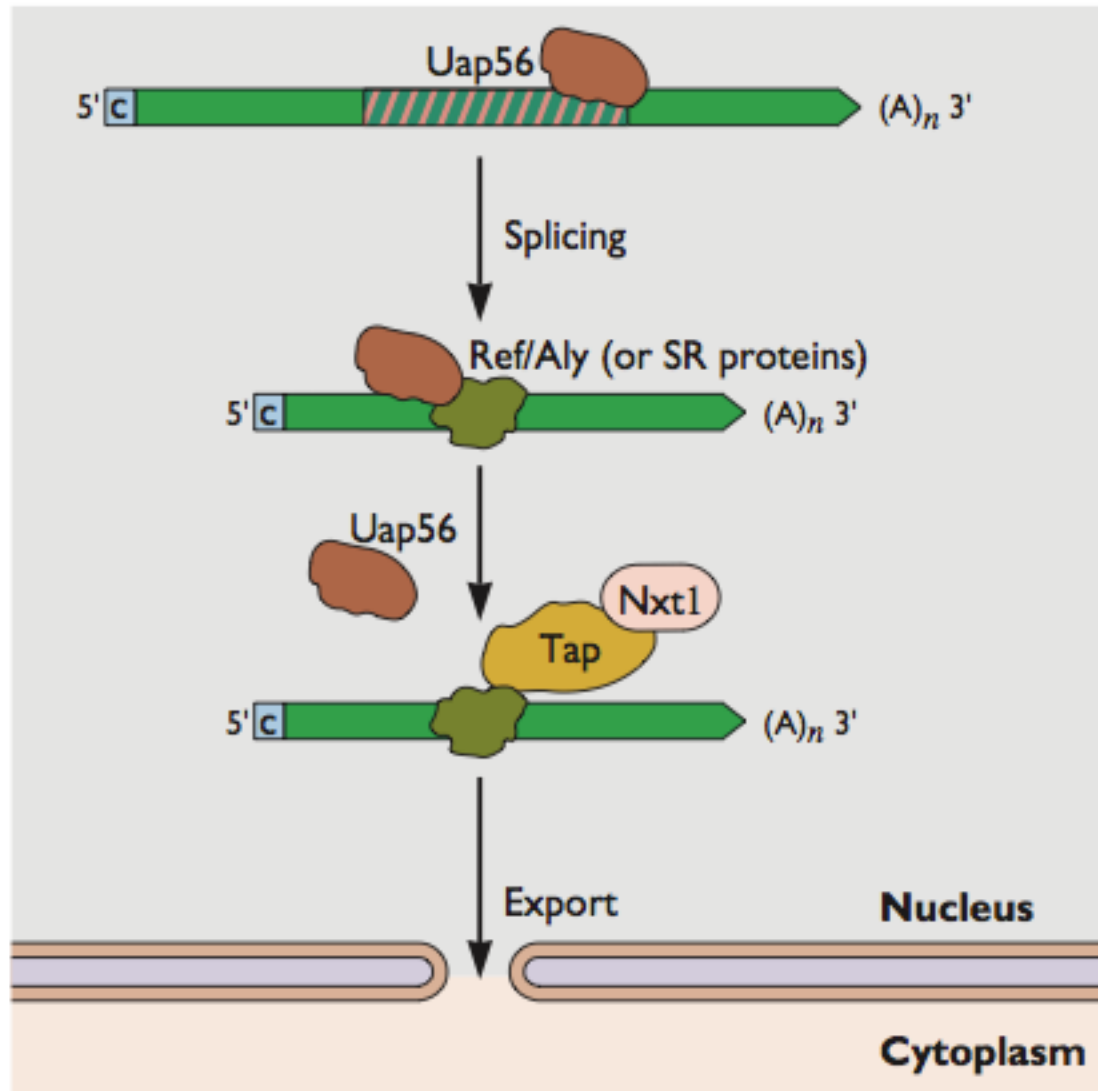
# Alternative polyadenylation and splicing during adenovirus infection



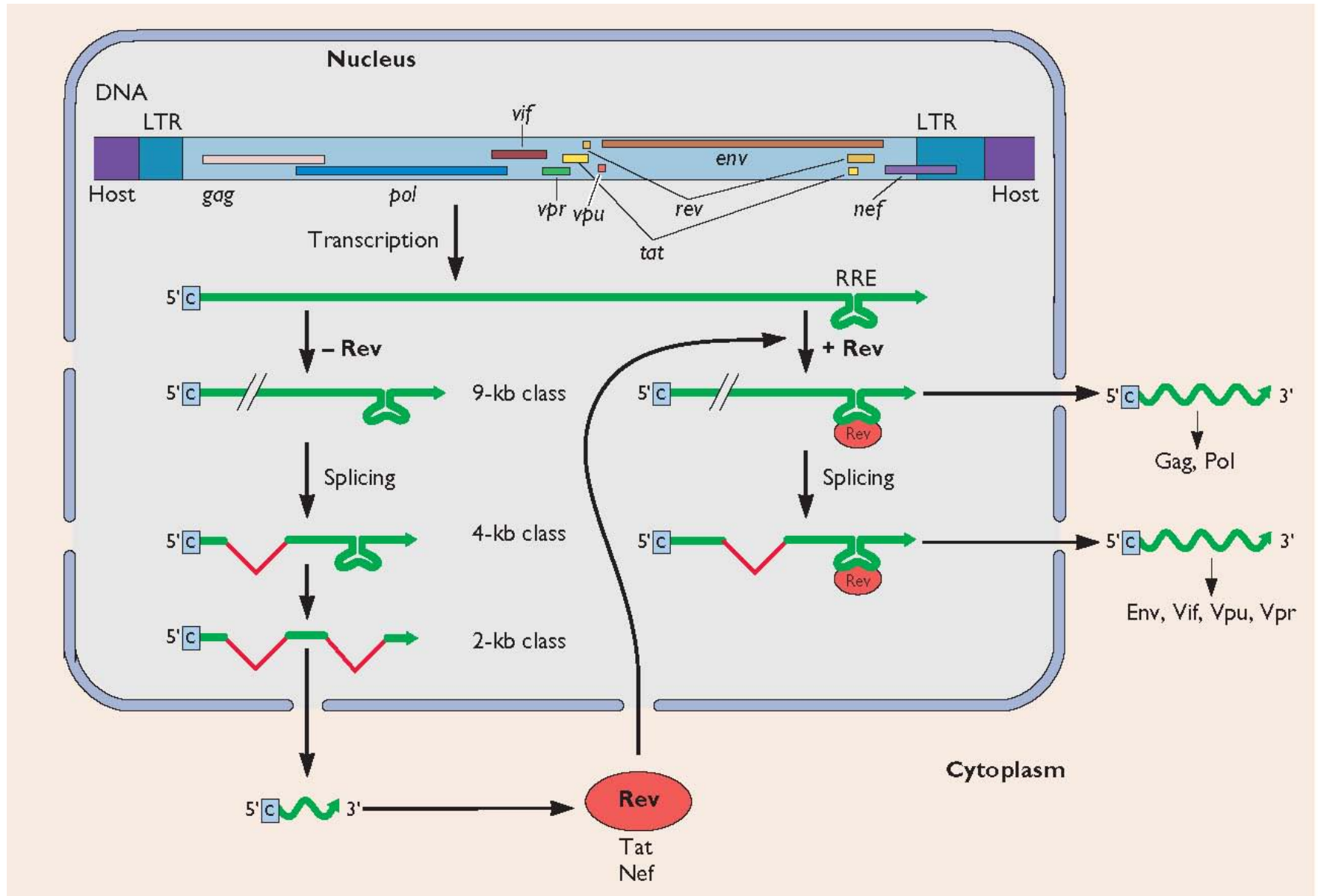
## Viral proteins can regulate alternative splicing



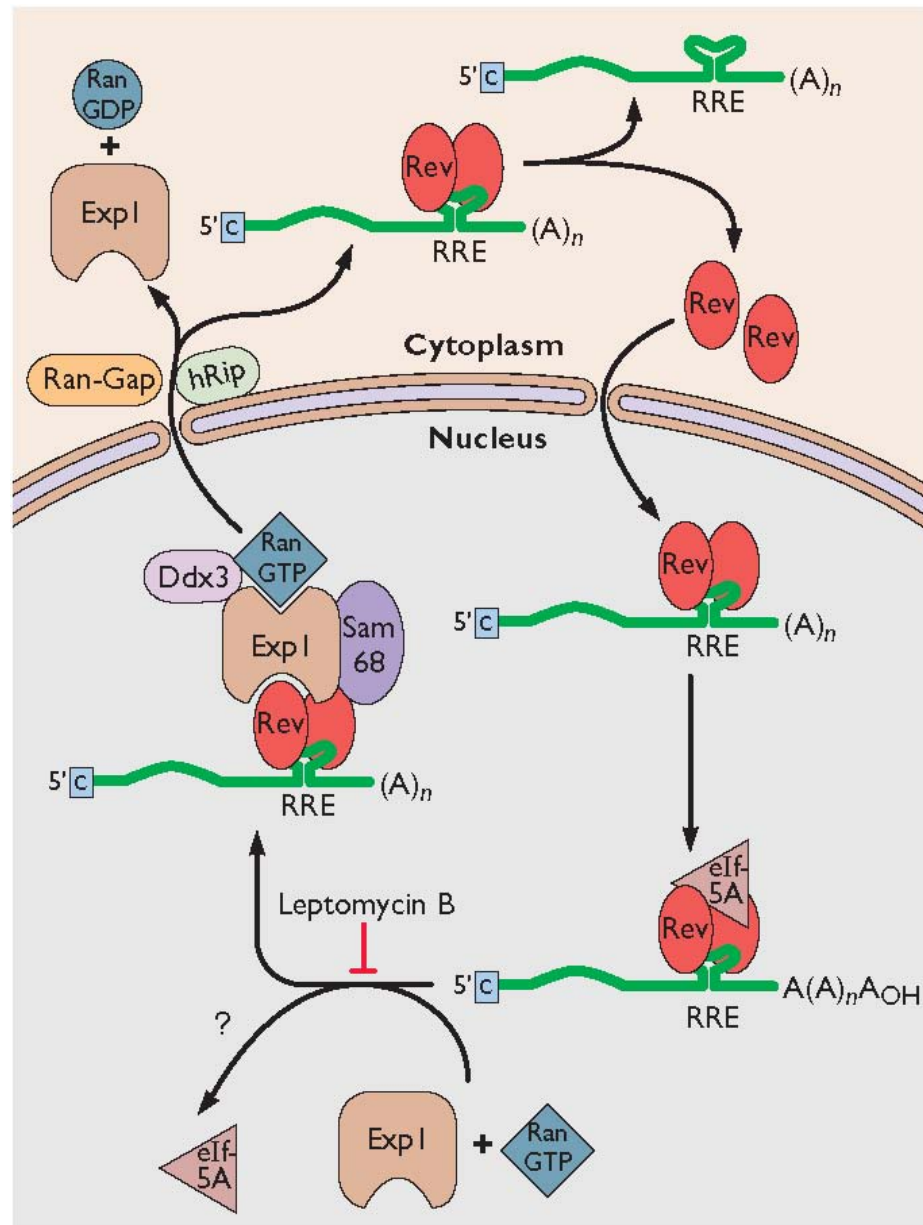
## Cellular pre-mRNA



## Rev protein regulates export of HIV mRNAs

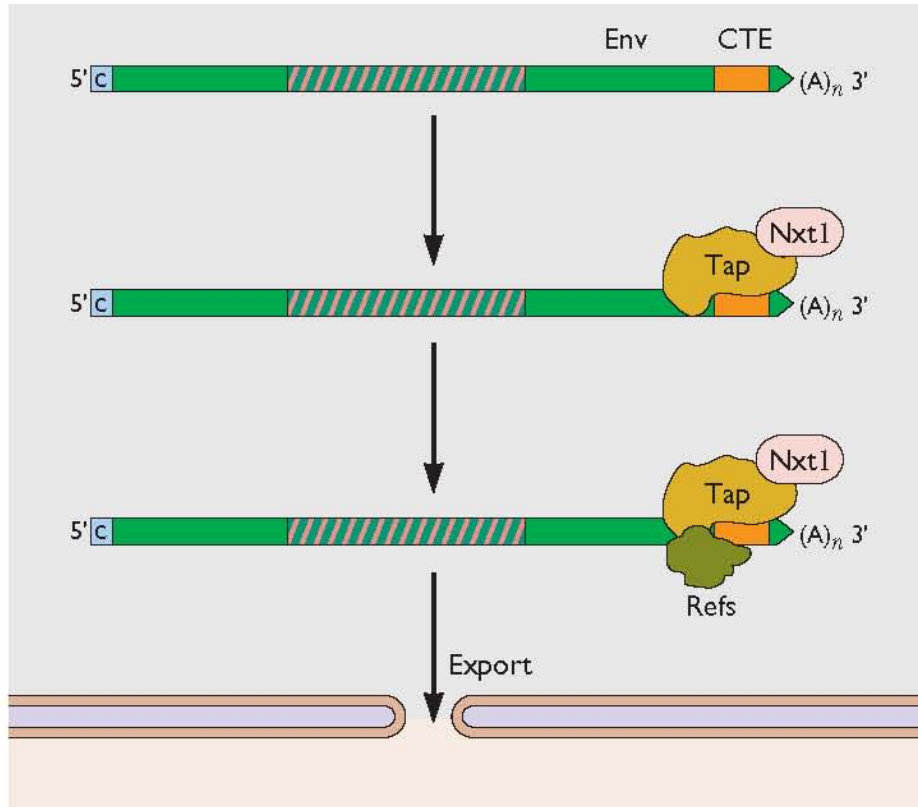


## Mechanism of Rev protein mediated RNA export

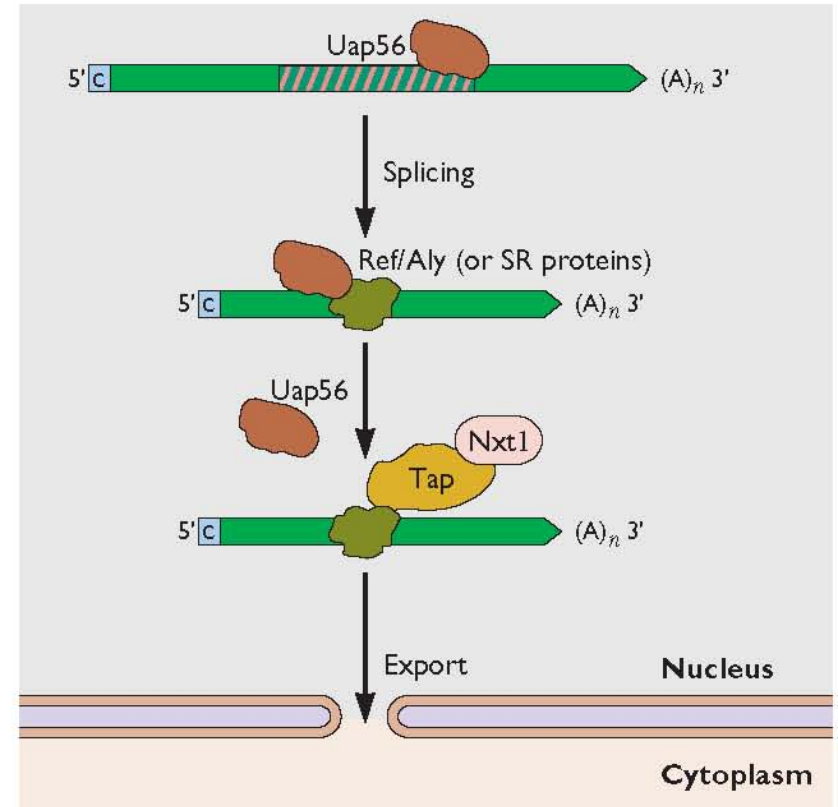


## Retroviral mRNA export without Rev protein

Unspliced retroviral RNA



Cellular pre-mRNA



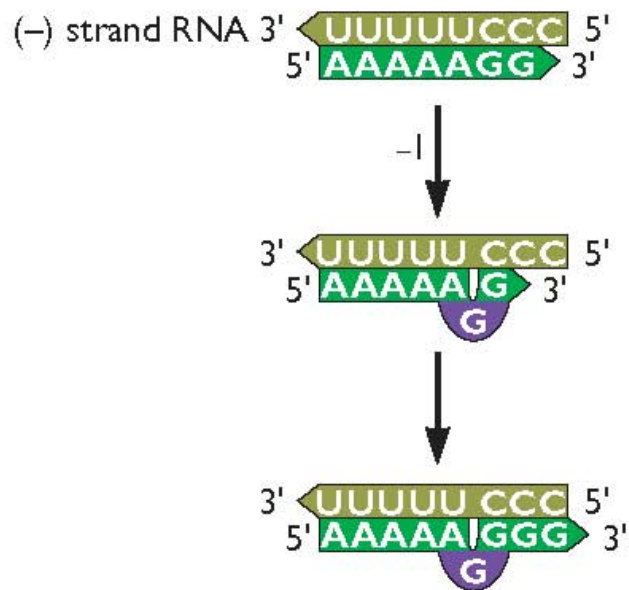
**Table 10.3** Viral proteins that regulate RNA-processing reactions

Virus	Protein(s)	Functions
<b>Adenovirus</b>		
Human adenovirus type 2	E4 ORF4	Induces dephosphorylation of cellular SR proteins by protein phosphatase 2A; relieves inhibition of L1 pre-mRNA splicing at the IIIa 3' splice site by phosphorylated SR proteins present early in infection
	E1B 55-kDa–E4 ORF6	The complex inhibits export of fully processed cellular mRNAs and induces selective export of viral late mRNAs
	L4 33 kDa	Promotes alternative splicing to produce L1 IIIa mRNA
<b>Herpesvirus</b>		
Herpes simplex virus type 1	ICP27	Stimulates polyadenylation of viral late mRNAs with suboptimal sequences at their polyadenylation sites; inhibits splicing of intron-containing cellular and probably viral mRNAs; promotes export of viral single-exon mRNAs
<b>Retrovirus</b>		
Human immunodeficiency virus type 1	Rev	Mediates export of unspliced and incompletely spliced viral mRNAs

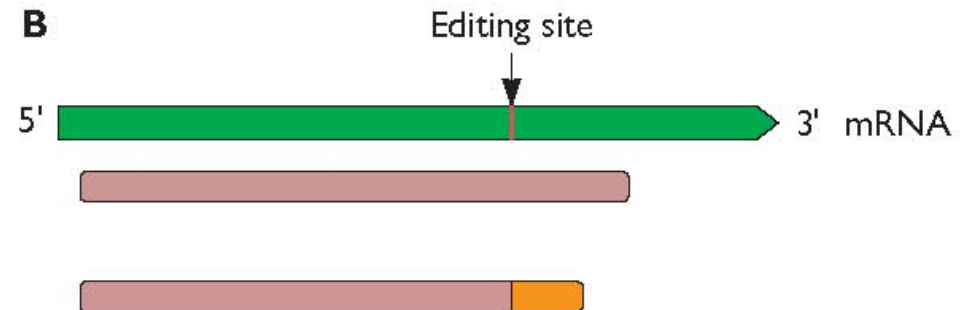
For temporal regulation of viral gene expression, or inhibition of the production of cell mRNAs

## Editing of viral mRNAs

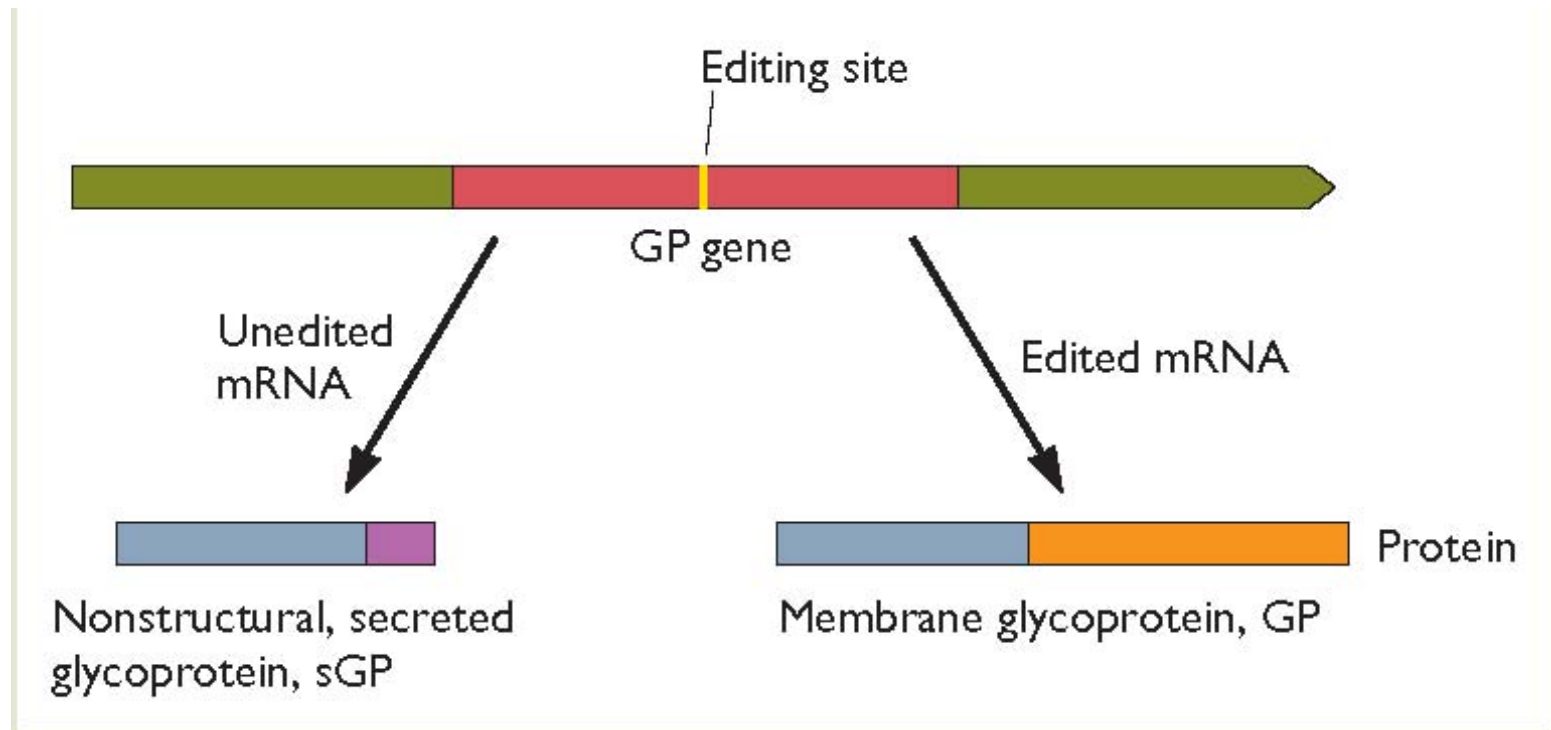
**A**



**B**



## RNA editing produces mRNA for Ebola virus glycoprotein



## Editing of hepatitis delta satellite virus RNA

