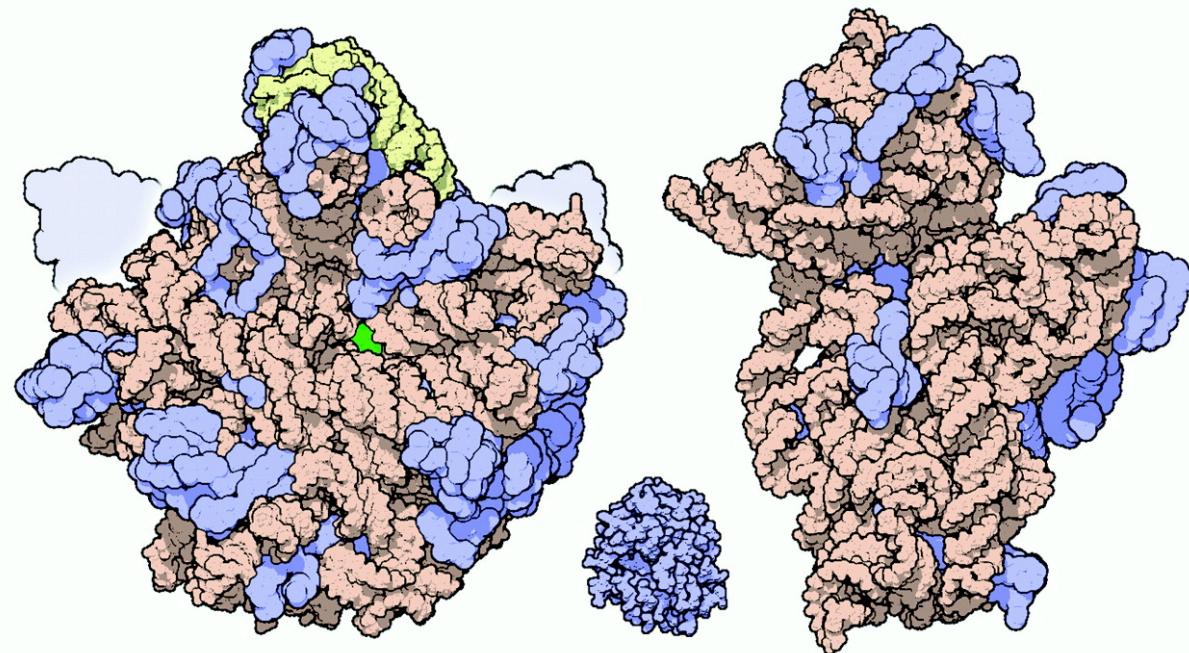
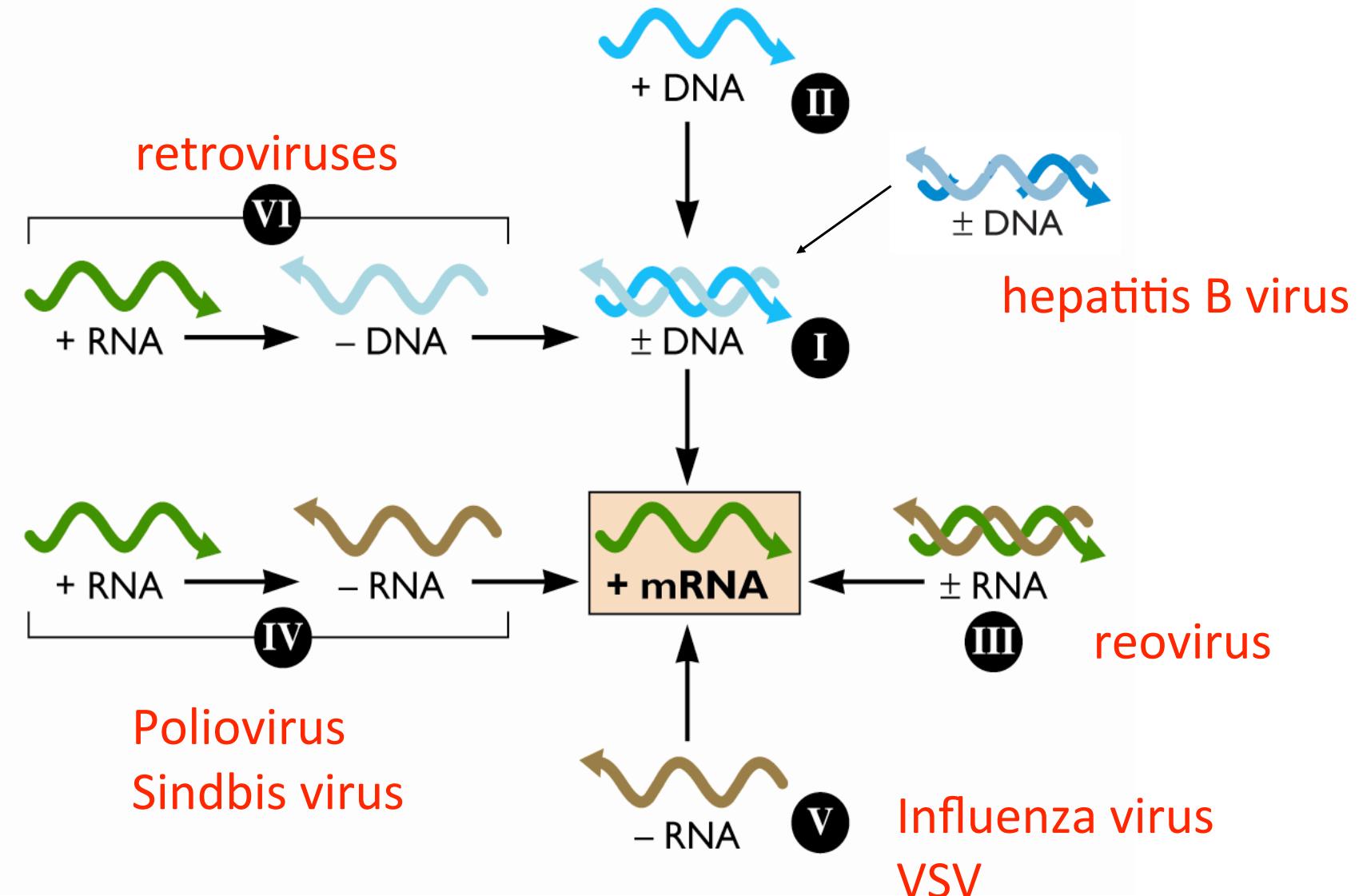
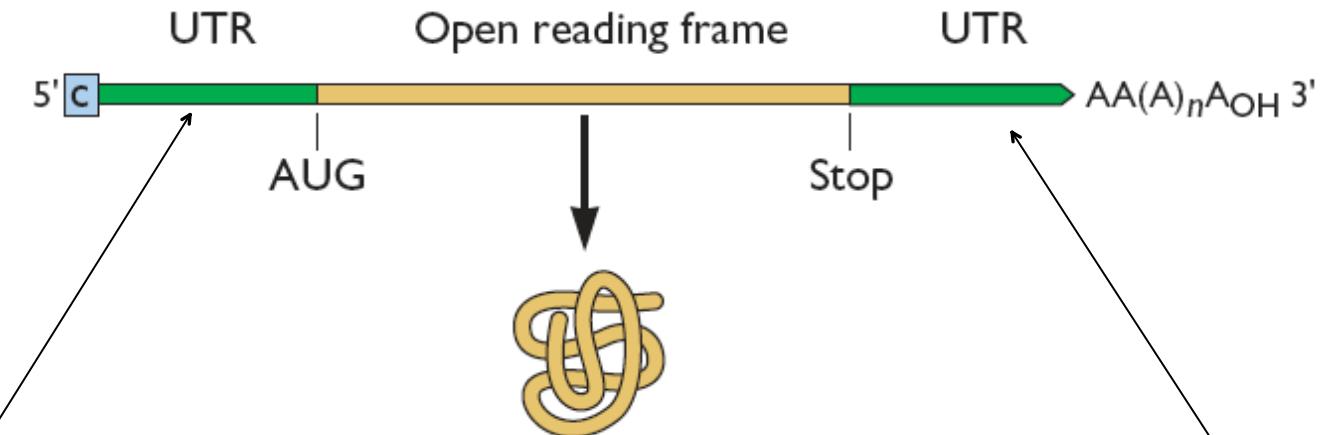


# **TWiV 238**

## **Lost in translation**







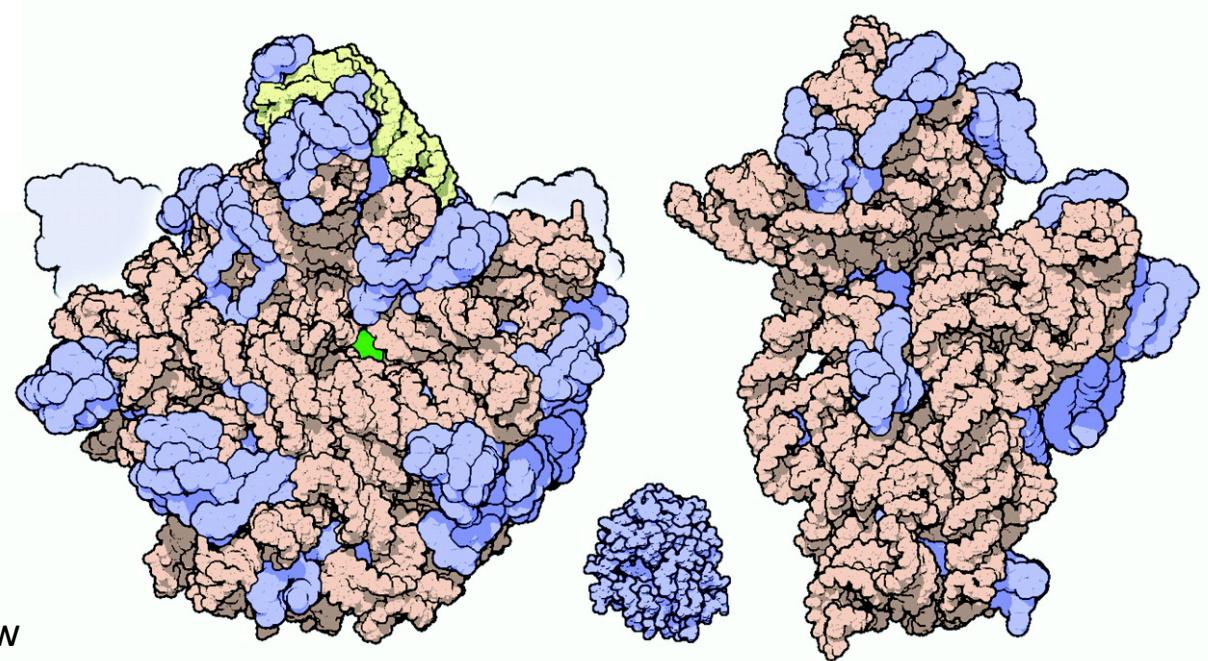
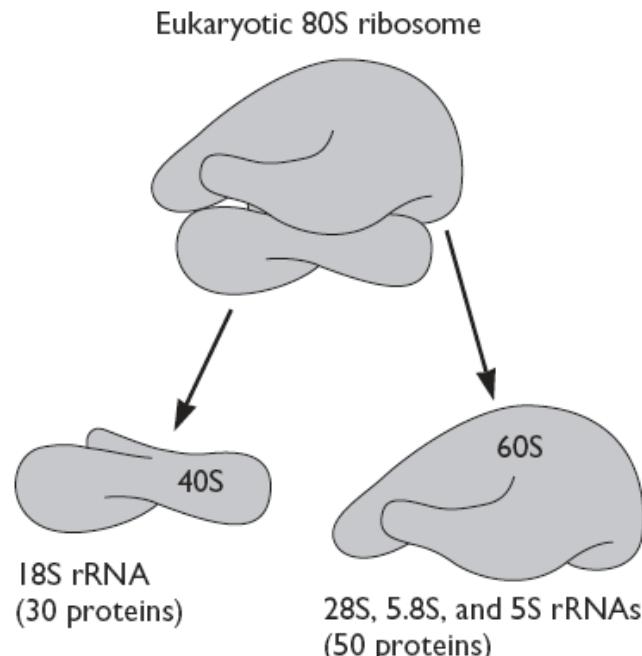
## 5'-untranslated region

- 3 – >1,000 nt in length, typically 50 – 70 nt
- Often contains RNA secondary structures; must be unwound to allow passage of ribosome
- Length and secondary structure influence translation efficiency

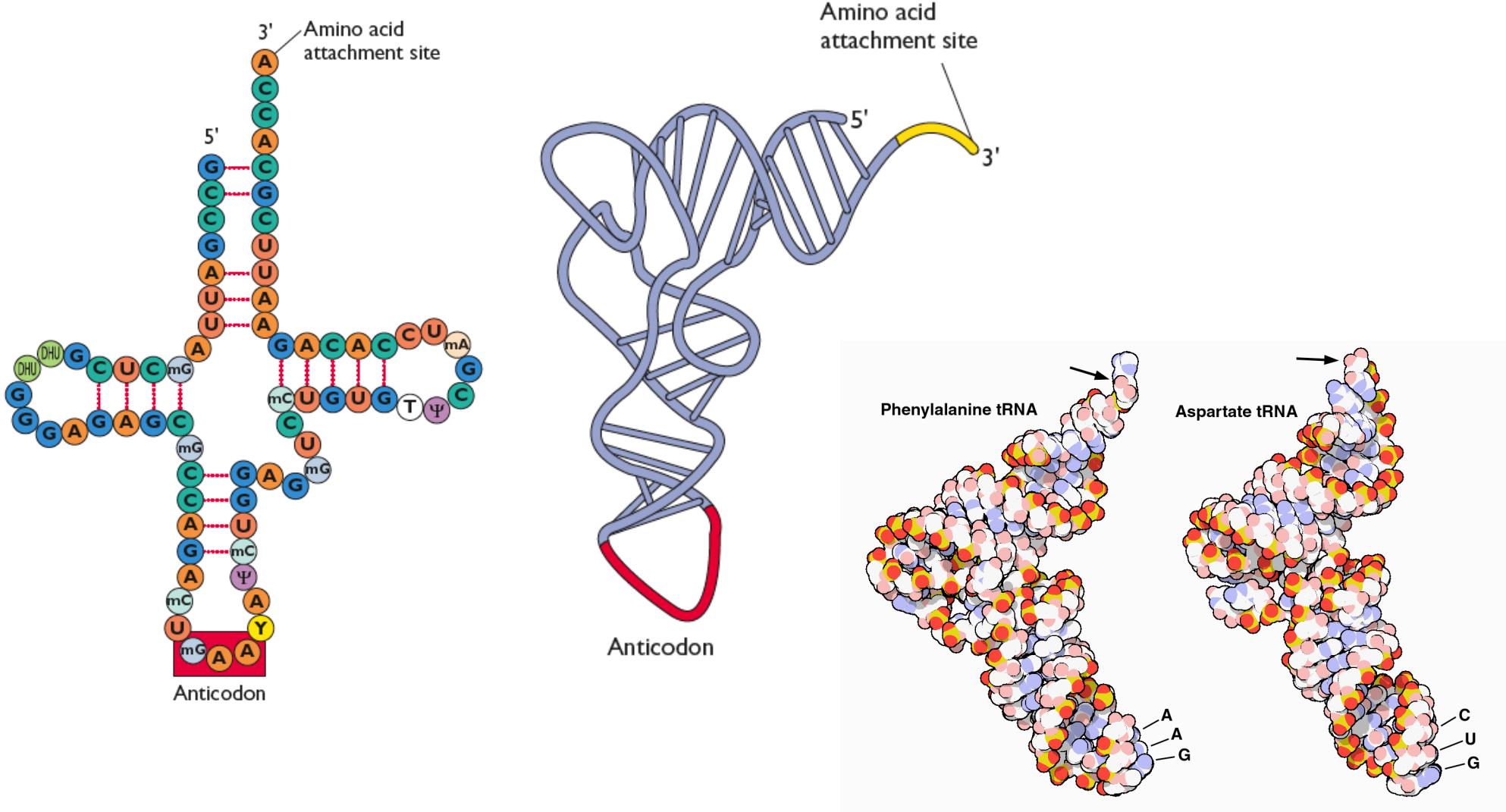
## 3'-untranslated region

- Can regulate translation initiation, translation efficiency, mRNA stability
- **poly(A) tail**, necessary for efficient translation

# Translational machinery: Ribosomes



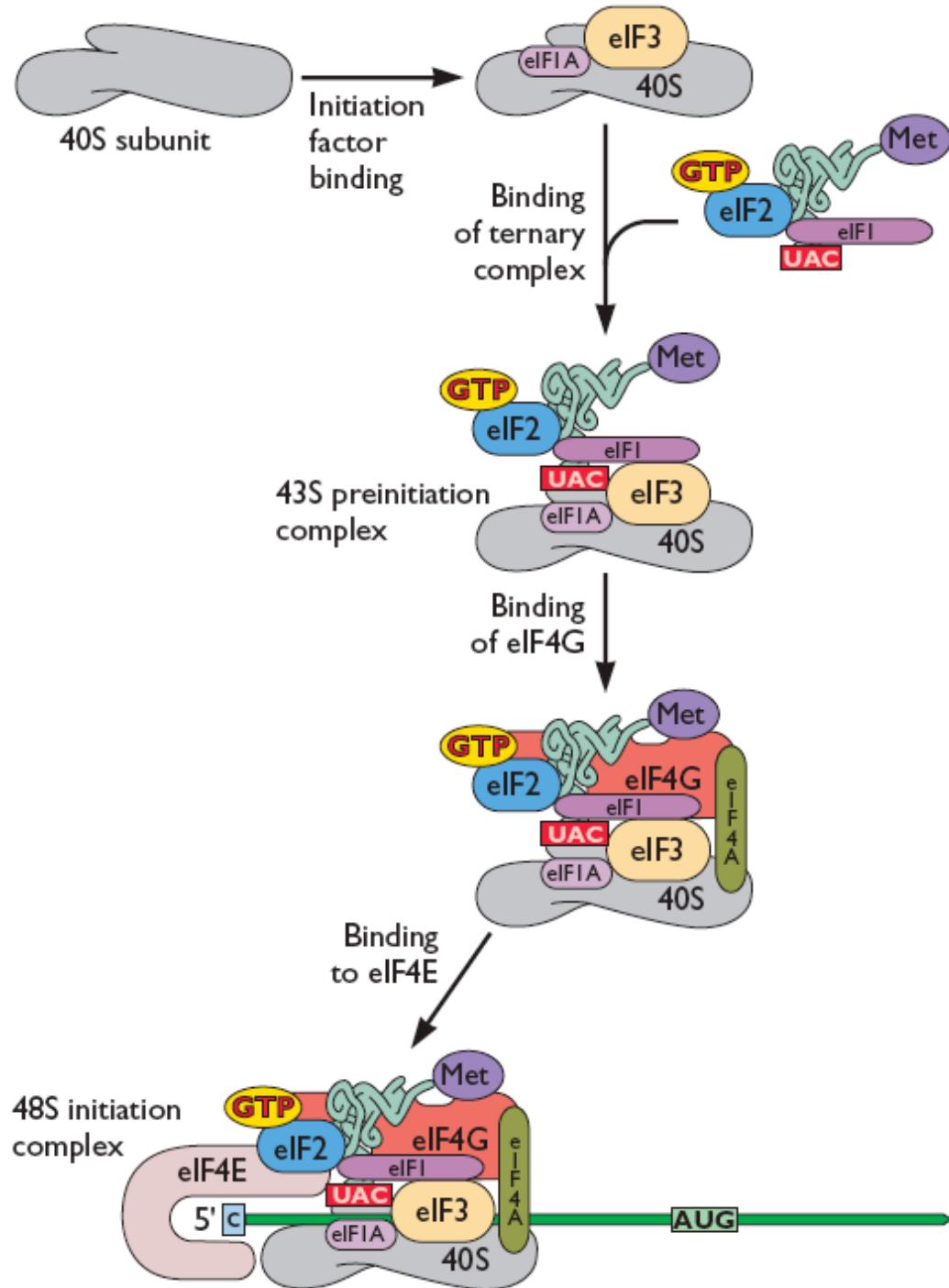
# Translational machinery: tRNAs

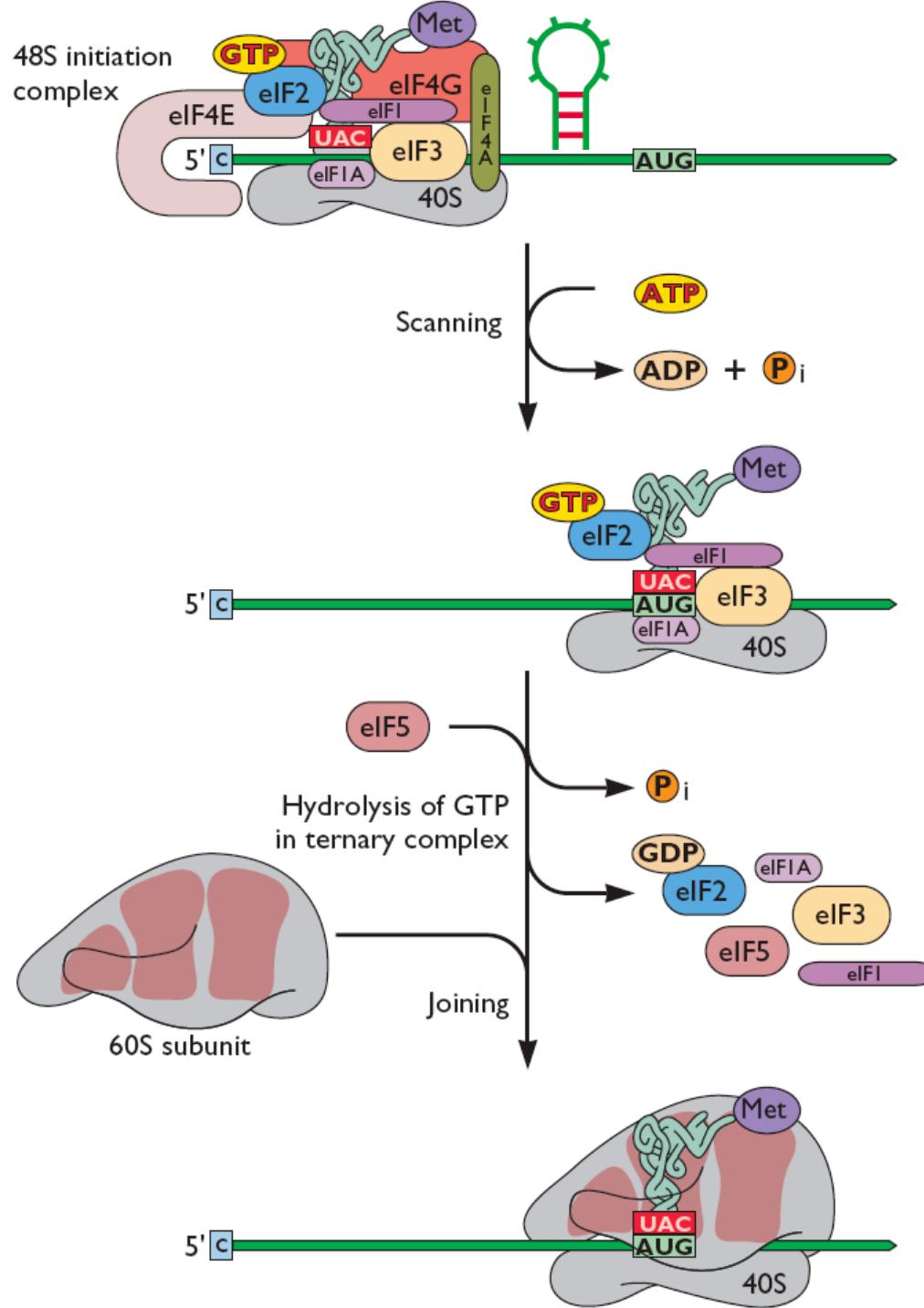


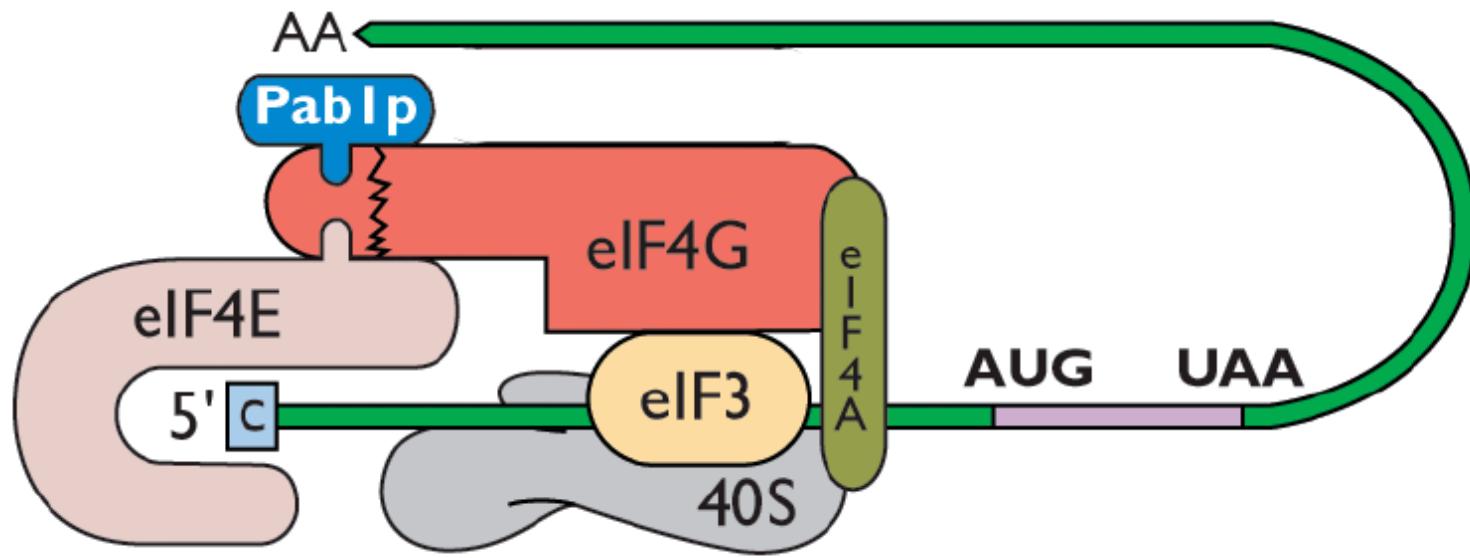
# Translational machinery

- Ribosomes
- tRNAs
- initiation proteins (eIF)
- elongation proteins (eEF)
- termination proteins (eRF)

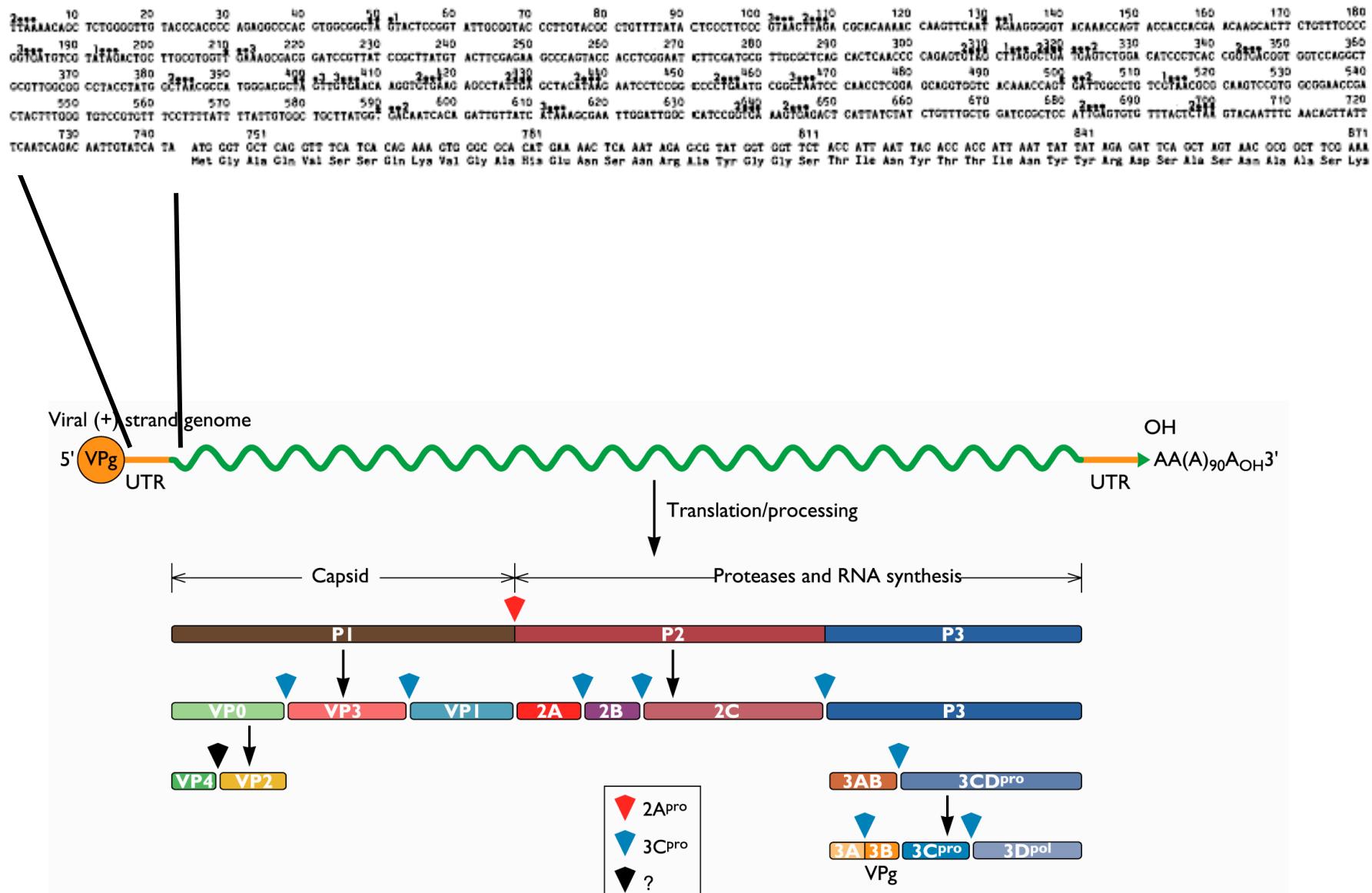
# 5'-end dependent initiation

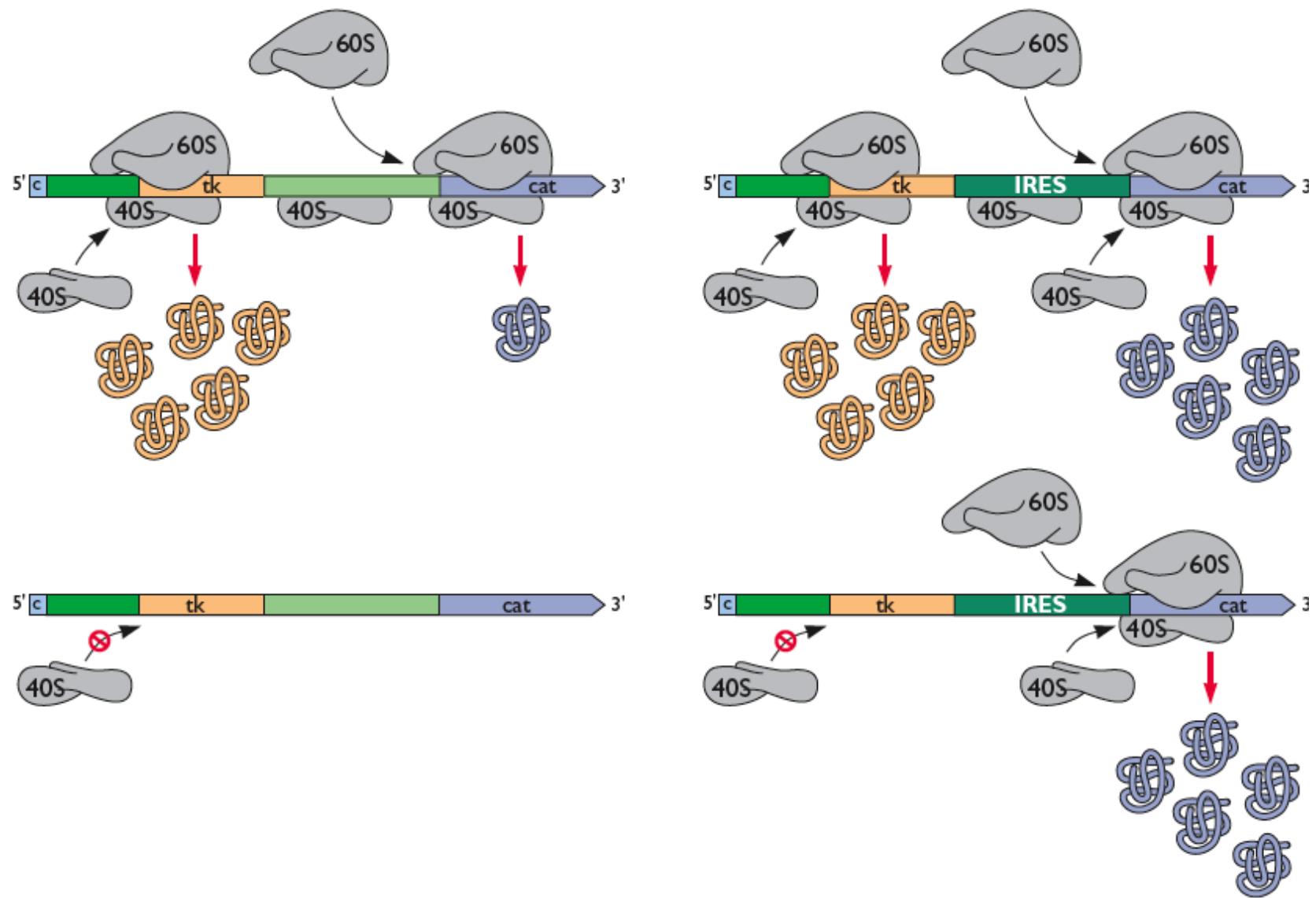






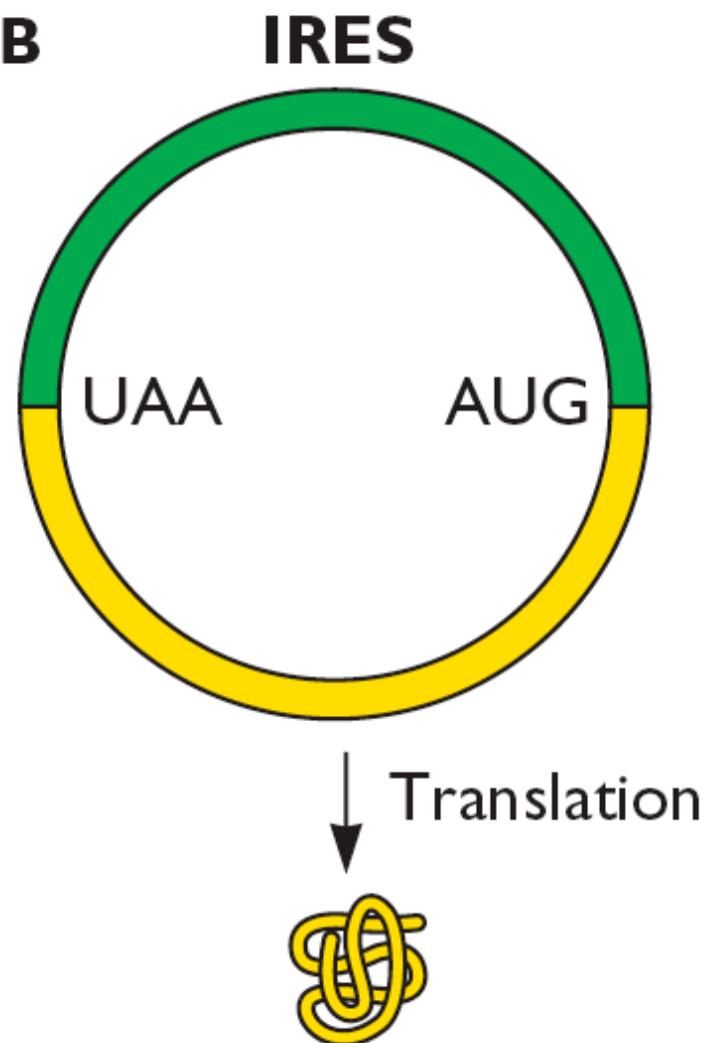
# Internal initiation



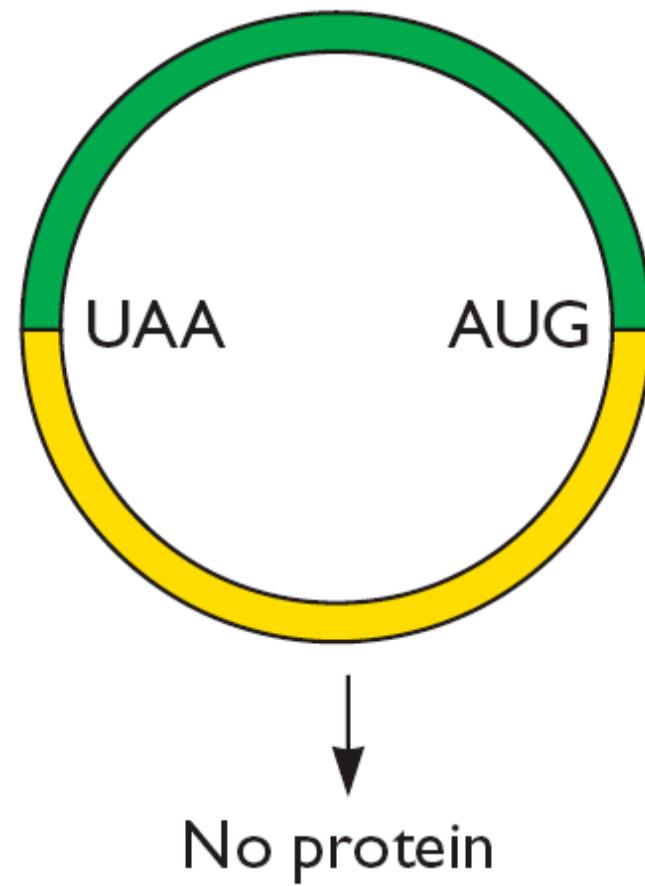


IRES = internal ribosome entry site

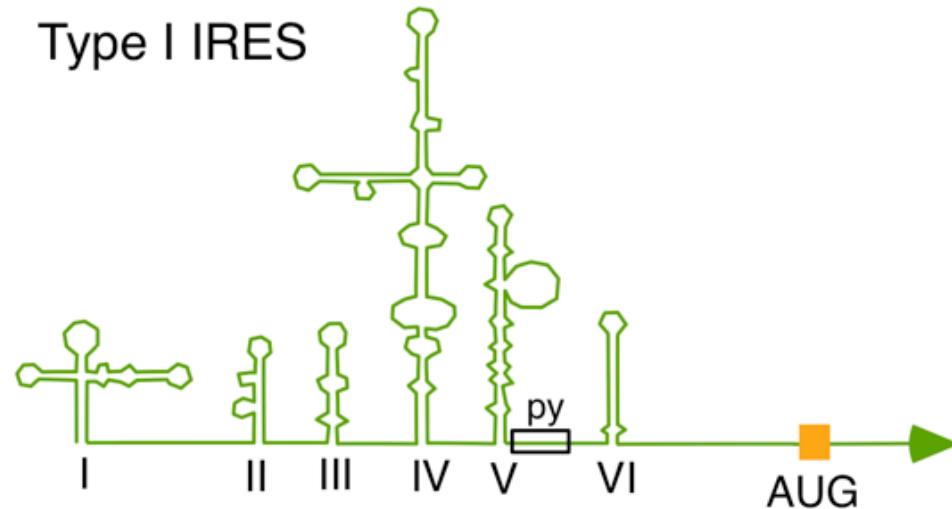
**B**



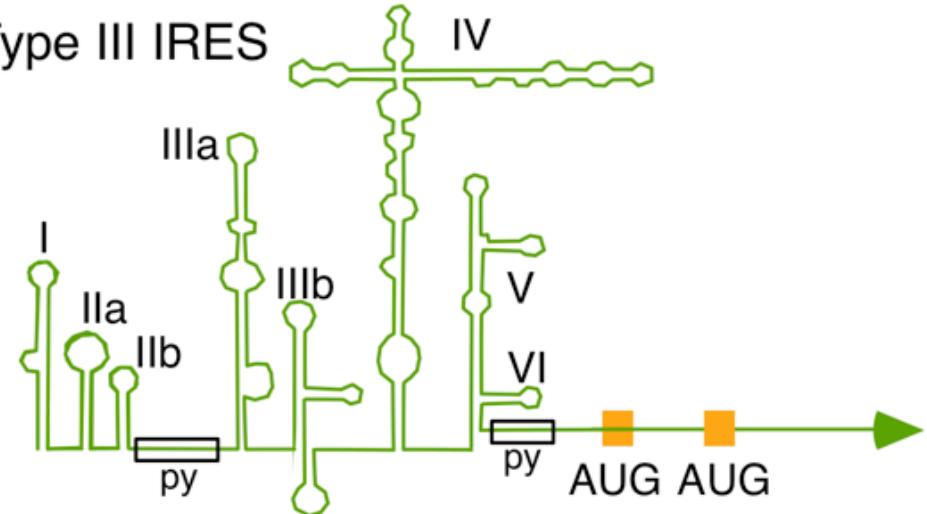
**No IRES**



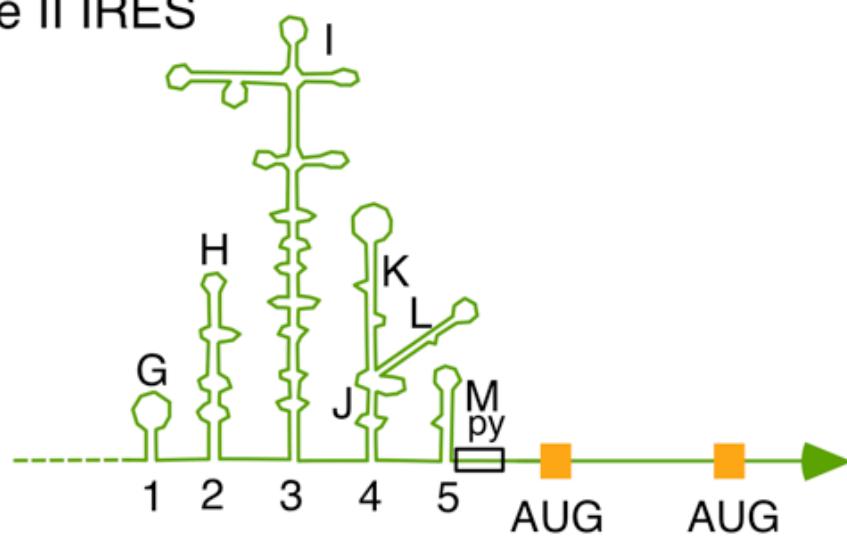
Type I IRES



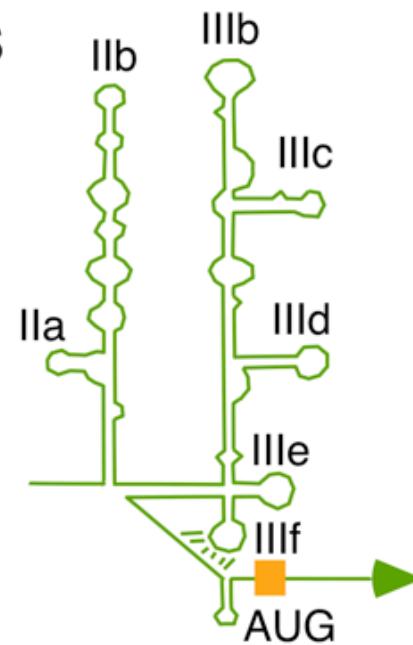
Type III IRES



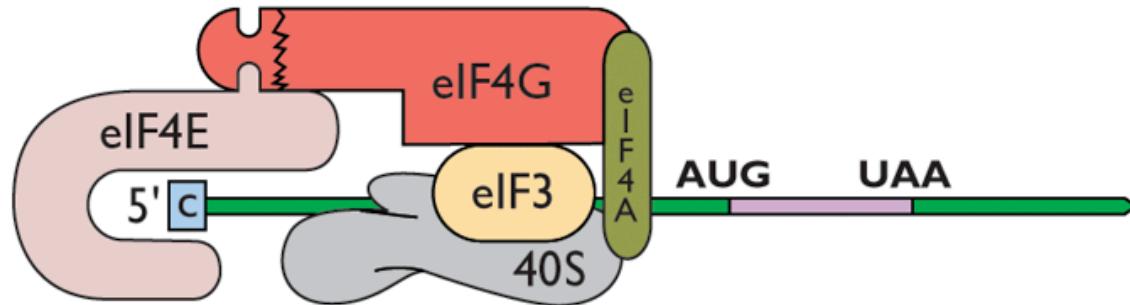
Type II IRES



Type IV IRES

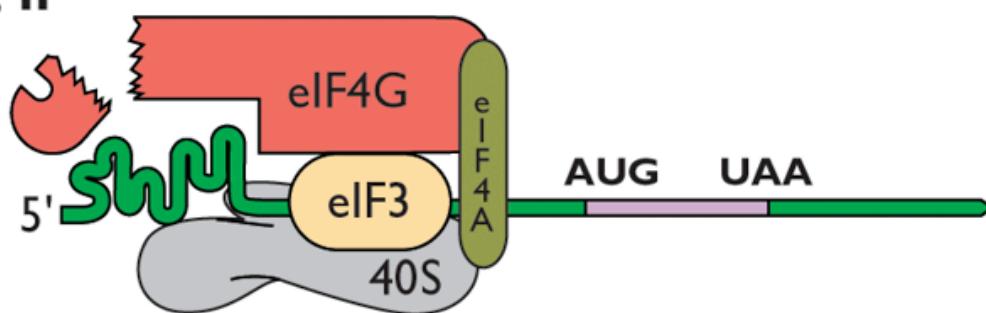


### Cap



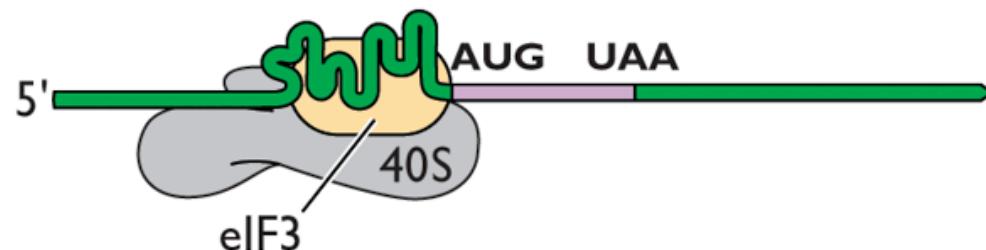
all eIFs

### Type I, II IRES



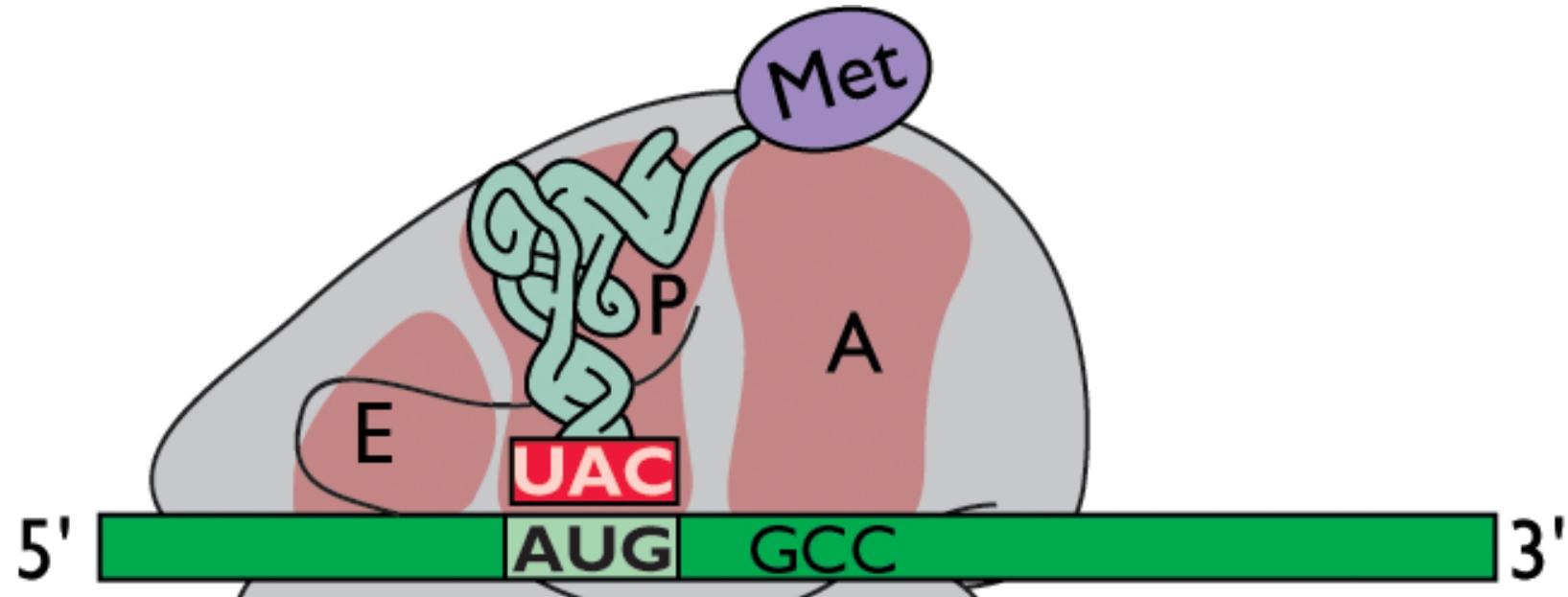
all eIFs  
except  
eIF4E

### Hepatitis C virus IRES



eIF2, eIF3

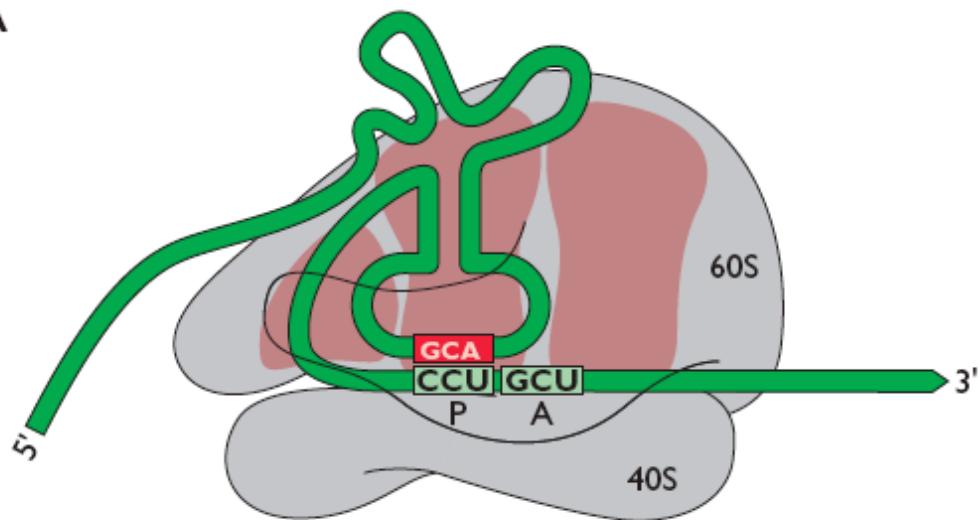
- Viral IREsEs
  - Picornaviruses
  - Flaviviruses (hepatitis C virus)
  - Pestiviruses (bovine viral diarrhea virus, classical swine fever virus)
  - Retroviruses (SIV, MMLV, HTLV, FLV)
  - Insect picorna-like viruses (cricket paralysis virus, *Plautia stali* intestine virus)
- Cellular IREsEs
  - BiP
  - c-Myc
  - *Antennapedia*
  - Ornithine decarboxylase
  - Fibroblast growth factor
  - Vascular endothelial growth factor
  - protein kinase p58<sup>PITSLRE</sup>



Aminoacyl  
Peptidyl  
Exit

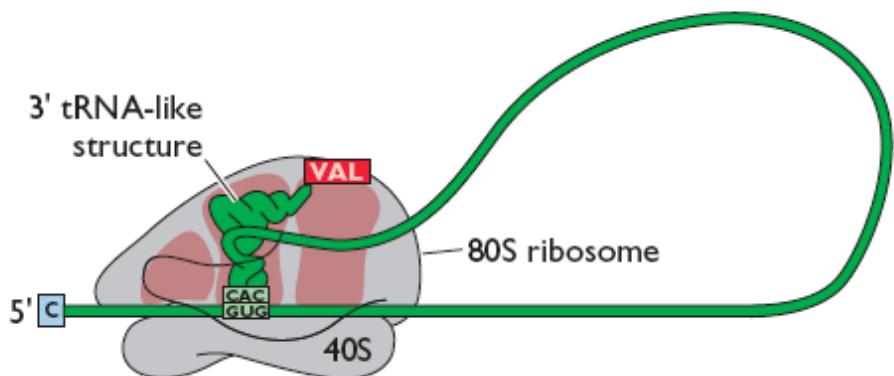
# Methionine-independent initiation

A

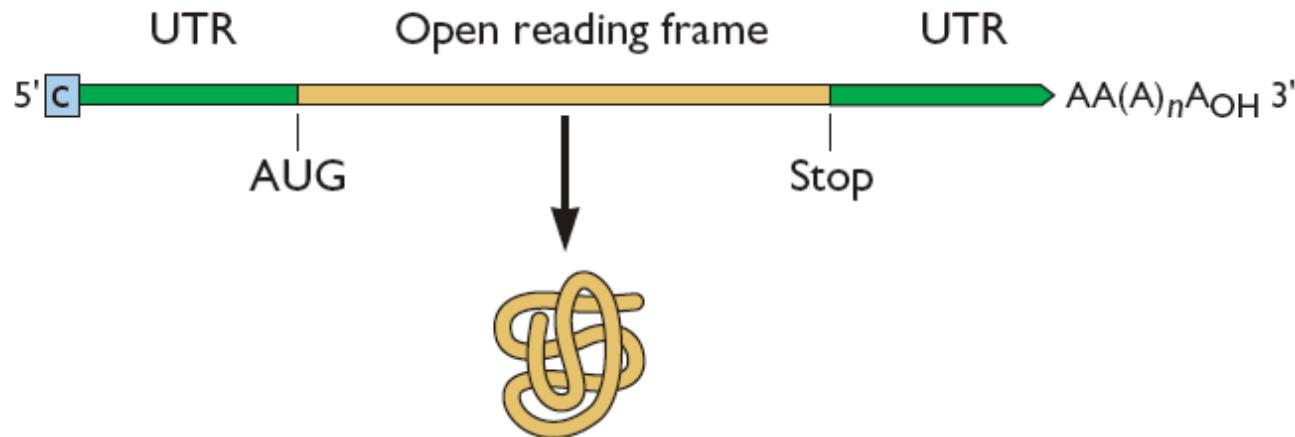


- Can assemble 80S ribosomes without any eIFs or Met-tRNAs<sub>i</sub>
- RNA mimics tRNAs<sub>i</sub>

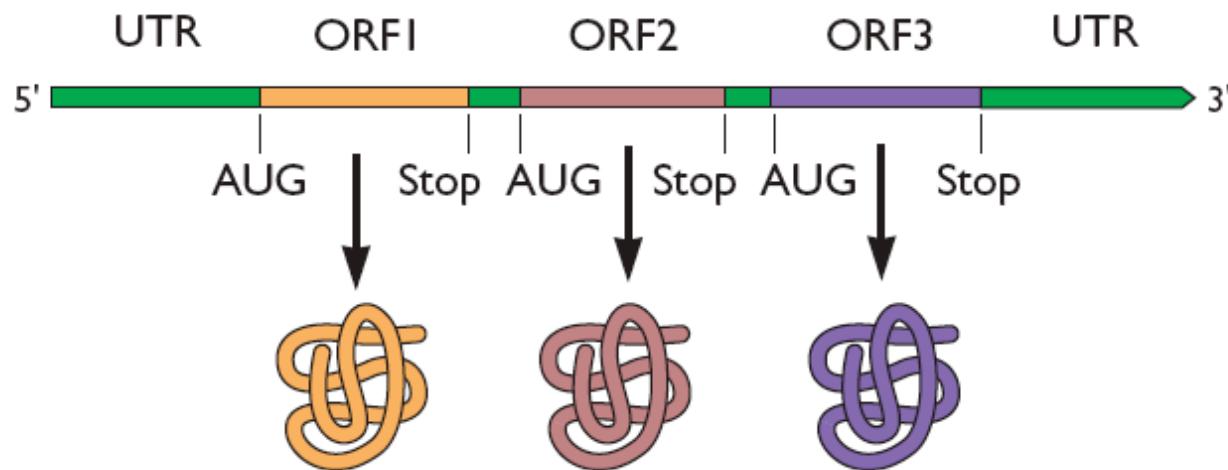
B



### Eukaryotic mRNA (monocistronic)



### Bacterial and archaeal mRNA (polycistronic)



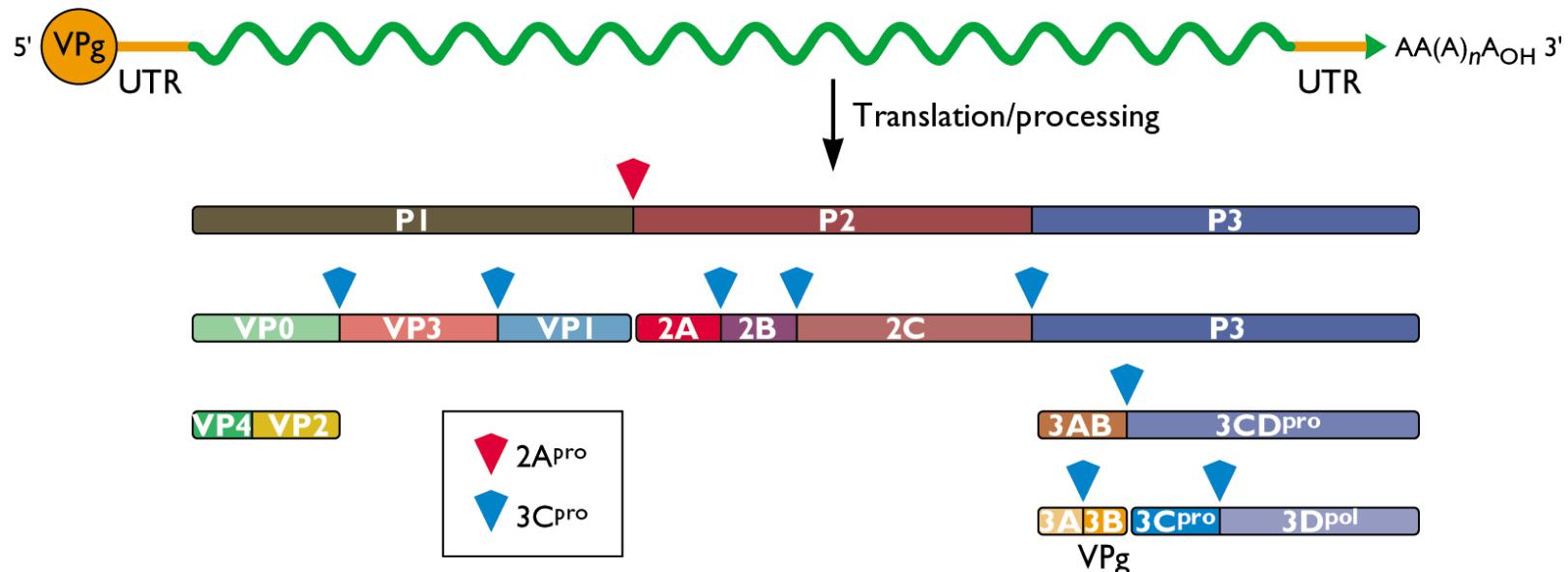
# Decoding the viral genome

- **Polyprotein** (*Picornaviridae, Flaviviridae, Togaviridae, Arenaviridae, Bunyaviridae, Retroviridae*)
- **Subgenomic mRNAs** (*Rhabdoviridae, Paramyxoviridae, Togaviridae*)
- **Segmented genome** (*Orthomyxoviridae, Reoviridae*)
- **Internal initiation (IRES)** (*Picornaviridae, Flaviviridae*)
- **Leaky scanning** (*Retroviridae, Paramyxoviridae*)
- **Re-initiation of translation** (*Orthomyxoviridae, Herpesviridae*)
- **Suppression of termination** (*Retroviridae, Togaviridae*)
- **Ribosomal frameshifting** (*Retroviridae*)

# Polyprotein synthesis

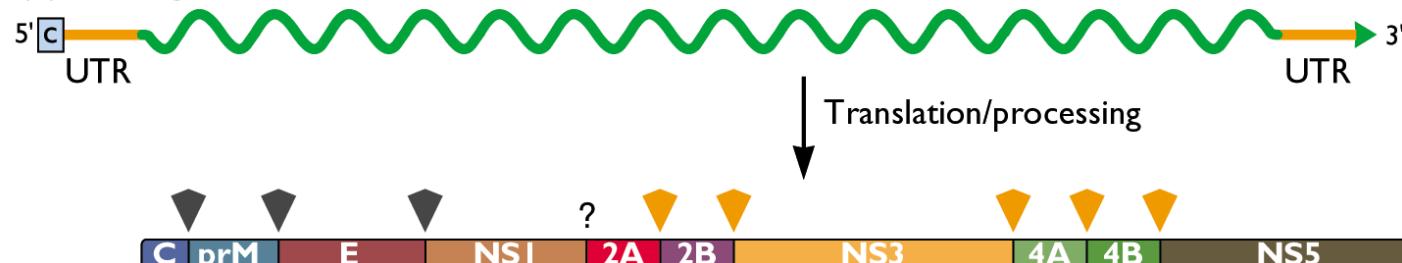
**A**

Viral (+) strand genome



**B**

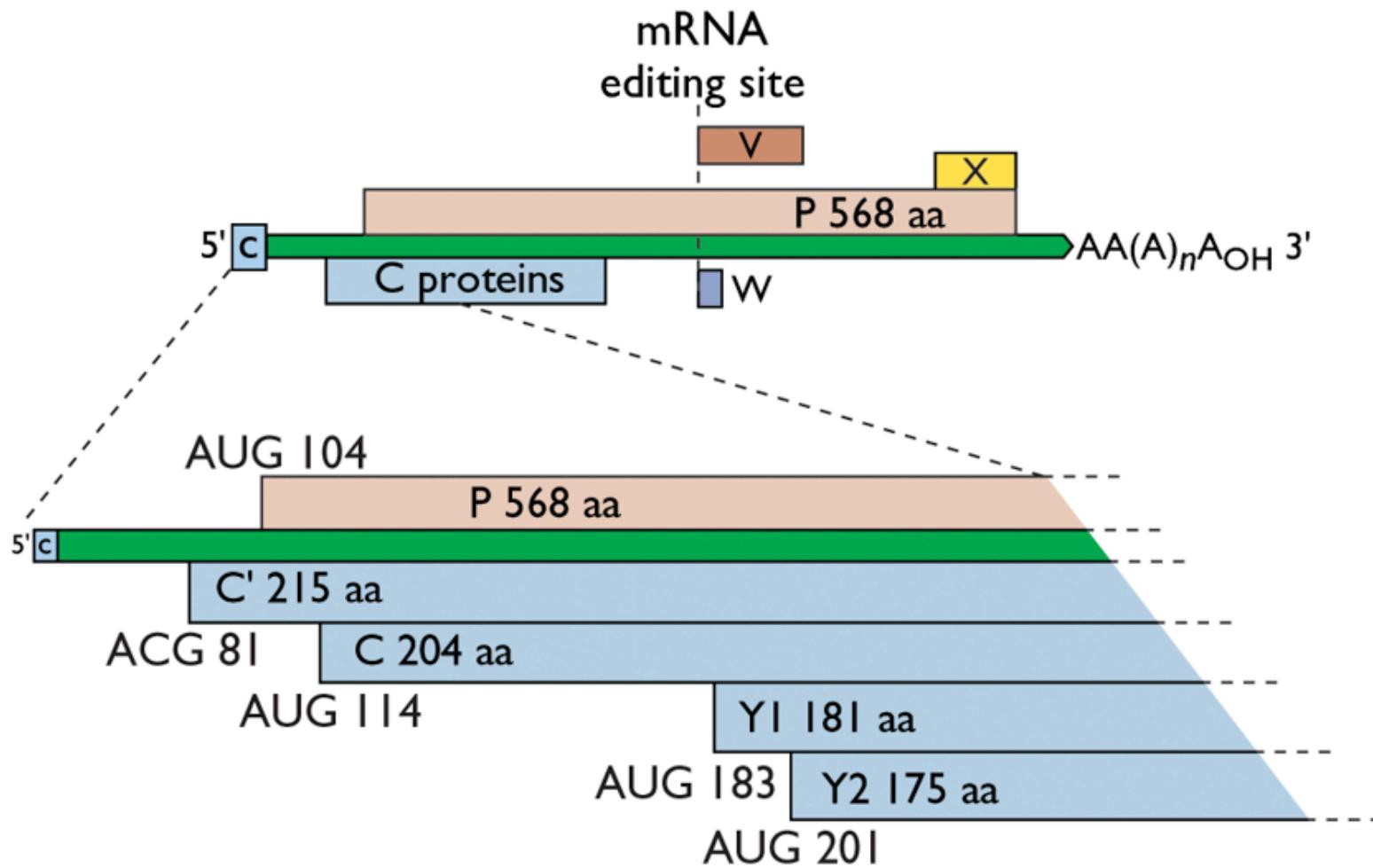
Viral (+) strand genome



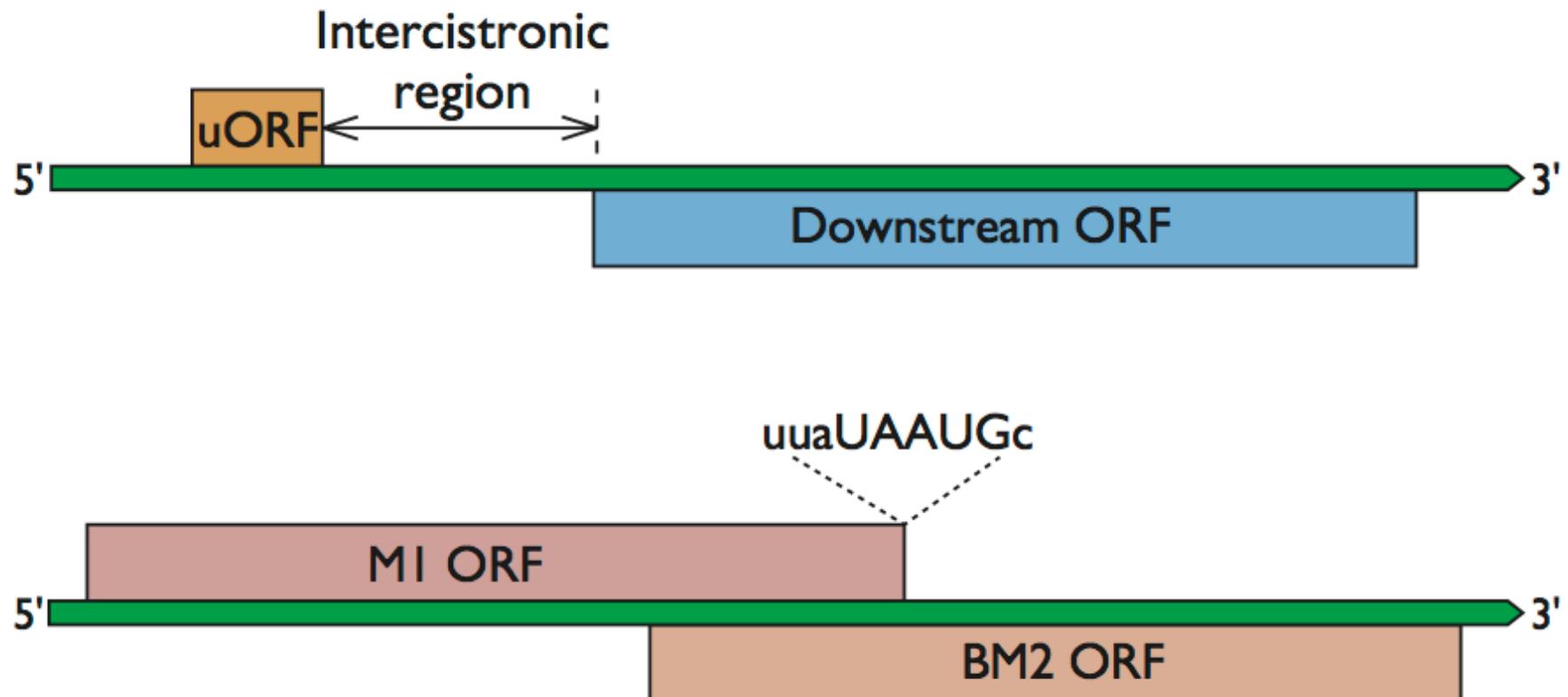
Host signal peptidase

Viral serine protease (NS3)

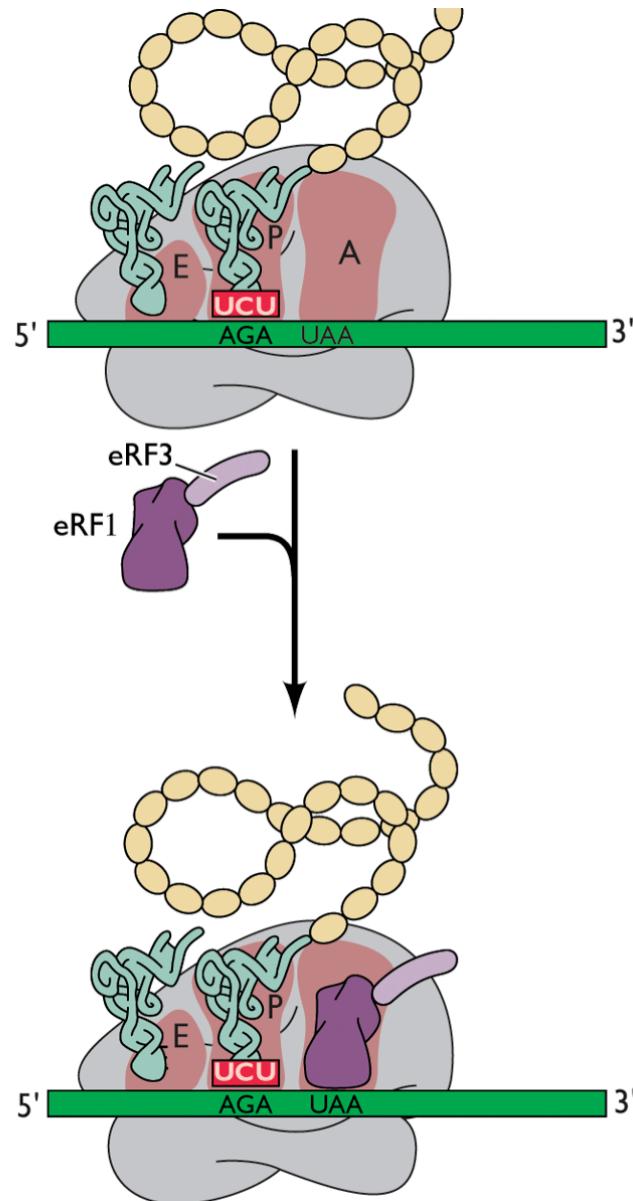
# Leaky scanning



# Re-initiation of translation



# Suppression of termination

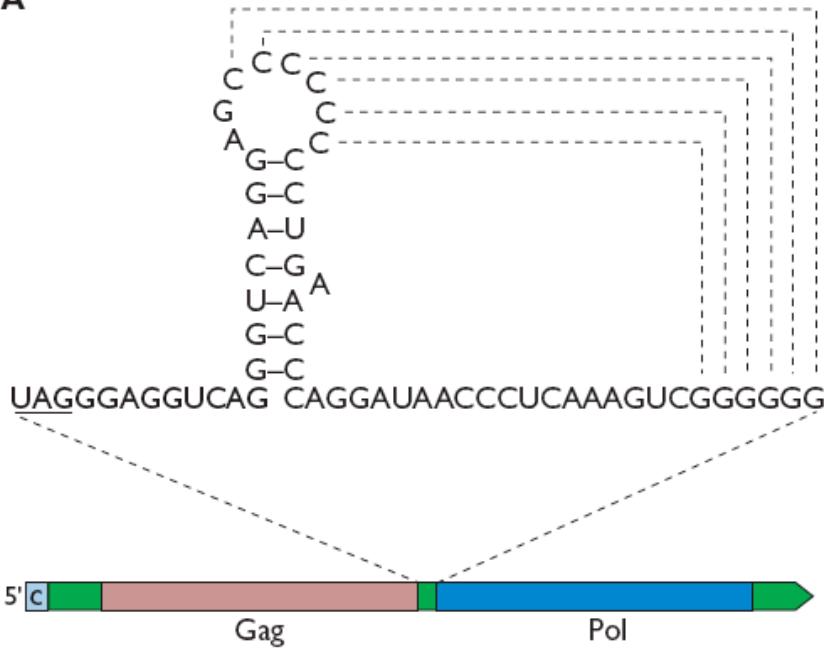


eRF1 and eRF3 recognize all 3 stop codons (UAA, UAG, UGA)

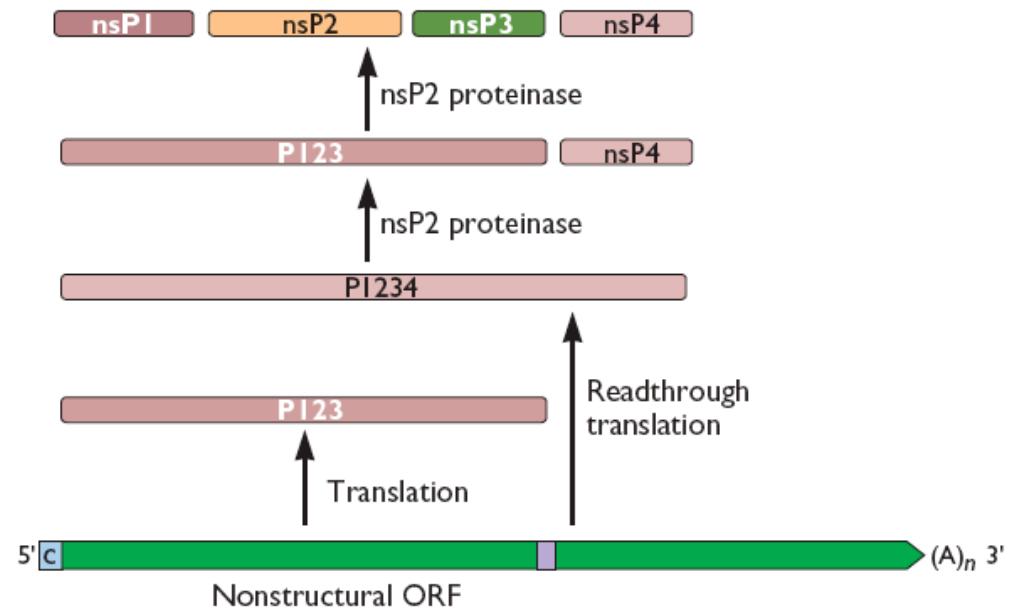
But occasionally stop codons may be recognized by a charged tRNA

# Suppression of termination

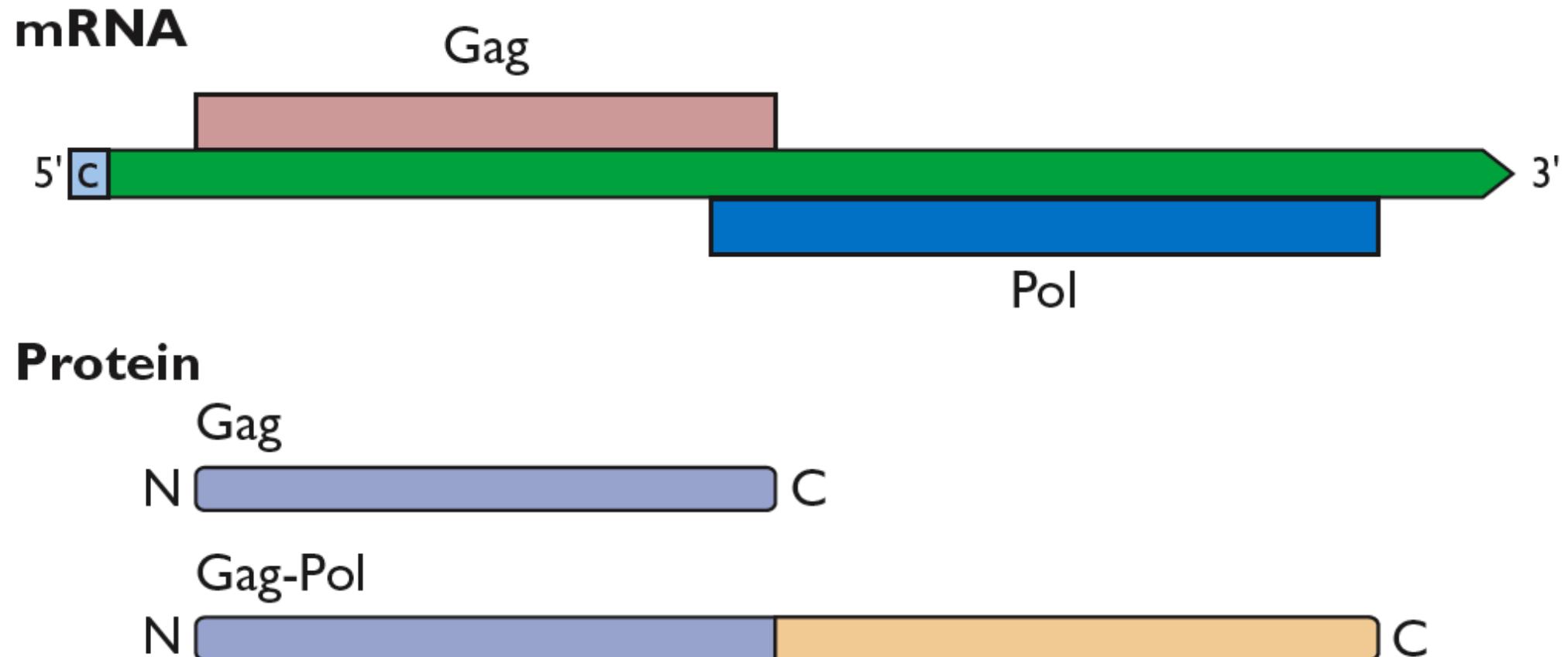
A

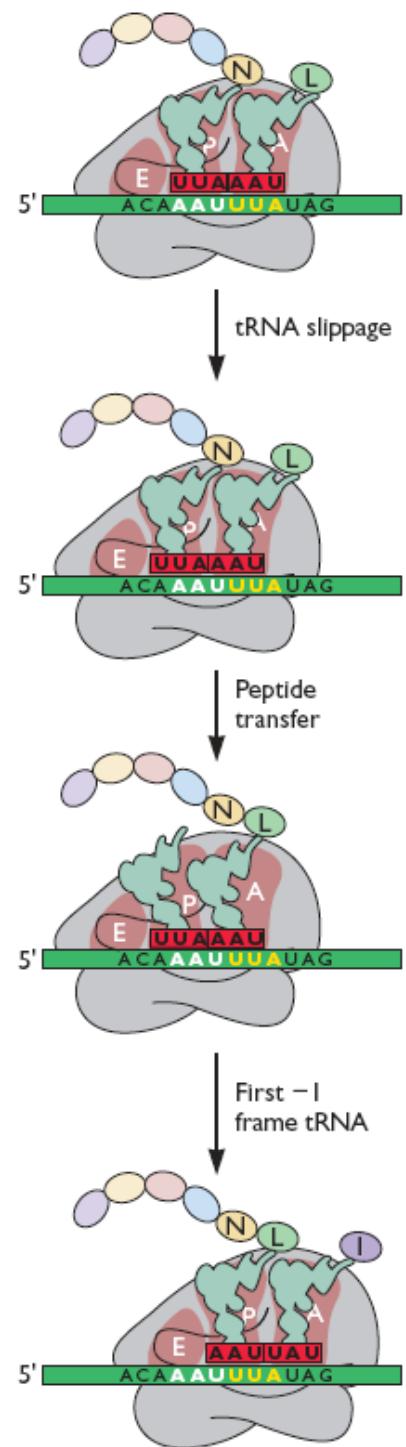


B



# Ribosomal frameshifting



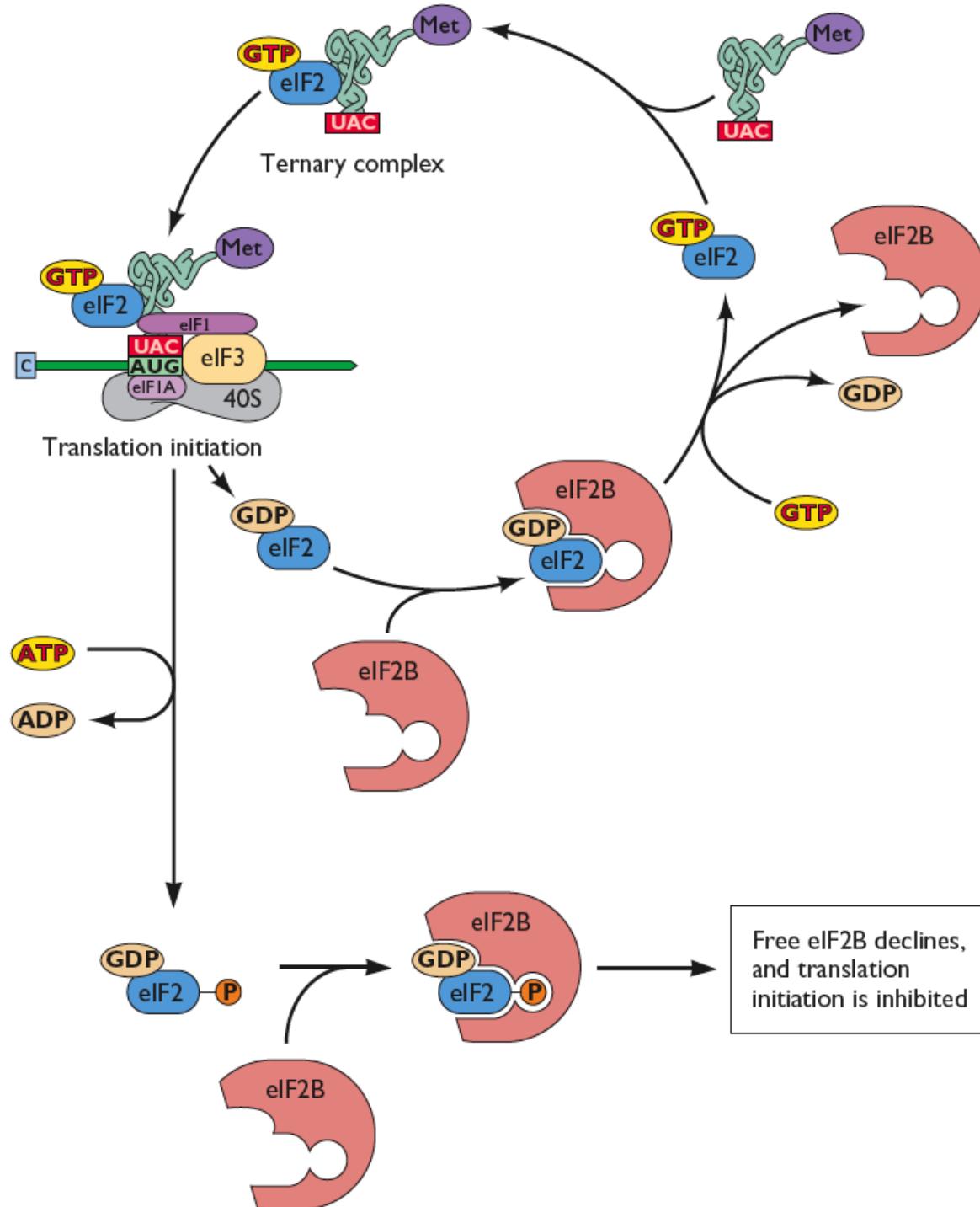


# Regulation of translation in virus-infected cells

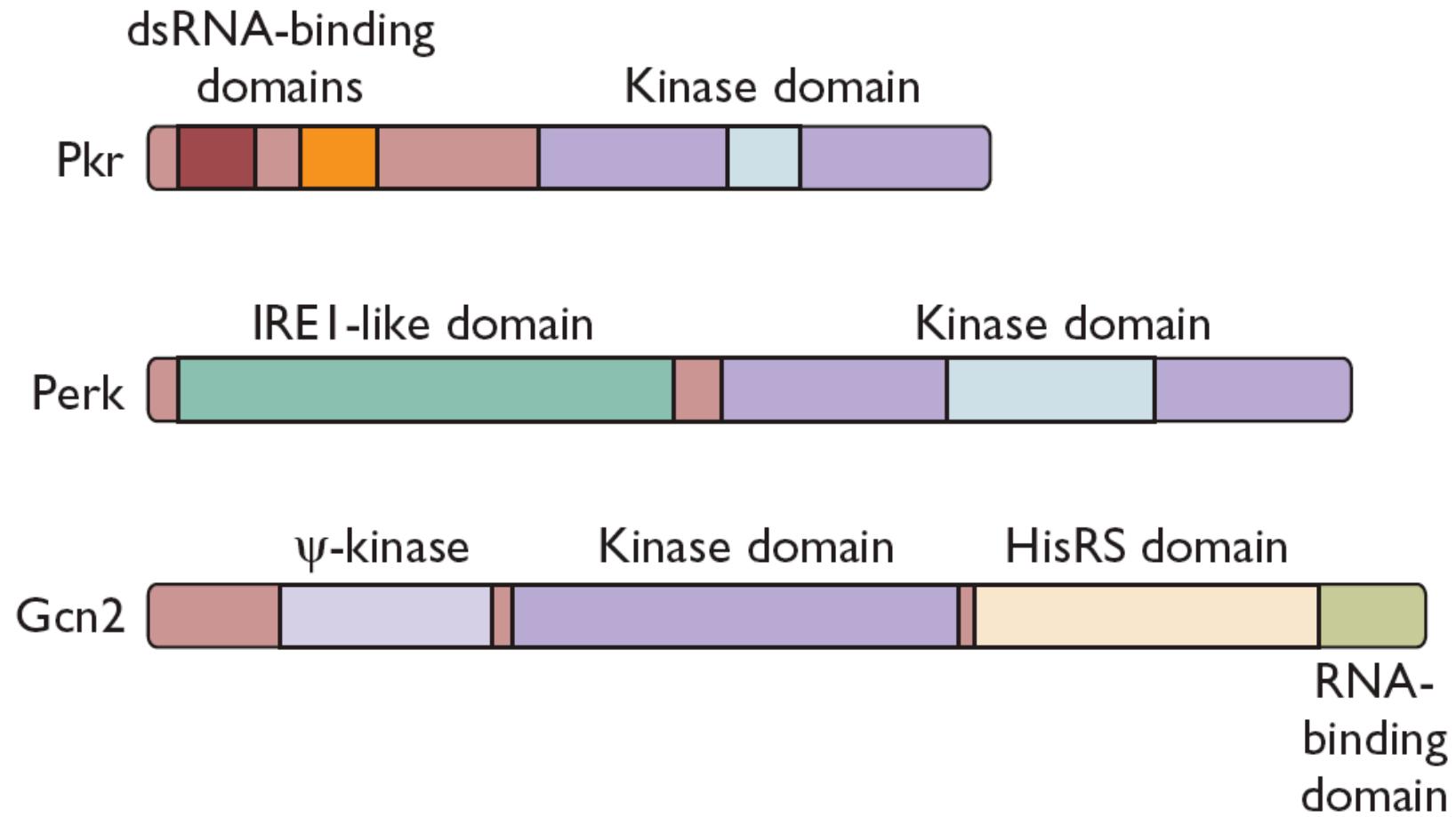
- Initiation
- Elongation
- Termination

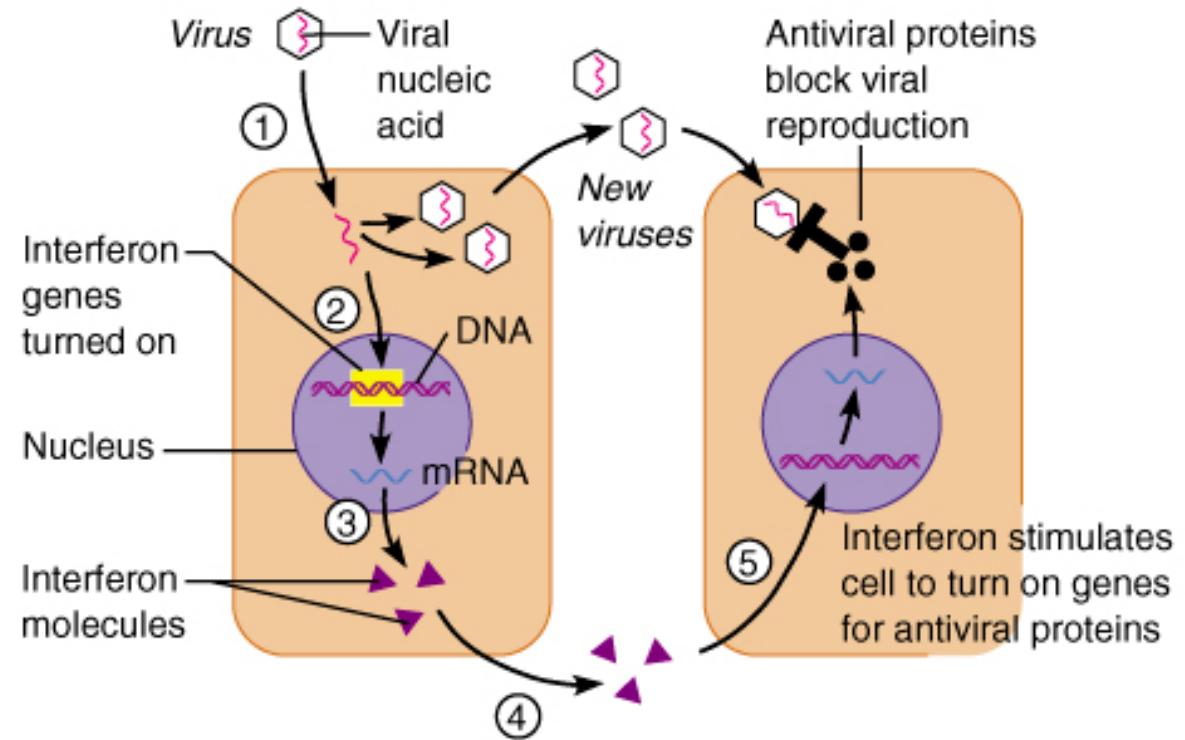
	<b>Viruses</b>	<b>Viral functions</b>	<b>Effects on target</b>
<b>eIF4E</b>	Caliciviruses and TMV Enteroviruses	VPg Unknown	Binds eIF4E and recruits factors to viral mRNA Induces host miR-141 and suppresses eIF4E mRNA translation
<b>4EBP1</b>	VSV Reoviruses	M protein p17	Dephosphorylate 4EBP1 (via inactivation of AKT-mTOR)
	SV40	Small t antigen	Dephosphorylates 4EBP1 (PP2A dependent)
	HSV-1	US3	Phosphorylates 4EBP1 (via TSC2 inactivation)
	HCMV	UL38	
	KSHV	v-GPCR	Phosphorylates 4EBP1 (via PI3K-AKT-mTOR pathway activation)
	EBV	LMP2A	
	Adenoviruses	E4 ORF1 and E4 ORF4	
	HCV	NS5A	Phosphorylates 4EBP1 (via FKBP38 binding to activate mTOR)
	HPV	E6	Phosphorylates 4EBP1 (via PDK1 activation and TSC2 degradation)
<b>eIF4G</b>	Enteroviruses	2A protease	Cleave eIF4G
	Caliciviruses	3C protease	
	Retroviruses	Protease	
	FMDV	Leader protease	
	Influenza viruses	Polymerase NS1	Binds eIF4G and promotes viral-mRNA translation
	Adenoviruses	100K	Binds eIF4G, dephosphorylates eIF4E (via competitive displacement of MNK1) and promotes ribosome shunting on viral mRNAs
	Rotaviruses	NSP3	Binds eIF4G and competitively displaces PABP
	HSV-1	ICP6	Binds eIF4G and increases its interaction with eIF4E
	Enteroviruses	IRES	Interacts with eIF4G to recruit the 40S ribosomal subunit
<b>eIF4A</b>	HSV-1	vhs	Binds eIF4A and either eIF4A or eIF4B, and this targets vhs endoribonuclease activity to mRNAs, accelerating mRNA turnover
	HCMV	UL69	Binds eIF4A (consequence unknown)
<b>eIF5B</b>	Enteroviruses	3C protease	Cleaves eIF5B
<b>PABP</b>	Enteroviruses	3C and 2A proteases	Cleave PABP
	Caliciviruses	3C-like protease	
	Lentiviruses	Protease	
	Rubella virus	Capsid	Binds PABP and suppresses translation
	Influenza viruses	NS1	Binds PABP (consequence unknown)
	HSV-1	ICP27	Binds PABP and stimulates translation of a viral mRNA subset
		ICP27 and UL47	Cause nuclear PABP accumulation
	HCMV	UL69	Binds PABP (consequence unknown)
	KSHV	SOX and K10	Bind PABP and causes its nuclear accumulation
	Bunyaviruses	NS5 protein	Causes nuclear PABP accumulation
	Rotaviruses	NSP3	Displaces PABP from eIF4G, and interacts with RoXaN to cause nuclear PABP accumulation
<b>eIF3</b>	Measles virus	N protein	Binds eIF3g and impairs translation
	Rabies virus	M protein	Binds eIF3h and impairs translation
	SARS CoV and IBV	Spike protein	Binds eIF3d and impairs translation
	Caliciviruses (including VPg noroviruses)		Binds eIF3 and recruits factors to viral mRNA
	CaMV	RISP	Binds eIF3a and eIF3c, binds the 60S ribosomal subunit L24 and recruits ribosomes for re-initiation
		TAV	Binds and activates TOR, and recruits RISP
	HCV, CSFV and HIV	IRES	Interacts with eIF3 and recruits translation machinery
<b>eIF2</b>	HSV-1	US11 gB y34.5	Inhibits PKR Inhibits PERK Regulates eIF2α phosphatase
	EBV	SM	Inhibits PKR
		EBER RNAs	Bind PKR and prevent its activation
	HCMV	TR51 and IRS1	Bind dsRNA and prevent PKR activation
	KSHV	v-IRF2	Binds PKR and prevents its activation
	VacV	E3L	Binds dsRNA and PKR
		K3L	Acts as a pseudosubstrate for PKR and PERK
	Adenoviruses	VARNA	Binds PKR and prevents its activation
	ASFV	DP17L	Dephosphorylates eIF2α by recruiting PP2A
	HCV	NS5A	Inhibits PKR
		E2	Acts as a pseudosubstrate for PKR and PERK
		IRES	Inhibits PKR
	Influenza viruses	NS1	Sequesters dsRNA and prevents PKR activation
	Reoviruses	σ3	
	HPV	E6	Binds GADD34-PP1α to dephosphorylate eIF2α
<b>eEF1A and eEF1B</b>	TMV SARS CoV	VPg N protein	Binds eEF1A so that it is redistributed to viral replication compartments Binds eEF1A and impairs translation
	HIV-1	Gag	Binds eEF1A and impairs viral mRNA translation to stimulate packaging
	HSV-1	UL13	Phosphorylates eEF1Bα
	HCMV	UL97	
	EBV	BGLF4	
<b>eRF1</b>	HIV-1	Reverse transcriptase	Binds eRF1, modulates termination and re-initiation, and protects viral mRNAs from nonsense-mediated decay
	HCMV	uORF2	Binds eRF1 and inhibits translation at its own stop codon to regulate translation of the downstream HCMV ORF
<b>Ribosome</b>	HCV, CSFV and HIV	IRES	Binds the 40S ribosome in conjunction with eIF3
	CrPV	IRE5	Binds the 40S ribosome to mediate initiation factor-independent translation
	FCV and influenza	TURBS	Base-pairs with 18S ribosomal RNA to promote re-initiation
	B virus		
	KSHV	ORF57	Binds PYM to recruit 40S ribosomes to viral mRNAs

ΔeRF1 eIF4E-binding contains ΔeRF1 Steinman murine foamy virus C-Myc cardiovirus mouse virus C-BV simian varicella virus C-SFV classical swine fever virus dDNA



# eIF2 $\alpha$ kinases





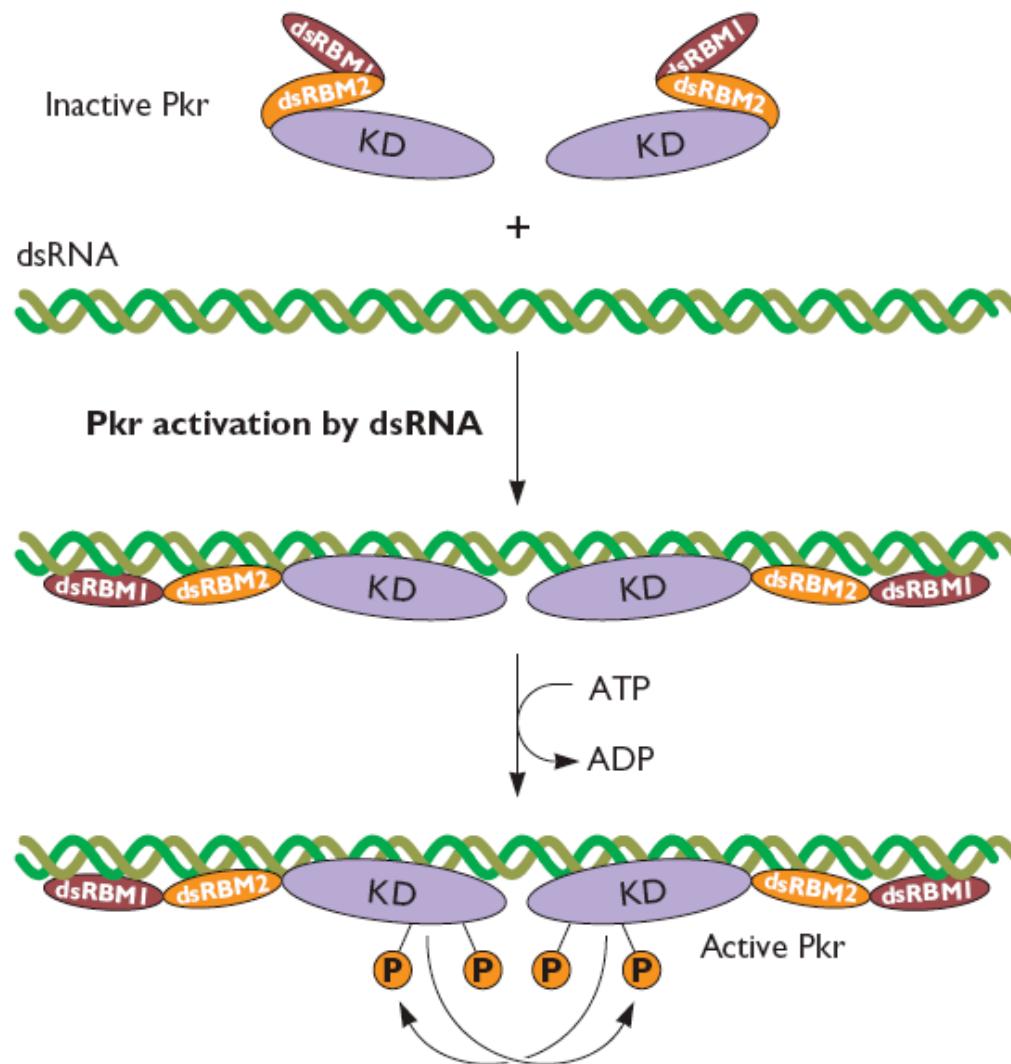
PKR

### Host Cell 1

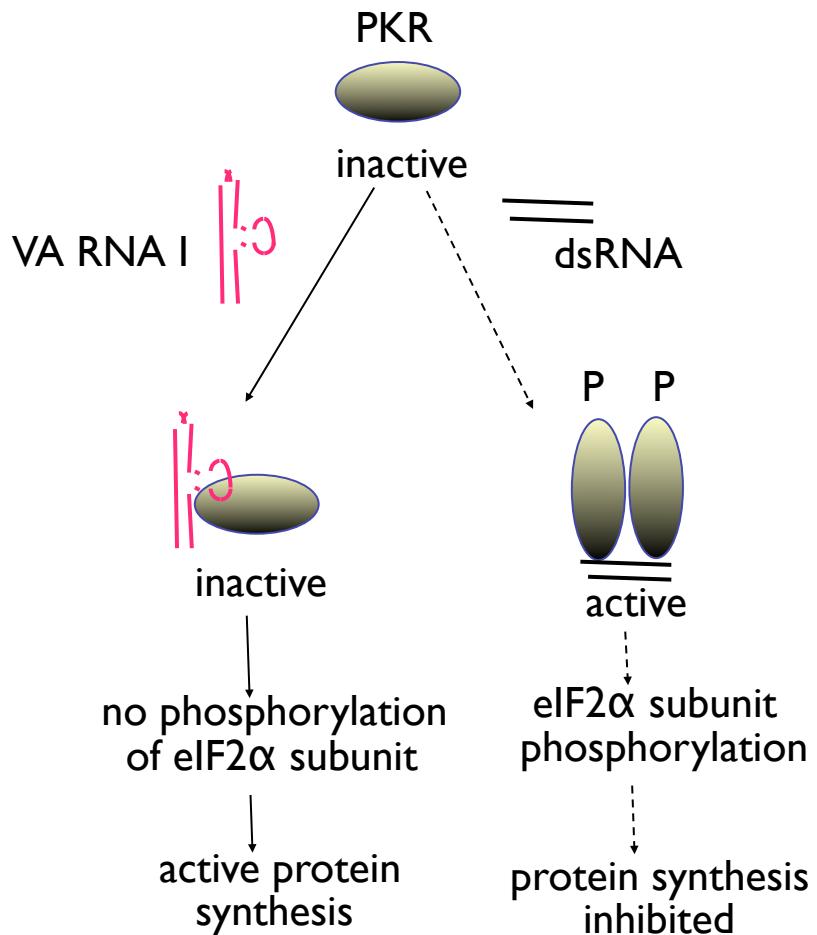
Infected by virus;  
makes interferon;  
is killed by virus

### Host Cell 2

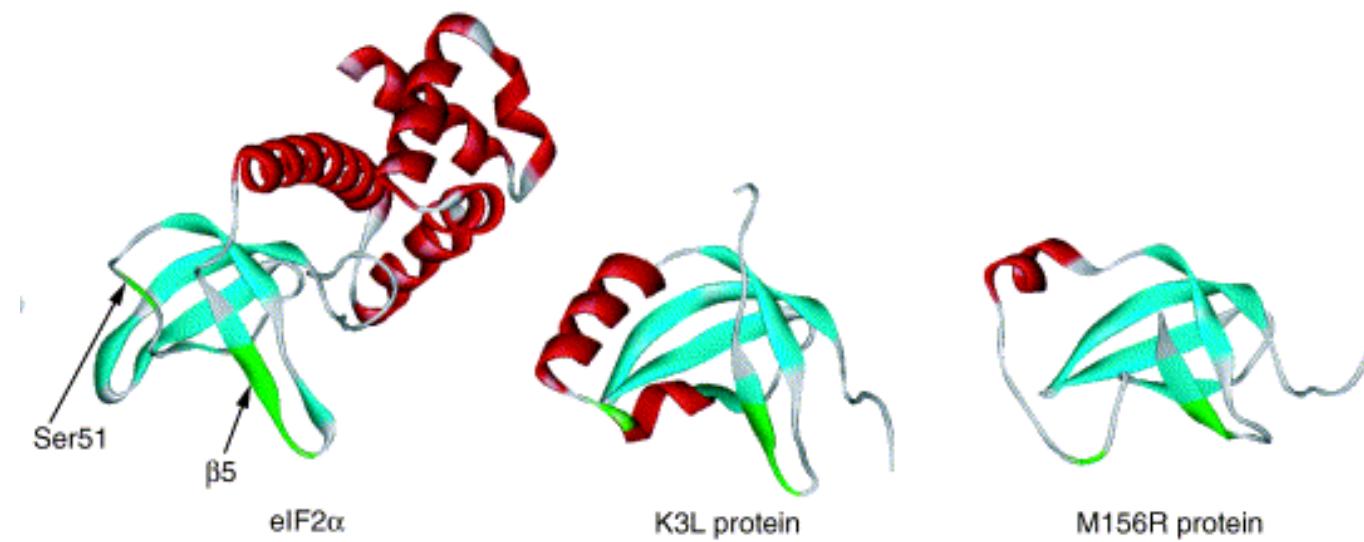
Entered by interferon  
from cell 1; interferon  
induces changes that  
protect it



# Adenovirus VA RNA I prevents activation of PKR



# Vaccinia virus encoded pseudosubstrates mimic eIF2 $\alpha$



# Targets of viral inhibitors of eIF2 $\alpha$ phosphorylation

Target	Virus	Inhibitor	Mechanism
dsRNA	Herpes simplex virus	Us11	Binds and sequesters dsRNA
	Influenza virus	NS1	Binds and sequesters dsRNA
	Reovirus	$\sigma 3$	Binds and sequesters dsRNA
	Vaccinia virus	E3L	Binds and sequesters dsRNA
Pkr	Adenovirus	VAI RNA	Blocks activation by dsRNA
	Epstein-Barr virus	EBER	Blocks activation by dsRNA
	Human immunodeficiency virus type 1	TAR RNA	Blocks activation by dsRNA
	Herpes simplex virus	Us11	Binds Pkr
	Kaposi sarcoma herpesvirus	vIRF-2	Binds Pkr
	Baculovirus	PK2	Inhibits dimerization
	Hepatitis C virus	NS5A	Inhibits dimerization
	Human immunodeficiency virus type 1	Tat	Reduces Pkr expression
	Hepatitis C virus	E2	Pseudosubstrate, blocks Pkr-eIF2 $\alpha$ interaction
eIF2 $\alpha$	Human immunodeficiency virus type 1	Tat	Pseudosubstrate, blocks Pkr-eIF2 $\alpha$ interaction
	Vaccinia virus	K3L	Pseudosubstrate, blocks Pkr-eIF2 $\alpha$ interaction
	Herpes simplex virus	$\gamma 34.5$	Binds phosphatase, directs to eIF2 $\alpha$
Phosphatase	Simian virus 40	T antigen	Downstream of eIF2 $\alpha$ ?
	Herpes simplex virus	Us11	Binds Pact
Pact			

<sup>a</sup>RBM, RNA-binding motif.

