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Jason D. Matthews

Georgia State University, lexfrig@bellsouth.net

Rachel Morgan

Georgia State University, rmorgan16@student.gsu.edu

Christie Sleigher

Georgia State University

Teryl K. Frey

Georgia State University, tfrey@gsu.edu

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SHORT REPORT

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Do viruses require the cytoskeleton?

Jason D Matthews, Rachel Morgan, Christie Sleighter and Teryl K Frey*

Abstract

Background: It is generally thought that viruses require the cytoskeleton during their replication cycle. However, recent experiments in our laboratory with rubella virus, a member of the family *Togaviridae* (genus *rubivirus*), revealed that replication proceeded in the presence of drugs that inhibit microtubules. This study was done to expand on this observation.

Findings: The replication of three diverse viruses, Sindbis virus (SINV; family *Togaviridae* family), vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV; family *Rhabdoviridae*), and Herpes simplex virus (family *Herpesviridae*), was quantified by the titer (plaque forming units/ml; pfu/ml) produced in cells treated with one of three anti-microtubule drugs (colchicine, noscapine, or paclitaxel) or the anti-actin filament drug, cytochalasin D. None of these drugs affected the replication these viruses. Specific steps in the SINV infection cycle were examined during drug treatment to determine if alterations in specific steps in the virus replication cycle in the absence of a functional cytoskeletal system could be detected, i.e. redistribution of viral proteins and replication complexes or increases/decreases in their abundance. These investigations revealed that the observable impacts were a colchicine-mediated fragmentation of the Golgi apparatus and concomitant intracellular redistribution of the virion structural proteins, along with a reduction in viral genome and sub-genome RNA levels, but not double-stranded RNA or protein levels.

Conclusions: The failure of poisons affecting the cytoskeleton to inhibit the replication of a diverse set of viruses strongly suggests that viruses do not require a functional cytoskeletal system for replication, either because they do not utilize it or are able to utilize alternate pathways when it is not available.

Keywords: Virus replication, Cytoskeleton, Microtubules, Actin filaments

Findings

There are three major components to the cytoskeleton; actin filaments [1], intermediate filaments [2], and microtubules [3], which *in toto* are necessary for maintenance of cell shape, cell motility and intracellular transport. It is generally thought that viruses require the cytoskeleton during infection [4], although a review of the literature reveals that most studies analyze the requirement of the cytoskeleton for specific steps in the viral replication cycle rather than the complete replication cycle. Recently, in such a study on the effects of anti-microtubule drugs on the formation of cytoplasmic fibers by a replicase protein of rubella virus, to our surprise we found that these drugs did not significantly affect the titer of virus produced [5]. To see if this finding held for other viruses, we tested the

replication of three diverse viruses (Table 1) against the same panel of anti-microtubule drugs (Table 2) and also included the anti-actin filament drug, cytochalasin D. BHK (baby hamster kidney) cells (ATCC) were treated with different cytoskeletal drugs one hour after the cells were infected, and the drugs remained on the cells for the 24 hour time course of the experiment. Infection was done at a low multiplicity of infection (MOI; 0.1 pfu/cell for SINV and VSV, 0.01 pfu/cell for HSV) to ensure that multiple rounds of infection occurred, thus subjecting every step in the virus replication cycle to the presence of the drugs. Each of these viruses replicates rapidly ensuring that replication was complete during the time course of the experiment. Media harvested from untreated control or drug-treated infected BHK cells at 24 hours post-infection was titered by plaque assay to determine viral yields. None of the viruses tested exhibited a reduction in

* Correspondence: tfrey@gsu.edu
Department of Biology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, USA

Table 1 Viruses used in this study

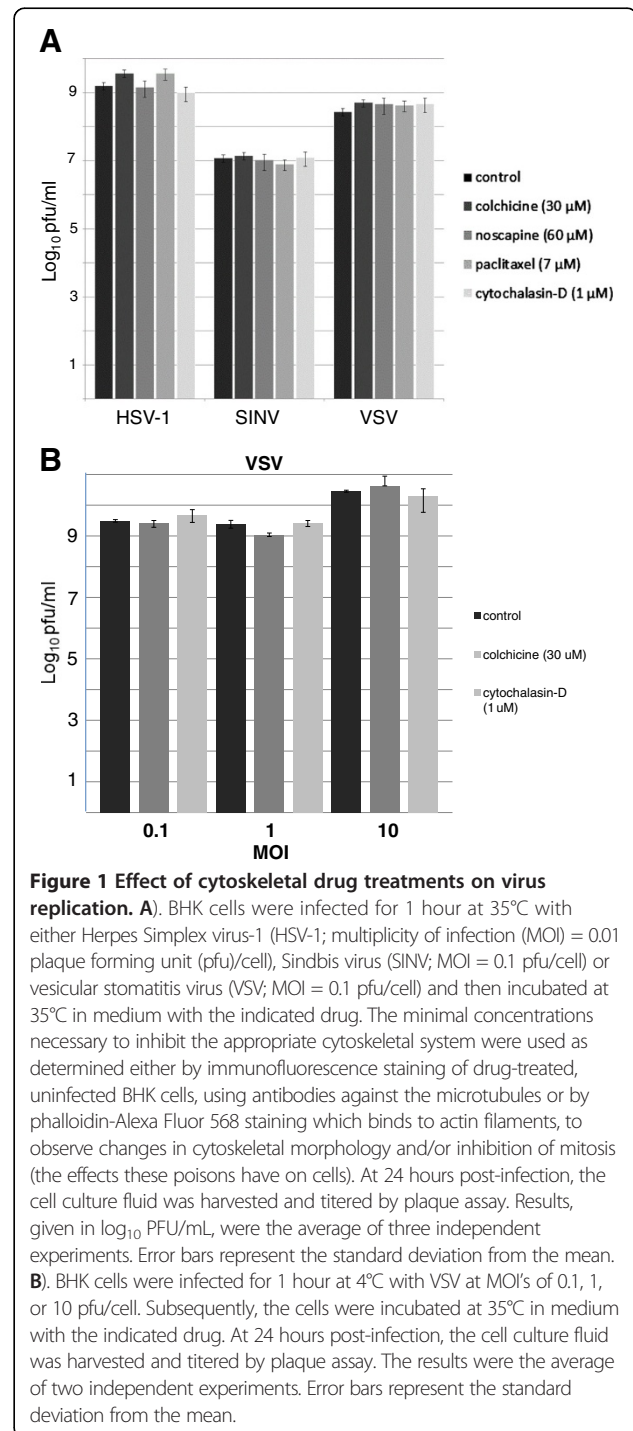
Virus	Genome	Family	Genus	Host	Site of replication
Herpes simplex virus (HSV-1)	dsDNA	Herpesviridae	Simplexvirus	Human	Nucleus
Sindbis virus (SINV)	(+)ssRNA	Togaviridae	Alphavirus	Vertebrates; Mosquitoes	Cytoplasm
Vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV)	(-)ssRNA	Rhabdoviridae	Vesiculovirus	Vertebrates; Arthropods	Cytoplasm

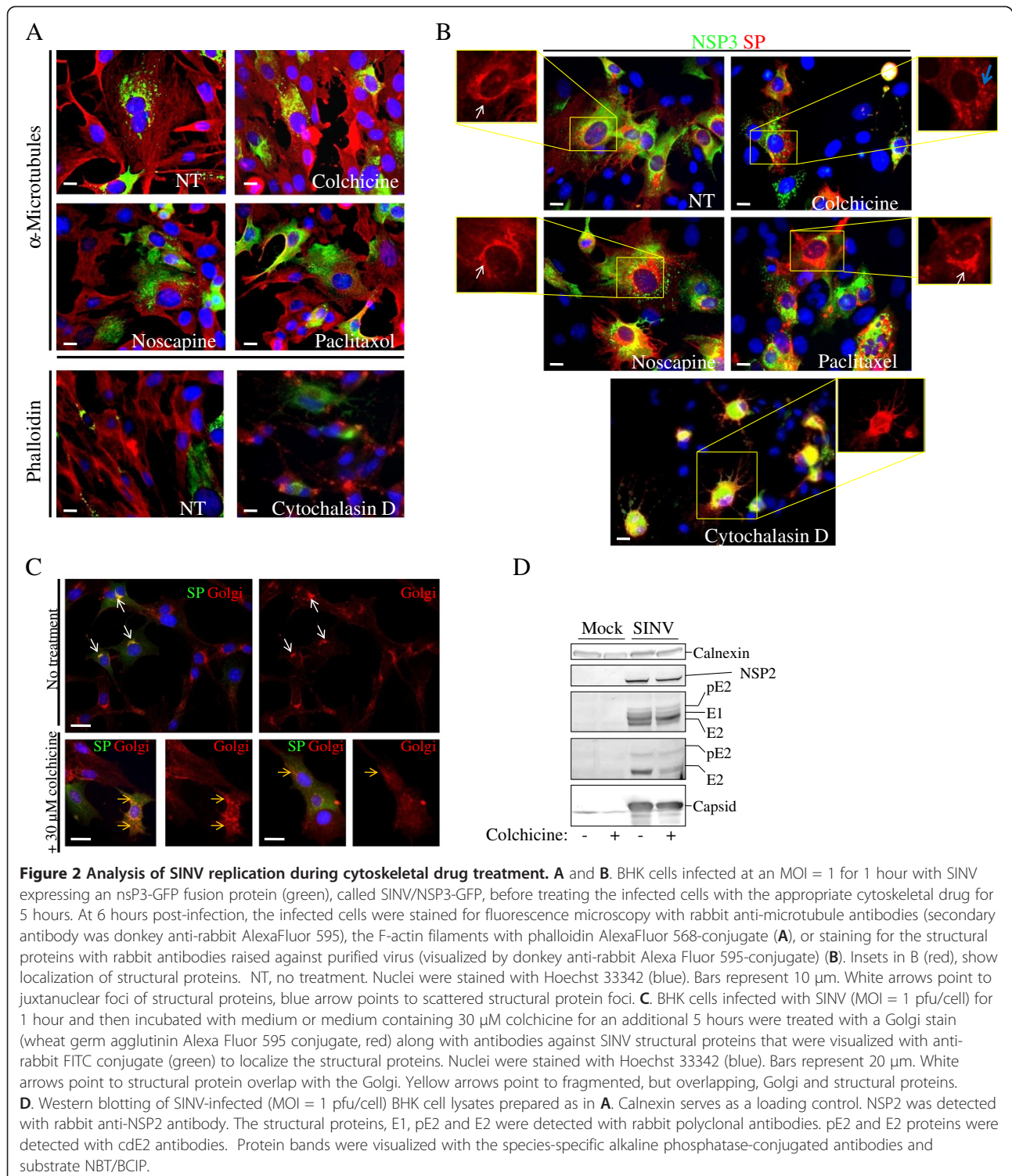
yield in cells treated with any of the anti-cytoskeleton drugs (Figure 1A), indicating that these viruses do not need a functioning cytoskeletal system to complete their replication cycle. The replication of VSV was tested at additional MOI's (10 and 1 pfu/cell) with the same result (Figure 1B). We also compared the replication curves of VSV during drug treatments to the curves of untreated controls, all of which were infected at an MOI of 0.1 pfu/cell with a time-course of virus yield at 6, 12 and 24 hours post-infection. There were no differences in the growth kinetics for VSV between untreated or treated cultures during the time-course (data not shown).

Given our finding that three diverse viruses replicate to similar titers in the absence or presence of anti-cytoskeletal drugs, we hypothesized that either these viruses do not need the cytoskeletal system or use alternate pathways when it is not available. Since these hypotheses could apply differentially to the steps in the virus replication cycle, we used SINV to investigate whether the anti-cytoskeleton drugs had effects on specific steps in the virus replication cycle. SINV produces four nonstructural proteins (nsP1-4) that are involved in RNA-dependent RNA synthesis occurring in membranous structures in the cytoplasm of infected cells [6-8]. Using a recombinant SINV expressing a GFP-tagged nsP3 (described in [9]), we found that without drug treatment nsP3-GFP localized in perinuclear foci distributed in the cytoplasm of SINV/NSP3-GFP-infected cells (consistent with previous reports [9]) and changed little under treatment with the cytoskeletal drugs (Figure 2-A and B). SINV produces three structural proteins that comprise the virus particle, the capsid protein C and envelope glycoproteins E1 and E2 [10], which is formed by

Table 2 Drugs used in this study

Drug	Source	Mode of action	Clinical use
Colchicine	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Depolymerizes microtubules	Gout treatment
Noscapine	Plants of the Papaveraceae family	Inhibits microtubule dynamics	Cough suppressant
Paclitaxol	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Inhibits mitosis by stabilizing microtubules	Anti-cancer therapy
Cytochalasin D	<i>Zygosporium mansonii</i>	Depolymerizes actin filaments	None





budding of the nucleocapsid containing C and the genome RNA, through the plasma membrane. The intracellular distribution of the structural proteins was examined by staining with polyclonal antibodies raised in rabbits against purified SINV. Consistent with previous reports, the

structural proteins were found throughout the cytoplasm of infected cells and were particularly concentrated in the perinuclear region (Figure 2B) in what has been shown to be the Golgi apparatus [11]. Neither noscapine or paclitaxel disrupted the overall distribution of the structural

proteins as a whole, however colchicine disrupted the perinuclear localization of the structural proteins into fragmented foci that appeared scattered in the cytoplasm. The cytochalasin-D disrupted the shape of the infected cells making analysis of the structural protein signal difficult to localize, however they did appear to remain concentrated in the perinuclear region.

Since colchicine has previously been shown to disrupt the Golgi [12], wheat germ agglutinin Alexa Fluor 594 conjugate was used to stain the Golgi. In untreated, SINV-infected BHK cells, the structural proteins' signal concentrated in the perinuclear region overlapping with the Golgi signal (Figure 2C). However, the Golgi appeared fragmented or was absent in the colchicine-treated cells, but the structural protein signal still overlapped many of the fragmented Golgi foci. Western blotting of lysates from SINV-infected cells probed with anti-nsP2 or anti-structural protein antibodies revealed that viral protein synthesis was not significantly affected by colchicine, albeit with a minor decrease in levels, particularly of E2, but not of its precursor pE2 (Figure 2D). No obvious changes were observed in dsRNA distribution or abundance (a marker for sites of RNA-dependent RNA synthesis) in colchicine-treated vs untreated cells except for more staining of dsRNA around the edges of the untreated cells (Figure 3A). In contrast, Northern blotting analysis showed somewhat lower levels of SINV genome and subgenome RNA in the colchicine-treated cells than in the control cells (Figure 3B).

In summary, following studies in our lab with rubella virus [5] which found that its replication was not inhibited by four anti-microtubule drugs, we decided to test the hypothesis that viruses can replicate in the presence of drugs which compromise the cytoskeletal system by broadening our study to include another positive-strand RNA virus, a negative-strand RNA virus, and a DNA virus. Our findings demonstrate that viruses can produce normal titers in the absence of a functional cytoskeletal system, (similar results were reported for SINV in another lab [7]) which challenges the currently accepted notion [4]. In this regard, it was shown that poliovirus can complete its entire infection cycle in a cell-free system lacking a cytoskeleton system [13]. To address the alternate hypotheses of whether viruses simply do not need the cytoskeletal system or use alternate pathways when it is not available, we investigated the replication cycle of SINV in the presence of the anti-cytoskeletal drugs in more detail. No obvious changes occurred to any of the stages of SINV infection in the presence of noscapine, paclitaxel, and cytochalasin D. However, the Golgi through which the SINV envelope glycoproteins mature during transport to the plasma membrane, was severely compromised by colchicine, concomitantly affecting the distribution of the SINV

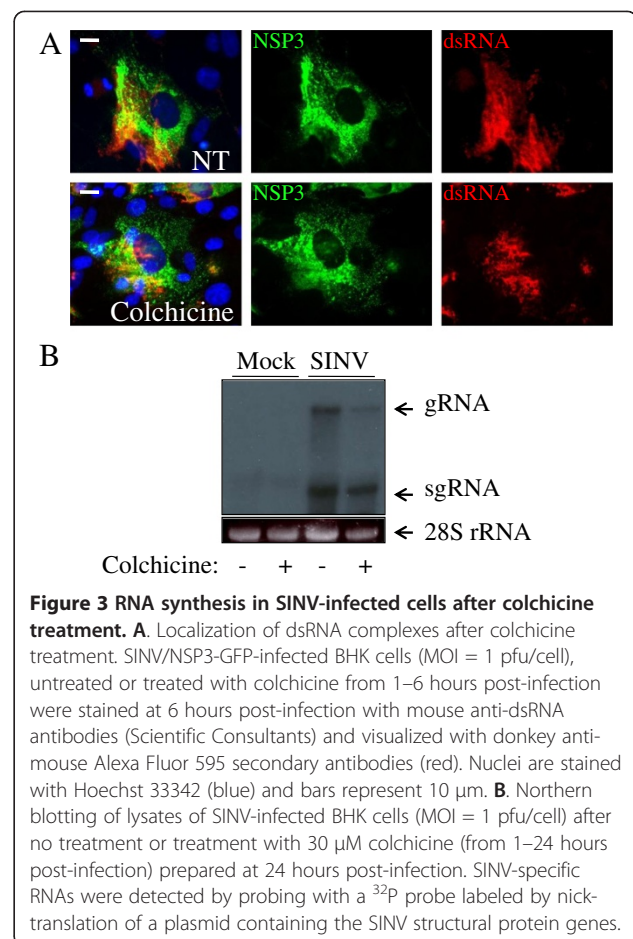


Figure 3 RNA synthesis in SINV-infected cells after colchicine treatment.

A. Localization of dsRNA complexes after colchicine treatment. SINV/NSP3-GFP-infected BHK cells (MOI = 1 pfu/cell), untreated or treated with colchicine from 1–6 hours post-infection were stained at 6 hours post-infection with mouse anti-dsRNA antibodies (Scientific Consultants) and visualized with donkey anti-mouse Alexa Fluor 595 secondary antibodies (red). Nuclei are stained with Hoechst 33342 (blue) and bars represent 10 μ m. **B.** Northern blotting of lysates of SINV-infected BHK cells (MOI = 1 pfu/cell) after no treatment or treatment with 30 μ M colchicine (from 1–24 hours post-infection) prepared at 24 hours post-infection. SINV-specific RNAs were detected by probing with a 32 P probe labeled by nick-translation of a plasmid containing the SINV structural protein genes.

structural proteins. It will be of interest to study the effect of colchicine treatment on maturation and transport of these SINV proteins to see if an alternate pathway exists that the virus uses in this step of its replication cycle in the presence of this drug.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

Authors' contributions

JDM carried out the research and drafted the manuscript. RM and CS also carried out the research for their MS degrees. TKF, as senior author, advised JDM, RM and CS on the research, participated in drafting of the manuscript, and serves as corresponding author. All four authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Author information

RM is attending vet school at the University of Georgia. JDM is a Postdoctoral Fellow in the Department of Pathology, Emory University School of Medicine.

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