Encapsulation of Turnip Crinkle Virus Is Defined by a Specific Packaging Signal and RNA Size

Feng Qu
University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Thomas Jack Morris
University of Nebraska - Lincoln, jmorris1@unl.edu

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Encapsidation of Turnip Crinkle Virus Is Defined by a Specific Packaging Signal and RNA Size

FENG QU AND T. JACK MORRIS*

School of Biological Sciences, University of Nebraska—Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0118

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A protoplast infection assay has been used to reliably examine the viral RNA encapsidation of turnip crinkle virus (TCV). Analysis of the encapsidation of various mutant viral RNAs revealed that a 186-nucleotide (nt) region at the 3' end of the coat protein (CP) gene, with a bulged hairpin loop of 28 nt as its most essential element, was indispensable for TCV RNA encapsidation. When RNA fragments containing the 186-nt region were used to replace the CP gene of a different virus, tomato bushy stunt virus, the resulting chimeric viral RNAs were encapsidated into TCV virions. Furthermore, analysis of the encapsidated chimeric RNA species established that the RNA size was an important determinant of the TCV assembly process.

The specific recognition of viral genomic RNA by capsid protein (CP) is a critical event in the infection cycle of all single-stranded RNA viruses. This recognition event plays a crucial role in specific encapsidation of the viral genome as well as other steps in the virus life cycle. In the RNA phage, for example, the binding of CP to specific RNA elements regulates translation of the replicase as well as assembly initiation (43). In hepatitis B pararetrovirus, the packaging of the RNA pregenome is a prerequisite for the reverse transcription of the pregenome into genomic DNA (2, 25). In most plant viruses, RNA packaging has been shown to be essential for the systemic spread (6, 33) and, in some cases, essential for cell-to-cell movement (7, 34).

The high specificity of viral RNA encapsidation is reflected in the observation that cellular RNAs are only rarely packaged into virions (27). In addition, viral RNA is not usually packaged by the CP of an unrelated virus upon coinfection of the same cells (references 5, 21, and 22 and our unpublished observation). Despite the importance of this RNA-protein recognition event, the specific packaging signal or origin of assembly (OAS) has not been well characterized for very many viruses. The most thoroughly characterized OAS is that of tobacco mosaic virus (46, 47). Sequence elements involved in specific packaging of the viral RNAs of hepatitis B virus (19), Sindbis virus (38, 39), and the yeast double-stranded RNA virus L-A have also been identified (10). The identification of a specific packaging signal for an unenveloped, icosahedral plant virus has not yet been accomplished despite intensive investigations spanning more than 30 years (see reference 9 for a review). We report here the identification and functional analysis of the first OAS for an icosahedral plant virus.

Turnip crinkle virus (TCV) is a 30-nm-diameter isometric plant virus which consists of a single copy of a 4,051-nucleotide (nt) single-stranded RNA genome and 180 copies of the 38-kDa CP arranged in T = 3 icosahedral symmetry (4, 17). TCV is a member of the Carnovirus genus in the Tombusviridae. It is physically similar but genetically distinct from the family's type member, tomato bushy stunt virus (TBSV). The structures of both TCV and TBSV have been elucidated by X-ray crystallography and shown to be quite similar (13, 17). TCV became the model system of choice for studying assembly because of the detailed in vitro dissociation and reassembly studies of Sorger et al. (32) and because of the availability of a genomic cDNA clone from which infectious viral RNA could be transcribed and on which in vitro mutagenesis could be performed (16). Sorger et al. (32) showed that at elevated pH, TCV would dissociate into a ribonucleoprotein (rp) complex that consisted of the viral RNA tightly attached to six CP subunits. They further demonstrated that this rp complex could serve as a nucleocapsid complex for reassembly in vitro. We subsequently purified this rp complex, treated it with RNase A and RNase T1, and determined the sequences of a set of undigested RNA fragments presumably protected in the complex by the remaining CP subunits (35). Several of the RNA fragments were found to be able to fold together into ordered structures in two general locations in the genome. One cluster (Ff/Fa) was located in the polymerase gene, and the second set (Fd and Fe) was located in the CP gene. The Ff/Fa structure was initially chosen for detailed investigation because it formed a long hairpin of 15 bp that surrounded the first stop codon within the RNA polymerase gene. Although preliminary in vitro binding and gel shift assays suggested that the Ff/Fa element might bind TCV CP specifically (36), we were unable to confirm a higher Kd of binding for the viral RNA regions by using quantitative gel shift and filter binding assays (31). Furthermore, we could not directly confirm a role for the Ff/Fa element in the assembly in vivo because mutants constructed with a disrupted hairpin structure also failed to replicate (37).

Consequently, we have not been able to definitively identify a specific packaging signal in TCV RNA by using the in vitro approaches that proved successful for TMV and small RNA phages. These in vitro approaches have also had limited success for cowpea chlorotic mottle virus, another spherical plant RNA virus for which intensive in vitro assembly studies have been undertaken (see reference 9 for a review). In this report, we describe an alternative approach that involves the analysis of the assembly efficiency of complementing mutants coincoculated into protoplasts. We have used this in vivo analysis to identify a 186-nt fragment at the 3' end of the CP-coding region responsible for specific packaging of viral RNA. We also provide evidence to show that the size of the viral RNA being packaged is a critical factor for stable assembly of virions.

* Corresponding author. Mailing address: School of Biological Sciences, 348 Manter Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588-0118. Phone: (402) 472-6676. Fax: (402) 472-2083. E-mail: jnmorris@unlinfo.unl.edu.
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Construction of plasmids. The restriction enzymes were from New England BioLabs, and all DNA manipulations were done as described by Sambrook et al. (29). The oligodeoxynucleotides (oligos) were from the DNA Synthesis Lab at the University of Nebraska—Lincoln. Plasmids T1d1, APA, and RT were described previously (11, 16). dA was constructed by using the site-directed mutagenesis procedure described by Hearne et al. (14) and oligo 5'-TTTTTGTTGCAGTACGATTCGCGGACGCTG-3'. The dash identifies the location of the deletion, and the lowercase nucleotide was changed to create a BglII site to facilitate screening. RT-dNar and dNar were obtained by deleting the NarI fragment from the RT and T1d1 clones, respectively. NarR was created by religating the NarI fragment in the reverse direction.

The TCR vector was constructed by ligating a part of the rice U3 mRNA gene (nt 1 to 125 of its coding region [26]) into NheI-digested and blunted plasmid T1d1. The deletion mutants identified in Fig. 3A were constructed by cutting TCR with the indicated restriction enzymes followed by Klenow treatment and religation. For some of these mutants, additional manipulations were required to avoid complications associated with multiple digestion sites in the clones.

Plasmids TCR-ST, -dT, -dII, -dIV, -dVa, -dVb, -dVc, and -dVd were constructed using the Transform site-directed mutagenesis kit (Clontech, Palo Alto, Calif.) and oligos ST (-f NarI) (5'-CCGGAAACTTCTCCTAGGGCGGCCTG-3'), dI (-f NarI) (5'-CATTGTTTGTACGCGGACGCTG-3'), dII (-f NarI) (5'-GGAGAAGCCGAGGCGGCGCTG-3'), dV (5'-AATGG-3') and dVI (5'-GCCAAAGTCTGATGGAACTTAAT-3'), dVa (5'-AAGCGCTACCAGGTAGTGTCCAAgcTTAGTACGGTAATAGT-3'), dVb (5'-GAGGGAAAGCCGAGGCGGCTG-3'), dVc (5'-GCCAAACTGAGGAAATTTGCAAG-3'), and dVd (5'-GCCCAACGGGAAGCTTCTAATTGCTGATGAAT-3'). A dashed line denotes the sequence deleted; the restriction enzymes in parentheses refer to the corresponding digestion sites created (marked as +) or eliminated (marked as -) to facilitate screening; nucleotides mutated or added are indexed by lowercase letters.

Plasmid TBTCcp was constructed from the TBSV infectious clone T001 (14). T001 was modified by using the Transform site-directed mutagenesis kit and two oligos, TBS-2650C (5'-AAGCGGTCTGGAGAAATATGAGTTG-3') and TBS-3826CT (5'-TTTTTGTTGCTCCTAGGGCGGCTG-3'), dI (+f AvrII) (5'-CCGGAGGGATCTGACAAGGCGCTG-3') and dII (+f NarI) (5'-CATTGTTTGTACGCGGACGCTG-3'), dV (+f HindIII) (5'-CCGGATCCGTAATAGTACGGTAATAGT-3'), dVI (+f XhoI) (5'-GCCAAACTGCTGATGGAACTTAAT-3'), dVa (+f HindIII) (5'-GGAGAAGCCGAGGCGGCGCTG-3'), dVb (+f MluI) (5'-GAGGGAAAGCCGAGGCGGCTG-3'), dVc (+f PstI) (5'-GCCAAACGGGAAATTTGCAAG-3'), dVd (+f SpolI) (5'-GCCCAACGGGAAGCTTCTAATTGCTGATGAAT-3'), and dVf (5'-GCCCAACGGGAAGCTTCTAATTGCTGATGAAT-3'), in which the new NcoI and XhoI sites, respectively, are underlined. The amplified TCV CP gene was ligated directly into TMB3 digested with NcoI and XhoI. TBTCcp-PB was created by deleting the portion between PflMI (nt 3586 of TBSV) and BstEII (nt 4388 of TBSV) of plasmid TBTCcp (shown in Fig. 6A). TBTCcp-NM and TBTCcp-NH were created by deleting the portions of TCBcp between NcoI (start codon of TCV CP) and MscI (nt 3386 of TCV) and between NcoI and HindII (at nt 3606 of TCV), respectively. TBTCcp-PB was created by deleting the Fa fragment (see Fig. 3A and Table 1) from TBTCcp-PB. An additional plasmid, TBTCcp-NH/RU, was constructed by inserting a 552-bp fragment of a rice U3 mRNA gene (from nt 27 to 215 of the gene [26]) into the AccI site (at nt 3961 of TCV) of TBTCcp-NH.

Transformation. In vitro transcripts were made using an AmpliScribe T7 transcription kit (Epigenic Technologies), and 6 to 7 μg of each transcript was inoculated into cucumber protoplasts as described previously (18, 40). Total nucleic acids were extracted from protoplasts and analyzed on a 1.2% agarose–0.5× Tris-borate-EDTA gel at 45 V for 2.5 h prior to staining with ethidium bromide and electrotransfer.

Virus particles were isolated from the protoplast infections by resuspension of pelleted protoplasts in 200 μl of 0.2 M sodium acetate (pH 5.2). Sterile glass beads (0.1-mm diameter) were then added, and the mixture was shaken in a Mini-Beadbeater (BioSpec Products) for two 15-s intervals. The supernatant was recovered by centrifugation, and the solid phase was reextracted with an additional 200 μl of 0.2 M NaOAc (pH 5.2). The aqueous phases were combined and kept on ice for 1 h prior to centrifugation for 5 min at 11,000 rpm. The supernatant was then mixed with 1/4 volume of 40% polyethylene glycol–1 M NaCl and kept on ice overnight. The virus precipitate was collected by centrifugation for 30 min at 15,000 rpm and dissolved in 20 μl of 10 M NaOAc (pH 5.2). The virus concentration was analyzed by electrophoresis of 5 μl of the virus solution on a 1% agarose gel prepared as described by Heaton (15).

Agarose gels of both the nucleic acids and viruses were stained with ethidium bromide prior to electrotransfer to nylon membranes, using a Bio-Rad apparatus as was described by Love and Hall (45). Two kinds of nylon membranes were used: Hybond-N (Amersham) and Zeta-Probe GT (Bio-Rad). The hybridization procedures recommended by the manufacturers were followed.

Northern blot analysis was performed with the 32P-labelled TCV-specific probe made using an Oligolabelling kit (Pharmacia Biotech), and pT1d1 was used as a positive control. A 32P-labelled TCR-specific probe was made by oligolabelling the TCR fragment generated with oligos U3P and USN (26) and pR13-5.

RESULTS

The Fa element is not essential for packaging. Our inability to conclusively implicate the RNA regions identified in the rp complex in assembly by using the in vitro procedures prompted us to define the in vivo approach detailed in Materials and Methods. Briefly, infections of wild-type and mutant viruses were initiated by inoculating cucumber protoplasts with RNA transcripts made from TCV infectious clones. After 24 h of incubation, the inoculated protoplast set was divided into two aliquots: one-fourth of the protoplasts were extracted for total RNA, and the remainder were processed for virion purification. The RNA sample was analyzed on a 1.2% agarose gel in 0.5× Tris-borate-EDTA, and the intact virus preparation was electrophoresed in a 1% agarose gel in 5 mM Tris–38 mM glycine (pH 8.3) as described by Heaton (15). Both gels were then stained with ethidium bromide prior to blotting and hybridization with appropriate probes.

We initially investigated the putative role of the Fa/Fa structure in virus assembly by deleting the Fa fragment from the genome. Previously, White et al. (42) demonstrated that both products of the TCV polymerase gene, P28 and its readthrough product P88, were essential for viral RNA replication. The mutant RT was produced with the readthrough stop codon (UAG) for P28 changed to UAC so that P88 would be the only product of the polymerase gene. Although this mutant was replication defective, it did complement other P88-defective mutants that were able to produce a functional P28 product (e.g., the APA mutant in Fig. 1). To test for the role of Fa in assembly, we produced a complementable mutant (dA) with a functional P28 open reading frame (ORF) in which the Fa fragment (nt 816 to 845) was completely deleted. A second, complementable P88 mutant was constructed by deleting the NarI fragment (nt 2784 to 3626) from the CP gene of mutant RT (RT-dNar). RT-dNar was then coinoculated into protoplasts with mutants dA and APA. As shown in Fig. 1B, all three mutants were replication defective unless coinoculated with the complementing mutant. Viral RNAs accumulated in both coinoculations, and as expected (42), the RT-dNar mutant replicated less efficiently. Although the dA mutant replicated to a lesser extent than the APA mutant in the coinoculations, a proportional level of virus particle accumulation was detected in both sets of infections, as determined by comparing the relative levels of total viral RNA and virus (Fig. 1B). This result suggested that there was no significant difference in packaging efficiency between dA and APA RNAs. Furthermore, in an experiment described below, we also found that the mutants of RT-dNar size were not packaged. We thus conclude that the fragment Fa is not essential for TCV viral RNA packaging and therefore cannot be an essential component of the TCV OAS in vivo.

The CP gene contains the OAS of TCV. We next examined the role of the CP coding region in the RNA packaging process by testing the following replication-competent mutants: (i) dNar, a mutant in which the NarI fragment (nt 2784 to 3626) within the CP gene was deleted; and (ii) NarR, a mutant in which the NarI fragment was reversed (Fig. 2A and reference 11). Both of these mutants replicated to wild-type levels when

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inoculated alone, and as expected, no virus particles were
detected in the single infections (Fig. 2B). Moreover, both mu-
tants accumulated to the same level as the wild type when
coinoculated with TCV helper virus. However, when the blots
were repotted with a NarR-specific probe to differentially de-
tect the NarR mutant from the wild-type helper in the coin-
oculations, it was evident that NarR RNA was not packaged
into virions in the doubly infected cells (Fig. 2B, bottom left
panel). Similarly, the smaller dNar genomic RNA was not
detected in virions when RNAs extracted from viruses purified
from the coinoculations were analyzed (data not shown). The
fact that the dNar and NarR mutants were unable to assemble
into virions in the presence of sufficient CP provided in trans by

FIG. 1. Packaging of TCV RNAs modified in the polymerase gene. (A) Schematic representation of the wild-type (Wt; T1d1) TCV genome and derived mutants. The ORFs are depicted by the boxes, and the encoded ORFs are identified as specified in reference 11. The most 5′-proximal ORF is the poly-
merase gene which includes the P28 and P88 ORFs punctuated by an amber
terminator at nt 813. The two small ORFs encode the movement proteins, P8
and P9. The CP gene is the most 3′-proximal ORF. The small bars below the
diagram identify the locations of regions of RNA protected from nuclease di-
gestion in an rp complex analyzed by Wei et al. (35). (B) Northern hybridization
analysis of a total RNA fraction (top panel) and virus particles (bottom panel)
separately isolated from aliquots of the same protoplast sample 24 h after
inoculation. The protoplasts were inoculated with transcripts of the T1d1 and
mutant clones alone and in various combinations. Both blots were hybridized
with the same 32P-labelled TCV-specific probe. The relative accumulation of the
virus-specific RNAs (top panel) compared to the amount of viral RNA in the
virus particles (bottom panel) reflects proportional recovery of total viral RNA
and virus from the same infection. The encapsidation efficiency for each infection
can therefore be directly interpreted by comparing the relative intensities of the
hybridization signals in both panels.

FIG. 2. Packaging of TCV RNAs mutated in the CP gene. (A) Schematic representation of two mutants modified in the CP gene. Mutant dNar has a
majority of the CP gene deleted between the two NarI sites at nt 2784 and 3626.
Mutant NarR has the sequence between the two NarI sites inverted. (B) North-
erm hybridization analysis of total RNA fractions (top panels) and virus particles
(bottom panels) of protoplast infections processed essentially as described for
Fig. 1. The lanes on the right were hybridized with a TCV-specific probe; the
lanes on the left show the same membranes hybridized with the NarR-specific
minus-sense probe.
of the TCR-dI to -dV mutants replicated to the same extent as TCR, but all appeared to be packaged less efficiently than mutant TCR-MH, which contained a 220-nt deletion just upstream of the HA fragment. Among these mutants, TCR-dIV appeared to be the only one that was completely deficient in assembly. By comparing the deleted portions of TCR-dIV and -dV, we narrowed the essential packaging element to a 28-nt region of TCV RNA spanning nt 3765 to 3792. It is important to note that since mutants TCR-dI, -dII, -dIII, and -dV all were packaged less efficiently than TCR-MH, the sequences surrounding the 28-nt region probably play a significant role in the overall efficiency of assembly initiation.

The RNAFOLD program (Genetics Computer Group, Madison, Wis.) was used to predict the RNA secondary structure for the 186-nt HA fragment (Fig. 5A). The 28-nt packaging element could be readily identified in a bulged hairpin loop structure that extended from nt 3755 to 3791 (Fig. 5B). This same bulged hairpin loop appeared in all of the structures generated by analyzing additional RNA fragments with different lengths of flanking sequence. Furthermore, we evaluated the minimal size of the element needed for assembly by creating four additional deletion mutants: TCR-dIVa, with nt 3765 to 3792 deleted; TCR-dIVb, with the loop from nt 3770 to 3777 deleted; and TCR-dIVc and -dIVd, with the upper and lower arms of the stem deleted (Fig. 5B). None of these deletion mutants were assembled into virions (Fig. 5C), and we therefore could not define an essential sequence element smaller than 28 nt as the minimal RNA element necessary for assembly of RNA into virions.

The TCV CP gene promotes assembly of an unrelated viral genome. Confirmatory evidence for the location of the TCV OAS in the CP gene came with the demonstration that TCV CP could assemble around a chimeric virus genome consisting of the TCV CP-coding region and the genetically unrelated viral RNA genome of TBSV. First, we constructed a TBSV-TCV chimeric virus in which the TBSV CP gene was precisely replaced with the TCV CP gene (TCBVcp in Fig. 6A). We also produced a smaller chimeric viral genome, closer in size to that of the TCV genome (TBCVcp-PB, 4,133 nt), by deleting a portion of TBSV movement genes (nt 3856 to 4388 of TBSV [14]) shown previously to be dispensable for replication in protoplasts (30). Both chimeric mutants replicated to about the same level as wild-type TBSV in protoplasts, and only the
shorter chimera (TBTCp-PB) appeared to be capable of limited assembly into TCV virions (Fig. 6B, lane 5). In contrast, both chimeric mutants were packaged to detectable levels into TCV virions when they were coinoculated with wild-type TCV helper, which was presumably needed to supply a sufficient amount of the TCV CP in trans (Fig. 6B, left, lanes 6 and 7). (It is worth noting here that TBSV and TCV virions are distinguished by the different mobilities evident in the ethidium bromide-stained gel presented in the bottom left panel of Fig. 6B. Note as well that the TBSV- and TCV-specific probes directly detect which genomic RNA is packaged into virions of appropriate mobility.) In control experiments, we found no evidence for cross-packaging in coinoculations of TCV and TBSV or of TCV and a TCV-size deletion mutant of the TBSV genome (data not shown here). These results confirm that the TCV CP-coding region contains the element necessary for specific packing of a foreign viral RNA into TCV virions.

RNA size as a constraint in virus assembly. Although the size limit of RNA that can be assembled into single-stranded RNA viruses with icosahedral symmetry has not been investigated directly, we had some preliminary indication that there would be an RNA size limit for the TCV virion (31). It was unexpected, therefore, that TBTCp would assemble because it was more than 600 nt larger than the TCV genome. When we examined the viral RNA species in virions purified from the protoplast infections (Fig. 6C), we discovered that only the 2,044-nt subgenomic RNA (sgRNA) and not the larger 4,665-nt genomic RNA of TBTCp was packaged in the TBTCp/T1d1 coinfections (lane 3). In contrast, the smaller

FIG. 5. Secondary structure of the HA fragment and further delineation of the packaging signal in the HA fragment. (A) Predicted secondary structure of the region of the TCV sequence encompassing the HA fragment. The essential element enlarged in panel B is identified as the boxed portion. (B) Predicted secondary structure of the stem-loop element extending from nt 3752 to 3794 in the HA fragment. The lines identify the four smaller regions deleted in an effort to further delineate the packaging signal. (C) Northern hybridization analysis of total RNA fractions (top panel) and virus particles (bottom panels) isolated from the protoplast infections probed as described for Fig. 3B.

FIG. 6. Packaging of the TBSV-TCV chimeric viral RNAs. (A) Schematic representation of the TBTCp and TBTCp-PB chimeric clones. The shadowed boxes represent the ORFs identified in the genomic clone of TBSV (T-100 in reference 14). The open box identifies the location of the TCV CP gene that was used to replace the TBSV CP gene. The numbers below the boxes identify the locations of the start and stop codons in the genomes. The bent line in TBTCp-PB identifies the location of the deletion. The two 5’-proximal ORFs of TBSV encode the polymerase genes needed for replication, and the two 3’-proximal ORFs, deleted in TBTCp-PB, have been shown not to be necessary for replication. (B) Northern hybridization analysis of total RNA fractions (top panels) and virus particles (bottom panels) of protoplast infections processed essentially as described for Fig. 1. The left and right panels show the same set of membranes hybridized with the TBSV-specific and TCV-specific probes, respectively. The bottom panel on the left is the virus gel stained with ethidium bromide to illustrate the distinctive mobilities of the intact TCV and TBSV virions. (C) Northern blot analysis to show the TBSV-specific viral RNAs isolated from the virion preparations shown in panel B. Lane 1, total RNA isolated from protoplasts infected with the T100 transcript; lane 2, viral RNAs from the TBSV virions purified from the T100-infected protoplasts; lane 3, viral RNAs from virions isolated from protoplasts inoculated with helper TCV (T1d1) and chimeric TBTCp; lane 4, viral RNAs from virions isolated from protoplasts inoculated with T1d1 and chimeric TBTCp-PB.
assembly, it was not clear how much of the TCV CP gene sequence would be required to mediate assembly of the foreign viral RNA. To test this, we constructed two chimeric mutants with large deletions in the TCV CP gene: (i) TBTCcp-NM, in which only the 3'-proximal 412 nt of the CP gene remained; and (ii) mutant TBTCcp-NH, in which only the last 192 nt remained (Fig. 7A). Coinoculation of these mutants with TCV demonstrated that TBTCcp-NM was able to assemble whereas TBTCcp-NH was not (Fig. 7B). We ruled out the possibility that the genome of the TBTCcp-NH mutant (3,802 nt) was too small for efficient assembly by inserting an additional 152-nt nonviral fragment (TBTCcp-NH/RU) to increase the RNA size to 3,954 nt. This larger mutant also failed to assemble in the coinoculations. We conclude from these results that the TCV assembly origin is functional in the foreign environment of the TBSV genome but that there might be some secondary folding constraints that necessitate the presence of a larger region of TCV RNA around the OAS for it to function.

**DISCUSSION**

We report here the first successful identification of an RNA element essential for the process of assembly initiation for a small icosahedral plant RNA virus of T=3 symmetry. Localization of the essential 28-nt element within a larger 186-nt fragment at the 3' end of the CP gene was assisted by previous in vitro studies designed to identify high-affinity CP binding regions on the viral genome (31, 35, 36). The definitive identification of this OAS was not forthcoming, however, until we applied the current assay system, which permitted studying the process of assembly in vivo. This approach allowed us to identify the packaging signal and also to demonstrate that the size of the RNA species being packaged is a critical factor in the assembly of intact virus particles.

Structural as well as biochemical analyses have revealed the highly cooperative nature of the RNA-CP interactions for many small spherical plant RNA viruses (8, 12, 31). In vitro assembly of virions by using independently generated RNA and CP has been also accomplished in some cases (44). However, a specific RNA packaging signal has not been identified for any of these T=3 icosahedral plant viruses, probably because the in vitro assembly systems used so far do not reflect the high level of specificity encountered in vivo. Although the in vitro approaches have facilitated the identification of RNA packaging signals for TMV and some double-stranded RNA viruses of bacteria and yeast (10; see reference 1 for a review), they have not proved as reliable for similar studies with other icosahedral viruses. For example, in vitro studies with bacteriophage R17 identified a specific RNA fragment of 20 nt that was both a packaging signal and a translational operator (3, 28). However, the relative importance of this signal in the encapsidation of RNA in vitro was shown to decrease as the length of nonspecific RNA attached to it increased. It was also shown that R17 CP was no more effective at packaging its own RNA in vitro than packaging the related Qb RNA which lacked the R17 signal (43). Furthermore, it is not clear if the R17 signal would be sufficient to facilitate the packaging of heterologous RNA in vivo. These results support our claim that any definitive analysis of assembly specificity must include supportive in vivo studies such as the one we described here.

We have now shown that deletion of as little as a 28-nt fragment (mutant TCR-dIVa) from the CP gene is sufficient to abolish TCV RNA packaging. We also demonstrated that the deletion of other similar-size fragments in the vicinity of the 28-nt fragment have quantitative effects on packaging efficiency but do not completely prevent assembly. We conclude...
from this demonstration that this 28-nt region must contain the essential TCV packaging signal or OAS. This conclusion is further supported by the observation that some of the defective interfering (DI) RNAs (DI 1) and satellite RNAs (satellite RNA C) associated with TCV infections also contain the OAS region (20). Although we have yet to evaluate the possible role of the OAS sequences in these molecules, it is worth noting that the specific region of the OAS present in satellite RNA C extends from TCV nt 3764 to 3779 and includes only 16 nt that form the top of the structure proposed in Fig. 5B. Although the smaller size of the OAS region in satellite RNA C suggests that the size of the essential sequence could be delineated further, the observation that the 186-nt HA fragment was not sufficient to promote assembly of the foreign TBSV RNA in trans leads to the hypothesis that the RNA sequence around the OAS must also be important in stabilizing the functional structure. Further support for this hypothesis came from the fact that NarR, although possessing the OAS, was not packaged. It is also noteworthy that the HA fragment in which the OAS resides overlaps one of the RNase T1-protected fragments originally postulated to be involved in assembly initiation (Fd, nt 3586 to 3637 [35]). It seems reasonable that the Fd fragment may well be included in the stabilizing element of the OAS. Unfortunately, when we tested the Fd region for CP binding affinity in vitro, we did not include any sequence 3′ to Fd and hence did not include the 28-nt OAS identified here (31). Therefore, we did not directly evaluate the 28-nt OAS region in our previous in vitro studies.

The results presented here also raise questions about the effect of RNA size on the TCV assembly process. The model of Sorger et al. (32) proposes that assembly would initiate at one site (the OAS) and proceed until the entire genome was packaged. This model predicts that RNAs smaller or larger than the 4,051-nt genome would make incomplete virions or oversized and incompletely closed particles. The presence of sgRNA in virions suggests, however, that assembly of smaller than genome-size RNAs does occur. The location of the OAS suggests that both the 1.7- and 1.45-kb sgRNAs possess a packaging signal. Our unpublished results showed that the 1.7-kb sgRNA is not packaged whereas the 1.45-kb sgRNA is packaged, although less efficiently than genomic RNA (data not shown). This finding suggests that the size of the sgRNA plays an important role: three of the small sgRNA molecules would be close to the packaging capacity of the TCV virion (4.35 kb), while the large sgRNA would be under capacity at two molecules per shell (3.4 kb) and over capacity at three molecules per shell (5.1 kb). Our most definitive evidence for the importance of the RNA size in stable virus assembly comes from the results of the assembly of the two chimeric viruses shown in Fig. 6. The inability of the TBTCcpe genomic RNA (4,665 nt) to be packaged coupled with the exclusive assembly of the sgRNA of 2,044 nt in this infection strongly argues that the genomic RNA exceeded the capacity whereas the two sgRNAs (2,044 nt × 2 = 4,088 nt) were ideally sized to be packaged into a single shell. This conclusion was reinforced with the assembly of the smaller chimeric genome (TBTCcpe-PB, 4,133 nt) which was reduced to a size closer to that of native TCV RNA (4,051 nt). These results strongly suggest that the size of the RNA to be packaged is a critical factor in TCV assembly into stable virus. We suggest as well that this observation is probably true for many other similarly structured icosahedral plant viruses that require RNA for shell assembly. Genome size has been shown to be a limiting factor for packaging of other viruses, including bacteriophage φ6, a double-stranded RNA virus (23, 24). It has also been shown that flock house virus, a bipartite insect RNA virus, packages only the DI RNA of a definite size (45), but the authors did not resolve if the size limit was a function of the DI RNA or the packaging capacity of the specific viroids.

Our observations provide the first real evidence that the size of the RNA is as critical as the packaging signal for assembly into stable virus. The suggestion that two half-size RNA molecules, each with a packaging signal, can be assembled into a single stable virus particle implies that the protein-protein interaction between two TCV half shells is sufficient to form a stable virus shell. This possibility expands on the previous model of Sorger et al. (32) in which only a single RNA with one packaging signal would be included in each particle. Although it is possible that two half-size RNAs could interact with each other to form an RNA complex with a combined OAS, this seems less likely. It will be interesting to resolve this question for the structurally similar bipartite genome member of the Tombusviridae, red clover necrotic mosaic virus. Vaaghonghs and Lommel (33) have presented evidence that both RNAs are needed for assembly of stable virus particles, although they have provided no direct evidence for how this might be achieved. Understanding the mechanism of assembly and the size limits of the RNA that can be assembled into virus will be important in understanding the assembly process and the effect of RNA size on selection and evolution of the many satellite and DI RNAs that have been discovered in these viruses.

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**REFERENCES**