

Molecular arms races between primate and viral genomes

Part I:
Viral evolution

Harmit S. Malik
Division of Basic Sciences
Fred Hutchinson Cancer
Research Center



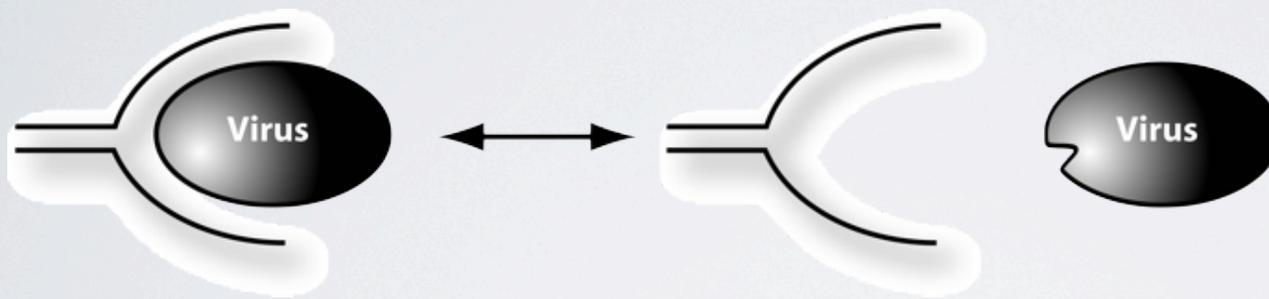
The Red Queen: “It takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place.”

—Lewis Carroll,
“Through the Looking Glass”

The Red Queen Hypothesis: “For an evolutionary system, continuing development is needed just in order to maintain its fitness relative to the systems it is co-evolving with.”

—Leigh Van Valen (1973)

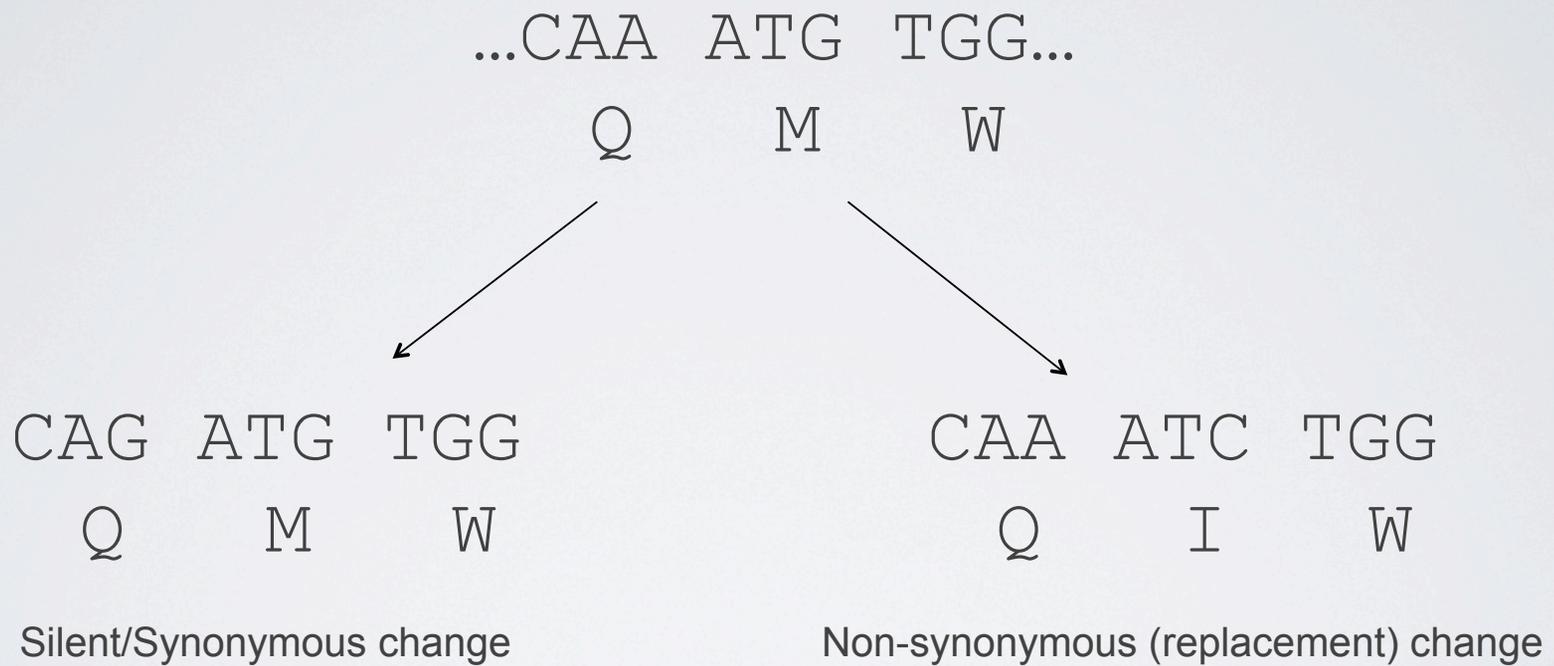
...the usual suspects



One party is always 'losing'.
There is always an evolutionary advantage
to be gained by innovation

Quantifying 'innovation' in protein-coding genes

(a brief primer)



Quantifying 'innovation' in protein-coding genes

(a brief primer)

Diversifying selection

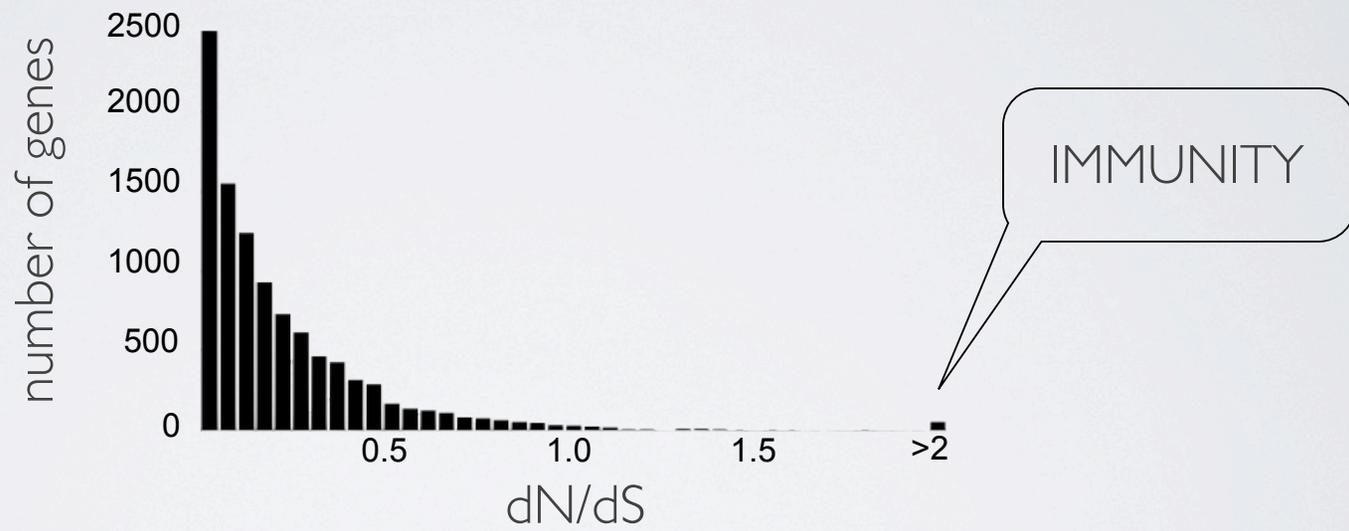
Positive selection (adaptive evolution)

... CAT GCG CGT ATG ATA ACT ... (...HARMIT...)
... CCT GCG CTT ATG ATG ACT ... (...pAlMmT...)
... CAT GTG CGA ATG ATA ACT ... (...HvRMIT...)
... CCT GCG AGT AGT GTA ACT ... (...pAssaT...)

$$\frac{\text{Actual number of synonymous changes}}{\text{Possible number of synonymous changes}} < \frac{\text{Actual number of replacement changes}}{\text{Possible number of replacement changes}}$$

$$K_S < K_{A \text{ or } R}$$

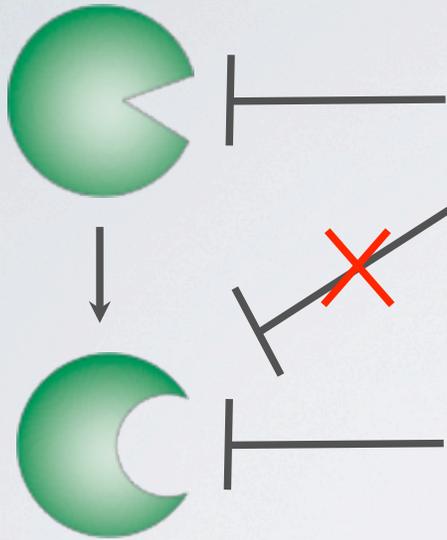
genomic view of selection



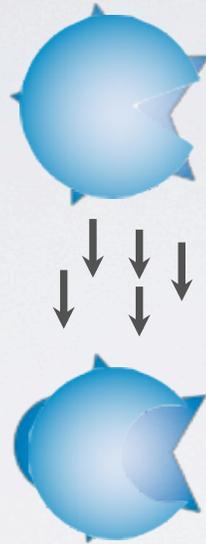
purifying — neutral — positive selection

HOST-PATHOGEN EVOLUTION

Antiviral protein

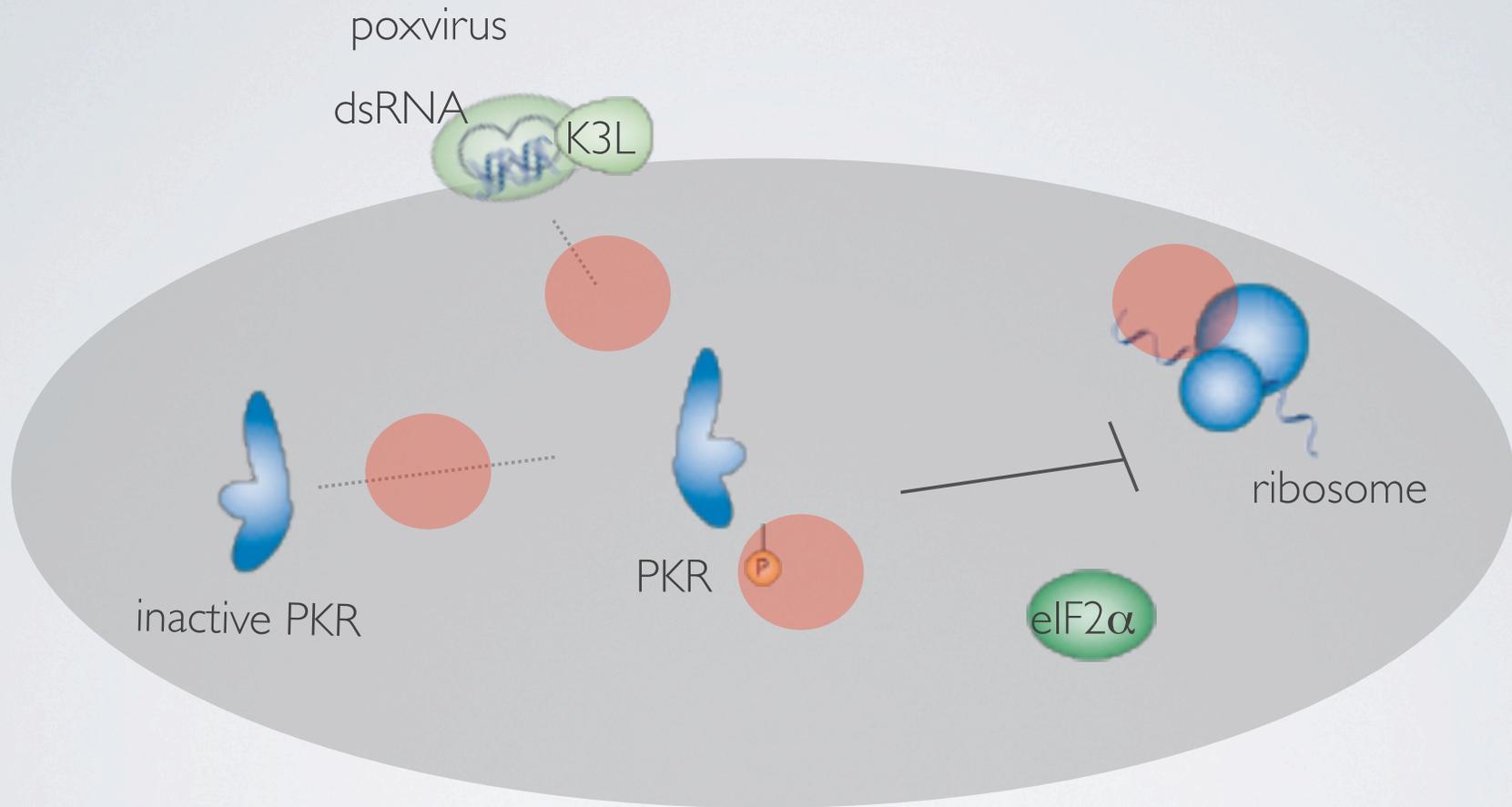


Viral protein

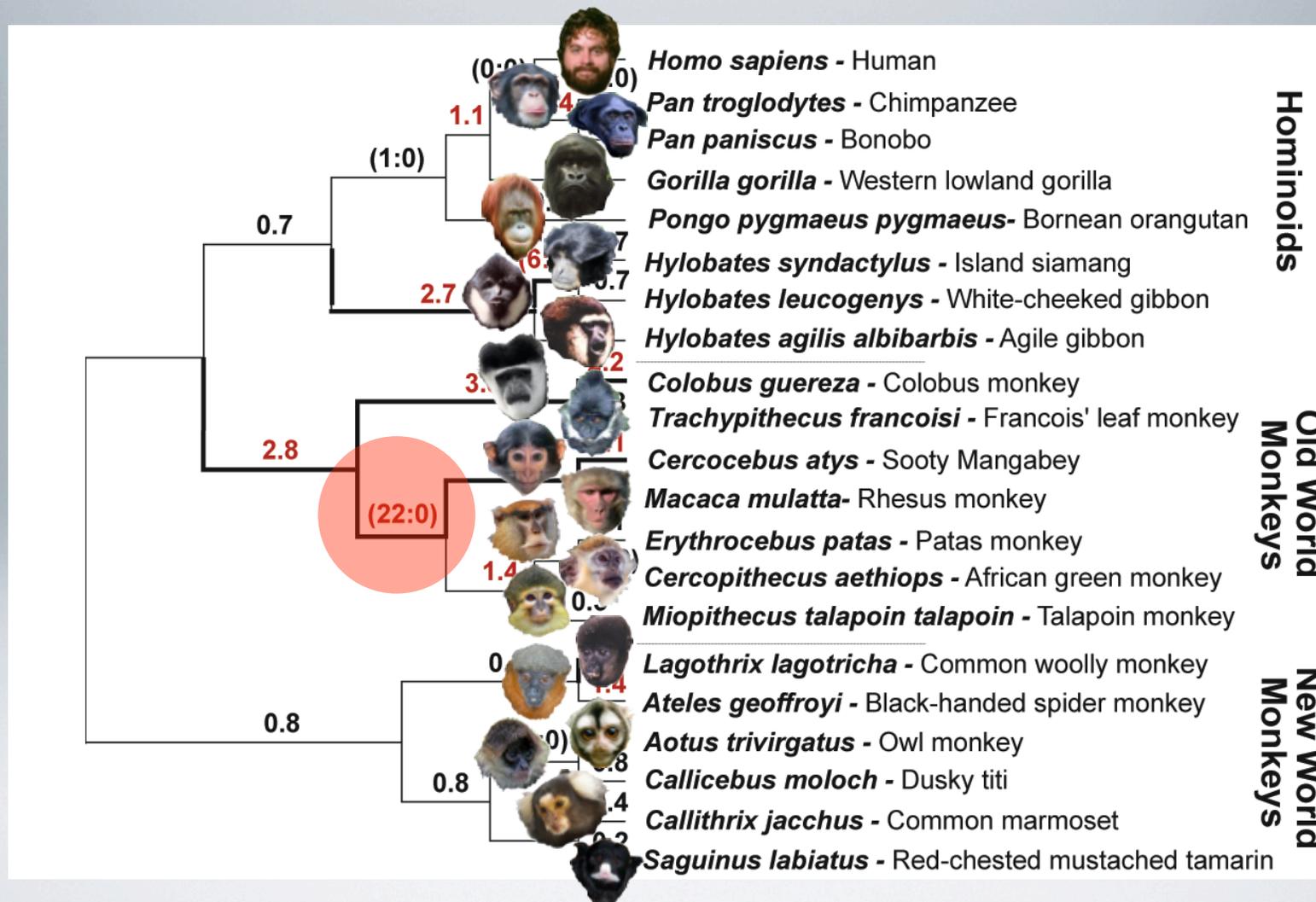


- the challenge of pathogen mimicry

protein kinase r (PKR)

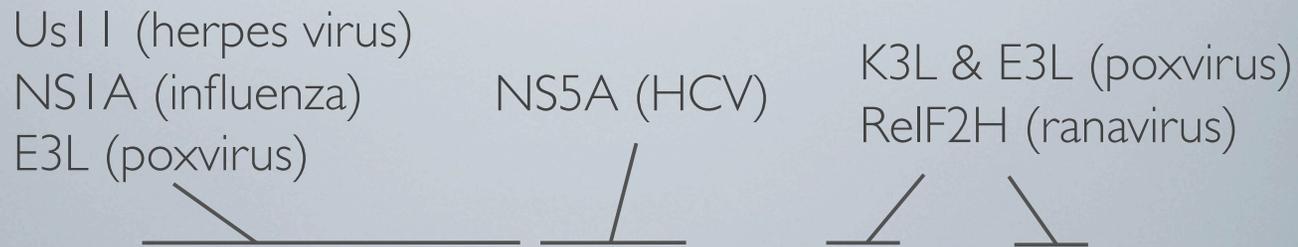


selection on primate pkr

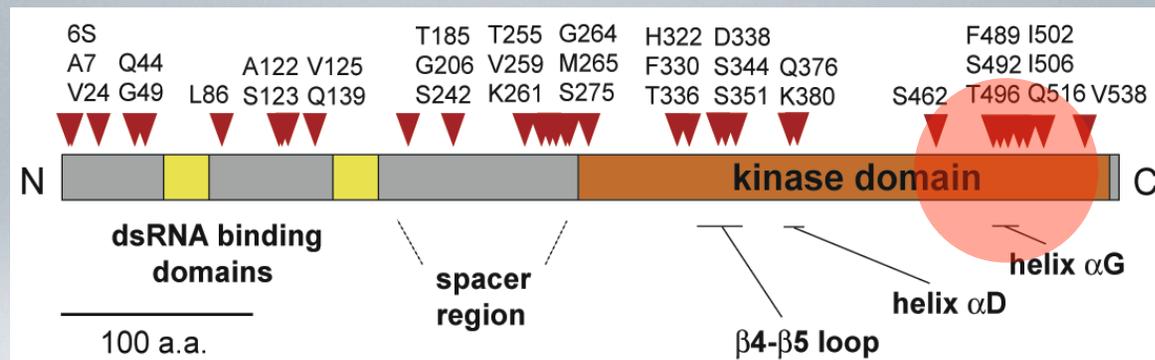


Elde, et al., Nature 2009

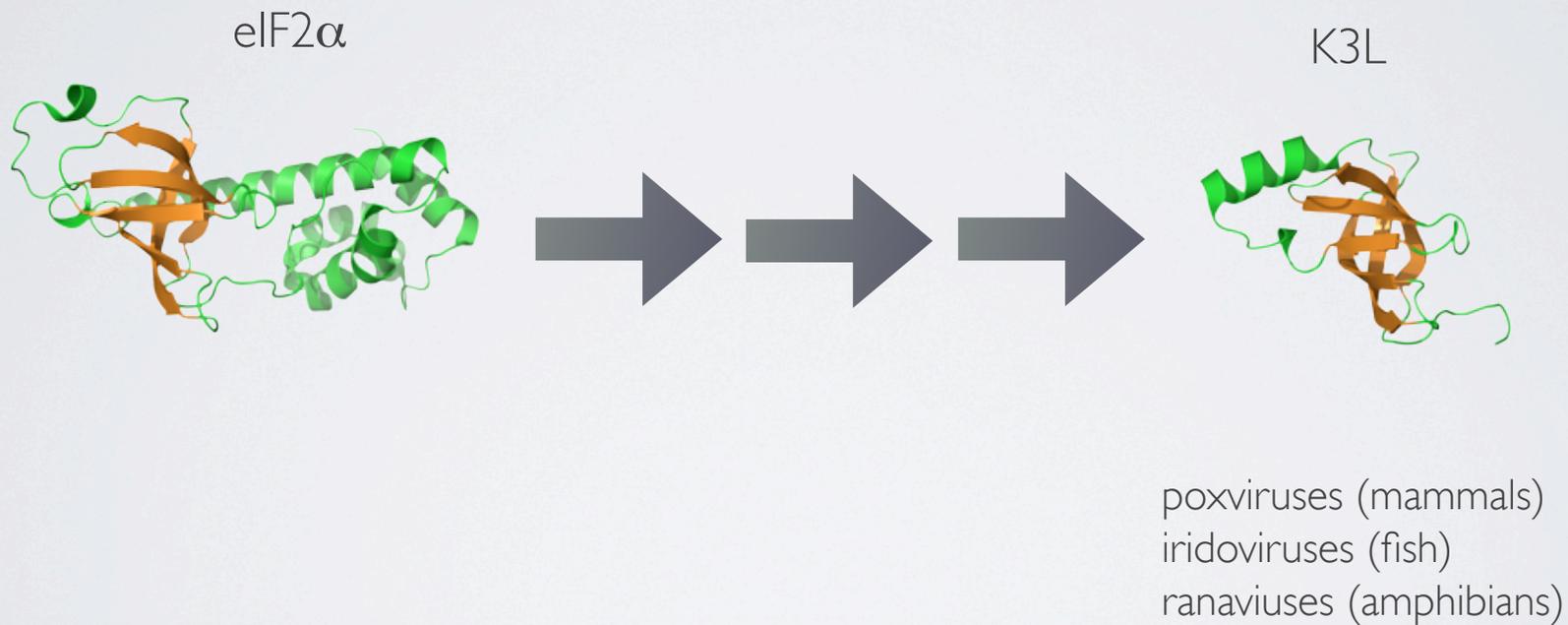
POSITIVE SELECTION ON PKR



sites under
positive selection:



the origins of mimicry



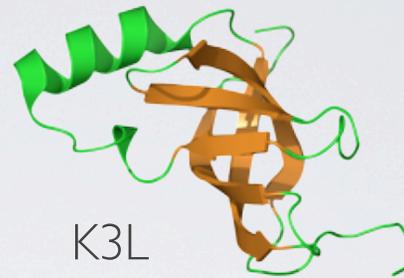
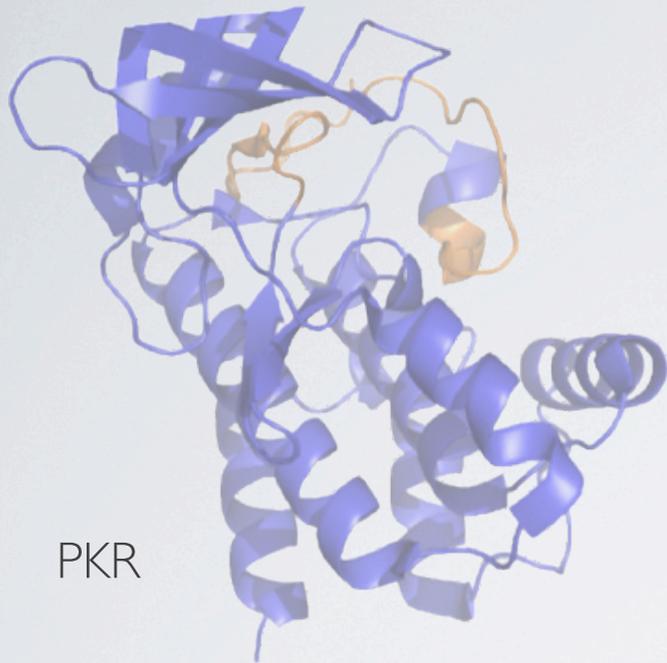
Mimicry and conflict



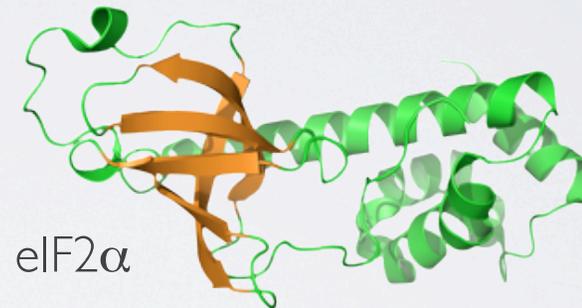
Henry Walter Bates, 1862

Dar, et al., Mol. Cell 2002

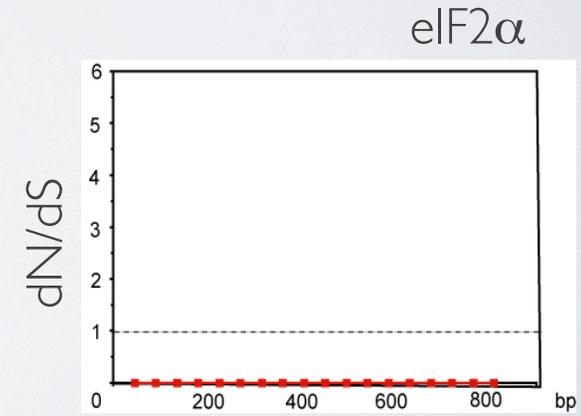
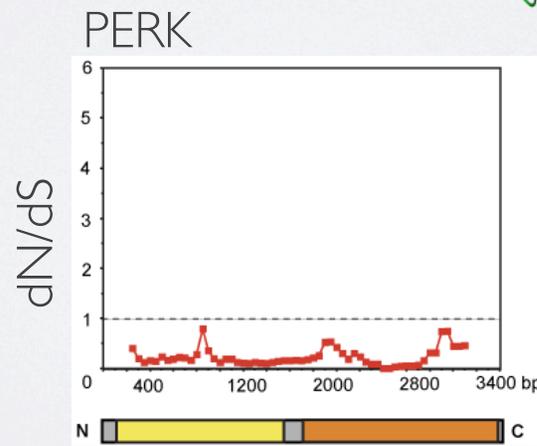
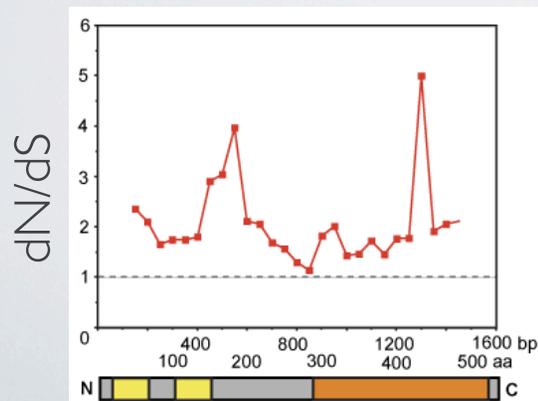
The Challenge of mimicry



avoid this interaction

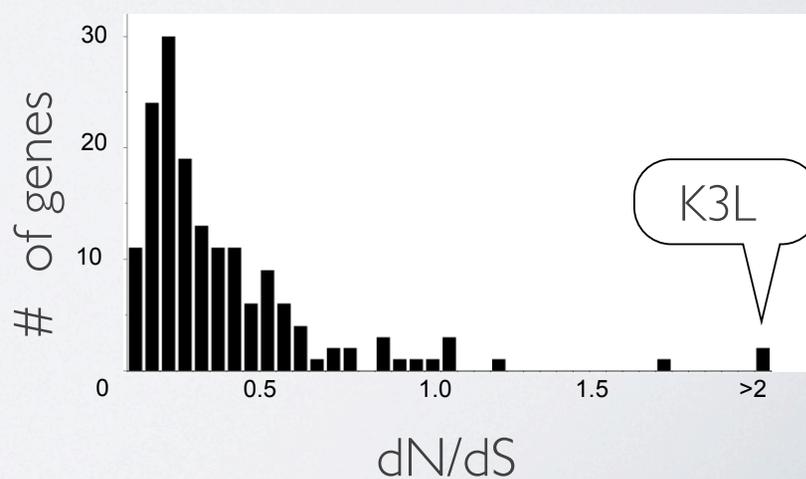
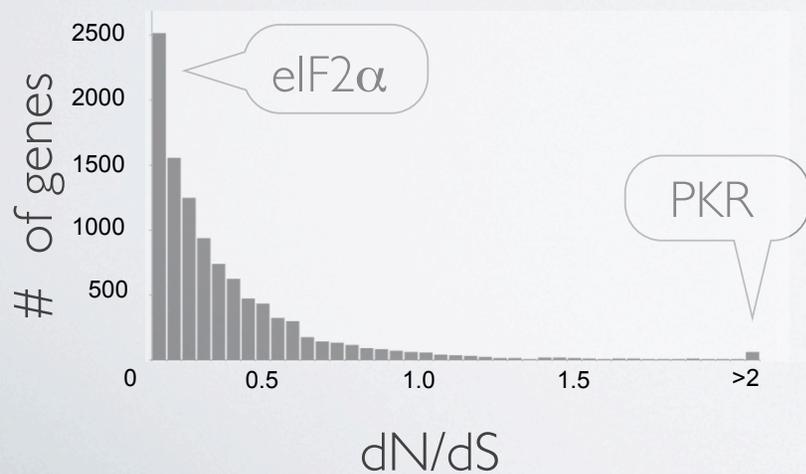
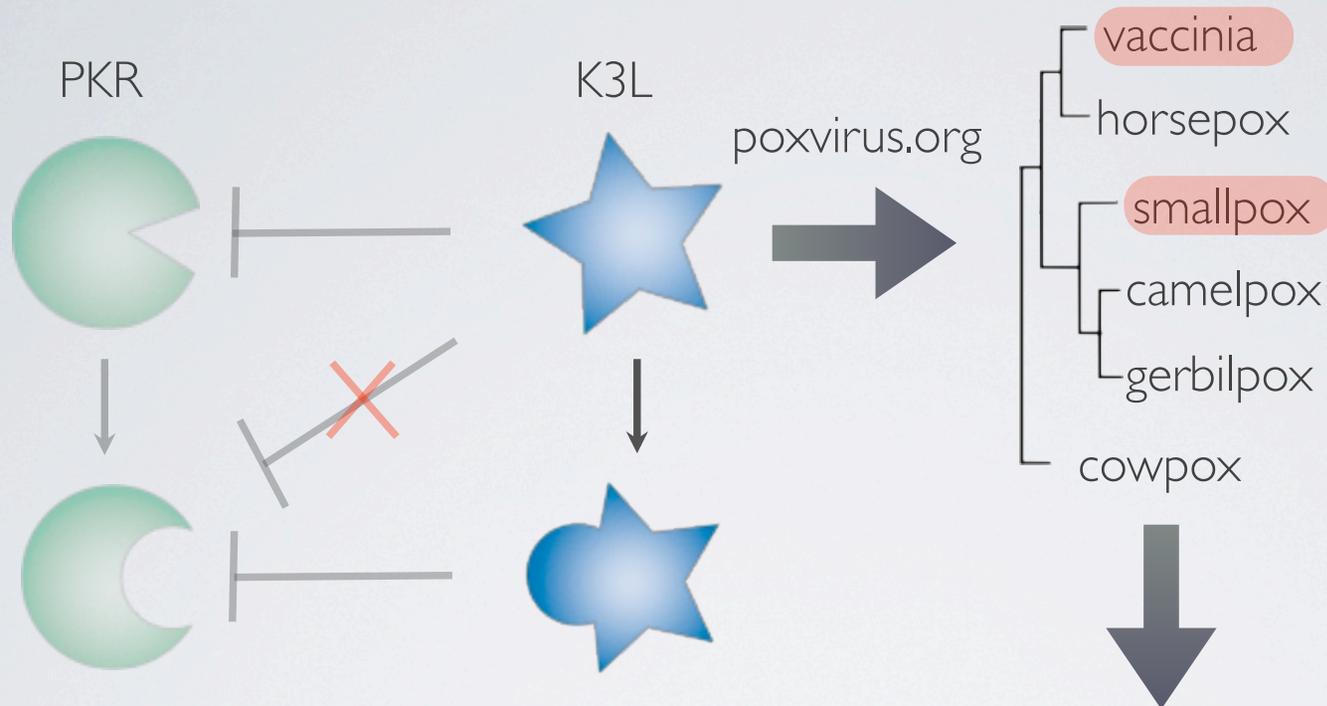


maintain this interaction



Dar, et al., Cell 2005

the evolution of mimicry



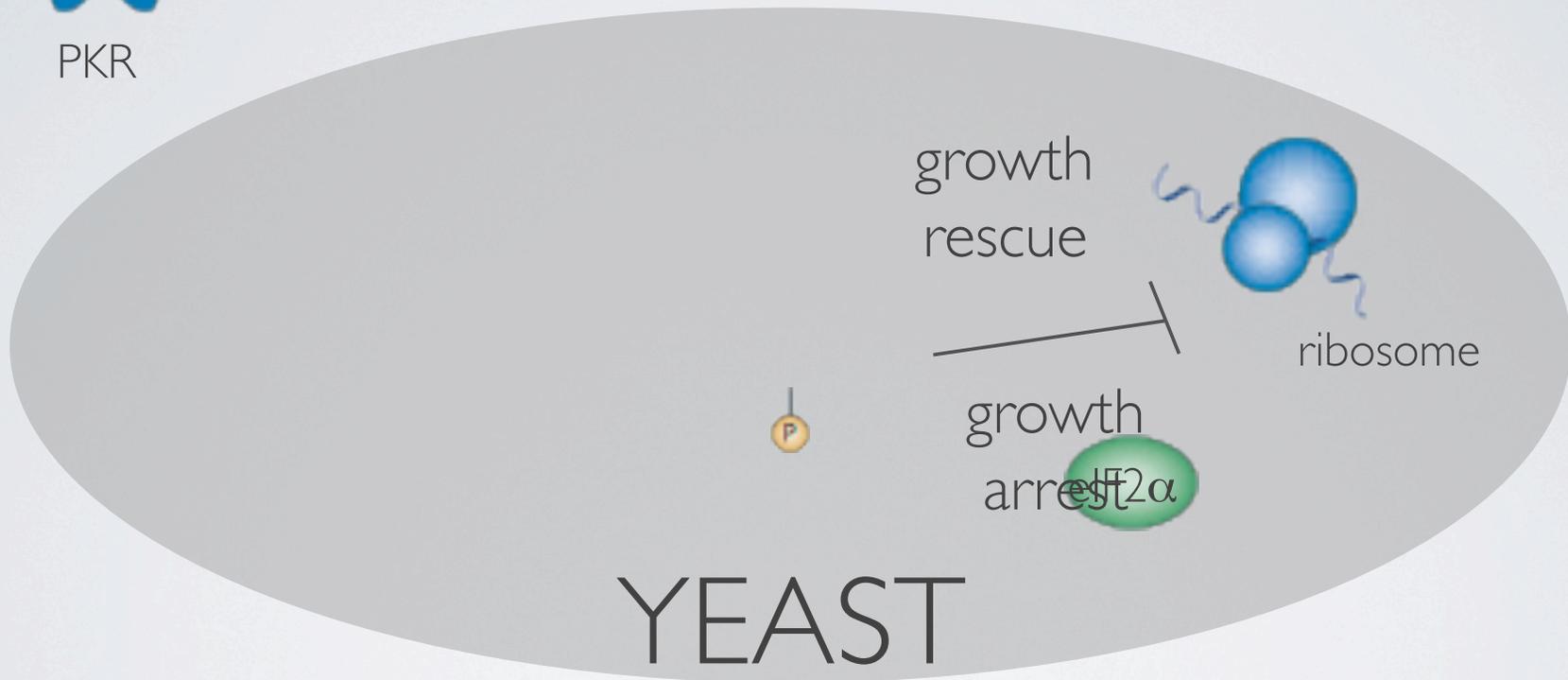
yeast assay for pkr activity



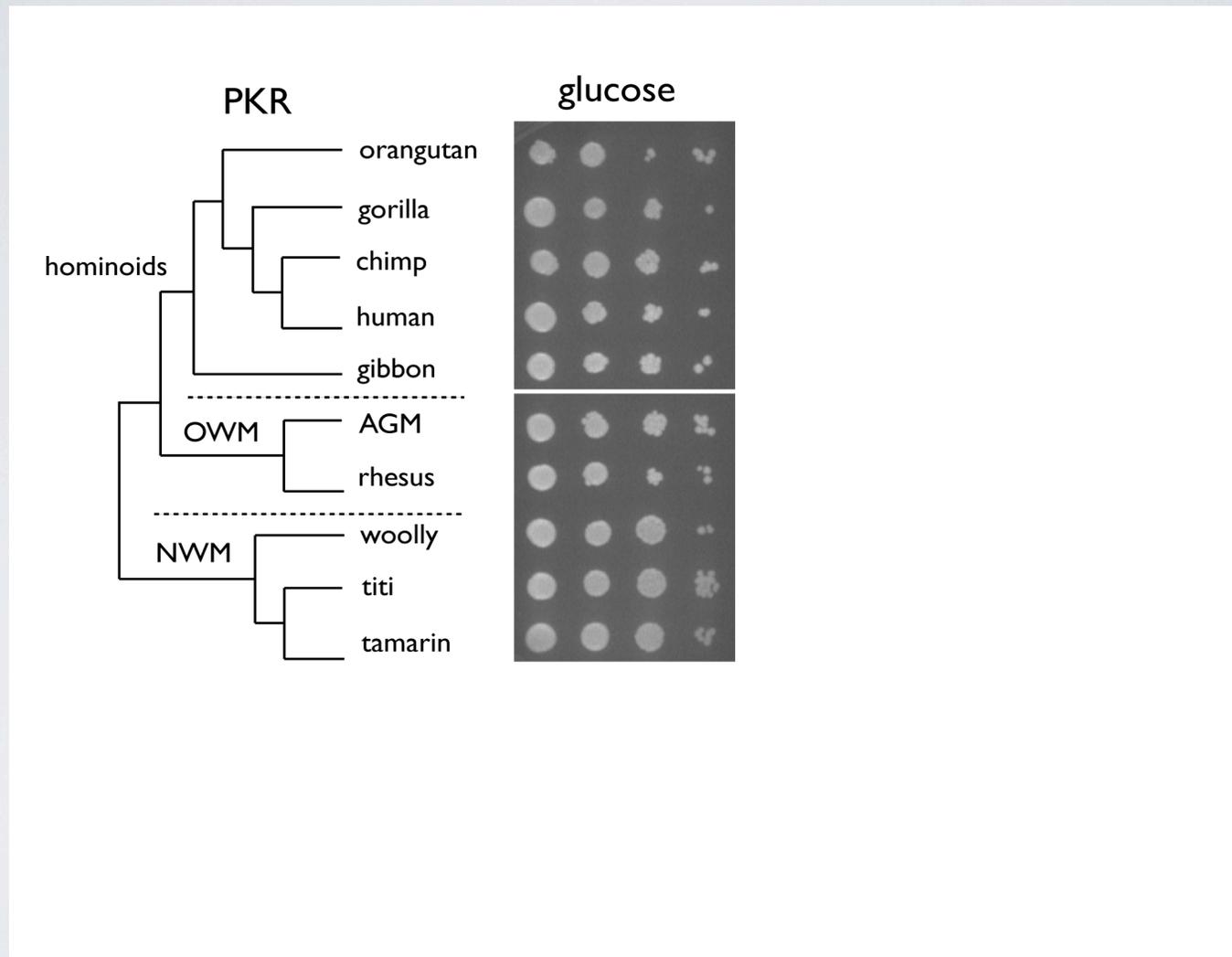
PKR



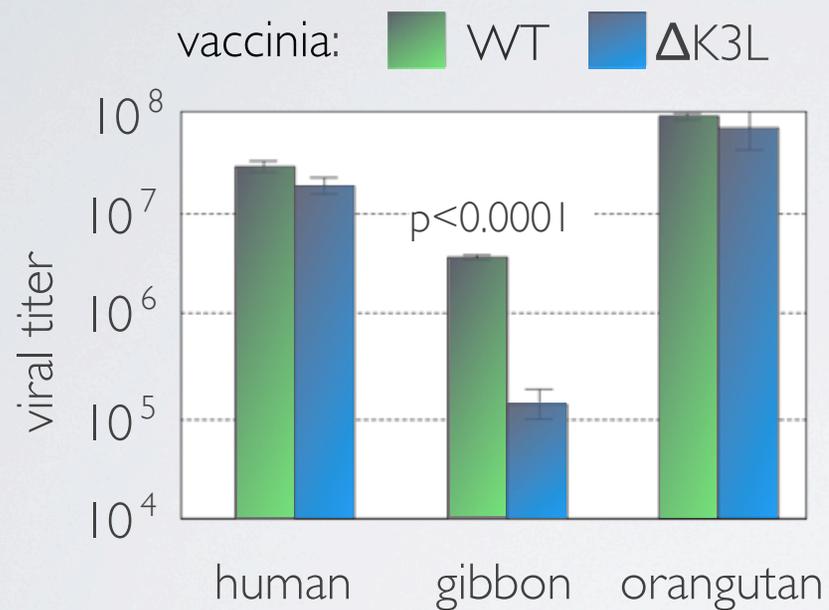
K3L



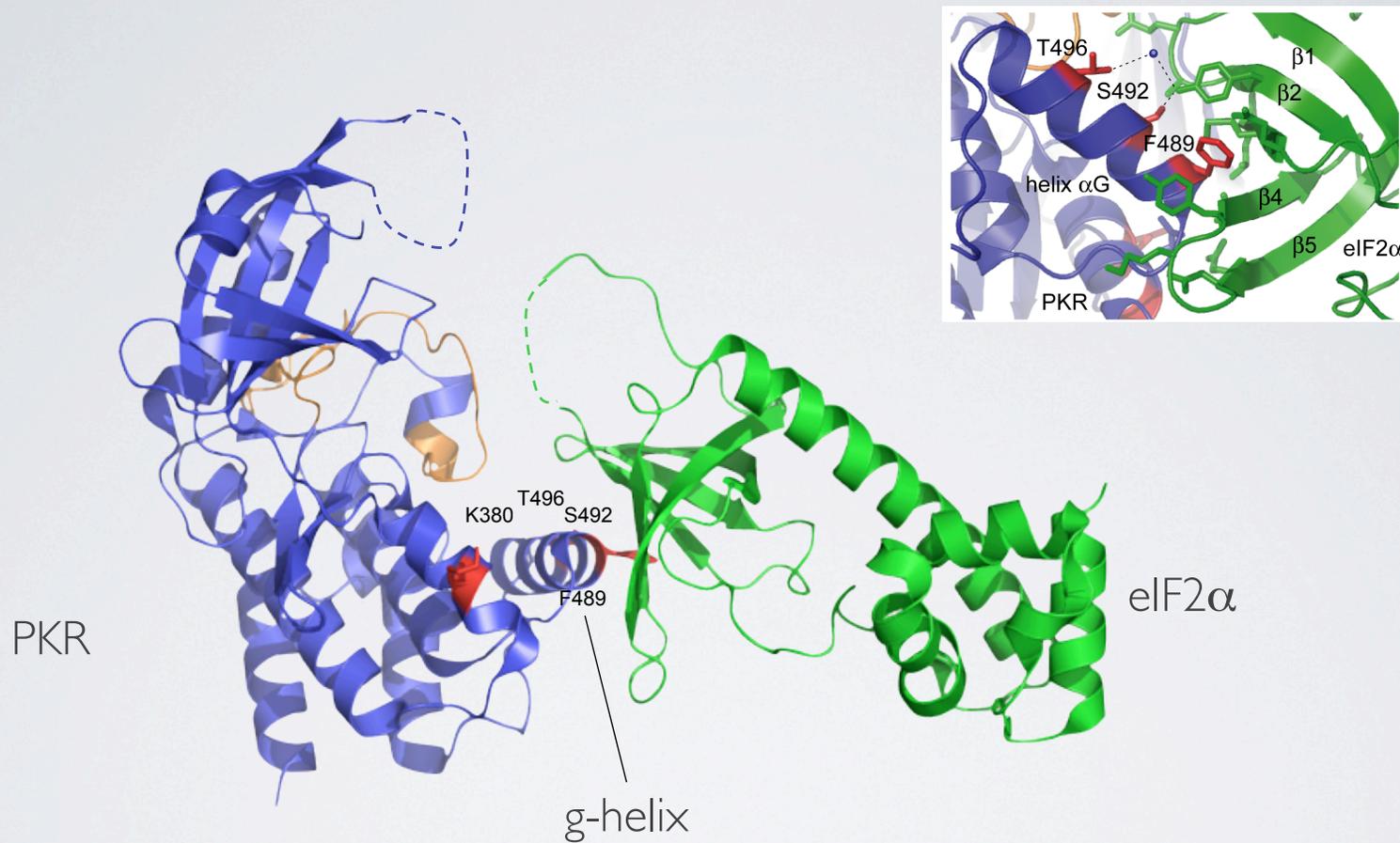
yeast assay for pkr activity



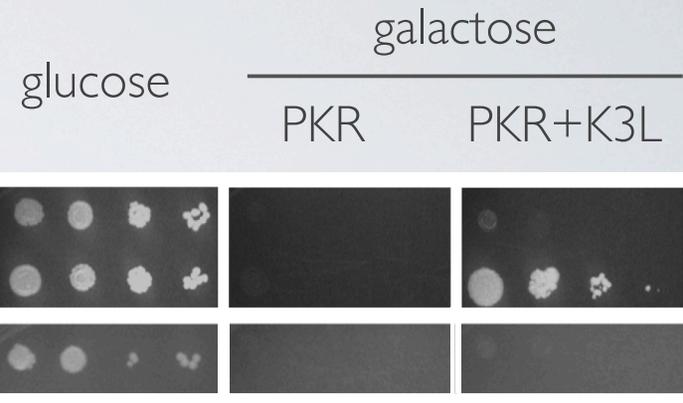
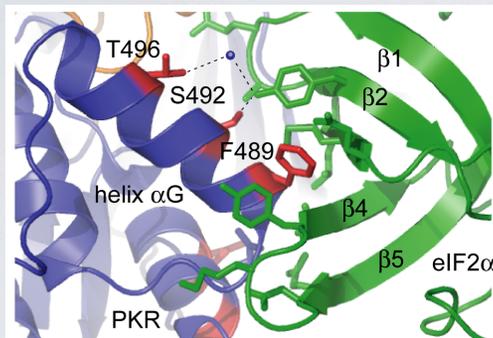
k3l & gibbon cell infection



selection at the interface

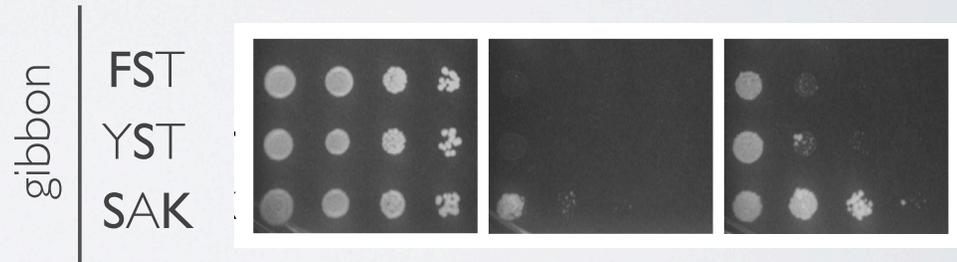


g-helix resists k3l

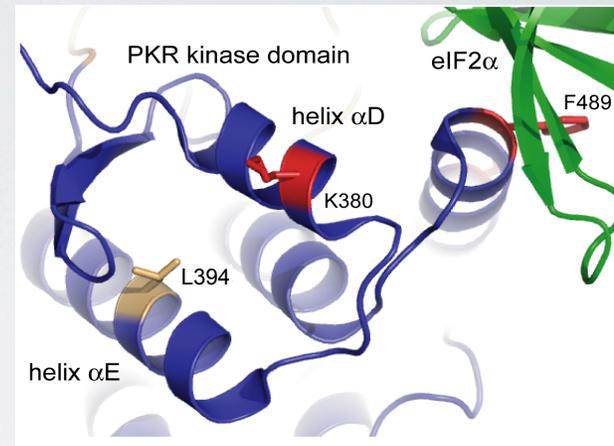
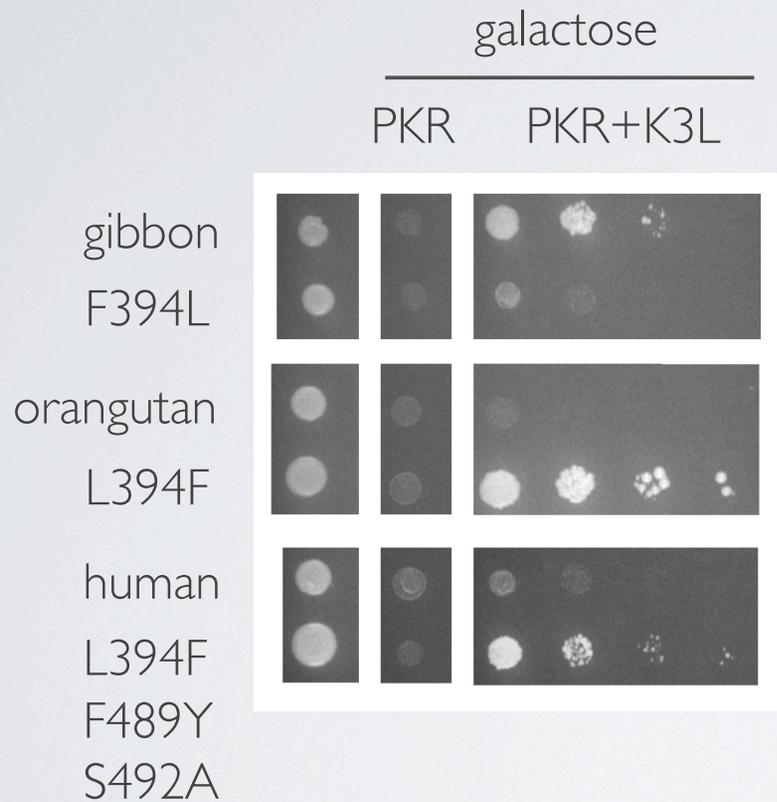


human
gibbon
orangutan

	helix α G		
	489	492	496
human	D	T	A
gibbon	D	T	A
orangutan	D	T	A
rhesus	D	T	A
owl	D	T	A

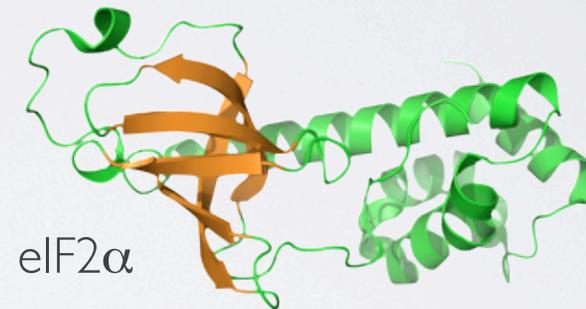
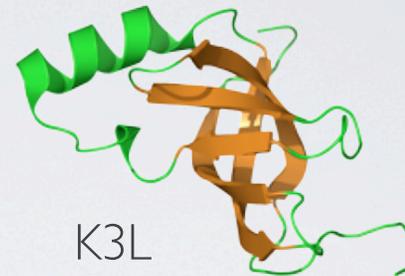
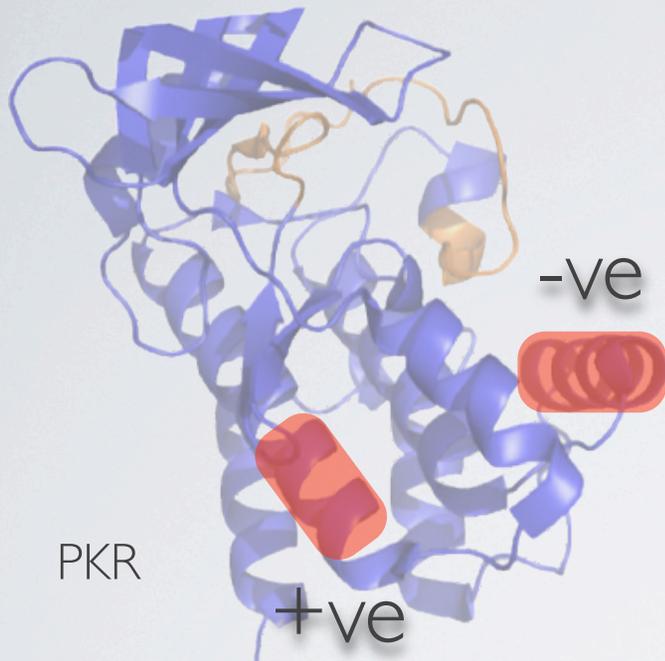


Leu394 overrides k31

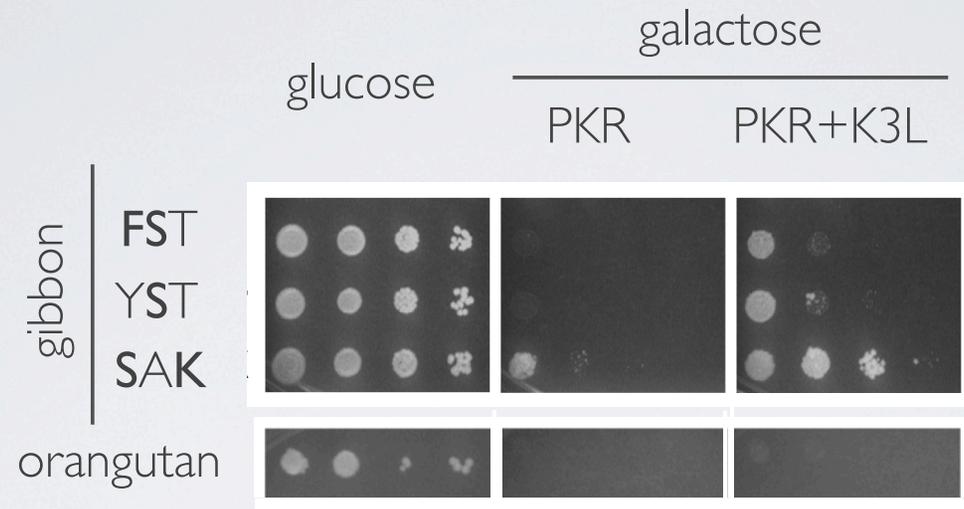


	394	
	▼	
human	LELFEQ	primates
orangutan	LELFEQ	
gibbon	LEFFEQ	
rhesus	LELFEQ	
owl	FEFFEQ	other mammals
mouse	LDLYEQ	
rabbit	LEFFWQ	
dog	LELFEQ	
pig	LEFFEQ	

OVERCOMING MIMICRY



- evolution on multiple surfaces
- flexibility for substrate recognition



Intragenic “restoration” of function

A cost to flexibility

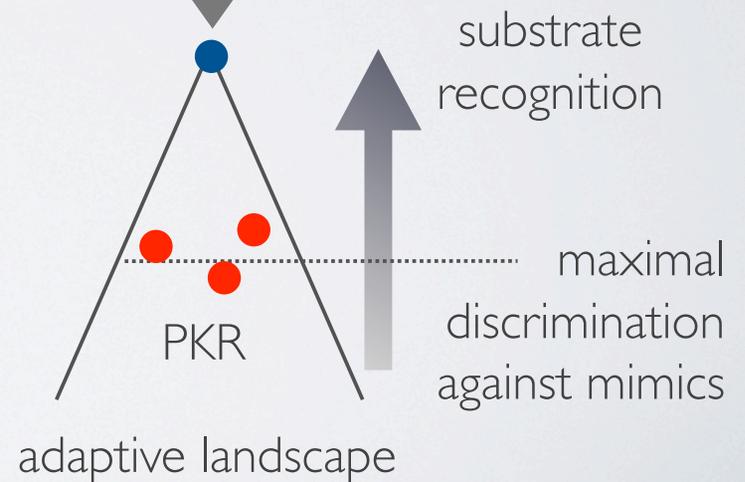
	αG helix											
	489	492	496	530	533	537	1024	1027	1031	944	947	951
human	TAFETSKFFTDLRD	TEMERAEVLTGLRT	TQMERVRTLTDVRN	TASERIFVLNQLRD								
rhesus	TASETLQLFRDLRG	TEMERAEVLTGLRT	TQMERVRTLTDVRN	TASERIFVLNQLRD								
mouse	TESEKIKFFESLRK	TEMERATVLTGVRT	TQMERVRILTDVRN	TASERIFVLNQLRD								
cow	TSLETQKFFDDLNRN	TEMERAHVLTGLRT	TQMERVRILTDVRD	TASERIFVLNQLRD								
dog	TVSETLKIIFKELRA	TEMERVHILTGLRS	TQMERVRVLTDVNRN	TASERIFVLNQLRD								
	* * *	**										
				*****	:***:	*	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

PKR

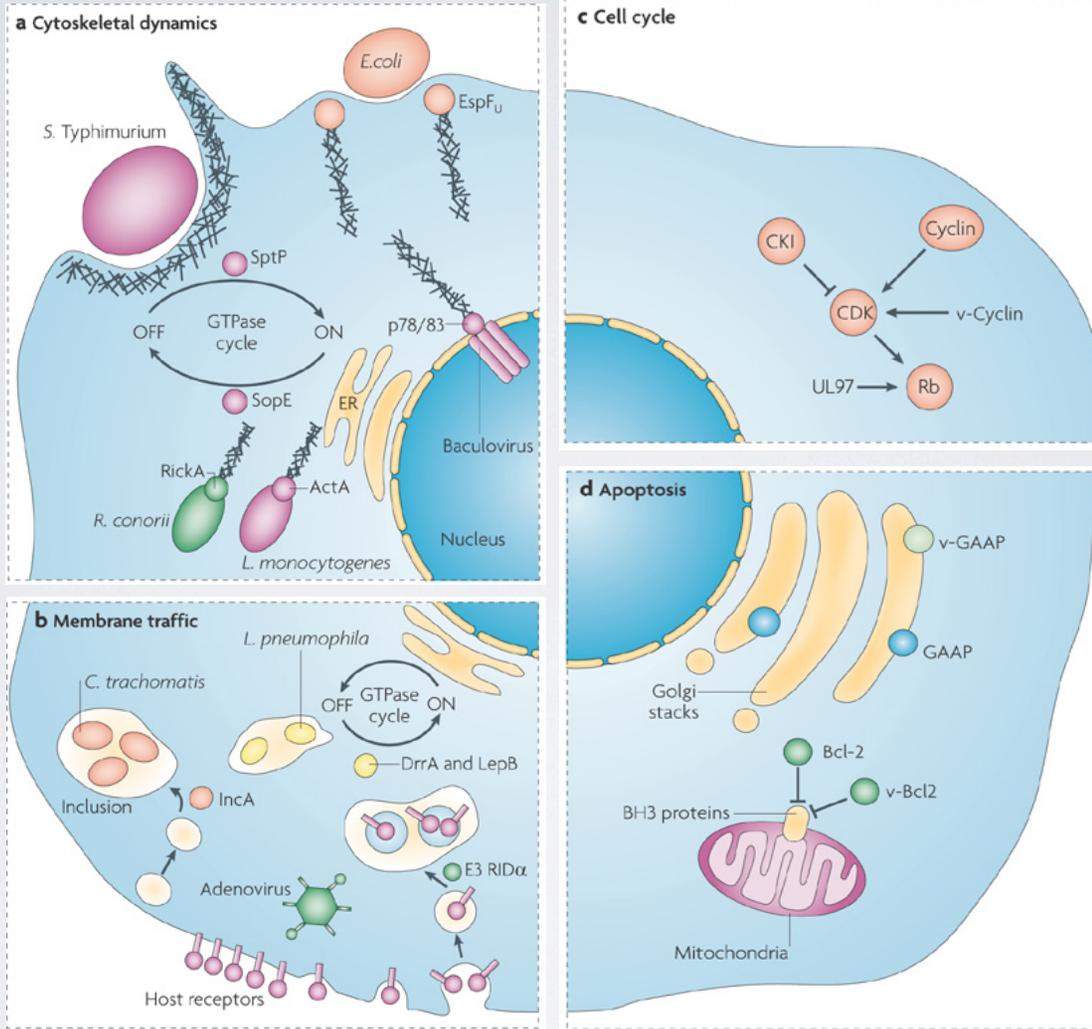
HRI

PERK

GCN2

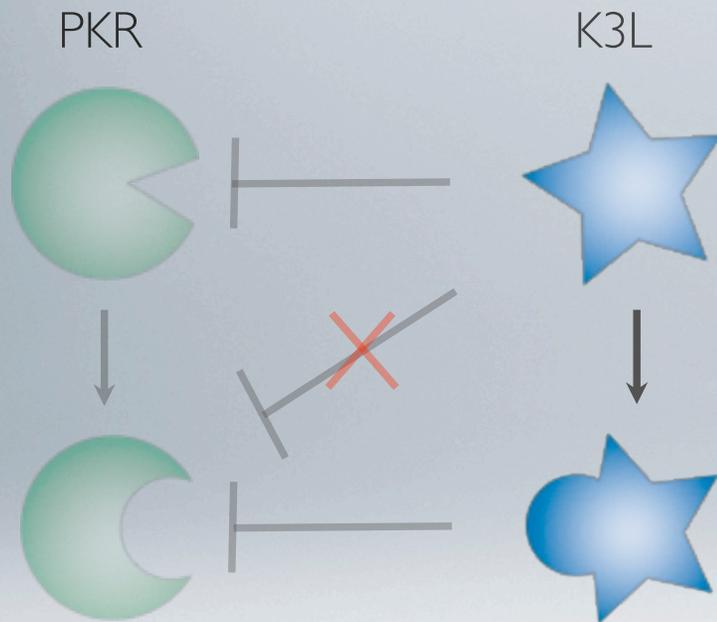


MIMICRY AGAINST THE CELL



Evolutionary “winners” may in fact be losers...

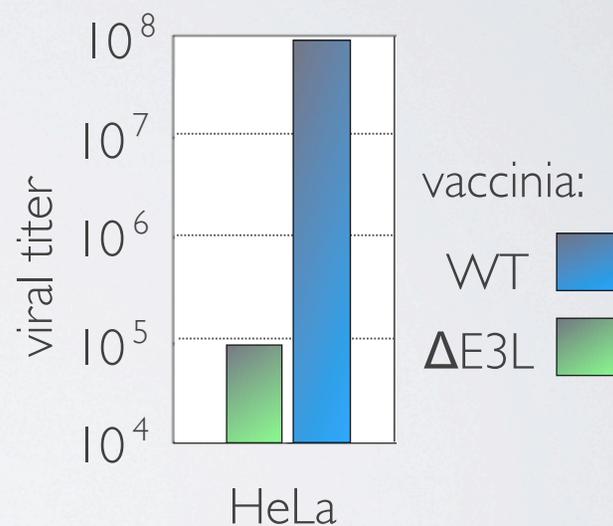
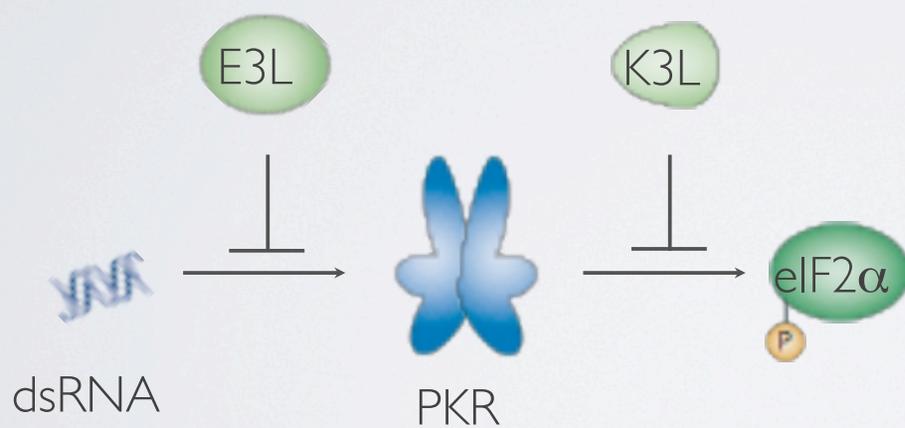
PKR versus K3L



EXPERIMENTAL EVOLUTION



vaccinia
 Δ E3L
(β -gal)



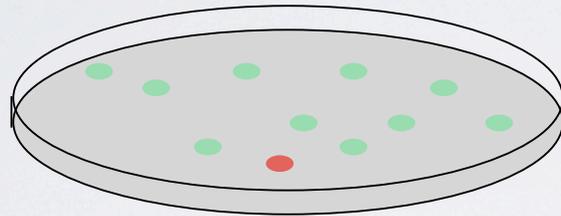
adapted from
Langland and Jacobs, Virology, 2002

experimental evolution



vaccinia

HeLa cells

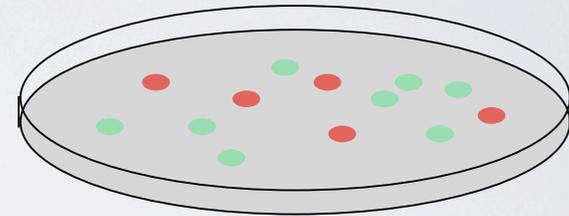


low MOI

replicates

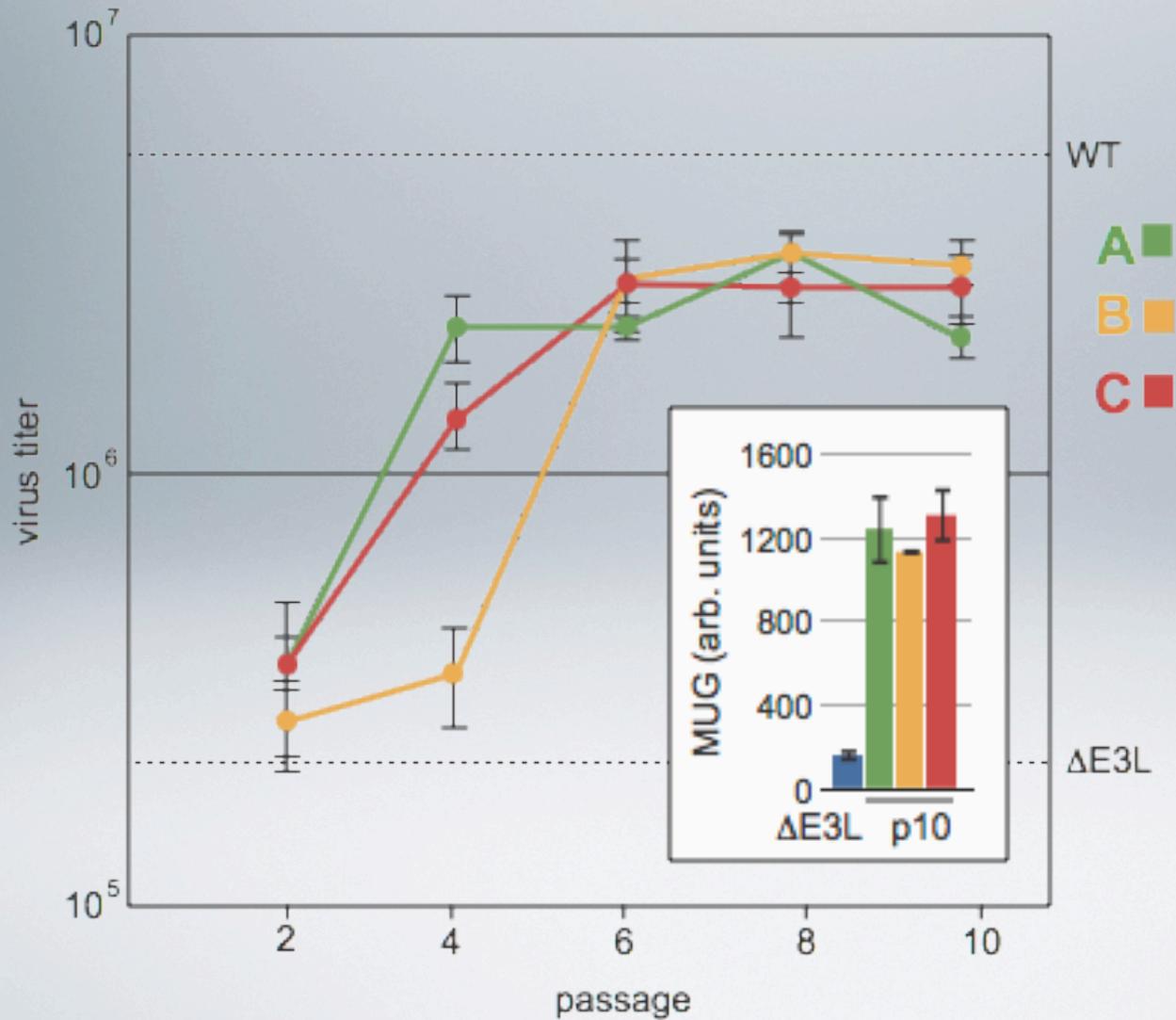
measure replication

'fossil record'



repeat
(10x)

evolution of vaccinia



Parental
strain

3 replicates

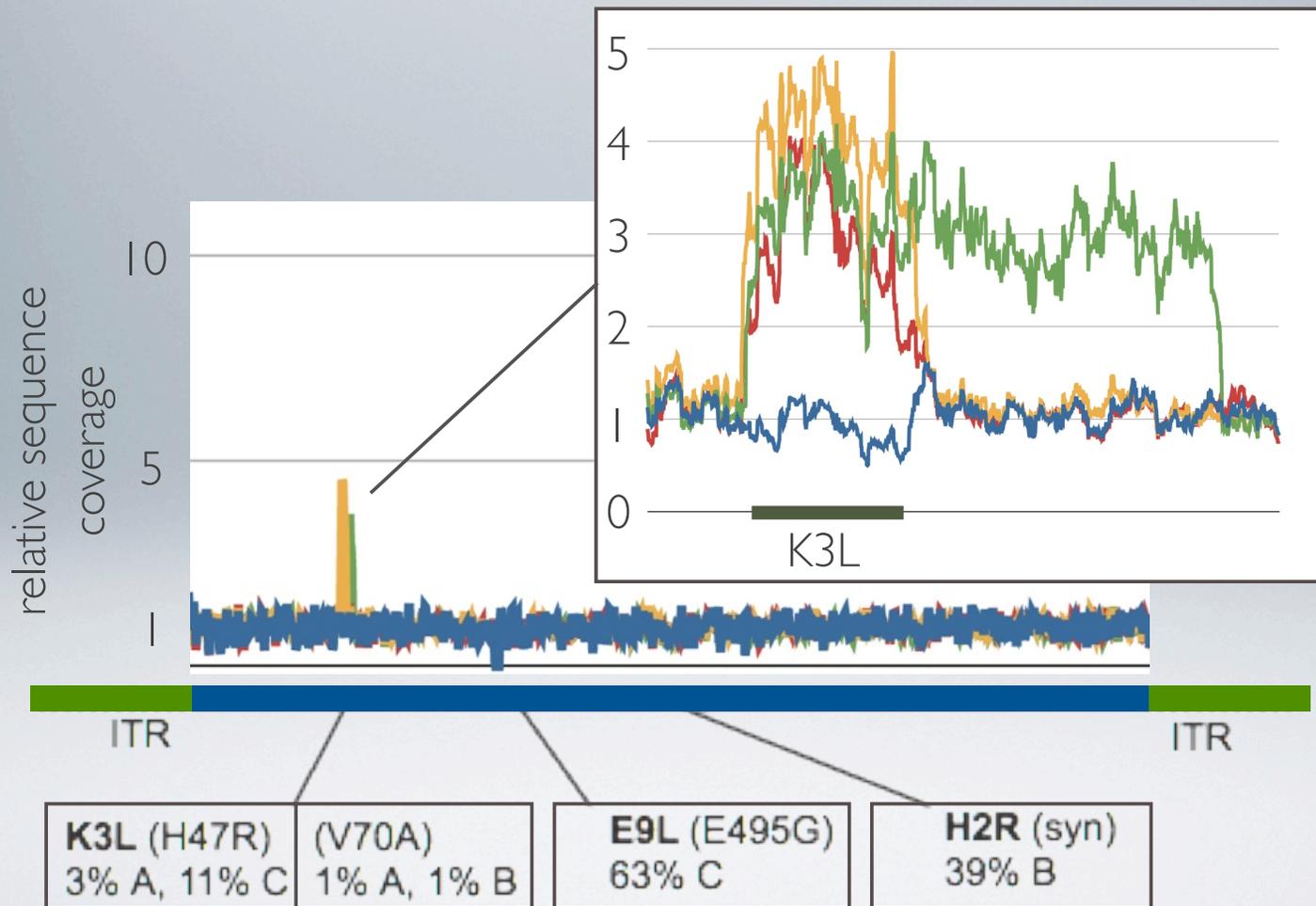
10x transfers in HeLa
cells w/ Human PKR

Illumina deep
sequencing

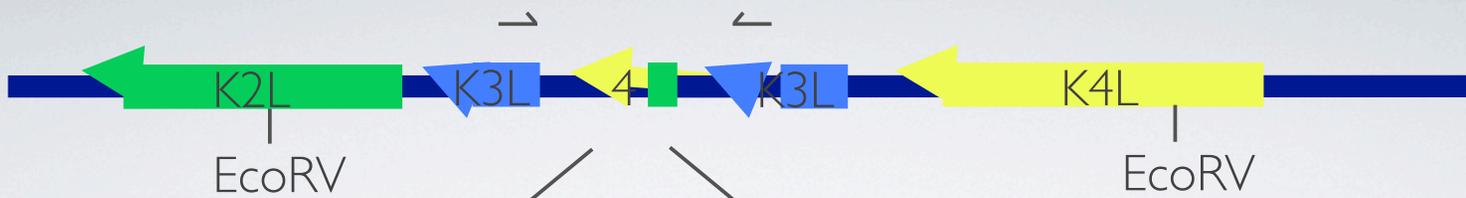
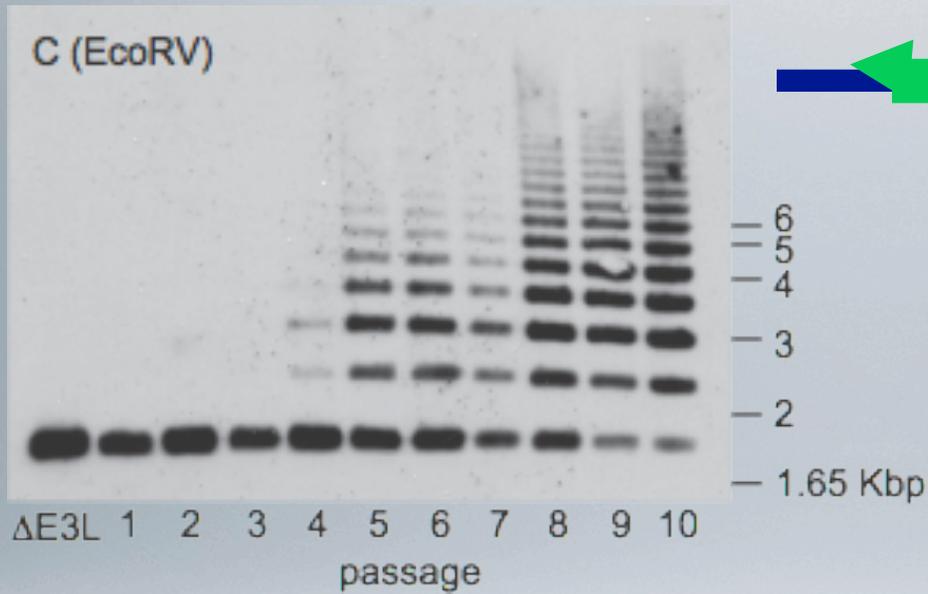
~1000X coverage of each genome (200 kb)

Shendure Lab

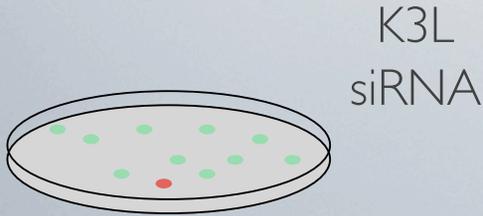
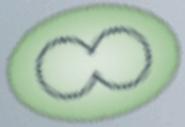
evolution of vaccinia



evolution of CNV



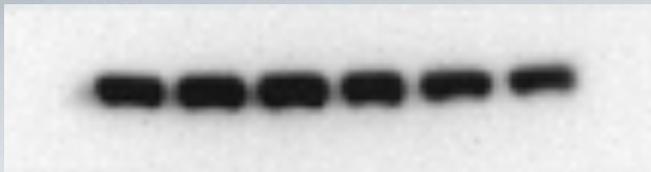
adaptive K3L duplications



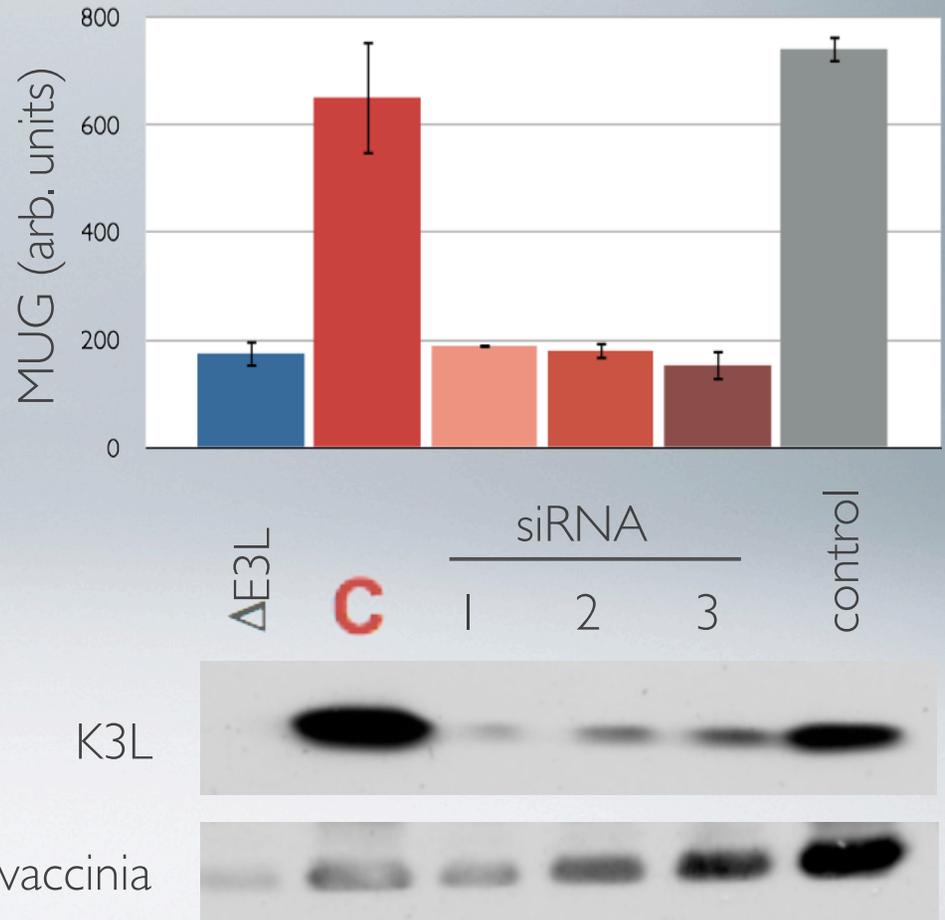
WT $\Delta E3L$ mock passage 10
A **B** **C**



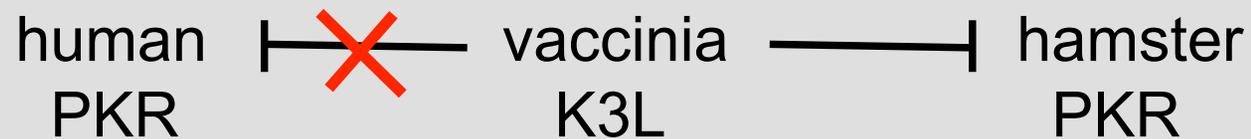
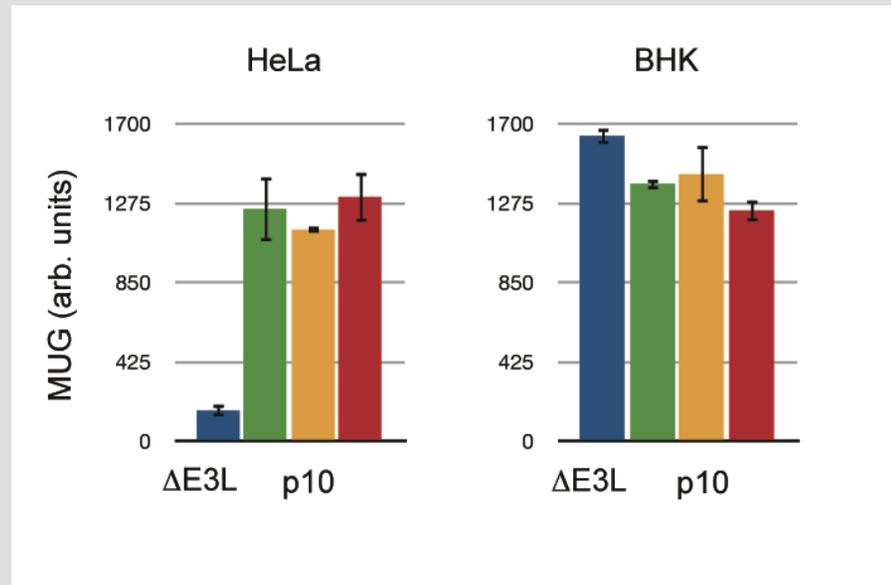
K3L

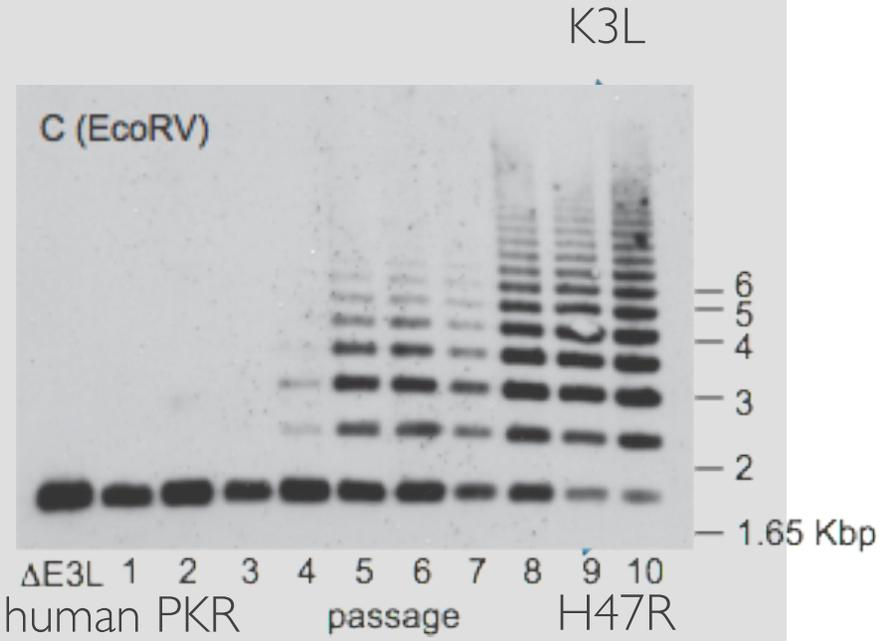
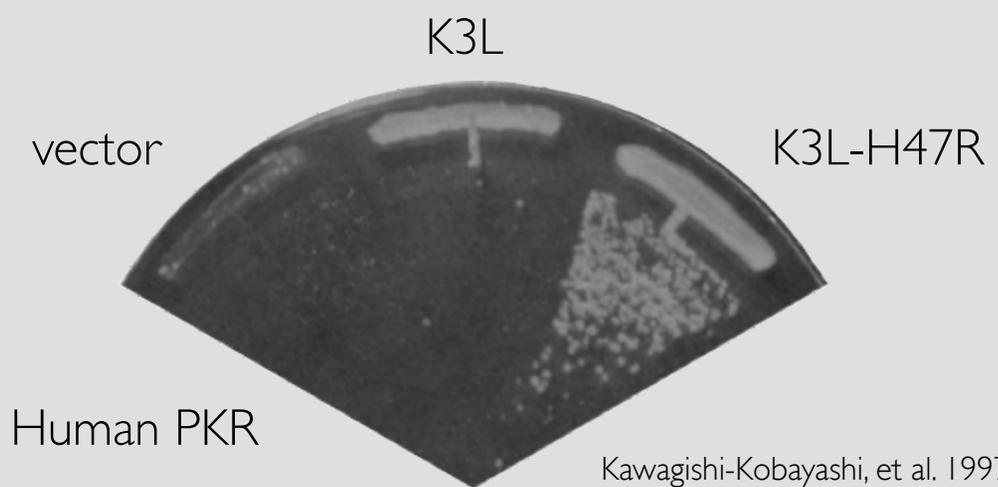
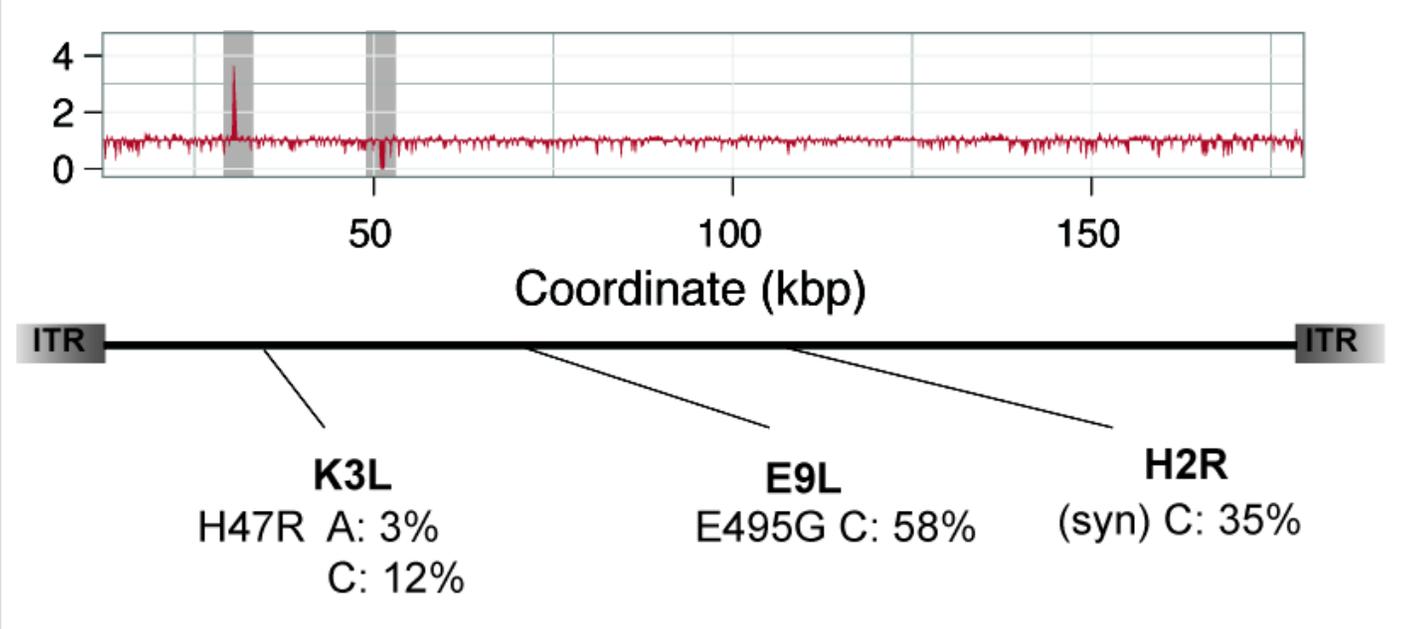


actin



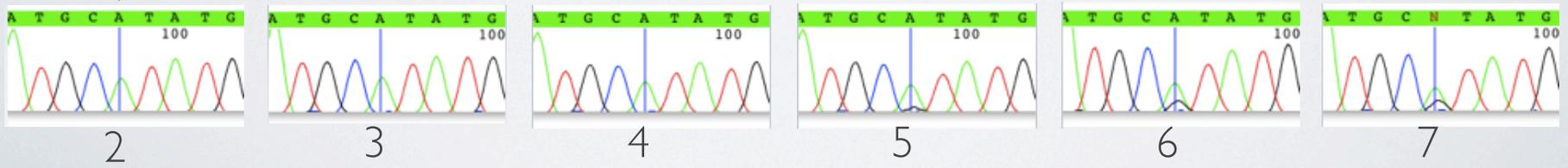
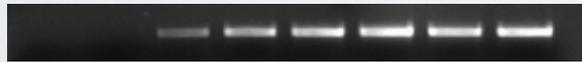
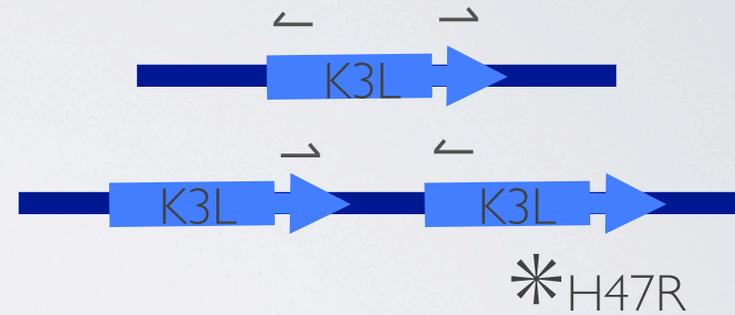
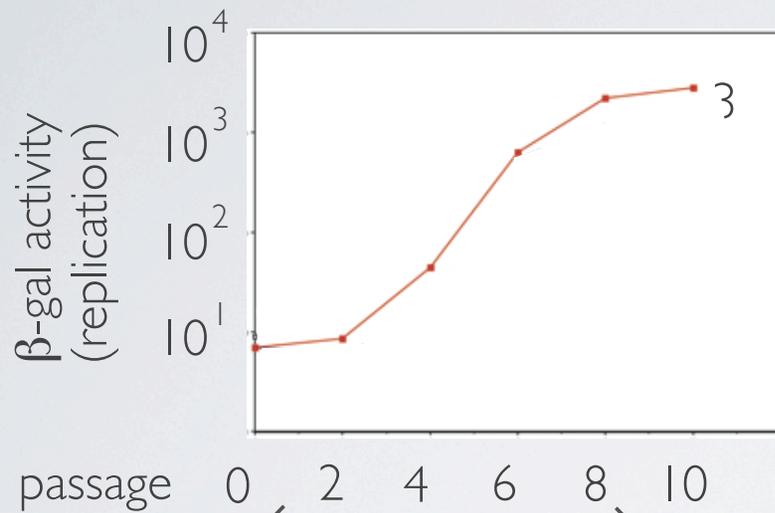
A trade-off associated with K3L gene expansion





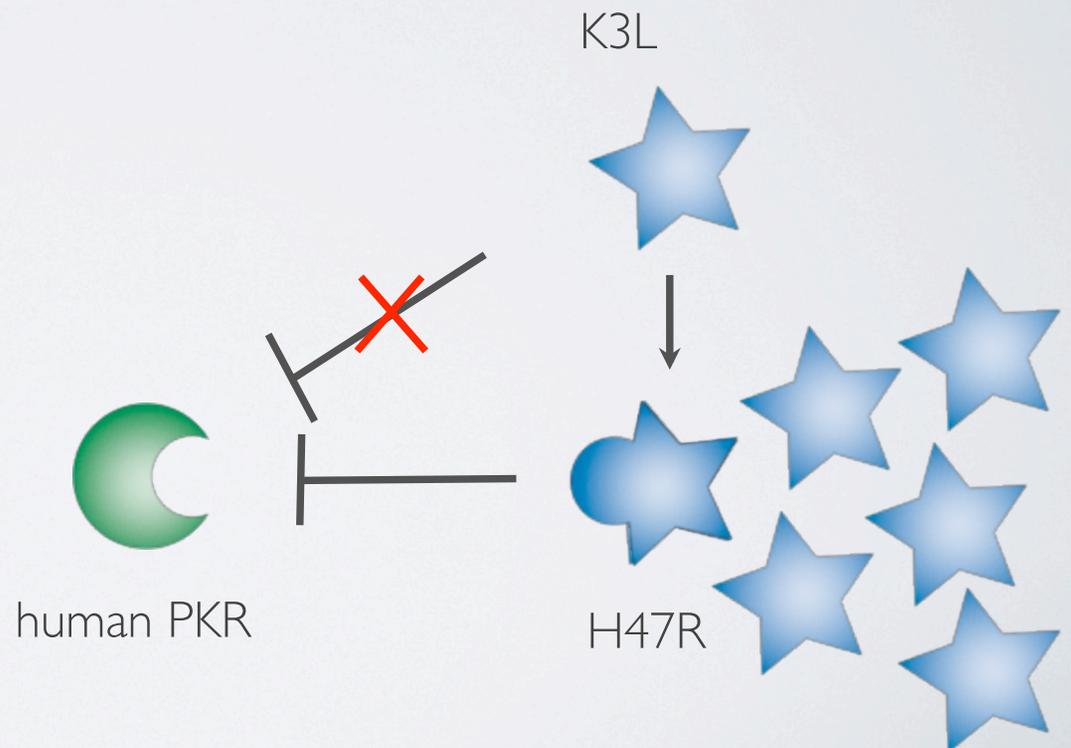
Kawagishi-Kobayashi, et al. 1997 & 2000

adaptation via duplication



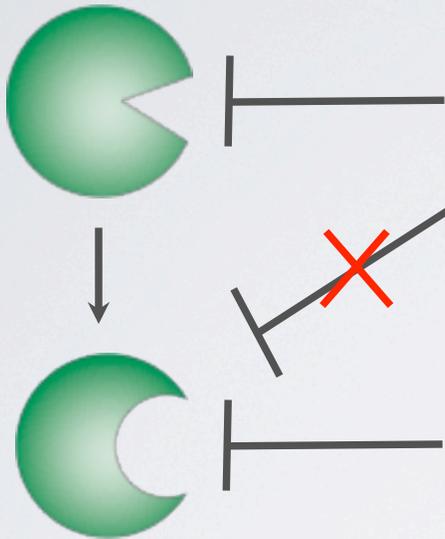


Does the Red Queen always play the accordion?

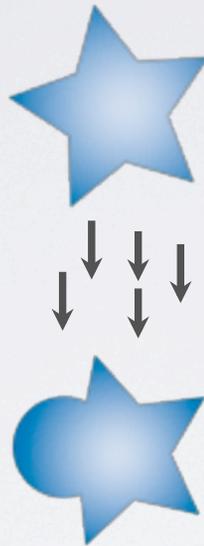


the usual suspects

Antiviral protein



Viral protein

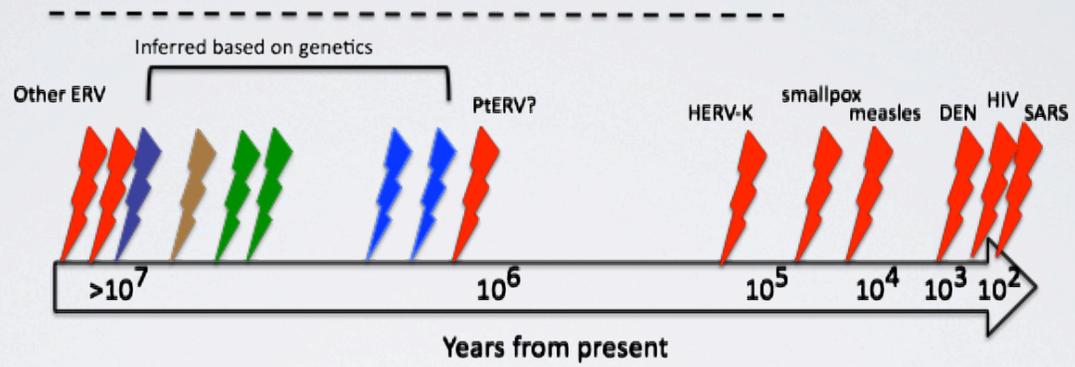


Conflict → 'Rapid evolution'

Host evolution and paleovirology



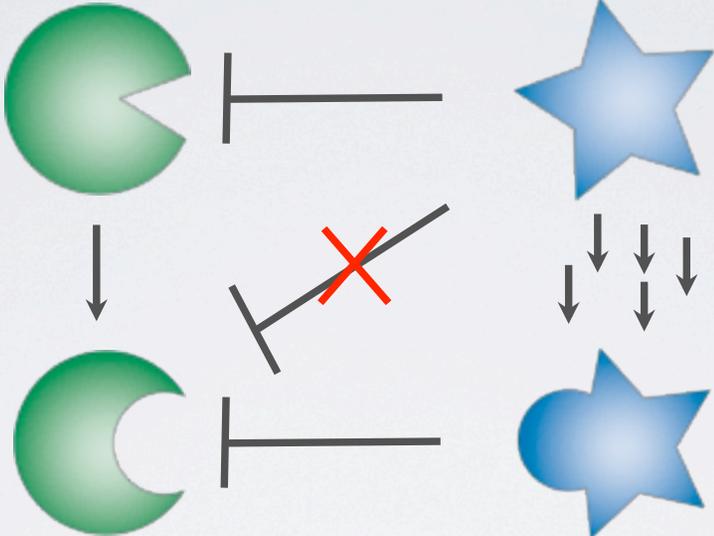
Plate 5.1. The mummified head of Ramses V of Egypt (died 1157 BC) showing the pustular eruption that may have been due to smallpox. (From Smith, 1912.)



the usual suspects

Antiviral protein

Viral protein



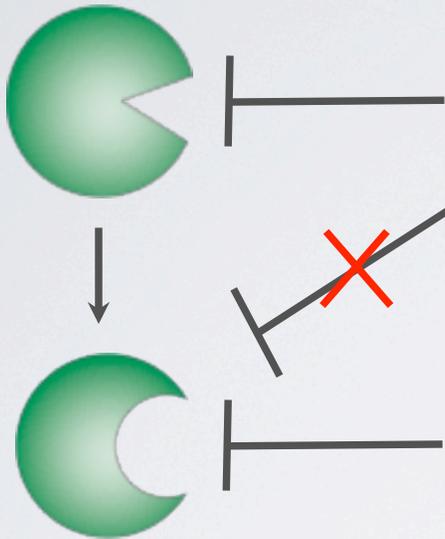
Conflict



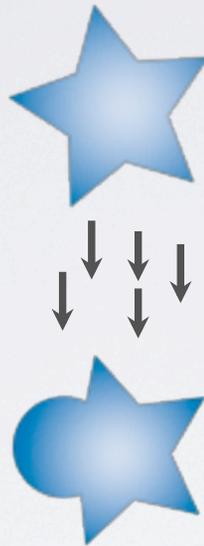
'Rapid evolution'

the usual suspects

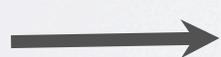
Antiviral protein



Viral protein



Conflict



'Rapid evolution'



Nels Elde

Emily Baker
Michael Eickbush

Jacob Kitzman
Jay Shendure Lab
(UW Genome Sciences)

Stephanie Child

(Geballe Lab)

Adam Geballe



Special thanks to:

Tom Dever

Welkin Johnson

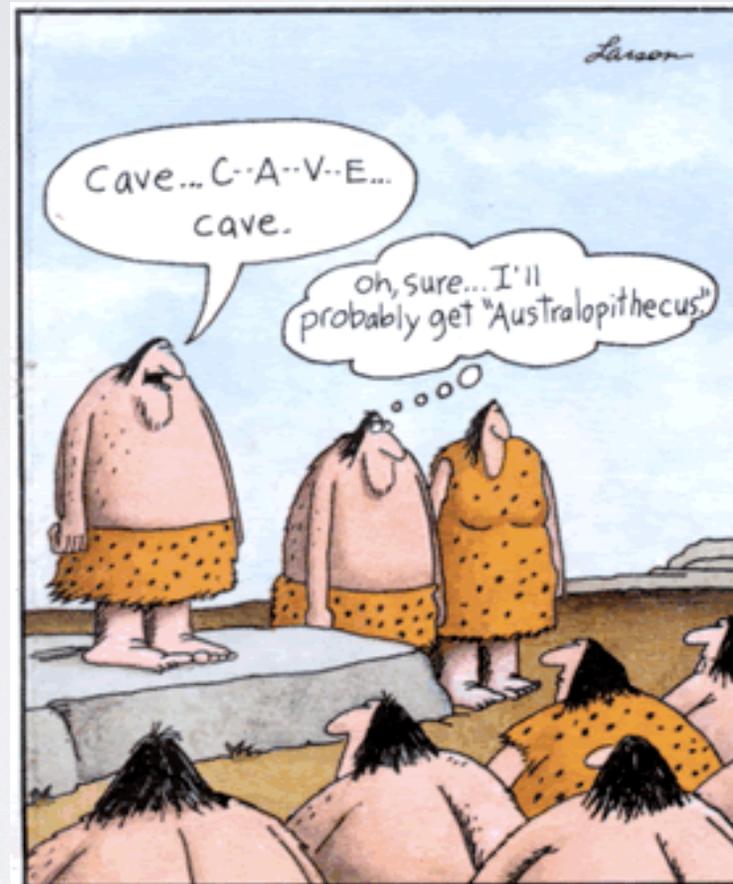
Michael Emerman

Funding

National Science Foundation
Howard Hughes Medical Institute

NIH K99 award
LSRF fellowship

Questions?



Primitive spelling bees