

United States Department of Agriculture





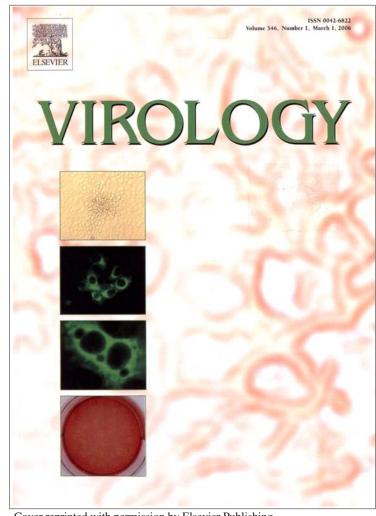
National Research Initiative Competitive Grants Program

2006 No. 8

C. Lee, D. Hodgins, J. G. Calvert, S. W. Welch, R. Jolie, and D. Yoo. 2006. Mutations Within the Nuclear Localization Signal of the Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus Nucleocapsid Protein Attenuate Virus Replication. Virology 346(1):238-250.

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orcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV) is the most economically important infectious disease pork producers face. Presently, our understanding of the disease development, immunity, and viral persistence is limited. Therefore, efforts to prevent or control infection and disease have been limited in their effectiveness. PRRSV is an RNA virus that replicates in the cytoplasm of the cell. However, the nucleocapsid (N) protein of the virus is specifically transported and localized in the nucleus and nucleolus of the virus-infected cell. The functional nuclear localization signal (NLS) has previously been identified in the N protein. A modified NLS restricted the N protein from entering the cell's cytoplasm. The role of N protein nuclear localization during infection was subsequently investigated in pigs using an NLS-knock out mutant PRRSV generated using a full-length infectious cDNA clone. The NLS-knock out fulllength clone was viable and produced the infection. The NLS-knock out virus grew to a concentration 100-fold lower than that of wild-type virus. The NLS-null-infected pigs had a significantly shorter mean duration of the virus presence in the blood stream than wild-type-infected pigs, but developed significantly higher concentrations of neutralizing antibodies. Both wild-type and NLS-null viruses persisted in the tonsils for at least four weeks. The results from this study show that N protein nuclear localization is non-essential for PRRSV multiplication. The localization may play an important role in viral attenuation in disease development in pigs. This finding may lead to the development of a PRRS vaccine that will promote healthier animals and a safer food supply.

This research was supported by the National Research Initiative's Animal Biosecurity Coordinated Agricultural Projects (CAP) Program in the Competitive Programs Unit of the USDA Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service. This research was conducted at the Department of Pathobiology, Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

