## 國立臺灣海洋大學海洋環境與生態研究所 專題討論

英文題目: Hijacking of an autophagy-like process is critical for the life cycle of a DNA virus infecting oceanic algal blooms

中文題目:劫持宿主細胞自噬作用是維持一種感染大洋藻華 DNA 病毒其生活

史的必要過程

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#### 中文摘要

海洋光合微生物是海洋食物網的基礎,同時也提供約 50%的全球初級生產力。 Emiliania huxleyi 是一種在溫帶海洋中常形成大規模藻華的鈣板藻,目前已知 coccolithoviruses (一種大型的雙鏈 DNA 病毒) 的感染是造成這藻華消逝的主要原因之一,但是目前對於這病毒的細胞感染機制與複製週期所知仍有限。作者在本研究中使用了包括螢光顯微鏡、電子顯微鏡、免疫標記法、以及生物化學等技術,試圖了解細胞自噬作用 (autophagy) 在宿主與病毒間的交互作用。當 E. huxleyi 被病毒感染進入溶裂時期,細胞型態改變以及自噬作用相關基因 (atg 基因)表現量增加,顯示宿主細胞自噬作用已被誘發。若以細胞自噬作用抑制劑前處理鈣板藻細胞,再經病毒感染後,雖然釋放至胞外的病毒顆粒數目大幅減少,但對胞內病毒的 DNA 複製過程沒有影響。此外,在胞外成熟的病毒顆粒上可以檢測到 atg8 蛋白,證明此病毒的組裝與釋放必須要有宿主細胞自噬作用的協助。過往研究認為細胞自噬作用會抑制病毒顆粒的釋放,應是宿主對於病毒感染後的一種自我防禦機制。但在本研究中,作者卻呈現相反的結果,證明了細胞自噬作用有助於病毒的傳播與爆發規模,進而推論若此現象也發生在大洋中,將決定被病毒感染藻華的消長,這對於海洋生態系統中營養鹽循環應有重大的影響。

#### Summary

- Marine photosynthetic microorganisms are the basis of marine food webs and are responsible for nearly 50% of the global primary production. *Emiliania huxleyi* forms massive oceanic blooms that are routinely terminated by large double-stranded DNA coccolithoviruses. The cellular mechanisms that govern the replication cycle of these giant viruses are largely unknown.
- We used diverse techniques, including fluorescence microscopy, transmission electron microscopy, cryoelectron tomography, immunolabeling and biochemical methodologies to investigate the role of autophagy in host–virus interactions.
- Hallmarks of autophagy are induced during the lytic phase of *E. huxleyi* viral infection, concomitant with up-regulation of autophagy-related genes (*ATG*

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genes). Pretreatment of the infected cells with an autophagy inhibitor causes a major reduction in the production of extracellular viral particles, without reducing viral DNA replication within the cell. The host encoded Atg8 protein was detected within purified virions, demonstrating the pivotal role of the autophagy-like process in viral assembly and egress.

 We show that autophagy, which is classically considered as a defense mechanism, is essential for viral propagation and for facilitating a high burst size. This cellular mechanism may have a major impact on the fate of the viralinfected blooms, and therefore on the cycling of nutrients within the marine ecosystem.

### 參考資料

Schatz D, Shemi A, Rosenwasser S, Sabanay H, Wolf SG, Ben-Dor S, Vardi A. 2014. Hijacking of an autophagy-like process is critical for the life cycle of a DNA virus infecting oceanic algal blooms. *New Phytologist* 204: 854-863.