

nsp16 acts as a cap 2'-O-methyltransferase to modify SARS-CoV-1 gRNA (plus strand)

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Introduction

Reactome is open-source, open access, manually curated and peer-reviewed pathway database. Pathway annotations are authored by expert biologists, in collaboration with Reactome editorial staff and cross-referenced to many bioinformatics databases. A system of evidence tracking ensures that all assertions are backed up by the primary literature. Reactome is used by clinicians, geneticists, genomics researchers, and molecular biologists to interpret the results of high-throughput experimental studies, by bioinformaticians seeking to develop novel algorithms for mining knowledge from genomic studies, and by systems biologists building predictive models of normal and disease variant pathways.

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Literature references

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Reactome database release: 74

This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

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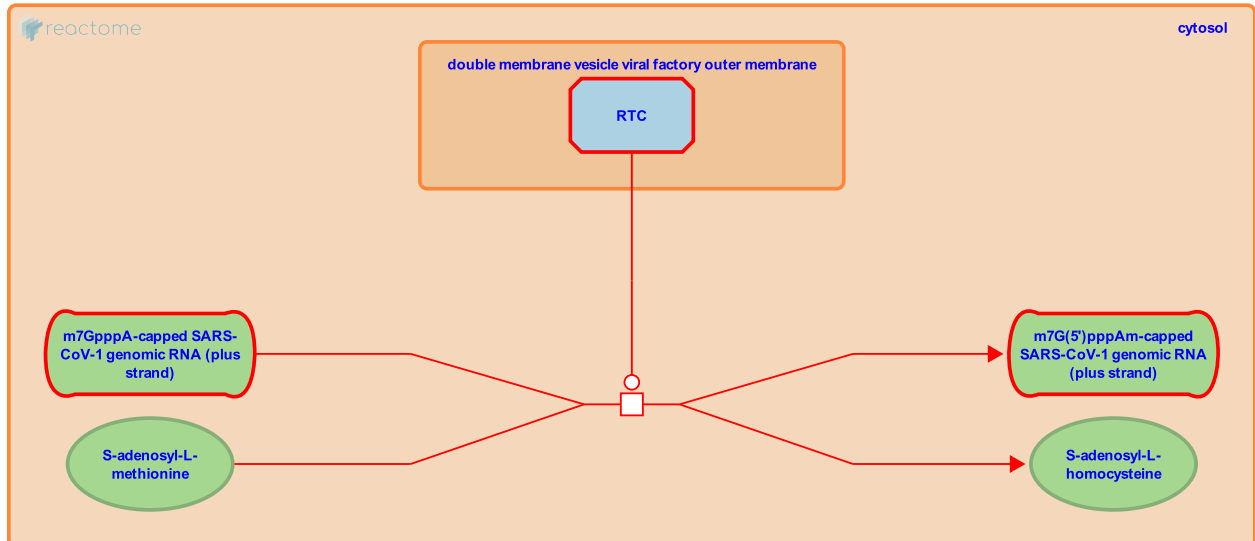


Stable identifier: R-HSA-9684032

Type: transition

Compartments: cytosol, double membrane vesicle viral factory outer membrane

Diseases: severe acute respiratory syndrome



The genomic and subgenomic mRNAs of SARS-CoV-1 coronavirus, including the plus strand genomic RNA, are presumed to be capped at their 5' end, based on studies of the mouse hepatitis virus (MHV) (Lai and Stohlman 1981) and the equine torovirus (van Vliet et al. 2002). The non-structural protein 16 (nsp16) acts as a 2'-O-methyltransferase that converts coronavirus cap-0 to cap-1, which was first demonstrated with nsp16 cloned from the feline coronavirus (FCV) (Decroly et al. 2008). Cap-0 represents N7-methyl guanosine connected to the 5' nucleotide through a 5' to 5' triphosphate linkage (also known as m7G cap or m7Gppp cap). Cap-1 is generated by an additional methylation on the 2'-O position of the initiating nucleotide, and is also known as m7GpppNm. Non-structural protein 10 (nsp10) acts as an activator of nsp16 and is necessary for cap-1 synthesis (Bouvet et al. 2010, Decroly et al. 2011). Coronavirus RNAs with cap-1 are protected from IFIT-mediated interferon response, as IFITs recognize unmethylated 2'-O RNAs. IFITs are interferon-induced proteins with tetratricopeptide repeats that recognize unmethylated 2'-O RNAs and act to inhibit expression of virally encoded mRNAs (Menachery et al. 2014).

Literature references

Decroly, E., Debarnot, C., Ferron, F., Bouvet, M., Coutard, B., Imbert, I. et al. (2011). Crystal structure and functional analysis of the SARS-coronavirus RNA cap 2'-O-methyltransferase nsp10/nsp16 complex. *PLoS Pathog.*, 7, e1002059. [↗](#)

Bouvet, M., Debarnot, C., Imbert, I., Selisko, B., Snijder, EJ., Canard, B. et al. (2010). In vitro reconstitution of SARS-coronavirus mRNA cap methylation. *PLoS Pathog.*, 6, e1000863. [↗](#)

Editions

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