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1 **Whole genome sequencing and phylogenetic characterization of a novel bat-**  
2 **associated picornavirus-like virus with an unusual genome organization.**

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20 **Abstract**

21 The order *Picornavirales* is one of the most important viral orders in terms of virus diversity  
22 and genome organizations, ranging from a mono- or bi-cistronic expression strategies to the recently  
23 described poly-cistronic *Polycipiviridae* viruses. We report here the description and characterization of  
24 a novel picorna-like virus identified in rectal swabs of frugivorous bats in Cambodia that presents an  
25 unusual genome organization. Kandabadicivirus presents a unique genome architecture and distant  
26 phylogenetic relationship to the proposed *Badiciviridae* family. These findings highlight a high  
27 mosaicism of genome organizations among the *Picornavirales*.

28 *Keywords:* bats, rectal swabs, *Picornavirales*, phylogeny, nucleotide composition analysis.

29 **Text**

30 The order *Picornavirales* is one of the most important viral orders in terms of virus diversity  
31 and genome organization. Viruses belonging to this order consist of non-enveloped small viruses of

32 approximately 30 nm diameter with a pseudo T=3 symmetry and characterized by (i) a positive-sense  
33 RNA genome with a covalently linked 5'-terminal protein (called VPg) and a 3' polyA tail, (ii) a  
34 polyprotein gene expression strategy, (iii) a structural protein module containing three capsid  
35 domains, and (iv) a non-structural replicase module containing the viral helicase, a chymotrypsin-like  
36 protease and the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRP) domains (1). The genomic organization of  
37 these modules is highly variable among the order, according to viral families and host spectrum (Figure  
38 1). *Dicistroviridae* and *Marnaviridae* families, along with *Bacillarnavirus* and *Labyrnavirus* genera, with  
39 a host spectrum ranging from arthropods to algae, present a bi-cistronic genome architecture with the  
40 non-structural module (NS-module) in the 5' part, and the structural module (S-module) in the 3' part  
41 of the genome, separated by an intergenic region (IGR). The same genome organization is observed in  
42 plant-infecting *Secoviridae* viruses except that the two modules could be located in distinct genome  
43 segments, depending on the genera. A third type of genome organization, observed in hosts ranging  
44 from vertebrates to arthropods and plants, is on the contrary, a localization of the S-module in the 5'  
45 part and the NS-module in the 3' part of the viral genome, following a mono-cistronic (*Picornaviridae*,  
46 *Iflaviridae* and *Secoviridae*) or poly-cistronic (*Polycipiviridae*) translation strategy (Figure 1) (1). For  
47 decades, *Picornaviridae* were considered as mono-cistronic viruses, but recently a second short ORF  
48 was discovered within the genome of some of them (2).

49 The knowledge of picornaviruses host range, geographical distribution and genome  
50 organization has recently exploded due to the use of high-throughput sequencing and the  
51 identification of novel picorna-like viruses in stool samples from various species (3). For example, Yinda  
52 *et al.* recently reported the identification of 11 novel picorna-like genomes in bat stool samples,  
53 including highly divergent viruses with novel genome architecture: the mono-cistronic bat posalivirus  
54 and fisalivirus; and the bi-cistronic bat felisavirus, dicibavirus, and badiciviruses 1 & 2 (4). In this study,  
55 we report the identification and phylogenetic characterization of a new picornavirus-like virus in  
56 frugivorous bats rectal swabs with distant homology to the previously reported bat badicivirus 1 that  
57 presents an unusual genome architecture.

58 A total of 481 *Pteropus lylei* rectal swabs were collected during monthly captures between May  
59 2015 and July 2016 in Kandal province, Cambodia. Bats were captured using mist nets. Handling and  
60 sampling were conducted following the FAO guideline (5) under the supervision of agents of the  
61 Forestry Administration of Cambodia, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Individual swabs  
62 were pooled, clarified and further ultracentrifuged at 100,000g for one hour. Total nucleic acids were  
63 extracted from the resuspended pellet by the QIAamp cadon Pathogen mini kit (Qiagen) with the  
64 substitution of carrier RNA by linear acrylamide (Life Tech). After extraction, DNA was digested with  
65 20U Turbo DNase (Ambion) and RNA was purified with the RNeasy cleanup protocol (RNeasy mini kit,

66 Qiagen), analyzed on a Agilent BioAnalyzer and used as template for library preparation using the  
67 SMARTer Stranded Total RNA-Seq Kit - Pico Input Mammalian kit (Clontech). Library was sequenced in  
68 pairs in a 2 x 75 bp format onto a NextSeq sequencer at DNAsision Company (Charleroi, Belgium). An  
69 in-house bioinformatics pipeline comprising quality check and trimming (based on AlienTrimmer  
70 package (6)), *de novo* assembly (using Megahit tool (7)), ORF prediction  
71 ([https://figshare.com/articles/translateReads\\_py/7588592](https://figshare.com/articles/translateReads_py/7588592)) and sequence blasting against the  
72 protein Reference Viral database (RVDB, [8]) followed by invalidation of the hits by blast against the  
73 whole protein NCBI/nr database, was processed.

74 A large contig of 8 559 nt presented distant homology with the previously reported bat  
75 badicivirus 1 (4). Phylogenetic analyses performed on the complete RdRP domain of proposed  
76 *Badiciviridae* along with several representative members of *Picornavirales* clustered this contig within  
77 the *Badiciviridae* (Figure 1), with the maximum protein identity observed with bat badicivirus 1  
78 (54.64%). This genome, tentatively named Kandabadicivirus (accession no MK468720), present an  
79 unusual genome architecture, with two predicted 5'-terminal ORFs coding for putative structural  
80 proteins of 245 and 606 aa, respectively; and a large 3'-terminal ORF coding for the putative replicase  
81 proteins of 1 645 aa. Among this ORF, the RdRP domain corresponds to 478 aa, which is in the range  
82 of 450-490 aa observed for all known picornaviruses polymerase domains (8) (Figure 2). The positions  
83 of the putative start and stop codons were confirmed either by RACE-PCR or by classical PCR followed  
84 by Sanger sequencing, using specific primers flanking these regions and designed on Kandabadicivirus  
85 sequence. We defined as possible initiation codons of ORF1 and ORF2 those generating the longest  
86 ORFs, and verified this hypothesis by identifying amino-acid homologies of the N-terminal regions of  
87 ORF1 and ORF2 with bat badicivirus 1 capsid protein. For example, ORF1 could either start at position  
88 224 or at a downstream position (such as the position 437). Annotation of the region comprised  
89 between nt 224 and 437 resulted in the identification of a domain (between nt 278 and 436) presenting  
90 an amino-acid identity of 62% with bat badicivirus 1. Consequently, ORF1 initiation codon could either  
91 be located at positions 224 or at position 248. Since no homologies were identified by Psi-Blast for the  
92 region nt 224-248, we hypothesized that the initiation codon of ORF1 was the one generating the  
93 longest ORF, and consequently applied a similar approach to identify the possible initiation codon for  
94 ORF2, resulting in the identification of two putative ORFs (ORF1 and ORF2) that are overlapping over  
95 14 nucleotides (Figure 2). Whether Kandabadicivirus genome follows a tri-cistronic or a bi-cistronic  
96 expression strategy (with an obligatory frameshift between ORF1 and ORF2) is still unclear and need  
97 further experiments.

98 Although Kandabadicivirus presents a unique genome organization, it presents also several  
99 characteristics shared by the *Picornavirales* members: (i) the polyprotein expression strategy; (ii) the

100 three capsid protein domains within the S-module; and (iii) the RNA helicase and RNA-dependent RNA  
101 polymerase domains within the NS-module (Figure 2). Two putative capsid proteins were predicted for  
102 Kandabadicivirus genome: the first structural ORF contains one rhv-like capsid domain (located in the  
103 C-terminal part of ORF1), while the second structural ORF contains two putative capsid domains (the  
104 N-terminal part of ORF2 code for a rhv-like capsid domain and the C-terminal part of ORF2 code for a  
105 capsid-like domain [pfam08762]). As for its closest relative (bat badicivirus 1), the 3C-like  
106 chymotrypsin-like protease domain of Kandabadicivirus was not identified within the NS-module. As  
107 described by Yinda *et al.* for bat badicivirus 1 (4), Kandabadicivirus presents several functional motifs  
108 signatures of the replicase domain of picornaviruses: the GxxGxGKS helicase motif, and the KDE / KSG  
109 / YGDD and FLKR polymerase motifs were retrieved while the D(YSDWD)D polymerase motif  
110 characteristic of bat badicivirus 1 was not identified for Kandabadicivirus in which the serine was  
111 replaced by a threonine (Figure 2). The serine residue in the active site observed in bat badicivirus 1 in  
112 place of the 3C-like proteinase was not found in Kandabadicivirus.

113 Another *Picornavirales* genome characteristic is the presence of highly structured secondary  
114 RNA structures at their 5' and 3' termini which constitute: i) the Internal Ribosomal Entry Site (IRES) in  
115 the 5' part of the genome, which is necessary for ribosomal recognition; and ii) the 3' UnTranslated  
116 Region (UTR) in the 3' part of the genome, which is used to initiate the RNA negative-strand synthesis.  
117 Some *Picornavirales* viruses, such as Cricket Paralysis virus, could also present internal IRES (10). The  
118 IRES are structurally and functionally classified into 5 types (from I to V) according to viral genera (11-  
119 12). We sequenced by RACE-PCRs the 5' and 3' termini of Kandabadicivirus and *in silico* modeled their  
120 RNA structure using the RNA Secondary Structure Prediction tool implemented through CLC Genomics  
121 Workbench program. We further evaluated the presence of a 5' IRES using the IRESPred program (13).  
122 While bat badicivirus 1 presents 5' and 3' termini of 332 and 234 nt respectively, Kandabadicivirus 5'  
123 and 3' termini are shorter (223 nt and 197 nt long for the 5' and 3' UTR, respectively). The 5' UTR of  
124 Kandabadicivirus was evaluated as a possible viral IRES. Interestingly, the intergenic region (IGR) of  
125 Kandabadicivirus presents a RNA secondary structure highly structured that could also possibly  
126 constitute (as for Cricket Paralysis virus) a second IRES, as suggested by IRESPred program (Figure 2).  
127 Kandabadicivirus isolation is planned and, in case of success, will allow performing experiments  
128 needed to confirm these IRES modeling and their functionality.

129 Surprisingly, Kandabadicivirus presents a large domain (*i.e.* "insertion" in Figure 2) of 249 aa  
130 within the NS-module that is not present in bat badicivirus 1 (Figure 2). To confirm that this domain  
131 was not an artifact during genome assembly, we performed PCR and Sanger sequencing using specific  
132 primers flanking this region and designed on Kandabadicivirus sequence. The presence of this insertion  
133 was confirmed on the initial pool of RNA. The origin of this domain is however unknown: neither

134 BlastN, Psi-BlastP nor CD-search analyses of this fragment of genome gave significant result. The  
135 functional annotation and 3D reconstruction of this putative domain (using Swiss-Model program) (14)  
136 did not reveal any putative function. The function of this domain and even its presence after the  
137 maturation process of the polyprotein is therefore currently undetermined.

138 By analyzing the dinucleotide composition of *Picornavirales* viruses according to their host  
139 spectrum, Yinda *et al.* inferred a plant origin of bat badicivirus 1 (4), possibly reflecting the diet of  
140 Eidolon and Epomophorus bats, although *Badiciviridae*-related viruses were only previously reported  
141 in Aphididae insects. To infer the host origin of Kandabadicivirus, we analyzed the dinucleotide  
142 composition of its genome compared to other *Picornavirales* genomes clustered according to their  
143 host spectrum. Briefly, all *Picornavirales* complete genomes whose host information was known were  
144 retrieved from the Virus-Host Database (15) on the 26<sup>th</sup> of October 2018. Segmented *Secoviridae* were  
145 concatenated and treated as single genome. The resulted database (*i.e.* 566 full genomes, Additional  
146 Table 1) was used to constitute five groups of genomes: arthropods (N=70), birds (N=46), mammals  
147 (N=365), mollusks (N=8), and plants (N=61). Sixteen genomes were not included in the analysis because  
148 of a lack of a significant number of sequences to constitute a group (*i.e.* algae [N=2], amphibians [N=2],  
149 diatoms [N=4], fish [N=5], reptiles [N=2], and fungi [N=1]). The rate defining the composition of  
150 dinucleotides for a given genome was determined by counting the frequency of each dinucleotide  
151 divided by the total count of dinucleotides of this genome. Each group was therefore characterized by  
152 a matrix associating N genomes with their corresponding 16 possible dinucleotide rates. A discriminant  
153 analysis was performed to predict Kandabadicivirus host group using R software (available at  
154 [<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3547558>]). A posterior probability greater than 99% was obtained  
155 for Kandabadicivirus belonging to the Arthropod group, confirming the host spectrum of previously  
156 reported *Badiciviridae* (Figure 3). In addition, Kandabadicivirus was identified in rectal swabs NGS  
157 dataset, and further confirmed by SYBR Green RT-qPCR specifically targeting Kandabadicivirus, and not  
158 in the corresponding oral swabs or urines of *Pteropus lylei* (neither in the NGS datasets nor after the  
159 qPCR), highlighting again a possible diet origin of this virus, for example via the consumption of fruits  
160 containing insects, larvae or eggs, as suggested by Webala *et al.* (16).

161 The description of the viral (and genetic) diversity of picorna-like viruses found in bats gut  
162 contents, and especially bats in close contact with humans such as *Pteropus lylei* in Cambodia, is  
163 important and need further characterizations because new viruses, as Kandabadicivirus, participate to  
164 the pool of viruses that may recombine and generate novel picorna-like variants with possible impact  
165 on host range.

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231

232 **Figure legends**



233 **Figure 1.** Phylogenetic reconstruction of Kandabadicivirus and other *Badiviridae* along with  
234 representative members of the *Picornavirales* order. The schematic genome organization of  
235 *Picornavirales* is presented according to their host spectrum (left panel: (1) vertebrates, (2) mammals,  
236 (3) arthropods, (4) plants, and (5) algae) and their phylogenetic position among the order (right panel).  
237 Complete amino-acid sequences of RdRP were aligned with MAFFT with the L-INS-I parameter (17).  
238 The best amino-acids substitution models that fitted the data were determined with ATGC Start Model  
239 Selection (18) implemented in <http://www.atgc-montpellier.fr/phymml-sms/> using the corrected Akaike  
240 information criterion. Phylogenetic trees were constructed using Maximum Likelihood (ML) method  
241 implemented through RAxML program under the CIPRES Science Gateway portal (19) according to the  
242 selected substitution model. Nodal support was evaluated using 1000 bootstrap replicates. Only  
243 supported nodes (i.e. with bootstrap values above 50) were represented.

244 **Figure 2.** Genome organization of Kandabadicivirus. Capsid, helicase and RdRP domains were predicted  
245 by CD-search (20). The secondary RNA structure of the 5' and 3' UTR regions predicted by the RNA  
246 Secondary Structure Prediction tool implemented through CLC Genomics Workbench program are  
247 presented, with the predicted initiation codon of the first S-ORF and the stop codon of the NS-ORF  
248 highlighted in bold. The genome coverage of Kandabadicivirus along the genome is also presented.

249 **Figure 3.** Discriminant analysis of dinucleotide composition rates clustered by host type. X and Y axes  
250 represent the two first factors, with 95% confidence ellipses centered on the centroid of each group.





