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DIVERSITY OF B-RETROVIRUSES CAUSING RESPIRATORY CANCERS IN SMALL RUMINANTS

Riocreux-Verney Benjamin¹, Verneret Marie^{1,3}, Diesler Rémi¹, Gineys Barbara¹, Dolmazon Christine¹, Cadoré Jean-Luc^{1,2}, Turpin Jocelyn^{1*}, Leroux Caroline^{1*} ¹UMR754 INRAE- University Lyon 1- EPHE "Viral Infections and Comparative Pathology", ² VetAgro Sup, Veterinary -Campus of Lyon, Marcy L'Etoile, France ³ Laboratoire de Biométrie et Biologie Evolutive - UMR 5558 (LBBE), Lyon, France. *: co-last authors

CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES

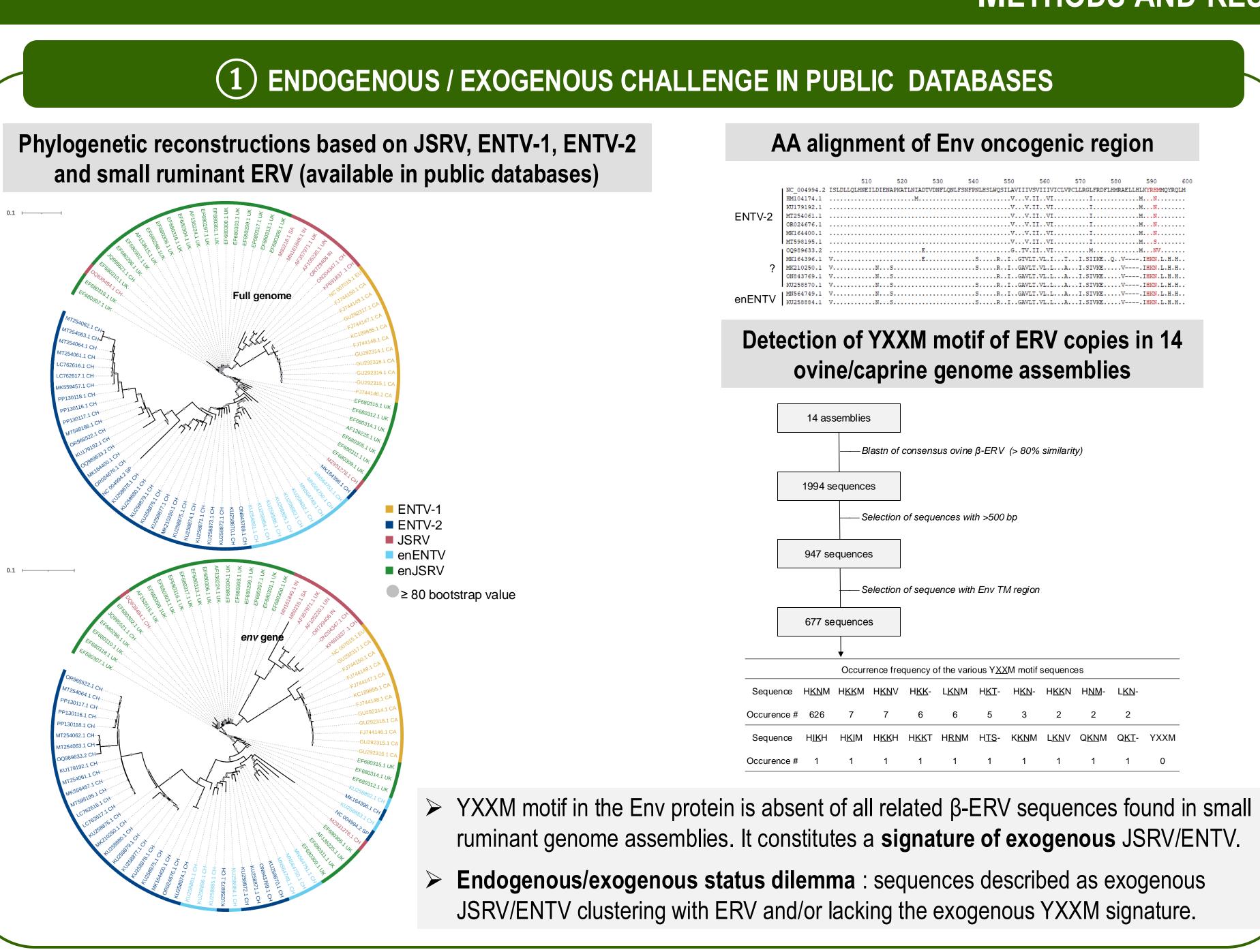
- Oncogenic β-retroviruses are responsible for respiratory cancers in small ruminants. While JSRV (Jaagsiekte Sheep RetroVirus) induces lung cancers in sheep, ENTV (Enzootic Nasal Tumor Virus) induces nasal tumors in sheep for ENTV-1 and goats for ENTV-2. The envelop glycoprotein (Env), more specifically the intracytoplasmic tail of the transmembrane region, carries the transforming capacity and is referred as the main oncogenic determinant.
- Multiples copies of highly related β-endogenous retroviruses (β-ERVs) resulting from ancestral infections of germinal cells during evolution are present in the small ruminant genomes.
- JSRV and ENTV are endemic in many countries. As we observe in France, the clinical expression varies in terms of severity and morbidity/mortality rates in flocks, from isolated/sporadic cases to cancer outbreaks.

OBJECTIVES

What is the diversity of β-retroviruses circulating in France and how does their diversity relate to the clinical expression?

We focused on the genetic characterization of the oncogenic β retroviruses (30 JSRV, 3 ENTV-1 and 21 ENTV-2) from various regions of France (31 flocks), and on their sequence analysis to identify specific strains associated with increased clinical expression in some flocks.

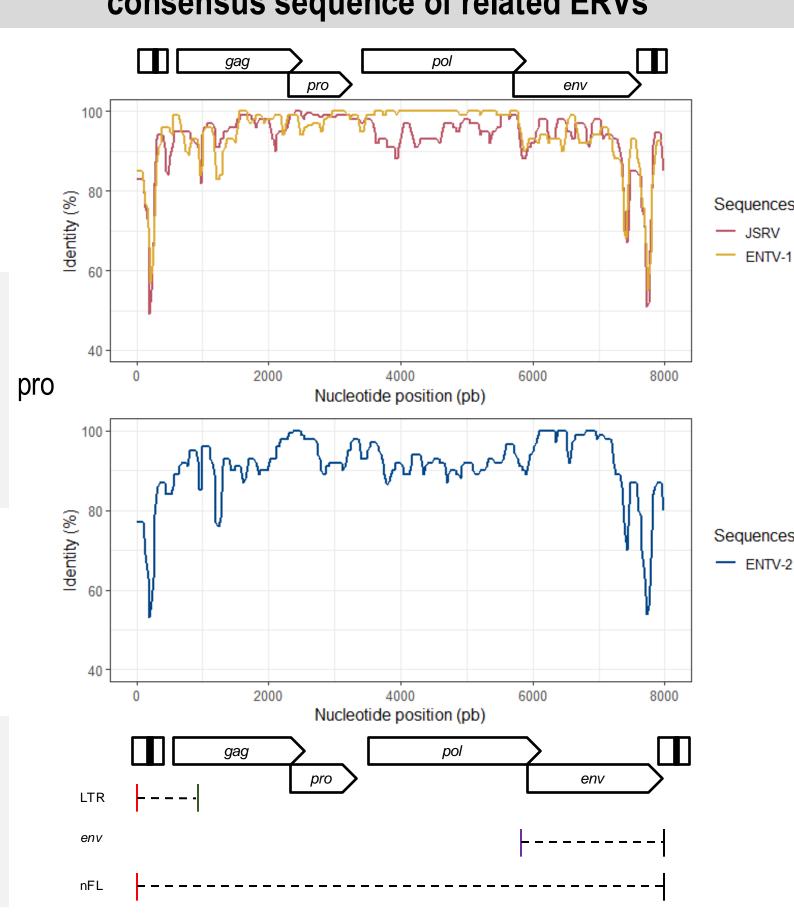
METHODS AND RESULTS



(2) LIMITED DISCRIMINATING REGIONS BETWEEN EXOGENOUS AND ENDOGENOUS β-RETROVIRUS Identity plot (nt) along the β-retrovirus genome against a consensus sequence of related ERVs Compared to ERVs, only short and localized regions are specific of the exogenous β-retroviruses located in the Nucleotide position (pb) terminal part of env, the U3 region of both

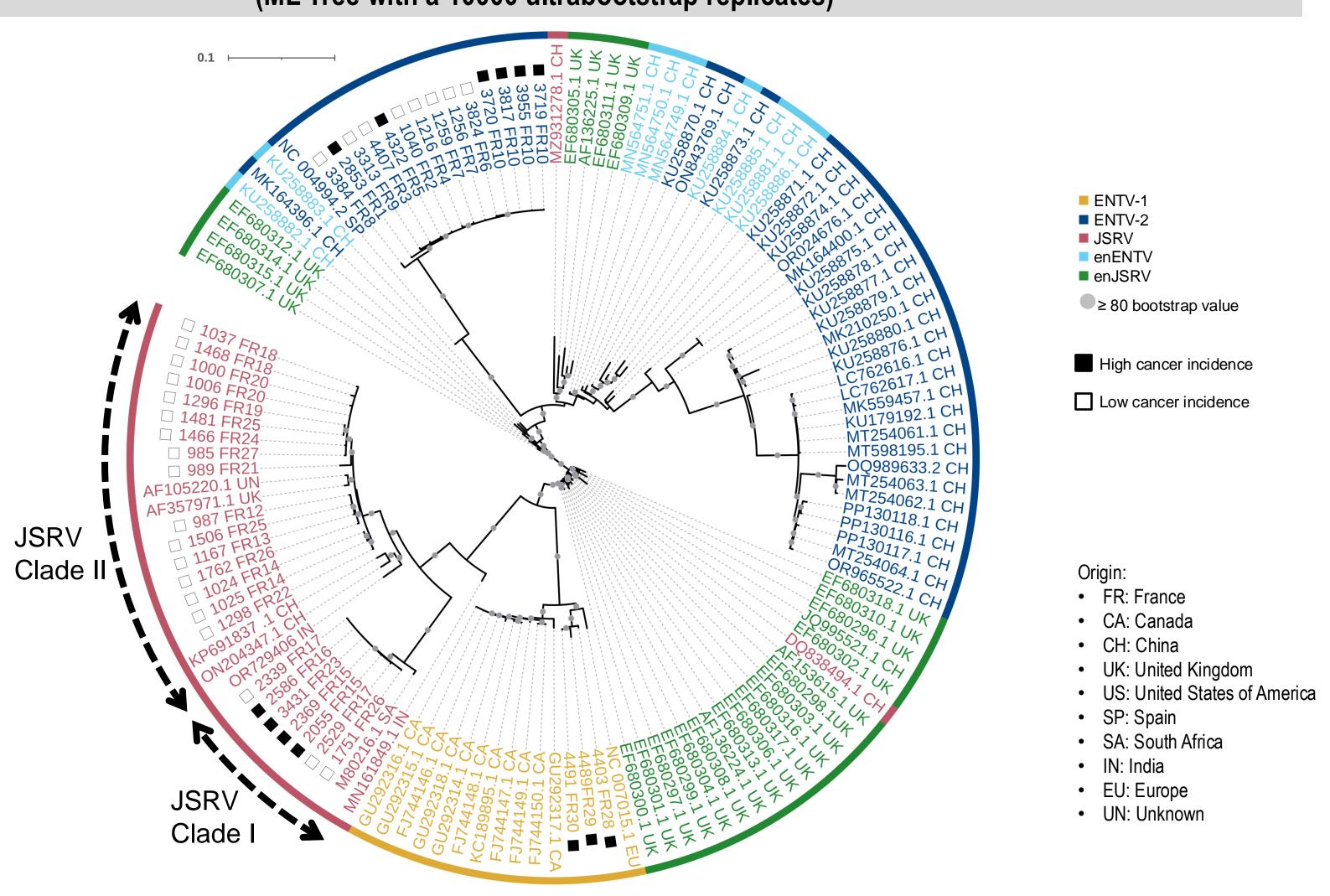
LTRs and gag.

We have developed a highly specific **strategy** to selectively amplified and sequence the **exogenous** ENTVs and JSRV genomes.



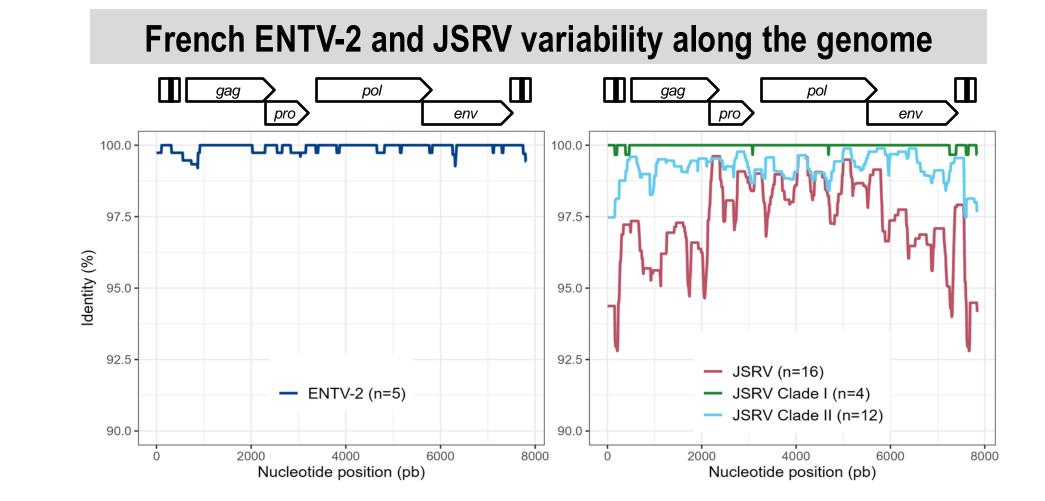
(3) DIVERSITY OF β-RETROVIRUSES CIRCULATING IN FRANCE

Phylogenetic reconstruction based on French JSRVs and ENTVs in the env coding region (ML Tree with a 10000 ultrabootstrap replicates)



- > the relative stability of JSRVs and ENTVs, sampled from geopgraphically distinct French areas with ~95% of nt similarity.
- > the circulation of two genetically distinct groups of JSRV, with clade I strains being often associated to more severe clinical expression (in terms of morbidity/mortality rates).

(4) LIMITED GENOMIC VARIABILITY OF JSRV AND ENTV



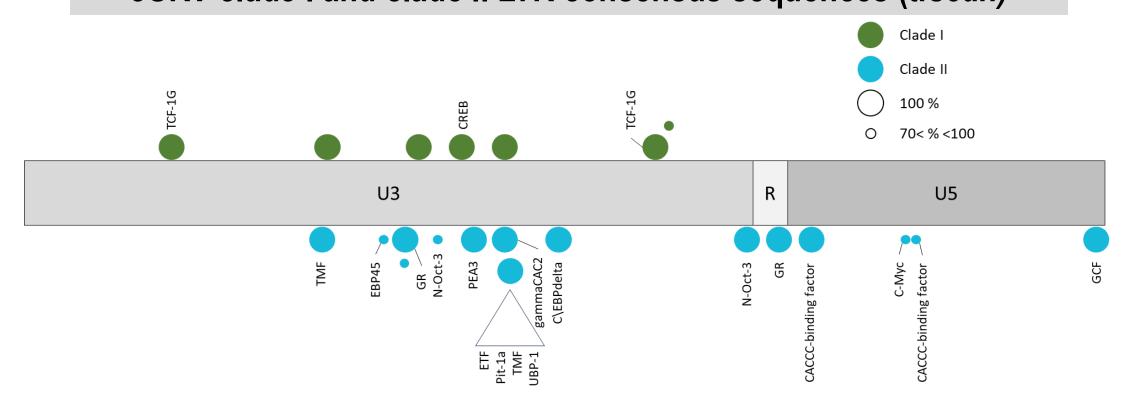
➤ Lower variability of ENTV-2 compared to JSRV.

Low intra clade variability for JSRV.

Peak of variability for JSRV in env oncogenic region, end of gag and LTR.

		•	% (± sd) divergence					
Virus	n flocks		LTR	gag	pro	pol	env	NFL
	2	nt	0.27	0.33	0.78	0.49	0.38	0.46
ENTV-1		aa	NA	0.16	0.33	0.49	0.16	NA
ENTV-2	5	nt	0.32 (± 0.16)	0.31 (± 0.19)	0.33 (± 0.20)	0.20 (± 0.04)	0.33 (± 0.08)	0.29 (± 0.0
		aa	NA	0.39 (± 0.30)	0.52 (± 0.49)	0.19 (± 0.11)	0.13 (± 0.10)	NA
JSRV	16	nt	5.36 (± 4.58)	4.25 (± 3.94)	2.55 (± 1.89)	2.11 (± 1.44)	4.08 (± 3.80)	3.56 (± 3.02
		aa	NA	1.09 (± 0.92)	0.94 (± 0.70)	1.06 (± 0.55)	1.22 (± 1.14)	NA

Prediction of differential transcription factor binding sites between JSRV clade I and clade II LTR consensus sequences (tfscan)

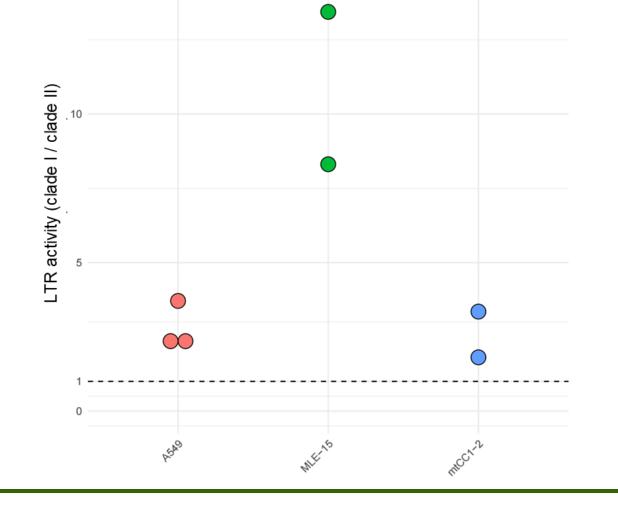


(5) POLYMORPHISM IN JSRV LTR IS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFERENTIAL

PROMOTER STRENGTH

JSRV LTR promoter strength in epithelial pulmonary cell lines (luciferase expression assay)

- ✓ Identification of distinct transcription factor **binding-sites** between strains isolated from outbreaks (LTR I) and sporadic (LTR II) events.
- ☑ Higher promoter activity for JSRV LTR I (outbreaks) in all pulmonary epithelial cell lines.
- ☑ Link with higher replication and/or oncogenic Env expression in JSRV clade I strains?



CONCLUSIONS & PERSPECTIVES

Based on their sequences in *env* regions, we report :

- First report on French strains of oncogenic β-retroviruses responsible for cancers in sheep and goats.
- In France, low sequence diversity of ENTV while JSRV strains are more diverse.
- JSRV clade I is associated with higher incidence of cancer in flocks.
- Perspectives: test of the impact of the genetic signatures on the oncogenic properties of JSRV.





