张永振团队发现 1445 种新 RNA 病毒

Yongzhen Zhang Report the Discovery of 1,445 RNA Viruses

【Nature 系列】12 月 22 日,Nature 期刊发表了中国疾病控制中心传染病所研究员张永振团队主导、悉尼大学若干研究员参与的学术论文《无脊椎动物 RNA 病毒圈的重新界定》(Redefining the invertebrate RNA virosphere)。

在文章中,科学家自 2011 年起针对 9 个动物门、超过 220 种无脊椎动物标本进行了宏转录组测序,后者是以特定样品中微生物群落的全部 RNA 为研究对象,从转录水平上分析微生物群落中活跃菌种的组成及其相关情况;并发现: RNA 病毒在无脊椎动物中普遍存在,多样性远超过现有病毒知识体系; RNA 病毒和宿主关系复杂,既有频繁的跨物种传播,又有共同进化的特征。

RNA 病毒是生物病毒的一种。常见的 RNA 病毒中就有公众很熟悉又避之不及的,诸如艾滋病病毒、"非典"病毒、埃博拉病毒、禽流感病毒等。其在病毒复制过程中变异很快,所以很难研制出相应的疫苗。据介绍,全新病毒的发现也揭示病毒基因组具有极其巨大的灵活性,包括频繁的重组、病毒和宿主间的水平基因转移、基因的获得和丢失以及复杂的基因组重排。

2011 年国际病毒分类委员会 (ICTV) 第九版报告统计的已确认的包括 DNA 病毒和 RNA 病毒共有 2284 种。而此次,科学家发现的仅新 RNA 病毒就多达 1445 种,其中,许多病毒因与现有已知病毒差异性极大,足以被定义为新的病毒科,颠覆了传统的认知。



Redefining the invertebrate RNA virosphere 无脊椎动物 RNA 病毒圈的重新界定

中国疾病控制中心传染病所 张永振 2016 年 12 月 22 日 doi:10.1038/nature20167

Abstract

Current knowledge of RNA virus biodiversity is both biased and fragmentary, reflecting a focus on culturable or disease-causing

agents. Here we profile the transcriptomes of over 220 invertebrate species sampled across nine animal phyla and report the discovery of 1,445 RNA viruses, including some that are sufficiently divergent to comprise new families. The identified viruses fill major gaps in the RNA virus phylogeny and reveal an evolutionary history that is characterized by both host switching and co-divergence. The invertebrate virome also reveals remarkable genomic flexibility that includes frequent recombination, lateral gene transfer among viruses and hosts, gene gain and loss, and complex genomic rearrangements. Together, these data present a view of the RNA virosphere that is more phylogenetically and genomically diverse than that depicted in

| urrent classification schemes and provide a more solid foundation for studies in virus ecology and evolution. | |
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