The Nucleocapsid Protein of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Inhibits Cell Cytokinesis and Proliferation by Interacting with Translation Elongation Factor 1α

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Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) is the etiological agent of SARS, an emerging disease characterized by atypical pneumonia. Using a yeast two-hybrid screen with the nucleocapsid (N) protein of SARS-CoV as a bait, the C terminus (amino acids 251 to 422) of the N protein was found to interact with human elongation factor 1-alpha (EF1α), an essential component of the translational machinery with an important role in cytokinesis, promoting the bundling of filamentous actin (F-actin). In vitro and in vivo interaction was then confirmed by immuno-coprecipitation, far-Western blotting, and surface plasmon resonance. It was demonstrated that the N protein of SARS-CoV induces aggregation of EF1α, inhibiting protein translation and cytokinesis by blocking F-actin bundling. Proliferation of human peripheral blood lymphocytes and other human cell lines was significantly inhibited by the infection of recombinant retrovirus expressing SARS-CoV N protein.

Coronaviruses (CoVs) are etiological agents of a number of respiratory and enteric diseases in humans and animals. The CoVs are a diverse group of enveloped viruses whose single-stranded positive-sense RNA genomes are among the largest of the RNA viruses, about 30,000 nucleotides. Among the three groups of CoVs, human CoVs (HCoVs) are found in both group 1 (HCoV-229E) and group 2 (HCoV-OC43) and are often associated with mild respiratory illnesses, including the common cold (21, 28).

Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), which is caused by SARS-CoV infection, was first reported in Guangdong Province, China, in 2002 (11, 26, 36, 47). There were 8,000 cases reported from 30 countries, with a 5 to 8% mortality rate through May 2003 (http://www.who.int/csr/sars/country /table2003_09_23/en/print.html). SARS-CoV is an enveloped virus with a single strand, positive-sense RNA genome containing 11 major open reading frames. These open reading frames encode the replicase polyprotein, the spike protein, the membrane protein, the small envelope protein, and the nucleocapsid (N) protein. DNA sequence analysis suggests that SARS-CoV is distinct from all the other CoVs (32, 37). While the viral pathogenesis and vaccine development are being aggressively pursued, it is unclear why the virus infection is so severe, leading to respiratory failure with often fatal consequences, compared to the relatively minor pathogenesis from other HCoV infections.

SARS-CoV N proteins are typically 350 to 450 amino acids (aa) in length, extensively serine phosphorylated, highly basic, and associated with viral RNA to form a long, flexible, helical ribonucleoprotein (31). In addition to the structural role of N protein, additional functions include viral RNA packaging, viral RNA transcription, translation, and virus budding (1, 28, 41). The N protein of SARS-CoV contains 422 aa residues, sharing only 20 to 30% homology with the N proteins of other CoVs (32, 37). The N-terminal region (from aa 49 to 178) of the SARS-CoV N protein may contain the RNA binding domain, and the C terminus (from aa 213 to 422) may be responsible for self-association of the protein (23, 40, 46). The N protein is one of the most abundant structural proteins during SARS-CoV infection and is highly phosphorylated. It can also induce strong humoral and cellular immune responses, making it a potential vaccine candidate (25).

Human elongation factor 1α (EF1α) is a major translation factor in mammalian cells. In its GTP-bound form, EF1α escorts aminoacyl-tRNA to ribosomes. Once associated with the ribosome, EF1α hydrolyzes GTP, dissociates from the aminoacyl-tRNA, and leaves the ribosome (33). EF1α is not only a major translation factor but also one of the most important multifunctional proteins, having roles in the quality surveillance of newly synthesized proteins (22), in ubiquitin-dependent degradation (7, 16), and in facilitating apoptosis (29). EF1α also has unconventional functions related to its association with the cytoskeleton. As the second-most abundant eukaryotic protein after actin (13), EF1α interacts with filamentous actin (F-actin) and promotes F-actin bundling (17, 27, 45), and it is considered an essential component for the formation of a contractile ring during cytokinesis (34, 35).

EF1α has been observed to bind to several viral proteins. The NS5A protein of bovine viral diarrhea virus interacts with EF1α, which may play a role in bovine viral diarrhea virus replication (24). Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 Gag polyprotein, which has key functions at nearly all stages of the viral life cycle, interacts with EF1α through RNA, impairing translation in vitro and releasing viral RNA from polysomes, thereby permitting the RNA to be packaged into nascent virions (8).

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In this report, we demonstrate that N protein of SARS-CoV associates with EF1α directly and induces EF1α aggregation. Because protein translation and cytokinesis were blocked by the expression of N protein, cell proliferation was inhibited.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Yeast two-hybrid screen. Yeast two-hybrid screening was performed by using the Gal4-based Matchmaker Two-Hybrid System 3 kit according to the manufacturer’s protocol (Clontech). Briefly, the plasmid pGBK7-T7 was constructed encoding the full-length N gene fused in frame with the GAL4 DNA binding domain (bait) by inserting the PCR-generated fragment into the EcoRI and BamHI sites. pGBK7-T7 was used to transform the Saccharomyces cerevisiae strain AH109 by the lithium acetate procedure. The strain containing pGBK7-T7 was further transformed with a fetal liver cDNA library cloned in fusion with the GAL4 activation domain using the pACT2 vector (Clontech). Transforms expressing both the bait and interacting prey proteins were selected on synthetic dropout (SD) medium lacking Leu, Trp, and His (SD-Leu-Trp-His) and incubated at 30°C for 8 to 10 days and then replated on SD-Leu-Trp-His Ade– medium containing X-a-Gal (5-bromo-4-chloro-3indolyl-β-D-galactopyranoside) to verify the activation of all the reporter genes (ADE2, HIS3, and Leu2). The plasmids in positive blue colonies were isolated by transformation into Escherichia coli. The interaction was then confirmed in yeast. A prey vector containing simian virus 40 large T-antigen (pGADT7-T) and a bait vector containing murine p53 (pGBK7-T53) were used as a positive control (Clontech). pGADT7-T and a bait vector containing human lamin C (pGBK7-Lam) were used as a negative control (Clontech).

Cell culture. 293T, HeLa, and MCF-7 cells were grown in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium (DMEM) (Invitrogen) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) (HyClone), 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 units/ml penicillin, and 100 μg/ml streptomycin. K562 leukemia cells were grown in RPMI 1640 medium (Invitrogen) with the same supplements. Human lymphocytes were grown in lymphocyte medium (Takala) with supplementation of 500 units/ml interleukin-2, 50 ng/ml anti-CD3 antibody (CIMAB S.A., Havana, Cuba), and medium (Invitrogen) with the same supplements. Human lymphocytes were then replaced with normal growth medium (DMEM–10% FBS).

Vectors and epitope tagging of proteins. Procedures for recombinant DNA techniques were either standard (39), or the process was performed according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The N gene (GenBank accession numberAY274119) was amplified by reverse transcription-PCR from the SARS-CoV RNA of patient serum samples (upstream primer, CGGAATTCCATATGCTCTCTTTGCTGAATGACCGCCCA; downstream primer, CCGGATCCCTATGCTCTTTGCTGAATGACCGCCCA) (Invitrogen) and then digested with NdeI and BamHI and then ligated with the pET22b vector (Novagen). The purified product was subsequently digested with NdeI and BamHI sites. The N gene was amplified from the SARS-CoV Nucleocapsid protein inhibits cytokinesis

Virtually all cytokines are encoded by genes transcribed in response to viral infection and are one of the host’s major defenses against viral infection. Understanding the mechanisms by which viruses can alter the expression of these antiviral cytokines is important to the development of antiviral therapeutics. In this study, we investigated whether the Nucleocapsid protein of SARS-CoV inhibits cytokinesis. We found that overexpression of the N gene in human lymphoblastoid cells resulted in cell rounding, cell cycle arrest, and inhibition of cytokinesis.

These findings suggest that the Nucleocapsid protein of SARS-CoV is a potential target for antiviral therapeutics.
ing retroviral vectors pQCXIP-N, pCG-VSV-G (where VSV is vesicular stomatitis virus), and pCG-gag-pol. Supernatant was harvested 48 h after transfection and then filtered through a 0.45-μm-pore-size filter (Millipore). Retrovirus was concentrated by polyethylene glycol precipitation (4). Viral titers were estimated by transfecting a known number of NIH/3T3 cells with different concentrations of retrovirus supernatant volumes according to recommended procedures (9). K562 cells and human lymphocytes were infected by the virus at a multiplicity of infection of 50 in the presence of 8 μg/ml polybrene (Sigma).

**Purification of SARS-CoV N protein.** pET22b-N was transformed into the expression host strain, BL21(DE3). The protein was expressed after induction with 0.2 mM isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside. Cells were harvested by centrifugation, resuspended in buffer A (25 mM sodium phosphate [pH 8.0], 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, 0.35 to 0.5 M NaCl) (Amersham/Pharmacia) and sonicated. Soluble N protein in the lysate was purified by ion exchange chromatography with SP-Sepharose Fast Flow (25 mM sodium EDTA, 1 mM DTT), and sonicated. Endogenous EF1α protein was purified from the lysate, resuspended in buffer A (25 mM sodium phosphate [pH 7.4], 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT) and sonicated. Endogenous EF1α protein was purified by ion exchange chromatography with SP-Sepharose Fast Flow (Amersham/Pharmacia) (25 mM sodium phosphate [pH 8.0], 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, 0.35 to 0.5 M NaCl) (Amersham/Pharmacia) and then by Superdex 200 gel filtration (Amersham/Pharmacia).

**Purification of human EF1α.** A total of 2 × 10⁸ 293T cells were harvested by centrifugation, resuspended in buffer A (25 mM sodium phosphate [pH 7.4], 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT) and sonicated. Endogenous EF1α protein was purified by ion exchange chromatography with SP-Sepharose Fast Flow (25 mM sodium phosphate [pH 7.4], 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, 0.55 to 0.6 M NaCl) and then further purified by gel filtration with Superdex 200 (Amersham/Pharmacia). The purified proteins were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blotting.

**RESULTS**

**N protein of SARS-CoV associates with EF1α.** During the development of a DNA vaccine against SARS-CoV, we found that cytokinesis was blocked by the expression of the N protein of SARS-CoV in several cell lines. In addition, we also noted pathogenesis at the site of the intramuscular injection of mice following administration of an N protein expression plasmid. To address the molecular mechanisms of these phenomena, we evaluated potential protein-protein associations by yeast two-hybrid screening of the N protein of SARS-CoV with human proteins. The *S. cerevisiae* AH109 strain harboring pGBKTK7-N and pACT2-EF1α(291-463) grew well on SD-Leu−Trp−His−Ade−Xα-Gal plates and yielded blue colonies. (Fig. 1A, left). As controls, transformants containing pGADT7-T and pGBKTK7-p53 grew well with blue colonies because the large T-antigen of simian virus 40 interacts with p53, but the transformants containing pGBKTK7-N or pGADT7-T and pGBKTK7-Lam grew poorly in the same plate (Fig. 1A, lower right). These data suggest that a C-terminal domain of the human translation EF1α (aa 291 to 463) interacts with the N protein.

To delineate the molecular interaction between the N protein of SARS-CoV and EF1α, 293T cells were cotransfected with plasmids expressing Flag-tagged EF1α and GFP-tagged N protein. Cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with anti-Flag and probed with anti-GFP on immunoblots. An association between Flag-EF1α and GFP-N, but not GFP, was observed. Moreover, GFP-N does not bind Flag-conjugated beads in the absence of EF1α (Fig. 1B). The interaction between N protein and endogenous human EF1α was also revealed by immunoprecipitation of the Flag-N cell lysates with anti-Flag and subsequent immunoblotting with anti-EF1α. Again, endogenous EF1α does not bind Flag-conjugated beads in the absence of N protein (Fig. 1C). Furthermore, the C-terminal fragments (aa 208 to 422 and 251 to 422) of the N protein, but not the N-terminal part (aa 1 to 168 or 1 to 207), associate with EF1α (Fig. 1D). Taken together, these data indicate that a C-terminal region of the N protein of SARS-CoV interacts with human EF1α.

**N protein of SARS-CoV binds EF1α directly.** To rule out any indirect binding mediated by other components in the cell lysate, we tested for direct protein interactions. Lysates of 293T cells or 293T cells expressing Flag-EF1α were incubated with GST-N or GST proteins conjugated to agarose beads. Analysis of the adsorbates by immunoblotting with anti-EF1α or anti-Flag showed that the N protein interacts with EF1α (Fig. 2A). Also, anti-Flag immunoprecipitates prepared from cells expressing Flag-EF1α were subjected to SDS-PAGE and then transferred to a PVDF membrane. After incubation with
soluble GST-N or GST proteins, the membrane was next treated with an anti-GST antibody. The results showed that EF1α binds to the N protein of SARS-CoV but not to GST as a control (Fig. 2B). Moreover, GST-N does not bind to IgG (Fig. 2B). Further, we assessed the direct interaction by surface plasmon resonance, and the results showed that EF1α binds to the N protein of SARS-CoV with much higher affinity than to the N protein of a much more weakly pathogenic 229E-CoV (3) (Fig. 2C). These data collectively demonstrate that N protein interacts with EF1α directly.

**N protein of SARS-CoV induces aggregation of EF1α.** Given that the N protein C-terminal region is involved in self-association, we therefore investigated whether N protein induces aggregation of EF1α. 293T cells were cotransfected with Flag-EF1α and GFP-N or GFP plasmids. Analysis of the anti-Flag immunoprecipitates by nonreducing SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining showed that several proteins coprecipitated with EF1α in the presence of GFP-N but not GFP (Fig. 3A). To substantiate the findings, 293T cells were transfected with Flag-N, Flag carrying aa 1 to 207 of the N protein [Flag-N(1-207)], Flag-N(208-422), or Flag plasmids. Analysis of the lysates by nonreducing SDS-PAGE and Western blotting revealed that aggregation of EF1α occurred in the cells expressing Flag-N or Flag-N(208-422) that bind to EF1α (Fig. 3B). Moreover, 293T cells were cotransfected with Myc-EF1α, Flag-EF1α, and GFP-N or, as a control, with GFP plasmids. Myc-EF1α was found in Flag-EF1α immunoprecipitates only when GFP-N was coexpressed (Fig. 3C). Further, purified EF1α was incubated with purified recombinant N protein or an equal amount of bovine serum albumin in PBS buffer at 4°C for 6 h and then subjected to ultracentrifugation. As shown in Fig. 3D, EF1α was detectable in the precipitates only in the presence of recombinant N protein. Importantly, more HSP70 was found in Flag-EF1α immunoprecipitates when N protein of SARS-CoV was coexpressed in the cells (Fig. 3E). These results collectively indicate that the N protein of SARS-CoV induces aggregation of EF1α.

**N protein inhibits protein translation.** In concert with the findings that N protein of SARS-CoV induces aggregation of EF1α, a 50% inhibition of a marker protein (luciferase) in vitro translation was observed by the addition of recombinant N protein to a final concentration of 0.2 μM, while 99% inhibition was obtained at 0.6 μM. As a control, little change was found when GST protein was added (Fig. 4A). Then we examined whether exogenous EF1α would overcome the translation inhibition caused by N protein. The results from the luciferase assay showed that translation inhibition caused by N protein was significantly relieved by the addition of 1 μM EF1α (Fig. 4B). To confirm that the translation inhibition of N protein was not due to the interaction between N protein and luciferase mRNA, 10- and 50-fold amounts of mRNA were added to the in vitro translation system, and little if any effect was found on the translation efficiency (Fig. 4B, right two columns). In addition to the effects on specific reporter proteins, we also evaluated the effect of N protein on total protein synthesis. 293T cell lysates were incubated with 2 μg/ml α-amanitin (Sigma) for 1 h at 37°C to block transcription. The lysates were then incubated with or without 1 μM SARS-CoV N protein for 1 h before a methionine-free amino acid mixture supplemented with 1 μCi of [35S]methionine (Amersham/Pharmacia) and 1 mM Mg2+ was added, and incubation continued another 1.5 h. Protein in the lysate was then precipitated by 13% TCA, and the radioactivity was assayed by liquid scintillation counting. As shown in Fig. 4C, a 60% inhibition of protein synthesis was observed by N protein (Fig. 4C). To further assess the effect of the N protein on translation in vivo, 293T cells were cotransfected with a luciferase reporter plasmid and Flag-N or vector. Luciferase activity in the cells expressing Flag-N was also substantially inhibited compared to the cells transfected with vector (Fig. 4D), while no obvious change in the luciferase mRNA level was noted (data not shown). To determine the total protein translation inhibition by N protein in cells, 293T cells were transfected with Flag-N...
or Flag plasmids. After 48 h, cells were incubated with DMEM containing [35S]methionine for 1 h in the presence of 2 μM α-amanitin; protein synthesis was inhibited by about 60% (Fig. 4E). Therefore, protein translation was significantly inhibited by the N protein of SARS-CoV in vitro as well as in the cells.

N protein inhibits cytokinesis. A total of 70 to 90% of cellular EF1α is bound to F-actin (12) and promotes F-actin bundling (27, 45). To assess whether the aggregation of EF1α by the N protein of SARS-CoV affects F-actin bundles and cytokinesis, HeLa cells or 293T cells were transfected with the GFP-N plasmid and stained with Texas Red-X–phalloidin, which binds to F-actin selectively, at the time points indicated in the figure. As shown in Fig. 5A and B (upper panel), significantly fewer F-actin bundles were observed in the cells expressing high levels of GFP-N (Fig. 5B, stars) or Flag-N (data not shown), compared to the GFP or untransfected cells. In addition, we found that GFP-N or Flag-N fusion proteins were distributed mainly in the cytoplasm and that cytokinesis was inhibited significantly 48 h after transfection (Fig. 5A and B, 48 h); nearly 100% of N protein cells appeared to be multinucleated cells 72 h after transfection (Fig. 5B and C). As expected, few F-actin bundles accumulated in the N protein-containing cells (Fig. 5B, 48 or 72 h after infection). Similar results were also obtained with MCF-7 cells (data not shown).

Further, when peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBLs) were infected with retrovirus expressing SARS-CoV N protein, a high percentage of multinucleated cells was also observed (Fig. 5D), while little if any effect was observed in the cells that were infected with the control retrovirus not expressing the N protein. Moreover, the N protein of 229E-CoV interacted with EF1α at a significantly lower affinity (Fig. 2C) and induced the formation of multinucleate cells only when the transfected cells were cultured for more than 5 days in the presence of G418 for selecting N protein-expressing cells (data not shown). Further, when cells expressing GFP-N and DsRed-N were mixed and cultured for 36 h, no multinucleated cells expressing both GFP-N and DsRed-N were observed although green or red multinucleated cells were formed (data not shown). This experiment indicates that the multinucleate cells were not

FIG. 3. N protein of SARS-CoV induces aggregation of EF1α. (A) Lysates of 293T cells expressing Flag-EF1α and GFP-N or GFP were subjected to immunoprecipitation with anti-Flag, fractionated by nonreducing SDS-PAGE without boiling, and stained with Coomassie blue. The indicated bands were excised, digested by trypsin, and subjected to a peptide fingerprint assay by matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization mass spectrometry. (B) Lysates from 293T cells transfected with Flag-N, Flag-N(208-422), Flag-N(1-207), or Flag vector were subjected to SDS-PAGE on a nonreducing gel and analyzed by immunoblotting with anti-EF1α or anti-β-actin. (C) Lysates from 293T cells transfected with Flag-EF1α and Myc-EF1α and GFP-N or GFP vector were subjected to immunoprecipitation with anti-Flag; immunoprecipitates were then analyzed by reducing SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting with anti-Myc or anti-Flag antibody. (D) EF1α (1 μM) was incubated with N protein (1 μM) or bovine serum albumin (1 μM) for 6 h at 4 °C and then centrifuged at 130,000 × g for 1 h. Pellets (P) were analyzed by immunoblotting with anti-EF1α. The preultracentrifugation mixture was loaded as a control(s). (E) Lysates of 293T cells expressing Flag-EF1α and GFP-N or GFP were subjected to immunoprecipitation with anti-Flag, and immunoprecipitates were subsequently analyzed by immunoblotting with HSP70 antibody. IP, immunoprecipitation; IB, immunoblotting.
formed by cell fusion. All of the data suggest that N protein inhibits cell kinesis by inhibiting F-actin bundling mediated by EF1α/H9251.

**N protein of SARS-CoV inhibits cell proliferation.** To assess the effect of N protein on cell proliferation, 293T cells transfected with Flag-N or Flag plasmids were synchronized at G1/S by a mimosine blockade. Following release from G1/S, a slightly slower transition through S phase to G2/M was observed in the cells expressing the N protein (Fig. 6A); 293T cells grew more slowly when N protein was expressed (Fig. 6B). Importantly, proliferation of human PBLs or human K562 cells was also inhibited by infection of recombinant retrovirus vector containing the SARS-CoV N protein expression cassette compared to the cells infected with retrovirus without N protein expression (Fig. 6C and D). These data collectively demonstrate that N protein of SARS-CoV inhibits cell proliferation, mainly by inhibition of cell kinesis.

**DISCUSSION**

CoV N proteins commonly localize in the nucleolus (44). For CoVs other than SARS-CoV, the N proteins interact with fibrillarin and nucleolin, which are two of the major components of the nucleolus (5, 44). In the described mechanism, N protein may induce multinucleated cells by interfering with rRNA processing and ribosome biogenesis (5). There are eight putative nuclear localization signal (NLS) motifs in the SARS-CoV N protein with six in the domain of aa 369 to 390 (38). Unlike N protein of other CoVs, SARS-CoV N was mostly distributed in the cytoplasm, supporting previous results in Vero cells infected with SARS-CoV or in transfections with a plasmid expressing the N gene (38). NLS recognition may sterically block the interaction between aa 369 to 390 of N protein and a cytoplasmic protein (38). Our data suggest that EF1α, an abundant cytoplasmic protein, may block the nuclear translocation of the N protein by masking its NLS motifs through binding to residues 251 to 422 of SARS-CoV N protein, where most NLS motifs are embedded. These data also imply that multinucleated cells were not induced through interaction with fibrillarin or nucleolin by the N protein of SARS-CoV.

Cytokinesis takes place through the contraction of a contractile ring that is mainly composed of F-actin bundles (15, 27)
An increasing body of evidence suggests that, in addition to its role in peptide elongation, EF1α may have additional functions. One of these noncanonical functions is a role for EF1α in the regulation of cytoskeletal dynamics. The first clear indication of the interaction between the cytoskeleton and EF1α was that one of the actin binding proteins (ABP-50), which was isolated from *Dictyostelium discoideum*, was identified as EF1α, and this protein was further shown to bundle F-actin during chemotaxis (45). Since then, the actin bundling activity of EF1α has been extensively demonstrated. It was also found that *Tetrahymena* EF1α was localized in the division furrow (instead of diffusely distributed in the cytoplasm) and involved in the formation of F-actin bundles in the contractile ring during cytokinesis (35). Approximately 70 to 90% of total cell EF1α, one of the most abundant proteins in eukaryotic cells, is bound to F-actin (12). In CoV-infected cells, N protein is the most abundant viral protein (20). A high-affinity interaction between N protein and EF1α may block EF1α-mediated F-actin bundling and the formation of the contractile ring, which leads to the formation of multinucleate cells by inhibiting cytokinesis. Our findings further support this hypothesis because F-actin bundles were not observed in the cells in which N protein was expressed, and only the EF1α-interacting domain of N protein induced multinucleation. In concert with these observations, it is noteworthy that N protein of HCoV-229E has a significantly lower affinity with EF1α than N protein of SARS-CoV and induces multinucleate cells much more slowly in a substantially smaller fraction of the transfected cells.
EFs in protein synthesis may be the target of interference by several pathogenic mechanisms. For example, diphtheria toxin and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* exotoxin A inhibit protein synthesis by ADP-ribosylation of eukaryotic EF2 (42); human immunodeficiency virus type 1 Gag polyprotein was shown to interact with EF1α and impair translation in vitro (8), and the Lit protease in *E. coli* cleaves EF-Tu and shuts down translation in response to specific binding of the Gol peptide of bacteriophage T4 binding to EF-Tu (2, 14). Inhibition of protein translation by N protein can be reversed by the addition of purified EF1α but not by 10- to 50-fold more mRNA. These data suggest that N protein inhibits protein translation by interacting with EF1α and not by enzymatic modification or binding to mRNA.

Unlike responses in other viral infections, the CD3⁺, CD4⁺, and CD8⁺ lymphocytes in SARS-infected patients are dramatically reduced in patients with critical SARS, and these cell populations are gradually returned to normal as the patients' symptoms improve (10, 19, 30). Thus, a T-lymphocyte sub-group might play a key role in the process of SARS-CoV infection. Since actively dividing lymphocytes are one of the major targeted cell populations of SARS-CoV (18), SARS-CoV can destroy lymphocytes directly and interfere with the functions of the immune system. In this work, we found that expression of N protein in cells led to the inhibition of cytokinesis and proliferation of PBLs. Consistent with our observation, multinucleate syncytia of macrophages or epithelial cells have been observed in late-phase SARS-CoV but not in other CoV-infected patients (6). As the most abundant viral protein during SARS infection, N protein may lead to the slower proliferation of PBLs during SARS infection as a result of the molecular interactions described here. It will be important to perform experiments with infectious virus as follow-on studies; however, access to a biosafety level 3 facility for performing SARS-CoV work is currently not available in China. The experiments described in this study are not able to prove that N protein induces cytokinesis in the cells infected by SARS-CoV. However, the present observation that SARS-CoV N protein

FIG. 6. N protein of SARS-CoV inhibits cell proliferation. (A) 293T cells transfected with Flag-N or Flag were synchronized with mimosine. Cells were harvested at the indicated time points after the withdrawal of mimosine and subjected to cell cycle determinations. (B) 293T cells were transfected with Flag-N (□) or Flag plasmids (○). Cell numbers were counted every 24 h after transfection. Lysates of the above cells were analyzed by Western blotting with anti-Flag. (C and D) PBLs (C) or human K562 cells (D) were infected with retrovirus expressing N protein (□) or vector (○) at a multiplicity of infection of 50, and cell numbers were counted every 24 h. Each data point represents the mean ± standard deviation of three independent measurements. Lysates of the above cells were analyzed by Western blotting with anti-N.
inhibits cell proliferation by interacting with EF1a provides a clue for further research on the pathogenic mechanisms of SARS-CoV.

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