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Polioviruses that bind a chimeric Pvr–nectin-2 protein identify capsid residues involved in receptor interaction

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ABSTRACT

Amino acid changes in the C'C"D region in poliovirus receptor domain 1 disrupt

poliovirus binding. To examine further the role of the C'C"D region in poliovirus

infection, we substituted this region of Pvr into the corresponding region of a

murine homolog, nectin-2. The chimeric receptor, nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$, rendered

transformed L cells susceptible to infection with poliovirus P1/Mahoney, but not

with polioviruses P2/Lansing and P3/Leon, due to lack of binding. Twenty-four

variants of P2/Lansing were selected that replicate in nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$ producing

cell lines. Sequence analysis revealed 30 amino acid changes at 28 capsid

residues. One change, K1103R, is found in nearly all isolates and is located at

one end of the VP1 BC loop. Other alterations are located on the canyon surface,

at the protomer interface, and along the perimeter of the canyon south wall.

Unlike poliovirus-Pvr binding, the VP1 BC loop is required for infection of cells

producing nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$.

Key words: poliovirus, picornavirus, Pvr, CD155, cell entry, receptor, nectin

Introduction

The three serotypes of poliovirus initiate infection of primate cells by

binding to the poliovirus receptor (Pvr, CD155). Interaction of virus and receptor

results in conformational changes in the capsid that ultimately lead to release of

the viral RNA genome (Racaniello, 2013). The mechanism by which the receptor

interacts with poliovirus has been studied with genetic (Colston and Racaniello,

1994; Colston and Racaniello, 1995; Liao and Racaniello, 1997; Morrison et al.,

1994) and structural approaches (Belnap et al., 2000; Bostina et al., 2007;

Bubeck et al., 2005; He et al., 2000; He et al., 2003; Strauss et al., 2015; Zhang

et al., 2008). These studies describe the virus-receptor interaction and how it

leads to release of the viral RNA into the cell.

Poliovirus is a small, nonenveloped RNA virus with an icosahedral shell

composed of 60 copies of the capsid proteins VP1, VP2, VP3, and VP4 (Hogle et

al., 1985). A prominent peak is centered at each fivefold axis of symmetry and a

smaller protrusion is near the threefold axis of symmetry. Clusters of

neutralization antigenic sites are located on the highly exposed portions of these

surface features (Hogle et al., 1985; Page et al., 1988). A depression or "canyon"

that encircles each fivefold axis is the binding site for Pvr, as shown by studies

on serotype 1 viruses selected for resistance to soluble receptor (Colston and

Racaniello, 1994) or the ability to bind altered receptors (Colston and Racaniello,

1995; Liao and Racaniello, 1997), and solution of structures of the virus-receptor

complex (Belnap et al., 2000; Bostina et al., 2007; Bubeck et al., 2005; He et al.,

2000; He et al., 2003; Strauss et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2008).

A member of the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily of proteins, the
poliovirus receptor (Pvr) is a transmembrane glycoprotein with three extracellular
Ig-like domains (Koike et al., 1990; Mendelsohn et al., 1989). The binding site for
poliovirus is contained within domain 1 (Koike et al., 1991; Morrison and
Racaniello, 1992; Selinka et al., 1991). The results of homolog-scanning
mutagenesis studies demonstrate that changes located in the predicted C'-C"
and D-E loops, and the C", D, and G strands significantly disrupt virus binding
(Aoki et al., 1994; Bernhardt et al., 1994a; Morrison et al., 1994). Structures of
Pvr domain 1 reveal that the region from the C' strand to D strand (C'C"D region)
forms a ridge on one side of the molecule that encompasses the major
component of the poliovirus binding site (Belnap et al., 2000; Bostina et al., 2007;
Bubeck et al., 2005; He et al., 2000; He et al., 2003; Strauss et al., 2015; Zhang
et al., 2008).

To determine if the Pvr C'C"D region is not only necessary but sufficient
for poliovirus binding, we constructed a chimeric receptor by substituting this
region from Pvr into the corresponding site of a murine homolog of Pvr
(Mph/Prr2/Nectin-2), which despite extensive sequence similarity to Pvr does not
bind poliovirus (Morrison and Racaniello, 1992). Cells that produce nectin-
2$^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$ are susceptible to infection with poliovirus P1/Mahoney, but not with
polioviruses of serotypes 2 and 3, which cannot bind to these cells. Binding of
poliovirus P1/Mahoney to these cells was weaker than to cells producing Pvr,
while serotypes 2 and 3 did not bind at all. Previous studies have also shown that
certain amino acid changes in Pvr affect binding of the three poliovirus serotypes
differently (Colston, 1995; Harber et al., 1995).

To understand the structural basis for the difference in receptor

recognition among the poliovirus serotypes, we isolated 24 variants of poliovirus

P2/Lansing that replicate in cells producing the nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$ protein. Amino

acid changes that allow P2/Lansing to bind nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$ were identified by

sequence analysis and site-directed mutagenesis. One change in capsid protein

VP1, K1103R, was found in 21 viral isolates, and its location suggests that the

VP1 BC loop regulates interaction of the capsid with the nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$ receptor.

Other amino acid changes are located on the canyon floor, at the interface

between protomers, and along the outer canyon wall. These alterations increase

the binding affinity of P2/Lansing for the chimeric receptor. The locations of these

amino acid changes confirm and extend the receptor footprint defined by

previous genetic and structural analyses (Belnap et al., 2000; Bostina et al.,

2007; Bubeck et al., 2005; Colston and Racaniello, 1994; Colston and

Racaniello, 1995; He et al., 2000; He et al., 2003; Liao and Racaniello, 1997;

Strauss et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2008). Furthermore, the results suggest that

poliovirus P1/Mahoney contacts the C'C"D region of Pvr, but poliovirus

P2/Lansing requires a slightly different contact area. Amino acid changes that

allow poliovirus P2/Lansing to bind nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$ receptor might allow contact

between the virus and amino acids of nectin-2.

Materials and Methods

Cells, viruses, antibodies, and primers

HeLa S3 cells were grown in suspension cultures in Joklik minimal

essential medium (Specialty Media) containing 5% bovine calf serum (BCS,

Hyclone) and 100 units of penicillin and 100 µg of streptomycin (Pen/Strep,

GIBCO) per milliliter. HeLa cells for plaque assays and L tk⁻ cells were plated in

Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM, GIBCO) supplemented with 10%

BCS, and 100 units-□g Pen/Strep per milliliter. Stable L cell transformants

producing Pvr (20B cells) were additionally maintained with 400 µg of geneticin

sulfate (GIBCO) per milliliter. Stable L cell transformants synthesizing nectin-

$2^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$ were maintained with 100 mM hypoxanthine, 0.4 mM aminopterin, and

16 mM thymidine (HAT, Sigma).

Working stocks of polioviruses P1/Mahoney, P2/Lansing, and P3/Leon

were amplified from seed stocks derived from infectious cDNA clones (Moss et

al., 1989; Racaniello and Baltimore, 1981). VP1 BC loop variants of P1/Mahoney,

P1/Δ9 and P1/414 virus, were gifts from M. Girard and E. Wimmer (Murray et al.,

1988). VP1 BC loop variants of P2/Lansing, R2 1D9 and R2 1D3, were

constructed by E. Moss (Moss and Racaniello, 1991).

It should be noted that experiments with poliovirus P2/Lansing were

carried out before the 2015 declaration by the WHO that serotype 2 poliovirus

has been eradicated; as of mid-2016 the Centers for Disease Control no longer

permits work with serotype 2 polioviruses in the US.

Monoclonal antibody 711C reacts specifically with domain 1 of Pvr, while

monoclonal antibody 55D reacts with an epitope that bridges domains 1 and 2 of

Pvr (Morrison et al., 1994).

DNA primers used for site-directed mutagenesis were purchased from the

Columbia DNA Facility and GIBCO. The nucleotide that is changed from the wild-

type sequence is indicated with underline and bold-face.

8	**Primer**	**Sequence 5' to 3'**	**Length**
9	P2L/694 Hind III	CCC AAG CTT GTG CAC TCA CAC CTA TTG G	28mer
10	P2L/3863 Sac II	TCC CCG CGG CCC CAA GGG ACT CAA TAT AG	29mer
11			
12	I3053Vs	GAT AGA CAC CAT G**G**T ACC TCT CAA TCT G	28mer
13	I3053Va	CAG ATT GAG AGG TA**C** CAT GGT GTC TAT C	28mer
14			
15	V3070As	GGT TAT GTA CAG AG**C** CGA ACT GAA TGA T	28mer
16	V3070Aa	ATC ATT CAG TTC G**G**C TCT GTA CAT ATC C	28mer
17			
18	L3083Ms	CTG ACA CAC CAA TA**A** TGT GTC TCT CAC TG	29mer
19	L3083Ma	CAG TGA GAG ACA CA**T** TAT TGG TGT GTC AG	29mer
20			
21	Q3178Hs	CCA CAT ACA GAC A**T**A CCA TCA ACG ATA	27mer
22	Q3178Ha	TAT CGT TGA TGG T**A**T GTC TGT ATG TGG	27mer
23			
24	T1022Is	TTG ACA CCA CTG A**T**A CCT GCC AAC AAC	27mer
25	T1022Ia	GTT GTT GGC AGG T**A**T CAG TGG TGT CAA	27mer

1			
2	V1056As	ACC AAC CCA TTG G**C**G CCT TCA GAC ACG	27mer
3	V1056Aa	CGT GTC TGA AGG C**G**C CAA TGG GTT GGT	27mer
4			
5	K1169Es	CCG ATC CCT GGC **G**AG TGG AAT GAT TAC	27mer
6	K1169Ea	GTA ATC ATT CCA CT**C** GCC AGG GAT CGG	27mer
7			
8	I1194Vs	ACC TCC AGC TAG A**G**T ATC AGT GCC CTA	27mer
9	I1194Va	TAG GGC ACT GAT A**C**T CTA GCT GGA GGT	27mer
10			
11	N1235Ds	GAG CGG CTT CAT TG**G** ATG ACT TCG GAT C	28mer
12	N1235Da	GAT CCG AAG TCA T**C**C AAT GAA GCC GCT C	28mer
13			

Construction of nectin-2^Pvr(c'c"d) and establishment of stable cell lines

Construction of the nectin-2^Pvr(c'c"d) receptor was begun by Mary E.

Morrison, using oligonucleotide-directed mutagenesis. The oligonucleotide used

for mutagenesis was an 133 nucleotide-long, single-stranded DNA representing

the negative-sense sequence of the C'C"D loop-strand region of *pvr* flanked by

regions from *nectin-2*:

(3' TCCACTGGACCGTCGCGGAC **CCACTTAGACCG…CGGTCTGACCCG**

CGTCTGGACGCCTACGGTG 5' The *pvr* sequence is shown in bold). This

oligonucleotide was used to prime DNA synthesis on a template consisting of

linearized and denatured *nectin-2* DNA in a plasmid. The oligonucleotide was

phosphorylated at the 5'-end with T4 polynucleotide kinase (New England

Biolabs). The templated was denatured by boiling and slowly cooled in the

presence of the oligonucleotide, facilitating its annealing to the template.

Negative-strand DNA synthesis was completed with Klenow fragment

polymerase (New England Biolabs) and the DNA was recircularized with T4 DNA

ligase (New England Biolabs). The plasmid DNA was introduced into *E. coli*

DH5α and the desired construct was confirmed by nucleotide sequence analysis.

The chimeric *nectin-2* DNA insert was excised via *Xma I* and *Pst I* restriction

sites and subcloned into a 5.3 kb partial digestion product of pMEM brSK7+,

which contains the *nectin-2* cDNA under the control of an SV40 promoter.

Stable L cell transformants synthesizing Pvr or nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$ were

established by the calcium phosphate coprecipitation method as described in

(Wigler et al., 1978). Approximately 10 μg of plasmid DNA encoding the receptor,

and 3 μg of plasmids containing either neomycin resistance gene (pcDNANEO,

for Pvr transformants) or the herpesvirus thymidine kinase gene (for nectin-

2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$ transformants) were coprecipitated with calcium phosphate and added to

subconfluent monolayers of L tk$^-$ cells in 10 cm plates. The appropriate drug

selection was begun after 48 hours incubation. Two weeks post-selection, single

colonies were isolated and subcultured in 24 well plates before expanding into 6

cm plates.

Cell surface localization of nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$ could not be detected by

available anti-Pvr monoclonal antibodies 711C and 55D (Morrison et al., 1994),

probably because the epitope recognized by these antibodies is not present. Cell

clones were therefore screened for susceptibility to infection with poliovirus

P1/Mahoney. Cultures that produced a tenfold or greater increase in plaque

forming units per ml (PFU) of virus at 24 hours post-infection were scored

positive for receptor production. Cell clones that produced the greatest increase

in viral yield were subjected to a round of clonal sorting by flow cytometry. These

clones were rescreened for susceptibility to infection by poliovirus P1/Mahoney,

and the highest producing clones were used for this study.

One-step growth analysis and plaque assays

For analysis of viral replication, subconfluent monolayers of cells plated in

6 cm tissue culture dishes were inoculated with poliovirus at the indicated

multiplicity of infection (MOI). After absorption for 30 minutes at 37°C, the plates

were washed twice with 4 ml PBS, fresh medium was added and the plates were

incubated at 37° C. At the indicated intervals post infection (at t=0 fresh medium

is added), cells and supernatant were collected, frozen and thawed three times,

and the samples were centrifuged to remove cell debris. Virus titers were

determined by plaque assays on HeLa cell monolayers as previously described

(Moss et al., 1989).

Selection of viruses that replicate on cells producing the nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$

receptor.

To isolate viruses that replicate on cells synthesizing the nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$

receptor, approximately 10^7 PFU of P2/Lansing were used to inoculate

subconfluent monolayers of L cells synthesizing nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$ (C2 cells) plated

in 6 cm tissue culture dishes. Virus was allowed to adsorb for 30 minutes at 37°C

before addition of the agar overlay. Approximately three days post-infection,

plaques visualized by colormetric "MTT/INT" assay (Shepley et al., 1988) were

isolated with 1ml pipets and virus was eluted from agar plugs in dilution buffer

(PBS, 0.2% BCS) overnight at 4°C. Two additional rounds of plaque purification

on C2 cells were performed for each isolated virus before seed stocks were

established.

Cloning and sequencing of the genomic region encoding the viral capsid

Poliovirus RNA was isolated from virus isolated by ultracentrifugation, and

reverse-transcribed according to methods previously described (La Monica et al.,

1987). Amplification of the viral capsid coding region by PCR was accomplished

with Vent DNA polymerase (NEB). Amplified products from PCR were

phosphorylated with T4 polynucleotide kinase (NEB) and cloned via the *EcoR V*

restriction site into pBlueScript (Stratagene). For a majority of viruses, cloning

was done in duplicates for each isolate. Nucleotide sequence of the capsid

coding DNA was determined by the dideoxy method with T7 Sequenase 2 DNA

sequencing kit (Amersham Pharmacia) and AmpliCycle sequence kit (Perkin

Elmer).

Site-directed mutagenesis

Several methods were employed to introduce single or double mutations

into the genome of poliovirus P2/Lansing. In some cases it was possible to

isolate cloned DNA fragments containing only one or two mutations, and

substitute the DNA into the cloned DNA of P2/Lansing. For most mutations,

either the recombinant PCR approach (Colston and Racaniello, 1995) or the

QuickChange Site-Directed Mutagenesis system was used (Stratagene).

In vitro RNA synthesis and transfection

RNA was transcribed from cloned DNA templates with T7 RNA

polymerase (Moss et al., 1989). *In vitro* synthesis of RNA was performed at 37°C

for 30 minutes in 50 μl of transcription reaction (2 μg of cDNA plasmid, 1 mM

each NTP, 50 U RNAsin (Promega), 0.5 μg/ml of BSA (RNAse and DNAse free;

Boehringer Mannheim), 5 mM dithiothreitol, 40 mM Tris-Cl (pH 8), 15 mM $MgCl_2$,

and 35 U of T7 RNA polymerase (Pharmacia). The reaction mixtures were used

to transfect HeLa cell monolayers in 10 cm plates with DEAE-dextran as a

facilitator (La Monica et al., 1987; McCutchan and Pagano, 1968).

Metabolic labeling of virus proteins with ^{35}S-methionine

Poliovirus was isotopically labeled according to methods previously

described (Morrison et al., 1994). Three 15 cm plates of semi-confluent HeLa

cells were infected at high multiplicity of infection. After a 30 minute adsorption

period, growth medium was added, and infection was allowed to proceed for 90

minutes at 37°C. The infected monolayers were washed twice with 10 ml PBS,

and replaced with methionine-free DMEM supplemented with dialyzed BCS and

25 μCi/ml ^{35}S-methionine (New England Nuclear). After an overnight incubation,

cell lysates were collected, clarified by centrifugation at 40,000 rpm at 10°C for

90 minutes in an SW41 rotor. The virus pellet was overlaid with 200 μl NTE

buffer (10mM NaCl, 50mM Tris-HCl [pH 8.0], 10 mM EDTA) with 0.5% SDS. and

incubated overnight at room temperature. The resuspended virus was

centrifuged through a 7.5 to 45% sucrose gradient in NTE at 40,000 rpm at 10°C

for 75 minutes in a SW41 rotor. Gradients were fractionated from the bottom with

a glass capillary tube, and the radioactivity of each fraction was determined by

liquid scintillation counting. Peak fractions were pooled and dialyzed against

PBS. The number of viral particles per ml was calculated from the absorbance at

260 nm, multiplied by the correction factor 9.4 x 10^{12} particles per ml (Rueckert,

1996). Purified virus was adjusted to 5 mg/ml bovine serum albumin (BSA,

fraction V, Sigma) and stored in 150 to 250 μl aliquots at -70°C.

Poliovirus binding assays

Virus binding assays were performed with cell monolayers on 6-well

plates. Plates were prepared by seeding cells detached with enzyme-free cell

dissociation buffer (GIBCO) into duplicate wells at varying density a day before

the experiment. After the removal of the medium, cell monolayers were washed

twice with PBS, overlaid with labeled virus (2.7×10^{10} particles) in binding buffer

(DMEM, 20% Hepes (GIBCO), 10% BCS), and incubated at the determined

temperature. After the time indicated in the figure, unattached viral particles were

removed, the cell monolayer were washed and lysed with 0.1N NaOH, and the

radioactivity was quantitated by liquid scintillation counting. One plate was set

aside for determination of the cell number in the wells.

Results

Isolation of L cell lines producing Pvr-nectin-2 chimera.

Previous studies have demonstrated that mutations located within the

predicted C', C", and D strands and intervening loops of Pvr domain 1 disrupt

poliovirus binding; this region is a principal contact site in the virus-receptor

complex (Aoki et al., 1994; Belnap et al., 2000; Bernhardt et al., 1994b; Bostina

et al., 2007; Bubeck et al., 2005; He et al., 2000; He et al., 2003; Morrison et al.,

1994; Strauss et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2008). To determine whether this

sequence is sufficient to confer poliovirus binding to another Ig-like molecule, it

was substituted in the corresponding region of nectin-2. The resulting protein,

called nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$, consists of the nectin-2 molecule in which amino acids 30-

70 have been substituted with the sequence from Pvr (Figure 1). Stable mouse L

cell lines that synthesize nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$ were established. Two cloned cell lines,

C1 and C2, were selected for this study. Mouse L cells do not synthesize Pvr

(Mendelsohn et al., 1989).

P1/Mahoney replicates in L cells producing nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$

Single-step growth analyses were conducted with representatives of each

of the three poliovirus serotypes on L cells synthesizing Pvr (20B cells), nectin-

2$^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$ (C1, C2 cells), or recombinant nectin-2 molecules in which domain 1 (E2

cells) or domains 1+2 (H52 cells) are substituted with the corresponding domains

from Pvr (Morrison et al., 1994). As expected, all three serotypes of poliovirus

replicated in 20B, E2 and H52 cells (Figure 2). Poliovirus P1/Mahoney replicated

in C1 and C2 cells, but the kinetics of virus production were different from that in

20B cells (Figure 2a). In 20B cells, after an initial eclipse phase, virus titers

increased exponentially to a plateau at approximately 12 hours post-infection. In

C1 and C2 cells, the increase in viral titers was more gradual and linear, and did

not reach a plateau. Nonetheless, the final titers in C1, C2 and 20B cells were

similar. Cytopathic effects typical of poliovirus-infected cells developed in C1 and

C2 cells infected with poliovirus P1/Mahoney, although at a slower rate than in

20B cells (unpublished data).

In contrast to these results, C1 and C2 cells were not susceptible to

infection with poliovirus P2/Lansing or P3/Leon (Figure 2). Virus titers observed

at different times after infection of C1 and C2 cells with these viruses resembled

those observed after infection of nonsusceptible L cells. These results suggest

that in contrast to P1/Mahoney, P2/Lansing and P3/Leon cannot recognize the

nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$ receptor.

P1/Mahoney binds to chimeric Pvr-nectin-2 cells.

To determine if infection of C2 cells correlates with attachment, binding

assays were performed. All three serotypes of poliovirus bound to 20B cells, but

not to L cells (Figure 3). At the highest concentration of cells used, approximately

20% of the input P1/Mahoney virus bound to C1 or C2 cells, whereas 60% was

bound by 20B cells (Figure 3). In contrast, little or no binding of P2/Lansing or

P3/Leon to C1 or C2 cells was observed. We conclude that P1/Mahoney can

bind to the nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$ receptor while P2/Lansing and P3/Leon cannot.

Selection of P2/Lansing mutants that replicate in cells synthesizing

nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$.

Poliovirus P1/Mahoney formed plaques on monolayers of C2 cells,

although the plating efficiency was about 100 to 1000 fold lower than on 20B

cells (Table 1). Virus stocks with a titer of 10^9 PFU/ml on 20B cells produced an

average titer of 10^6 PFU/ml on C2 cells. An additional day of incubation was

necessary for plaques to develop on C2 cells. The reduced efficiency of plating

and the longer incubation period required for plaque formation are consistent with

defects in the viral life cycle observed in the replication assays (Figure 2a).

6   The efficiency of plaquing of poliovirus P2/Lansing in C2 cells was

extremely low (Table 1). Viral stocks with a titer of 10^9 PFU/ml on 20B cells

yielded 10^1 to 10^3 PFU/ml on C2 cells. To determine whether these plaques were

produced by mutant viruses that can replicate in C2 cells, virus was eluted from

isolated plaques, subjected to two additional rounds of selection and plaque

purification on C2 cells, and viral stocks were generated and titrated on 20B and

C2 cells. The titers of the virus isolates on C2 cells were about 10^4 to 10^5 fold

greater than the titer of the parental virus (Table 1), indicating that they are

mutants that can replicate in C2 cells. The titers of the mutant viruses on 20B

cells were similar and resembled that of the parent virus. Because the mutant

viruses can infect both 20B and C2 cells, they have an expanded host range.

17   **Identification of capsid alterations in mutants of P2/Lansing that**

18   **replicate in cells producing nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$**.

19   We hypothesized that the mutants of P2/Lansing selected on C2 cells

contain amino acid changes in the viral capsid that allow them to recognize the

nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$ receptor. To identify the responsible mutations, DNA encoding the

capsid coding sequence was molecularly cloned and its nucleotide sequence

was determined. Thirty different amino acid changes at 28 different positions

were identified from a total of 24 independent virus isolates (Table 2). Many

viruses contained one to three mutations, although viruses with four to seven

changes were also identified. Six viruses were identified with only one amino acid

substitution in the capsid (K1103R, S1239T, or N3059Y).

Some mutations appeared in multiple virus isolates (Table 3). The most

common change, K1103R, was identified in 21 viruses. Other frequently

occurring substitutions were K1169E, S1239T, and G1295E, each identified in

six to seven isolates. Three different amino acid changes (N to H, S or Y) were

found at a single position, residue 59 in VP3. Although the frequently occurring

changes were often on the same viral capsid, there was no distinct pattern of co-

localization (Table 2).

Identification of seven amino acid changes that enable P2/Lansing to

replicate in cells synthesizing nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$.

Site-directed mutagenesis was used to determine the effect of single and

double amino acid substitutions on the ability of P2/Lansing to replicate in cells

producing nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$. Eighteen different substitutions at 17 residues, either

individually or in combination with the mutation K1103R, were introduced into the

viral genome. Not all changes identified in the original viruses were tested; we

selected those which occurred most frequently, or which are located in areas of

the viral capsid believed to be important for receptor recognition (Strauss et al.,

2015). The titers of the resulting viruses were determined on 20B and C2 cells.

All viruses with single or double amino acid changes plaqued efficiently in

20B cells and produced titers within one $\log_{10}$ PFU/ml of P2/Lansing (Figure 4).

Single substitutions that enable the virus to replicate in C2 cells were K1103R,

K1169E, N1235D, S1239T, G1295E, N3059Y, and Q3178H. Viruses with the

changes K1103R, N1235D, S1239T, N3059Y, or Q3178H yielded higher titers on

C2 cells than viruses with K1169E or G1295E.

Multiple changes that were introduced individually into P2/Lansing did not

confer the ability to replicate in C2 cells (Figure 4). Many of these changes were

accompanied by K1103R in the original virus (Table 1). Additional viruses were

therefore constructed that contain K1103R and one other amino acid change in

the capsid. However, in no case was the titer in C2 cells improved by the

presence of two amino acid changes in the capsid (Figure 4). In two viruses with

two changes, E2055G + K1103R and R2076L + K1103R, viral titers on C2 cells

were lower than in viruses containing only K1103R. Because viruses containing

the single changes E2055G or R2076K did not form plaques on C2 cells, we

conclude that other mutations must be necessary to permit growth of the parent

viruses containing these substitutions. Unfortunately, it was not practical to test

all possible combinations of amino acid changes.

Adapting mutations improve binding of P2/Lansing to chimeric Pvr-

nectin-2.

Binding assays were done to determine whether mutations in P2/Lansing

that enable it to replicate in C2 cells allow the virus to bind to the nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$

receptor. In contrast to P2/Lansing, which cannot bind to C2 cells, viruses

containing capsid substitutions K1103R, G1295E, S1239T, N3059Y, Q3178H,

and K1169E can bind to C2 cells in a cell concentration-dependent manner

(Figure 5). The extent of binding of these mutant viruses to C2 cells was

comparable to that observed with 20B cells. These results show that certain

amino acid changes in the viral capsid allow P2/Lansing to attach to the nectin-

$2^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$ receptor, permitting virus entry and replication.

The VP1 BC loop is required for viral replication in C2 cells.

The results of previous studies have demonstrated that the BC loop of

VP1 can regulate receptor recognition and host range (Racaniello, 2013). Here

we find that an amino change at the carboxy terminus of the VP1 BC loop,

K1103R, can allow P2/Lansing to bind the nectin-$2^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$ and was identified in 21

out of 24 virus isolates. To assess the importance of the VP1 BC loop in viral

growth on C2 cells, we studied viral replication of variants of P1/Mahoney and

P2/Lansing with changes in the VP1 BC loop.

The results demonstrate that P1/Mahoney requires an intact VP1 BC loop

to replicate in C2 cells: a variant of P1/Mahoney from which the VP1 BC loop

was deleted, PV-Δ9 virus, did not form plaques on these cells (Figure 6). In

contrast, PV-414 virus, in which the VP1 BC loop of P1/Mahoney is substituted

with the corresponding sequence from P2/Lansing, replicates to a high titer on

C2 cells. The titer of PV-414 virus on C2 cells was greater than the titer of

P1/Mahoney, suggesting that VP1 BC loop of P2/Lansing is more effective in

enabling growth on C2 cells. These results suggest that P1/Mahoney requires

the VP1 BC loop for interaction with nectin-$2^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$.

P2/Lansing cannot replicate in C2 cells, and deletion of the VP1 BC loop

(P2/109 virus), or substitution with the corresponding sequence from

P1/Mahoney (P2/103 virus), did not change this phenotype (Figure 6). Although

the ability of P1/Mahoney to replicate in C2 cells depends on the type 1 VP1 BC

loop. However, transfer of the P1/Mahoney VP1 BC loop to P2/Lansing is not

sufficient to allow replication on C2 cells.

Discussion

Nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$ is a functional receptor for poliovirus

Amino acid changes in the C'C"D region of Pvr domain 1 disrupt poliovirus

binding (Aoki et al., 1994; Bernhardt et al., 1994b; Morrison et al., 1994), and

models of the poliovirus-receptor complex based on cryoelectron microscopy and

crystallographic data show that residues within the C'C"D region make extensive

contact with the viral capsid (Belnap et al., 2000; Bostina et al., 2007; Bubeck et

al., 2005; He et al., 2000; He et al., 2003; Strauss et al., 2015; Zhang et al.,

2008). To determine whether this region is sufficient for virus binding, we

constructed a poliovirus binding site in a murine homolog of Pvr nectin-2 by

substituting a sequence encoding 31 amino acids of Pvr (amino acids 69-100)

into the corresponding region. This chimeric molecule is topologically different

from Pvr, as it is not recognized by a monoclonal antibody directed against the

poliovirus binding site in Pvr domain 1 (Figure 1, data not shown), yet it is a

functional receptor for poliovirus P1/Mahoney, but not for type 2 or type 3

polioviruses. The C'C"D region of Pvr in the context of the nectin-2 molecule is

sufficient for viral entry only by P1/Mahoney.

Domain 1 of Pvr contacts the poliovirus P1/Mahoney canyon at two points,

along the eastern and western walls of the canyon (Figure 7). The binding site on

the eastern wall of the canyon runs in a north-south direction along the C-

terminal extension of VP1. Other contacts of the receptor at this site include the

C terminus of VP3 and a knob-like insertion in the B beta strand of VP3. The Pvr

residues involved in contact on the eastern canyon wall are located in the CC',

C"D, and EF loops of domain 1. The contact site on the western wall of the

canyon runs in a north-south direction along the H beta strand and GH loop of

VP1. Pvr domain 1 also contacts the GH loops of VP1 and VP3, and the EF loop

of VP2. At this site the contacts with Pvr include the FG, C'C" and DE loops, and

the C" and G beta strands of domain 1. The C'C" loop of the receptor interacts

with the GH loop of capsid protein VP1 (amino acids 116-119) and the N-terminal

end of the D-strand contacts resides in VP3 (amino acids 58-60) and the C-

terminus of VP1 (amino acids 293-397).

Sites of Pvr outside of the C'C"D region that contact poliovirus are derived

from nectin-2 in nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$, yet, the recombinant receptor can bind to

poliovirus P1/Mahoney. Viral capsid residues that interact with these receptor

sites may be more tolerant of amino acid changes. Alternatively, the exact amino

acid composition at these sites may not be as critical as that of the C'C"D region.

Tertiary structures at these sites may be the major determinants of receptor

recognition by the capsid. Although the overall amino acid identify between

domains 1 of Pvr and nectin-2 is approximately 50%, the distribution of identical

amino acid is not uniform throughout the domain; sites outside the C'C"D region

account for much of the homology. Homolog-scanning mutagenesis of residues

in these sites have been shown not to alter poliovirus P1/Mahoney binding and

replication (Morrison et al., 1994). The observation that nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$ cannot

mediate cell entry of poliovirus serotypes 2 and 3 indicate that nectin-2 amino

acids outside of the C'C"D region are not compatible with binding of these

viruses.

Capsid sequences that regulate receptor binding and entry

The inability of poliovirus P2/Lansing to replicate in cells that synthesize

nectin-2[Pvr(c'c"d)] and the subsequent identification of suppressor mutations affords

an opportunity to study capsid residues involved in receptor interaction. The

amino acid changes identified in this work are located along the canyon surface,

at the protomer interface, and along the canyon perimeter (Figure 7). The results

correlate with previous mutational analyses and structural models derived from

cryoelectron microscopy and x-ray crystallographic data (Belnap et al., 2000;

Bostina et al., 2007; Bubeck et al., 2005; He et al., 2000; He et al., 2003; Strauss

et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2008).

It has not been possible to select variants of P2/Lansing that can infect

cells producing wild-type nectin-2 (unpublished results). It might be possible to

isolate such variants beginning with P2/Lansing mutants adapted to replicate on

C2 cells.

Amino acid changes in the Pvr contact region on poliovirus.

Alterations at capsid residues K1169, N1235, S1239, G1295, and N3059

permit P2/Lansing to bind the chimeric receptor (Figure 7). Changes at these

residues may compensate for differences in the receptor chimera that prevent

virus binding. Residue K1169 is located in the VP1 EF loop. This loop is at an

interface between two fivefold-related protomers and in P1/Mahoney is part of

the site on the western canyon wall that makes contact with the G strand of Pvr

(Figure 7) (Strauss et al., 2015). Mutations at adjacent residues (E1168G and

W1170R) enable P1/Mahoney to utilize mutant Pvr (Liao and Racaniello, 1997).

In poliovirus P1/Mahoney, residue N1235 is located in the VP1 GH loop on the

western canyon wall and contacts the Pvr C'C" loop, and residue S1239 is in the

H strand and contacts the Pvr FG loop (Strauss et al., 2015). Nearby residues

(A1231, L1234, and D1236) have been previously identified by *srr* (soluble

receptor resistant) mutations as possible receptor contact sites (Colston and

Racaniello, 1994). In P1/Mahoney, A1231 and L1234 contact the C'C" loop of

Pvr (Strauss et al., 2015).

Residue G1295 is at the VP1 C-terminus on the eastern canyon wall, and

contacts the Pvr CC' loop (Figure 7) (Strauss et al., 2015). Amino acid N3059 is

nearby and is part of the β-strand knob insert that contacts the Pvr EF loop

(Strauss et al., 2015). This region is important in host range determination:

mutations at the neighboring amino acid 3060 confer mouse neurovirulence to

poliovirus P1/Mahoney (Couderc et al., 1994). Amino acid changes at positions

1295 and 3059 result in the lengthening of the side chains, an addition of a

negative charge with G1295E, and the preservation of polarity with N3059Y.

These alterations may enable poliovirus P2/Lansing to interact with the chimeric

receptor effectively by possibly bridging a gap between the receptor-capsid

interface.

None of the amino acids at positions 1169, 1235, 1239, 1295 and 3059

are identical in P2/Lansing selected for growth on C2 cells and in P1/Mahoney,

which can infect C2 cells. In P3/Leon, which cannot replicate in C2 cells,

nevertheless the amino acids at positions 1235 and 1295 are the same as in

P2/Lansing selected for growth on C2 cells: D1235 and E1295.

Mutations that influence poliovirus capsid dynamics.

Receptor recognition may be influenced not only by residues in the virus-receptor

interface, but also by amino acids that regulate capsid flexibility. In solution, the

poliovirus capsid is structurally dynamic (Li et al., 1994; Roivainen et al., 1993),

and virus binding to the receptor is inhibited at low temperatures by compounds

that make the capsid structurally rigid (Dove and Racaniello, 2000). For example,

amino acid change Q3178H, which broadens receptor utilization of P2/Lansing,

maps to the same amino acid position as a *srr* alteration on P1/Mahoney and a *ts*

suppressor in P3/Sabin (Colston and Racaniello, 1994; Filman et al., 1989), but

does not appear to contact Pvr (Figure 7) (Strauss et al., 2015). *Srr* viruses with

the Q3178L change less readily undergo conversion to noninfectious altered

particles upon incubation with receptor. This substitution is thought to render the

capsid more rigid, thus increasing its resistance to neutralization by soluble

receptors. Conversely, the Q3178H change may cause greater capsid flexibility,

thereby facilitating interactions with the less optimal nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$ receptor.

In both P1/Mahoney, which can replicate in C2 cells, and in P3/Leon,

which cannot replicate in these cells, the amino acids at position 3178 is

glutamine, which was changed to histidine in P2/Lansing selected for growth on

C2 cells.

Although amino acid S1239C contacts the Pvr FG loop in P1/Mahoney, it

may also influence capsid flexibility by altering the structure of the hydrocarbon-

binding pockets. In P1/Mahoney, a change at position 1241 is associated with

the *srr* phenotype (Colston and Racaniello, 1994). The change (A1241V) may

lead to a conformational shift in the hydrocarbon-binding pocket, resulting in

increased resistance to receptor neutralization. In P2/Lansing, residue L1240

occupies the analogous position in lining the hydrophobic pocket (Lentz et al.,

1997). By exerting its effects on the neighboring residue, S1239T may indirectly

alter the interaction within the hydrocarbon-binding pocket. The changes may

enable the virus to achieve the dynamic flexibility necessary for binding the

chimeric receptor.

K1103R and VP1 BC Loop.

The change K1103R is present in 21 of the 28 mutants of P2/Lansing that

were studied, suggesting that its presence is highly favored. This amino acid is

located along the side of the canyon north wall, at the carboxyl terminal end of

the VP1 BC loop (Figure 7) (Lentz et al., 1997). In poliovirus P1/Mahoney,

residue K1103 does not make contact with the receptor, although the adjacent

residue, D1102, contacts Pvr G strand. In poliovirus type 2 K1103 does not

appear to contact Pvr (Zhang et al., 2008).

It is curious that both P1/Mahoney, which can replicate on C2 cells, and

P3/Leon, which cannot replicate on these cells, have a lysine at position 1103.

P2/Lansing also has a lysine at this position but it changes to arginine after

selection for growth on C2 cells.

The three-dimensional structure of the VP1 BC loop differs significantly

among the serotypes of poliovirus, and in poliovirus P2/Lansing it is structurally

disordered (Lentz et al., 1997). The orientations of amino acid side-chains at

residues K1103 and L1104 are reversed between polioviruses P1/Mahoney and

P3/Sabin (Yeates et al., 1991). The structure of the carboxyl terminus of the

P2/Lansing VP1 BC loop is more similar to that of P3/Sabin than P1/Mahoney

(Lentz et al., 1997). The difference in the carboxyl terminus of VP1 BC loop may

in part be due to the non-conserved amino acid sequence in the BC loop.

Conversely, changes in the amino acid sequence that flank the BC loop are likely

to result in a pronounced effect on the loop. Therefore K1103R may alter the

conformation of neighboring structures, enabling P2/Lansing to recognize the

chimeric receptor.

Another explanation for the mechanism of action of mutation K1103R is

that it modulates capsid flexibility by changing the conformation of the VP1 BC

loop. Realignment of the VP1 BC loop may alter the structure of neighboring DE

and HI loops and create a new thermodynamic state at the five-fold axis of

symmetry (Filman et al., 1989; Yeates et al., 1991). Amino acids at the amino

and carboxyl termini of the VP1 BC loop may function as fulcra in transferring of

energy from the relatively flexible BC loops to structures involved in receptor

binding and viral uncoating. K1103R may make this process more efficient and

compensate for the low affinity of P2/Lansing for the chimeric receptor.

Consistent with this hypothesis, amino acid changes located at the amino

terminal end of the VP1 BC loop (P1095S/T) suppress defects in Pvr at three

different loci (Colston and Racaniello, 1995). This suppressor is not allele specific

– it can suppress the effects of mutations at different positions - and the amino

acid change is postulated to affect the capsid globally by reducing the thermal

requirement for virus binding to Pvr (Dove and Racaniello, 2000).

Our results show that the VP1 BC loop is required for binding of

polioviruses P1/Mahoney and P2/Lansing to nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$. This observation is

surprising in light of the finding that the VP1 BC loop can be deleted without

effecting the ability of either virus to bind Pvr and replicate in cultured cells

(Martin et al., 1988; Murray et al., 1988) .The VP1 BC loop is therefore not

necessary for viral infection of cells producing high affinity, wild-type receptors,

but is required for infection of cells synthesizing the low affinity chimeric receptor.

Serotype 2 viruses poorly infect nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$ cells even if a type 1 VP1 BC loop

is present, indicating that the presence of this sequence is insufficient for

complete complementation of the binding defects with nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$. This

observation further emphasizes the role of the carboxyl terminus (residue 1103)

of the VP1 BC loop in chimeric receptor recognition.

Previous genetic analysis of the interaction of poliovirus with Pvr focused

largely on serotype 1. In this report, we studied the binding of poliovirus type 2,

and our findings extend our understanding of the poliovirus-receptor interaction,

identify new sites that regulate receptor binding, and provide additional genetic

confirmation for published structural models. We demonstrate that a chimeric

protein made up of only a small portion of PVR—specifically, the C'C"D regions--

in the context of a similar molecule permits viral infection. Serotypic differences in

receptor utilization were revealed among the viruses and capsid changes were

identified that enabled the virus to overcome the receptor defects. Analysis of

these mutations corroborated the location of receptor binding sites predicted from

previous genetic and structural data (Figure 7).

The identification of alterations in a receptor binding site on antigenic sites

– the VP1 BC loop and the rim of canyon south wall ('knob') – raises interesting

questions regarding the restricted antigenic variation observed among poliovirus

in comparison to some other members of enterovirus family. Both amino acid

changes identified on the 'knob' (G1295 and N3059) are to residues that occur in

P3/Leon. Could participation in receptor recognition restrict amino acid variability

at these sites needed to evade immune surveillance? (Rossmann, 1989). As

P3/Leon cannot bind the chimeric receptor, what additional regions of the capsid

are required for this virus? Additional genetic, biochemical, and structural

analyses of the virus-receptor complex are needed to address these questions.

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Figure 1: Domain 1 of Pvr and nectin-2. Left, domain 1 of Pvr, with the C', C",

and D β-strands colored red. These sequences (amino acids 69-100) replaced

nectin-2 sequences in in nectin-2$^{Pvr\ (c'c"d)}$. Model based on pdb file 3j9f (Strauss et

al., 2015). Right, domain 1 of nectin-2, with the C', C", and D β-strands (amino

acids 69-100) that were substituted with sequences from Pvr in nectin-2$^{Pvr\ (c'c"d)}$

colored red. Based on pdb file 4fmk (Harrison et al., 2012). Bottom, amino acid

alignments of domain 1 of Pvr and nectin-2. Identical amino acids are shown in

black with a vertical bar; conservative differences are in red with a colon, and

semi-conservative differences are in blue with a period. The C', C", and D β-

strands are labeled. Sequences were aligned using EMBOSS needle (Rice et al.,

2000).

Figure 2: Growth curve of polioviruses in cells producing nectin-2$^{Pvr\ (c'c"d)}$.

○ L cell, ■ 20B cell (Pvr), △ H52 cell (D12 Pvr-nectin-2), 14▽ E2 cell (D1 Pvr-

nectin-2), ▲ C1 and ▼ C2 cell (nectin-2$^{Pvr\ (c'c"d)}$ monolayers were infected with

each of the three serotypes of poliovirus at an MOI of 20, P1/Mahoney (a),

P2/Lansing (b) and P3/Leon (c). Total virus titer at the indicated times post-

infection was determined by plaque assay on HeLa cells.

Figure 3. Binding assay of poliovirus on cells producing Pvr or nectin-

2$^{Pvr(c'c"d)}$. Radiolabeled poliovirus was incubated with ○ L cells, ■ 20B cells, and

▲ C1 and ▼ C2 cells overnight at 4°C. Specific binding is expressed as a

percentage of the total input virus.

Figure 4. Growth of variants of P2/Lansing with single or double site-

directed mutations on cells producing Pvr or nectin-2$^{Pvr (c'c''d)}$. Virus titer was

determined by plaque assays on monolayers of ☐ 20B or ■ C2 cells. The values

are the averages of two or more independent viral constructs. For mutant viruses

E2055G and R2076K, no plaques were observed on C2 cells at 10^{-1} fold dilution.

Figure 5. Binding assay of wild-type and mutant poliovirus on cells

producing Pvr or nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$. Radiolabeled poliovirus was incubated with

○ L cells, ■ 20B cells, and ▲ C2 cells at 37°C for 1 hour. Specific binding is

expressed as a percentage of the total input virus.

Figure 6. Yields of VP1 BC loop variants of polioviruses P1/Mahoney and

P2/Lansing on cells producing Pvr or nectin-2$^{Pvr (c'c''d)}$. Virus titer was

determined by plaque assays on monolayers of ☐ 20B or ■ C2 cells. For P1/Δ9

virus, no plaques were observed on C2 cells at 10^{-1} fold dilution.

Figure 7. Location of amino acid changes in the viral capsid. Space-filling

rendering of a poliovirus P2/Lansing pentamer viewed obliquely from the top.

Color scheme: VP1 is blue, VP2 is yellow, and VP3 is red. VP4, which is internal,

is not visualized. Single amino acid changes in VP1 and VP3 that allow poliovirus

P2/Lansing to replicate on nectin-2$^{Pvr (c'c''d)}$ producing cells are shown in white;

residues in one structural unit are labeled. One five-fold axis of symmetry is

labeled. Western and eastern contact sites on the canyon walls of Pvr on

poliovirus P1/Mahoney are indicated by white ovals (Strauss et al., 2015). The

ovals are oriented in the north-south direction on the capsid. The model is based

on crystallographic data from Protein Data Bank file 1eah (Lentz et al., 1997).

Table 1. Virus titer from cells producing Pvr or nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$.

	Virus Titer (PFU/ML)[a]	
Virus	**20B Cells[b]**	**C2 Cells[c]**
P1/Mahoney	3.2×10^9	6.3×10^6
P2/Lansing	1.0×10^9	4.0×10^2
P2/2B1.1[d]	2.5×10^8	5.0×10^6
P2/3B1.1	3.2×10^8	6.3×10^6
P2/4A1.1	1.3×10^9	6.3×10^6
P2/5B1.1	1.0×10^9	5.0×10^6
P2/9B1.1	1.0×10^8	2.0×10^7
P2/10A1.2	2.0×10^8	2.0×10^7
P2/12D1.3	1.0×10^9	1.6×10^7

[a] determined by plaque assays.
[b] mouse L cells synthesizing Pvr.
[c] mouse L cells synthesizing nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$.
[d] independent viruses isolated by plaque assays of P2/Lansing on C2 cells.

Table 2. Summary of amino acid changes in P2/Lansing mutants selected on cells synthesizing nectin-2^PVR(c'c"d)

Virus[a]	Amino Acid Changes in the viral capsid proteins[b,c]						
2B	K1103R,		G1295E,			N1235D,	T2161I, C2257S
3B	K1103R,	K1169E,	G1295E,				R4018T, T1022I
4A	K1103R,						L3083M
5B	K1103R,	K1169E,		S1239T,			R2076K
9C	K1103R,		G1295E,				T2161I
10A	K1103R,	K1169E,		S1239T,			E2055G, G3151A, I1194V, A1202V
11A	K1103R,	K1169E,	G1295E,	S1239T,			V3070A, I1194V
12D	K1103R,	K1169E,	G1295E,				T2138L, A3126V, I1006V
N1	K1103R,	K1169E,			N3059Y		
N2	K1103R,	K1169E,			Q3178H		
N3	K1103R,						N3059S
N4	K1103R,					N1235D,	N3059S
N6				S1239T			
N7	K1103R,						L3085P
N9	K1103R,						C2204R, V1061T
N10	K1103R						
N11	K1103R						
N12	K1103R						
N13	K1103R,		G1295E				
N14	K1103R,			S1239T,			V1056A, P1274S
N16				S1239T,			N1026H, I3053V
N17					N3059Y		
N18	K1103R,						N3059H
N19	K1103R						

[a] independently isolated viruses

[b] the list of amino acid changes is ordered from the most to the least frequent.

1 [c] Capsid amino acids are identified by a six letter code, N1234N, in which the

2 first letter is the wild type amino acid, the next number identifies the capsid

3 protein (1=VP1, 2=VP2, 3=VP3, 4=VP4), the next three numbers identify the

4 position in the capsid protein, and the last letter is the new amino acid at that

5 position.

1   **Table 3.** Frequency and distribution of amino acid changes in P2/Lansing

2   mutants selected on cells synthesizing nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$.^{a}

VP4		VP3		VP1
R4018T		**I3053V**		I1006V
		N3059H		**T1022I**
VP2		**N3059S (2)**		N1026H
E2055G	*	**N3059Y (2)**		**V1056A**
R2076K		**V3070A**		V1061T
T2161I (2)		**L3083M**	*	**K1103R (21)**
T2138L		L3085P	*	**K1169E (7)**
C2204R		A3126V		**I1194V (2)**
C2257S		G3151A		A1202V
	*	**Q3178H**		***N1235D (2)**
				***S1239T (6)**
				P1274S
				***G1295E (6)**

19   ^{a}Number in parenthesis indicates the number of virus isolates containing the

20   amino acid change. Changes that have been tested are bold-faced and ones that

21   enable P2/Lansing to replicate in C2 cells are indicated with an asterisk.

Pvr

C'   C"   D

-DVVVQAPTQVPGFLGDSVTLPCYLQVPNMEVTHVSQLTWARHGESGSMAVFHQTQGPSYSESK----RLEFVAAR--LGAELRNASLRMFGLRVEDEGNYTCLFVTFPQGSRSVDIWLRVLA
 ||.|:...:.||.||||:|.||.|.|.| .||||.| :...:|.||..:|....|: ||.||.|| |||..:|:|:|..||||||||||||.|||.||...||||.|
QDVRVRVLPEVRGRLGGTVELPCHLLPPTTE--RVSQVTWQRL-DGTVVAAFHPSFGVDFPNSQFSKDRLSFVRARPETNADLRDATLAFRGLRVEDEGNYTCEFATFPNGTRRGVTWLRVIA

Nectin-2

L Cells

20B Cells (Pvr)

H52 Cells (D12 Pvr–nectin-2)

E2 Cells (D1 Pvr–nectin-2)

C1 Cells (nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$)

C2 Cells (nectin-2$^{Pvr(c'c''d)}$)

Lin and Racaniello Figure 2

Lin and Racaniello Figure 4

Lin and Racaniello Figure 5

VIRUS   VP1 BC LOOP

P1/Mahoney   1

P1/Δ9   Δ

P1/414   2

P2/Lansing   2

P2/109   Δ

P2/103   1

□ 20B Cells
■ C2 Cells

VIRUS TITER (LOG$_{10}$ PFU/ML)

Lin and Racaniello Figure 6