Definition of an amino-terminal domain of the human T-cell leukemia virus type 1 envelope surface unit that extends the fusogenic range of an ecotropic murine leukemia virus

F. J. Kim, Iban Seiliez, C. Denesvre, D. Lavillette, Cosset François-Loïc, Marc Sitbon

To cite this version:
F. J. Kim, Iban Seiliez, C. Denesvre, D. Lavillette, Cosset François-Loïc, et al.. Definition of an amino-terminal domain of the human T-cell leukemia virus type 1 envelope surface unit that extends the fusogenic range of an ecotropic murine leukemia virus. Journal of Biological Chemistry, American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2000, 275 (31), pp.23417–20. 10.1074/jbc.C901002199.
hal-02196818

HAL Id: hal-02196818
https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-02196818
Submitted on 27 May 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License
Definition of an Amino-terminal Domain of the Human T-cell Leukemia Virus Type 1 Envelope Surface Unit That Extends the Fusogenic Range of an Ecotropic Murine Leukemia Virus* 

Received for publication, December 13, 1999, and in revised form, June 7, 2000. 
Published, JBC Papers in Press, June 12, 2000, DOI 10.1074/jbc.C901002199 

Felix J. Kim‡‡, Iban Seiliez‡, Caroline Denesvre‡, Dimitri Lavillette‡, François-Loïc Cosset**, and Marc Sibon†††‡‡‡ From the Department of Genetic and Cellular Medicine, 1919 Rte de Mende, F-34293 Montpellier Cedex 05, **LVRGT, INSERM U412, Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon, 46 allée d’Italie, 69367 Lyon Cedex 07, and ‡‡‡ Laboratoire de Génétique Moléculaire, 22 Rue Ménét, 75014 Paris, France 

Murine leukemia viruses (MuLV) and human T-cell leukemia viruses (HTLV) are phylogenetically highly divergent retroviruses with distinct envelope fusion properties. The MuLV envelope glycoprotein surface unit (SU) comprises a receptor-binding domain followed by a proline-rich region which modulates envelope conformational changes and fusogenicity. In contrast, the receptor-binding domain and SU organization of HTLV are undefined. Here, we describe an HTLV/MuLV envelope chimera in which the receptor-binding domain and proline-rich region of the ecotropic MuLV were replaced with the potentially corresponding domains of the HTLV-1 SU. This chimeric HTLV/MuLV envelope was processed, specifically interfered with HTLV-1 envelope-mediated fusion, and similar to MuLV envelopes, required cleavage of its cytoplasmic tail to exert significant fusogenic properties. Furthermore, the HTLV domain defined here broadened ecotropic MuLV envelope-induced fusion to human and simian cell lines. 

* This work was supported by successive grants (to M. S.) from the CNRS (ATIPE virology program), the Fondation pour la Recherche Médicale (Jeune Equipe program), the Association pour la Recherche sur le Cancer (ARC 4066), the Association Française contre les Myopathies (AFM 6889), and the Agence Nationale pour la Recherche contre le SIDA (ANRS 99003). The costs of publication of this article were defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. This article must therefore be hereby marked “advertisement” in accordance with 18 U.S.C. Section 1734 solely to indicate this fact. 
‡ Supported by an award from the Philipp Foundation and an ANRS graduate student fellowship. 
§ Supported by the Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale. To whom correspondence should be addressed: Institut de Génétique Moléculaire de Montpellier (IGMM), CNRS-UMR5535, 1919 Rte. de Mende, F-34293 Montpellier Cedex 5, France. Tel.: +33-467-613-640; Fax: +33-467-040-231; E-mail: sitbon@jones.igm.cnrs-mop.fr. 

Murine leukemia viruses (MuLV) are simple C-type oncoretroviruses whose genetic organization differ significantly from that of complex retroviruses, such as the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and the human T-cell leukemia virus (HTLV), by the lack of accessory and regulatory genes in addition to the gag, pol, and env genes. Each functional retroviral envelope glycoprotein is expressed as a precursor that is cleaved into two associated components, a surface subunit (SU), implicated in receptor recognition, and a transmembrane subunit (TM), which harbors a fusion peptide (1). Current understanding of envelope-mediated fusion suggests that receptor recognition by the SU induces conformational changes that unmask fusion determinants in the TM. MuLV envelopes have weak fusogenic abilities when expressed at the cell surface (fusion “from within”) and stronger fusogenic ability in the context of the viral particle (fusion “from without”). The increased fusogenicity of the MuLV envelopes in virions has been associated with viral protease cleavage of the cytoplasmic TM carboxyl terminus, known as the R-peptide, which occurs late during or after virion assembly (2, 3). Concerning the SU, a common organization in three major domains has been described for all MuLV: (i) the amino terminus comprising two variable regions, VRA and VRB, which define receptor binding specificity (4); (ii) a proline-rich region, which regulates post-receptor binding changes in conformation and fusion ability of the envelope (5, 6); and (iii) the carboxyl terminus, thought to interact with the TM subunit. Also, the three MuLV envelope receptors identified so far are multiple-membrane-spanning proteins (7–11). 

In contrast to MuLV, HTLV envelope is highly fusogenic in cell-to-cell fusion assays, measuring fusion from within, whereas cell-free virions are reported to be poorly infectious (12–15). Moreover, when expressed at the cell surface, the HTLV envelope induces rapid, rampant syncitia formation with a broad range of cell lines, suggesting that the yet unidentified HTLV receptor(s) is a highly conserved and ubiquitous molecule. However, neither the receptor-binding domain nor a particular organization has been reported for the HTLV SU. 

Here, we describe conserved determinants in the SU of the two envelopes based on a novel amino acid alignment. Using this alignment, we derived an HTLV/MuLV envelope chimera that presented a fusogenic range extended to human and simian cell lines while exhibiting the general fusion characteristics of MuLV envelopes. 

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES 

Construction of the HTLV/MuLV Envelope Chimera—Introduction of a BsrGI site into both parental envelope genes, which maintained their wild-type amino acid sequence, was performed by polymerase chain reaction mutagenesis using the following oligonucleotides in which the created restriction sites are indicated in italics and the nucleotide substitutions underlined: AGTGGTAATACACCTGtacaGGGAGCT (sense BsrGI F-MuLV); AGCTCCGtacaAGATTTTAGTAACCT (antisense BsrGI F-MuLV); CTGACCGtacaGTAAACCCTA (sense BsrGI HTLV-1); TAGGTTAACGtacaAGGGTCA (antisense BsrGI HTLV-1). Expression vectors for the HTLV and MuLV envelope have

1 The abbreviations used are: MuLV, murine leukemia virus; F-MuLV, Friend-MuLV; HTLV, human T-cell leukemia virus; SU, envelope surface unit; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; TM, envelope transmembrane unit; LacZ, β-galactosidase gene; LTR, long terminal repeat; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline.
been described previously (16, 17). The HTLV-1/Friend-MuLV SU chimera HHproFc described here was constructed in a pGEM-based plasmid and subsequently subcloned into the parental Friend-MuLV envelope expression vector, pCELF, at the SpeI and BglII sites. The pCELF/HHproFcLR construction was derived from HHproFc and the FAR envelope. The latter was derived by introducing a stop codon immediately upstream of the first R-peptide codon of the parental Friend-MuLV envelope gene. All mutated regions were sequenced using an ABI Prism sequencer.

Cell Lines and Fusion Assay—The following primates and murine cell lines were used in this study: COS (African green monkey kidney cells), HeLa (human cervical carcinoma cells), Dunni (murine, Mus dunni tail fibroblasts), NIH3T3 (murine fibroblasts), and 293 (human fetal kidney cells). Cells used for the fusion assay were stable transfectants of either a β-galactosidase gene (LacZ) under the control of the HIV-1 long terminal repeat (LTR) (CosLTRLacZ and HeLaCD4LTRLacZ), which has Tat-dependent expression, or cell lines constitutively expressing the Tat protein of HIV-1 (Cos-Tat, Hela-Tat, NIH-Tat, Dunni-Tat) as described previously (16–18).

Envelope-mediated fusion was quantified essentially as described (16, 17) with a few modifications. In this assay, the HIV-1 LTR-driven expression of β-galactosidase is transactivated by the Tat protein upon fusion of envelope-expressing cells with receptor-bearing indicator cells. Envelope genes were transfected into the cell lines described above using polyethyleneimine (25-kDa, water-free; Sigma catalog no. 40,872–7) as described (19). 24 h prior to transfection, 5×10^4 indicator cells (the Tat expressing cell lines) were cocultivated with the envelope-presenting cells for 36 to 48 h. Cell-to-cell fusion was measured following fixation with 3% (weight/volume) glutaraldehyde in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), washed with PBS, and stained by incubation in a 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-β-D-galactopyranoside solution as described previously (16, 17). Blue syncitia, indicating fusion between the envelope-presenting and Tat-containing indicator cells, were counted regardless of the number of nuclei per syncitia. All data represent the results of at least three independent experiments with each envelope-to-cell combination performed in duplicate. Statistical analysis was performed using the Student t test. All p values of comparisons considered to be significantly different in this report were p < 0.04.

Envelope Expression and Maturation—24 h prior to transfection, 1–5×10^4 HeLa, Cos, 293, NIH3T3, and Dunni cells were seeded/10-cm culture dish. Cell extracts were collected 24 and 48 h post-transfection, using polyethyleneimine (25-kDa, water-free; Sigma catalog no. 40,872–7) as described (19). Cell extracts were collected 24 and 48 h post-transfection, and 5×10^4 indicator cells were seeded per well on six-well plates (Nunc) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (Life Technologies, Inc.), 2 mM glutamine, and 1 μg/ml streptomycin. For all cell lines tested, transfections were performed with an amine nitrogen, and 1 μg of the envelope gene-containing pCELF expression vectors, were estimated to comprise 3 nmol of phosphate. Between 0.5 and 2.0 μg of envelope-expressing plasmid were transfected, and 24 h post-transfection, 10^5 indicator cells (the Tat expressing cell lines) were cocultivated with the envelope-presenting cells for 36 to 48 h. Cell-to-cell fusion was measured following fixation with 3% (weight/volume) glutaraldehyde in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), washed with PBS, and stained by incubation in a 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-β-D-galactopyranoside solution as described previously (16, 17). Blue syncitia, indicating fusion between the envelope-presenting and Tat-containing indicator cells, were counted regardless of the number of nuclei per syncitia. All data represent the results of at least three independent experiments with each envelope-to-cell combination performed in duplicate. Statistical analysis was performed using the Student t test. All p values of comparisons considered to be significantly different in this report were p < 0.04.

RESULTS

Homologous Determinants between the SU of the HTLV and MuLV Envelopes—We previously described a conserved SU determinant, comprising the amino acid residues CWLCL, among C- and D-type oncoretroviruses (21). A similar motif, comprising the amino acid residues CIVCI, is located at an equivalent position in the HIV-1 envelope SU. We used parameters in the Clustal program of the Megalign alignment software package (DNASTar) that favored the alignment of the regions containing the CIVCI and CWLCL sequences without regard to an SU/TM cleavage site alignment. This alignment revealed a striking homology between a RLLNLVQ motif in the Friend-MuLV SU, located immediately downstream of the Friend-MuLV proline-rich region (Fig. 1A), and a KLLTLVQ sequence in the HTLV-I SU. Furthermore, the latter motif was located at an equivalent distance from the SU/TM cleavage site and immediately downstream of a potential proline-rich region of the HTLV SU. These homologies compelled us to test whether the HTLV SU amino terminus could functionally re-
Expression and cleavage of the HTLV/MuLV envelope chimera. Western blot of HeLa total cell lysates 48 h post-transfection with irrelevant plasmid DNA (Mock), chimeric HHproFc (HH), HHproFcAR (HHΔK), and parental HTLV and MuLV envelope expression vectors. The left panel shows a Western blot probed with the anti-HTLV SUgp46 monoclonal antibody (mAb) 1C11, and the right panel shows a duplicate blot probed with the anti-MuLV SU gp70 polyclonal antibody. Migration of uncleaved envelope precursor (Pr) and cleaved SU are indicated in kilodaltons for both parental HTLV and F-MuLV. Symbol keys are shown next to each identified envelope precursor.

Expression and Maturation of a MuLV Envelope Chimera with an HTLV Amino Terminus—MuLV/HTLV envelope chimeras wherein we replaced the entire MuLV SU with that of HTLV (16, 17) or wherein the exchange border was located between the (K/R)LL(T/N)LVQ and the C(W/I)(L/V)C(L/I) motifs (data not shown) resulted in the translation of envelope precursors that were not efficiently processed through the endoplasmic reticulum. Others have also reported that substitution, deletion, or insertion mutations within various subdomains of the SU of the HTLV envelope led to uncleaved and non-matured envelope precursors (22, 23). Here, we constructed a new HTLV/MuLV envelope chimera (Fig. 1B) in which the exchange border corresponded to the newly introduced alleric BsrGI restriction site encompassing the final leucine and valine amino acid residues 327 and 328 of Friend-MuLV SU and amino acid residues 213 and 214 of HTLV-1 SU of the (K/R)LL(T/N)LVQ motif (Fig. 1A). In this construction, we replaced the amino terminus of the Friend-MuLV SU, including the receptor-binding domain and the proline-rich region, with what we suspected to be the homologous SU domains including the potential HTLV proline-rich region, the Friend-MuLV TM.

Upon transfection, the HHproFc chimeric precursor and SU proteins reacted with a monoclonal antibody, 1C11, raised against an HTLV-1 envelope SU synthetic peptide of amino acids 190–209 (24) (Fig. 2, lane 4) located within the potential proline-rich region of the HTLV envelope. Precursor cleavage was observed in both the chimeric and parental envelopes, although cleavage appeared to occur more efficiently in the parental HTLV-1 (Fig. 2, lane 6) and Friend-MuLV (Fig. 2, lane 8) than in the HHproFc chimera (Fig. 2, lane 4). Similar results were obtained for all cell lines tested, including human, simian, mouse, and rat cells (data not shown).

Fusion Properties of the HHproFc Envelope Chimera Extended to Primate Cells—When testing the fusion ability of either the parental ecotropic MuLV or the HHproFc chimera described above, no detectable cell-to-cell fusion was observed, regardless of the species origin of the target cell (Fig.

### Table I

| Envelope       | Primate cell lines | Murine cell lines |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
|                | HeLa | COS | NIH3T3 | Dunni |
| Mock           | –    | –   | –      | –     |
| F-MuLV         | –    | –   | +      | –     |
| FAR            | –    | +   | ++     | +     |
| HHproFc        | –    | +   | +++    | ++    |
| HHproFcAR      | –    | +   | +++    | +     |
| HTLV-1         | +++  |+++ |+++     |+++    |

* Mean number of blue fusion presented as relative − or + values: − < 10; + = 10–100; ++ = 200–400; +++ = 500–900; ++++ = > 1000.

### Table II

| Challenging envelope | Interfering envelope | No. of blue foci |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Mock                 | HHproFc              | >5              |
| H                    | HHproFc              | 545             |
| H                    | F-MuLV               | 52              |
| FAR                  | HHproFc              | 796             |
| F-MuLV               | HHproFc              | 968             |
| FAR                  | HHproFc              | 913             |

* Challenging HTLV-1 (H) envelope (3 µg) was transfected into NIH3T3/Tk/Tat cells and cocultivated with HeLaLTRLacZ cells transfected with interfering envelope (2 µg); challenging FAR envelope (3 µg) was transfected into HeLaLTRLacZ cells and cocultivated with NIH3T3/Tk/Tat cells transfected with interfering envelope (2 µg). Blue foci were counted regardless of syncitia size. Data shown in table are representative of three independent transfections.
Homologous HTLV and MuLV Envelope SU Domains

3, A, B, E, and F). However, as described previously for amphotropic and ecotropic Moloney MuLV (2, 3), fusion of mouse NIH3T3 cells was detectable only after removal of the envelope inhibitory R-peptide, located at the carboxyl terminus of the TM cytoplasmic domain (Fig. 3D). Therefore, we also tested the fusogenic ability of a HHproFcR construct, corresponding to the HHproFc chimeric envelope lacking the R-peptide. Whereas neither the parental nor the R-peptide-less forms of the ecotropic Friend-MuLV envelope induced fusion with simian and human cells (Table I and Fig. 3, A and C), the HHproFcR envelope was fusogenic toward mouse cell lines as well as human and simian cell lines (Table I and Fig. 3, G and H). It is noteworthy that the parental Friend-MuLV envelope was slightly fusogenic for the mouse Dunni cells in the presence of the R-peptide, whereas deletion of this peptide in HHproFc appeared to be necessary to detect fusion even on this cell line (Table I). Furthermore, despite its extended range of target cells, the HHproFcR envelope remained significantly less syncytial than the parental HTLV-1 envelope (Table I and Fig. 3 (compare panels G and H with I and J)).

Interference of HTLV-1 Envelope-mediated Fusion by the HHproFc Envelope Chimera—To assess whether the HTLV/MuLV envelope chimera indeed interacted with the HTLV-1 receptor, we tested the ability of the HHproFc chimera to interfere with HTLV-1 envelope-induced fusion. For this purpose, we tested fusion using NIH3T3(TK−)Tat cells because these cells presented smaller fusion foci with the HTLV-1 envelopes than any other cells tested (not shown). Using this system, we observed that the HHproFc chimeric envelope specifically inhibited HTLV-1 envelope-mediated fusion by more than 10-fold (Table I).

DISCUSSION

Here, we describe homologous motifs between the SU of the Friend-MuLV and HTLV-1, two phylogenetically distant oncoretroviruses. Because the SU is considered to be the most variable region of related retroviral envelopes and because this variability establishes the basis for receptor recognition, our observation may provide important clues concerning the nature of the elusive HTLV envelope receptor(s). Indeed, the MuLV, feline leukemia virus (FeLV), Gibbon ape leukemia virus (GALV), and D-type retrovirus envelope receptors identified thus far belong to a family of multiple-membrane-spanning proteins (7–11, 25, 26), which includes solute transporters (8–10, 26). It is tempting, therefore, to speculate that the HTLV envelope receptors may belong to this family as well. Although the HTLV receptor remains to be identified, our interference data suggest specific HTLV receptor recognition by the chimeric SU (Table I). Further constructions providing a more precise definition of the receptor-binding domain, proline-rich region, and carboxyl terminus of the HTLV envelope will help in the production of separate soluble domains.

In this report, we replaced the receptor-binding domain and proline-rich region of the MuLV envelope SU with the potentially corresponding domains in the HTLV and postulated that such an HTLV/MuLV SU chimera would broaden the receptor recognition properties of the ecotropic MuLV envelope. Indeed, we observed that HHproFc required R-peptide deletion for fusion with murine and primate cell lines, including human HeLa (Fig. 3) and 293 cells (data not shown), similar to the Friend-MuLV envelope, suggesting that this HTLV/MuLV SU chimera combined the extended host range of HTLV with MuLV envelope fusion characteristics. This envelope represents a novel tool for better understanding the particularly highly fusogenic properties of the HTLV envelope and the search for the HTLV receptor(s).

Acknowledgments—We thank J.-L. Battini, C. Dumas, G. Labesse, M. Mougel, and Pierre Sonigo for helpful and insightful discussions, A. D. Miller for kindly providing the NIH3T3(TK−) cell line, and Y. Boublik for deriving the ΔR subclone of Friend-MuLV.

REFERENCES

1. Hunter, E., and Swanstrom, R. (1990) Curr. Top. Microbiol. Immunol. 157, 187–253
2. Ragheb, J. A., and Anderson, W. F. (1994) J. Virol. 68, 3220–3231
3. Kunita, N., Takahashi, K., Maki, T., and Nomoto, K. (1994) J. Virol. 68, 1773–1781
4. Battini, J. L., Heard, J. M., and Danos, O. (1992) J. Virol. 66, 1468–1475
5. Andersen, K. B. (1994) J. Virol. 68, 3175–3182
6. Battini, J. L., Heard, J. M., and Danos, O. (1992) J. Virol. 66, 1468–1475
7. Andersen, K. B. (1994) J. Virol. 68, 3175–3182
8. Battini, J. L., Rasko, J. E., and Miller, A. D. (1999) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 96, 9955–9965
9. Albritton, L. M., Tseng, L., Scadden, D., and Cunningham, J. M. (1989) Cell 57, 659–666
10. Kim, J. W., Close, E. I., Albritton, L. M., and Cunningham, J. M. (1991) Nature 352, 725–728
11. Wang, H., Kavanagh, M. P., North, R. A., and Kabat, D. (1991) Nature 352, 729–731
12. Kavanagh, M. P., Miller, D. G., Zhang, W., Law, W., Kozak, S. L., Kabat, D., and Miller, A. D. (1994) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 91, 7071–7075
13. Battini, J. L., Rasko, J. E., and Miller, A. D. (1999) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 96, 1385–1390
14. Wang, H., Kavanagh, M. P., North, R. A., and Kabat, D. (1991) Nature 352, 729–731
15. Kavanagh, M. P., Miller, D. G., Zhang, W., Law, W., Kozak, S. L., Kabat, D., and Miller, A. D. (1994) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 91, 7071–7075
16. Battini, J. L., Rasko, J. E., and Miller, A. D. (1999) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 96, 1385–1390
17. Zhao, T. M., Robinson, M. A., Bowers, F. S., and Kindl, T. J. (1995) J. Virol. 69, 2024–2030
18. Derse, D., Mikovits, J., Polianova, M., Felber, B. K., and Russetti, F. (1995) J. Virol. 69, 1907–1912
19. Sutton, R. E., and Littman, D. R. (1996) J. Virol. 70, 7322–7326
20. Delamarre, L., Closs, E. I., Tursz, T., and Dokhelar, M. C. (1994) J. Virol. 68, 7322–7326
21. Delamarre, L., Rosenberg, A. R., Pique, C., Pham, D., and Dokhelar, M. C. (1997) J. Virol. 71, 259–266
22. Desneve, C., Sonigo, P., Corbin, A., Ellerbrok, H., and Sironi, M. (1995) J. Virol. 69, 4149–4157
23. Desneve, C., Carrington, C., Corbin, A., Takeuchi, Y., Cosset, F. L., Schulz, T., Sironi, M., and Sonigo, P. (1996) J. Virol. 70, 4380–4386
24. Dragic, T., Charneau, P., Clavel, F., and Alizon, M. (1992) J. Virol. 66, 4794–4802
25. Boussetif, O., Lezoualch, F., Zanta, M. A., Mergny, M. D., Scherman, D., Demeneix, B., and Behr, J. P. (1995) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 92, 7297–7301
26. Wei, C. M., Gibson, M., Spear, P. G., and Scolnick, E. M. (1981) J. Virol. 38, 935–944
27. Sitton, M., d’Auriol, L., Ellerbrock, H., Andre, C., Nishio, J., Perryman, S., Puzo, F., Hayes, S. F., Wehrly, K., Toubourin, P., Galibert, F., and Chesnèvre B. (1991) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 88, 5932–5936
28. Pique, C., Tursz, T., and Dokhelar, M. C. (1990) EMBO J. 9, 4243–4248
29. Delamarre, L., Pique, C., Pham, D., Tursz, T., and Dokhelar, M. C. (1994) J. Virol. 68, 3544–3549
30. Piker, V. B., Tanner, M. E., Screeve, R. M., Streilein, R. D., Clark, M. E., and Haynes, B. F. (1989) J. Immunol. 142, 971–978
31. van Zeijl, M., Johann, S. V., Close, E., Cunningham, J., Eddy, R., Shows, T. B., and O’Harra, B. (1994) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 91, 1168–1172
32. Rasko, J. E., Battini, J. L., Gottschalk, R. J., Mazon, I., and Miller, A. D. (1999) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 96, 2129–2134
33. Lander, M. R., and Chattopadhyay, S. K. (1984) J. Virol. 52, 695–698