Unconventional mRNA capping of vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV, Indiana), a prototype non-segmented, negative-strand (NNS) RNA virus belonging to the genus Vesiculovirus of the family Rhabdoviridae in the order Mononegavirales, is catalysed by the multifunctional RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) L protein (Ogino & Banerjee, 2007, 2008). At the first step, the guanosine 5′-triphosphatase (GTPase) activity of the VSV L protein produces GDP (an RNA acceptor) by hydrolysis of GTP (Ogino & Banerjee, 2007, 2008). Subsequently, the RNA:GDP polyribonucleotidyltransferase (PRNTase) domain of the VSV L protein transfers the 5′-monophosphorylated (p-) RNA moiety of the 5′-triphosphorylated (ppp-) RNA with the conserved VSV mRNA start sequence (AACAG) to GDP to generate the GpppA capped RNA, and that the conserved HR motif in the VSV L protein is essential for the PRNTase activity. Interestingly, the CHPV L protein was found to form two distinct SDS-resistant complexes with the CHPV mRNA and leader RNA start sequences; mutations in the HR motif significantly reduced the formation of the former complex (a putative covalent enzyme–pRNA intermediate in the PRNTase reaction), but not the latter complex. These results suggest that the rhabdoviral L proteins universally use the active-site HR motif for the PRNTase reaction at the step of the enzyme–pRNA intermediate formation.

Chandipura virus (CHPV) is an emerging human pathogen associated with acute encephalitis and is related closely to vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), a prototype rhabdovirus. Here, we demonstrate that the RNA polymerase L protein of CHPV exhibits a VSV-like RNA:GDP polyribonucleotidyltransferase (PRNTase) activity, which transfers the 5′-monophosphorylated (p-) viral mRNA start sequence to GDP to produce a capped RNA, and that the conserved HR motif in the CHPV L protein is essential for the PRNTase activity. Interestingly, the CHPV L protein was expressed as a carboxyl-terminal octahistidine-tagged form [2092+10 (SRHHHHHHHH) aa] in Sf21 insect cells infected with a recombinant baculovirus carrying a cDNA encoding the CHPV L protein (Marriott, 2005) and purified by chromatography using nickel–nitrilotriacetic acid agarose (Qiagen), as described for the recombinant VSV L protein (Ogino & Banerjee, 2007, Ogino et al., 2010). The recombinant CHPV L protein was found to form two distinct SDS-resistant complexes with the CHPV mRNA and leader RNA start sequences; mutations in the HR motif significantly reduced the formation of the former complex (a putative covalent enzyme–pRNA intermediate in the PRNTase reaction), but not the latter complex. These results suggest that the rhabdoviral L proteins universally use the active-site HR motif for the PRNTase reaction at the step of the enzyme–pRNA intermediate formation.

To examine the universality of the RNA-capping mechanism by the rhabdoviral L proteins, we generated the recombinant L protein of CHPV, an emerging vesiculovirus that causes acute viral encephalitis with high mortality in children in India (Chadha et al., 2005; Rao et al., 2004). The recombinant CHPV L protein was expressed as a carboxyl-terminal octahistidine-tagged form [2092+10 (SRHHHHHHHH) aa] in Sf21 insect cells infected with a recombinant baculovirus carrying a cDNA encoding the CHPV L protein (Marriott, 2005) and purified by chromatography using nickel–nitrilotriacetic acid agarose (Qiagen), as described for the recombinant VSV L protein (Ogino & Banerjee, 2007, Ogino et al., 2010). First, we measured the RNA-capping activity of the CHPV L protein (Fig. 1) according to the method developed for the VSV L protein (Ogino & Banerjee, 2007, Ogino et al., 2010). To analyse the substrate specificity of the CHPV L protein (PRNTase), we used 5′-tri- (ppp-) or di- (pp-) phosphorylated oligoRNAs corresponding to the CHPV mRNA and leader RNA start sequences (AACAG and ACGAA, respectively), which are the same as in VSV (Marriott, 2005), and [α-32P]GTP or [α-32P]GDP. When ppAACAG was incubated with [α-32P]GTP in the presence of the CHPV L protein, a distinct GpppA cap structure was produced (Fig. 1, lane 2). Similar to the VSV L protein, ppAACAG and ppACGAA did not serve as the substrate for the CHPV L protein
As the cellular capping enzyme composed of RNA 5′-triphosphatase and GTP:RNA guanylyltransferase can use ppp- or ppRNA with any sequence as the substrate to produce GpppRNA (Furuichi & Shatkin, 2000; Shuman, 2001), the capping activity associated with the CHPV L protein is different from the cellular activity; thus, it is thought to be intrinsic to the viral protein. Furthermore, the CHPV L protein was found to produce the GpppA cap structure with [α-32P]GDP (an inert substrate for the cellular capping enzyme) instead of [α-32P]GTP (lane 6), indicating that the CHPV L protein catalyses a similar unconventional RNA-capping reaction to VSV by the PRNTase activity. Under standard conditions, the CHPV L protein (0.3 μg) produced 0.74 ± 0.04 fmol (mean ± SD of three independent determinations) of GpppA with [α-32P]GDP. The specific activity of the CHPV L protein in RNA capping with GDP [2.5 fmol GpppA (μg protein)-1] was approximately 800-fold lower than that of the VSV L protein [2.1 fmol GpppA (μg protein)-1] (Ogino et al., 2010), despite its 60% amino acid sequence identity to the VSV L protein (Marriott, 2005). It is noteworthy that the transcriptase activity of CHPV is significantly lower than that of VSV (Chang et al., 1974).

To ascertain the significance of the R1211, H1217 and R1218 residues in the CHPV L protein [the counterparts of the R1221, H1227 and R1228 residues of the VSV L protein (Fig. 2a)] in the PRNTase activity, these residues were replaced with alanine (Fig. 2b, lanes 2–4). In addition, we prepared a CHPV L mutant with an alanine substitution (lanes 3 and 4). As the cellular capping enzyme composed of RNA 5′-triphosphatase and GTP:RNA guanylyltransferase can use ppp- or ppRNA with any sequence as the substrate to produce GpppRNA (Furuichi & Shatkin, 2000; Shuman, 2001), the capping activity associated with the CHPV L protein is different from the cellular activity; thus, it is thought to be intrinsic to the viral protein. Furthermore, the CHPV L protein was found to produce the GpppA cap structure with [α-32P]GDP (an inert substrate for the cellular capping enzyme) instead of [α-32P]GTP (lane 6), indicating that the CHPV L protein catalyses a similar unconventional RNA-capping reaction to VSV by the PRNTase activity. Under standard conditions, the CHPV L protein (0.3 μg) produced 0.74 ± 0.04 fmol (mean ± SD of three independent determinations) of GpppA with [α-32P]GDP. The specific activity of the CHPV L protein in RNA capping with GDP [2.5 fmol GpppA (μg protein)-1] was approximately 800-fold lower than that of the VSV L protein [2.1 fmol GpppA (μg protein)-1] (Ogino et al., 2010), despite its 60% amino acid sequence identity to the VSV L protein (Marriott, 2005). It is noteworthy that the transcriptase activity of CHPV is significantly lower than that of VSV (Chang et al., 1974).

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for the non-conserved H1226 residue (the counterpart of the non-essential H1236 residue of the VSV L protein; Fig. 2a, b, lane 5). As shown in Fig. 2c (lanes 3–6), the R1211A, H1217A and R1218A mutants, but not the H1226A mutant, were completely inactive in RNA capping with pppAACAG and $[^\alpha-32P]GDP$, indicating that the CHPV L protein uses these active-site amino acid residues (R1211, H1217 and R1218), which are identical to those in the VSV L protein, for the VSV-like PRNTase activity.

Our demonstration that the CHPV L protein exhibits the capping (PRNTase) activity prompted us to detect a covalent CHPV L protein–pRNA complex, an enzyme–pRNA intermediate in the PRNTase reaction. As described for the VSV L protein (Ogino & Banerjee, 2007; Ogino et al., 2010), the enzyme–pRNA intermediate (L–pRNA complex) formation assay was performed using the purified recombinant CHPV L protein. Briefly, the CHPV L protein was incubated with $[^\alpha-32P]p$pppRNA, and the resulting complexes were analysed by SDS-PAGE (7.5 % gel) followed by autoradiography. As shown in Fig. 3(a) (lane 2), the CHPV L protein reacted with pppAACAG (mRNA start sequence), resulting in generation of an SDS-resistant L–RNA complex, but not with pppACGAA (leader RNA start sequence, lane 4) to an extent similar to that formed with the mRNA start sequence (lane 2). This result is in contrast to the VSV L protein, which reacts with pppAACAG to a greater extent than with pppACGAA to form the covalent L–pRNA complex (the intermediate in the PRNTase reaction) (Ogino & Banerjee, 2007). On the other hand, the CHPV L protein did not form a complex with $[^\alpha-32P]ATP$ (lane 5), indicating that the SDS-resistant complex formation is specific to polynucleotides, similar to the VSV L protein (Ogino & Banerjee, 2007). Finally, we examined effects of the mutations in the PRNTase active site of the CHPV L protein on the formation of the SDS-resistant L–RNA complexes with the mRNA and leader RNA sequences. As shown in Fig. 3(b) (lanes 3–5), the R1211A, H1217A and R1218A mutations greatly reduced the L–RNA complex formation activity with the pppAACAG mRNA start sequence, but the H1226A mutation did not (lane 6). In contrast, all mutations (R1211A, H1217A, R1218A and H1226A) did not affect L–RNA complex formation with the pppACGAA leader RNA start sequence (Fig. 3c, lanes 3–6). Therefore, complex formation between the CHPV L protein and the pppACGAA leader RNA start sequence does not appear to be involved in the RNA-capping reaction. Thus, we con-
clude that the conserved HR motif in the CHPV L protein is essential for the PRNTase activity at the step of the enzyme–pRNA intermediate (L–pRNA complex) formation. The H1217 residue in the HR motif is strongly suggested to be a covalent RNA-attachment site in the PRNTase domain of the CHPV L protein, because the histidine residue in the HR motif of the VSV L protein has been identified as the covalent RNA-attachment site (Ogino et al., 2010). On the other hand, as the R1211 residue (a counterpart of the R1221 residue in the VSV L protein) is conserved only in the L proteins of some rhabdoviruses (vesiculo-, lyssa- and ephemeroviruses), it is suggested to be involved in some important step of the enzyme–pRNA intermediate formation that is specific for the above rhabdoviruses, e.g. sequence-specific recognition and R1218A) of the CHPV L protein retained very weak activities of binding with the mRNA start sequence (Fig. 3b, lanes 3–5). It is thus conceivable that the CHPV L protein contains, in addition to the HR motif, other RNA-attachment sites that are probably not involved in RNA capping. Further studies are needed to define the roles, if any, of such putative RNA-attachment sites in RNA synthesis.

Here, we showed that the CHPV L protein selectively uses pppAACAG (the CHPV mRNA start sequence) and GDP as the substrates to produce the GpppA cap structure, indicating that the CHPV L protein also carries out the unconventional mRNA-capping mechanism involving the PRNTase activity. Furthermore, as in the case of the VSV L protein, the HR motif in the CHPV L protein was shown to be crucial for the PRNTase activity at the step of the enzyme–pRNA intermediate formation. Our findings provide the second example of an RNA-transfer enzyme with the conserved HR motif that catalyses unconventional capping of rhabdoviral mRNA, thus offering a common target for developing anti-rhabdoviral agents.

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**References**


