

# GENE ANALYSIS OF A NEWLY ISOLATED LASSA VIRUS STRAIN

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## Background

Lassa virus is the cause of lassa fever which has been a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in many parts of West Africa. It usually occurs in epidemic form where the spread could be more than HIV/AIDS in seasons of epidemics. Recently, two new strains of the virus were isolated from Ekpoma Nigeria. Gene analysis was carried out with strain “Nig04-02” and the function prediction of the corresponding protein. There have been no reason adduced for these yearly outbreak of lassa virus infection despite high level of circulating antibodies in the population. And still no vaccine in sight.

## Method

Sequence alignment of the gene predicted significant hits of between 85% to 45% with matrix set at PAM50, PAM100 and blosum 62 using blast and wu-blast tools. FGENESH, GENEID, GENSCAN was used to predict gene function Global alignment was done with wu-blast. While homology and multiple sequence alignment was carried out using clustal W using both high scoring sequences and low scoring sequences. These were from mopeia and filovirus. The best score was predicted using bestscor at biology workbench. Transcription factors was predicted with TFsearch. And the likely gene product predicted with amigo. Protein sequence alignment was carried out with blastp.

## Result

Sequence alignment (global) gave significant hits at PAM50, PAM100 and BLOSUM62 matrices which were between 85% to 45% homology. FGENESH gave no relevant prediction, while GENSCAN predicted 43.48% C+G and Isochore 2 (43-51 C+G%) and GENEID predicted a CDS1, CDSf, TSS, CDSi, PolA regions. All predictions were done at probability of >95%. There were 40 transcription factors with a score of 100% and six open reading frames. The gene ontology amigo predicted the gene product to be that of low molecular weight cystein rich protein with high score to *Arabinose thalia*. Blastp was able to predict high scoring proteins at PAM50 of which were most glycoprotein precursors of various viruses but at PAM100 a bacteria protein was hit. Results from clustalW reveal a high conservation with total alignment score of 16055 and highly conserved areas.

## Discussion

Despite the presence of circulating antibodies against lassa virus in the population referred, there is still yearly out break of lassa virus epidemics. Hence it has become imperative to study new strains of the virus to actually know what would have been responsible for the yearly out break. This we did by carrying out a complete analysis of the Ng04-02 to determine if the difference in the new strain could be responsible for the recurrent out break of epidemics in most part of Nigeria. From the foregoing the virus showed great homology with very high scores both at the global alignment and the multiple sequence alignment. However there were area of differences with results from TF search when compared to another recently isolated lassa virus gene, though they both have 40 high scoring sites. We will then conclude that these differences in the transcription factors of the new strains is sufficient enough to make the new strain evade circulating antibodies as they may have alternative pathway for synthesis of gene products. This study also suggests that the gene products would have been responsible for disease causation and not the virus itself. The is because the virus would have naturally been wiped out by circulating antibodies who may not easily recognize the new strain and by the time of recognition, the viral gene product would have been produced through the unknown pathway. The new strain would have evolve in the course of another season. Hence we conclude here that recurrent out break of lassa fever is caused by the emergence of new strains unrecognized by circulating antibodies and also alternative pathway of production of gene products and/or new gene products since transcription factors differ, though all of similar or the same virus.

```
-----AGGATTGCGCTTTTAGAGATCTTTG
lassa_1
AGGATTGCGCTTTTAGAGATCTTTG
emb1_DD323072_DD323072_Devel
GGGTCTTTTCTGCAGTCACCGTCGTCGACACGTGTGATCAGATATCGCGG
emb1_AY772170_AY772170_Mopei -----CGCCCTTGTGGATCC-
TAGGCTTTTTGGTTGC-G
*
* * *
*

my_lassa2 TGTGAGTGGGCCTCATCAAGCCATGGGACAAATC-
TAACATTTTCCAGG
lassa_1
TGTGAGTGGGCTTCATCAAGCCATGGGGCAAATCATAACATTTTCCAGG
emb1_DD323072_DD323072_Devel
CCGCTCTAGAGATATCGCCGCCATGGGCAGATCGTGACCTTCTTCCAGG
emb1_AY772170_AY772170_Mopei CATTCTAGAG-
CATCTCGGAGATGGGCAGATAGTCACCTTCTTCAAG
* * * * *
** ** ** ** *

my_lassa2
AGTACCTCATGTCATAGAGGAAGTGATGAACATTGTCCTGATTGCTCTC
lassa_1
AGTACCTCATGTCATAGAGGAAGTGATGAACATTGTCCTGATTGCTCTC
emb1_DD323072_DD323072_Devel
AGGTGCCCATGTGATCGAGGAGGTGATGAACATCGTGCTGATCGCCCTG
emb1_AY772170_AY772170_Mopei
AGGTGCCACACATCCTTGAAGAAGTGATGAACATTGTCCTGATGACCCTC
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**Fig II: TFMATRIX entries with High-scoring:**

1	AGGATTGCGC	TTTTAGAGAT	CTTTGTGTGA	GTGGGCCTCA	TCAAGCCATG	entry
score						
		<-----				<a href="#">M00216</a> TATA
90.4			----->			<a href="#">M00100</a> CdxA
87.2				<-----		<a href="#">M00075</a>
GATA-1	86.5					
51	GGACAAATCA	TAACATTTTT	CCAGGAAGTA	CCTCATGTCA	TAGAGGAAGT	entry
score						
				----->		<a href="#">M00031</a>
MATalp	96.2					
		<-----				<a href="#">M00223</a>
STATx	94.2					
		----->				<a href="#">M00223</a>
STATx	91.3					
			----->			<a href="#">M00032</a> c-
Ets-	91.2					
				<-----		<a href="#">M00253</a> cap
90.6						
			<-----			<a href="#">M00271</a> AML-
1a	88.7					
					<--	<a href="#">M00253</a> cap
87.2						
		<-----				<a href="#">M00029</a> HSF
86.9						
					-	<a href="#">M00030</a>
MATa1	86.8					
					-----	<a href="#">M00074</a> c-
Ets-	86.6					
				----->		<a href="#">M00229</a> Skn-
1	86.5					
		----->				<a href="#">M00101</a> CdxA
86.4						
		<-----				<a href="#">M00028</a> HSF
85.9						
			----->			<a href="#">M00259</a> STAT
85.5						
		<-----				<a href="#">M00101</a> CdxA
85.0						
101	GATGAACATT	GTCCTGATTG	CTCTCAGCCT	TCTGGCAATA	CTGAAAGGGA	entry
score						
				----->		<a href="#">M00253</a> cap
96.7						
			<-----			<a href="#">M00028</a> HSF
95.3						
				<-----		<a href="#">M00253</a> cap
95.3						
			<-----			<a href="#">M00029</a> HSF
93.7						
			----->			<a href="#">M00075</a>
GATA-1	92.7					

92.1		----->	<a href="#">M00101</a>	CdxA
	--		<a href="#">M00253</a>	cap
90.6		-----	<a href="#">M00253</a>	cap
87.2		----->	<a href="#">M00030</a>	
MATa1	86.8		<a href="#">M00074</a>	c-
	->		<a href="#">M00029</a>	HSF
Ets-	86.6	----->	<a href="#">M00076</a>	
86.3		----->		
GATA-2	85.8			
151 TCTACAATGT TGCTACCTGT GGCCTCTTTG GATTGGTGTC CTTTCTCCTC entry				
score			<a href="#">M00028</a>	HSF
100.0		<-----	<a href="#">M00029</a>	HSF
96.0			<a href="#">M00211</a>	Poly
A	86.4	----->	<a href="#">M00159</a>	
C/EBP	86.2	----->		
201 TTATGTGGAA GATCATGTTC AACAACTTAC AAGGGTGTTT ATGAGCTACA entry				
score		----->	<a href="#">M00031</a>	
MATalp	92.4		<a href="#">M00100</a>	CdxA
91.0		----->	<a href="#">M00148</a>	SRY
89.1		<-----	<a href="#">M00046</a>	GCR1
88.6		<-----	<a href="#">M00101</a>	CdxA
87.1		----->	<a href="#">M00029</a>	HSF
86.3		<-----	<a href="#">M00230</a>	Skn-
1	86.1	----->	<a href="#">M00253</a>	cap
85.3		<-----		
251 AACTCTAGAG CTAGACATGG CAAGTCTAAA CATGACAATG CCCTTGCTC entry				
score			<a href="#">M00229</a>	Skn-
1	91.6	<-----	<a href="#">M00031</a>	
MATalp	87.3	<-----		

Total 40 high-scoring sites found.

*Higgins, D.G., Bleasby, A.J. and Fuchs, R. (1992) CLUSTAL V: improved software for multiple sequence alignment. Computer Applications in the Biosciences (CABIOS), 8(2):189-191.*

*Thompson J.D., Higgins D.G., Gibson T.J. "CLUSTAL W: improving the sensitivity of progressive multiple sequence alignment through sequence weighting, position-specific gap penalties and weight matrix choice." Nucleic Acids Res. 22:4673-4680(1994).*

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