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A dsRNA virus with filamentous viral particles

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Viruses with double-stranded RNA genomes form isometric particles or are capsidless. Here we report a double-stranded RNA virus, *Colletotrichum camelliae* filamentous virus 1 (CcFV-1) isolated from a fungal pathogen, that forms filamentous particles. CcFV-1 has eight genomic double-stranded RNAs, ranging from 990 to 2444 bp, encoding 10 putative open reading frames, of which open reading frame 1 encodes an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase and open reading frame 4 a capsid protein. When inoculated, the naked CcFV-1 double-stranded RNAs are infectious and induce the accumulation of the filamentous particles in vivo. CcFV-1 is phylogenetically related to *Aspergillus fumigatus* tetramycovirus-1 and *Beauveria bassiana* polymycovirus-1, but differs in morphology and in the number of genomic components. CcFV-1 might be an intermediate virus related to truly capsidated viruses, or might represent a distinct encapsidating strategy. In terms of genome and particle architecture, our findings are a significant addition to the knowledge of the virosphere diversity.

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	-		– Partitiviridae – Chrysoviridae	
	fi	fi	– Reoviridae –	
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Closteroviridae Potyviridae Alphaflexiviridae Betaflexiviridae Gammaflexiviridae

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Results

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A complex pattern of dsRNAs in C. Camelliae strain LT-3-1

C. camelliae

Complete sequence and genomic organization of dsRNAs 1-8



Botryosphaeria dothidea chrysovirus

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"Colletotrichum camelliae fi

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Putative proteins encoded by the CcFV-1 genome

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Caliciviridae



The dsRNAs and proteins composing the virus-like particles

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Fig. 6 Colony morphology, growth rate on PDA, and lesion length of different strains of *Collectotrichum camelliae* on tea leaves. **a** Colony morphology of strain LT-3-1, the LT-3-1 subisolates (LT-3-1D1, -D2, and -D3) with CcFV-1 dsRNAs eliminated, and the subisolates (LT-3-1T1, -T2, and -T3) transfected with dsRNAs 1-8 cultured at 25 °C in the dark at 5 dpi and these subisolates cultured at 18 dpi. **b** A histogram of the growth rates of strain LT-3-1 and the subisolates (n = 3) and the lesion lengths induced on tea (*Camellia sinensis* cv. 'Taicha 12') leaves (n = 4) inoculated with mycelial plugs of these isolates at 4 dpi under non-wounded conditions. The numbers following the "n=" refer to the treatment replicates. The presence of CcFV-1 in these isolates is indicated below the histograms. Symbols "+" and "-" indicate the presence and absence of CcFV-1 based on the results of dsRNA detection obtained by 1.2% agarose gel electrophoresis. Data were analyzed with SPSS Statistics 21.0 (WinWrap Basic; http://www.winwrap.com) by one-way ANOVA, and means were compared using Tukey's test at a significance level of p = 0.05. Letters (a, b, and c) over the bars indicate the significant difference at p = 0.05. Bars in each histogram labeled with the same letters are not significantly different (p > 0.05). Error bars indicate \pm standard deviation (SD)

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CcFV-1 dsRNAs are infectious and produce virus particles

CcFV-1 induces phenotypic changes on its fungal host

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C. camelliae

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Methods

Fungal isolates C. camelliae C. sinensis fi

Extraction of the dsRNAs and enzymatic treatments

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Cloning and sequencing

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Purification of virus particles from mycelia

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Analysis of the dsRNAs and proteins from the viral particles $\qquad {\rm fi}$

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Ethics statement

Debulance antibada mandration and ISEM anomination

Polyclonal antibody production and ISEM examination

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Elimination of CcFV-1 dsRNAs C. camelliae %

fi fi fi ,

Analysis of the biological features of the fungal strains

' C. sinensis ¢

C. camelliae % %

Transfection with CcFV-1 dsRNAs and virus-like particles

μ C. camelliae fi fi × μ μ

Data analysis

p < fi Data availability fi

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