



How rapid can aquatic large dsDNA viruses adapted to their changing algae host?

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Chlorovirus evolution is characterized by strong selection and high mutation supply.

We studied the evolutionary change of *Paramecium bursaria chlorella virus 1* during experimental coevolution with its algal host across six experimental replicates and found single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) at sixty-seven sites. The occurrence of genetic variants was highly repeatable and three genes showed an excess of variable sites, providing new information about potential targets of selection during *Chlorella*–*Chlorovirus* coevolution. Our data indicated that the studied populations were not mutation-limited and experienced strong positive selection and with that highlighted relevant processes governing the evolution of aquatic large dsDNA viruses.

Related Links

Publikation - Strong selection and high mutation supply characterize experimental *Chlorovirus* evolution

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