

**Part 1:** **TITLE, AUTHORS, APPROVALS, etc**

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| **Code assigned:** | ***2022.057B*** |  |
| **Short title:** Create a new genus (*Northamptonvirus)* with two new species (*Caudoviricetes*) | | |
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**Author(s) and email address(es)**

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**Corresponding author**

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| Andrew M. Kropinski |

**List the ICTV Study Group(s) that have seen this proposal**

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| Bacterial Viruses Subcommittee, Actinophages Study Group |

**ICTV Study Group comments and response of proposer**

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**ICTV Study Group votes on proposal**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study Group** | **Number of members** | | |
| **Votes support** | **Votes against** | **No vote** |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

**Authority to use the name of a living person**

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| --- | --- |
| **Is any taxon name used here derived from that of a living person (Y/N)** | N |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Taxon name** | **Person from whom the name is derived** | **Permission attached (Y/N)** |
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**Submission dates**

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| --- | --- |
| Date first submitted to SC Chair | May 2022 |
| Date of this revision (if different to above) |  |

**ICTV-EC comments and response of the proposer**

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**Part 2:** **NON-TAXONOMIC PROPOSAL**

**Text of proposal**

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**Part 3:** **TAXONOMIC PROPOSAL**

**Name of accompanying Excel module**

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| 2022.057B.N.v1.Northamptonvirus\_ng.xlsx |

**Abstract**

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| We have created a genus, *Northamptonvirus* for members of the Actinobacteriophage Database Cluster W. |

**Text of proposal**

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| |  | | --- | | **Species demarcation criteria:** Two phages are assigned to the same species if their genomes are more than 95% identical over their genome length for isolates.  These values can be calculated by a number of tools, such as BLASTn [1] – usually calculated using intergenomic distance calculator VIRIDIC [2].  **Genus demarcation criteria:** In search for criteria that create cohesive and distinct genera that are reproducible and monophyletic, the Bacterial Viruses Subcommittee has established 70% nucleotide identity of the genome length as the cut-off for genera. Genus-level groupings should always be monophyletic in the signature genes, as tested with a phylogenetic tree. [8] | |

**Supporting evidence**

**Origin of the name of this taxon:** This taxon is named after the location (Northampton, MA USA) where Mycobacterium phage Jeon was isolated.

**Historical aspects:** Lytic siphophage Jeon was isolated in 2013 by Eun Young Jeon (Smith College, Northampton, MA USA) against Mycobacterium smegmatis mc²155 from soil as part of the Science Education Alliance-Phage Hunters Advancing Genomics and Evolutionary Science program. The genome is circularly permuted. The Actinobacteriophage Database classified Jeon to Cluster W [11].

**Electron micrograph:** Electron micrographs of negatively stained Mycobacterium phage Jeon (https://phagesdb.org/phages/Jeon/). Limited permission was granted by The Actinobacteriophages Database (https://phagesdb.org/), funded by the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, to use this electron micrograph for this taxonomy proposal; it cannot be reused without permission of The Actinobacteriophages Database.



**Genome summary:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Phage name | INSDC | Size (Kb) | GC% | Protein | tRNA | Overall % DNA sequence identity (\*) | Overall % homologous proteins (\*\*) |
| Mycobacterium phage Jeon | [MH001450.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/MH001450.1) | 60.91 | 67.6 | [85](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/browse/#!/proteins/68623/369772|Mycobacterium phage Jeon/viral segment/) | 1 | 100 | 100 |
| Mycobacterium phage Taptic | [KY130461.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/KY130461.1) | 60.97 | 67.4 | [92](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/browse/#!/proteins/63241/465864|Mycobacterium phage Taptic/viral segment/) | 1 | 90.1 | 98.8 |

**(\*) determined using BLASTn [1] or VIRIDIC [2]**

**(\*\*) determined using CoreGenes 3.5 [5]**

**VIRIDIC heat map:** VIRIDIC (Virus Intergenomic Distance Calculator; VIRIDIC (Virus Intergenomic Distance Calculator; [2]; http://rhea.icbm.uni-oldenburg.de/VIRIDIC/) computes pairwise intergenomic distances/similarities amongst phage genomes. The black box delineates strains assigned to the same species.

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**ViPTree analysis:** ViPTree analysis ([https://www.genome.jp/viptree/](about:blank); [3]) is based upon Rohwer and Edwards (2002) famous Phage Proteomic Tree [4]. The phages of interest are indicated with **red stars** and a **blue rectangle**.





**Phylogeny:** The phylogenetic tree was constructed using the MCP proteins from Jeon and related phages with phylogeny.fr in “one click” mode [6]. "The "One Click mode" targets users that do not wish to deal with program and parameter selection. By default, the pipeline is already set up to run and connect programs recognized for their accuracy and speed (MUSCLE for multiple alignment and PhyML for phylogeny) to reconstruct a robust phylogenetic tree from a set of sequences." It also includes the use of Gblocks to eliminate poorly aligned positions and divergent regions. "The usual bootstrapping procedure is replaced by a new confidence index that is much faster to compute. See: Anisimova M., Gascuel O. Approximate likelihood ratio test for branches: A fast, accurate and powerful alternative [7] for details." The members of the *Northamptonvirus* are indicated with a **blue rectangle**.

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