

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Code assigned:** | ***2022.093B*** |  |
| **Short title:** Create a new genus (*Wollypogirus*) with a single species (*Caudoviricetes*) | | |
|  | | |

**Author(s) and email address(es)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Kurtböke I,Turner D, Moraru C, Kropinski AM | ikurtbok@usc.edu.au; Dann2.Turner@uwe.ac.uk; liliana.cristina.moraru@uol.de; Phage.Canada@gmail.com |

**Author(s) institutional address(es) (optional)**

|  |
| --- |
| University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia [IK]  University of the West of England, Bristol, UK [DT]  Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Germany [CM]  University of Guelph, Canada [AMK] |

**Corresponding author**

|  |
| --- |
| Andrew M. Kropinski |

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

|  |
| --- |
| Bacterial Viruses Subcommittee, Caudoviricetes Study Group |

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**ICTV Study Group votes on proposal**

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

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

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

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

**Submission dates**

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

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

**Text of proposal**

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

**Name of accompanying Excel module**

|  |
| --- |
| 2022.093B.A.v1.Wollypogvirus\_ng.xlsx |

**Abstract**

|  |
| --- |
| We have classified the lytic Arthrobacter globiformis siphovirus Wollypog to a new genus, *Wollypogvirus*. At present there is only a single genus. |

**Text of proposal**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | **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 Arthrobacter phage Wollypog

**Historical aspects:** This lytic siphovirus was isolated against Arthrobacter globiformis B-2979 by Justin Alter ( University of Hawaii at Manoa) from a stream bank as part of the Science Education Alliance-Phage Hunters Advancing Genomics and Evolutionary Science. The Actinobacteriophage Database classifies this virus as a Singleton. It has a circularly permuted genome.

**Electron micrograph:** N/A

**Genome summary:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Phage name | INSDC | Size (Kb) | GC% | Protein | Overall % DNA sequence identity (\*) | Overall % homologous proteins (\*\*) |
| Arthrobacter phage Wollypog | [MW055913.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/MW055913.1) | 63.36 | 59.2 | [92](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/browse/#!/proteins/97664/1533089|Arthrobacter phage Wollypog/viral segment/) | 100 | 100 |

**(\*) 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. The **blue star** indicated phage Wollypog.

****

**ViPTree analysis:** ViPTree analysis ([https://www.genome.jp/viptree/](about:blank); [3]) is based upon Rohwer and Edwards (2002) famous Phage Proteomic Tree [4]. Phage Wollypog is indicated with a **blue star**.





**Phylogeny:** The phylogenetic tree was constructed using the TerL proteins from Wollypog and related phages with phylogeny.fr in “one click” mode [6]. 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 *Wollypogvirus* are indicated with a **blue rectangle**.

****

**References**

1. Sayers EW, Beck J, Bolton EE, Bourexis D, Brister JR, Canese K, Comeau DC, Funk K, Kim S, Klimke W, Marchler-Bauer A, Landrum M, Lathrop S, Lu Z, Madden TL, O'Leary N, Phan L, Rangwala SH, Schneider VA, Skripchenko Y, Wang J, Ye J, Trawick BW, Pruitt KD, Sherry ST. Database resources of the National Center for Biotechnology Information. Nucleic Acids Res. 2021 Jan 8;49(D1):D10-D17. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkaa892. PMID: 33095870
2. Moraru C, Varsani A, Kropinski AM. VIRIDIC-A Novel Tool to Calculate the Intergenomic Similarities of Prokaryote-Infecting Viruses. Viruses. 2020 Nov 6;12(11):1268. doi: 10.3390/v12111268. PMID: 33172115; PMCID: PMC7694805. <http://kronos.icbm.uni-oldenburg.de/viridic/>
3. Nishimura Y, Yoshida T, Kuronishi M, Uehara H, Ogata H, Goto S. ViPTree: the viral proteomic tree server. Bioinformatics. 2017; 33(15):2379-2380. doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btx157. PubMed PMID: 28379287. <https://www.genome.jp/viptree/>
4. Rohwer F, Edwards R. The Phage Proteomic Tree: a genome-based taxonomy for phage. J Bacteriol. 2002 Aug;184(16):4529-35. PubMed PMID: 12142423
5. Turner D, Reynolds D, Seto D, Mahadevan P. CoreGenes3.5: a webserver for the determination of core genes from sets of viral and small bacterial genomes. BMC Res Notes. 2013;6:140. doi: 10.1186/1756-0500-6-140. PMID: 23566564.
6. Dereeper A, Guignon V, Blanc G, Audic S, Buffet S, Chevenet F, Dufayard JF, Guindon S, Lefort V, Lescot M, Claverie JM, Gascuel O. Phylogeny.fr: robust phylogenetic analysis for the non-specialist. Nucleic Acids Res. 2008;36(Web Server issue):W465-9. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkn180. Epub 2008 Apr 19. PMID: 18424797.
7. Anisimova M, Gascuel O. Approximate likelihood-ratio test for branches: A fast, accurate, and powerful alternative. Syst Biol. 2006;55(4):539-52. PMID: 16785212. DOI: 10.1080/10635150600755453.
8. Turner D, Kropinski AM, Adriaenssens EM. A Roadmap for Genome-Based Phage Taxonomy. Viruses. 2021 Mar 18;13(3):506. doi: 10.3390/v13030506. PMID: 33803862; PMCID: PMC8003253.
9. O'Leary NA, Wright MW, Brister JR, Ciufo S, Haddad D, McVeigh R, et al. Reference sequence (RefSeq) database at NCBI: current status, taxonomic expansion, and functional annotation. Nucleic Acids Res. 2016;44(D1):D733-45. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkv1189. PMID: 26553804.
10. Olsen NS, Hendriksen NB, Hansen LH and Kot W. A New High-Throughput Screening Method for Phages: Enabling Crude Isolation and Fast Identification of Diverse Phages with Therapeutic Potential. Phage (New Rochelle) 1 (3), 137-148 (2020) <https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/phage.2020.0016>