

**Template for Taxonomic Proposal to the ICTV Executive Committee
To create a new Genus in an existing Family**

Code [†]	2006.035I.04	To create a new genus in the family*	<i>Baculoviridae</i>
Code [†]	2006.036I.04	To name the new genus*	<i>Alphabaculovirus</i>
Code [†]	2006.037I.04	To designate the species	<i>Autographa californica multiple</i> <i>nucleopolyhedrovirus</i>

As the type species of the new genus*

Code [†]	206.038I.04	To designate the following as species of the new genus*:
<p><i>Adoxophyes honmai NPV,</i> <i>Agrotis epsilon NPV,</i> <i>Anticarsia gemmatalis MNPV</i> <i>Autographa californica MNPV</i> <i>Bombyx mori NPV,</i> <i>Buzura suppressaria NPV,</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana DEF MNPV,</i> <i>Choristoneura fumiferana MNPV,</i> <i>Choristoneura rosaceana NPV,</i> <i>Ectropis obliqua NPV,</i> <i>Epiphyas postvittana NPV,</i> <i>Helicoverpa armigera NPV,</i> <i>Helicoverpa zea NPV,</i> <i>Lymantria dispar MNPV,</i> <i>Mamestra brassicae MNPV,</i> <i>Mamestra configurata NPV-A,</i> <i>Mamestra configurata NPV-B,</i> <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata MNPV,</i> <i>Spodoptera exigua MNPV,</i> <i>Spodoptera frugiperda MNPV,</i> <i>Spodoptera litura NPV,</i> <i>Thysanoplusia orichalcea NPV,</i> <i>Trichoplusia ni SNPV,</i> <i>Wiseana signata NPV</i></p>		

[†] Assigned by ICTV officers

* repeat these lines and the corresponding arguments for each genus created in the family

Author(s) with email address(es) of the Taxonomic Proposal

J.A. Jehle, G. W. Blissard, B. C. Bonning, J. Cory, E. A. Herniou , G. F. Rohrmann , D. A. Theilmann , S. M. Thiem , and J. M. Vlak

Baculovirus Study Group
Chair: johannes.jehle@dlr.rlp.de

Old Taxonomic Order

Order	
Family	<i>Baculoviridae</i>
Genus	<i>Nucleopolyhedrovirus</i>
Type Species	<i>Autographa californica</i> multiple nucleopolyhedrovirus
Species in the Genus	<i>Adoxophyes honmai</i> NPV <i>Agrotis ipsilon</i> NPV <i>Anticarsia gemmatalis</i> MNPV <i>Autographa californica</i> MNPV <i>Bombyx mori</i> NPV <i>Buzura suppressaria</i> NPV <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> DEF MNPV <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> MNPV <i>Choristoneura rosaceana</i> NPV <u><i>Culex nigripalpus</i> NPV</u> <i>Ectropis obliqua</i> NPV <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> NPV <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> NPV <i>Helicoverpa zea</i> NPV <i>Lymantria dispar</i> MNPV <i>Mamestra brassicae</i> MNPV <i>Mamestra configurata</i> NPV-A <i>Mamestra configurata</i> NPV-B <u><i>Neodiprion lecontei</i> NPV</u> <u><i>Neodiprion sertifer</i> NPV</u> <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i> MNPV <i>Spodoptera exigua</i> MNPV <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> MNPV <i>Spodoptera litura</i> NPV <i>Thysanoplusia orichalcea</i> NPV <i>Trichoplusia ni</i> SNPV <i>Wiseana signata</i> NPV

Unassigned Species in the Genus

None

New Taxonomic Order

Order	
Family	<i>Baculoviridae</i>
Genus	<i>Alphabaculovirus</i>
Type Species	<i>Autographa californica</i> multiple nucleopolyhedrovirus
Species in the Genus	<i>Adoxophyes honmai</i> NPV <i>Agrotis ipsilon</i> NPV <i>Anticarsia gemmatalis</i> MNPV <i>Autographa californica</i> MNPV <i>Bombyx mori</i> NPV <i>Buzura suppressaria</i> NPV <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> DEF MNPV <i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> MNPV <i>Choristoneura rosaceana</i> NPV <i>Ectropis obliqua</i> NPV <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> NPV <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> NPV <i>Helicoverpa zea</i> NPV <i>Lymantria dispar</i> MNPV <i>Mamestra brassicae</i> MNPV <i>Mamestra configurata</i> NPV-A <i>Mamestra configurata</i> NPV-B <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i> MNPV <i>Spodoptera exigua</i> MNPV

Spodoptera frugiperda MNPV
Spodoptera litura NPV
Thysanoplusia orichalcea NPV
Trichoplusia ni SNPV
Wiseana signata NPV

Unassigned Species in the family

Culex nigripalpus NPV
Neodiprion lecontei NPV
Neodiprion sertifer NPV

Comment [JJ1]: Is it necessary to indicate them as unassigned species if we create new genera for these species?

Argumentation to choose the type species in the genus

AcMNPV is the best characterized virus of this genus and serves as a model for studying other baculoviruses. Its genome was first sequenced in 1994. AcMNPV is already type species of the existing genus *Nucleopolyhedrovirus*, and so it is proposed as type species for the new genus, *Alphabaculovirus*, which is a revised version of the former genus.

Species demarcation criteria in the genus

Species demarcation criteria within the family *Baculoviridae* have not been well defined. However, the species reported here differ in host range and specificity, DNA restriction profiles, genome sequence, gene content and gene order. As soon as species demarcation criteria based on genetic distance have been developed the list of species will be revised.

List of Species in the created genus

Autographa californica multiple nucleopolyhedrovirus
Adoxophyes honmai NPV
Agrotis ipsilon NPV
Anticarsia gemmatalis MNPV
Autographa californica MNPV
Bombyx mori NPV
Buzura suppressaria NPV
Choristoneura fumiferana DEF MNPV
Choristoneura fumiferana MNPV
Choristoneura rosaceana NPV
Ectropis obliqua NPV
Epiphyas postvittana NPV
Helicoverpa armigera NPV
Helicoverpa za NPV
Lymantria dispar MNPV
Mamestra brassicae MNPV
Mamestra configurata NPV-A
Mamestra configurata NPV-B
Orgyia pseudotsugata MNPV
Spodoptera esigua MNPV
Spodoptera frugiperda MNPV
Spodoptera litura NPV
Thysanoplusia orichalcea NPV
Trichoplusia ni SNPV
Wiseana signata NPV

Argumentation to create a new genus:

The existing genus *Nucleopolyhedrovirus* comprises baculoviruses with polyhedral to globular occlusion bodies (OBs) embedding several to many singly enveloped or multiply enveloped nucleocapsids. Their occlusion body morphology differs from those of the existing genus *Granulovirus*, which have ovicylindrical occlusion bodies, which typically embed a single virion containing only one and in rare cases two nucleocapsids. Viruses in the present genus *Nucleopolyhedrovirus* infect insect hosts in three orders of insects (Lepidoptera, Diptera and Hymenoptera) and one order of the Crustacea.

After more than 25 complete genomes of different baculoviruses have been sequenced, a more comprehensive picture on genome organization, gene content and phylogeny of these viruses became available. Gene content (Table 1) as well as phylogenetic analysis of the 29 core genes that are common in all baculoviruses sequenced so far (Figure 1) clearly indicate that the hymenopteran-specific species *Neodiprion lecontei NPV* and *Neodiprion sertifer NPV* and the dipteran-specific *Culex nigripalpus* nucleopolyhedrovirus (*CulexNPV*) do not cluster with the lepidopteran-specific NPVs, but form distinct clades. Thus, with respect to the genus *Granulovirus* the present genus *Nucleopolyhedrovirus* are a paraphyletic group of viruses. This is not appropriate for classification.

For that reason we propose to split the existing genus *Nucleopolyhedrovirus* into three genera, which will contain the different NPV species in monophyletic genera. It is proposed to name these genera *Alphabaculovirus*, *Gammabaculovirus* and *Deltabaculovirus* (see propositions for establishing the genera *Gammabaculovirus* and *Deltabaculovirus*).

The genus *Alphabaculovirus* will be defined as follows:

Morphology: Two virion phenotypes, budded viruses (BV) and occlusion derived viruses (ODV) maybe characteristic of a virus species. Virions of the ODV phenotype are embedded within an occlusion body of a crystalline matrix of a single viral protein (polyhedrin) of about 25-33 kDa. Each occlusion body measures about (0.1-) 0.4-3 (-15) µm, matures within the nucleus of infected cells and characteristically contains many enveloped virions. The occluded virions are packaged with either single (S) or multiple (M) nucleocapsids within a single envelope. Nucleocapsids are rod-shaped (30-60 nm x 250-300 nm).

Genome: The genome consists of a single molecule of circular supercoiled dsDNA of 100-180 kbp in size.

Pathology: Viral infections are initiated in the midgut and spread to other organs and tissues. The BV are involved in transmission of infection from cell to cell. OB production only rarely occurs within midgut tissues and the primary locations of OB production are fat body, tracheal cells, muscle, epithelial cells, and other tissues of the hemocoel. Some Alphabaculoviruses, such as AcMNPV and close relatives, utilize GP64 homologues, whereas other NPV use the so-called F proteins.

Host range: Viruses of the proposed genus infect species from the insect Order Lepidoptera.

Origin of the proposed genus name

Alpha: Greek letter α, a

Baculo: from 'baculum', meaning *stick*, which refers to the morphology of the nucleocapsid

References

- Ackermann, H-W, Smirnoff, WA (1983) A morphological investigation of 23 baculoviruses. *Journal of invertebrate Pathology* 41: 269-280.
- Afonso CL, Tulman ER, Lu Z, Balinsky CA, Moser BA, Becnel JJ, Rock DL, Kutish GF (2001) Genome sequence of a baculovirus pathogenic for *Culex nigripalpus*. *Journal of Virology* 75: 11157-11165.
- Couch JA (1974) An enzootic nuclear polyhedrosis virus of pink shrimp: ultrastructure, prevalence, and enhancement. *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology* 24: 311-331.
- Herniou EA, Olszewski JA, Cory JS, DR OR (2003) The genome sequence and evolution of baculoviruses. *Annual Review of Entomology* 48: 211-234.
- Herniou EA, Olszewski JA, O'Reilly DR, Cory JS (2004) Ancient co-evolution of baculoviruses and their insect hosts. *Journal of Virology* 78: 3244-51.
- Jehle JA, Blissard GW, Bonning BC, Cory J, Herniou EA, Rohrmann GF, Theilmann DA, Thiem SM, Vlak JM (2006). On the classification and nomenclature of baculoviruses: A proposal for revision. *Archives of Virology* 151:1 257-66.
- Moser BA, Becnel JJ, White SE, Afonso C, Kutish G, Shanker S, Almira E (2001) Morphological and molecular evidence that *Culex nigripalpus* baculovirus is an unusual member of the family Baculoviridae. *Journal of General Virology* 82: 283-297.
- Pearson MN, Rohrmann GF (2002) Transfer, incorporation, and substitution of envelope fusion proteins among members of the *Baculoviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae*, and *Metaviridae* (insect retrovirus) families. *Journal of Virology* 76: 5301-5304.
- Theilmann DA, Blissard GW, Bonning B, Jehle JA, O'Reilly DR, Rohrmann GF, Thiem S, Vlak, JM. (2005) Baculoviridae. In: Fauquet CM, Mayo MA, Maniloff J, Desselberger, U, Ball LA (eds.) *Virus Taxonomy - Eighth Report of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses*. Elsevier, Amsterdam, pp. 1129-185.
- Rohrmann GF, Pearson MN, Bailey TJ, Becker RR, Beaudreau GS (1981) N-Terminal polyhedrin sequences and occluded Baculovirus evolution. *Journal of Molecular Evolution* 17, 329-333.

Annexes:

Table 1. Common genes identified in 29 baculovirus genomes.

Function	AcMNPV ORF	Name	CuniNPV	Hymenoptera-spec. NPV	Lepidoptera-spec. NPV und GV	
Transcription	28	<i>lef-6</i>	-	-	+	
	36	<i>pp31/39K</i>	-	-	+	
	37	<i>lef-11</i>	-	+	+	
	40	<i>P47</i>	+	+	+	
	50	<i>lef-8</i>	+	+	+	
	62	<i>lef-9</i>	+	+	+	
	77	<i>vlf-1</i>	+	+	+	
	90	<i>lef-4</i>	+	+	+	
	99	<i>lef-5</i>	+	+	+	
		6	<i>lef-2</i>	+	+	+
Replication	14	<i>lef-1</i>	+	+	+	
	65	<i>dnapol</i>	+	+	+	
	67	<i>lef-3</i>	-	-	+	
	95	<i>helicase</i>	+	+	+	
	139	<i>me53</i>	-	-	+	
	147	<i>ie-1</i>	-	-	+	
	25	<i>dbp1</i>	-	+	+	
		8	<i>polh</i>	(+)*	+	+
		10	<i>pk1</i>	-	-	+
		22	<i>pif-2</i>	+	+	+
Structural proteins	23	<i>efp/ld130</i>	+	-	+	
	46	<i>odv-e66</i>	-	-	+	
	54	<i>vp1054</i>	+	+	+	
	61	<i>fp25K</i>	-	-	+	
	80	<i>gp41</i>	+	+	+	
	83	<i>vp91/p95</i>	+	+	+	
	89	<i>vp39</i>	+	+	+	
	94	<i>odv-e25</i>	-	-	+	
	100	<i>p6.9</i>	+	+	+	
	115	<i>pif-3</i>	+	+	+	
119	<i>pif-1</i>	+	+	+		
138	<i>p74odv-ep</i>	+	+	+		
143	<i>odv-e18</i>	-	+	+		

Function	AcMNPV ORF	Name	CuniNPV	Hymenoptera-spec. NPV	Lepidoptera-spec. NPV und GV
Aux. ¹	144	<i>odv-e27</i>	+	+	+
	148	<i>odv-e56</i>	+	+	+
	32	<i>fgf</i>	-	-	+
	35	<i>ubiquitin</i>	-	-	+
	133	<i>alk-exo</i>	+	+	+
	38		-	-	+
	13	<i>38.7K</i>	-	-	+
	29		-	-	+
	53		-	+	+
	66	<i>desmop</i>	-	-	+
68		+	+	+	
75		-	+	+	
76		-	+	+	
78		-	+	+	
81		+	+	+	
82	<i>tlp20</i>	-	-	+	
92	<i>p33</i>	+	+	+	
93		-	+	+	
96	<i>19kda</i>	+	+	+	
98	<i>38K</i>	+	+	+	
101	<i>p40</i>	-	+	+	
102	<i>p12</i>	-	-	+	
103	<i>p45</i>	-	+	+	
106		-	+	+	
109		+	+	+	
110		-	-	+	
142	<i>p49</i>	+	+	+	
145		-	+	+	
146		-	-	+	

¹ Auxiliary proteins

* non-homologous to polh of other baculoviruses

Figure 1: Neighbour-Joining tree of the amino acid alignment of 29 baculovirus core genes (genes that are present in all sequenced baculovirus genomes) (Table 1) of 29 sequenced baculovirus genomes. The alignment comprised 16349 positions. All branches have bootstrap values exceeding 50%. Bootstrap values >95% are given along the branches.

