

This form should be used for all taxonomic proposals. Please complete all those modules that are applicable (and then delete the unwanted sections).



example.

For guidance, see the notes written in blue and the separate document “Help with completing a taxonomic proposal”

Please try to keep related proposals within a single document; you can copy the modules to create more than one genus within a new family, for

MODULE 1: TITLE, AUTHORS, etc

Code assigned:	2013.016aV	(to be completed by ICTV officers)			
Short title: To create 62 new species in the genus <i>L5likevirus</i> , within the family <i>Siphoviridae</i> (e.g. 6 new species in the genus <i>Zetavirus</i>)					
Modules attached (modules 1 and 9 are required)	1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

Author(s) with e-mail address(es) of the proposer:

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List the ICTV study group(s) that have seen this proposal:

A list of study groups and contacts is provided at <http://www.ictvonline.org/subcommittees.asp> . If in doubt, contact the appropriate subcommittee chair (fungal, invertebrate, plant, prokaryote or vertebrate viruses)

ICTV-EC or Study Group comments and response of the proposer:

Date first submitted to ICTV:

June 2013

Date of this revision (if different to above):

MODULE 2: NEW SPECIES

creating and naming one or more new species.

If more than one, they should be a group of related species belonging to the same genus. All new species must be placed in a higher taxon. This is usually a genus although it is also permissible for species to be “unassigned” within a subfamily or family. Wherever possible, provide sequence accession number(s) for one isolate of each new species proposed.

Code	2013.016aV	(assigned by ICTV officers)
To create 62 new species within:		
Genus:	<i>L5likevirus</i>	Fill in all that apply. • If the higher taxon has yet to be created (in a later module, below) write “ (new) ” after its proposed name. • If no genus is specified, enter “ unassigned ” in the genus box.
Subfamily:		
Family:	<i>Siphoviridae</i>	
Order:	<i>Caudovirales</i>	
And name the new species:		GenBank sequence accession number(s) of reference isolate:
<i>Mycobacterium phage L5</i>		Z18946
<i>Mycobacterium phage SWU1</i>		JF946695
<i>Mycobacterium phage Che12</i>		DQ398043
<i>Mycobacterium phage D29</i>		AF022214
<i>Mycobacterium phage trixie</i>		JN408461

<i>Mycobacterium phage turbido</i>	JN408460
<i>Mycobacterium phage Ta17a</i>	JN400277
<i>Mycobacterium phage redrock</i>	GU339467
<i>Mycobacterium phage pukovnik</i>	EU744250
<i>Mycobacterium phage erich</i>	JN049605
<i>Mycobacterium phage hammer</i>	JF937094
<i>Mycobacterium phage gladiator</i>	JF704097
<i>Mycobacterium phage jeffabunny</i>	JN699019
<i>Mycobacterium phage Bxb1</i>	AF271693
<i>Mycobacterium phage billknuckles</i>	JN699000
<i>Mycobacterium phage switzer</i>	JF937108
<i>Mycobacterium phage kssjeb</i>	JF937110
<i>Mycobacterium phage U2</i>	AY500152
<i>Mycobacterium phage mrgordo</i>	JN020140
<i>Mycobacterium phage museum</i>	JF937103
<i>Mycobacterium phage lesedi</i>	JF937100
<i>Mycobacterium phage solon</i>	EU826470
<i>Mycobacterium phage bethlehem</i>	AY500153
<i>Mycobacterium phage KBG</i>	EU744248
<i>Mycobacterium phage kugel</i>	JN699016
<i>Mycobacterium phage bruns</i>	JN698998
<i>Mycobacterium phage violet</i>	JN687951
<i>Mycobacterium phage euphoria</i>	JN153086
<i>Mycobacterium phage BBPiebs31</i>	JF957057
<i>Mycobacterium phage nepal</i>	JQ698665
<i>Mycobacterium phage doom</i>	JN153085
<i>Mycobacterium phage marcell</i>	JX307705
<i>Mycobacterium phage lockley</i>	EU744249
<i>Mycobacterium phage skipole</i>	GU247132
<i>Mycobacterium phage JC27</i>	JF937099
<i>Mycobacterium phage Jasper</i>	EU744251
<i>Mycobacterium phage Ridgecb</i>	JN398369
<i>Mycobacterium phage Perseus</i>	JN572689
<i>Mycobacterium phage Bxz2</i>	AY129332
<i>Mycobacterium phage JHC117</i>	JF704098
<i>Mycobacterium phage microwolf</i>	JF704101
<i>Mycobacterium phage wonder</i>	HM755814
<i>Mycobacterium phage heldan</i>	JF957058
<i>Mycobacterium phage rockstar</i>	JF704111
<i>Mycobacterium phage peaches</i>	GQ303263
<i>Mycobacterium phage arturo</i>	JX307702
<i>Mycobacterium phage LHTSCC</i>	JN699015
<i>Mycobacterium phage backyardigan</i>	JF704093
<i>Mycobacterium phage benedict</i>	JN083852
<i>Mycobacterium phage george</i>	JF704107
<i>Mycobacterium phage cuco</i>	JN408459
<i>Mycobacterium phage tiger</i>	JQ684677
<i>Mycobacterium phage timshel</i>	JF957060
<i>Mycobacterium phage saintus</i>	JN831654
<i>Mycobacterium phage astro</i>	JX015524
<i>Mycobacterium phage packman</i>	JF704110

<i>Mycobacterium phage alma</i>	JN699005
<i>Mycobacterium phage rebeuca</i>	JX411619
<i>Mycobacterium phage goose</i>	JX307704
<i>Mycobacterium phage twister</i>	JQ512844
<i>Rhodococcus phage RGL3</i>	JN116826
<i>Rhodococcus phage RER2</i>	JN116827

Reasons to justify the creation and assignment of the new species:

- Explain how the proposed species differ(s) from all existing species.
 - If species demarcation criteria (see module 3) have previously been defined for the genus, **explain how the new species meet these criteria.**
 - If criteria for demarcating species need to be defined (because there will now be more than one species in the genus), please state the proposed criteria.
- Further material in support of this proposal may be presented in the Appendix, Module 9

This genus was originally recognized by the Mycobacteriophage group (www.phagesdb.org) as belonging to cluster A. Phages belonging to this genus share a comparable genome size (49 – 53 kb), a comparable GC content (60 – 65%), and comparable defined genome ends. Members of this genus also have a comparable morphology, with an isometric head and a long, non-contractile tail (Figure 1).

A ClustalW analysis of the complete genomes of this genus with all other *Mycobacterium* phages belonging to the *Siphoviridae* reveals that this genus is a clearly separate group (Figures 2 and 3).

We propose a shared protein content of at least 40% with the type phage, *Mycobacterium phage L5*. Based on the recognizable groups in Figure 2 within this genus, we performed a CoreGenes 3.5 analysis [1–3] with selected phages from each group against L5 as the reference phage (Table 1). An exception on the 40% rule is made for the *Rhodococcus* phages RGL3 and RER2, which both have 38.8 % shared proteins with L5, due to their small number of CDS annotated. Figure 3 shows the clear relatedness at the protein level between RGL3 and L5.

We have chosen 95% DNA sequence identity as the criterion for demarcation of species in this new genus. Each of the proposed species differs from the others with more than 5% at the DNA level as confirmed with the EMBOSS Stretcher algorithm.

MODULE 9: APPENDIX: supporting material

additional material in support of this proposal

References:

1. Mahadevan P, King JF, Seto (2009) Data mining pathogen genomes using GeneOrder and CoreGenes and CGUG: gene order, synteny and in silico proteomes. *International Journal of Computational Biology and Drug Design* 2: 100–114.
2. Mahadevan P, King JF, Seto D (2009) CGUG: in silico proteome and genome parsing tool for the determination of “core” and unique genes in the analysis of genomes up to ca. 1.9 Mb. *BMC research notes* 2: 168. doi:10.1186/1756-0500-2-168.
3. Zafar N, Mazumder R, Seto D (2002) CoreGenes: A computational tool for identifying and cataloging “core” genes in a set of small genomes. *BMC Bioinformatics* 3: 12. doi:10.1186/1471-2105-3-12.
4. Hatfull GF, Sarkis GJ (1993) DNA sequence, structure and gene expression of mycobacteriophage L5: a phage system for mycobacterial genetics. *Molecular microbiology* 7: 395–405.

Annex:

Include as much information as necessary to support the proposal, including diagrams comparing the old and new taxonomic orders. The use of Figures and Tables is strongly recommended but direct pasting of content from publications will require permission from the copyright holder together with appropriate acknowledgement as this proposal will be placed on a public web site. For phylogenetic analysis, try to provide a tree where branch length is related to genetic distance.

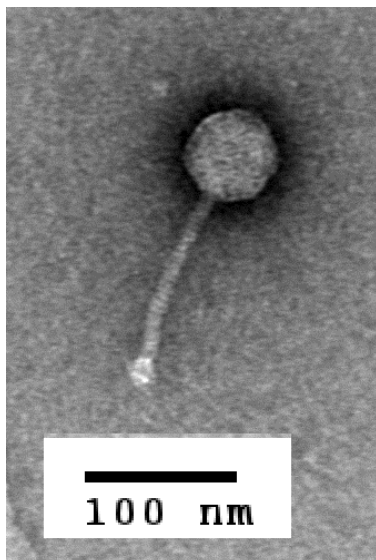
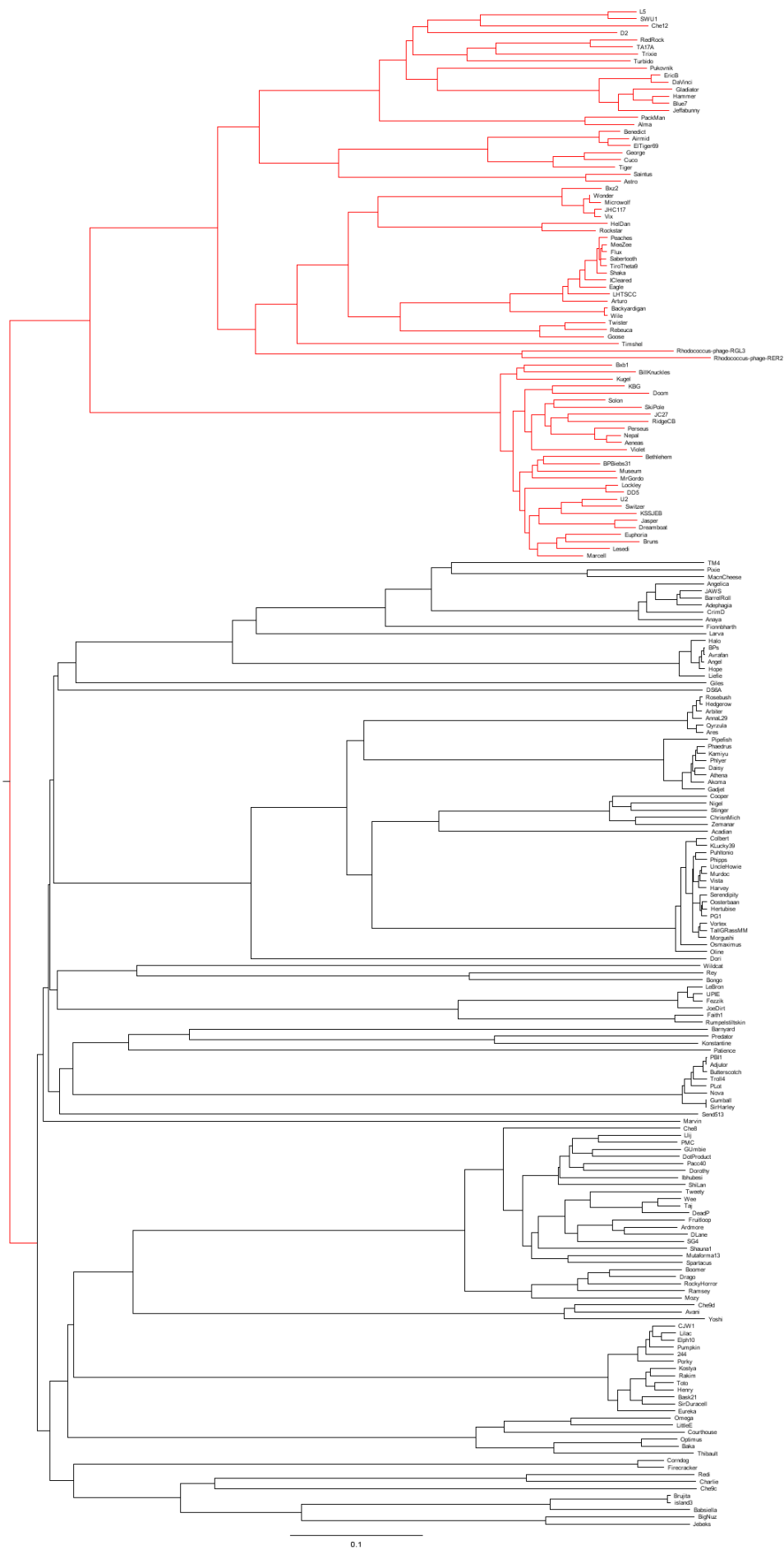


Figure 1: EM picture of *Mycobacterium phage L5* (<http://phagesdb.org/media/emPics/L5.tif>)



0.1

Figure 2: ClustalW phylogenetic tree (NJ) of complete genomes of all *Mycobacterium* siphoviruses in the NCBI database in November 2012. The genus *L5likevirus* with its newly proposed members is in red.

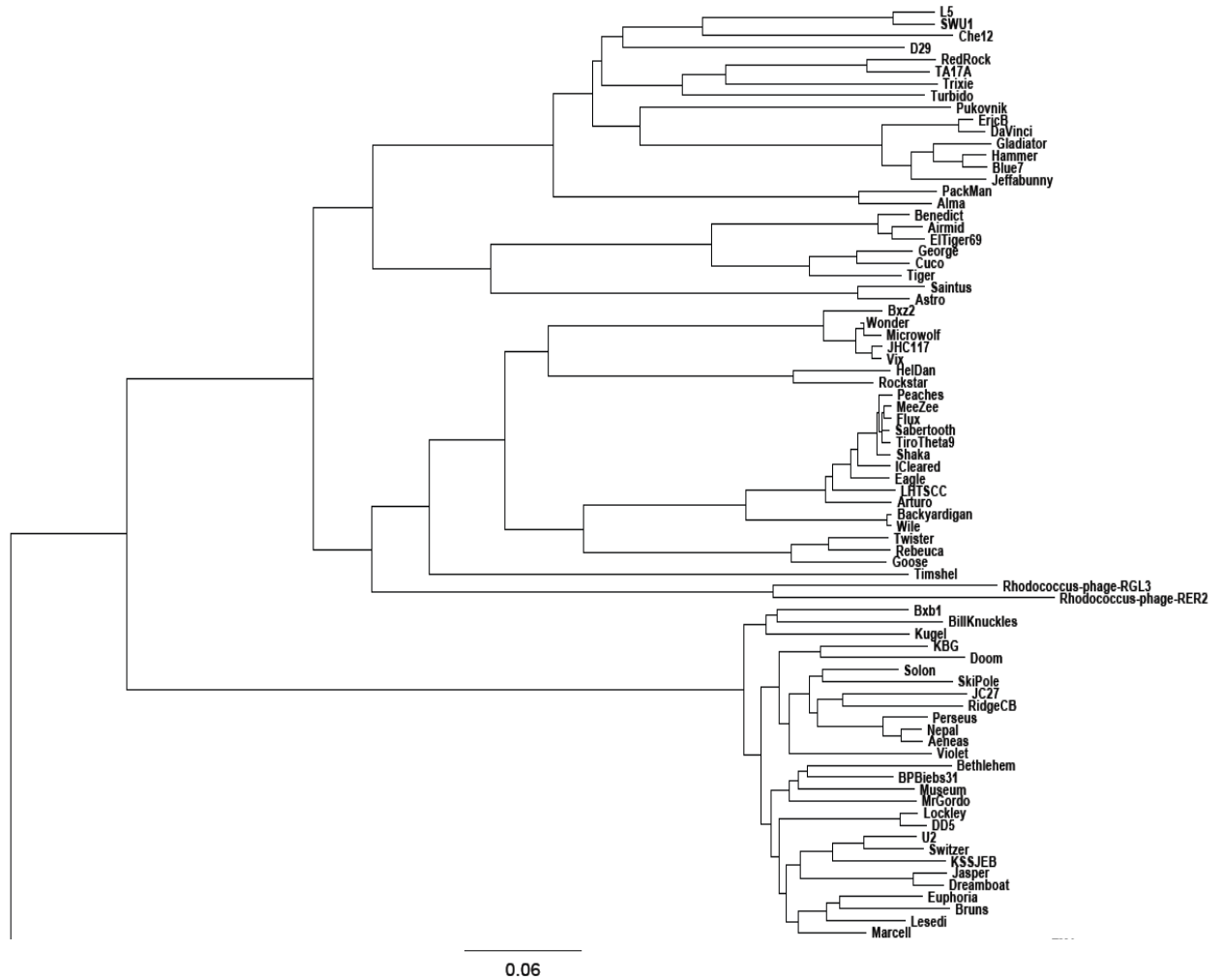


Figure 3: ClustalW phylogenetic tree of complete genomes of the members of the genus *L5likevirus*, excerpt of Figure 2.

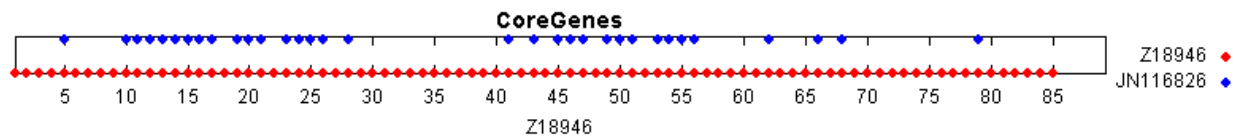


Figure 4: CoreGenes 3.5 comparison of *Mycobacterium phage L5* (GenBank accession number Z18946) and *Rhodococcus phage Rgl3* (GenBank accession number JN116826).

Table 1: CoreGenes 3.5 analysis of selected phages with the type phage of the genus, *Mycobacterium phage L5*.

Phage Name	% proteins in common with L5	Isolates belonging to the same species
<i>Mycobacterium phage SWU1</i>	95.3	
<i>Mycobacterium phage Che12</i>	82.4	
<i>Mycobacterium phage trixie</i>	72.9	
<i>Mycobacterium phage turbido</i>	70.6	
<i>Mycobacterium phage Ta17a</i>	68.2	
<i>Mycobacterium phage redrock</i>	69.4	
<i>Mycobacterium phage pukovnik</i>	68.2	
<i>Mycobacterium phage erich</i>	67.1	EricB, DaVinci
<i>Mycobacterium phage hammer</i>	68.2	Hammer, Blue
<i>Mycobacterium phage gladiator</i>	65.9	
<i>Mycobacterium phage jeffabunny</i>	60.0	
<i>Mycobacterium phage Bxb1*</i>	43.5	
<i>Mycobacterium phage billknuckles</i>	42.4	
<i>Mycobacterium phage switzer</i>	43.5	
<i>Mycobacterium phage kssjeb</i>	43.5	
<i>Mycobacterium phage U2</i>	42.4	
<i>Mycobacterium phage mrgordo</i>	43.5	
<i>Mycobacterium phage museum</i>	43.5	
<i>Mycobacterium phage lesedi</i>	44.7	
<i>Mycobacterium phage solon</i>	43.5	
<i>Mycobacterium phage bethlehem</i>	44.7	
<i>Mycobacterium phage KBG</i>	42.4	
<i>Mycobacterium phage kugel</i>	43.5	
<i>Mycobacterium phage bruns</i>	43.5	
<i>Mycobacterium phage violet</i>	43.5	
<i>Mycobacterium phage euphoria</i>	44.7	
<i>Mycobacterium phage BPBiebs31</i>	43.5	
<i>Mycobacterium phage nepal</i>	42.4	Nepal, Aeneas
<i>Mycobacterium phage doom</i>	44.7	
<i>Mycobacterium phage marcell</i>	43.5	
<i>Mycobacterium phage lockley</i>	42.4	Lockley, DD5
<i>Mycobacterium phage skipole</i>	44.7	
<i>Mycobacterium phage JC27</i>	44.7	
<i>Mycobacterium phage jasper</i>	44.7	Jasper, Dreamboat
<i>Mycobacterium phage ridgecb</i>	43.5	
<i>Mycobacterium phage perseus</i>	43.5	
<i>Mycobacterium phage Bxz2</i>	61.2	
<i>Mycobacterium phage JHC117</i>	61.2	
<i>Mycobacterium phage microwolf</i>	62.4	
<i>Mycobacterium phage wonder</i>	34.1	
<i>Mycobacterium phage heldan</i>	60.0	
<i>Mycobacterium phage rockstar</i>	56.5	
<i>Mycobacterium phage peaches</i>	56.5	Peaches, TiroTheta9, Flux, Sabertooth, MeeZee, Shaka, ICleared, Eagle
<i>Mycobacterium phage arturo</i>	57.7	
<i>Mycobacterium phage LHTSCC</i>	58.8	

<i>Mycobacterium phage backyardigan</i>	55.3	Backyardigan, Wile
<i>Mycobacterium phage benedict</i>	49.4	
<i>Mycobacterium phage george</i>	48.2	
<i>Mycobacterium phage cuco</i>	51.8	
<i>Mycobacterium phage tger</i>	49.4	
<i>Mycobacterium phage timshel</i>	57.7	
<i>Mycobacterium phage saintus</i>	50.6	
<i>Mycobacterium phage astro</i>	52.9	
<i>Mycobacterium phage packman</i>	68.2	
<i>Mycobacterium phage alma</i>	69.4	
<i>Mycobacterium phage rebeuca</i>	55.3	
<i>Mycobacterium phage goose</i>	57.7	
<i>Mycobacterium phage twister</i>	56.5	
<i>Rhodococcus phage RGL3</i>	38.8	
<i>Rhodococcus phage RER2</i>	38.8	
