



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

MODULE 1: **TITLE, AUTHORS, etc**

Code assigned:	2016.034a-dB	(to be completed by ICTV officers)			
Short title: To create one (1) new genus, <i>Pa6virus</i> , including fifty seven (57) new species in the family <i>Siphoviridae</i> . (e.g. 6 new species in the genus <i>Zetavirus</i>)					
Modules attached (modules 1 and 10 are required)	1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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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 Bacterial and Archaeal Viruses Subcommittee

ICTV Study Group comments (if any) and response of the proposer:

Date first submitted to ICTV: June 2016
Date of this revision (if different to above):

ICTV-EC comments and response of the proposer:

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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	2016.034aB	(assigned by ICTV officers)
To create 57 new species within:		
Genus:	<i>Pa6virus</i> (new)	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>	
Name of new species:	Representative isolate: (only 1 per species please)	GenBank sequence accession number(s)
<i>Propionibacterium virus ATCC29399BC</i>	Propionibacterium phage ATCC29399B_C	JX262225.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus ATCC29399BT</i>	Propionibacterium phage ATCC29399B_T	JX262224.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus Attacne</i>	Propionibacterium phage Attacne	KR337651.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus Keiki</i>	Propionibacterium phage Keiki	KR337649.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus Kubed</i>	Propionibacterium phage Kubed	KR337645.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus Lauchelly</i>	Propionibacterium phage Lauchelly	KR337650.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus MrAK</i>	Propionibacterium phage MrAK	KR337643.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus Ouroboros</i>	Propionibacterium phage Ouroboros	KR337654.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus P1.1</i>	Propionibacterium phage P1.1	JX262223.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus P1001</i>	Propionibacterium phage P100_1	JX262222.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus P100A</i>	Propionibacterium phage P100_A	JX262221.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus P100D</i>	Propionibacterium phage P100D	JX262220.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus P101A</i>	Propionibacterium phage P101A	JX262217.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus P104A</i>	Propionibacterium phage P104A	JX262218.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus P105</i>	Propionibacterium phage P105	JX262219.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus P144</i>	Propionibacterium phage P14.4	JX262216.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus P91</i>	Propionibacterium phage P9.1	JX262215.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PA6</i>	Propionibacterium phage PA6	DQ431235.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus Pacnes201215</i>	Propionibacterium phage Pacnes 2012-15	KJ722067.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PAD20</i>	Propionibacterium phage PAD20	FJ706171.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PAS50</i>	Propionibacterium phage PAS50	FJ706172.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL009M11</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL009M11	KJ578758.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL025M00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL025M00	KJ578759.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL037M02</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL037M02	JX570706.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL041M10</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL041M10	KJ578761.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL060L00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL060L00	JX570705.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL067M01</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL067M01	KJ578765.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL070N00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL070N00	KJ578767.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL071N05</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL071N05	JX570710.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL082M03</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL082M03	KJ578770.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL092M00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL092M00	KJ578773.1

<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL095N00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL095N00	KJ578774.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL111M01</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL111M01	JX570702.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL112N00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL112N00	JX570714.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL113M01</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL113M01	JX570713.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL114L00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL114L00	JX570712.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL116M00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL116M00	KJ578776.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL117M00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL117M00	KJ578778.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL117M01</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL117M01	KJ578779.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL132N00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL132N00	KJ578780.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL141N00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL141N00	KJ578781.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL151M00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL151M00	KJ578783.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL151N00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL151N00	KJ578784.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL152M00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL152M00	KJ578785.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL163M00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL163M00	KJ578786.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL171M01</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL171M01	KJ578787.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL179M00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL179M00	KJ578788.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL194M00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL194M00	KJ578789.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL199M00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL199M00	KJ578790.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL301M00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL301M00	KJ578791.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus PHL308M00</i>	Propionibacterium phage PHL308M00	KJ578792.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus Pirate</i>	Propionibacterium phage Pirate	KR337653.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus Procrass1</i>	Propionibacterium phage Procrass1	KR337644.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus SKKY</i>	Propionibacterium phage SKKY	KR337648.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus Solid</i>	Propionibacterium phage Solid	KR337647.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus Stormborn</i>	Propionibacterium phage Stormborn	KR337652.1
<i>Propionibacterium virus Wizzo</i>	Propionibacterium phage Wizzo	KR337646.1

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

We have chosen 95% DNA sequence identity as the criterion for demarcation of species in this new genus. The members of each of the proposed species differ from those of other species by more than 5% at the DNA level as confirmed with the BLASTN algorithm.

MODULE 3: **NEW GENUS**

creating a new genus

Ideally, a genus should be placed within a higher taxon.

Code	2016.034bB	(assigned by ICTV officers)
To create a new genus within:		
Subfamily:		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 family is specified, enter “ unassigned ” in the family box
Family:	<i>Siphoviridae</i>	
Order:	<i>Caudovirales</i>	

naming a new genus

Code	2016.034cB	(assigned by ICTV officers)
To name the new genus: <i>Pa6virus</i>		

Assigning the type species and other species to a new genus

Code	2016.034dB	(assigned by ICTV officers)
To designate the following as the type species of the new genus		
<i>Propionibacterium virus PA6</i>		Every genus must have a type species. This should be a well characterized species although not necessarily the first to be discovered
<p>The new genus will also contain any other new species created and assigned to it (Module 2) and any that are being moved from elsewhere (Module 7b). Please enter here the TOTAL number of species (including the type species) that the genus will contain:</p>		
57		

Reasons to justify the creation of a new genus:

Additional material in support of this proposal may be presented in the Appendix, Module 9

Recently, large numbers of *Propionibacterium* phages have been isolated predominantly using *Propionibacterium acnes* ATCC 6919 as the host (<http://phagesdb.org/clusters/BU/>). Currently, 83 representatives are deposited in NCBI databases. Because of the time required to run individual BLASTN searches we have used the BLAST features of Gegenees [3] to group these viruses (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). They all share $\geq 85\%$ sequence identity to the type virus, *Propionibacterium* phage PA6 [2]; possessing ca. 29 kb genomes with a mol% G+C content of ca. 54 (somewhat less than the 60% present in the genomes of their host). All of these phages are virulent.

Origin of the new genus name:

Based upon the name of the first sequenced member of this genus.

Reasons to justify the choice of type species:

The first sequenced member of this genus.

Species demarcation criteria in the new genus:

If there will be more than one species in the new genus, list the criteria being used for species demarcation and explain how the proposed members meet these criteria.

We have chosen 95% DNA sequence identity as the criterion for demarcation of species in this

new genus. The members of each of the proposed species differ from those of other species by more than 5% at the DNA level as confirmed with the BLASTN algorithm.

MODULE 10: **APPENDIX**: supporting material

additional material in support of this proposal

References:

1. 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.
2. Farrar MD, Howson KM, Bojar RA, West D, Towler JC, Parry J, Pelton K, Holland KT. Genome sequence and analysis of a *Propionibacterium acnes* bacteriophage. *J Bacteriol.* 2007; 189(11):4161-7.
3. Agren J et al. (2012) Gegenees: fragmented alignment of multiple genomes for determining phylogenomic distances and genetic signatures unique for specified target groups. *PLoS One.*;7(6):e39107

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.

Fig. 1 BLASTN analysis of all these viruses using Gegenees [3] with “custom” settings of fragmenting algorithm - size: 100 bp, shift 50 bp. The results were exported to Excel and the heatmap is colored according to percentage identity (>70% green, >80% yellow, >95% red). Strains belonging to the same proposed species are boxed in black.

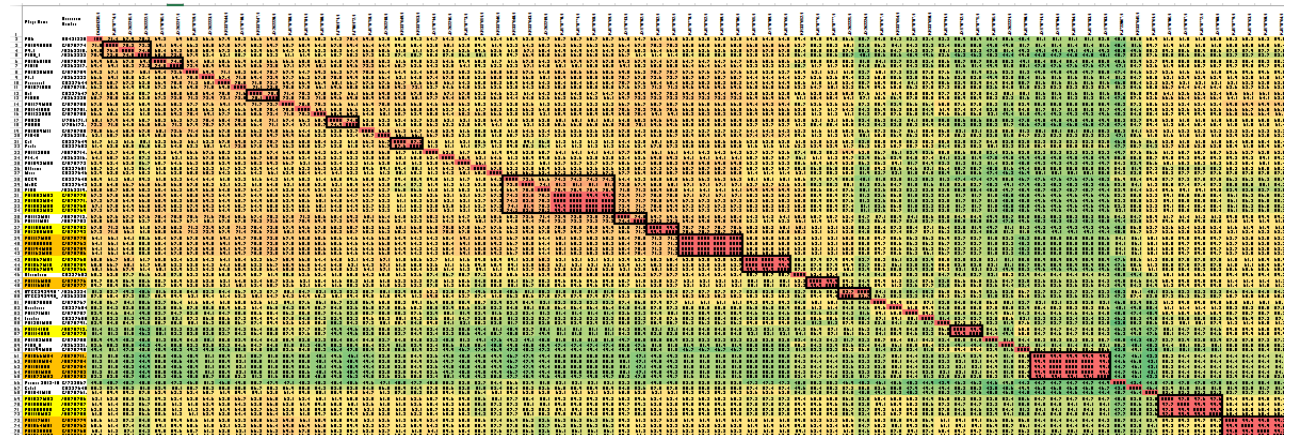


Fig. 2. TBLASTX analysis of all these viruses using Gegenees [3] with “custom” settings of fragmenting algorithm - size: 100 bp, shift 50 bp. The results were exported to Excel and the heatmap is colored according to percentage identity (>70% green, >80% yellow, >95% red). Strains belonging to the same proposed species are boxed in black.

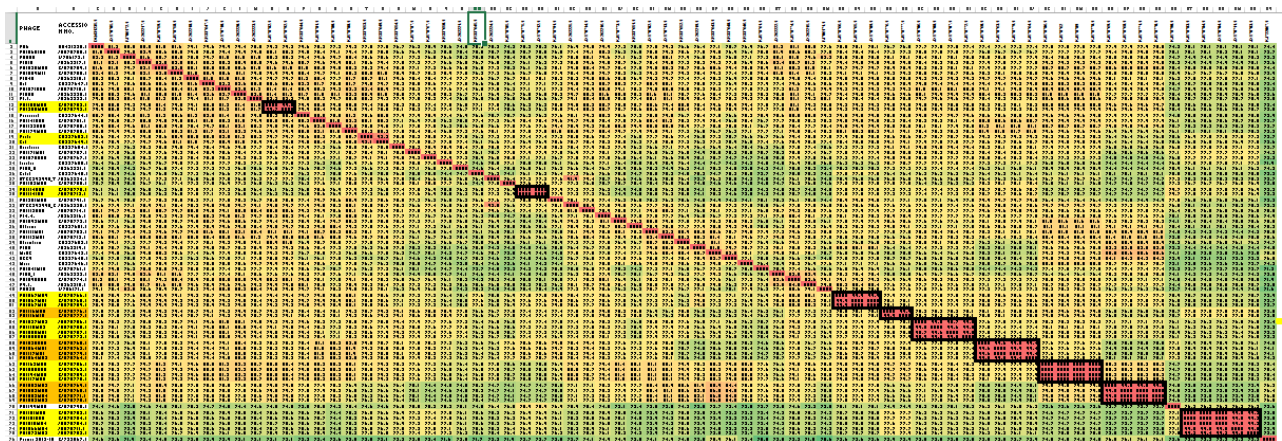


Fig. 3. Electron micrograph of negatively stained Propionibacterium phage Attacne (<http://phagesdb.org/phages/Attacne/>) - Limited permission was granted by The Actinobacteriophages Database, funded by the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, to use this electron micrograph for this taxonomy proposal; it cannot be reused without permission of The Actinobacteriophages Database.

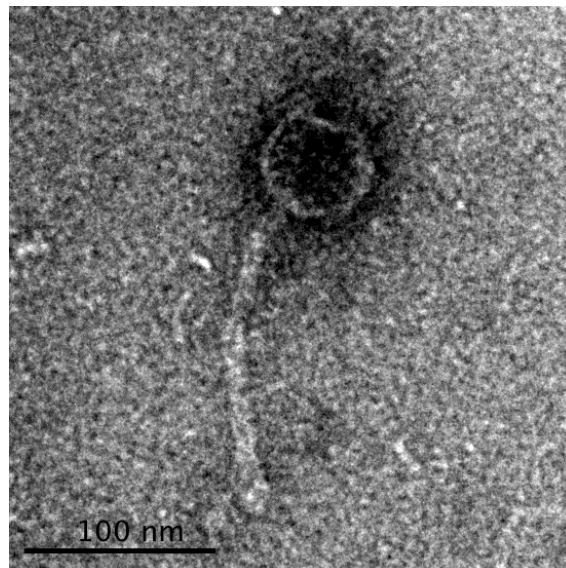


Table 1. Properties of phage PA6 and other viruses belonging to the genus *Pa6virus* based upon the data on 33 phages given in the Actinobacteriophage Database (<http://phagesdb.org/clusters/BU/>)

Name	RefSeq	INSDC	Length (bp)	GC%	Protein	tRNA
Propionibacterium	NC_009541.1	DQ431235.1	29,739	54.0	48	0

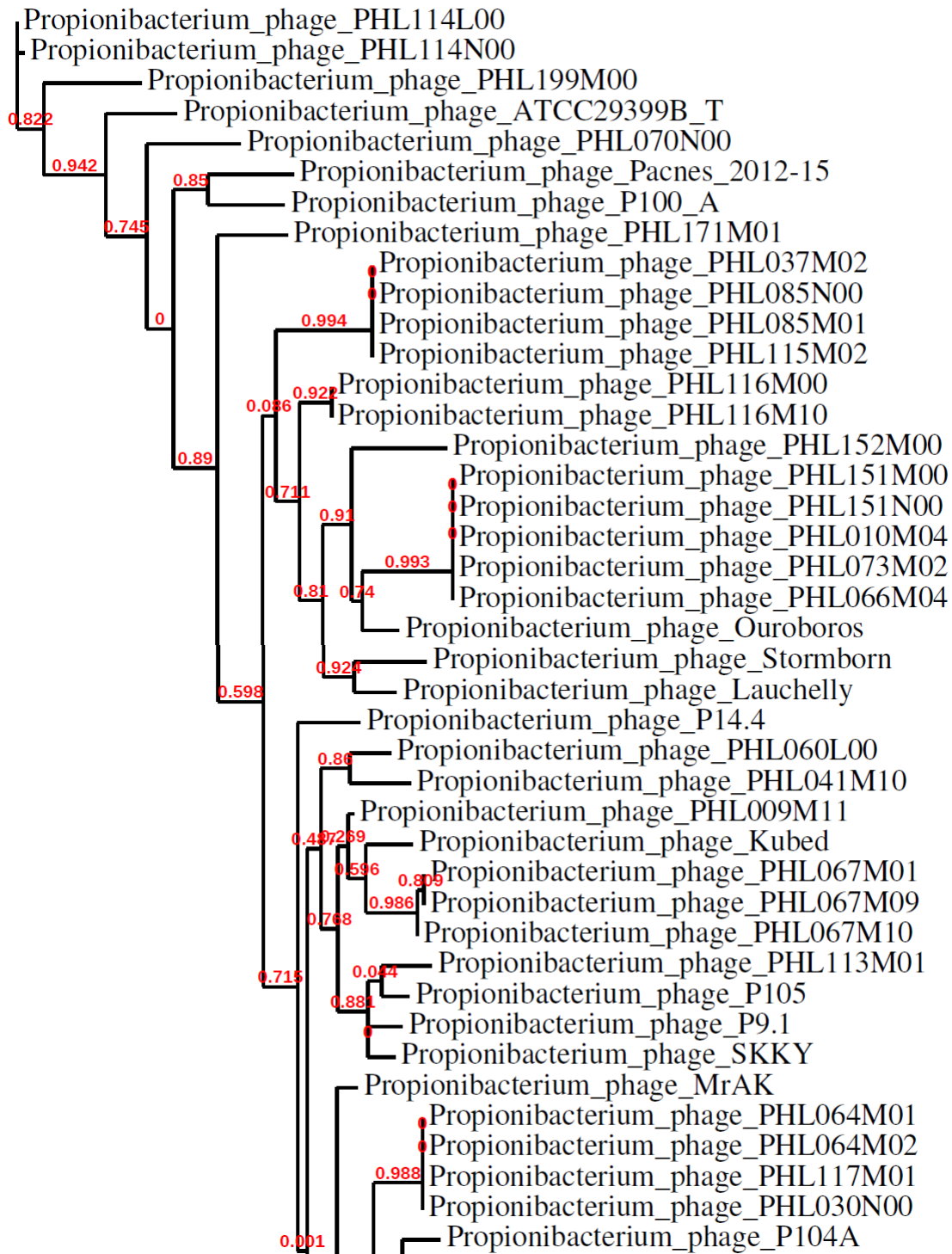
phage PA6						
(average)			29,397*	54.1	44.5	0

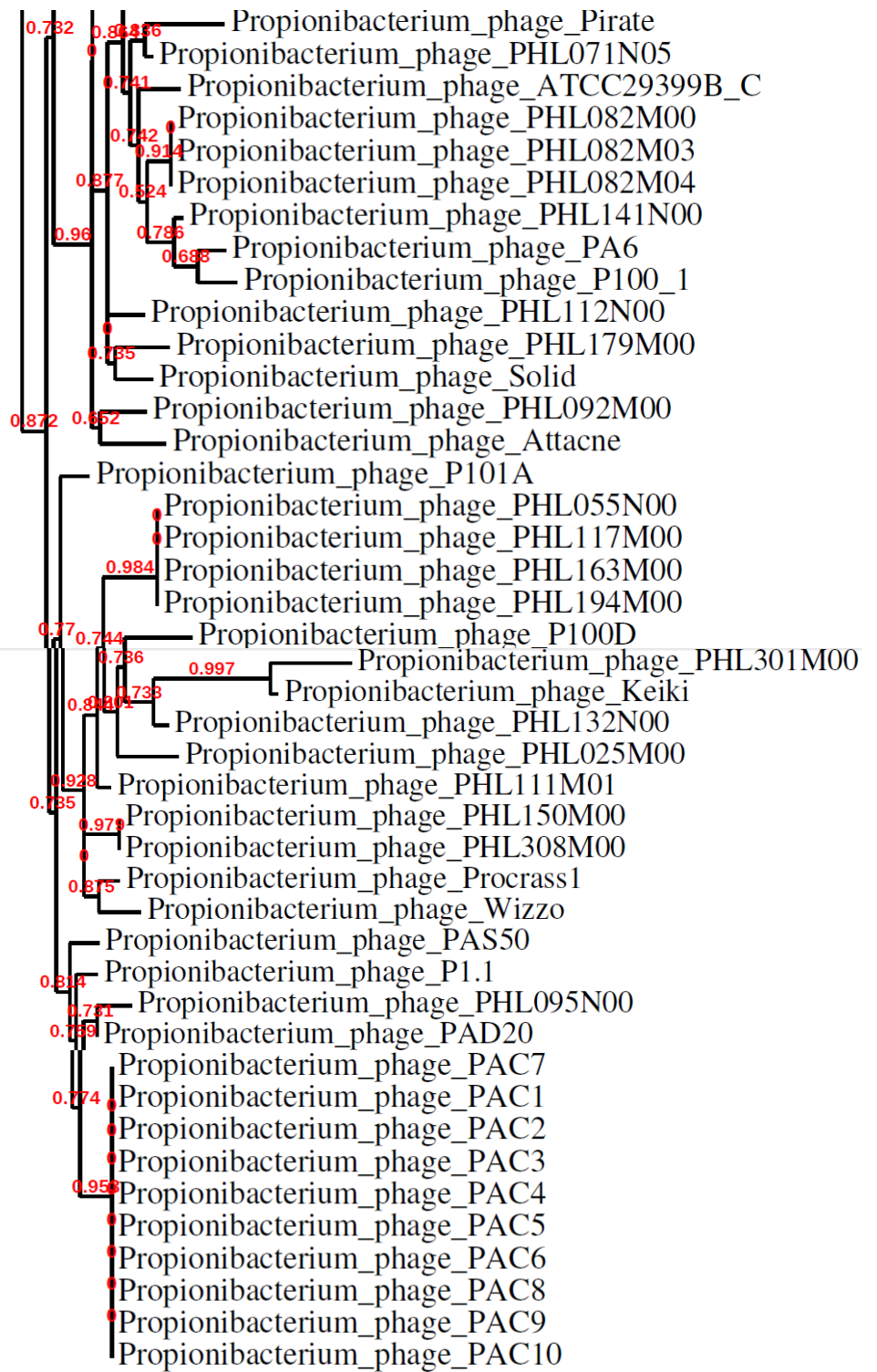
* 11-bp 3' cohesive overhang (TCGTACGGCTT)

Table 2. Phages which are considered strains of viruses within the *Pabvirus* genus.

Propionibacterium phage	Accession No.	Strain of Propionibacterium phage
Propionibacterium phage PHL082M04	KJ578771.1	PHL082M03
Propionibacterium phage PHL082M00	KJ578768.1	PHL082M03
Propionibacterium phage PHL082M02	KJ578769.1	PHL082M03
Propionibacterium phage PHL308M00	KJ578792.1	PHL151M00
Propionibacterium phage PHL055N00	KJ578762.1	PHL117M00
Propionibacterium phage PHL194M00	KJ578789.1	PHL117M00
Propionibacterium phage PHL163M00	KJ578786.1	PHL117M00
Propionibacterium phage PHL067M10	JX570709.1	PHL067M01
Propionibacterium phage PHL067M09	KJ578766.1	PHL067M01
Propionibacterium phage PHL116M10	KJ578777.1	PHL116M00
Propionibacterium phage PHL114N00	KJ578775.1	PHL114L00
Propionibacterium phage PHL010M04	JX570704.1	PHL151N00
Propionibacterium phage PHL066M04	JX570711.1	PHL151N00
Propionibacterium phage PHL073M02	JX570703.1	PHL151N00
Propionibacterium phage PHL085M01	JX570707.1	PHL037M02
Propionibacterium phage PHL085N00	KJ578772.1	PHL037M02
Propionibacterium phage PHL115M02	JX570708.1	PHL037M02
Propionibacterium phage PHL064M01	KJ578763.1	PHL117M01
Propionibacterium phage PHL030N00	KJ578760.1	PHL117M01
Propionibacterium phage PHL064M02	KJ578764.1	PHL117M01

Fig. 4. Phylogenetic analysis of large subunit terminase proteins of Propionibacterium phages constructed using “one click” at phylogeny.fr [1]. "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 (Syst Biol. 2006;55(4):539-52.) for details."





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