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ICTV Virus Taxonomy Profile: *Tristromaviridae*

David Prangishvili, Elena Rensen, Tomohiro Mochizuki, Mart Krupovic and ICTV Report Consortium

**Abstract**

*Tristromaviridae* is a family of viruses with linear, double-stranded DNA genomes of 16–18 kbp. The flexible, filamentous virions (400±20 nm × 30±3 nm) consist of an envelope and an inner core constructed from two structural units: a rod-shaped helical nucleocapsid and a nucleocapsid-encompassing matrix protein layer. Tristromaviruses are lytic and infect hyperthermophilic archaea of the order Thermoproteales. This is a summary of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) Report on the *Tristromaviridae*, which is available at [www.ictv.global/report/tristromaviridae](http://www.ictv.global/report/tristromaviridae).

**Table 1. Characteristics of the family *Tristromaviridae***

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<th>Typical member: Pyrobaculum filamentous virus 1 (KU307456), species Pyrobaculum filamentous virus 1, genus Alphatristromavirus</th>
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**VIRION**

The virions are filamentous, 400±20×32±3 nm (Table 1, Fig. 1), and contain a lipid envelope and an inner core consisting of two structural units: (i) a rod-shaped helical nucleocapsid, formed of two major virion proteins (VP1 and VP2), each with a molecular mass of 14 kDa, and (ii) a nucleocapsid-encompassing protein sheath composed of a single virion protein (VP3) of 18 kDa [1]. The sheath layer is sandwiched between the nucleocapsid and the lipid envelope, akin to the matrix protein layer found in some eukaryotic, negative-sense RNA viruses. The virions also contain at least five minor proteins with molecular masses in the range of 11–30 kDa.

**GENOME**

The linear dsDNA genome of Pyrobaculum filamentous virus 1 is 17,714 bp, including 60 bp terminal inverted repeats, and is predicted to encode 39 proteins (Fig. 2), most of which do not show similarities to the sequences in public databases [2]. Nine gene products of Pyrobaculum filamentous virus 1 share significant sequence similarity with proteins encoded in the partially sequenced genome of Thermoproteus tenax virus 1 [3, 4].

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**Abbreviation:** VP, Virion protein.

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REPLICATION
Virions bind to the host cell via the interaction of terminal protrusions with the host pili-like appendages. The viral genome is present in the host cells in a linear non-integrated form and mature virions assemble in the host cell lumen prior to release. The virus is lytic and virions are released by the rupture of the host cell envelope. The mechanism of genome replication remains unknown [1].

TAXONOMY
The family Tristromaviridae comprises a single genus, Alphatristromavirus, with two species. Tristromaviruses infect members of the hyperthermophilic archaeal order Thermoproteales. Thermoproteus tenax virus 1 [5] infects members of the genus Thermoproteus, and Pyrobaculum filamentous virus 1 infects members of the genus Pyrobaculum. Thermoproteus tenax virus 1 was formerly classified in the family Lipothrixviridae [6].

RESOURCES

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Conflicts of interest
The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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