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David Prangishvili, Mart Krupovic, Ictv Report Consortium

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ICTV Virus Taxonomy Profile: *Bicaudaviridae*

David Prangishvili*, Mart Krupovic* and ICTV Report Consortium

Abstract

The family *Bicaudaviridae* includes viruses that infect hyperthermophilic archaea in the genus *Acidianus*. The circular double-stranded DNA genome of *Acidianus* two-tailed virus consists of 62 730 bp, and replication can be either lytic or lysogenic. Virions undergo unique extracellular morphogenesis, being released from host cells as spindle-shaped particles that subsequently develop long tails, one at each of the two pointed ends. The spindle-shaped morphology represents a group of archaea-specific virion morphotypes. This is a summary of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) Report on the taxonomy of the *Bicaudaviridae* which is available at www.ictv.global/report/bicaudaviridae.

Table 1. Characteristics of the family *Bicaudaviridae*

Typical member:	<i>Acidianus</i> two-tailed virus (AJ888457), species <i>Acidianus</i> two-tailed virus, genus <i>Bicaudavirus</i>
Virion	Spindle-shaped upon release (120×80 nm), subsequently developing two tails each of up to 400 nm in length
Genome	Circular dsDNA of 62 730 bp
Replication	Lytic or lysogenic
Translation	Not known
Host range	Hyperthermophilic archaea from the genus <i>Acidianus</i>
Taxonomy	One genus including a single species

VIRION

Virions are released from host cells as spindle-shaped particles, about 120×80 nm, which subsequently develop two long tails, one at each of the two pointed ends (Table 1, Fig. 1) [1, 2]. The tails are heterogeneous in length, reaching 400 nm, consisting of a tube-like structure with a wall approximately 6 nm thick and terminating in a narrow (2 nm) channel, and a terminal anchor-like structure formed by two furled filaments, each 4 nm wide. The virions carry 11 major structural proteins (90, 80, 70, 60, 48, 45, 32, 22, 16, 14 and 12 kDa). The 80 kDa protein appears to be modified in the two-tailed but not in the tail-less virions [1]. High resolution structures of the 32 and 14 kDa proteins have been solved [3, 4] and both display unique folds that are not observed in proteins of other classified viruses [5].

GENOME

Virions of *Acidianus* two-tailed virus contain a circular dsDNA of 62 730 bp (41.2 % GC), one of the largest genomes among crenarchaeal viruses [5], predicted to encode 72 proteins and carry four putative transposable elements (Fig. 2). Forty-three genes are predicted to produce leader-less

transcripts and 35 genes are organised into 12 putative operons. Besides structural virion proteins, the virus encodes several enzymes, including a putative integrase of the tyrosine recombinase superfamily, three distinct AAA+ ATPases, a glycosyltransferase, a ParB-like partitioning protein, a DNA repair photolyase and an acyltransferase.

REPLICATION

Infection leads either to viral replication and subsequent cell lysis or conversion of the infected cell into a lysogen. The lysogenic cycle involves integration of the viral genome into the host chromosome, probably facilitated by the virus-encoded integrase. Lysogeny can be interrupted by stress factors, e.g. UV-irradiation or a decrease in temperature. The virus does not encode identifiable DNA and RNA polymerases and is likely to depend on host cell machinery for genome replication and transcription.

TAXONOMY

Acidianus two-tailed virus was isolated from a hot acidic spring (87–93 °C, pH 1.5–2.0) in Pozzuoli, Italy. The host range is limited to autochthonous species of hyperthermophilic archaea from the genus *Acidianus*. A closely related

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Author affiliation: Department of Microbiology, Institut Pasteur, 25 rue du Dr. Roux, 75015 Paris, France.

***Correspondence:** David Prangishvili, david.prangishvili@pasteur.fr; Mart Krupovic, mart.krupovic@pasteur.fr

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