

**Part 1:** **TITLE, AUTHORS, APPROVALS, etc**

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| **Code assigned:** | **2020.024B** |  |
| **Short title:** Create one new genus (*Borockvirus*) including one new species (*Caudovirales*: *Myoviridae*) | | |
|  | | |

**Author(s) and email address(es)**

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**Corresponding author**

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| Andrew M. Kropinski |

**List the ICTV Study Group(s) that have seen this proposal**

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| **Bacterial and Archaeal Viruses Subcommittee** |

**ICTV study group comments and response of proposer**

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**Authority to use the name of a living person**

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| **Taxon name** | **Person from whom the name is derived** | **Permission attached (Y/N)** |
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**Submission dates**

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| Date first submitted to SC Chair | May 2020 |
| Date of this revision (if different to above) |  |

**ICTV-EC comments and response of the proposer**

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**Part 3:** **TAXONOMIC PROPOSAL**

**Name of accompanying Excel module**

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| 2020.024B.R.Borockvirus.xlsx |

**Abstract**

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| To create a new genus, *Borockvirus*, containing single species of *Streptomyces* myoviruses: *Streptomyces virus BRock*. The exemplar was isolated as part of the Science Education Alliance-Phage Hunters Advancing Genomics and Evolutionary Science Program. |

**Text of proposal**

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**Supporting evidence**

**Species demarcation criteria:** 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 BLASTN algorithm.

**Source of the name of this taxon:** The name of this genus is derived from the name of the first virus of this type, Streptomyces phage Brock.

**History:** Phage BRock was isolated from soil in Bridgewater, VA USA by Ashley Crossman in 2016, as part of the Science Education Alliance-Phage Hunters Advancing Genomics and Evolutionary Science Program. Its host is *Streptomyces* sp. baron 5a. While it does not encode integrase, repressor or transposase proteins the isolator noted colonies within the plaques. The genome contains 221 bp direct terminal repeats. It is classified by The Actinobacteriophage Database as a Singleton. (<https://phagesdb.org/phages/BRock/>).

**Reference:** None

**GenBank Summary:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Phage name | RefSeq No. | INSDC | Size (Kb) | GC% | Protein | tRNAs |
| BRock |  | [KX925554.1](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/KX925554.1) | 112.52 | 52.3 | 187 | 28 |

**BLASTN homologs:** Genomic orphan [1-3].

**Electron micrograph:** Electron micrograph of negatively stained phage BRock. 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.

A picture containing sitting, table

Description automatically generated

**Phylogeny:** The phylogenetic tree was constructed using the terminase large subunit protein homologs of BRock and related phages with phylogeny.fr in “one click” mode [8]. "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 [9] for details."

1. **TerL protein**

**![A screenshot of a social media post

Description automatically generated]()**

**References**

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