



HAL
open science

ICTV Virus Taxonomy Profile: Nudiviridae

Robert Harrison, Elisabeth A. Herniou, Annie Bézier, Johannes Jehle, John Burand, David Theilmann, Peter Krell, Monique van Oers, Madoka Nakai

► **To cite this version:**

Robert Harrison, Elisabeth A. Herniou, Annie Bézier, Johannes Jehle, John Burand, et al..
ICTV Virus Taxonomy Profile: Nudiviridae. *Journal of General Virology*, 2020, 101 (1), pp.3-4.
10.1099/jgv.0.001381 . hal-03009557

HAL Id: hal-03009557

<https://hal.science/hal-03009557>

Submitted on 14 Dec 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



ICTV Virus Taxonomy Profile: *Nudiviridae*

Robert L. Harrison^{1,*}, Elisabeth A. Herniou², Annie Bézier², Johannes A. Jehle³, John P. Burand⁴, David A. Theilmann⁵, Peter J. Krell⁶, Monique M. van Oers⁷, Madoka Nakai⁸ and ICTV Report Consortium

Abstract

Members of the family *Nudiviridae* are large dsDNA viruses with distinctive rod-shaped nucleocapsids and circular genomes of 96–232 kbp. Nudiviruses have been identified from a diverse range of insects and crustaceans and are closely related to baculoviruses. This is a summary of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses Report on the taxonomy of the family *Nudiviridae*, which is available at ictv.global/report/nudiviridae.

Table 1. Characteristics of members of the family *Nudiviridae*

Typical member:	<i>Oryctes rhinoceros nudivirus</i> Ma07 (EU747721), species <i>Oryctes rhinoceros nudivirus</i> , genus <i>Alphanudivirus</i>
Virion	Enveloped, rod-shaped or ellipsoidal, compact (approximately 100×200 nm) or elongated (approximately 81×415 nm)
Genome	A single covalently closed circular dsDNA molecule of 96–232 kbp encoding 89–155 proteins
Replication	Nuclear, including nucleocapsid assembly and envelopment
Translation	From mRNAs transcribed from viral DNA
Host range	Immature and adult stages of insects and crustaceans
Taxonomy	Multiple genera and species

VIRION

Nudivirus virions consist of cylindrical nucleocapsids enveloped to produce ellipsoidal or rod-shaped virions of variable length and width (Fig. 1, Table 1). In some cases, virions are assembled into occlusion bodies, with a matrix consisting of a protein similar to the baculovirus polyhedrin protein [1] or of a completely unrelated protein [2].

GENOME

The nudivirus genome is a single, covalently closed circular molecule of dsDNA, with approximately 89–155 potential protein-encoding ORFs (Fig. 2). These ORFs are distributed throughout the genome in either orientation. ORF content and

order can vary significantly in members of different species. Most genomes also contain regions of short repeated sequences. The 32 ORFs present in all nudivirus genomes make up the set of core genes [1], many of which are homologues of baculovirus core genes [3]. These core genes include ORFs encoding DNA polymerase B and baculovirus RNA polymerase subunit homologues that probably participate in viral genome replication and gene expression, respectively.

REPLICATION

After virus entry, replication occurs in the nucleus and is accompanied by nuclear hypertrophy. Progeny nucleocapsids are assembled and enveloped within the nucleus. Mature virions

Received 10 December 2019; Accepted 12 December 2019; Published 14 January 2020

Author affiliations: ¹Invasive Insect Biocontrol and Behavior Laboratory, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, MD 20705, USA; ²Institut de Recherche sur la Biologie de l'Insecte, UMR 7261 CNRS/Université de Tours, Tours, 37200, France; ³Julius Kühn Institute, Federal Research Centre for Cultivated Plants, Institute for Biological Control, Darmstadt, 64287, Germany; ⁴Department of Microbiology, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, Amherst, MA 01003, USA; ⁵Summerland Research and Development Centre, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Summerland, BC V0H 1Z0, Canada; ⁶Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1, Canada; ⁷Laboratory of Virology, Wageningen University, Wageningen 6708 PB, The Netherlands; ⁸Graduate School of Agriculture, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Tokyo 183-8509, Japan.

*Correspondence: Robert L. Harrison, robert.l.harrison@usda.gov

Keywords: *Nudiviridae*; ICTV report; taxonomy.

001381



This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License.

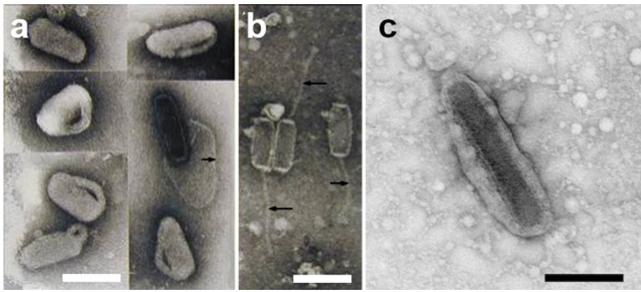


Fig. 1. Negatively-stained virions (a) and nucleocapsids (b) of *Oryctes rhinoceros nudivirus* (genus *Alphanudivirus*). Arrows indicate (a) the membrane from a disrupted virion, (b) tail-like appendages. (c) A virion of *Helicoverpa zea nudivirus 2*. Bars, 0.2 μm . Micrographs (a) and (b) modified and reprinted from [5] with permission from Elsevier, (c) produced by Jean Adams (USDA-ARS).

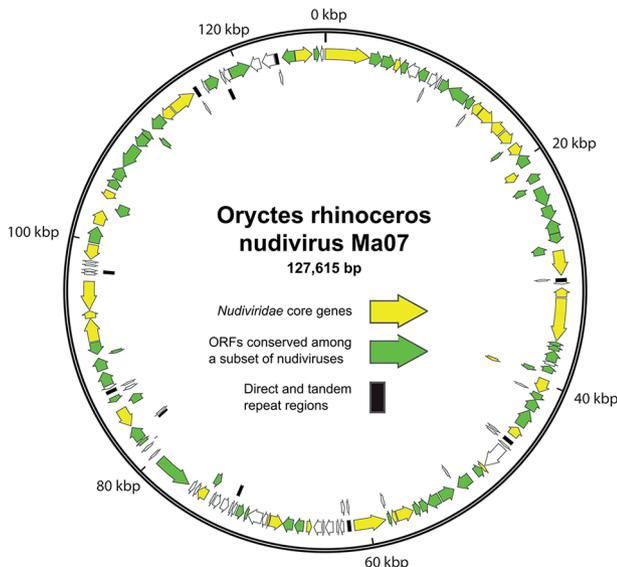


Fig. 2. Genome map of *Oryctes rhinoceros nudivirus* isolate Ma07. Positions and orientations of annotated ORFs are represented as arrows, with filled arrows corresponding to core genes (yellow) and ORFs conserved among other nudiviruses (green). Locations of direct (dr) and tandem (tr) repeat sequence regions are also shown.

either bud from the cytoplasmic membrane of infected cells or are released upon cell lysis. A persistent, asymptomatic infection may be established.

TAXONOMY

Alphanudivirus. Members of two species in this genus include *Oryctes rhinoceros nudivirus* from the coconut rhinoceros beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros*, and *Gryllus bimaculatus nudivirus* from a field cricket, *Gryllus bimaculatus*. Virions of these viruses are relatively compact, although a tail-like appendage extends from *Oryctes rhinoceros nudivirus* nucleocapsids (Fig. 1a, b).

While *Oryctes rhinoceros nudivirus* exclusively infects adults and larvae of *O. rhinoceros*, *Gryllus bimaculatus nudivirus* can

infect different species of field crickets [4]. Infections can result in death of the host. *Oryctes rhinoceros nudivirus* has been developed and applied successfully to control infestations of *O. rhinoceros* on coconut palm trees [5].

Betanudivirus. The species *Heliothis zea nudivirus* is represented by two isolates, *Heliothis zea nudivirus 1* and *Helicoverpa zea nudivirus 2*, whose genome sequences are 93.5% identical. The virions of these viruses are longer and thinner than those of the alphanudiviruses (Fig. 1c and Table 1).

Heliothis zea nudivirus 1 initially causes a lytic infection, but surviving cells harbour the virus in a persistent state facilitated by virally encoded micro-RNAs [6]. Although *Heliothis zea nudivirus 1* can infect cell lines from the noctuid *Helicoverpa* (formerly *Heliothis*) *zea* and other host species, attempts to infect *H. zea* insects have been unsuccessful. *Helicoverpa zea nudivirus 2* can infect *H. zea* larvae, but replication is constrained to reproductive tissue and may result in gonadal atrophy and sterility. *Helicoverpa zea nudivirus 2* is transmitted both vertically to progeny and between adult moths during mating [7].

RESOURCES

Current ICTV Report on the family *Nudiviridae*: ictv.global/report/nudiviridae.

Funding information

Production of this summary, the online chapter and associated resources was funded by a grant from the Wellcome Trust (WT108418AIA).

Acknowledgements

Members of the ICTV Report Consortium are Stuart G. Siddell, Andrew J. Davison, Elliot J. Lefkowitz, Sead Sabanadzovic, Peter Simmonds, Donald B. Smith, Richard J. Orton and Balázs Harrach.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

References

- Bézier A, Thézé J, Gavory F, Gaillard J, Poulain J *et al*. The genome of the nucleopolyhedrosis-causing virus from *Tipula oleracea* sheds new light on the *Nudiviridae* family. *J Virol* 2015;89:3008–3025.
- Yang Y-T, Lee D-Y, Wang Y, Hu J-M, Li W-H *et al*. The genome and occlusion bodies of marine *Penaeus monodon nudivirus* (PmNV, also known as MBV and PemoNPV) suggest that it should be assigned to a new nudivirus genus that is distinct from the terrestrial nudiviruses. *BMC Genomics* 2014;15:628.
- Wang Y, Bininda-Emonds ORP, van Oers MM, Vlak JM, Jehle JA. The genome of *Oryctes rhinoceros nudivirus* provides novel insight into the evolution of nuclear arthropod-specific large circular double-stranded DNA viruses. *Virus Genes* 2011;42:444–456.
- Huger AM. A new virus disease of crickets (Orthoptera: Gryllidae) causing macronucleosis of fatbody. *J Invertebr Pathol* 1985;45:108–111.
- Huger AM. The *Oryctes* virus: its detection, identification, and implementation in biological control of the coconut palm rhinoceros beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros* (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae). *J Invertebr Pathol* 2005;89:78–84.
- Wu Y-L, Wu CP, Liu CYY, Hsu PW-C, Wu EC *et al*. A non-coding RNA of insect HzNV-1 virus establishes latent viral infection through microRNA. *Sci Rep* 2011;1:60.
- Burand JP, Rallis CP, Tan W. Horizontal transmission of Hz-2V by virus infected *Helicoverpa zea* moths. *J Invertebr Pathol* 2004;85:128–131.