ICTV Virus Taxonomy Profile: Ascoviridae

Sassan Asgari, 1,* Dennis K. Bideshi, 2 Yves Bigot, 3 Brian A. Federici, 4, 5 Xiao-Wen Cheng 6 and ICTV Report Consortium

Abstract
The family Ascoviridae includes viruses with circular dsDNA genomes of 100–200 kbp characterized by oblong enveloped virions of 200–400 nm in length. Ascoviruses mainly infect lepidopteran larvae and are mechanically transmitted by parasitoid wasps in which they may also replicate. Most known members belong to the genus Ascovirus, except one virus, that of the genus Toursvirus, which replicates in both its lepidopteran and parasitoid vector hosts. Ascoviruses cause high mortality among economically important insect pests, thereby controlling insect populations. This is a summary of the current International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) Report on the taxonomy of the Ascoviridae, which is available at www.ictv.global/report/ascoviridae.

Table 1. Characteristics of the family Ascoviridae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical member</th>
<th>Spodoptera frugiperda ascovirus 1a (AM398843), species Spodoptera frugiperda ascovirus 1a (AM398843), genus Ascovirus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virion</td>
<td>Enveloped, 130 nm in diameter by 200–400 nm in length, at least 20 polypeptides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genome</td>
<td>100–200 kbp of circular dsDNA with 117–180 genes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replication</td>
<td>Nuclear, with cell cleavage into virion-containing vesicles that turn the host haemolymph milky white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>From transcribed mRNAs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host range</td>
<td>Lepidopteran insect larvae, mostly members of the family Noctuidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
<td>Two genera Ascovirus and Toursvirus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIRION
Virions of ascoviruses are bacilliform, ovoidal or allantoid in shape, and depending on the species, have complex symmetry and are large, measuring about 130 nm in diameter by 200–400 nm in length (Table 1, Fig. 1; [1]).

GENOME
The genome consists of a single molecule of circular dsDNA ranging in size from 100 to 200 kbp. Ascovirus genomes contain from 117 to 180 genes, of which 40 are common among them. While the genome organization of members of the Ascovirus is collinear, that of the member of Toursvirus is quite different. Based on phylogenetic analyses, it appears that ascoviruses emerged recently from an invertebrate ancestral iridovirus lineage [2].

Received 1 December 2016; Accepted 6 December 2016

Author affiliations: 1 School of Biological Sciences, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia; 2 Department of Natural and Mathematical Sciences, California Baptist University, 8432 Magnolia Avenue, Riverside, CA 92504, USA; 3 UMR INRA-CNRS 7247, PRC, Centre INRA de Nouzilly, 37380 Nouzilly, France; 4 Department of Entomology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521, USA; 5 Interdepartmental Graduate Programs in Microbiology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521, USA; 6 Department of Microbiology, Miami University, 32 Pearson Hall, Oxford, OH 45056, USA.

*Correspondence: Sassan Asgari, s.asgari@uq.edu.au

Keywords: Ascoviridae; ICTV report; taxonomy.
**REPLICATION**

Ascoviruses initiate replication in the nucleus of infected cells. The nucleus enlarges and ruptures followed by cleavage of the cell into a cluster of virion-containing vesicles, a characteristic typical of all known viruses of this family (Greek asco=sac) [3]. Virion assembly becomes apparent after the nucleus ruptures. The first recognizable structural component of the virion to form is the multilaminar layer of the inner particle. Based on its ultrastructure, this layer consists of a unit membrane and an exterior layer of protein subunits. As the multilaminar layer forms, the dense DNA–protein core assembles along the inner surface. After the inner particle is assembled, it is enveloped by a membrane that is synthesized de novo, or elaborated from cell membranes, within the cell or vesicle. In members of *Spodoptera frugiperda ascovirus 1a*, the type species of the genus Ascovirus, virions are occluded in an occlusion body composed of mini vesicles and protein.

**TAXONOMY**

**Ascovirus**

This genus includes three species whose members infect various members of the insect family Noctuidae, many species of which are economically important. Ascoviruses are difficult to transmit orally, and experimental studies as well as field observations indicate that virions are transmitted horizontally by endoparasitic wasps of the families Braconidae and Ichneumonidae (Hymenoptera). During egg laying, the ovipositor of female wasps becomes contaminated with virions circulating in the haemolymph of infected caterpillars. Wasps contaminated in this manner subsequently transmit ascovirus virions to new caterpillar hosts during oviposition [4].

**Toursvirus**

This genus includes only one species whose members are confined to the lepidopteran family Yponomeutidae, in which they replicate extensively. Virus of this species also replicates in its ichneumonid vector, *Diadromus pulchellus*, but replication is limited and relatively few virions are produced in comparison to the number generated in the lepidopteran host [5]. In the wasp, the virus is transmitted vertically when the viral genome is carried as unintegrated DNA in the nuclei of infected cells.

**RESOURCES**


---

**Funding information**

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

**Acknowledgements**

Members of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses Report Consortium are Elliot J. Lefkowitz, Andrew J. Davison, Stuart G. Siddell, Peter Simmonds, Michael J. Adams, Donald B. Smith, Richard J. Orton and Balázs Harrach.

**Conflicts of interest**

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

**References**


