

# Artemisia capillaris nucleorhabdovirus 1, a novel member of the genus *Alphanucleorhabdovirus*, identified in the *Artemisia capillaris* transcriptome

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**Summary.** – A novel, negative-sense, single-stranded RNA virus, *Artemisia capillaris* nucleorhabdovirus 1 (AcNRV1), was identified in the transcriptome data of *Artemisia capillaris* (commonly known as capillary wormwood) root tissue. The AcNRV1 genome contains six open reading frames encoding a nucleocapsid (N), phosphoprotein, movement protein P3, matrix protein, glycoprotein, and polymerase (L). Sequence comparison and phylogenetic analysis using L and N protein sequences revealed that AcNRV1 is a novel member of the genus *Alphanucleorhabdovirus*, one of the six plant-infecting rhabdovirus genera of the family *Rhabdoviridae*. Wheat yellow striate virus and rice yellow stunt virus were identified as the closest known rhabdoviruses of AcNRV1. The conserved regulatory sequences involved in transcription termination/polyadenylation (TTP) and transcription initiation (TI) of individual genes were identified in the AcNRV1 genome with the consensus sequence 3'-(A/U)UUAUUUUU-GGG-UUG-5' (in the negative-sense genome), whereby dashes separate the TTP, untranscribed intergenic spacer, and TI elements. The AcNRV1 genome sequence will contribute to further understanding the genome structural evolution of plant rhabdoviruses.

**Keywords:** *Artemisia capillaris* nucleorhabdovirus 1; plant virus; *Alphanucleorhabdovirus*; *Rhabdoviridae*

## Introduction

Rhabdoviruses (the family *Rhabdoviridae*) infect animals and plants and have negative-sense, single-stranded RNA genomes (Dietzgen *et al.*, 2017; Walker *et al.*, 2018; Bejerman *et al.*, 2021). The family *Rhabdoviridae* comprises three subfamilies, 40 genera, and more than

200 species currently approved by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (<https://talk.ictvonline.org>, last accessed on January 20, 2022). Plant-infecting rhabdoviruses of the subfamily *Betarhabdovirinae* are classified into six genera: *Alphanucleorhabdovirus*, *Betanucleorhabdovirus*, *Cytorhabdovirus*, *Dichorhavirus*, *Gammanucleorhabdovirus*, and *Varicosavirus*. They have either monopartite (*Alphanucleorhabdovirus*, *Betanucleorhabdovirus*, *Cytorhabdovirus*, and *Gammanucleorhabdovirus*) or bipartite (*Dichorhavirus* and *Varicosavirus*) genomes (Dietzgen *et al.*, 2017). Insects, including aphids, leafhoppers, and planthoppers, serve as transmission vectors for plant rhabdoviruses (Ammar *et al.*, 2009; Liu *et al.*, 2018; Whitfield *et al.*, 2018; Bhat *et al.*, 2020).

Plant rhabdoviruses with a monopartite genome have six shared open reading frames (ORFs) encoding a nucle-

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**Abbreviations:** AcNRV1 = *Artemisia capillaris* nucleorhabdovirus 1; ORF = open reading frame; RdRp = RNA-dependent RNA polymerase; RYSV = rice yellow stunt virus; SRA = Sequence Read Archive; TI = transcription initiation; TTP = transcription termination/polyadenylation; UIS = untranscribed intergenic spacer; WYSV = wheat yellow striate virus

ocapsid (N), phosphoprotein (P), movement protein 3 (P3), matrix protein (M), surface glycoprotein (G), and large multi-functional protein (L), in the order of 3'-N-P-P3-M-G-L-5' (Walker *et al.*, 2018). The L protein, which contains an RNA-directed RNA polymerase (RdRp) domain, is involved in the genome replication and transcription of individual ORFs (Jackson *et al.*, 2005; Walker *et al.*, 2018). The N protein encloses the viral RNA genomic molecule in the protein shell. The P protein acts as a cofactor of the L protein during transcription and replication and helps N proteins during encapsidation of genomic molecules (Fang *et al.*, 2019). The M protein is required for viral maturation and budding (Sun *et al.*, 2018). The G protein functions in receptor binding and membrane fusion (Coll, 1995; Mann *et al.*, 2016). The P3 protein enables viruses to move from one cell to another (Zhou *et al.*, 2019). Some plant rhabdoviruses may have additional ORFs apart from the abovementioned six (Walker *et al.*, 2011). For example, wheat yellow striate virus (WYSV) and rice yellow stunt virus (RYSV) have a seventh ORF, P6, which encodes a small protein between the G and L ORFs (Huang *et al.*, 2003; Liu *et al.*, 2018).

Rhabdovirus genes are transcribed into separate mRNAs from the negative-sense RNA genome through a transcriptase complex composed of the L and P proteins (Jackson *et al.*, 2005; Walker *et al.*, 2011). The gene junction regions of rhabdoviruses contain conserved regulatory sequences called transcription termination/polyadenylation (TTP) and transcription initiation (TI) elements that mediate polyadenylation of the preceding gene transcript and transcriptional initiation of the next gene, respectively (Jackson *et al.*, 2005; Goh *et al.*, 2020; Beijerman *et al.*, 2021; Shin *et al.*, 2021). One or several nucleotides located between the TTP and TI elements are not transcribed; this region is called the untranscribed intergenic spacer (UIS). For example, the consensus sequences of the WYSV and RYSV conserved regulatory sequences are presented as 3'-UAAAUUUU-GGG-UUG-5' and 3'-AUUAUUUUU-GGG-UUG-5', respectively, whereby dashes (-) separate the TTP, UIS, and TI elements (Huang *et al.*, 2003; Liu *et al.*, 2018; Beijerman *et al.*, 2021).

RNA-sequencing (RNA-seq) data are frequently obtained from plant tissues to investigate gene expression patterns during interaction with other organisms and plant development and differentiation (Ichihashi *et al.*, 2018; Yoshida *et al.*, 2019). When plant tissues are latently infected with RNA viruses, full-length virus genome sequences can be obtained by assembling transcriptome reads and identifying virus genome contigs (Beijerman *et al.*, 2020; Choi *et al.*, 2021; Goh *et al.*, 2021; Park *et al.*, 2021; Park and Hahn, 2021). Many novel rhabdovirus genome sequences, including those of *Trichosanthes* associated rhabdovirus 1, *Agave tequilana* virus 1, and *Zostera* as-

sociated varicosavirus 1, have previously been identified in plant transcriptome data (Goh *et al.*, 2020; Beijerman *et al.*, 2021; Shin *et al.*, 2021). In the present study, the genome sequence of a novel rhabdovirus belonging to the genus *Alphanucleorhabdovirus* (the family *Rhabdoviridae*) was identified in *Artemisia capillaris* (commonly known as capillary wormwood) root transcriptome data (Ichihashi *et al.*, 2018).

## Materials and Methods

**Transcriptome data analysis.** RNA-seq data were previously obtained from the root parasitic plant *Thesium chinense* and its host plants (*A. capillaris*, *Eragrostis curvula*, and *Lespedeza juncea*) to understand transcriptional regulation during haustorium formation (Ichihashi *et al.*, 2018). Sequence data are deposited in the Sequence Read Archive (SRA) of the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) under SRA Project Acc. No. SRP114897. RNA-seq data (14 sequencing runs from *T. chinense* and six from its hosts) were filtered to collect high-quality reads using the sickle program (version 1.33; <https://github.com/najoshi/sickle>), with the parameter “-q 30 -l 55.” High-quality reads from the 20 sequencing runs were separately assembled into contigs using the SPAdes Genome Assembler (version 3.15.3; <http://cab.spbu.ru/software/spades>), with the parameter “--rnaviral” (Bushmanova *et al.*, 2019).

The assembled transcriptome contigs were compared with known viral RdRp domain sequences. A total of 2620 RdRp domain sequences were obtained from the Pfam database (release 34.0; <https://pfam.xfam.org>). The Pfam Acc. Nos. are PF00602, PF00603, PF00604, PF00680, PF00946, PF00972, PF00978, PF00998, PF02123, PF03035, PF03431, PF04196, PF04197, PF05788, PF05919, PF06317, PF06478, PF07925, PF08467, PF08716, PF08717, PF12426, and PF17501. For sequence similarity searches, the DIAMOND program (version 2.0.4.142; <https://github.com/bbuchfink/diamond>) in the blastx mode was used (Buchfink *et al.*, 2015).

**Viral genome annotation.** RNA-seq read depth of the virus genome was examined by mapping high-quality reads to the viral contig sequence using the bwa-mem2 program (version 2.0pre2; <https://github.com/bwa-mem2/bwa-mem2>). Putative ORFs were predicted using the getorf program of the EMBOSS package (version 6.6.0.0; <http://emboss.open-bio.org>), with the parameter “-find 1.” Putative conserved domains in the viral protein sequences were identified using the InterPro web server (release 87.0; <https://www.ebi.ac.uk/interpro>). Signal peptides and transmembrane domains were predicted using SignalP (version 6.0; <https://services.healthtech.dtu.dk/service.php?SignalP-6.0>) and TMHMM (version 2.0; <https://services.healthtech.dtu.dk/service.php?TMHMM-2.0>), respectively.

Conserved regulatory sequences in gene junction regions were predicted using the MEME webtool (version 5.4.1; <https://>

meme-suite.org/meme/tools/meme). The WebLogo application (version 3; <http://weblogo.threeplusone.com>) was used to create a sequence logo representation of the conserved sequences.

**Phylogenetic analysis.** Known viral protein sequences were obtained using NCBI's BLAST (<https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>). The needle program of the EMBOSS package was used to calculate pairwise identities of orthologous viral proteins. The MAFFT program (version 7.475; <https://mafft.cbrc.jp/alignment/software>) with the parameter "--auto" was used to generate multiple sequence alignments. Gap-rich segments of multiple alignments were removed using trimAl (version 1.4.rev22; <http://trimal.cgenomics.org>) with the parameter "-automated1" (Capella-Gutierrez *et al.*, 2009). Maximum-likelihood phylogenetic trees were generated using the IQ-TREE program (version 2.1.3; <http://www.iqtree.org>) using the parameter "-B 1000" to calculate bootstrap support values from 1000 replicates (Minh *et al.*, 2020).

## Results and Discussion

High-quality RNA-seq reads obtained from the parasitic plant *T. chinense* and its host plants, *A. capillaris*, *E. curvula*, and *L. juncea*, were assembled to generate transcriptome contigs (Ichihashi *et al.*, 2018). Sequence comparisons with known viral RdRp sequences revealed that several plant transcriptome contigs may contain a viral RdRp domain. One contig that was assembled from transcriptome data (SRA Acc. No. SRR5917890) derived

from *A. capillaris* root tissue showed substantial sequence similarities with the RdRp domains of WYSV and RYSV (Huang *et al.*, 2003; Maurino *et al.*, 2018). Sequence similarity search of the *A. capillaris* contig against the NCBI protein database confirmed that it encodes multiple proteins similar to those of known members of the genus *Alphanucleorhabdovirus*; the highest sequence similarity scores with WYSV and RYSV of this genus. Therefore, the *A. capillaris* contig was assumed to be the genome sequence of a novel member of *Alphanucleorhabdovirus* of the family *Rhabdoviridae* and tentatively named *Artemisia capillaris nucleorhabdovirus 1* (AcNRV1). The AcNRV1 genome sequence has been deposited in NCBI under the Acc. No. OM372677.

The AcNRV1 genome is 13939 nt in length and has six complete ORFs: N, encoding a 479-amino acid (aa) nucleocapsid protein; P, a 365-aa phosphoprotein; P3, a 295-aa movement protein; M, a 269-aa matrix protein; G, a 655-aa glycoprotein; and L, a 1960-aa polymerase (Fig. 1). N, P, M, G, and L are canonical rhabdovirus proteins shared by members of the family *Rhabdoviridae*, whereas P3 is present in members of the five plant rhabdovirus genera *Alphanucleorhabdovirus*, *Betanucleorhabdovirus*, *Cytorhabdovirus*, *Dichorhavirus*, and *Gammanucleorhabdovirus* (Walker *et al.*, 2011; Walker *et al.*, 2018; Shin *et al.*, 2021). AcNRV1 proteins have functional domains commonly found in other rhabdoviruses. The N protein has a "Rhabdovirus nucleoprotein" domain (InterPro Acc. No. IPR004902). The L protein has a "Mononegavirales RNA-directed RNA poly-

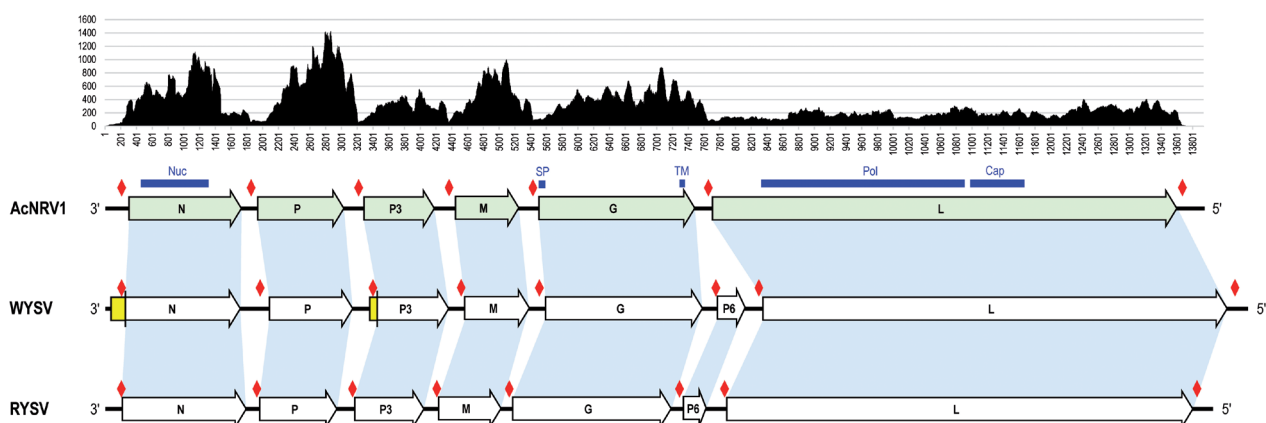


Fig. 1

### Comparison of the genome organization of AcNRV1 and related viruses

Genome organization of AcNRV1 and two closely related viruses (WYSV and RYSV) are presented. The RNA-seq read depth of the AcNRV1 genome contig is shown at the top. Protein-coding ORFs are indicated with light green (AcNRV1) or white (WYSV and RYSV) arrows in the 3'-to-5' direction. Yellow regions in the WYSV N and P3 ORFs indicate genomic segments that were incorrectly predicted as being part of the ORF. Light blue shades connect orthologous ORFs of the three viruses (note that AcNRV1 lacks the P6 ORF). Predicted functional domains of the AcNRV1 proteins are marked by blue lines above the ORF: Nuc, "Rhabdovirus nucleoprotein" (InterPro Acc. No. IPR004902); SP, signal peptide; TM, transmembrane domain; Pol, "Mononegavirales RNA-directed RNA polymerase catalytic domain" (IPR014023); Cap, "Mononegavirales mRNA-capping region V" (IPR026890). Red diamonds indicate putative conserved regulatory sequences in the gene junction regions.

merase catalytic domain” (IPR014023) and a “Mononegavirales mRNA-capping region V” domain (IPR026890). The G protein has a signal peptide and a transmembrane domain near the N- and C-termini, respectively.

WYSV and RYSV are the closest known rhabdoviruses based on comparisons of the L and N protein sequences (Table 1). Further sequence comparisons using the other four proteins of AcNRV1 and their orthologs in WYSV and RYSV confirmed that they are closely related. Multiple alignments of all six proteins are presented in Supplementary Data S1. The WYSV and RYSV genomes have an additional ORF (called P6) located between the G and L ORFs, in the order of 3'-N-P-P3-M-G-P6-L-5' (Fig. 1) (Huang *et al.*, 2003; Liu *et al.*, 2018). The P6 proteins of WYSV and RYSV share 29.5% aa sequence identity, implying that they descended from a common ancestral protein. However, no ORF equivalent to P6 was found present in the genome of AcNRV1 or that of any other known rhabdovirus, indicating that the P6 ORF is specific to WYSV and RYSV.

In rhabdovirus genomes, the gene junction regions have a conserved regulatory sequence involved in the transcription termination and polyadenylation of the preceding gene transcript (the TTP element) as well as the transcriptional initiation and capping of the following gene transcript (the TI element) (Jackson *et al.*, 2005; Ogino and Green, 2019; Bejerman *et al.*, 2021; Shin *et al.*, 2021). The gene junction regions of the AcNRV1 genome, together with those of the WYSV and RYSV genomes, were analyzed to predict conserved sequences. Seven (3'-N, N-P, P-P3, P3-M, M-G, G-L, and L-5' for AcNRV1) or eight (3'-N, N-P, P-P3, P3-M, M-G, G-P6, P6-L, and L-5' for WYSV and RYSV) gene junction regions were extracted. A motif search analysis using 23 gene junction region sequences revealed shared motif sequences 20- or 21-nt long (Fig. 2). The deduced consensus sequence of the AcNRV1 gene junction regions was 3'-(A/U)UUAUUUUU-GGG-UUG-5', where dashes (-) separate TTP, UIS, and TI elements.

The TTP element in the gene junction region induces transcription termination of the preceding gene. Since the AcNRV1 genome sequence was assembled from a large number of viral transcripts and a small number of viral genomic RNAs, the sequencing depths near the conserved sequences in gene junction regions would be lower than in other regions. The read depths of the AcNRV1 genome sequence sharply decreased in regions where conserved regulatory sequences were predicted (Fig. 1). Similar sharp drops in sequencing depths at the conserved sequences were observed in other rhabdoviruses (Shin *et al.*, 2021).

The TI element of a conserved gene junction sequence mediates the transcriptional initiation of the downstream gene. In AcNRV1, WYSV, and RYSV gene junction regions, the TI element has a 3'-UUG-5' sequence. When the positions of ORFs and conserved regulatory sequences of



Fig. 2

#### Conserved sequences in the gene junction regions

Putative conserved regulatory sequences for polyadenylation and transcriptional initiation, identified in the gene junction regions of AcNRV1, WYSV, and RYSV, are shown in the 3'-to-5' orientation. A sequence logo representation generated from 23 sequences is shown at the bottom. TTP, transcription termination/polyadenylation; UIS, untranscribed intergenic spacer; TI, transcription initiation.

AcNRV1, WYSV, and RYSV were compared, two conserved sequences of WYSV associated with the N and P3 ORFs were found located within the respective ORF (Fig. 1). The predicted TI element possibly associated with the N ORF is located at positions 209–211 of the WYSV genome sequence, whereas the start codon AUG is at positions 77–79. The second in-frame AUG codon is present at positions 230–232, which is closely positioned after the predicted TI element, supporting the possibility that the second AUG codon is the actual start codon. Sequence comparison of N proteins of AcNRV1, WYSV, and RYSV showed that the

**Table 1. Sequence comparison of the L and N proteins of AcNRV1 and representative Rhabdoviridae viruses**

No	Genus	Virus	Acronym	Genome <sup>a</sup>	L <sup>b</sup>	N <sup>b</sup>
1	<i>Alphanucleorhabdovirus</i>	Wheat yellow striate virus	WYSV	NC_055484.1	937/1992 (47.0%)	199/588 (33.8%)
2		Rice yellow stunt virus	RYSV	NC_003746.1	932/2012 (46.3%)	200/525 (38.1%)
3		Joa yellow blotch-associated virus	JYBaV	MW014292.1	706/2097 (33.7%)	122/535 (22.8%)
4		Potato yellow dwarf virus	PYDV	NC_016136.1	689/2085 (33.0%)	140/510 (27.5%)
5		Physostegia chlorotic mottle virus	PhCMoV	NC_055466.1	717/2096 (34.2%)	119/504 (23.6%)
6		Eggplant mottled dwarf virus	EMDV	NC_025389.1	710/2080 (34.1%)	119/521 (22.8%)
7		Peach virus 1	PeV1	MN520414.1	720/2102 (34.3%)	152/505 (30.1%)
8		Maize Iranian mosaic virus	MIMV	NC_036390.1	659/2102 (31.4%)	129/502 (25.7%)
9		Maize mosaic virus	MMV	NC_005975.1	655/2131 (30.7%)	129/523 (24.7%)
10		Taro vein chlorosis virus	TaVCV	NC_006942.1	679/2106 (32.2%)	135/546 (24.7%)
11		Morogoro maize-associated virus	MMaV	NC_055512.1	654/2078 (31.5%)	130/513 (25.3%)
12		Agave tequilana virus 1	ATV1	BK014297.1	677/2113 (32.0%)	138/507 (27.2%)
13	<i>Gammanucleorhabdovirus</i>	Maize fine streak virus	MFSV	NC_005974.1	590/2213 (26.7%)	121/554 (21.8%)
14	<i>Betanucleorhabdovirus</i>	Alfalfa-associated nucleorhabdovirus	AaNv	MG948563.1	595/2261 (26.3%)	102/524 (19.5%)
15		Sonchus yellow net virus	SYNV	NC_001615.3	577/2291 (25.2%)	111/524 (21.2%)
16		Cardamom vein clearing virus	CdVcV	MN273311.1	605/2321 (26.1%)	116/543 (21.4%)
17		Black currant-associated rhabdovirus	BCaRV	MF543022.1	583/2356 (24.7%)	99/545 (18.2%)
18		Datura yellow vein virus	DYVV	NC_028231.1	607/2343 (25.9%)	98/524 (18.7%)
19		Sowthistle yellow vein virus	SYVV	MT185675.1	624/2335 (26.7%)	121/523 (23.1%)
20	<i>Dichorhavirus</i>	Orchid fleck virus	OFV	NC_009609.1, NC_009608.1	590/2244 (26.3%)	110/544 (20.2%)
21		Citrus leprosis virus N	CiLV-N	NC_052231.1, NC_052230.1	591/2132 (27.7%)	104/522 (19.9%)
22		Citrus chlorotic spot virus	CiCSV	NC_055209.1, NC_055208.1	586/2149 (27.3%)	116/524 (22.1%)
23		Clerodendrum chlorotic spot virus	CiCSV	NC_043649.1, NC_043648.1	579/2121 (27.3%)	113/507 (22.3%)
24		Coffee ringspot virus	CoRSV	NC_038755.1, NC_038756.1	561/2146 (26.1%)	115/522 (22.0%)
25	<i>Cytorhabdovirus</i>	Northern cereal mosaic virus	NCMV	NC_002251.1	543/2340 (23.2%)	88/574 (15.3%)
26		Barley yellow striate mosaic virus	BYSMV	NC_028244.1	561/2333 (24.0%)	93/526 (17.7%)
27		Rice stripe mosaic virus	RSMV	NC_040786.1	537/2320 (23.1%)	83/613 (13.5%)
28		Tomato yellow mottle-associated virus	TYMaV	NC_034240.1	519/2303 (22.5%)	86/528 (16.3%)
29		Lettuce necrotic yellows virus	LNyV	NC_007642.1	544/2293 (23.7%)	89/583 (15.3%)
30		Trichosanthes associated rhabdovirus 1	TrARV1	BK011194.1	554/2391 (23.2%)	72/566 (12.7%)
31	<i>Varicosavirus</i>	Lettuce big-vein associated virus	LBVaV	NC_011558.1, NC_011568.1	516/2273 (22.7%)	95/559 (17.0%)
32		Alopecurus myosuroides varicosavirus 1	AMVV1	NC_026801.1, NC_026798.1	483/2345 (20.6%)	98/626 (15.7%)
33		Red clover associated varicosavirus	RCaVV	MF918568.1, MF918569.1	492/2278 (21.6%)	94/552 (17.0%)
34		Zostera associated varicosavirus 1	ZaVV1	BK014484.1, BK014485.1	529/2259 (23.4%)	89/562 (15.8%)

<sup>a</sup>NCBI Acc. No. for genome sequences (note that dichorhavirus and varicosavirus have two segments); <sup>b</sup>amino acid sequence identity to the AcNRV1 L and N proteins in the format of "identical residues/aligned length (percent identity)."

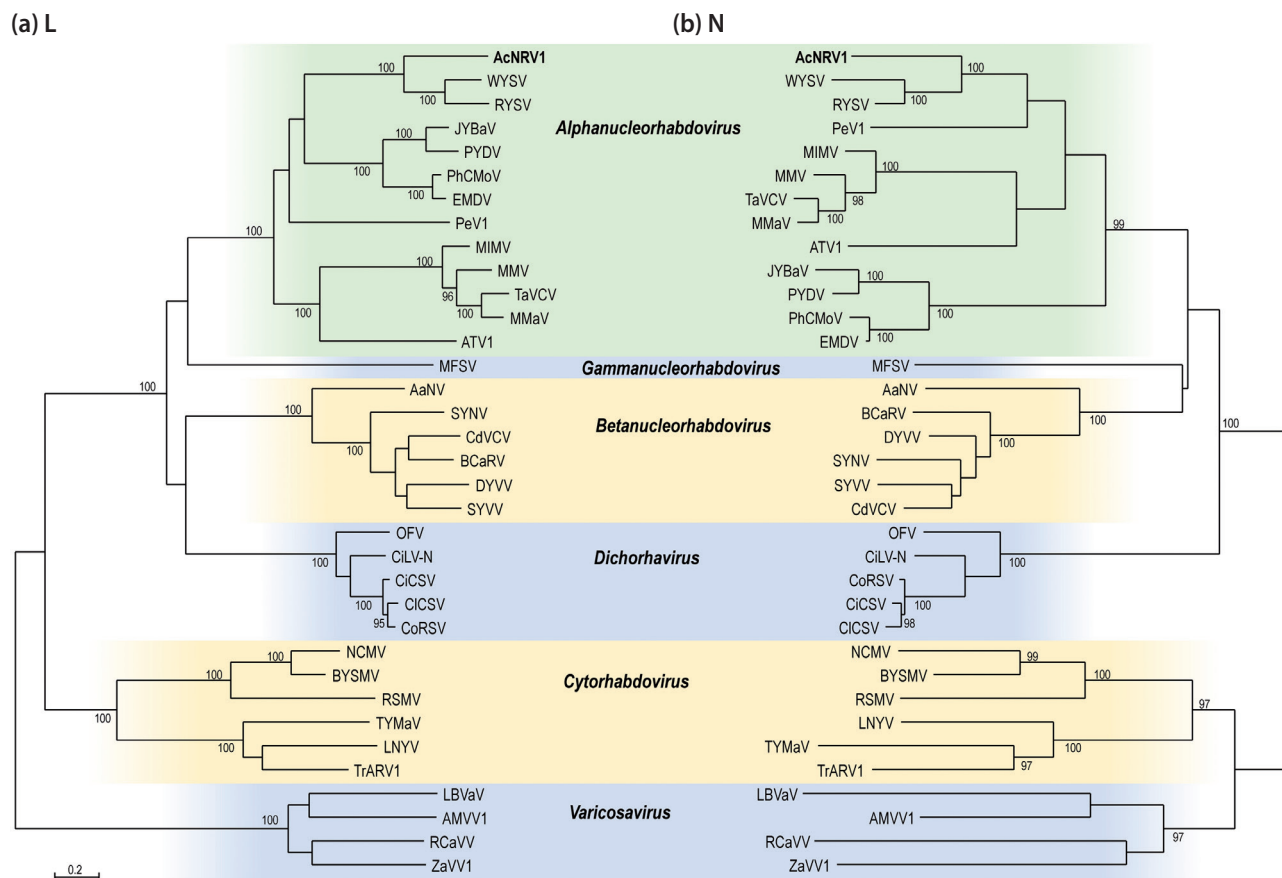


Fig. 3

#### Phylogenetic relationships of AcNRV1 and known plant rhabdoviruses

Maximum-likelihood phylogenetic trees were inferred based on the L (a) and N (b) protein sequences of AcNRV1 and 34 representative plant rhabdoviruses. AcNRV1 formed a subclade with WYSV and RYSV within the genus *Alphanucleorhabdovirus*. Bootstrap support percentages, 95% or greater, calculated from 1000 replicates, are shown at the respective nodes.

WYSV N protein has an extended region at its N-terminus compared with the AcNRV1 and RYSV N proteins, supporting that the WYSV N ORF was overpredicted (yellow-highlighted regions in Fig. 1 and Supplementary Data S1a) and that the second methionine is the true N-terminus.

Similarly, the predicted TI element associated with the WYSV P3 ORF is located at positions 3395–3397, whereas its annotated start codon is at positions 3348–3350. The P3 ORF has a second AUG codon at positions 3468–3470, which is in good agreement with the N-termini of the AcNRV1 and RYSV P3 proteins, indicating that the second methionine is the actual N-terminus (Supplementary Data S1c).

Overprediction of an ORF may hinder the identification of any associated conserved regulatory sequence. Indeed, the originally deduced regulatory sequences in the WYSV 3'-N and P-P3 regions were incorrect and markedly different from the typical consensus sequence because they

were predicted from incorrectly defined untranslated gene junction regions (Liu *et al.*, 2018). Therefore, for the correct annotation of ORFs and conserved regulatory sequences in a rhabdovirus genome sequence, the locational relationships between ORFs and conserved gene junction sequences must be carefully examined.

To determine the phylogenetic position of AcNRV1, the L and N protein sequences of 34 viruses belonging to the six plant rhabdovirus genera were collected (Table 1). The AcNRV1 L and N proteins showed 30.7%–47.0% and 22.8%–38.1% aa sequence identities, respectively, with those of other members of the genus *Alphanucleorhabdovirus*. The L and N proteins of other rhabdoviruses showed 20.6%–27.7% and 12.7%–23.1% aa sequence identities with the AcNRV1 L and N proteins, respectively. Maximum-likelihood phylogenetic trees constructed from the L and N protein sequences confirmed that AcNRV1 belongs to the genus *Alphanucleorhabdovirus* and is closely related

to WYSV and RYSV, whereby the three form a strong sub-clade (Fig. 3).

In conclusion, the genome sequence of AcNRV1, a novel, negative-sense, single-stranded RNA virus, was identified in *A. capillaris* transcriptome data. The AcNRV1 genome has six protein-coding ORFs that are shared with members of the five plant rhabdovirus genera. Phylogenetic analysis revealed that AcNRV1 is a novel species of the genus *Alphanucleorhabdovirus* of the family *Rhabdoviridae*. The AcNRV1 genome sequence may be a useful resource for studying the evolution of genomic organization of plant rhabdoviruses.

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**Supplementary information** is available in the online version of the manuscript.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### **Artemisia capillaris nucleorhabdovirus 1, a novel member of the genus *Alphanucleorhabdovirus*, identified in the *Artemisia capillaris* transcriptome**

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## Data S1. Multiple sequence alignments of the homologous proteins of AcNRV1, WYSV, and RYSV

## (a) N (potentially overpredicted region is highlighted in yellow)

AcNRV1	-----MSDLSAYISTPLSGTFPLFRNRDNPVTVGNEAQEPEYIYQSYITWL	46
WYSV	<b>MDTSLSGSQKYLGP RKR RRIHPNHGKNITHRQGASCSSISHFKNPNNNF</b> GTMAQNPNVANYANAAPLPRFEGLGDRENLAIGNEAIVEIPYQKEAYLAWI	100
RYSV	-----MANDNVSDYANAAPFARFANLQNRDTLNPIGNEAKEIPYNRDQYLTWL	48
	::: * .: . * : :*: .: . :**** * ** : * :**:	
AcNRV1	NDGNTFALERLTDQVIASWTAIEASMEGNTFSESNMRALVQCALNLRGVIGDNRPLYLEPENAAARYAPAPSTAPIYGG EAMQAGMLMPDMQIRQ--D	144
WYSV	NEGRVFQVNQLTDEQMIQMWETVKTSMQGNTFSEQHMRDVIQMACNLKGVDPATKPLRQYEMPENGRWADAPSQDPIFSGQQ-VAGVIVPLQEAAQ--L	197
RYSV	AEGKLFIGALTDAEIVAAWTTIKTAMGNNTFSETHMRSIVKIACNLRGITPGSTPLLVTYNPPQSATWAPAPSTDAIYSGTP-VAGV IIPQNTGAGGED	147
	:* . * : *** : : * : :*: .***** :** :* : * **:* . ** : * *** .*:.* **:::**	
AcNRV1	QESNTRAKAICFICAYLVRILTDMTHLEKSIDIKKQYQGLYNTQSSLLNNWSPNITWAKRVKTAFTDYPWLKSTVAFVGEADSSLERNTLDYGLCR	244
WYSV	VEDVSGKARAIGFCIGFLLR FIVKTEEHLNNSLANLKLQFSRIYGVQSATINQWNPNTT WASRIKLAFTDYLTLRATVALHVALADGNLNADNVNFGLCR	297
RYSV	TETEASKARAI AFICCYLLRFIVKTEEHLTNSLGNLKLQYSRLYSAQSATLSNWNPSNTWASRVKLGFDTYLTLRATVAYNIASADALLVPENNYGLCR	247
	* :.*:*** ** * :*:.* * : ** :* : :* *: :*:.* ** : :*:.* **.* * .*** *:*** : . ** * : : :*:***	
AcNRV1	MLLFQHLELSGMQIYKMTMTLIAHLNLIIEPERFLEWICLPASTETVQKIYQIGITYDGNPHQANKHWYAKLAKPNYWL SVNVRHNKFLAYLLGDLQVAY	344
WYSV	MLVFQHLELSGLQLYKMTMTLISHLNLISPAKFLSWYDPLAEKPIITQIYTIATTHDTRDRDQKHWKYAKLARGQYWLDTTVKRNF FAYVLADLEVRV	397
RYSV	MLVFQHLELSGLQLYKMA MTLIAHFKLI EPNKFLSWIYDPLSEASIDQIYKIAVNYDNVNSKTHKHWKYAKLARGQYWLNTTVKRNF LAYILADLELKY	347
	**.*:*****.*:***.***.*:.*.* **:* . * : . :** * . :.* : : :*****: :***. .*:.*.***.***:: *	
AcNRV1	GLGGKTEYS DPNRMGALEGMPE NQKATAIKVSDTIVKFYEAIEKQQSGGSGPAWRAAMGLAAA-----PMRAQDRQD-----	416
WYSV	GLGGKTEYSNPKRMKALDGTVPVETRND AESVAAAFQQMYRVIIEDEKRREAGAAFRLARGMPPP-----PN-----PPPAAGGQGGG-----	473
RYSV	GLAGKSDYSSPKRMKALSGMPVERMTEAETISKAVEQMYTAEISAKRV DAGAAYRLAKKLGPPRANAHSRRKEPNRSQRHRDKPNSKQQGRDKRKNKQV	447
	**.*:***.*:.* **.* * : * : : . :* .** : :*.* * : : . * : .	
AcNRV1	-PTPEEIRLQEEEAERARILEEERLQERAAANNGEGGGGGDVNMADPQ-----PDDRALLADMLGIQ	479
WYSV	VGAQGLGNVQAPPAGGQVIPPGNLPPPPAAPPAGAAGQAPG---QQDQQINPPGQVPMDLDRARDAAALGLV	544
RYSV	LGRHSKPQAQGPPNKQQDLGPHNNKPEASRPPQQDRQLAQPWRLTRRQRGARGHRTQLSGMFCCKGTCQCIQ	521
	. * : . : *	

## (b) P

AcNRV1	MSGENNTQPKSNANVN-----TRSKTKHDKNAYDTAPPPPIPPVTGRYSGFNPGSAQIISNDNRDSNAKTFETGAPPTLPPPDPQLTKRQEAALAPL	93
WYSV	MADSLDTRDRGTTRSGSKLKAQTTTRVGTSSGSRVGGKPYEKDFKAVEARFHFDPISASIRGDQEGTKADLIMS DSSVTKATAP-----AEAAAPPP	94
RYSV	MSGSGSEQTPRLTRSSS-----RSTLTGVASGRVEKIRSSPKSLDRIAKKYKDFDPE TAIIRADLEETQADKTMVEGGSTQESA-----	80
	*:.. . : :. . : . . : : :*:.* ** * . :*: . * ..	
AcNRV1	PANSSESSEEGASSEERNQARQSPGDKRAKSASQSSKADISNKRFKMDTEMASLNLA FRDQEMLPMDKKGASIVKTFCDTIKQKKEITVADIVNIFAAG	193
WYSV	PPQPAAVPLTPPASATTGQKRPDPETLEEGNAAKRVQRAN-----KVNNLTTQIGEPSKSAISQYVVARLNANNVEHDDAMVAECANMAVYG	185
RYSV	-----QQITGAKRPN EEDQGGAEAAKRVRNSN-----KVNSLLT SNGVTDPAKSKISNYIVGRLNANNIEADSVMAECTNIAIHA	157
	. : *.: :*: : : * . : . : : : . **: .*: .	
AcNRV1	YKLARKSIPTDILHQISGTLPELITELR T VSGSISLGVGNL DKS IHDMTHMSNSFDLLL ENDRIKNACETTL LATAQQIYQNSVKETKVDFINNYIQKS	293
WYSV	WKEGKFKVFSTQILNQATTVIPDLITSMVTNANLITNAANALNSIPDKVAGAIRTNIEHFAVQTGSKATKRDTLVRTAESIQNA AASKVDFINNFIISA	285
RYSV	WKEGKKYLDKIIISQATTTIPTLITNLVSNANTLSNVIASLNNVPDKLVS DIR TQVENVSNQTGQKAARVDLLKSSSEIYNNNAV KESKVDFINNYL TSS	257
	*: .*: . * : .*: ** .: .: : . : * . .: . : . : : * . . * : . :*.***. * .*****: . : .	
AcNRV1	KIDL SILKTNIDTYKAVYHAIPEYTVLILSGEGESYPGLVSKIKDNMALIMNIARSSLPRSVYQATTSYAR	365
WYSV	GINIQEVKRNVANYRTIANAI I KRNTVLNIINETTE HQALLTQVQGNKDDIRNIARGLSASYVI-----	349
RYSV	GVNVDEL RKDSSHRTVVSRIEKYTVLVMPEHEHHHLKEKATNRTFVKESAQTL SQKVVYVQ-----	322
	: : : . : * : : * . *** : * .: * : : * : : * :	

(c) P3 (potentially overpredicted region is highlighted in yellow)

AcNRV1 -----MEDSKYFEGPIKAGKITLLNGKASQINLKLKRGSSFFSNMSLIGTKKRQSWSVGDTT-----TITN 59
WYSV MYSKFTYVLSLLYLKTPTEIYSLHSRQPNSEERPKDRKTTSMASEAKNSQKFSFRNTEEEVDLSISKFALFKLKLKQSRVVTMFGNDKVPANCIYINMTS 100
RYSV -----MGEKGNHQSF SFKNADDEIDL SLSKFSLFKLMKASKIIVFGQNDPDPNCCYINMRS 59
VTLLKVRISILHVLSDYEIKATITLDSSGKTTRVGLWALWKSFSFGNIVFQTEL GICKTHQGVYTPYSINIETSTGEEELKGVSIDMKVVIKREPGHNLNSGEG 159
IKIVTSSVLPESDPRFMWEMSYKTDEENHLGQLAWKASYNGSFVVKSTYAMMNVNDGLYTPYASITTS DGEIKGVKVNVLNWTSPDVRPSNAKMG 200
IKITSSVLPESDPKYLIWEMSYKTDEEDHTLGQLAWKASYNGTFIVTTTYAMMVTGGELYTPYTAIRSSDGEIKGVKVTLSWDPANDRPSKARMG 159
SAILDVYS-LMTGDNSHYHPVLAWVYVNEGYAKQRILSTEPEAIMAGYIPVFEAFPTLQGGEPILHYENLLYFIEDEELKVFNNIIGDRRRGMSPRQSD 258
GFMDSIYCNNP SNGKTQIPPMVAWYMGKDEQRYCKIINKLATELSENIPMELISSPQTS LNPILNRLISSSLEKGD RDRISQMTKAVGGGMSLNKAD 300
GFIQDMYCKTITNGKTQISPMVGVYIGQDERRYCKVLNKSALFESSEGIYPLMELVSGADSVINPLINKLISGMLNDEEKRRVSLYTSVVGAGTSLTQSE 259
IEHGMRILTSQKLTCLIEFLKRASPKIKGDVDFHVKV 295
ISYLGKIEKSSALVTFLMRSTELGVEVYIDG-- 335
KLLKLVESK TGSGLVQFLMRACKELGTDVYLEA-- 294

(d) M

AcNRV1 M-TSEQEITIRPTSQKSNAGIENDGVVDSQYHLPPIVNYSLFMIEISFYDQESC KMF LDKMKTVELFGALKENWINSTGAVKYHTPVEPTDEQAHL 99
WYSV MAHSKIRITGAGLDGVSYLEIRIKSLSLNPADYHDDSAVRISLSFYIKISFHVDVSDYVFIREGVTTTELF DALKTSWKRNPENVRYIDGMTHDDEIDT 100
RYSV MANKKIRVTGAEAQPSILKRISGALT LNPLDYHL DYSKLSLNF MVKISFHDA SDYDLFVREGITPVELFEALASNWSTDSGEVHYVDGNTHDKDEIDT 100
VIDICCLIAVLRPELVFEGIIQTHFRNHTTVLRMSFGNVL PQTVHTSIVPISSQLQLPLIFHGNLRYEFVEDTGKIHASVMMGIRATAFPKGN SPPVMDT 199
TILLCELVITLKDLSLHRS DERTHYSLMSTSLTLGFGDQITQPHD NAVIPIVTKVIPRYMHTV IQEYPRVSGGIAASVCAGICIRSPPIGKCPPIMKT 200
SVKLCLELITIIKDLPHFKSEESTHFSILSTSLTLGFGDQILQKHDSV IPIITERSL PQYMHA IQEYPRVSGGIAATICAGICIRSPPIGNCPPIMKP 200
VHLEHLPHHGIREIQPLQPSSTSSNQAGDGETG STERRRREGNDAGALVPSMKKAATSLANRLRRT- 269
VNVEVLA FHYGLDAGQGPQLEETNATPKEELK KINGFKRMTLLNKSSRVIKKPSKEGVGAALSRMLS WK- 270
LHLELLCYHYGLKMSG-----DAPSPAEG---KIGRIKRPTERKEDTPSMTKRLKGGV GATISRMLS WK 262

(e) G

AcNRV1 MSYARVLVSLTLLIILTQVFLLEEACSEISYWE-----KDGKWAQWV PSPATSVEVPAPSPERIPAPPSPPTLDKLPVHQTTYG--TIHVG-V 87
WYSV MRTTTRMLTIIICMLFGLYMIMLGENMILAFGPVDDGDD---SQENRPF TLHPAHGAIPVL PSSQPSQKVPDDTNSLIRLTTSEQLWHN-HPQDIGPK 95
RYSV MNIKIRAGVFIGLVYFTVLLIYGEHIVRSYATEDCMPAGLYYYAEGAAYTNLPVCKDEPKSSYKGT ELPFTSPNIDKPLRMTTDMVHPISSTSDLGPM 100
PTDIDLPIYYCPNYSIYDL LPVWYSGCLSMCSITSVQDLVDISV FQINSLTGSTDLKYSVRSVTKYSHVSVFGSCTVSVTADDYVSPD KLEWVTK 187
DVPADMYPIYSCPNLSNAYLPIIYWGSLDACITTPKHTVNVKLTWINSSTVDVDGYQIDVYD TFKF SHVGPFGGCSVLSSESVTKEPKQEDIMIWKSR 195
DVPPDMYPMYSCPNLSNSPLLWYGSCINSCQITSSKETMAVTWAINSTVDIIMGYKLTFFETKF SHVGPFGGCSISLVGSEPRSAPEALISGWRSK 200
LSIDRPSGSGEWDYSSDPPCNYSFDEYSTGYKLVYTHYKVEISVDSAQNRYL RDP TNGLYMSYEQDYYVDGSTFYHWWQNSDVSQEVCFREIGEDSCTV 287
LVSKPVNDVESWIMYDEPSCNYSFDEYSSGFRLVITR TKLKL MIDSVGNLYIADLRPGSYDYTKGYAIHGSTAWIWD TDDSMNHGMCYFKQTD TTYCDY 295
ILSQGNIQDAAWLYNDPECNYSFSDIYSSGFFVRIDRIKLTVLIDAVGNLYLSDLVAGSYDSDYKGFATHGNVW IWDTRVVKVNDNCCYFKQTD TTYCDY 300

AcNRV1	DSSSGYISCRVLGITFKKDIKNIITSSCAGSLNVSSDGVYQVL SAYNKTSLSDRLSGL LSS--NINMNQLIHVINDALISIEDAYCSSTCDVMEIILSN	385
WYSV	DNNTKYMFCMMSGVDFDITVQQRITSSCAGDLNISTDGVYIQIGSDGTASTQQRSLDILHQNVELGMQSLVSLINDVFINIESSYCTGVCDIMEVIVSN	395
RYSV	DNTTGYILCKTIGVSRSELQTRVESPCAGHLNISTDGVYIRLEGADTPSTQDRLSILKNNVNLGMESLISLINDVFTNIESSYCTGMCDLMEVILSN	400
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AcNRV1	YPTATTVIETPIGPWLP LVAKGNTVMTACSDTEWYLKLP I EYCAEKNMMKVHNSTKSEEWWRIMNTYVVS GESCNSDSDSGWDEILVEKMQSKREIVFH	485
WYSV	YPTATTVLETPIGPWLPI TSDGHTIMTPCMADVNWIIQTPIVYCF SKEMIKVINKDRKEAWWRIVNSYIILNETCSDTNTALEILRDRMSKRRDIVYS	495
RYSV	YPTATTVLETPIGPWLPI TNGHTVMTACSSDPNWIKT PVSYCYSKMKIKVVKDTRMREAWWRIVNSYIILNETCTDENTTSFNLVKERMELRQDITYS	500
	*****:*****:..*:*:* * : * : * : * * . * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : *	
AcNRV1	FWRGDLTVVPYNVSHWTL YKDEKIQRSSKWF PKLQYMLLDEKIYIDNVTQALHNYTQDIYNHYMGNQTASTGLGSIIPRILDRITLSVGNVAVKLVKIS	585
WYSV	FWRGDLIVSYPNKSRWITYKDEKIQRSSKWF DKLVDLYKHPITLDNITSQLVNHTADLYEWHMGDKNGTAGQ--TTFSDLGRVEKAGTNVIGKCVKMT	594
RYSV	FWRGDLIVSYPNKSRWITYKDEKIQRSSKWF DKL LPLRYNHPITLDNITMELINHTRDIYDVHVYPSQGSTSK-RPMSDVIGRVGAAGSNLIKHLVKGI	599
	***** : ***** * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : *	
AcNRV1	GEVILFIMSHIHLIGDIIITVCMVIGYLLIYIPTRWVRKRRGD -TSARITAVSNSYEMVPSRTRTKDIL	655
WYSV	GNLLIWITSHIEMIGDMLIIIVCLIGGYVLLIIPYGLRRGRGPGTVTEVQQSNSQFRSPLIPRTYL----	661
RYSV	GETFFWVTQHIELICDILIIIVCVVIGYCVVLPILYIT-MRGREKQQPVIVMRDEGRSHLFSRSTATNAL	669
	* : : : : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : *	

(f) L

AcNRV1	-----MSDRSDDDGADYSGRYEEDDEDSNYKRHGKADMV EGGDYHLKSALKEADLEMDHVYLKEKNAMMAELGDLGDLIYPHSVFQFIEKISHM	92
WYSV	MDVEEPTYWAHDEDDYWDADA EYLGE EEEDEIYEDTED--ELVEGGDFHLKSALRGEEDMLQNPYKKERDSMVEELGSLGTL MNHIDVVSMLNLIGTR	98
RYSV	MDDEGHGYWQDYDEDES WLD AEN--DVFDDIFE EAEDNEHLVEGGDFHLKSALRGEADMLTNP IYEKEREK LQEDVGDLGVALGHLNVRPFLEKMGER	97
	. : * : * . : * : * : : : * : * * * * * : * * : * * * : : * : * * : * : * : * : * : *	
AcNRV1	WSTDR-ASGLSRWVTVPNSRLD-MSNTKRLLGAEISLVCPDVNPTDVGWLTSGYDFAARF SHLEHTMKILLILLPILNNIKNLRNGMGVDNAINEYI	190
WYSV	VAQDKRPSGGHTFLHEGGFNIP-LQENVLIKAE LMSVLP EMAGMNIQVLSGSYHFMADHPYVCTISTVLFILSVLNNVKNIRQGI E VGT LIGRIL	197
RYSV	ISTDHTNTPLIENIKQGGFGAIHMKSTARLIVAEAAVTETMLTSGVDTLTAGAYHFFEQNHHPMKCTVNMVLMFLTILNNVKNIRNLVLDLHQILKNNI	197
	: * : : : . : . : : : * : * * * * : : . : * : * . * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : *	
AcNRV1	TINSGLVSDVMNSVSVRMNTDIVVFCPDERYYLPKDYFLNMC DKLQERVNIYLYTEVCSQTWVPLAPKIELVSRVIAWGDEV LKLGNDGYRVIGIYE	290
WYSV	YRKGNLVCLSLAAATLCYLSTDILVFDV DGRHYMPKTYFLNGCDKQERFNIMLSYMAESLGVPGSCPSQIVKRTISWGDVNLANMGNEGVNIGLYE	297
RYSV	SIKGSTVCMYITVATVAYFSTDIVVFDIDGQKYNTPKTYFLNACDKI QERFNVILYSYLAEGLSIPGSPPTYIVNRIIDWGD S ILYQMGNDGYDVIALYE	297
	. . . * : : : . : : : * * * * * . . : : * * * * * * * * * * * : * : * : * : * * * * * : * * * * * * * * * *	
AcNRV1	ATLVGIIILNRDDPSLITNPRPGFLEALKEDLGGVEIRFIDQLVNMLSTVDVRTIIDLHGLYRIWGHPIIDIDGGVKKLQKVQTEKKEVDPDSEESINAR	390
WYSV	AILVGMILDRDDEALSPTRSEFSLNLI TGLSSEEQGYAKRLITTLQDMSPAQLADLHGLYRIWGHPIIDIDGGVRKLRVTR E EKGDINAKPESRETV	397
RYSV	ATVVGVILSRDDKDLSP TSGGGDFLENIQQDLGPVQQNHIRYLIALHDMTPHQLADLHGLYRIWAHP I IDIDGGVKKLQKVQTS LKGDINSKPESQETV	397
	* : * : * * * * * * . . . * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : *	
AcNRV1	RSFRKIFCKNYFKKNGFYPLKIDRTTPCYLSRCLLEGVEVMENHMDYKQQW D NVALQKAFSIPYSWNIVHLAKDKSISPTRSELYSLSKTGNIFSA	490
WYSV	RSFRRLFTTEYFKKHSIYPPMEITSKFN-TYLGNCIRTGKEIDEKHINYQFSDWDYIELQETFSIPYSWNVHLAKDKAISPTRNEIYNMLLSKGRIFNA	496
RYSV	RSFRRLFVMDYFVKHQFYPPITLPEKSN-CYIGNCIRTSKKIDESHINYFSDWDLVELGGAFSIPYSWNVHLAKDKAISPTRSEMYTMLCKTKRVFNA	496
	***:.* * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : * : *	
AcNRV1	NLRRGILKLLDSKLIPLRDFLTKVAEGLHVDDCIIGLFPKEREIKILARFFSLMSFNMRLYFTSTESLLGDKVLKYFPQITMNLNLLDMQEKMSMSKS	590
WYSV	ELRRGV LKMTTTLIPLRDFLKKVASDGLDIDDCIIGLFPKEREKILARFFALLSFNMRLYFTSTEELGSKLLKYFPQITMSSNLL EMQEKMASMSKE	596
RYSV	ELRRGV LKMTTTLPLREFL TEVAEHLDDDCIIGLFPKEREKIMARFFALLSFKMRLYFTATEELGSKLLRYFPQITMSSNLLDMQEKMSMSRD	596
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AcNRV1	LKEQSDSVTYVNMDFVKWNQMQMREEICRSVFAELDAIFGLPGLYTRSHQIFKQSIYLYADGTRELHSDPHTGVHVDGKYCWRDDGAGKEGIRQKAWTIM	690
WYSV	LRTQNRSVTYVINMDFVKWNQMQMREESTCRGVFTELDKLFGLKGLYTRSHQIFKDSVLYIADGTRRILPDPISGVMIDDNACWTDGAGKEGIRQKAWTIM	696
RYSV	LESQNKSVTYVINMDFVKWNQMQMREESTCEGFLKNWSKLFGLPGLYTRSHQIFRDSILYIADGTRDLTPDPDTGIMVDNVCWIDDGAGKEGIRQKAWTIM	696
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AcNRV1 IETLSKPHYEP---RFWKIDHCIIISAFSCGKLSGGGFTELRRKLSWSLFSNKYELLTICHRVTNQMNRSKAYGGLKQWSRNYREGIIVFILSVLMRSENH 1882  
WYSV GKYIFSSELNMSYKQSRQVDYEINKVMIQNPTLGKGFMIKRRCSWALFSSRYEMLRAVERIKKNMTVEGRSTKTKEWSKTHQDDVLIIISMLMRADEK 1885  
RYSV QHICTKTELSYRLDRSK-VDVEINKMMIKDPVMGGKYVILKRRCSWALFSTKYELLCSAERIKGNLSADGKKITSKDFSRTYKEDIIIFIISVLMRSLDC 1885  
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AcNRV1 DLHLITTLSYAEMDLHLITPKFNKAGVVSIRYLPYIWFVKRYDTRKCHVDIEFATAIKSMNLGSPRGSGLNIIIML--- 1960  
WYSV DESEIFTLGYVNCDEVENLVMYPKFSSSTQVSLRYLDYFWFFKRMVEYQKTFaipYTEIRTSLNIGSPKRSGYNTINSSE-- 1965  
RYSV DEKRVMTLSYVECLPELLTLKPRFNKSGVISRYLDYFWFFKRVYSYNNPEVAIPYSAVIKGNLGSPRKEGYSLASSDGAP 1967  
\* : \*\*,\*.: \*.: \*:\*.: \*:\*:\*:\* \*:\*:\*:\* \* . :. . \* :. . : \*:\*:\*:\*: .\*