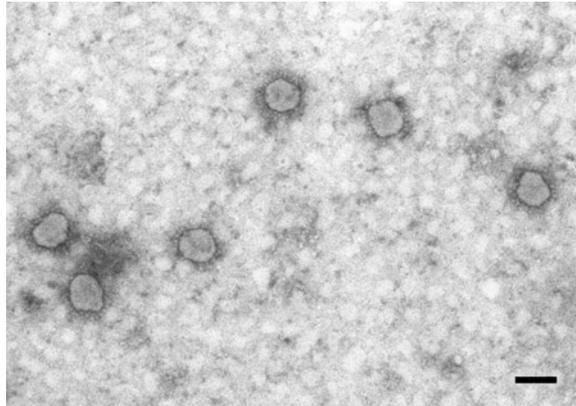


Alphacoronavirus[‡]

Coronaviridae

Nicola Decaro



■ Alphacoronavirus-1 (TGEV). Fig. 1

Transmission electron micrograph, negative staining of purified virus. Length of bar (nm): 100 (Courtesy of Dr. A. Lavazza, Istituto Zooprofilattico di Lombardia ed Emilia Romagna, Italy)

Virion

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Morphology: | Spherical |
| Envelope: | Yes |
| Diameter (nm): | 120–160 |
| Length (nm): | |
| Structural components: | Core, capsid, envelope |
| Buoyant density (g/mL): | 1.23–1.24 |
| Buoyant density method: | CsCl |
| Lipid composition: | Envelope lipids are derived from cytoplasmic membrane of host cell |
| Additional information: | Surface projections made by the spike (S) protein |

Genome

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Nucleic acid: | RNA |
| Strandedness: | |

[‡]This chapter was reprinted from the first edition of the Springer Index of Viruses. Taxonomy and classification of the virus species described in this chapter may have changed.

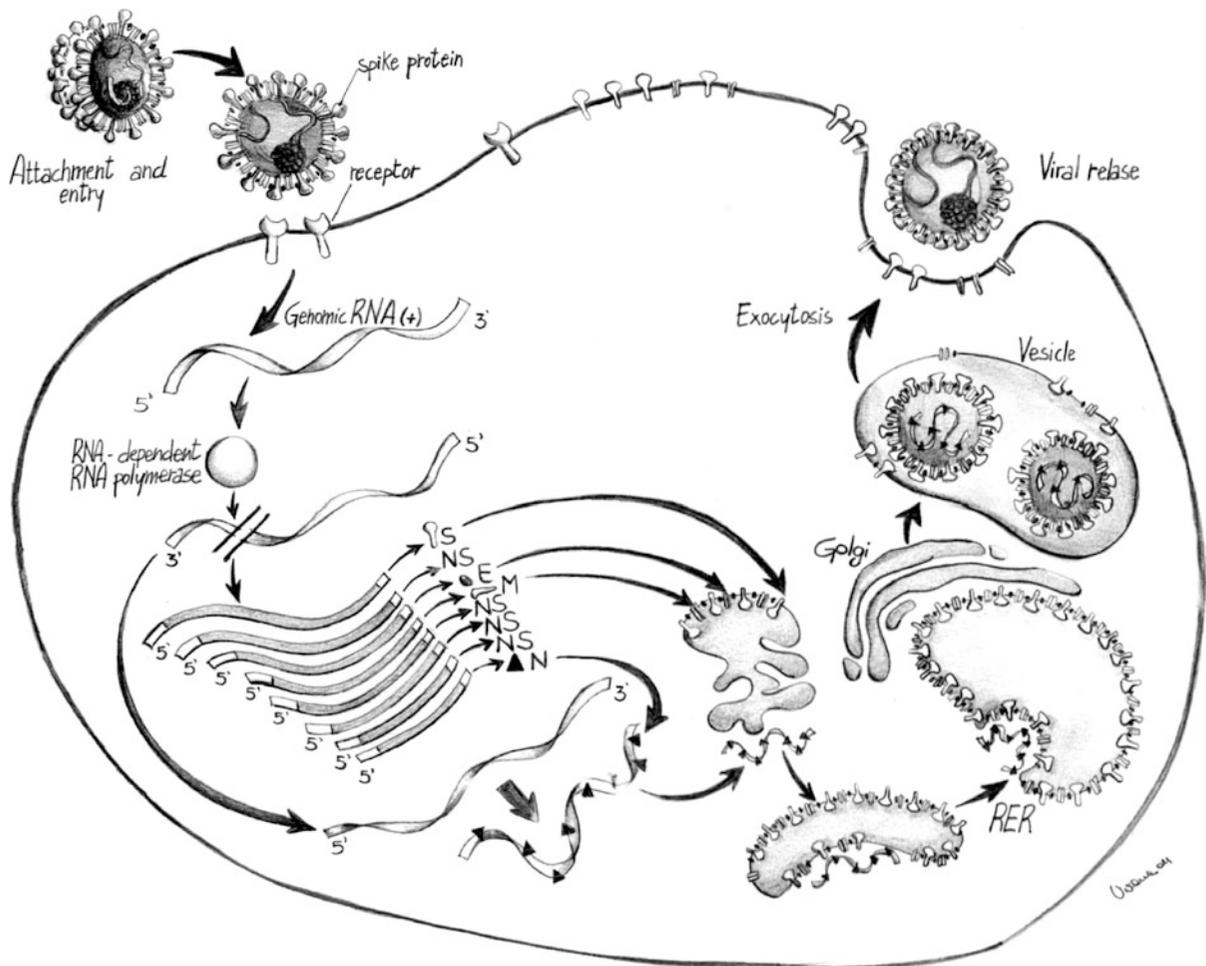
| | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Polarity: | | |
| Configuration: | | |
| Segment organization: | Segment no. 1 (kb): | 27.1–29.4 |
| | One segment(s): | 27.1–29.4 (kb) total (calculated) |
| G + C content (%): | 37.6–41.8 | |
| mRNA transcripts: | 7–10 | |
| Open reading frames: | 7–10 | |
| Additional information: | The genome contains a leader at the 5' end and a poly(A) tail; genes are arranged in the order 5'-replicase-S-E-M-N-3', with a variable number of other genes that are believed to be non-structural | |

Replication

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Entry mechanism: | Receptor-mediated endocytosis |
| Site of transcription: | Cytoplasm |
| Transcriptase: | Virus-encoded RNA-dependent RNA polymerase |
| Site of genome replication: | Cytoplasm |
| Replicase: | Virus-encoded RNA-dependent RNA polymerase |
| Replication intermediate: | Negative-strand RNA intermediate |
| Site of virion assembly: | Cytoplasm, the intermediate compartment |
| Egress mechanism: | Budding through the pre-Golgi and Golgi to the apical surfaces (TGEV) |
| Additional information: | Only the membrane (M) and envelope (E) proteins are required for the production of virus-like particles (VLPs) |

History

| Year of event | Event | References |
|---------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1946 | Transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGEV) associated with enteritis in swine | Doyle and Hutchings (1946) |
| 1965 | Coronaviruses associated with common colds in humans | Tyrrell and Bynoe (1965) |
| 1975 | Radiolabeling (TGEV) clarifies fundamental coronavirus protein composition (S, N, M proteins) | Garwes and Pocock (1975) |
| 1975 | ICTV approves Coronaviridae family with one genus, Coronavirus | Tyrrell et al (1975) |
| 1980 | Demonstration that antibodies to feline enteric coronavirus enhance feline infectious peritonitis | Pedersen and Boyle (1980) |
| 1989 | Alternative model for transcription (TGEV): discontinuous transcription during negative strand synthesis | Sethna et al (1989) |
| 1982 | Amino peptidase N receptor for TGEV and HCoV-229E | Delmas et al (1992) |
| 1996 | ICTV recognises Coronaviridae as containing 2 genera: Coronavirus and Torovirus | Cavanagh et al (1997) |



■ Alpha-, Beta-, and Gamma coronavirus replication cycle. Fig. 2

HE protein is present only in some Betacoronaviruses (Courtesy of Dr Viviana Tarallo, Department of Veterinary Public Health, Valenzano, Italy)

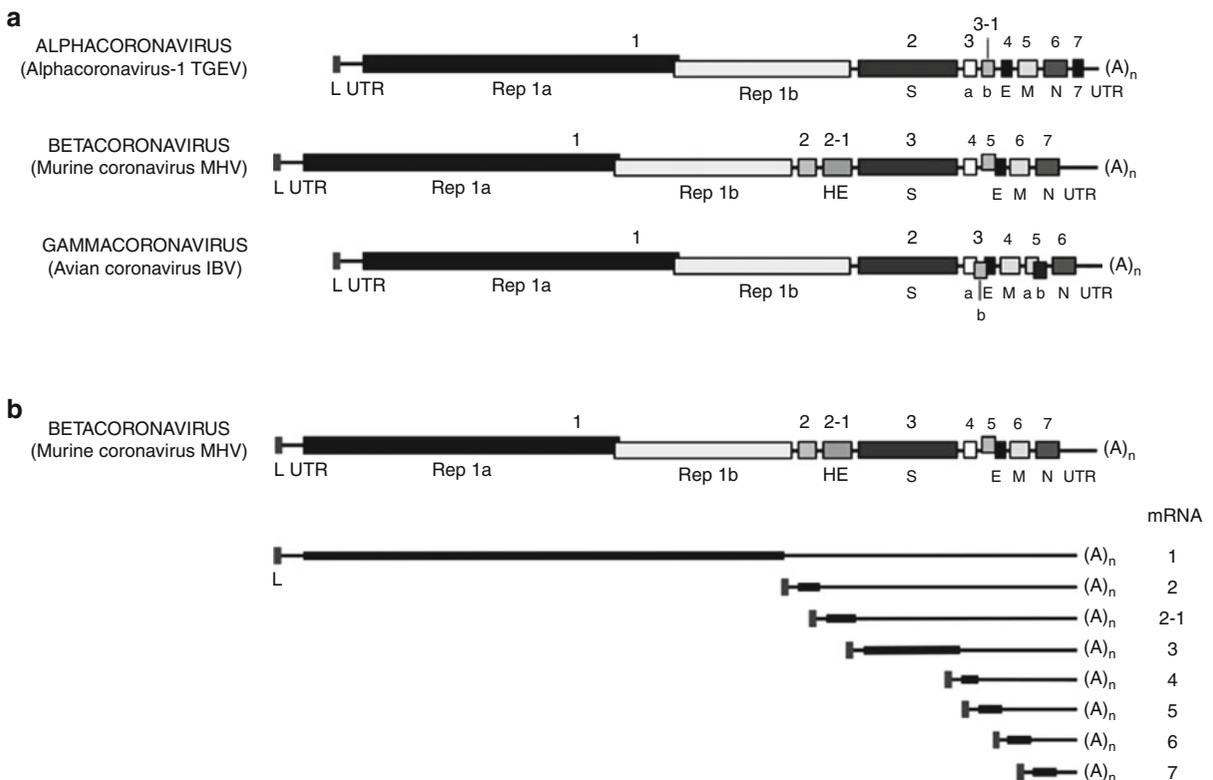
| Year of event | Event | References |
|---------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1996 | ICTV recognises the order Nidovirales containing families Coronaviridae and Arteriviridae | Cavanagh et al (1997) |
| 1999 | Recombinant TGEV shows that S protein determines enteropathogenicity and virulence | Sanchez et al (1999) |
| 2000 | Engineering the largest RNA virus genome (TGEV) as an infectious bacterial artificial chromosome | Almazan et al (2000) |
| 2001 | Full-length c-DNA of HCoV-229E amplified in a vaccinia virus eukaryotic vector | Thiel et al (2001) |
| 2002 | First crystal structure of a coronaviral (TGEV) protein (main protease) | Anand et al (2002) |
| 2002 | Human coronavirus NL63 isolated in the Netherlands | van der Hoek et al (2004) |
| 2005 | Design of wide-spectrum inhibitors of coronavirus main protease | Yang et al (2005) |

| Year of event | Event | References |
|---------------|---|----------------------|
| 2008 | CCoV recognised as most likely ancestor of TGEV | Lorusso et al (2008) |
| 2009 | ICTV recognises the family Coronaviridae as containing two subfamilies, Coronavirinae and Torovirinae, with the former including three genera | Carstens (2010) |
| 2009 | According to the new taxonomy, genus Coronavirus is replaced by genera Alpha-, Beta- and Gammacoronavirus, corresponding to the old antigenic groups | Carstens (2010) |
| 2009 | TGEV, CCoV, FCoV and related viruses are recognised as host variants of a unique species, Alphacoronavirus-1, prototype of the genus Alphacoronavirus | Carstens (2010) |

Genus Members

| Species name | Synonyms | Wild-type strains/ isolates | Natural host range | Experimental host range | Membership status |
|--|---|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Alphacoronavirus-1 | Transmissible gastroenteritis virus/Porcine respiratory virus (TGEV/PRCoV); Canine coronavirus type I/type II (CCoV-I/CCoV-II); Feline coronavirus type I/type II (FCoV-I/FCoV-II); Flying squirrel coronavirus (FSCoV); Chinese bamboo rat coronavirus (CBRCoV); Lesser Indian civet coronavirus (LICCoV); Masked palm civet coronavirus (MPCCoV); Siberian weasel coronavirus (SWCoV); Yellow-bellied weasel coronavirus (YBWCoV); Raccoon dog coronavirus (RDCoV); Chinese ferret badger coronavirus DM95/2003 (CFBCoV-DM95/2003); Spotted hyena coronavirus | TGEV:Purdue, Miller; CCoV-I:Elmo/02; CCoV-II:I-71, CB/05, 341/05; FCoV-I:TN-446; FCoV-II:79-1146 | Swine (TGEV); dogs (CCoV); cats (FCoV); carnivores | | Type species |
| Human coronavirus 229E (HCoV-229E) | | VR- 740 | Humans | | Approved member |
| Human coronavirus NL63 (HCoV-NL63) | | SWE 10614/2004; Amsterdam 057; KR05-28; GRE 109/03 | Humans | | Approved member |
| Miniopterus bat coronavirus 1 (Mi-BatCoV-1) | | 61 | Bats (Miniopterus spp.) | | Approved member |
| Miniopterus bat coronavirus HKU8 (Mi-BatCoV-HKU8) | | AFCD77 | Bats (Miniopterus spp.) | | Approved member |
| Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) | | CV777 | Swine (Sus scrofa) | | approved member |

| Species name | Synonyms | Wild-type strains/ isolates | Natural host range | Experimental host range | Membership status |
|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Rhinolophus bat coronavirus HKU2 (Rh-BatCoV-HKU2) | | GD/430/2006 | Bats | | app'roved member |
| Scotophilus bat coronavirus 512 (Sc-BatCoV-512) | | BtCoV/512/2005 | Bats (Scotophilus spp.) | | Approved member |
| Ferret coronavirus (FrCoV) | Ferret enteric coronavirus ; Ferret systemic coronavirus (FrECoV; FrSCoV) | enteric strain MSU-2; systemic strain MSU-1 | Ferrets (Mustela putorius furo) | | Tentative member |
| Harbor seal coronavirus 1 | | HS1 | Pacific harbor seals (Phoca vitulina richardsii) | | Tentative member |
| Mink coronavirus (MiCoV) | | WD1127 | Mink (Mustela vison) | | Tentative member |



■ Genome organization of Alpha-, Beta-, and Gammacoronavirus prototypes (A) and transcription map of Murine coronavirus MHV (B). Fig. 3

Numbers above bars ORFs, L leader, UTR untranslated region, Rep = replicase; (A)_n poly A (Modified from Springer Index of Viruses, 1st edn. with permission)

Nucleotide Sequences

| Genomic region | Species | Strain | Nucleotides | Access number | References |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|---|
| Complete genome | Alphacoronavirus-1 (TGEV) | Purdue-Madrid | 28,580 | AJ271965 | Almazan et al (2000) |
| Complete genome | HCoV-229E | | 20,580 | AF304460 | Thiel et al (2001) |
| Complete genome | HCoV-NL63 | Amsterdam 057 | 27,550 | DQ445911 | Pyrç et al (2006) |
| Complete genome | Sc-BatCoV-512 | BtCoV/512/2005 | 28,203 | NC_009657 | Tang et al (2006) |
| Complete genome | PEDV | LZC | 28,042 | EF185992 | Cheng et al (2007), direct submission |
| Complete genome | Mi-BatCoV-HKU8 | AFC77 | 28,773 | EU420139 | Chu et al (2008) |
| Complete genome | Alphacoronavirus-1 (FCoV-I) | FCoV-I Black | 29,256 | EU186072 | Tekes et al (2008) |
| Complete genome | Alphacoronavirus-1 (FCoV-II) | FCoV-II DF-2 | 28,632 | DQ286389 | Taboni et al (2007), direct submission |
| Complete genome | Alphacoronavirus-1 (CCoV-II) | CCoVII NTU336/F/2008 | 29,363 | GQ477367 | Chuang et al (2008), direct submission |
| genomic 3' end | Alphacoronavirus-1 (CCoV-II) | CCoV-II CB/05 | 8,745 | DQ112226 | Buonavoglia et al (2006) |
| Replicase (partial) | Mi-BatCoV-1 | 61 | 591 | AY864198 | Poon et al (2005) |
| Replicase (partial) | Alphacoronavirus-1 (CBRCoV) | Guangxi/B305/2005 | 275 | EF584902 | Dong et al (2007) |
| Replicase (partial) | Alphacoronavirus-1 (LICCoV) | Guangxi/D690/2005 | 486 | EF584903 | Dong et al (2007) |
| Replicase (partial) | Alphacoronavirus-1 (YBVCoV) | Guangxi/D726/2005 | 343 | EF584904 | Dong et al (2007) |
| Replicase (partial) | Alphacoronavirus-1 (MPCCoV) | Guangxi/D728/2005 | 486 | EF584905 | Dong et al (2007) |
| Replicase (partial) | Alphacoronavirus-1 (SWCoV) | Guangxi/D1000 | 486 | EF584906 | Dong et al (2007) |
| Replicase (partial) | FSCoV | Guangxi/E001/2006 | 486 | EF584907 | Dong et al (2007) |
| Complete genome | Rh-BatCoV-HKU2 | GD/430/2006 | 27,165 | EF203064 | Lau et al (2007) |
| Replicase (partial) | Alphacoronavirus-1 (RDCoV) | GZ43/2003 | 5,274 | EF192159 | Vijaykrishna et al (2007) |
| from ORF3 to E gene | Alphacoronavirus-1 (CCoV-I) | CCoV-I Elmo/02 | 2,145 | AY426983 | Lorusso et al (2008) |
| Complete genome | MiCoV | WD1127 | 28,941 | HM245925 | Spiro et al (2010), direct submission |
| genomic 3' end | FrCoV | enteric strain MSU-2 | 8,618 | GU338457 | Wise et al (2010) |
| Replicase (partial) | Alphacoronavirus-1 (CFBCoV-DM95/2003) | DM95/2003 | 5,274 | EF192160 | Vijaykrishna et al (2007) |
| Replicase (partial) | Harbor seal coronavirus 1 | HS1 | 208 | FJ766501 | Nollens et al (2010), direct submission |
| spike protein gene (partial) | Spotted hyena coronavirus | Es450a | 429 | DQ317972 | East et al (2004) |

Proteins

| Protein name | Protein name abbreviation | Number of amino acids | Molecular weight (kDa) | Time of expression | Accession numbers | Additional information |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| Polyprotein 1ab (Replicase complex) | pp1ab | 6632–6896 | 740–800 | Throughout | NP_073549; YP_003766; ABQ57215; NP_598309; ABG47077; ACA52170; ADB28906; YP_003038530; CAB91143 | Encoded by two ORFs, 1a and 1b; pseudoknot involved in frameshifting; cleaved to several products, including an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase |
| Spike glycoprotein | S | 1222–1470 | 180–220 | Throughout | ABG89317; CAA80971; AAR11077; ABG89335; YP_003038553; YP_001552234 | Highly glycosylated; forms homotrimers; likely cleaved to S1 and S2 subunits in CCoV-I |
| Membrane protein | M | 221–267 | 23–35 | Throughout | ACN23167; ABU49663; ABQ57227; YP_001552239; ABG47081; YP_001718615; ABE97133; NP_073555; ADB28912; YP_003029902; ADD49352 | N-linked or O-linked glycans; triple-spanning |
| Envelope protein | E | 75–82 | 9–12 | Throughout | ABU49662; ABG89314; ACJ63235; ACS44221; ACJ64179; ADI80524; ADD49351; ABQ57210; AAK38658; ABQ57234; YP_001351686; ABE97139; AAG48595 | Essential for virion assembly; E plus M forms virus-like particles |
| Nucleocapsid protein | N | 374–441 | 50–60 | Throughout | ABQ57236; ACA52175; ABG47082; ABE97141; ADI80526; ACK77286; ABB90485; ACJ64190; ABO88144; ADC53234; ADD49353; ADC34660 | Highly basic phosphoprotein; forms a helical nucleocapsid |
| Non-structural protein 3 | ns3 (gp3) | 207 | 28 | Throughout | AY426983 | Unique to CCoV-I (Geselavirus); gene located between S and 3a genes; N-glycosylated |
| Non-structural protein 3a | ns3a | 60–94 | 7.8 | Throughout | ACN79570; ABD97836; AAL89749; AAF02715; YP_003429311; ACJ64176; ABK79897 | Unique to Geselavirus; located between S and E genes; non essential for replication; may be truncated in some strains |

| Protein name | Protein name abbreviation | Number of amino acids | Molecular weight (kDa) | Time of expression | Accession numbers | Additional information |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| Non-structural protein 3b | ns3b | 108–251 | 27.7–31 | Throughout | ACN79567; ABG89332; ABG89311; ABQ57225; ADC67067; ADI80514; ABE97131; ABM64812; ADD26775; ACT10973; AAR88621; YP_001718606 | ns3c in CCoV/FCoV; ns3 in HCoV-NL63/PEDV/bat Alphacoronaviruses; ns4 in HCoV-229E; non essential; may be truncated in some strains |
| CCoV/FCoV non-structural protein 3b | CCoV/FCoV ns3b | 71–73 | 7.8 | Throughout | ACT10972; YP_003029910; ACJ63244; AAR88614 | Unique to CCoV/FCoV (also known as ns3x); Non essential for replication; may be truncated in some strains |
| Non-structural protein 7 (7a) | ns7 (7a) | 78–105 | 9.1 | Throughout | ACJ63238; CAA62202; ABG89313; ABG89307 | Unique to Geselavirus; ns7a in FCoV/CCoV; non essential for replication; may be truncated in some strains |
| Non-structural protein 7b | ns7b | 162–213 | 14 | Throughout | ACJ63239; ACJ64183; CAA47250; CAA62193 | Unique to FCoV/CCoV (Geselavirus); non essential for replication; may be truncated in some strains |
| BatCoV-HKU8 non-structural protein 7 | BatCoV-HKU8 nsp7 | 248 | 28.5 | Throughout | ACA52176; YP_001718617 | Unique to Miniopterus bat coronavirus HKU8 |
| BatCoV-HKU2 non-structural protein 7 | BatCoV-HKU2 nsp7 | 99 | 11.8 | Throughout | ABQ57213; ABQ57221; ABQ57229; YP_001552241 | Unique to Rhinolophus bat coronavirus HKU2 |

Biology

| Species | Permissive cell lines | Tissue tropism | Cytopathic effects | Additional information |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Alphacoronavirus-1 (TGEV) | ST, PK15, LLC-PK1 | Epithelium of enteric and respiratory tract | Cell lysis with little syncytia formation | Respiratory variants replicate poorly in gut |
| PEDV | Vero | Epithelium of the enteric and respiratory tract | Formation of large syncytia | High mortality produced by virulent strains |
| Alphacoronavirus-1 (FCoV) | NLFK, A72, fcwf-D, CRFK | Intestinal epithelium and lymph nodes | Cell rounding, focal detachment and lysis | Some strains of FCoV are more virulent; FCoV-I replicates at low efficiency in vitro |
| Alphacoronavirus-1 (FIPV) | NLFK, A72, fcwf-D, CRFK | Peritoneum, liver, lymphoid organs | Cell rounding, focal detachment and lysis | Antibody-dependent enhancement of infectivity |
| Alphacoronavirus-1 (CCoV) | CRFK, A72, ST | Epithelium of the intestines | Cell rounding, focal detachment and lysis | CCoV-I does not replicate in vitro; pantropic CCoV CB/05 infects internal organs |

| Species | Permissive cell lines | Tissue tropism | Cytopathic effects | Additional information |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| HCoV-229E | L132, MRC-5, IMHP | Upper respiratory tract | | Some HCoV infect oligodendrocytes and neural cell |
| HCoV-NL63 | LLC-MK2; Vero-B4; primary cultures of HAE | Upper and lower respiratory tract | Diffuse CPE with cell detachment and deterioration | |

Diseases

| Disease | Causative agent | Affected organisms | Disease characteristics | Transmission route/vector | Treatment | Geographic distribution |
|--|---|------------------------|---|--|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Transmissible gastroenteritis | Alphacoronavirus-1 (TGEV) | Domestic and wild pigs | Diarrhoea, high mortality in newborns | Faecal-oral | Only symptomatic | Worldwide |
| Swine respiratory disease | Alphacoronavirus-1 (PRCoV, respiratory variant of TGEV) | Domestic and wild pigs | Sneezing, coughing, nasal discharge | Aerosol | Only symptomatic | Worldwide |
| Porcine epidemic diarrhoea | PEDV | Swine | Diarrhoea, high mortality in weaning pigs | Faecal-oral | Only symptomatic | Europe, Asia, not North America |
| Feline enteritis | Alphacoronavirus-1 (FCoV) | Cats | Diarrhoea | Faecal-oral | Only symptomatic | Worldwide |
| Feline infectious peritonitis | Alphacoronavirus-1 (FIPV) | Cats | Peritonitis, granulomatous inflammation in multiple organs | Not transmissible (in-vivo FCoV variant) | Only symptomatic | Worldwide |
| Canine enteritis | Alphacoronavirus-1 (CCoV) | Dogs | Diarrhoea, some mortality in young pups | Faecal-oral | Only symptomatic | Worldwide |
| Canine pantropic coronavirus | Alphacoronavirus-1 (pantropic CCoV) | Dogs | Lymphopenia, diarrhoea, fever, depression, mortality | Unknown, maybe faecal-oral | Only symptomatic | Europe |
| Human common cold | HCoV-229E | Humans | Common cold (sneezing, coughing, nasal discharge) | Aerosol | Only symptomatic | Worldwide |
| Human respiratory disease | HCoV-NL63 | Humans | Fever, cough, coryza, sore throat, bronchiolitis, bronchitis, pneumonia and croup | Aerosol | Only symptomatic | Worldwide |
| Ferret epizootic catarrhal enteritis | FrCoV (FrECoV) | Ferrets | Diarrhoea | Faecal-oral | Only symptomatic | North America, Europe |
| Ferret systemic coronavirus | FrCoV (FrSCoV) | Ferrets | FIP-like disease (dry form) | Unknown | Only symptomatic | North America, Europe |
| Mink epizootic catarrhal gastroenteritis | MiCoV | Mink | Diarrhoea, mortality | Faecal-oral | Only symptomatic | North America, Europe |

Diagnosis

| Method | Species | Sample material | Detection target | References |
|--|---------------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Monoclonal time-resolved fluoroimmunoassay | HCoV-229E | respiratory samples | Viral antigens | Hierholzer et al (1994) |
| nested PCR amplification of the spike protein gene | HCoV-229E | Respiratory samples | Viral RNA | Myint et al (1994) |
| L132 cell culture and indirect immunofluorescence assay with monoclonal antibodies | HCoV-229E | Respiratory samples | Viral antigens | Sizun et al (1998) |
| RT-PCR amplification of the nucleocapsid protein gene | HCoV-NL63 | Respiratory samples | Viral RNA | Moes et al (2005) |
| RT-PCR amplification of the spike protein gene | HCoV-NL63 | Respiratory samples | Viral RNA | Bastien et al (2005) |
| Direct immunofluorescence assay and HuH7 cell culture | HCoV-229E | Respiratory samples | Viral antigens | Freymuth et al (2006) |
| Microarray using standard amplification and hybridization techniques | HCoV-229E | Respiratory samples | Viral RNA | Lodes et al (2007) |
| RT-PCR amplification of the nucleocapsid protein gene | HCoV-229E | Respiratory samples | Viral RNA | Dominguez et al (2009) |
| Nested PCR amplification of the nucleocapsid protein gene | HCoV-229E, HCoV-NL63 | Respiratory samples | Viral RNA | Gaunt et al (2010) |
| Multiplex real-time RT-PCR amplification of the nucleocapsid protein gene | HCoV-229E, HCoV-NL63 | Respiratory samples | Viral RNA | Gaunt et al (2010) |
| Vero cell culture and direct immunofluorescence assay | PEDV | Faeces, intestine | Viral antigens | Kim and Chae (1999) |
| Monoclonal antibody-based immunohistochemistry | PEDV | Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded gut sections | Viral antigens | Kim, et al (1999) |
| Duplex RT-PCR amplification of the spike protein gene | Alphacoronavirus-1 (TGEV), PEDV | Faeces | Viral RNA | Kim et al (2001) |
| ELISA | PEDV | Faeces | Viral antigens | Rodák et al (2005) |
| Multiplex RT-PCR amplification of the spike protein gene | Alphacoronavirus-1 (TGEV), PEDV | Faeces | Viral RNA | Song et al (2006) |
| Double antibody sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay | PEDV | Faeces | Viral antigens | Sozzi et al (2010) |
| ST cell culture and immunofluorescence assay | Alphacoronavirus-1 (TGEV) | Faeces, intestine; respiratory samples (PRCoV) | Viral antigens | McClurkin and Norman (1966) |
| Immunolectron microscopy | Alphacoronavirus-1 (TGEV) | Faeces, intestinal content | particle morphology | Saif et al (1977) |
| Immunofluorescence assay | Alphacoronavirus-1 (TGEV) | Intestinal sections | Viral antigens | Solorzano et al (1978) |
| Sandwich ELISA | Alphacoronavirus-1 (TGEV) | Faeces, intestinal content | Viral antigens | Bernard et al (1986) |

| Method | Species | Sample material | Detection target | References |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Immunogold silver staining | Alphacoronavirus-1 (TGEV) | Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded gut sections | Viral antigens | Larochelle and Magar (1993) |
| Immunohistochemistry | Alphacoronavirus-1 (TGEV) | Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded gut sections | Viral antigens | Shoup et al (1996) |
| Nested PCR amplification of the spike protein gene discriminating TGEV from PRCoV | Alphacoronavirus-1 (TGEV, PRCoV) | Faeces, intestinal content | faeces, intestinal content, respiratory samples | Kim et al (2000) |
| Real-time RT-PCR assay with LUX primer targeting the spike protein gene | Alphacoronavirus-1 (TGEV) | Faeces, intestinal content | Viral RNA | Chen et al (2004) |
| Internally-controlled real-time TaqMan RT-PCR assay targeting the spike protein gene | Alphacoronavirus-1 (TGEV) | Faeces, intestinal content | Viral RNA | Vemulapalli et al (2009) |
| A-72 cell culture and immunofluorescence assay | Alphacoronavirus-1 (CCoV) | Faeces, intestinal content | Viral antigens | Keenan et al (1976) |
| Electron microscopy | Alphacoronavirus-1 (CCoV) | Faeces, intestinal content | particle morphology | Appel et al (1979) |
| Sandwich ELISA | Alphacoronavirus-1 (CCoV) | Faeces, intestinal content | Viral antigens | Tuchiya et al (1991) |
| Nested PCR amplification of the membrane protein gene | Alphacoronavirus-1 (CCoV) | Faeces, intestinal content | Viral RNA | Pratelli et al (1999) |
| Real-time RT-PCR amplification of the membrane protein gene | Alphacoronavirus-1 (CCoV) | Faeces, intestinal content | Viral RNA | Decaro et al (2004) |
| Genotype-specific real-time RT-PCR amplifications of the membrane protein gene discriminating CCoV-I and CCoV-II | Alphacoronavirus-1 (CCoV) | Faeces, intestinal content | Viral RNA | Decaro et al (2005) |
| Indirect immunofluorescence assay | Alphacoronavirus-1 (FIPV) | Serum | anti-viral antibodies | Pedersen (1976) |
| Immunofluorescence assay | Alphacoronavirus-1 (FCoV, FIPV) | Intestine (FCoV), internal organs (FIPV) | Viral antigens | Hoshino and Scott (1980) |
| Electron microscopy | Alphacoronavirus-1 (FCoV, FIPV) | Faeces, intestine (FCoV), internal organs (FIPV) | particle morphology | Hoshino and Scott (1980) |
| Immunohistochemistry | Alphacoronavirus-1 (FIPV) | Internal organs | Viral antigens | Boyle et al (1984) |
| CrFK cell culture and immunofluorescence assay | FCoV, FIPV | Faeces, intestine (FCoV); internal organs (FIPV) | Viral antigens | McKeirnan et al (1987) |
| RT-PCR amplification of the spike protein gene | Alphacoronavirus-1 (FCoV, FIPV) | Faeces, intestine (FCoV); internal organs (FIPV) | Viral RNA | Li and Scott (1994) |
| RT-PCR amplification of the 3'-untranslated region | Alphacoronavirus-1 (FCoV, FIPV) | Faeces, intestine (FCoV); internal organs (FIPV) | Viral RNA | Herrewegh et al (1995) |

| Method | Species | Sample material | Detection target | References |
|--|---------------------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|
| Real-time RT-PCR amplification of the 3'-untranslated region | Alphacoronavirus-1 (FCoV, FIPV) | Faeces, intestine (FCoV); internal organs (FIPV) | Viral RNA | Gut et al (1999) |
| RT-PCR amplification of the subgenomic mRNA of the membrane protein gene | Alphacoronavirus-1 (FIPV) | Blood | Viral mRNA | Simons et al (2005) |

Vaccine Strains

| Strain | Attenuation process | Additional information | References |
|--|--|--|------------------------|
| Alphacoronavirus-1 TGEV vaccine-Diamond | Passage in ST cells | MLV; limited efficacy | Moxley et al. (1989) |
| Alphacoronavirus-1 TGEV vaccine-Ambico | Passage at low pH in presence of enzymes | Oral MLV; limited efficacy | Lai et al (1991) |
| Alphacoronavirus-1 TGEV Nouzilly | Passage in cell culture | Resists to proteases and acidity; limited efficacy | Aynaud et al (1991) |
| Alphacoronavirus-1 CCoV vaccine Insavc-1 | Passage in cell culture | MLV; limited efficacy; post-vaccination adverse reactions reported | Horsburgh et al (1992) |
| Alphacoronavirus-1 CCoV vaccine TN449 | Inactivated vaccine | Limited efficacy | Fulker et al (1995) |
| Alphacoronavirus-1 CCoV feline enteric coronavirus vaccine | Inactivated vaccine | Heterologous vaccine prepared with FECV; limited efficacy | Gill et al (1998) |
| Alphacoronavirus-1 FIPV temperature-sensitive vaccine strain DF2 | Passage in cell culture | Temperature-sensitive MLV; limited efficacy | Addie et al (2009) |

Vector Constructs

| Vector name | Backbone strain | Application | Insertion capacity (kb) | Additional information | References |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| vHCoV-inf-1 and vHCoV-inf-2 | HCoV-229E | Expression | 27.3 | Recombinant vaccinia virus containing the full-length genome of HCoV-229E | Thiel et al (2001) |
| TGEV M33 and M39 | Alphacoronavirus-1 TGEV PUR46-MAD | Expression | 5 | Helper dependent expression system | Izeta et al (1999) |
| pBAC-TGEV (FL) | Alphacoronavirus-1 TGEV PUR46-MAD | Reverse genetics | 28.7 | Infectious bacterial artificial chromosome | Almazán et al (2000) |
| icTGEV | Alphacoronavirus-1 TGEV Purdue | Reverse genetics | 28.5 | Full-length genome infectious clone constructed through ligation of six inserts | Yount et al (2000) |

| Vector name | Backbone strain | Application | Insertion capacity (kb) | Additional information | References |
|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------|
| pBRD11 | Alphacoronavirus-1 FCoV-II 79-1146 | Reverse genetics | 9–10 | Used for targeted RNA recombination to obtain chimeric FIPV | Hajjema et al (2003) |
| vrecFCoV | Alphacoronavirus-1 FCoV-I Black | Reverse genetics | 26.3 | Recombinant vaccinia virus containing the full-length genome of FCoV | Tekes et al (2008) |
| icNL63 | HCoV-NL63 | Reverse genetics | 27.7 | Full-length genome infectious clone constructed through ligation of five inserts | Donaldson et al (2008) |

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