



**Figure S1: Distribution of essential and conserved genes**

(a) Maps of the VACV WR and VACV Copenhagen genomes. Each of the annotated ORFs of VACV Copenhagen, or VACV WR are represented by a single thin vertical line. Genes were classified according to whether they are required for virus replication in cell culture on the basis of published reports of VACV strains with a deletion or disruption of one or more genes. The 223 ORFs shown for VACV WR include the 218 ORFs present in the original genome annotation (NC\_006998) plus VACWR53.5 (*F14.5L*), VACWR69.5 (*O3L*), VACWR153.5 (*A30.5L*), VACWR181.5, and VACWR204.5. The 207 ORFs shown for VACV Copenhagen include the 198 major ORFs from the original annotation (Goebel et al., 1990), *G5.5R*, *A2.5L*, *A14.5L*, the orthologue of VACWR169, as well as the five additional ORFs listed for WR above. (b) Map of the VACV WR genome showing distribution of genes conserved across all poxviruses (green) and the chordopoxvirus subfamily (blue), according to analysis by Lefkowitz et al. (2006) Virus Res. 117:105-8.

**Table S1:** Vaccinia virus genes essential for growth in cell culture**Supplementary Table 1:** Vaccinia virus genes essential for growth in cell culture

Function	Gene name <sup>1</sup>	Reference
Production of mature virions (MV). Includes factors required for genome replication and gene expression	VACWR043 (F4L) <sup>2</sup>	(Gammon et al., 2010)
	VACWR049 (F10L)	(Traktman et al., 1995; Szajner, Weisberg, and Moss, 2004; Punjabi and Traktman, 2005)
	VACWR056 (F17R)	(Zhang and Moss, 1991)
	VACWR057 (E1L) <sup>3</sup>	(Gershon et al., 1991)
	VACWR060 (E4L) <sup>3</sup>	(Ahn et al., 1990)
	VACWR062 (E6R)	(Resch, Weisberg, and Moss, 2009; Boyd et al., 2010)
	VACWR064 (E8R)	(Kato, Condit, and Moussatche, 2007)
	VACWR065 (E9L) <sup>3</sup>	(Earl, Jones, and Moss, 1986)
	VACWR066 (E10R)	(Senkevich, Weisberg, and Moss, 2000)
	VACWR070 (I1L)	(Klemperer et al., 1997; DeMasi et al., 2001)
	VACWR072 (I3L)	(Rochester and Traktman, 1998; Greseth et al., 2012)
	VACWR075 (I6L)	(Grubisha and Traktman, 2003)
	VACWR076 (I7L)	(Kane and Shuman, 1993; Ansarah-Sobrinho and Moss, 2004a; Byrd and Hruby, 2005)
	VACWR077 (I8R)	(Bayliss and Smith, 1996)
	VACWR078 (G1L)	(Ansarah-Sobrinho and Moss, 2004b; Hedengren-Olcott et al., 2004)
	VACWR080 (G2R)	(Black and Condit, 1996; Cresawn et al., 2007)
	VACWR081 (G4L)	(White, Weisberg, and Moss, 2000)
	VACWR082 (G5R)	(da Fonseca et al., 2004; Senkevich, Koonin, and Moss, 2009)
	VACWR083 (G5.5R) <sup>3</sup>	(Amegadzie, Ahn, and Moss, 1992)
	VACWR085 (G7L)	(Szajner et al., 2003)
	VACWR086 (G8R)	(Zhang, Keck, and Moss, 1992)
	VACWR089 (L2R)	(Maruri-Avidal et al., 2011)
	VACWR090 (L3L)	(Resch and Moss, 2005)
	VACWR091 (L4R)	(Wilcock and Smith, 1996; Jesus, Moussatche, and Condit, 2014)
	VACWR093 (J1R)	(Chiu and Chang, 2002)
	VACWR095 (J3R)	(Latner et al., 2000; Xiang et al., 2000)
	VACWR096 (J4R)	(Thompson, Hooda-Dhingra, and Condit, 1989)
	VACWR098 (J6R)	(Thompson, Hooda-Dhingra, and Condit, 1989)
	VACWR099 (H1L)	(Liu, Lemon, and Traktman, 1995)
	VACWR101 (H3L) <sup>2</sup>	(da Fonseca et al., 2000)
	VACWR102 (H4L)	(Kane and Shuman, 1992; Zhang, Ahn, and Moss, 1994)
	VACWR103 (H5R)	(DeMasi and Traktman, 2000; Cresawn and Condit, 2007; D'Costa et al., 2010; Boyle, Greseth, and Traktman, 2015)

**Table S1:** Vaccinia virus genes essential for growth in cell culture

Function	Gene name <sup>1</sup>	Reference
	VACWR104 (H6R) <sup>3</sup>	(da Fonseca and Moss, 2003)
	VACWR105 (H7R)	(Satheshkumar, Weisberg, and Moss, 2009; Meng et al., 2013)
	VACWR106 (D1R)	(Hassett et al., 1997; Shatzer, Kato, and Condit, 2008)
	VACWR107 (D2L)	(Dyster and Niles, 1991; Szajner et al., 2004)
	VACWR108 (D3R)	(Dyster and Niles, 1991; Szajner et al., 2004)
	VACWR109 (D4R) <sup>3</sup>	(Stuart et al., 1993; Millns, Carpenter, and DeLange, 1994)
	VACWR110 (D5R)	(Evans and Traktman, 1992; Boyle, Arps, and Traktman, 2007; Kilcher et al., 2014)
	VACWR111 (D6R)	(Li, Pennington, and Broyles, 1994; Hu et al., 1996; Hagen et al., 2014)
Production of mature virions (MV). Includes factors required for genome replication and gene expression	VACWR112 (D7R) <sup>3</sup>	(Seto et al., 1987; Ahn, Jones, and Moss, 1990)
	VACWR116 (D11L) <sup>3</sup>	(Christen et al., 1998)
	VACWR117 (D12L)	(Niles et al., 1989)
	VACWR118 (D13L)	(Zhang and Moss, 1992)
	VACWR119 (A1L) <sup>3</sup>	(Keck, Baldick, and Moss, 1990)
	VACWR120 (A2L) <sup>3</sup>	(Keck, Baldick, and Moss, 1990; Hubbs and Wright, 1996)
	VACWR121 (A2.5L)	(Senkevich et al., 2002)
	VACWR122 (A3L)	(Kato et al., 2004b; Jesus et al., 2015)
	VACWR123 (A4L)	(Williams et al., 1999)
	VACWR124 (A5R) <sup>3</sup>	(Ahn et al., 1992)
	VACWR125 (A6L)	(Meng et al., 2007)
	VACWR126 (A7L)	(Hu et al., 1998) (Hagen et al., 2014)
	VACWR127 (A8R)	(Warren, Cotter, and Moss, 2012)
	VACWR128 (A9L)	(Yeh, Moss, and Wolffe, 2000)
	VACWR129 (A10L)	(Heljasvaara et al., 2001; Rodriguez et al., 2006)
	VACWR130 (A11R)	(Resch, Weisberg, and Moss, 2005)
	VACWR131 (A12L)	(Yang and Hruby, 2007)
	VACWR132 (A13L)	(Unger and Traktman, 2004)
	VACWR133 (A14L)	(Rodriguez et al., 1998; Traktman et al., 2000)
	VACWR135 (A15L)	(Szajner et al., 2004)

**Table S1:** Vaccinia virus genes essential for growth in cell culture

<b>Function</b>	<b>Gene name <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Reference</b>
WV-, EV-, or actin tail- related	VACWR137 (A17L)	(Rodriguez, Esteban, and Rodriguez, 1995; Wolffe et al., 1996)
	VACWR138 (A18R)	(Bayliss and Condit, 1993; Simpson and Condit, 1994)
	VACWR139 (A19L)	(Satheshkumar, Weisberg, and Moss, 2013)
	VACWR141 (A20R)	(Ishii and Moss, 2001; Punjabi et al., 2001)
	VACWR142 (A22R)	(Garcia and Moss, 2001)
	VACWR143 (A23R)	(Warren, Cotter, and Moss, 2012)
	VACWR144 (A24R)	(Hooda-Dhingra et al., 1990; Condit et al., 1991)
	VACWR152 (A29L) <sup>3</sup>	(Amegadzie, Ahn, and Moss, 1991)
	VACWR153 (A30L)	(Szajner et al., 2001)
	VACWR153.5 (A30.5L)	(Maruri-Avidal, Weisberg, and Moss, 2013)
Entry or infectivity	VACWR155 (A32L)	(Cassetti et al., 1998)
	VACWR183 (B1R)	(Rempel and Traktman, 1992)
	VACWR051 (F12L)	(Zhang, Wilcock, and Smith, 2000)
	VACWR052 (F13L)	(Blasco and Moss, 1991)
	VACWR058 (E2L)	(Domi, Weisberg, and Moss, 2008; Dodding et al., 2009)
	VACWR150 (A27L)	(Rodriguez and Smith, 1990; Ward, 2005)
	VACWR156 (A33R)	(Roper et al., 1998)
	VACWR157 (A34R)	(Duncan and Smith, 1992a; McIntosh and Smith, 1996; Wolffe et al., 1997)
	VACWR159 (A36R)	(Parkinson and Smith, 1994)
	VACWR187 (B5R)	(Engelstad and Smith, 1993; Wolffe, Isaacs, and Moss, 1993)
	VACWR048 (F9L)	(Brown, Senkevich, and Moss, 2006)
	VACWR067 (E11L)	(Wang and Shuman, 1996)
	VACWR069.5 (O3L)	(Satheshkumar and Moss, 2009)
	VACWR071 (I2L)	(Nichols et al., 2008)
	VACWR079 (G3L)	(Izmailyan et al., 2006)
	VACWR087 (G9R)	(Ojeda, Domi, and Moss, 2006)

**Table S1:** Vaccinia virus genes essential for growth in cell culture

Function	Gene name <sup>1</sup>	Reference
	VACWR088 (L1R)	(Ravanello and Hruby, 1994; Bisht, Weisberg, and Moss, 2008)
	VACWR092 (L5R)	(Townsley, Senkevich, and Moss, 2005a)
	VACWR097 (J5L)	(Zajac, Spehner, and Drillien, 1995; Wolfe, Ojeda, and Moss, 2012)
	VACWR100 (H2R)	(Senkevich and Moss, 2005)
	VACWR136 (A16L)	(Ojeda, Senkevich, and Moss, 2006)
	VACWR140 (A21L)	(Townsley, Senkevich, and Moss, 2005b)
	VACWR151 (A28L)	(Senkevich, Ward, and Moss, 2004a; Senkevich, Ward, and Moss, 2004b)

<sup>1</sup> Gene numbers for VACV WR are given first followed by name according to the Copenhagen HindIII fragment nomenclature.

<sup>2</sup> Not considered essential in publications, but are included here because deletions have defects greater than 10-fold.

<sup>3</sup> Included on the basis of described function as shown by in vitro assays, but not deletion.

**Table S2:** Vaccinia virus genes non-essential for growth in cell culture**Supplementary Table 2:** Vaccinia virus genes non-essential for growth in cell culture

Gene <sup>1</sup>	Parent strain <sup>2</sup>	Mutation strategy <sup>3</sup>	Phenotype of knockout virus			Reference	
			Cell line <sup>2</sup>	Replication <sup>4</sup>	Plaque		
VACWR001/218 C23L/B29R Chemokine binding protein*	Lister	INS (lacZ)	CV-1	viable	?	(Patel et al., 1990)	
	Praha TK-	INS (lacZ)	unk.	viable	?	(Gabriel et al., 2012)	
VACWR009/210 C11R VACV growth factor (VGF)	WR	INS (lacZ)	BS-C-1	MSC =	10% smaller	(Buller et al., 1988a)	
			BS-C-1 (Q)	MSC slightly reduced	30% smaller		
			Swiss 3T3	MSC slightly reduced	?		
			Swiss 3T3 (Q)	MSC: reduced			
			HeLa	viable			
			A431	viable	Larger foci & cell clearance	(Buller et al., 1988b)	
			BS-C-1	3x decrease (sup 24 h.p.i.)	small plaque	(Postigo et al., 2009)	
	NYC BH	DIS (lacZ)	BSC40	SSC=	No cell clearance or surrounding circle of raised cells.	(Lee et al., 1992)	
VACWR010/209 (WR-C16L) C10L	WR	INS (gpt/ eGFP) marker-less	BS-C-1	M&SSC=	smaller	(Fahy et al., 2008)	
VACWR013 (WR-C12L) no homologue	WR	TDS (gpt)	RK13				
			BS-C-1	MSC =	=	(Symons et al., 2002a)	

<sup>1</sup> Gene number for VACVWR and gene name in Copenhagen HindIII-fragment nomenclature (italics) are shown. In cases where the WR gene is referred to in the literature by an alternate HindIII-based name to the homologue from Copenhagen this is indicated in brackets eg. WR-C16L is C10L in Copenhagen. A short description of the gene product is also provided.

<sup>2</sup> Parent strain of virus and cell line: **unk.** unnamed VACV strain or cell line was used; **(Q)**: cells were in quiescent or resting state; **(P)**: primary cells. **COP.** VACV Copenhagen

<sup>3</sup> **INS:** deletion of part of the reading frame during insertion of the foreign marker gene named in brackets; **DIS:** insertion of a foreign marker gene without deletion of any of the VACV ORF. **f/s:** frameshift mutations leading to truncation of the protein, position of stop codon is indicated in brackets; **ind:** replacement of the endogenous copy of the gene with an IPTG or tetracycline (tet) inducible copy. vT7lacOI is a WR-derived VACV strain that allows IPTG-dependent control of gene expression. vT7lacOI expresses T7 RNA polymerase under control of the lac operator and the lac repressor. The gene of interest is placed downstream of a T7 promoter and lac operator.

**Marker genes:** **gpt:** *E. coli* guanine xanthine phosphoribosyl transferase gene; **CAT:** chloramphenicol acetyltransferase; **lacZ:** Gene encoding *E. coli* β-galactosidase (substrate: X-gal), **gus:** gene encoding β-glucuronidase (chromogenic substrate XGluc). **hyg:** hygromycin resistance gene; **GFP:** green fluorescent protein; **Cherry:** mCherry red fluorescent protein; **neo:** neomycin resistance gene; **markerless:** marker genes were removed in an additional step.

The name of the virus strain produced is shown in brackets if used to produce virus strains shown later in this table.

<sup>4</sup> **MSC:** multiple step growth curve (m.o.i. $\leq$ 0.1); **SSC:** single step growth curve (m.o.i. $\geq$ 1); **MS (X):** low m.o.i. infection, virus titre was measured at X h.p.i.; **sup:** virus present in supernatant; **viable:** virus isolated or grown in this cell line, no further test of replication. **=:** growth/plaque similar to wild type, parent, or revertant; **TEM:** transmission electron microscope sections indicate no change in distribution or number of immature or mature virions. **?:** no data presented

**Table S2:** Vaccinia virus genes non-essential for growth in cell culture

Gene <sup>1</sup>	Parent strain <sup>2</sup>	Mutation strategy <sup>3</sup>	Phenotype of knockout virus			Reference		
			Cell line <sup>2</sup>	Replication <sup>4</sup>	Plaque			
IL-18 inhibitor	Tiantan	INS (lacZ)	CEF (P)	viable	?	(Dai et al., 2008)		
			HeLa	MS(24) =				
			TK143					
VACWR022 C6L	WR	TDS (gpt)	BS-C-1	M&SSC =	=	(Unterholzner et al., 2011)		
			RK13	viable				
			TK143					
VACWR024 C4L	WR	TDS (gpt)	BS-C-1	M&SSC =	=	(Ember et al., 2012)		
			RK13	viable				
VACWR025 C3L Complement control protein (VCP)	WR	INS (gpt) (=vSIGK1 & vSIGK3)	CV-1	viable	?	(Kotwal et al., 1990)		
		deletion of gpt & C3L ORF from vSIGK3	BS-C-1	M&SSC =				
			BS-C-1	M&SSC =				
VACWR026 C2L BTB-kelch protein	WR	TDS (gpt)	BS-C-1	M&SSC =	Indistinct border	(Pires de Miranda et al., 2003)		
VACWR028 N1L	WR	TDS (gpt)	BS-C-1	MSC =	=	(Bartlett et al., 2002)		
	WR	INS (lacZ)	BS-C-1	viable	?	(Kotwal, Hügin, and Moss, 1989)		
			HeLa					
VACWR029 N2L	WR	TDS (gpt)	BS-C-1	M&SSC =	=	(Ferguson et al., 2013)		
VACWR031 M2L	NYC BH	INS (lacZ) (K1L & M2L) K1L restored	BSC40	=	=	(Smith et al., 1993)		
			CV-1					
			RK13					
VACWR033 K2L Serpine (SPI-3) Fusion inhibitor	WR	INS (neo/gus)	BS-C-1	viable	?	(Hinthong, Jin, and Shisler, 2008)		
			CV-1	viable	Cell fusion			
			BS-C-1					
			D980R		No cell fusion. CPE =			
			BHK-21					
VACWR035 K4L Nicking-joining enzyme	IHD-J	INS (gpt)	RK13	(unk. m.o.i.)	wt	(Blasco and Moss, 1991);		
			TK-143					
	WR	INS (neo/gus)	Vero			(Eckert et al., 2005)		
VACWR039 K7R	WR	TDS (gpt)	CV-1	viable	Cell fusion	(Turner and Moyer, 1992)		
VACWR040 F1L	WR	INS (gpt)	f/s (a.a. 1)	BS-C-1	viable	(Benfield et al., 2013)		
			HeLa	?	?			

**Table S2:** Vaccinia virus genes non-essential for growth in cell culture

Gene <sup>1</sup>	Parent strain <sup>2</sup>	Mutation strategy <sup>3</sup>	Phenotype of knockout virus			Reference			
			Cell line <sup>2</sup>	Replication <sup>4</sup>	Plaque				
Apoptosis inhibitor	WR/VGF-	INS (gpt)	BS-C-1	= (24 h.p.i. sup.)	=	(Postigo et al., 2009)			
	COP.	INS (GFP)	CV-1	SSC =	=	(Wasilenko et al., 2005)			
VACWR041 F2L dUTPase	WR	INS (RFP)	BS-C-1	SSC similar	=	(De Silva and Moss, 2008)			
			HFF	M&SSC= wt	?				
			HFF (Q)	M&SSC= wt					
	WRΔ D4R	INS (RFP) marker-less also produced	BS-C-1	SSC similar	=				
			HFF	M&SSC =	?				
			HFF (Q)	SSC = MSC reduced					
	WR	INS (GFP)	HFF	MSC slightly reduced (2.5x)	=	(Prichard et al., 2008)			
VACWR042 F3L BTB/kelch protein	WR	TDS (gpt)	BS-C-1	M&SSC =	viable	(Froggatt, Smith, and Beard, 2007)			
			RK13	viable					
			CV-1						
			TK-143						
VACWR044 F5L	WR	TDS (GFP/bsd)	BS-C-1	M&SSC =	small plaque	This thesis Chapter 5			
VACWR046 F7L	VV-WR-L929 (TK-)	INS (luciferase+ HSVtk)	TK-143B	SSC =	?	(Coupar, Oke, and Andrew, 2000)			
			CV-1	viable					
	NYC BH	DIS (lacZ)	BSC40	SSC =	=	(Lee et al., 1992)			
VACWR047 F8L	WR	INS (gpt)	HeLa	viable	=	(Higley and Way, 1997)			
			RK13	viable	?				
VACWR050 F11L	WR	Stop a.a. 182 with TDS (gpt)	BSC40	viable	?	(Kato et al., 2004a)			
	WR	Stop a.a. 15 or 75 with TDS (gpt)	BSC40	SSC =	smaller	(Morales et al., 2008)			
	WRΔ F12L	INS (gpt), restoration of F12L	BS-C-1	viable	smaller	(Cordeiro et al., 2009)			
			HeLa	slightly reduced (8 h.p.i. 2.5x sup)	?				
	vT7lacO I	ind (IPTG)	BS-C-40	M&SSC =	=	(Izmailyan and Chang, 2008)			
VACWR053.5 F14.5L			BSC1	viable	cell adhesion altered when over-expressed				
			RK13	?					
			BSC40?????	=	=				
WR	INS (gpt)								
VACWR055 F16L	WR	INS (GFP)	BS-C-1	SSC =	=	(Senkevich, Koonin, and Moss, 2011)			
			RK13	SSC =					
			HeLa	SSC =					
			A543	viable					
			CEF	viable					
			HFF (P)	SSC = (Q)					

**Table S2:** Vaccinia virus genes non-essential for growth in cell culture

Gene <sup>1</sup>	Parent strain <sup>2</sup>	Mutation strategy <sup>3</sup>	Phenotype of knockout virus			Reference		
			Cell line <sup>2</sup>	Replication <sup>4</sup>	Plaque			
VACWR061 E5R	Dairen	INS (gpt)	CV-1	viable	=	(Douglass and Dumbell, 1996)		
			rabbit kidney		=			
			human fibroblast		=			
			chorioallantoic membrane		= (pock)			
VACWR063 E7R	WR and LIVP?	INS (lacZ)	?	?	?	(Chernos et al., 1993) Paper in Russian		
VACWR068 O1L	CVA (BAC)	INS (kan or rpsL/neo) markerless (BAC)	293A	M&SSC =	smaller; less mono-layer disruption	(Schweneke et al., 2012)		
			293A (Q)	MSC CA = sup. reduced	?			
			HeLa	?	smaller			
			143B					
			CV-1					
VACWR069 O2L glutaredoxin	WR	INS (gpt)	BSC-40	SS(12h) =	=	(Rajagopal et al., 1995)		
			BS-C-1	viable				
VACWR073 I4L Large subunit ribonucleotide reductase	unk. (TK-variant also tested)	λ disruption	BSC-40	SSC =	=	(Child et al., 1990)		
			A549	SSC =	?			
			A549 (A)	SSC =				
			BSC-40	SS(12h) =	=	(Rajagopal et al., 1995)		
VACWR074 I5L Component of viral membrane	WR	INS (GFP)	BS-C-1	yield similar	=	(Sood, Ward, and Moss, 2008)		
			HuTK-	viable				
			RK13					
			BHK-21					
			HeLa					
			CV-1					
			human epidermal keratinocytes (P)					
			f/s (stop a.a. 15 or 79)	BS-C-1	SSC =	=		
		TDS (neo)	ind (tet)	BSC-40	SSC =	=		
				HFF (P)	SSC =	?		
			BSC-40		SSC =	=		
				HFF (P)		?		
VACWR084 G6R Virion protein NlpC/P60 superfamily member	WR	EGFP insertion (=vΔG6)	BS-C-1	MSC =	viable	(Senkevich et al., 2008)		
			HeLa S3	viable				
			RK13					
			MRC-5					
			FRhL					
			HFF (P)					

**Table S2:** Vaccinia virus genes non-essential for growth in cell culture

Gene <sup>1</sup>	Parent strain <sup>2</sup>	Mutation strategy <sup>3</sup>	Phenotype of knockout virus			Reference		
			Cell line <sup>2</sup>	Replication <sup>4</sup>	Plaque			
			HEKn (P)					
			CEF (P)	3-5x fewer plaques	small (due to EGFP)			
	WR (vΔG6)	f/s (stop a.a. 24)	CEF (P)	= WR	= WR			
VACWR094 J2R Thymidine kinase	NYC BH	INS (lacZ)	BSC40	SSC =	?	(Lee et al., 1992)		
	unk.	DIS (neo)	BSC40	SSC =	=	(Child et al., 1990)		
			A549		?			
			A549 (serum starved)		?			
	WR	27.4 kb λ DIS	CV-1	SSC =	=	(Smith and Moss, 1983)		
			TK-143	viable				
VACWR113 D8L Virion protein	WR	f/s (stop a.a. 249)	BSC40	SSC =	?	(Niles and Seto, 1988)		
	VVLUC (WR TK-)	DIS (lacZ)	BSC40	sup= m.o.i.=0.5	?	(Rodriguez, Rodriguez, and Esteban, 1992)		
			HeLa					
VACWR114 D9R mRNA-decapping enzyme	WR	INS (neo/gus)	BS-C-1	viable	?	(Dvoracek and Shors, 2003)		
	WR	INS (eGFP)	BS-C-1	SSC =	slightly smaller	(Parrish and Moss, 2006)		
			HeLa S3	viable	n/a			
VACWR115 D10R mRNA-decapping enzyme	WR	INS (eGFP) (ΔD10)	BS-C-1	SSC =	slightly smaller	(Parrish and Moss, 2006)		
			HeLa S3	increased particle: pfu	n/a			
			BS-C-1	SSC =	slightly smaller			
			MEF	SSC =	=			
	ΔD10	D10R with 2 stop codons replaces eGFP	BS-C-1	SSC =	=	(Liu et al., 2014)		
			MEF					
VACWR134 A14.5L Virion membrane protein	WR	INS (neo/gus)	BS-C-1	M&SSC = (CA+sup)	=	(Betakova, Wolff, and Moss, 2000)		
			CV-1	viable				
			huTK-143B					
			A549					
			RK13					
			BHK-21					
VACWR148 no orthologue ATI gene fragment (1/4)	WR	INS (lacZ/cat)	hu143b	viable	?	(Patel et al., 1988)		
		INS (luc-gpt)	HeLa	SSC =	?	(Chang et al., 2010)		
VACWR149	WR	DIS (gpt)	HeLa-S3	viable	?			

**Table S2:** Vaccinia virus genes non-essential for growth in cell culture

Gene <sup>1</sup>	Parent strain <sup>2</sup>	Mutation strategy <sup>3</sup>	Phenotype of knockout virus			Reference		
			Cell line <sup>2</sup>	Replication <sup>4</sup>	Plaque			
(5' end of A26L) p4c IMV protein laminin binding protein	WR32-7/Ind14K	Repair of A26L truncation	hu143B			(McKelvey et al., 2002)		
			BSC40	SSC =	=	(Chiu et al., 2007)		
			HeLa	SSC =	?	(Chang et al., 2010)		
VACWR158 A35R	WR	INS (gpt)	HeLa	viable	=	(Roper, 2006)		
			BS-C-1	SSC =				
VACWR162 A38L	WR	INS (gpt)	RK13	viable	=	(Parkinson, Sanderson, and Smith, 1995)		
			CV-1					
VACWR163/VACWR164 A39R	COP.	TDS (gpt)	huTK-	viable	=	(Gardner et al., 2001)		
	WR		A549					
VACWR165 A40R	WR	INS (gpt)	BHK-21	viable	=	(Wilcock et al., 1999)		
			MRC-5					
VACWR166 A41L	WR	TDS (gpt)	BS-C-1	SSC =	=	(Ng et al., 2001)		
			CV-1	MSC =	=			
VACWR167 A42R profilin homologue	WR	INS (gpt)	RK13	MS =	?	(Blasco, Cole, and Moss, 1991)		
			BS-C-1	CsCl <sub>2</sub> =	?			
VACWR168 A43R non-virion type I membrane glycoprotein	WR	INS (gpt)	BS-C-1	=	=	(Duncan and Smith, 1992c)		
			RK13					
	IHD-J	INS (gpt)	BS-C-1	unk. m.o.i.	?	(Blasco, Cole, and Moss, 1991)		
			RK-13					
	WR	INS (GFP)	BS-C-1	MSC =	=	(Sood and Moss, 2010)		
			BHK-21	SSC =	=			
			CV-1	viable	=	(Sood and Moss, 2010)		
			HeLa					
			HuTK-					
			RK13					

**Table S2:** Vaccinia virus genes non-essential for growth in cell culture

Gene <sup>1</sup>	Parent strain <sup>2</sup>	Mutation strategy <sup>3</sup>	Phenotype of knockout virus			Reference
			Cell line <sup>2</sup>	Replication <sup>4</sup>	Plaque	
			A549 human epidermal keratinocyte (P)			
	IHD-J	INS (GFP)	BS-C-1	viable	comet =	
VACWR170 A44L 3-β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase homologue	WR	INS (gpt)	CV-1 BS-C-1	SSC: 2-3x reduction MSC =	= ?	(Moore and Smith, 1992)
Praha P13		INS (gpt)	CV-1			
Praha P20		INS (gpt)	CV-1			
WR		INS (gpt)	CV-1			
DRYVA X Wyeth derived virus (DD50)		INS (gpt)	CV-1			
VACWR171 A45R Virion core protein Superoxide dismutase homologue (inactive)	WR	TDS (gpt)	BS-C-1 CV-1 RK13 HeLa HeLa D980R P338D1 U937 murine resident peritoneal macrophages (P) bone marrow-derived macrophages (P)	M&SSC = = M&SSC no virus production (M or S) no virus production (M or S)	= ? ?	(Almazan, Tscharke, and Smith, 2001)
VACWR172 A46R inhibitor of TLR signalling	WR	TDS (gpt)	unk.	viable	?	(Stack et al., 2005)
VACWR173 A47L unknown function	WR	TDS (GFP/bsd)	BS-C-1 BHK-21 DC2.4	MSC =	= ?	(Yuen et al., 2010)
VACWR174 A48R Thymidylate kinase	WR vHBs4 (TK-)	INS (gpt)	CV-1 CV-1	viable	? ?	(Hughes et al., 1991)
VACWR175 A49R	WR	TDS (gpt)	CV-1 BS-C-1	M&SSC = viable	? =	(Mansur et al., 2013)
VACWR176 A50R DNA ligase	WR	INS (gpt)	CV-1 TK-143 RK13 rat EF (P)	SSC = viable SSC =	= ? ?	(Kerr and Smith, 1991)

**Table S2:** Vaccinia virus genes non-essential for growth in cell culture

Gene <sup>1</sup>	Parent strain <sup>2</sup>	Mutation strategy <sup>3</sup>	Phenotype of knockout virus			Reference	
			Cell line <sup>2</sup>	Replication <sup>4</sup>	Plaque		
VACWR178 A52R inhibitor of TLR signalling, NF $\kappa$ B activation	WR	INS (gpt) markerless	GM8505	=	=	(DeLange et al., 1995)	
		INS (lacZ) (=611-3)	BSC-40	viable	?		
		Deletion 1 kb = $\Delta$ L29 (drug selection provided by deletion of gene)	BSC-40	viable	small plaque		
	WR	INS (GFP)	SIRC	SSC =	?	(Parks et al., 1998)	
			BSC-40	SSC reduced 4x (72 h.p.i.)	small plaque		
			BS-C-1	SSC =	?		
			BHK-21				
			RK13				
			HeLa	SSC reduced 50%			
VACWR179 (fragment) A53R (fragment) TNF receptor homologue (CrmC)	Tiantan	INS (lacZ)	HFF (Q)	M&SSC reduced	(Paran et al., 2009)		
			HFF	=			
			Premature stop (75 a.a.)	BS-C-1			
	USSR	TDS (gpt)	BHK-21	SSC =			
VACWR180 A55R BTB/kelch protein	WR	TDS (gpt)	BS-C-1	M&SSC =	Indistinct border	(Beard, Froggatt, and Smith, 2006)	
VACWR181 A56R haemagglutinin	IHD-J	Spontaneous f/s (=IHD-W)	HeLa	SSC=IHD-J	Cell fusion	(Ichihashi and Dales, 1971) Sequencing (Brown, Bloom, and Moyer, 1991)	
			L <sub>2</sub>	SSC=IHD-J	?		
			CEF	SSC=IHD-J			
	NYCBH	INS (lacZ)	BSC40	SSC =	Cell fusion	(Lee et al., 1992)	
VACWR186 B4R	COP.	INS (YFP/gpt)	BGMK	M&SSC =	30-60% smaller	(Burles et al., 2014)	
	vP811		BGMK	SSC = MSC: 5-10x reduced	50-70% smaller		
VACWR189	WR	TDS (gpt)	BS-C-1	M&SSC =	=		

**Table S2:** Vaccinia virus genes non-essential for growth in cell culture

Gene <sup>1</sup>	Parent strain <sup>2</sup>	Mutation strategy <sup>3</sup>	Phenotype of knockout virus			Reference	
			Cell line <sup>2</sup>	Replication <sup>4</sup>	Plaque		
B7R			HeLa D980R	viable	?	(Price et al., 2000)	
			Jurkat E6.1	SSC =			
			THP-1				
VACWR190 B8R IFN- $\gamma$ viroceptor	WR	TDS (gpt)	BS-C-1	MSC =	=	(Symons et al., 2002b)	
			BS-C-1	viable	=	(Verardi et al., 2001)	
			A549	M&SSC =	?		
			L929				
			BS-C-1	viable	=		
VACWR191 B9R	WR	TDS (gpt)	A549	M&SSC =	?	(Price, Tscharke, and Smith, 2002)	
			L929				
			BS-C-1	viable	=		
			TK-143	M&SSC =			
			RK13				
VACWR194 B12R Ser/Thr kinase homologue (nonfunctional)	WR	TDS (gpt)	HeLa D980R	viable	?	(Banham and Smith, 1993)	
			D98R	viable			
			BS-C-1	MSC =	?		
VACWR195 B13R /B14R (fragments) Serpin (SPI-2) crmA homologue, Intracellular inhibitor of IL-1 $\beta$ converting enzyme (caspase 1) and granzyme B	WR	INS (lacZ)with TDS (gpt)	BS-C-1	MSC =	=	(Legrand et al., 2004)	
			L929		?		
			A549		=		
			BS-C-1		?		
			L929		=		
			A549				
WR	TDS (gpt)	BS-C-1	M&SSC =	?	(Kettle et al., 1995)		
WR	DIS (hyg)	CV-1	viable	no cell fusion	(Zhou et al., 1992)		
WR	INS (gpt)	Human keratinocyte (P)	viable	=	(Shisler, Isaacs, and Moss, 1999)		
VACWR196 (WR-B14R) B15R	WR	TDS (gpt)	CV-1	M&SSC =	40% smaller	(Chen, Jacobs, and Smith, 2006)	
			BS-C-1		20% smaller		
			RK13	viable	=		
VACWR197 (WR-B15R) 270/B16R (fragments) IL-1 $\beta$ binding protein	WR	TDS (gpt)	D98	viable	?	(Alcami and Smith, 1992)	
			unk.	INS (gpt)	unk.		
VACWR200 (WR-B18R) B19R IFN- $\alpha/\beta$ viroceptor	WR	TDS (gpt)	D98	viable	?	(Alcami and Smith, 1992)	
			unk.	TDS (gpt)	unk.		
	unk.	TDS (gpt)	unk.	viable	?	(Spriggs et al., 1992)	

**Table S2:** Vaccinia virus genes non-essential for growth in cell culture

\* The chemokine binding protein is not secreted by either Copenhagen or WR. The annotated ORFs *C23L/B29R* in Copenhagen and VACWR001/VACWR218 of WR initiate translation from a downstream methionine in the same reading frame as the chemokine binding protein expressed from CPXV and other VACV strains (35 kDa protein). A truncated protein of 7.5 kDa is produced by WR, out of frame with the CPXV homologues, consistent with translation initiating from the same methionine as the CPXV homologues, although this ORF is not annotated in WR or Copenhagen.

VV-WR-L929: L929 adapted WR, the strain used in this case also has the thymidine kinase locus disrupted by a foreign gene.

WR32-7/Ind14K : was produced from a variant of WR with an 8 MDa deletion at the left end of the genome and possibly other unidentified changes. An inducible copy of the A27L gene was inserted along with the lacI repressor gene into the TK locus. The natural A27L gene is disrupted by gpt (Paez, Dallo, and Esteban, 1987; Rodriguez and Smith, 1990; Sanderson, Hollinshead, and Smith, 2000).

VVLUC (WR-derivative); v50 (WR-derivative); vHBs4: The thymidine kinase locus in these strains is disrupted.

**Table S3:** Genes assumed to be non-essential on the basis of viruses with large deletions**Supplementary Table 3:** Genes assumed to be non-essential on the basis of viruses with large deletions

<b>Gene Name WR</b>	<b>Gene Name Copenhagen</b>	<b>Virus</b>
VACWR002/VACWR217	pseudogene	vP811, vP759, vP457, vSSK2, vGS100
VACWR003/VACWR216 <sup>1,2</sup>	no orthologue	vP457, vSSK2, vGS100
VACWR004/VACWR215	C22L/B28R	vP811, vP759, vP457, vSSK2, vGS100
VACWR005/VACWR214	pseudogene	vP811, vP457, vSSK2, vGS100
VACWR006/VACWR213	C21L/B27R	vP811, vP457, vSSK2, vGS100
VACWR007/VACWR212 <sup>2</sup>	no orthologue	vP457, vSSK2, vGS100
pseudogene	C20L/B26R	vP811, vP457
VACWR008/VACWR211	C19L/B25R	vP811, vP457
no orthologue	C18L/B24R	vP811
no orthologue	C17L/B23R	vP811
no orthologue	C16L/B22R	vP811
no orthologue	C15L/B21R	vP811
VACWR011/VACWR208 <sup>2</sup>	no orthologue	vP457, vSSK2, vGS100
VACWR012/VACWR207 <sup>2</sup>	no orthologue	vP457, vSSK2, vGS100
VACWR014	no orthologue	vP457
VACWR015	no orthologue	vP457
VACWR016	no orthologue	vP457
VACWR017	no orthologue	vP457
VACWR018	no orthologue	vP457
VACWR019	C9L	vP811, vP457
VACWR020	C8L	vP811, vP457
VACWR023	C5L	vP811, vP457
VACWR027	C1L	vP811, vP457
VACWR030	M1L	vP811, vP457
VACWR036	pseudogene	vP811
VACWR037	K5L	vP811
VACWR038	K6L	vP811
VACWR145 <sup>1</sup>	A25L	vP811, vP759
VACWR198	B17L	vP759, vSSK2
VACWR199	B18R	vP759, vSSK2
VACWR201	pseudogene	vP759, vSSK2
VACWR202/203	B20R	vP759, vSSK2
VACWR204	no orthologue	vSSK2
VACWR204.5	264 (at left)	vP811, vSSK2
VACWR206	C13L/C14L	vP811, vSSK2, vGS100

<sup>1</sup> Not expressed (Yang et al., 2011)<sup>2</sup> Single copy remains in vP457, vSSK2, vGS100.

**Table S4:** Vaccinia virus genes with no published deletions

**Supplementary Table 4: Vaccinia virus genes with no published deletions**

Gene Name WR	Gene name Copenhagen	Notes
VACWR045	F6L	Found in all orthopoxviruses sequenced prior to 2004 (Gubser et al., 2004)
VACWR053	F14L	
VACWR054	F15L	Found in most chordopoxviruses (Upton et al., 2003; Delhon et al., 2004)
VACWR146	no orthologue	Gene fragment, no promoter (poxvirus.org)
VACWR147	no orthologue	Gene fragment, no promoter (poxvirus.org)
VACWR154	A31R	Found in mature virions (Chung et al., 2006)
VACWR160	A37R	
VACWR161	pseudogene	Gene fragment, no promoter (poxvirus.org)
VACWR169	268	
VACWR177	A51R	
pseudogene	A54L	Gene fragment, no promoter (poxvirus.org)
VACWR181.5	269	
VACWR182	A57R	Gene fragment, no promoter (poxvirus.org)
VACWR184	B2R	
VACWR185	B3R	Gene fragment, no promoter (poxvirus.org)
VACWR188	B6R	
VACWR192	B10R	Gene fragment, no promoter (poxvirus.org)
VACWR193	B11R	

**Table S5:** Host range genes of vaccinia virus**Supplementary Table 5: Host range genes of vaccinia virus**

Deleted Gene(s)	Parent strain	Cell lines				Reference
		Normal replication		Severe replication defect		
VACWR021 C7L	unk.	HeLa MRC-5 HEp2 RK-13	BHK-21 CEF BRL	Dede NRK		(Oguiura, Spehner, and Drillien, 1993)
	COP. (TK-)	MRC-5 Vero LLC-PK1	RK13			(Perkus et al., 1990)
VACWR032 K1L		Dede HeLa HEp2 MRC-5	BRL BHK-21 CEF	RK-13 NRK		(Oguiura, Spehner, and Drillien, 1993)
	COP. (TK-)	MRC-5 Vero	LLC-PK1	RK-13		(Perkus et al., 1990)
ΔC7LΔK1L double	WR (TK-)	Huh7 MCF-7 Vero P815		A431 HT-3 Ca Ski SKOV-3	RK13 HeLa NIH/3T3 LA-4	(Meng and Xiang, 2006; Meng, Chao, and Xiang, 2008; Meng et al., 2009; Meng et al., 2012)
	WR	BHK-21 CEF BRL		HEp2 RK-13 NRK	MRC-5 Dede HeLa	(Oguiura, Spehner, and Drillien, 1993)
	COP. (TK-)	Vero		MRC-5 LLC-PK1 RK-13	WISH HeLa Detroit	(Perkus et al., 1990)
VACWR034 K3L	COP.	L-929 HeLa (5x)		BHK-21		(Langland and Jacobs, 2002)
	WR	CV-1				(Rice et al., 2011)
VACWR059 E3L	COP.	BHK-21		HeLa		(Langland and Jacobs, 2002)
		CEF (P) RK-13		Vero HeLa	L929	(Beattie et al., 1996)
				BSC-40		(Xiang et al., 2002)
	WR	BHK-21		Vero HeLa	U20S	(Simpson-Holley et al., 2011)
	WR	BHK-21		PK15		(Rice et al., 2011)
VACWR205 (WR-B22R or WR-B24R) C12L Serpin (SPI-1)	WR	BS-C-1				(Kettle et al., 1995)
	WR	BS-C-1	L929	A549		(Legrand et al., 2004)
	WR (TK-)	BS-C-1 L929	A549 (10x)			
	WR	PK15 BS-C-1	HaCaT	A549 human keratinocyte (P)		(Shisler, Isaacs, and Moss, 1999)
	WR	CV-1				(Zhou et al., 1992)

## References for Tables 1-5

- Ahn, B. Y., Gershon, P. D., Jones, E. V., and Moss, B. (1990). Identification of *rpo30*, a vaccinia virus RNA polymerase gene with structural similarity to a eucaryotic transcription elongation factor. *Molecular and Cellular Biology* **10**(10), 5433-5441.
- Ahn, B. Y., Jones, E. V., and Moss, B. (1990). Identification of the vaccinia virus gene encoding an 18-kilodalton subunit of RNA polymerase and demonstration of a 5' poly(A) leader on its early transcript. *Journal of Virology* **64**(6), 3019-24.
- Ahn, B. Y., Rosel, J., Cole, N. B., and Moss, B. (1992). Identification and expression of *rpo19*, a vaccinia virus gene encoding a 19-kilodalton DNA-dependent RNA polymerase subunit. *Journal of Virology* **66**(2), 971-982.
- Alcami, A., and Smith, G. L. (1992). A soluble receptor for Interleukin-1- $\beta$  encoded by vaccinia virus - a novel mechanism of virus modulation of the host response to infection. *Cell* **71**(1), 153-167.
- Almazan, F., Tscharke, D. C., and Smith, G. L. (2001). The vaccinia virus superoxide dismutase-like protein (A45R) is a virion component that is nonessential for virus replication. *Journal of Virology* **75**(15), 7018-7029.
- Amegadzie, B. Y., Ahn, B. Y., and Moss, B. (1991). Identification, sequence, and expression of the gene encoding a Mr 35,000 subunit of the vaccinia virus DNA-dependent RNA polymerase. *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **266**(21), 13712-8.
- Amegadzie, B. Y., Ahn, B. Y., and Moss, B. (1992). Characterization of a 7-kilodalton subunit of vaccinia virus DNA-dependent RNA polymerase with structural similarities to the smallest subunit of eukaryotic RNA polymerase II. *Journal of Virology* **66**(5), 3003-3010.
- Ansarah-Sobrinho, C., and Moss, B. (2004a). Role of the I7 protein in proteolytic processing of vaccinia virus membrane and core components. *Journal of Virology* **78**(12), 6335-43.
- Ansarah-Sobrinho, C., and Moss, B. (2004b). Vaccinia virus G1 protein, a predicted metalloprotease, is essential for morphogenesis of infectious virions but not for cleavage of major core proteins. *Journal of Virology* **78**(13), 6855-63.
- Banham, A. H., and Smith, G. L. (1993). Characterization of vaccinia virus gene B12R. *Journal of General Virology* **74**, 2807-2812.
- Bartlett, N., Symons, J. A., Tscharke, D. C., and Smith, G. L. (2002). The vaccinia virus N1L protein is an intracellular homodimer that promotes virulence. *Journal of General Virology* **83**, 1965-1976.
- Bayliss, C., and Smith, G. (1996). Vaccinia virion protein I8R has both DNA and RNA helicase activities: implications for vaccinia virus transcription. *Journal of Virology* **70**(2), 794-800.
- Bayliss, C. D., and Condit, R. C. (1993). Temperature-sensitive mutants in the vaccinia virus A18R gene increase double-stranded RNA synthesis as a result of aberrant viral transcription. *Virology* **194**(1), 254-62.
- Beard, P. M., Froggatt, G. C., and Smith, G. L. (2006). Vaccinia virus kelch protein A55 is a 64 kDa intracellular factor that affects virus-induced cytopathic effect and the outcome of infection in a murine intradermal model. *Journal of General Virology* **87**(6), 1521-1529.
- Beattie, E., Kauffman, E. B., Martinez, H., Perkus, M. E., Jacobs, B. L., Paoletti, E., and Tartaglia, J. (1996). Host-range restriction of vaccinia virus E3L-specific deletion mutants. *Virus Genes* **12**(1), 89-94.
- Benfield, C. T. O., Ren, H., Lucas, S. J., Bahsoun, B., and Smith, G. L. (2013). Vaccinia virus protein K7 is a virulence factor that alters the acute immune response to infection. *Journal of General Virology* **94**(Pt 7), 1647-1657.
- Betakova, T., Wolffe, E. J., and Moss, B. (2000). The vaccinia virus A14.5L gene encodes a hydrophobic 53-amino-acid virion membrane protein that enhances virulence in mice and is conserved among vertebrate poxviruses. *Journal of Virology* **74**(9), 4085-4092.

- Bisht, H., Weisberg, A. S., and Moss, B. (2008). Vaccinia virus L1 protein is required for cell entry and membrane fusion. *Journal of Virology* **82**(17), 8687-94.
- Black, E. P., and Condit, R. C. (1996). Phenotypic characterization of mutants in vaccinia virus gene G2R, a putative transcription elongation factor. *Journal of Virology* **70**(1), 47-54.
- Blasco, R., Cole, N., and Moss, B. (1991). Sequence analysis, expression, and deletion of a vaccinia virus gene encoding a homolog of profilin, a eukaryotic actin-binding protein. *Journal of Virology* **65**(9), 4598 - 4608.
- Blasco, R., and Moss, B. (1991). Extracellular vaccinia virus formation and cell-to-cell virus transmission are prevented by deletion of the gene encoding the 37,000-Dalton outer envelope protein. *Journal of Virology* **65**(11), 5910-5920.
- Boyd, O., Turner, P. C., Moyer, R. W., Condit, R. C., and Moussatche, N. (2010). The E6 protein from vaccinia virus is required for the formation of immature virions. *Virology* **399**(2), 201-211.
- Boyle, K. A., Arps, L., and Traktman, P. (2007). Biochemical and genetic analysis of the vaccinia virus D5 protein: Multimerization-dependent ATPase activity is required to support viral DNA replication. *Journal of Virology* **81**(2), 844-59.
- Boyle, K. A., Greseth, M. D., and Traktman, P. (2015). Genetic Confirmation that the H5 Protein Is Required for Vaccinia Virus DNA Replication. *J Virol* **89**(12), 6312-27.
- Brown, C. K., Bloom, D. C., and Moyer, R. W. (1991). The Nature of Naturally-Occurring Mutations in the Hemagglutinin Gene of Vaccinia Virus and the Sequence of Immediately Adjacent Genes. *Virus Genes* **5**(3), 235-242.
- Brown, E., Senkevich, T. G., and Moss, B. (2006). Vaccinia virus F9 virion membrane protein is required for entry but not virus assembly, in contrast to the related L1 protein. *Journal of Virology* **80**(19), 9455-64.
- Buller, R. M. L., Chakrabarti, S., Cooper, J. A., Twardzik, D. R., and Moss, B. (1988a). Deletion of the vaccinia virus growth factor gene reduces virus virulence. *Journal of Virology* **62**(3), 866-874.
- Buller, R. M. L., Chakrabarti, S., Moss, B., and Fredrickson, T. (1988b). Cell Proliferative Response to Vaccinia Virus is Mediated by VGF. *Virology* **164**, 182-192.
- Burles, K., Irwin, C. R., Burton, R.-L., Schriewer, J., Evans, D. H., and Barry, M. (2014). Initial characterization of vaccinia virus B4 suggests a role in virus spread. *Virology* **456-457**, 108-120.
- Byrd, C., and Hruby, D. (2005). A conditional-lethal vaccinia virus mutant demonstrates that the I7L gene product is required for virion morphogenesis. *Virology Journal* **2**(1), 4.
- Cassetti, M. C., Merchlinsky, M., Wolffe, E. J., Weisberg, A. S., and Moss, B. (1998). DNA Packaging Mutant: Repression of the Vaccinia Virus A32 Gene Results in Noninfectious, DNA-Deficient, Spherical, Enveloped Particles. *Journal of Virology* **72**(7), 5769-5780.
- Chang, S. J., Chang, Y. X., Izmailyan, R., Tang, Y. L., and Chang, W. (2010). Vaccinia A25 and A26 proteins are fusion suppressors for mature virions and determine strain-specific virus entry pathways into HeLa, CHO-K1 and L cells. *Journal of Virology* **84**(17), 8422-8432.
- Chen, R. A.-J., Jacobs, N., and Smith, G. L. (2006). Vaccinia virus strain Western Reserve protein B14 is an intracellular virulence factor. *Journal of General Virology* **87**(6), 1451-1458.
- Chernos, V. I., Vovk, T. S., Ivanova, O. N., Antonova, T. P., and Loparev, V. N. (1993). Insertionnye mutanty virusa ospovaktsiny. Vliianie inaktivatsii genov E7R i D8L na biologicheskie svoistva virusa. [Insertion mutants of the vaccinia virus. The effect of inactivating E7R and D8L genes on the biological properties of the virus]. *Molekuliarnaia genetika, mikrobiologiia i virusologiiia*. **2**, 30-4.
- Child, S. J., Palumbo, G. J., Buller, M. L., and Hruby, D. E. (1990). Insertional inactivation of the large subunit of Ribonucleotide reductase encoded by vaccinia virus is associated with reduced virulence *in vivo*. *Virology* **174**, 625-629.

- Chiu, W.-L., and Chang, W. (2002). Vaccinia Virus J1R Protein: a Viral Membrane Protein That Is Essential for Virion Morphogenesis. *Journal of Virology* **76**(19), 9575-9587.
- Chiu, W.-L., Lin, C.-L., Yang, M.-H., Tzou, D.-L. M., and Chang, W. (2007). Vaccinia Virus 4c (A26L) Protein on Intracellular Mature Virus Binds to the Extracellular Cellular Matrix Laminin. *Journal of Virology* **81**(5), 2149-2157.
- Christen, L. M., Sanders, M., Wiler, C., and Niles, E. G. (1998). Vaccinia virus nucleoside triphosphate phosphohydrolase I is an essential viral early gene transcription termination factor. *Virology* **245**(2), 360-71.
- Chung, C.-S., Chen, C.-H., Ho, M.-Y., Huang, C.-Y., Liao, C.-L., and Chang, W. (2006). Vaccinia Virus Proteome: Identification of Proteins in Vaccinia Virus Intracellular Mature Virion Particles. *Journal of Virology* **80**(5), 2127-2140.
- Condit, R. C., Easterly, R., Pacha, R. F., Fathi, Z., and Meis, R. J. (1991). A vaccinia virus isatin- $\beta$ -thiosemicarbazone resistance mutation maps in the viral gene encoding the 132-kDa subunit of RNA polymerase. *Virology* **185**(2), 857-61.
- Cordeiro, J. V., Guerra, S., Arakawa, Y., Dodding, M. P., Esteban, M., and Way, M. (2009). F11-mediated inhibition of RhoA signalling enhances the spread of vaccinia virus in vitro and in vivo in an intranasal mouse model of infection. *PLoS One* **4**(12), e8506.
- Coupar, B. E. H., Oke, P. G., and Andrew, M. E. (2000). Insertion sites for recombinant vaccinia virus construction: effects on expression of a foreign protein. *Journal of General Virology* **81**(2), 431-439.
- Cresawn, S. G., and Condit, R. C. (2007). A targeted approach to identification of vaccinia virus postreplicative transcription elongation factors: Genetic evidence for a role of the H5R gene in vaccinia transcription. *Virology* **363**(2), 333-341.
- Cresawn, S. G., Prins, C., Latner, D. R., and Condit, R. C. (2007). Mapping and phenotypic analysis of spontaneous isatin- $\beta$ -thiosemicarbazone resistant mutants of vaccinia virus. *Virology* **363**(2), 319-32.
- D'Costa, S. M., Bainbridge, T. W., Kato, S. E., Prins, C., Kelley, K., and Condit, R. C. (2010). Vaccinia H5 is a multifunctional protein involved in viral DNA replication, postreplicative gene transcription, and virion morphogenesis. *Virology* **401**(1), 49-60.
- da Fonseca, F., and Moss, B. (2003). Poxvirus DNA topoisomerase knockout mutant exhibits decreased infectivity associated with reduced early transcription. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **100**(20), 11291-11296.
- da Fonseca, F. G., Weisberg, A. S., Caeiro, M. F., and Moss, B. (2004). Vaccinia Virus Mutants with Alanine Substitutions in the Conserved G5R Gene Fail To Initiate Morphogenesis at the Nonpermissive Temperature. *Journal of Virology* **78**(19), 10238-10248.
- da Fonseca, F. G., Wolffe, E. J., Weisberg, A., and Moss, B. (2000). Effects of Deletion or Stringent Repression of the H3L Envelope Gene on Vaccinia Virus Replication. *Journal of Virology* **74**(16), 7518-7528.
- Dai, K., Liu, Y., Liu, M., Xu, J., Huang, W., Huang, X., Liu, L., Wan, Y., Hao, Y., and Shao, Y. (2008). Pathogenicity and immunogenicity of recombinant Tiantan Vaccinia Virus with deleted C12L and A53R genes. *Vaccine* **26**(39), 5062-71.
- De Silva, F. S., and Moss, B. (2008). Effects of vaccinia virus uracil DNA glycosylase catalytic site and deoxyuridine triphosphatase deletion mutations individually and together on replication in active and quiescent cells and pathogenesis in mice. *Virology Journal* **5**, 145.
- DeLange, A. M., Carpenter, M. S., Choy, J., and Newsway, V. E. (1995). An etoposide-induced block in vaccinia virus telomere resolution is dependent on the virus-encoded DNA ligase. *Journal of Virology* **69**(4), 2082-91.
- Delhon, G., Tulman, E. R., Afonso, C. L., Lu, Z., de la Concha-Bermejillo, A., Lehmkuhl, H. D., Piccone, M. E., Kutish, G. F., and Rock, D. L. (2004). Genomes of the parapoxviruses ORF virus and bovine papular stomatitis virus. *Journal of Virology* **78**(1), 168-77.

- DeMasi, J., Du, S., Lennon, D., and Traktman, P. (2001). Vaccinia Virus Telomeres: Interaction with the Viral I1, I6, and K4 Proteins. *Journal of Virology* **75**(21), 10090-10105.
- DeMasi, J., and Traktman, P. (2000). Clustered Charge-to-Alanine Mutagenesis of the Vaccinia Virus H5 Gene: Isolation of a Dominant, Temperature-Sensitive Mutant with a Profound Defect in Morphogenesis. *Journal of Virology* **74**(5), 2393-2405.
- Dodding, M. P., Newsome, T. P., Collinson, L. M., Edwards, C., and Way, M. (2009). An E2-F12 complex is required for intracellular enveloped virus morphogenesis during vaccinia infection. *Cellular Microbiology* **11**(5), 808-24.
- Domi, A., Weisberg, A. S., and Moss, B. (2008). Vaccinia virus E2L null mutants exhibit a major reduction in extracellular virion formation and virus spread. *Journal of Virology* **82**(9), 4215-26.
- Douglass, N. J., and Dumbell, K. R. (1996). DNA sequence variation as a clue to the phylogenesis of orthopoxviruses. *Journal of General Virology* **77**(5), 947-951.
- Duncan, S. A., and Smith, G. L. (1992a). Identification and characterization of an extracellular envelope glycoprotein affecting vaccinia virus egress. *Journal of Virology* **66**(3), 1610-1621.
- Duncan, S. A., and Smith, G. L. (1992c). Vaccinia Virus Gene Salf5r Is Nonessential for Virus-Replication Invitro and Invivo. *Journal of General Virology* **73**, 1235-1242.
- Dvoracek, B., and Shors, T. (2003). Construction of a novel set of transfer vectors to study vaccinia virus replication and foreign gene expression. *Plasmid* **49**(1), 9-17.
- Dyster, L. M., and Niles, E. G. (1991). Genetic and biochemical-characterization of Vaccinia Virus genes D2L and D3R which encode virion structural proteins. *Virology* **182**(2), 455-467.
- Earl, P. L., Jones, E. V., and Moss, B. (1986). Homology between DNA polymerases of poxviruses, herpesviruses, and adenoviruses: nucleotide sequence of the vaccinia virus DNA polymerase gene. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **83**(11), 3659-63.
- Eckert, D., Williams, O., Meseda, C. A., and Merchlinsky, M. (2005). Vaccinia virus nicking-joining enzyme is encoded by K4L (VACWR035). *Journal of Virology* **79**(24), 15084-15090.
- Ember, S. W. J., Ren, H., Ferguson, B. J., and Smith, G. L. (2012). Vaccinia virus protein C4 inhibits NF-κB activation and promotes virus virulence. *Journal of General Virology* **93**(Pt 10), 2098-2108.
- Engelstad, M., and Smith, G. L. (1993). The Vaccinia Virus 42-kDa Envelope Protein Is Required for the Envelopment and Egress of Extracellular Virus and for Virus Virulence. *Virology* **194**(2), 627-637.
- Evans, E., and Traktman, P. (1992). Characterization of vaccinia virus DNA replication mutants with lesions in the D5 gene. *Chromosoma* **102**(1 Suppl), S72-82.
- Fahy, A. S., Clark, R. H., Glyde, E. F., and Smith, G. L. (2008). Vaccinia virus protein C16 acts intracellularly to modulate the host response and promote virulence. *Journal of General Virology* **89**(10), 2377-2387.
- Ferguson, B. J., Benfield, C. T. O., Ren, H., Lee, V. H., Frazer, G. L., Strnadova, P., Sumner, R. P., and Smith, G. L. (2013). Vaccinia virus protein N2 is a nuclear IRF3 inhibitor that promotes virulence. *Journal of General Virology* **94**(Pt 9), 2070-2081.
- Froggatt, G. C., Smith, G. L., and Beard, P. M. (2007). Vaccinia virus gene F3L encodes an intracellular protein that affects the innate immune response. *Journal of General Virology* **88**, 1917-1921.
- Gabriel, P., Babiarova, K., Zurbava, K., Krystofova, J., Hainz, P., Kutinova, L., and Nemeckova, S. (2012). Chemokine binding protein vCCI attenuates vaccinia virus without affecting the cellular response elicited by immunization with a recombinant vaccinia vector carrying the HPV16 E7 gene. *Viral Immunology* **25**(5), 411-22.

- Gammon, D. B., Gowrishankar, B., Duraffour, S., Andrei, G., Upton, C., and Evans, D. H. (2010). Vaccinia Virus-Encoded Ribonucleotide Reductase Subunits Are Differentially Required for Replication and Pathogenesis. *PLoS Pathogens* **6**(7), e1000984.
- Garcia, A. D., and Moss, B. (2001). Repression of vaccinia virus Holliday junction resolvase inhibits processing of viral DNA into unit-length genomes. *Journal of Virology* **75**(14), 6460-71.
- Gardner, J. D., Tscharke, D. C., Reading, P. C., and Smith, G. L. (2001). Vaccinia virus semaphorin A39R is a 50-55 kDa secreted glycoprotein that affects the outcome of infection in a murine intradermal model. *Journal of General Virology* **82**(9), 2083-2093.
- Gershon, P. D., Ahn, B.-Y., Garfield, M., and Moss, B. (1991). Poly(A) polymerase and a dissociable polyadenylation stimulatory factor encoded by vaccinia virus. *Cell* **66**(6), 1269-1278.
- Girgis, N. M., DeHaven, B. C., Xiao, Y., Alexander, E., Viner, K. M., and Isaacs, S. N. (2011). The Vaccinia Virus Complement Control Protein Modulates Adaptive Immune Responses during Infection. *Journal of Virology* **85**(6), 2547-2556.
- Greseth, M. D., Boyle, K. A., Bluma, M. S., Unger, B., Wiebe, M. S., Soares-Martins, J. A., Wickramasekera, N. T., Wahlberg, J., and Traktman, P. (2012). Molecular genetic and biochemical characterization of the vaccinia virus I3 protein, the replicative single-stranded DNA binding protein. *Journal of Virology* **86**(11), 6197-209.
- Grubisha, O., and Traktman, P. (2003). Genetic Analysis of the Vaccinia Virus I6 Telomere-Binding Protein Uncovers a Key Role in Genome Encapsidation. *Journal of Virology* **77**(20), 10929-10942.
- Gubser, C., Hue, S., Kellam, P., and Smith, G. L. (2004). Poxvirus genomes: a phylogenetic analysis. *Journal of General Virology* **85**(1), 105-117.
- Hagen, C. J., Titong, A., Sarnoski, E. A., and Verardi, P. H. (2014). Antibiotic-dependent expression of early transcription factor subunits leads to stringent control of vaccinia virus replication. *Virus Research* **181**, 43-52.
- Harte, M. T., Haga, I. R., Maloney, G., Gray, P., Reading, P. C., Bartlett, N. W., Smith, G. L., Bowie, A., and O'Neill, L. A. (2003). The poxvirus protein A52R targets Toll-like receptor signaling complexes to suppress host defense. *Journal of Experimental Medicine* **197**(3), 343-51.
- Hassett, D. E., Lewis, J. I., Xing, X., DeLange, L., and Condit, R. C. (1997). Analysis of a temperature-sensitive vaccinia virus mutant in the viral mRNA capping enzyme isolated by clustered charge-to-alanine mutagenesis and transient dominant selection. *Virology* **238**(2), 391-409.
- Hedengren-Olcott, M., Byrd, C. M., Watson, J., and Hruby, D. E. (2004). The vaccinia virus G1L putative metalloproteinase is essential for viral replication in vivo. *Journal of Virology* **78**(18), 9947-53.
- Heljasvaara, R., Rodriguez, D., Risco, C., Carrascosa, J. L., Esteban, M., and Rodriguez, J. R. (2001). The major core protein P4a (A10L gene) of vaccinia virus is essential for correct assembly of viral DNA into the nucleoprotein complex to form immature viral particles. *Journal of Virology* **75**(13), 5778-5795.
- Higley, S., and Way, M. (1997). Characterization of the vaccinia virus F8L protein. *Journal of General Virology* **78**(10), 2633-2637.
- Hinthong, O., Jin, X. L., and Shisler, J. L. (2008). Characterization of wild-type and mutant vaccinia virus M2L proteins' abilities to localize to the endoplasmic reticulum and to inhibit NF-κB activation during infection. *Virology* **373**(2), 248-62.
- Hooda-Dhingra, U., Patel, D. D., Pickup, D. J., and Condit, R. C. (1990). Fine structure mapping and phenotypic analysis of five temperature-sensitive mutations in the second largest subunit of vaccinia virus DNA-dependent RNA polymerase. *Virology* **174**(1), 60-69.

- Hu, X., Carroll, L. J., Wolffe, E. J., and Moss, B. (1996). De novo synthesis of the early transcription factor 70-kilodalton subunit is required for morphogenesis of vaccinia virions. *Journal of Virology* **70**(11), 7669-77.
- Hu, X., Wolffe, E. J., Weisberg, A. S., Carroll, L. J., and Moss, B. (1998). Repression of the A8L gene, encoding the early transcription factor 82-kilodalton subunit, inhibits morphogenesis of vaccinia virions. *Journal of Virology* **72**(1), 104-12.
- Hubbs, A. E., and Wright, C. F. (1996). The A2L intermediate gene product is required for *in vitro* transcription from a vaccinia virus late promoter. *Journal of Virology* **70**(1), 327-31.
- Hughes, S. J., Johnston, L. H., Decarlos, A., and Smith, G. L. (1991). Vaccinia Virus Encodes an Active Thymidylate Kinase That Complements a Cdc8 Mutant of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **266**(30), 20103-20109.
- Ichihashi, Y., and Dales, S. (1971). Biogenesis of Poxviruses - Interrelationship between Hemagglutinin Production and Polykaryocytosis. *Virology* **46**(3), 533-543.
- Ishii, K., and Moss, B. (2001). Role of vaccinia virus A20R protein in DNA replication: construction and characterization of temperature-sensitive mutants. *Journal of Virology* **75**(4), 1656-63.
- Izmailyan, R., and Chang, W. (2008). Vaccinia virus WR53.5/F14.5 protein is a new component of intracellular mature virus and is important for calcium-independent cell adhesion and vaccinia virus virulence in mice. *Journal of Virology* **82**(20), 10079-87.
- Izmailyan, R. A., Huang, C.-Y., Mohammad, S., Isaacs, S. N., and Chang, W. (2006). The Envelope G3L Protein Is Essential for Entry of Vaccinia Virus into Host Cells. *Journal of Virology* **80**(17), 8402-8410.
- Jesus, D. M., Moussatche, N., and Condit, R. C. (2014). Vaccinia virus mutations in the L4R gene encoding a virion structural protein produce abnormal mature particles lacking a nucleocapsid. *J Virol* **88**(24), 14017-29.
- Jesus, D. M., Moussatche, N., McFadden, B. B., Nielsen, C. P., D'Costa, S. M., and Condit, R. C. (2015). Vaccinia virus protein A3 is required for the production of normal immature virions and for the encapsidation of the nucleocapsid protein L4. *Virology* **481**, 1-12.
- Kane, E. M., and Shuman, S. (1992). Temperature-sensitive mutations in the vaccinia virus-H4 gene encoding a component of the virion RNA-polymerase. *Journal of Virology* **66**(10), 5752-5762.
- Kane, E. M., and Shuman, S. (1993). Vaccinia virus morphogenesis is blocked by a temperature-sensitive mutation in the I7 gene that encodes a virion component. *Journal of Virology* **67**(5), 2689-2698.
- Kato, S. E., Condit, R. C., and Moussatche, N. (2007). The vaccinia virus E8R gene product is required for formation of transcriptionally active virions. *Virology* **367**(2), 398-412.
- Kato, S. E. M., Greco, F. A. B., Damaso, C. R. A., Condit, R. C., and Moussatché, N. (2004a). An alternative genetic method to test essential vaccinia virus early genes. *Journal of Virological Methods* **115**(1), 31-40.
- Kato, S. E. M., Strahl, A. L., Moussatche, N., and Condit, R. C. (2004b). Temperature-sensitive mutants in the vaccinia virus 4b virion structural protein assemble malformed, transcriptionally inactive intracellular mature virions. *Virology* **330**(1), 127-146.
- Keck, J. G., Baldick, C. J., and Moss, B. (1990). Role of DNA-Replication in Vaccinia Virus Gene-Expression - a Naked Template Is Required for Transcription of 3 Late Transactivator Genes. *Cell* **61**(5), 801-809.
- Kerr, S. M., and Smith, G. L. (1991). Vaccinia virus DNA ligase is nonessential for virus replication: Recovery of plasmids from virus-infected cells. *Virology* **180**(2), 625-632.
- Kettle, S., Blake, N. W., Law, K. M., and Smith, G. L. (1995). Vaccinia virus serpins B13R (SPI-2) and B22R (SPI-1) encode Mr 38.5 and 40K, intracellular polypeptides that do not affect virus virulence in a murine intranasal model. *Virology* **206**(1), 136-147.

- Kilcher, S., Schmidt, F. I., Schneider, C., Kopf, M., Helenius, A., and Mercer, J. (2014). siRNA screen of early poxvirus genes identifies the AAA+ ATPase D5 as the virus genome-uncoating factor. *Cell Host and Microbe* **15**(1), 103-12.
- Klempner, N., Ward, J., Evans, E., and Traktman, P. (1997). The vaccinia virus I1 protein is essential for the assembly of mature virions. *Journal of Virology* **71**(12), 9285-9294.
- Kotwal, G. J., Hügin, A. W., and Moss, B. (1989). Mapping and insertional mutagenesis of a vaccinia virus gene encoding a 13,800-Da secreted protein. *Virology* **171**(2), 579-587.
- Kotwal, G. J., Isaacs, S. N., McKenzie, R., Frank, M. M., and Moss, B. (1990). Inhibition of the complement cascade by the major secretory protein of vaccinia virus. *Science* **250**(4982), 827-30.
- Latner, D. R., Xiang, Y., Lewis, J. I., Condit, J., and Condit, R. C. (2000). The vaccinia virus bifunctional gene J3 (nucleoside-2'-O-)-methyltransferase and poly(A) polymerase stimulatory factor is implicated as a positive transcription elongation factor by two genetic approaches. *Virology* **269**(2), 345-55.
- Law, K. M., and Smith, G. L. (1992). A vaccinia serine protease inhibitor which prevents virus-induced cell-fusion. *Journal of General Virology* **73**, 549-557.
- Lee, M. S., Roos, J. M., McGuigan, L. C., Smith, K. A., Cormier, N., Cohen, L. K., Roberts, B. E., and Payne, L. G. (1992). Molecular Attenuation of Vaccinia Virus - Mutant Generation and Animal Characterization. *Journal of Virology* **66**(5), 2617-2630.
- Legrand, F. A., Verardi, P. H., Jones, L. A., Chan, K. S., Peng, Y., and Yilma, T. D. (2004). Induction of Potent Humoral and Cell-Mediated Immune Responses by Attenuated Vaccinia Virus Vectors with Deleted Serpin Genes. *Journal of Virology* **78**(6), 2770-2779.
- Li, J., Pennington, M. J., and Broyles, S. S. (1994). Temperature-sensitive mutations in the gene encoding the small subunit of the vaccinia virus early transcription factor impair promoter binding, transcription activation, and packaging of multiple virion components. *Journal of Virology* **68**(4), 2605-14.
- Liu, K., Lemon, B., and Traktman, P. (1995). The dual-specificity phosphatase encoded by vaccinia virus, VH1, is essential for viral transcription *in vivo* and *in vitro*. *Journal of Virology* **69**(12), 7823-7834.
- Liu, S. W., Wyatt, L. S., Orandle, M. S., Minai, M., and Moss, B. (2014). The D10 decapping enzyme of vaccinia virus contributes to decay of cellular and viral mRNAs and to virulence in mice. *Journal of Virology* **88**(1), 202-11.
- Mansur, D. S., Maluquer de Motes, C., Unterholzner, L., Sumner, R. P., Ferguson, B. J., Ren, H., Strnadova, P., Bowie, A. G., and Smith, G. L. (2013). Poxvirus targeting of E3 ligase  $\beta$ -TrCP by molecular mimicry: a mechanism to inhibit NF- $\kappa$ B activation and promote immune evasion and virulence. *PLoS Pathogens* **9**(2), e1003183.
- Maruri-Avidal, L., Domí, A., Weisberg, A. S., and Moss, B. (2011). Participation of vaccinia virus L2 protein in the formation of crescent membranes and immature virions. *Journal of Virology* **85**(6), 2504-11.
- Maruri-Avidal, L., Weisberg, A. S., and Moss, B. (2013). Direct Formation of Vaccinia Virus Membranes from the Endoplasmic Reticulum in the Absence of the Newly Characterized L2-Interacting Protein A30.5. *Journal of Virology* **87**(22), 12313-12326.
- McIntosh, A., and Smith, G. (1996). Vaccinia virus glycoprotein A34R is required for infectivity of extracellular enveloped virus. *Journal of Virology* **70**(1), 272-281.
- McKelvey, T. A., Andrews, S. C., Miller, S. E., Ray, C. A., and Pickup, D. J. (2002). Identification of the orthopoxvirus p4c gene, which encodes a structural protein that directs intracellular mature virus particles into A-type inclusions. *Journal of Virology* **76**(22), 11216-11225.
- Meng, X., Chao, J., and Xiang, Y. (2008). Identification from diverse mammalian poxviruses of host-range regulatory genes functioning equivalently to vaccinia virus C7L. *Virology* **372**(2), 372-383.

- Meng, X., Jiang, C., Arsenio, J., Dick, K., Cao, J., and Xiang, Y. (2009). Vaccinia virus K1L and C7L inhibit antiviral activities induced by type I interferons. *Journal of Virology* **83**(20), 10627-36.
- Meng, X., Schoggins, J., Rose, L., Cao, J., Ploss, A., Rice, C. M., and Xiang, Y. (2012). C7L family of poxvirus host range genes inhibits antiviral activities induced by type I interferons and interferon regulatory factor 1. *Journal of Virology* **86**(8), 4538-47.
- Meng, X., Wu, X., Yan, B., Deng, J., and Xiang, Y. (2013). Analysis of the role of vaccinia virus H7 in virion membrane biogenesis with an H7-deletion mutant. *Journal of Virology* **87**(14), 8247-53.
- Meng, X., and Xiang, Y. (2006). Vaccinia virus K1L protein supports viral replication in human and rabbit cells through a cell-type-specific set of its ankyrin repeat residues that are distinct from its binding site for ACAP2. *Virology* **353**(1), 220-33.
- Meng, X. Z., Embry, A., Sochia, D., and Xiang, Y. (2007). Vaccinia virus A6L encodes a virion core protein required for formation of mature virion. *Journal of Virology* **81**(3), 1433-1443.
- Millns, A. K., Carpenter, M. S., and DeLange, A. M. (1994). The Vaccinia Virus-Encoded Uracil DNA Glycosylase Has an Essential Role in Viral DNA Replication. *Virology* **198**(2), 504-513.
- Moore, J. B., and Smith, G. L. (1992). Steroid hormone synthesis by a vaccinia enzyme: a new type of virus virulence factor. *EMBO Journal* **11**(5), 1973-80.
- Morales, I., Carbajal, M. A., Bohn, S., Holzer, D., Kato, S. E. M., Greco, F. A. B., Moussatche, N., and Locker, J. K. (2008). The vaccinia virus F11L gene product facilitates cell detachment and promotes migration. *Traffic* **9**(8), 1283-1298.
- Ng, A., Tscharke, D. C., Reading, P. C., and Smith, G. L. (2001). The vaccinia virus A41L protein is a soluble 30 kDa glycoprotein that affects virus virulence. *Journal of General Virology* **82**(Pt 9), 2095-105.
- Nichols, R. J., Stanitsa, E., Unger, B., and Traktman, P. (2008). The vaccinia virus gene I2L encodes a membrane protein with an essential role in virion entry. *Journal of Virology* **82**(20), 10247-61.
- Niles, E. G., Leechen, G. J., Shuman, S., Moss, B., and Broyles, S. S. (1989). Vaccinia Virus Gene D12L Encodes the Small Subunit of the Viral Messenger-Rna Capping Enzyme. *Virology* **172**(2), 513-522.
- Niles, E. G., and Seto, J. (1988). Vaccinia virus gene D8 encodes a virion transmembrane protein. *Journal of Virology* **62**(10), 3772-8.
- Oguiura, N., Spehner, D., and Drillien, R. (1993). Detection of a protein encoded by the vaccinia virus C7L open reading frame and study of its effect on virus multiplication in different cell-lines. *Journal of General Virology* **74**, 1409-1413.
- Ojeda, S., Domi, A., and Moss, B. (2006). Vaccinia virus G9 protein is an essential component of the poxvirus entry-fusion complex. *Journal of Virology* **80**(19), 9822-30.
- Ojeda, S., Senkevich, T. G., and Moss, B. (2006). Entry of vaccinia virus and cell-cell fusion require a highly conserved cysteine-rich membrane protein encoded by the A16L gene. *Journal of Virology* **80**(1), 51-61.
- Paez, E., Dallo, S., and Esteban, M. (1987). Virus attenuation and identification of structural proteins of vaccinia virus that are selectively modified during virus persistence. *Journal of Virology* **61**(8), 2642-7.
- Paran, N., De Silva, F. S., Senkevich, T. G., and Moss, B. (2009). Cellular DNA ligase I is recruited to cytoplasmic vaccinia virus factories and masks the role of the vaccinia ligase in viral DNA replication. *Cell Host and Microbe* **6**(6), 563-9.
- Parkinson, J. E., Sanderson, C. M., and Smith, G. L. (1995). The Vaccinia Virus A38L Gene-Product Is a 33-Kda Integral Membrane Glycoprotein. *Virology* **214**(1), 177-188.
- Parkinson, J. E., and Smith, G. L. (1994). Vaccinia Virus Gene A36R Encodes a Mr 43-50 K Protein on the Surface of Extracellular Enveloped Virus. *Virology* **204**(1), 376-390.

- Parks, R. J., Winchcombe-Forhan, C., DeLange, A. M., Xing, X., and Evans, D. H. (1998). DNA ligase gene disruptions can depress viral growth and replication in poxvirus-infected cells. *Virus Research* **56**(2), 135-147.
- Parrish, S., and Moss, B. (2006). Characterization of a vaccinia virus mutant with a deletion of the D10R gene encoding a putative negative regulator of gene expression. *Journal of Virology* **80**(2), 553-61.
- Patel, A. H., Gaffney, D. F., Subak-Sharpe, J. H., and Stow, N. D. (1990). DNA sequence of the gene encoding a major secreted protein of vaccinia virus, strain Lister. *Journal of General Virology* **71**(Pt 9), 2013-21.
- Patel, D. D., Ray, C. A., Drucker, R. P., and Pickup, D. J. (1988). A poxvirus-derived vector that directs high levels of expression of cloned genes in mammalian cells. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **85**, 9431-9435.
- Perkus, M. E., Goebel, S. J., Davis, S. W., Johnson, G. P., Limbach, K., Norton, E. K., and Paoletti, E. (1990). Vaccinia virus host range genes. *Virology* **179**(1), 276-86.
- Pires de Miranda, M., Reading, P. C., Tscharke, D. C., Murphy, B. J., and Smith, G. L. (2003). The vaccinia virus kelch-like protein C2L affects calcium-independent adhesion to the extracellular matrix and inflammation in a murine intradermal model. *Journal of General Virology* **84**, 2459-2471.
- Postigo, A., Cross, J. R., Downward, J., and Way, M. (2006). Interaction of F1L with the BH3 domain of Bak is responsible for inhibiting vaccinia-induced apoptosis. *Cell Death and Differentiation* **13**(10), 1651-1662.
- Postigo, A., Martin, M. C., Dodding, M. P., and Way, M. (2009). Vaccinia-induced epidermal growth factor receptor-MEK signalling and the anti-apoptotic protein F1L synergize to suppress cell death during infection. *Cellular Microbiology* **11**(8), 1208-18.
- Postigo, A., and Way, M. (2012). The Vaccinia Virus-Encoded Bcl-2 Homologues Do Not Act as Direct Bax Inhibitors. *Journal of Virology* **86**(1), 203-213.
- Price, N., Tscharke, D. C., Hollinshead, M., and Smith, G. L. (2000). Vaccinia virus gene B7R encodes an 18-kDa protein that is resident in the endoplasmic reticulum and affects virus virulence. *Virology* **267**(1), 65-79.
- Price, N., Tscharke, D. C., and Smith, G. L. (2002). The vaccinia virus B9R protein is a 6 kDa intracellular protein that is non-essential for virus replication and virulence. *Journal of General Virology* **83**(Pt 4), 873-8.
- Prichard, M. N., Kern, E. R., Quenelle, D. C., Keith, K. A., Moyer, R. W., and Turner, P. C. (2008). Vaccinia virus lacking the deoxyuridine triphosphatase gene (F2L) replicates well *in vitro* and *in vivo*, but is hypersensitive to the antiviral drug (N)-methanocarbathymidine. *Virology Journal* **5**, 39.
- Punjabi, A., Boyle, K., DeMasi, J., Grubisha, O., Unger, B., Khanna, M., and Traktman, P. (2001). Clustered charge-to-alanine mutagenesis of the vaccinia virus A20 gene: temperature-sensitive mutants have a DNA-minus phenotype and are defective in the production of processive DNA polymerase activity. *Journal of Virology* **75**(24), 12308-18.
- Punjabi, A., and Traktman, P. (2005). Cell Biological and Functional Characterization of the Vaccinia Virus F10 Kinase: Implications for the Mechanism of Virion Morphogenesis. *Journal of Virology* **79**(4), 2171-2190.
- Rajagopal, I., Ahn, B. Y., Moss, B., and Mathews, C. K. (1995). Roles of Vaccinia Virus Ribonucleotide Reductase and Glutaredoxin in DNA Precursor Biosynthesis. *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **270**(46), 27415-27418.
- Ravanello, M. P., and Hruby, D. E. (1994). Conditional lethal expression of the vaccinia virus L1R myristylated protein reveals a role in virion assembly. *Journal of Virology* **68**(10), 6401-6410.

- Reading, P. C., Khanna, A., and Smith, G. L. (2002). Vaccinia Virus CrmE Encodes a Soluble and Cell Surface Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor That Contributes to Virus Virulence. *Virology* **292**(2), 285-298.
- Rempel, R. E., and Traktman, P. (1992). Vaccinia Virus-B1 Kinase - Phenotypic Analysis of Temperature-Sensitive Mutants and Enzymatic Characterization of Recombinant Proteins. *Journal of Virology* **66**(7), 4413-4426.
- Resch, W., and Moss, B. (2005). The conserved poxvirus L3 virion protein is required for transcription of vaccinia virus early genes. *Journal of Virology* **79**(23), 14719-29.
- Resch, W., Weisberg, A. S., and Moss, B. (2005). Vaccinia virus nonstructural protein encoded by the A11R gene is required for formation of the virion membrane. *Journal of Virology* **79**(11), 6598-609.
- Resch, W., Weisberg, A. S., and Moss, B. (2009). Expression of the highly conserved vaccinia virus E6 protein is required for virion morphogenesis. *Virology* **386**(2), 478-85.
- Rice, A. D., Turner, P. C., Embury, J. E., Moldawer, L. L., Baker, H. V., and Moyer, R. W. (2011). Roles of Vaccinia Virus Genes E3L and K3L and Host Genes PKR and RNase L during Intratracheal Infection of C57BL/6 Mice. *Journal of Virology* **85**(1), 550-567.
- Rochester, S. C., and Traktman, P. (1998). Characterization of the Single-Stranded DNA Binding Protein Encoded by the Vaccinia Virus I3 Gene. *Journal of Virology* **72**(4), 2917-2926.
- Rodriguez, D., Barcena, M., Mobius, W., Schleich, S., Esteban, M., Geerts, W. J. C., Koster, A. J., Griffiths, G., and Locker, J. K. (2006). A vaccinia virus lacking A10L: viral core proteins accumulate on structures derived from the endoplasmic reticulum. *Cellular Microbiology* **8**(3), 427-437.
- Rodriguez, D., Esteban, M., and Rodriguez, J. R. (1995). Vaccinia virus A17L gene product is essential for an early step in virion morphogenesis. *Journal of Virology* **69**(8), 4640-8.
- Rodriguez, J. F., and Smith, G. L. (1990). IPTG-dependent vaccinia virus: identification of a virus protein enabling virion envelopment by Golgi membrane and egress. *Nucleic Acids Research* **18**(18), 5347-5351.
- Rodriguez, J. R., Risco, C., Carrascosa, J. L., Esteban, M., and Rodriguez, D. (1998). Vaccinia Virus 15-Kilodalton (A14L) Protein Is Essential for Assembly and Attachment of Viral Crescents to Virosomes. *Journal of Virology* **72**(2), 1287-1296.
- Rodriguez, J. R., Rodriguez, D., and Esteban, M. (1992). Insertional inactivation of the vaccinia virus 32-kilodalton gene is associated with attenuation in mice and reduction of viral gene expression in polarized epithelial cells. *Journal of Virology* **66**(1), 183-189.
- Roper, R. L. (2006). Characterization of the Vaccinia Virus A35R Protein and Its Role in Virulence. *Journal of Virology* **80**(1), 306-313.
- Roper, R. L., Wolffe, E. J., Weisberg, A., and Moss, B. (1998). The envelope protein encoded by the A33R gene is required for formation of actin-containing microvilli and efficient cell-to-cell spread of vaccinia virus. *Journal of Virology* **72**(5), 4192-204.
- Sanderson, C. M., Hollinshead, M., and Smith, G. L. (2000). The vaccinia virus A27L protein is needed for the microtubule-dependent transport of intracellular mature virus particles. *Journal of General Virology* **81**(1), 47-58.
- Satheshkumar, P. S., and Moss, B. (2009). Characterization of a Newly Identified 35 Amino Acid Component of the Vaccinia Virus Entry/Fusion Complex Conserved in All Chordopoxviruses. *Journal of Virology* **83**(24), 12822-12832.
- Satheshkumar, P. S., Weisberg, A., and Moss, B. (2009). Vaccinia virus H7 protein contributes to the formation of crescent membrane precursors of immature virions. *Journal of Virology* **83**(17), 8439-50.
- Satheshkumar, P. S., Weisberg, A. S., and Moss, B. (2013). Vaccinia Virus A19 Protein Participates in the Transformation of Spherical Immature Particles to Barrel-Shaped Infectious Virions. *Journal of Virology* **87**(19), 10700-10709.

- Schweneker, M., Lukassen, S., Spath, M., Wolferstatter, M., Babel, E., Brinkmann, K., Wielert, U., Chaplin, P., Suter, M., and Hausmann, J. (2012). The vaccinia virus O1 protein is required for sustained activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 and promotes viral virulence. *Journal of Virology* **86**(4), 2323-36.
- Senkevich, T. G., Koonin, E. V., and Moss, B. (2009). Predicted poxvirus FEN1-like nuclease required for homologous recombination, double-strand break repair and full-size genome formation. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **106**(42), 17921-6.
- Senkevich, T. G., Koonin, E. V., and Moss, B. (2011). Vaccinia virus F16 protein, a predicted catalytically inactive member of the prokaryotic serine recombinase superfamily, is targeted to nucleoli. *Virology* **417**(2), 334-42.
- Senkevich, T. G., and Moss, B. (2005). Vaccinia Virus H2 Protein Is an Essential Component of a Complex Involved in Virus Entry and Cell-Cell Fusion. *Journal of Virology* **79**(8), 4744-4754.
- Senkevich, T. G., Ward, B. M., and Moss, B. (2004a). Vaccinia Virus A28L Gene Encodes an Essential Protein Component of the Virion Membrane with Intramolecular Disulfide Bonds Formed by the Viral Cytoplasmic Redox Pathway. *Journal of Virology* **78**(5), 2348-2356.
- Senkevich, T. G., Ward, B. M., and Moss, B. (2004b). Vaccinia virus entry into cells is dependent on a virion surface protein encoded by the A28L gene. *Journal of Virology* **78**(5), 2357-66.
- Senkevich, T. G., Weisberg, A. S., and Moss, B. (2000). Vaccinia virus E10R protein is associated with the membranes of intracellular mature virions and has a role in morphogenesis. *Virology* **278**(1), 244-52.
- Senkevich, T. G., White, C. L., Weisberg, A., Granek, J. A., Wolffe, E. J., Koonin, E. V., and Moss, B. (2002). Expression of the vaccinia virus A2.5L redox protein is required for virion morphogenesis. *Virology* **300**(2), 296-303.
- Senkevich, T. G., Wyatt, L. S., Weisberg, A. S., Koonin, E. V., and Moss, B. (2008). A conserved poxvirus NlpC/P60 superfamily protein contributes to vaccinia virus virulence in mice but not to replication in cell culture. *Virology* **374**(2), 506-514.
- Seto, J., Celenza, L. M., Condit, R. C., and Niles, E. G. (1987). Genetic map of the vaccinia virus HindIII D fragment. *Virology* **160**(1), 110-119.
- Shatzer, A. N., Kato, S. E., and Condit, R. C. (2008). Phenotypic analysis of a temperature sensitive mutant in the large subunit of the vaccinia virus mRNA capping enzyme. *Virology* **375**(1), 236-52.
- Shisler, J. L., Isaacs, S. N., and Moss, B. (1999). Vaccinia virus serpin-1 deletion mutant exhibits a host range defect characterized by low levels of intermediate and late mRNAs. *Virology* **262**(2), 298-311.
- Simpson-Holley, M., Kedersha, N., Dower, K., Rubins, K. H., Anderson, P., Hensley, L. E., and Connor, J. H. (2011). Formation of antiviral cytoplasmic granules during orthopoxvirus infection. *Journal of Virology* **85**(4), 1581-93.
- Simpson, D. A., and Condit, R. C. (1994). The vaccinia virus A18R protein plays a role in viral transcription during both the early and the late phases of infection. *Journal of Virology* **68**(6), 3642-3649.
- Smith, G. L., and Moss, B. (1983). Infectious poxvirus vectors have capacity for at least 25 000 base pairs of foreign DNA. *Gene* **25**(1), 21-28.
- Smith, K. A., Stallard, V., Roos, J. M., Hart, C., Cormier, N., Cohen, L. K., Roberts, B. E., and Payne, L. G. (1993). Host range selection of vaccinia recombinants containing insertions of foreign genes into non-coding sequences. *Vaccine* **11**(1), 43-53.
- Sood, C. L., and Moss, B. (2010). Vaccinia virus A43R gene encodes an orthopoxvirus-specific late non-virion type-1 membrane protein that is dispensable for replication but enhances intradermal lesion formation. *Virology* **396**(1), 160-168.

- Sood, C. L., Ward, J. M., and Moss, B. (2008). Vaccinia virus encodes I5, a small hydrophobic virion membrane protein that enhances replication and virulence in mice. *Journal of Virology* **82**(20), 10071-8.
- Spriggs, M. K., Hruby, D. E., Maliszewski, C. R., Pickup, D. J., Sims, J. E., Buller, R. M., and VanSlyke, J. (1992). Vaccinia and cowpox viruses encode a novel secreted interleukin-1-binding protein. *Cell* **71**(1), 145-52.
- Sroller, V., Kutinova, L., Nemeckova, S., Simonova, V., and Vonka, V. (1998). Effect of 3- $\beta$ -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase gene deletion on virulence and immunogenicity of different vaccinia viruses and their recombinants. *Archives of Virology* **143**(7), 1311-20.
- Stack, J., Haga, I. R., Schroder, M., Bartlett, N. W., Maloney, G., Reading, P. C., Fitzgerald, K. A., Smith, G. L., and Bowie, A. G. (2005). Vaccinia virus protein A46R targets multiple Toll-like-interleukin-1 receptor adaptors and contributes to virulence. *Journal of Experimental Medicine* **201**(6), 1007-18.
- Stuart, D. T., Upton, C., Higman, M. A., Niles, E. G., and McFadden, G. (1993). A poxvirus-encoded uracil DNA glycosylase is essential for virus viability. *Journal of Virology* **67**(5), 2503-12.
- Symons, J. A., Adams, E., Tscharke, D. C., Reading, P. C., Waldmann, H., and Smith, G. L. (2002a). The vaccinia virus C12L protein inhibits mouse IL-18 and promotes virus virulence in the murine intranasal model. *Journal of General Virology* **83**(Pt 11), 2833-44.
- Symons, J. A., Tscharke, D. C., Price, N., and Smith, G. L. (2002b). A study of the vaccinia virus interferon-gamma receptor and its contribution to virus virulence. *Journal of General Virology* **83**, 1953-1964.
- Szajner, P., Jaffe, H., Weisberg, A. S., and Moss, B. (2003). Vaccinia virus G7L protein interacts with the A30L protein and is required for association of viral membranes with dense viroplasm to form immature virions. *Journal of Virology* **77**(6), 3418-3429.
- Szajner, P., Jaffe, H., Weisberg, A. S., and Moss, B. (2004). A complex of seven vaccinia virus proteins conserved in all chordopoxviruses is required for the association of membranes and viroplasm to form immature virions. *Virology* **330**(2), 447-459.
- Szajner, P., Weisberg, A. S., and Moss, B. (2004). Evidence for an Essential Catalytic Role of the F10 Protein Kinase in Vaccinia Virus Morphogenesis. *Journal of Virology* **78**(1), 257-265.
- Szajner, P., Weisberg, A. S., Wolffe, E. J., and Moss, B. (2001). Vaccinia Virus A30L Protein Is Required for Association of Viral Membranes with Dense Viroplasm To Form Immature Virions. *Journal of Virology* **75**(13), 5752-5761.
- Thompson, C. L., Hooda-Dhingra, U., and Condit, R. C. (1989). Fine structure mapping of five temperature-sensitive mutants in the 22- and 147-kilodalton subunits of vaccinia virus DNA-dependent RNA polymerase. *Journal of Virology* **63**(2), 705-713.
- Townsley, A. C., Senkevich, T. G., and Moss, B. (2005a). The Product of the Vaccinia Virus L5R Gene Is a Fourth Membrane Protein Encoded by All Poxviruses That Is Required for Cell Entry and Cell-Cell Fusion. *Journal of Virology* **79**(17), 10988-10998.
- Townsley, A. C., Senkevich, T. G., and Moss, B. (2005b). Vaccinia Virus A21 Virion Membrane Protein Is Required for Cell Entry and Fusion. *Journal of Virology* **79**(15), 9458-9469.
- Traktman, P., Caligiuri, A., Jesty, S., Liu, K., and Sankar, U. (1995). Temperature-sensitive mutants with lesions in the vaccinia virus F10 kinase undergo arrest at the earliest stage of virion morphogenesis. *Journal of Virology* **69**(10), 6581-6587.
- Traktman, P., Liu, K., DeMasi, J., Rollins, R., Jesty, S., and Unger, B. (2000). Elucidating the Essential Role of the A14 Phosphoprotein in Vaccinia Virus Morphogenesis: Construction and Characterization of a Tetracycline-Inducible Recombinant. *Journal of Virology* **74**(8), 3682-3695.
- Turner, P. C., and Moyer, R. W. (1992). An orthopoxvirus serpinlike gene controls the ability of infected cells to fuse.

- Unger, B., Nichols, R. J., Stanitsa, E. S., and Traktman, P. (2008). Functional characterization of the vaccinia virus I5 protein. *Virology Journal* **5**, 148.
- Unger, B., and Traktman, P. (2004). Vaccinia virus morphogenesis: A13 phosphoprotein is required for assembly of mature virions. *Journal of Virology* **78**(16), 8885-8901.
- Unterholzner, L., Sumner, R. P., Baran, M., Ren, H., Mansur, D. S., Bourke, N. M., Randow, F., Smith, G. L., and Bowie, A. G. (2011). Vaccinia virus protein C6 is a virulence factor that binds TBK-1 adaptor proteins and inhibits activation of IRF3 and IRF7. *PLoS Pathogens* **7**(9), e1002247.
- Upton, C., Slack, S., Hunter, A. L., Ehlers, A., and Roper, R. L. (2003). Poxvirus Orthologous Clusters: toward Defining the Minimum Essential Poxvirus Genome. *Journal of Virology* **77**(13), 7590-7600.
- Verardi, P. H., Jones, L. A., Aziz, F. H., Ahmad, S., and Yilma, T. D. (2001). Vaccinia virus vectors with an inactivated gamma interferon receptor homolog gene (B8R) are attenuated In vivo without a concomitant reduction in immunogenicity. *Journal of Virology* **75**(1), 11-8.
- Wang, S. P., and Shuman, S. (1996). A Temperature-Sensitive Mutation of the Vaccinia Virus E11 Gene Encoding a 15-kDa Virion Component. *Virology* **216**(1), 252-257.
- Ward, B. M. (2005). Visualization and characterization of the intracellular movement of vaccinia virus intracellular mature virions. *Journal of Virology* **79**(8), 4755-63.
- Warren, R. D., Cotter, C. A., and Moss, B. (2012). Reverse genetics analysis of poxvirus intermediate transcription factors. *Journal of Virology* **86**(17), 9514-9.
- Wasilenko, S. T., Banadyga, L., Bond, D., and Barry, M. (2005). The Vaccinia Virus F1L Protein Interacts with the Proapoptotic Protein Bak and Inhibits Bak Activation. *Journal of Virology* **79**(22), 14031-14043.
- White, C. L., Weisberg, A. S., and Moss, B. (2000). A glutaredoxin, encoded by the G4L gene of vaccinia virus, is essential for virion morphogenesis. *Journal of Virology* **74**(19), 9175-83.
- Wilcock, D., Duncan, S. A., Traktman, P., Zhang, W. H., and Smith, G. L. (1999). The vaccinia virus A4OR gene product is a nonstructural, type II membrane glycoprotein that is expressed at the cell surface. *Journal of General Virology* **80**, 2137-2148.
- Wilcock, D., and Smith, G. (1996). Vaccinia virions lacking core protein VP8 are deficient in early transcription. *Journal of Virology* **70**(2), 934-943.
- Williams, O., Wolffe, E. J., Weisberg, A. S., and Merchlinsky, M. (1999). Vaccinia virus WR gene A5L is required for morphogenesis of mature virions. *Journal of Virology* **73**(6), 4590-9.
- Wolfe, C. L., Ojeda, S., and Moss, B. (2012). Transcriptional repression and RNA silencing act synergistically to demonstrate the function of the eleventh component of the vaccinia virus entry-fusion complex. *Journal of Virology* **86**(1), 293-301.
- Wolffe, E., Katz, E., Weisberg, A., and Moss, B. (1997). The A34R glycoprotein gene is required for induction of specialized actin-containing microvilli and efficient cell-to-cell transmission of vaccinia virus. *Journal of Virology* **71**(5), 3904-3915.
- Wolffe, E., Moore, D., Peters, P., and Moss, B. (1996). Vaccinia virus A17L open reading frame encodes an essential component of nascent viral membranes that is required to initiate morphogenesis. *Journal of Virology* **70**(5), 2797-2808.
- Wolffe, E. J., Isaacs, S. N., and Moss, B. (1993). Deletion of the vaccinia virus B5R gene encoding a 42-kilodalton membrane glycoprotein inhibits extracellular virus envelope formation and dissemination. *Journal of Virology* **67**(8), 4732-41.
- Xiang, Y., Condit, R. C., Vijaysri, S., Jacobs, B., Williams, B. R., and Silverman, R. H. (2002). Blockade of interferon induction and action by the E3L double-stranded RNA binding proteins of vaccinia virus. *Journal of Virology* **76**(10), 5251-9.
- Xiang, Y., Latner, D. R., Niles, E. G., and Condit, R. C. (2000). Transcription elongation activity of the vaccinia virus J3 protein *in vivo* is independent of poly(A) polymerase stimulation. *Virology* **269**(2), 356-369.

- Yang, S. J., and Hruby, D. E. (2007). Vaccinia virus A12L protein and its AG/A proteolysis play an important role in viral morphogenic transition. *Virology Journal* **4**, 73.
- Yang, Z., Reynolds, S. E., Martens, C. A., Bruno, D. P., Porcella, S. F., and Moss, B. (2011). Expression Profiling of the Intermediate and Late Stages of Poxvirus Replication. *Journal of Virology* **85**(19), 9899-9908.
- Yeh, W. W., Moss, B., and Wolffe, E. J. (2000). The vaccinia virus A9L gene encodes a membrane protein required for an early step in virion morphogenesis. *Journal of Virology* **74**(20), 9701-9711.
- Yuen, T. J., Flesch, I. E., Hollett, N. A., Dobson, B. M., Russell, T. A., Fahrer, A. M., and Tscharke, D. C. (2010). Analysis of A47, an immunoprevalent protein of vaccinia virus, leads to a reevaluation of the total antiviral CD8+ T cell response. *Journal of Virology* **84**(19), 10220-9.
- Zajac, P., Spehner, D., and Drillien, R. (1995). The vaccinia virus J5L open reading frame encodes a polypeptide expressed late during infection and required for viral multiplication. *Virus Research* **37**(2), 163-73.
- Zhang, W. H., Wilcock, D., and Smith, G. L. (2000). Vaccinia virus F12L protein is required for actin tail formation, normal plaque size, and virulence. *Journal of Virology* **74**(24), 11654-62.
- Zhang, Y., Ahn, B. Y., and Moss, B. (1994). Targeting of a multicomponent transcription apparatus into assembling vaccinia virus particles requires RAP94, an RNA polymerase-associated protein. *Journal of Virology* **68**(3), 1360-1370.
- Zhang, Y., Keck, J. G., and Moss, B. (1992). Transcription of viral late genes is dependent on expression of the viral intermediate gene G8R in cells infected with an inducible conditional-lethal mutant vaccinia virus. *Journal of Virology* **66**(11), 6470-9.
- Zhang, Y. F., and Moss, B. (1991). Vaccinia virus morphogenesis is interrupted when expression of the gene encoding an 11-kilodalton phosphorylated protein is prevented by the *Escherichia coli* lac repressor. *Journal of Virology* **65**(11), 6101-6110.
- Zhang, Y. F., and Moss, B. (1992). Immature Viral Envelope Formation Is Interrupted at the Same Stage by Lac Operator-Mediated Repression of the Vaccinia Virus D13I Gene and by the Drug Rifampicin. *Virology* **187**(2), 643-653.
- Zhou, J., Sun, X. Y., Fernando, G. J. P., and Frazer, I. H. (1992). The vaccinia virus K2L gene encodes a serine protease inhibitor which inhibits cell-cell fusion. *Virology* **189**(2), 678-686.

**Supplementary Table 6: Oligodeoxynucleotide primers used for InFusion Cloning**

Name	Sequence <sup>1</sup>
pSSG <sub>b</sub> pro	<u>CATGCTCGAGCGGCCGC</u> CGCTTACAATTCTGTATGC
811homLfwdBsp	GGGATTTGGTCATGA TGTCTGGTAACCTAGATGGCA
811homLfwdNot	<u>ATCACACTGGCGGCCGC</u> TGTCTGGTAACCTAGATGGCA
811homLrevBsp	<u>TTTGATAATCTCATGA</u> TGAAGGTGCAACCGATGATACT
F5LrightXba	<u>AATTGGGCCCTCTAG</u> ACGGATTGACTGTGTGGAGA
C7LleftXba	<u>CGAGCATGCATCTAG</u> ATCGAAGACATGGTTACTCCT
811F5INF	<b>ACTATGGAATAAGCC</b> TCAGTTATCTATATGCCTGTACTTG
C7Lright	GGCTTATTCCATAGTAGCTTGTG
811rightfwd	<u>AATTGGGCCCTCTAG</u> AGACAATCATCTGGAGCAACAG
811rightrev	<b>GGCCGCTCGAGCATG</b> CATAGTAATCGATATTGGTCGTGTAGC
811homLrev	TGAAGGTGCAACCGATGATACT
mCherryrev	<u>TCGGTTGCACCTTCA</u> <b>tta</b> CTTGTACAGCTCGTCCATGC <sup>2</sup>
ITRrhomfwd	<u>AATTGGGCCCTCTAGA</u> GACTATCGGCGTACTATCCA

Name	Sequence <sup>1</sup>
<i>ITRrhomrev</i>	<b>GGCCGCTCGAGCATG</b> TTGATTCTAATATAATCTTGCACAA
<i>WRRUfwd</i>	<b>TTGTGCAAGATTATATTAGAATCAA</b> <sup>3</sup>
<i>mCherryRU</i>	<u>TATAATCTGCACAA</u> <b>tta</b> CTTGTACAGCTCGTCATGC <sup>2</sup>
<i>WRRUrev</i>	<u>ATCACACTGGCGGCCGC</u> CCGGAAGGGACTATATGACTAAC
<i>WRRUfwdNotI</i>	<b>CATGCTCGAGCGGCCGC</b> TTGTGCAAGATTATATTAGAATCAA
<i>WRC10Lleft</i>	<u>GAGCGGCCGCACCGG</u> GTTCTCGTATTGTCAAAC
<i>WRC11Rright</i>	<u>TTGCACCTTCACCGG</u> ACTCCGTGTTATGATCATT
<i>WRC10Lright</i>	<u>TTGCACCTTCACCGG</u> AATGCTAAGTATGCGATGTATCT
<i>WRC11Rleft</i>	<u>GAGCGGCCGCACCGG</u> AGATACATCGCATACTTAGCATT
<i>WR198right</i>	<b>GGCCGCTCGAGCATG</b> ATGCTTGTTGGTAAAAGTCCTC
<i>WR198left</i>	ACTATGCATGCTCGAG <u>GGCGTTACTATTCTAGCATC</u>
<i>WR202right</i>	<u>CAAGCGGCCGCTCGAG</u> GCCATCATTATGTTCTGCC
<i>WR201fwd</i>	<b>CATGCTCGAGCGGCCGC</b> GTATCTCACCGATAGAGAACAT
<i>WR206right</i>	<b>TTGATTCTAATATAATCTTGCACAA</b> <sup>3</sup>
<i>811homLrevAce</i>	<b>GAGCGGCCGCACCGG</b> TGAAGGTGCAACCGATGATACT
<i>ITRrhomRevAce</i>	<b>CCGGTGCAGGCCGCTC</b> TTGATTCTAATATAATCTTGCACAA
<i>WRC11Rinf</i>	<b>CATGCTCGAGCGGCCGC</b> AGATACATCGCATACTTAGCATT

<sup>1</sup>InFusion tails are complementary to vector (underlined) or a neighbouring insert (bold).

<sup>2</sup>mCherryRU and mCherryrev restore the stop codon (in red) to the mCherry gene when mCherry-bsdR fusion gene from pSSmCB is used as template.

<sup>3</sup>Bold italics are required for priming but are also complementary to a neighbouring insert:  
WR206right and WRRUfwd are complementary.

**Supplementary Table 7: InFusion cloning reactions**

Use of plasmid	Plasmid produced <sup>1</sup>	Parental plasmid (Restriction enzyme)	Template DNA for insert	Forward primer for insert	Reverse primer for insert
To delete WR001-WR043 ( $\Delta$ Left)	pSSGb::811homL	pSSGb (BspHI)	WR DNA	<i>811homLfwdB</i> <i>sp</i>	<i>811homLrevBs</i> <i>p</i>
	pBII::811homRC7L	pCR-Blunt II (XbaI)	WR DNA	<i>811F5INF</i>	<i>F5LrightXba</i>
			WR DNA	<i>C7LleftXba</i>	<i>C7Lright</i>
To delete WR195-WR218 ( $\Delta$ Right)	<b>pBII::811rightmC</b>	pCR-Blunt II (NotI and XbaI)	pSSGb::811homRC7L (NotI)	<i>811homLfwdN</i> <i>ot</i>	<i>pSSGbpro</i>
			WR DNA	<i>811homLfwdN</i> <i>ot</i>	<i>811homLrev</i>
			WR DNA	<i>811rightfwd</i>	<i>811rightrev</i>
To delete WR195-WR206 ( $\Delta$ UniqueR)	<b>pBII::UniqueRmC</b>	pCR-Blunt II (NotI and XbaI)	pSSmCB	<i>pSSGbpro</i>	<i>mCherryrev</i>
			WR DNA	<i>811rightfwd</i>	<i>811rightrev</i>
			pSSmCB	<i>pSSGbpro</i>	<i>mCherryRU</i>
To delete WR207-WR218 ( $\Delta$ ITRr)	<b>pBII::ITRmC</b>	pCR-Blunt II (NotI and XbaI)	WR DNA	<i>WRRUfwd</i>	<i>WRRUrev</i>
			WR DNA	<i>811homLfwdN</i> <i>ot</i>	<i>811homLrev</i>
			pSSmCB	<i>pSSGbpro</i>	<i>mCherryrev</i>
To restore C11R, C10L, or C11R and C10L to WR $\Delta$ L $\Delta$ ITRr	pBII::ITRH	pCR-Blunt II (NotI and XbaI)	WR DNA	<i>ITRrhomfwd</i>	<i>ITRhomrev</i>
			WR DNA	<i>811homLfwdN</i> <i>ot</i>	<i>811homLrevAc</i> <i>e</i>
			WR DNA	<i>811rightfwd</i>	<i>811rightrev</i>
To restore C11R and C10L	<b>pBII::ITRC11RC10L</b>	pBII::ITRH (AgeI)	WR DNA	<i>WRC10Lleft</i>	<i>WRC11Rright</i>
To restore C10L	<b>pBII::ITRC10L</b>	pBII::ITRH (AgeI)	WR DNA	<i>WRC10Lleft</i>	<i>WRC10Lright</i>
To restore C11R	<b>pBII::ITRC11R</b>	pBII::ITRH (AgeI)	WR DNA	<i>WRC11Rleft</i>	<i>WRC11Rright</i>
To restore WR195-WR198 to WR $\Delta$ L $\Delta$ Unique R	<b>pBII::WR195-198</b>	pCR-Blunt II (NotI and XbaI)	WR DNA	<i>811rightfwd</i>	<i>WR198right</i>
			WR DNA	<i>WRRUfwdNotI</i>	<i>WRRUrev</i>
To restore WR198-WR202 to WR $\Delta$ L $\Delta$ Unique R	pBII::UniqueH	pCR-Blunt II (NotI and XbaI)	WR DNA	<i>811rightfwd</i>	<i>811rightrev</i>
			WR DNA	<i>WRRUfwdNotI</i>	<i>WRRUrev</i>
	<b>pBII::RUWR198-202</b>	pBII::UniqueH (XhoI)	WR DNA	<i>WR198left</i>	<i>WR202right</i>
To restore WR201-WR206 to WR $\Delta$ L $\Delta$ Unique R	<b>pBII::WR201-206</b>	pCR-Blunt II (NotI and XbaI)	WR DNA	<i>WR201fwd</i>	<i>WR206right</i>
			WR DNA	<i>811rightfwd</i>	<i>811rightrev</i>
			WR DNA	<i>811homLfwdN</i> <i>ot</i>	<i>811homLrev</i>
To restore C11R to WR $\Delta$ LR	<b>pBII::LRC11R</b>	pCR-Blunt II (NotI and XbaI)	WR DNA	<i>811rightfwd</i>	<i>811rightrev</i>
			WR DNA	<i>WRC11Rinf</i>	<i>WRC11Rright</i>
			WR DNA	<i>811homLfwdN</i> <i>ot</i>	<i>811homLrev</i>

<sup>1</sup> Plasmids shown in bold were used in infection-transfection experiments to produce recombinant viruses.