Bovine coronaviruses (BoCoVs) are known to

infect several domestic and wild ruminants (126).

BoCoV inflicts neonatal calf diarrhea in adult cattle,

leading to bloody diarrhea (winter dysentery) and

respiratory disease complex (shipping fever) in cattle

of all age groups (126). BoCoV-like viruses have

been noted in humans, suggesting its zoonotic

potential as well (127). Feline enteric and feline

infectious peritonitis (FIP) viruses are the two major

feline CoVs (128), where feline CoVs can affect the

gastrointestinal tract, abdominal cavity (peritonitis),

respiratory tract, and central nervous system (128).

Canines are also affected by CoVs that fall under

different genera, namely, canine enteric coronavirus

in Alphacoronavirus and \_ canine \_\_ respiratory

coronavirus in Betacoronavirus, affecting the enteric

and respiratory tract, respectively (129, 130). IBV,

under Gammacoronavirus, causes diseases of

respiratory, urinary, and reproductive systems, with

substantial economic losses in chickens (131, 132).

In small laboratory animals, mouse hepatitis virus,

rat sialodacryoadenitis coronavirus, and guinea pig

and rabbit coronaviruses are the major CoVs

associated with disease manifestations like enteritis,

hepatitis, and respiratory infections (10, 133).

Swine acute diarrhea syndrome coronavirus