

Open session of the Standing Technical and Research Committees of the EuFMD

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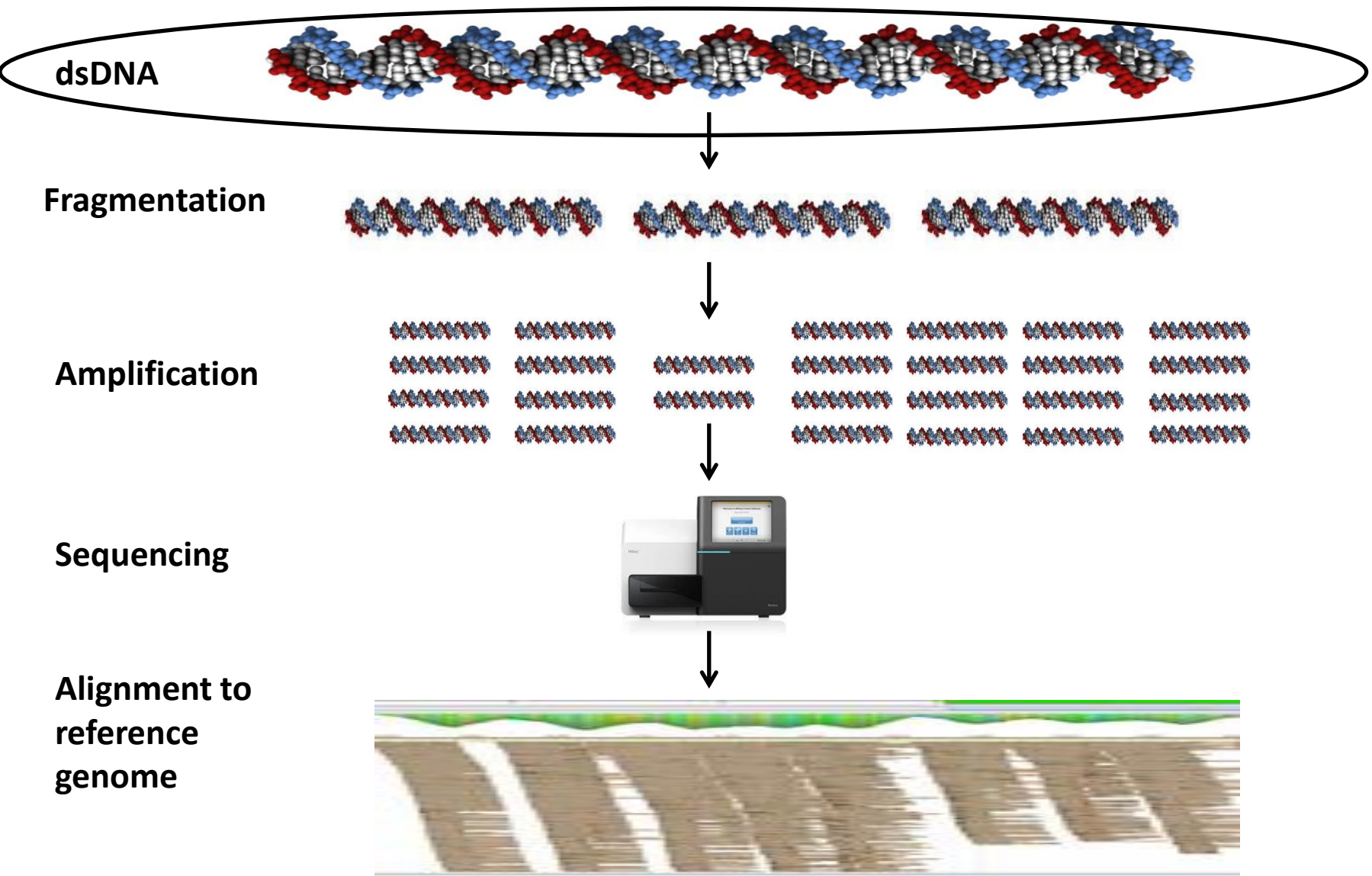
WHOLE GENOME SEQUENCING OF FMDV: DEVELOPMENT OF PROTOCOLS AND APPLICATION TO A LARGE OUTBREAK

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Next Generation Sequencing (NGS)



Why Use NGS?

Previous strategies (i.e. Sanger sequencing) subject to:

- limited throughput/labour intensive
- Subject to *a priori* knowledge for sequencing i.e. primers, variation

Criteria for inclusion in protocol development:

1. Reduce Bias: 'No-PCR'
2. **Whole genome coverage**: S and L fragments (polyC tract)
3. Applicable to other viruses
4. **Consensus-level** or deeper
5. Potential for high-throughput

Protocol

Lesion



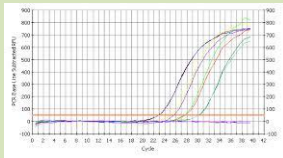
**Tissue
Homogenisation**



**RNA
extraction**



qRT-PCR



**Genomic
DNA
digest**



**1st Strand
Synthesis**



**2nd Strand
Synthesis**



**Purify
dscDNA**



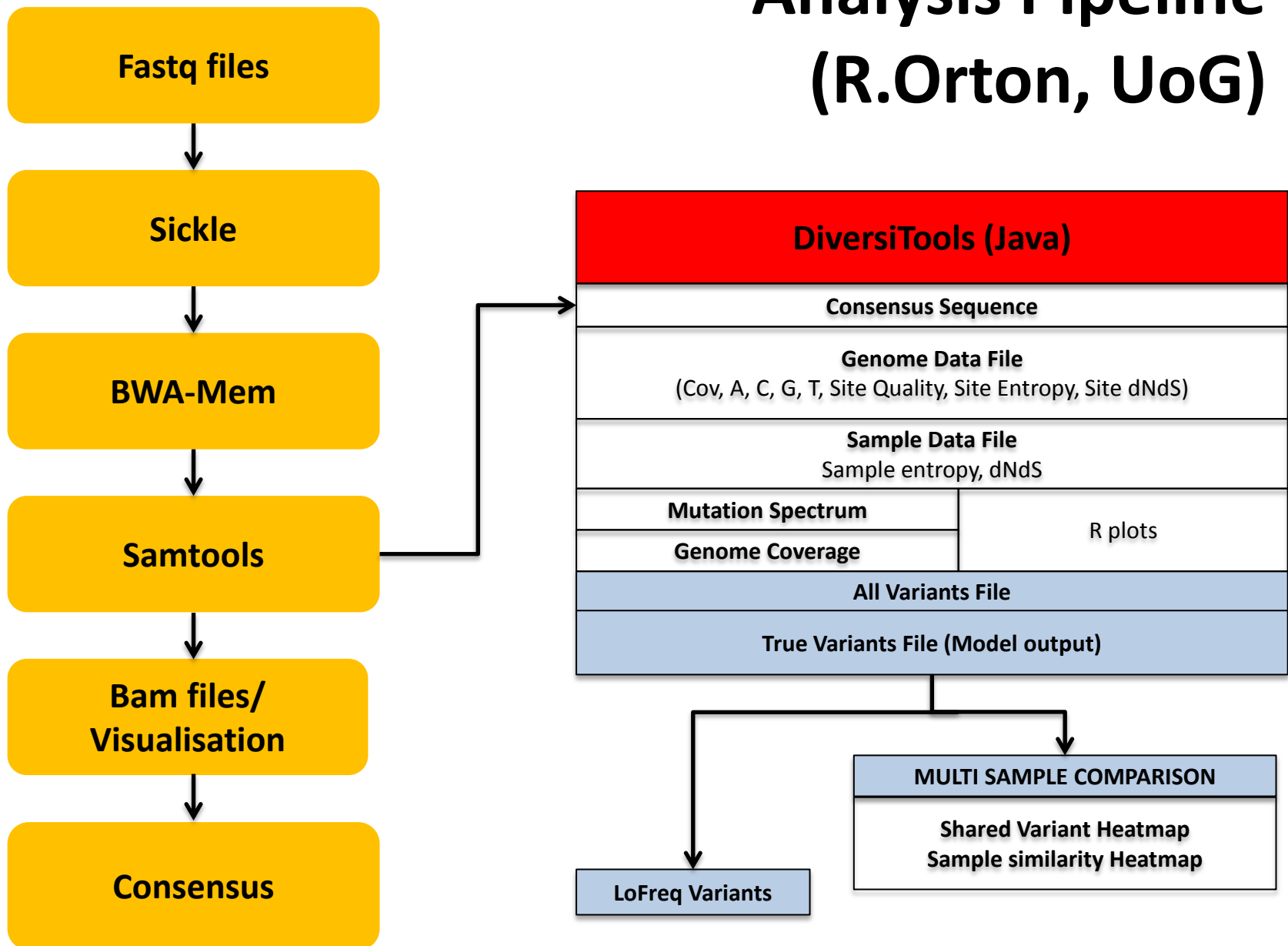
**Library
Preparation**



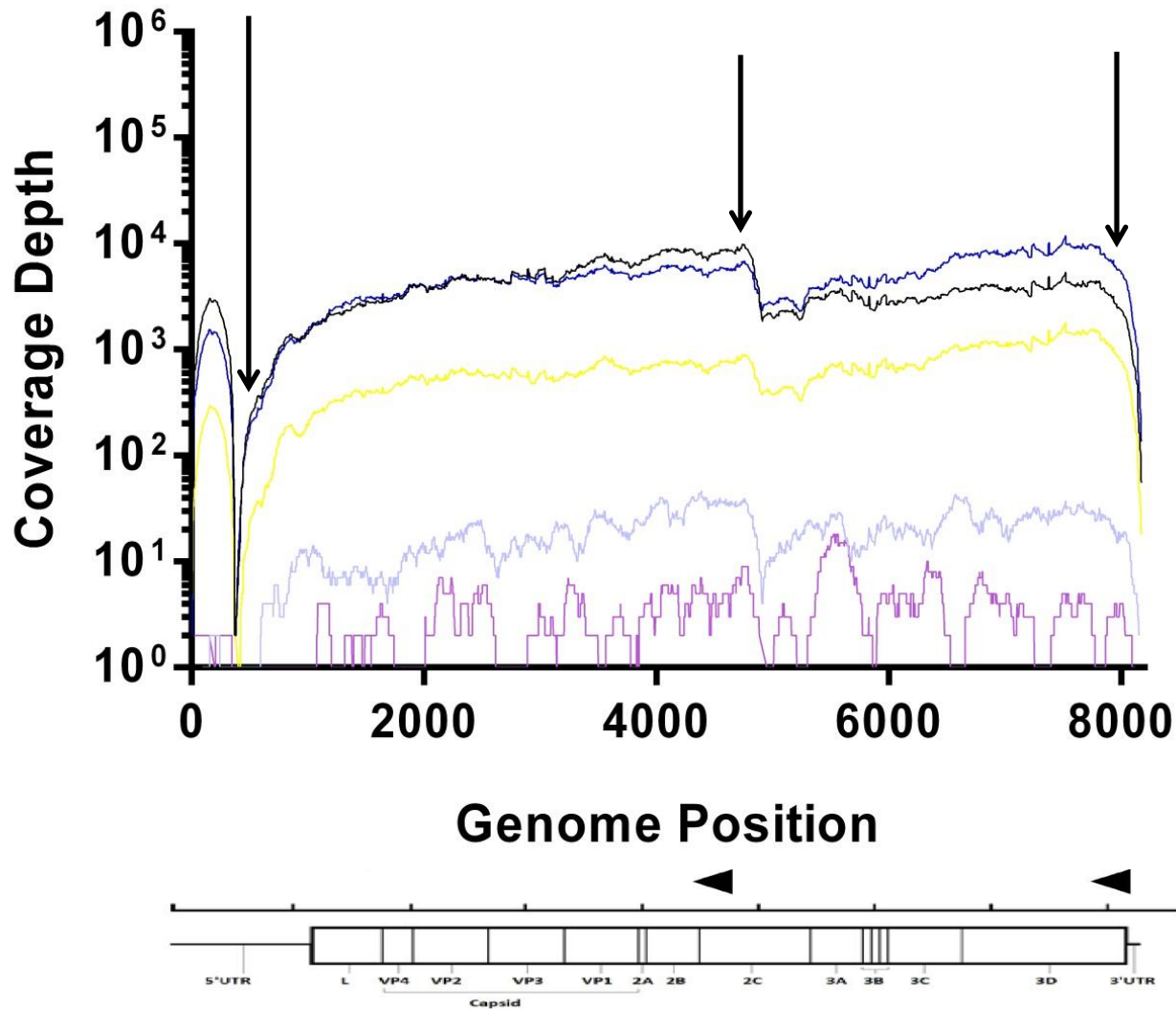
Sequence on illumina MiSeq



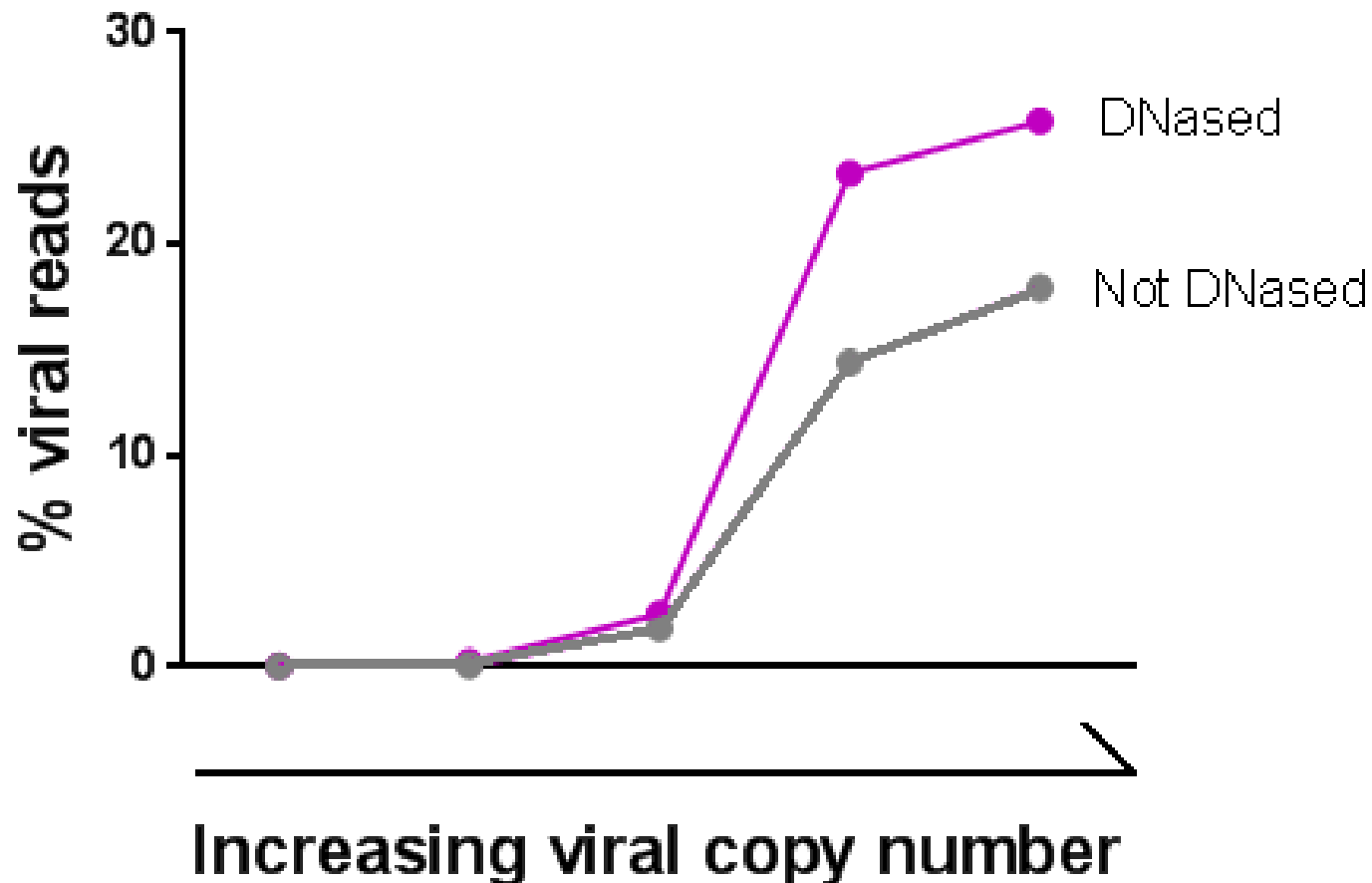
Analysis Pipeline (R.Orton, UoG)



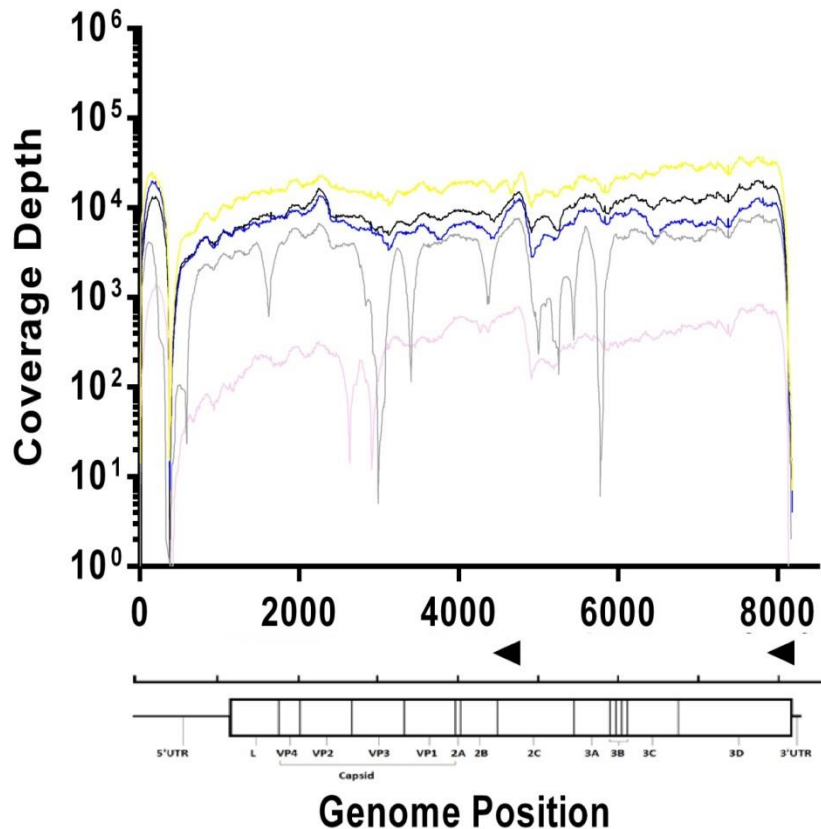
Protocol sensitivity: viral loads $>10^6$ copies/ μ l



Depletion of host genomic DNA increases the proportion of viral reads

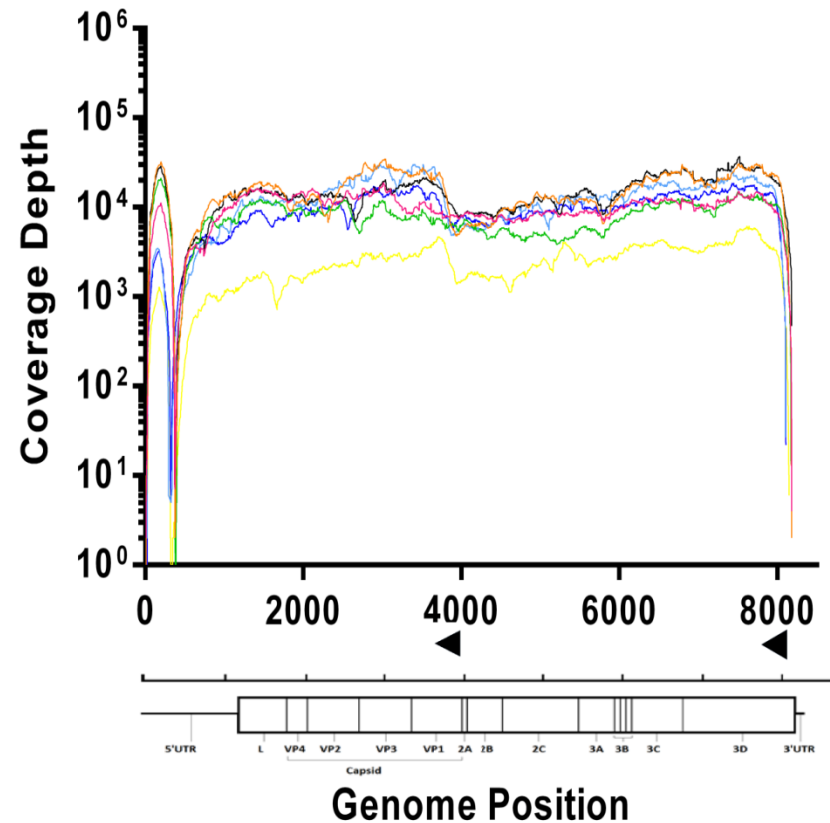


FMDV Serotype Coverage



▲ Genome coverage of 5 UK 2001 field isolates

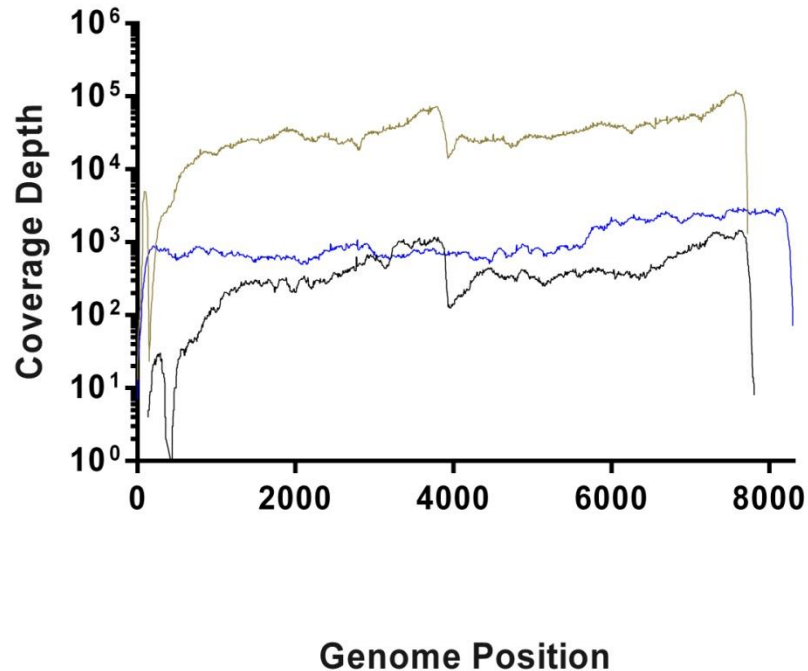
UKG/1450	UKG/14597
UKG/1558	UKG/4998
UKG/1734	



▲ Genome coverage of 7 FMDV serotypes

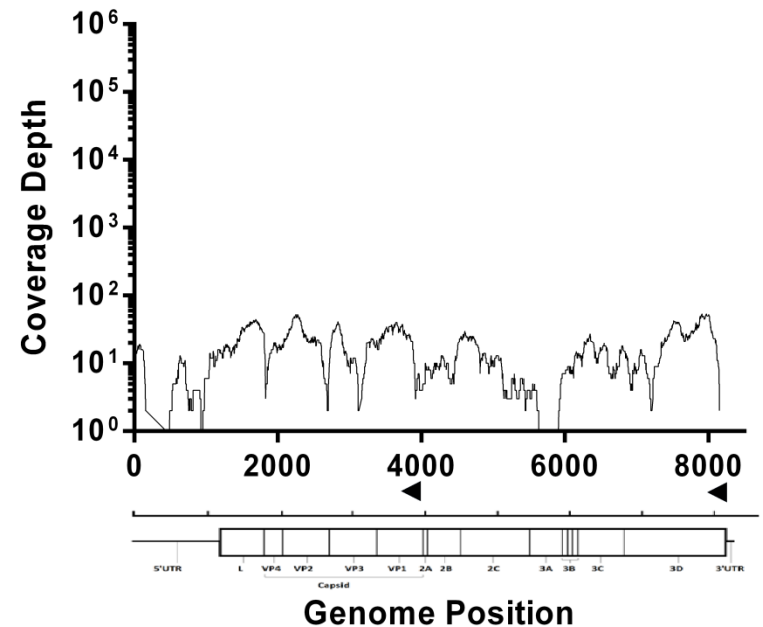
Serotype O	Serotype C	
Serotype A	SAT1	SAT3
Asia 1	SAT2	

Other Applications



WGS of viruses unable to grow in culture
(FMDV O/ISR/2/2013) ►

Family	Genus	Species
Picornaviridae	Aphthovirus	Foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV)
		Equine rhinitis A virus (EMCV) [Beige]
	Cardiovirus	Encephalomyocarditis virus (ERAV) [Black]
Caliciviridae	Vesivirus	Vesicular exanthema of swine virus (VESV) [Blue]



Summary I

- **‘No-PCR’ protocol for WGS of FMDV**
- **Limit of Detection: $>10^6$ copies/ μ l**
- **Able to sequence all 7 serotypes of FMDV**
- **Able to sequence other viruses (non-FMDV)**
- **Able to sequence viruses without amplification (culture)**

Application: UK 2001 Outbreak

- 2026 IP's confirmed/1300 samples
- Economic impact: > £2billion
- Aim: Apply WGS to give a fine point resolution to outbreak tracing

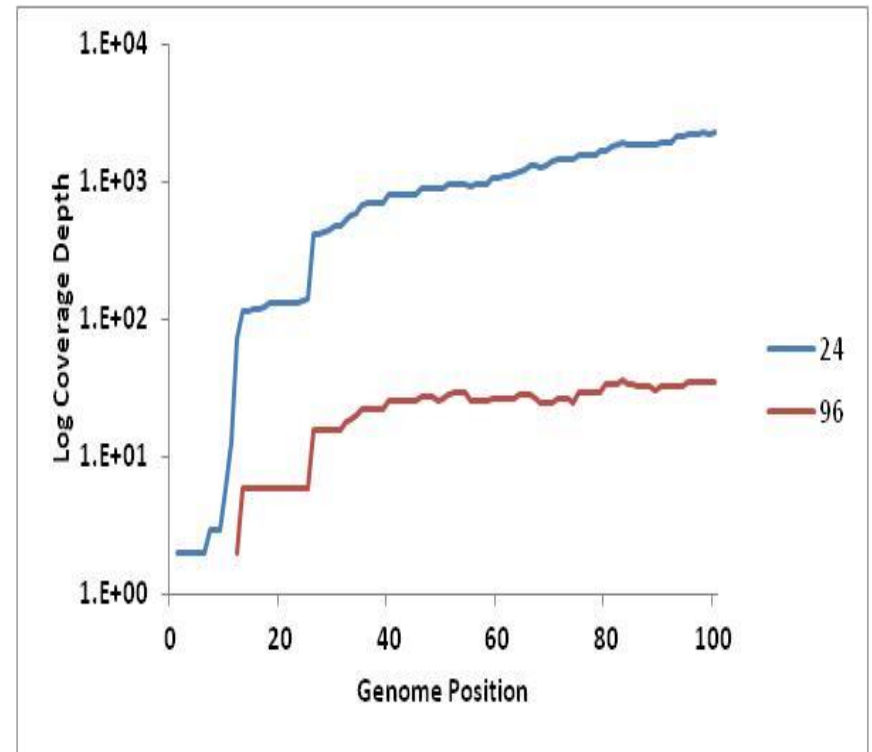
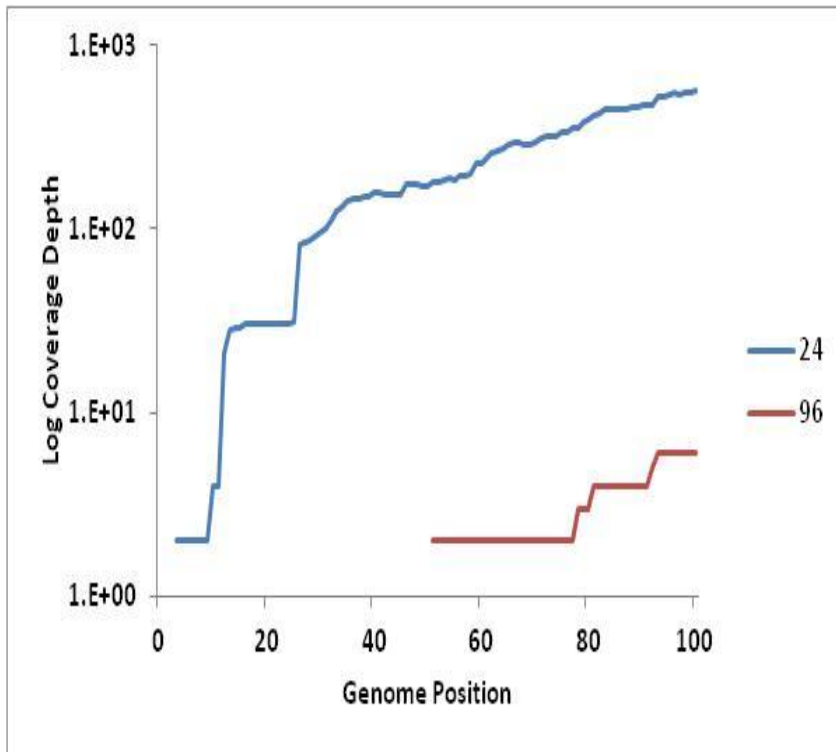
Adapt protocol to high-throughput format (i.e. 96 samples) @consensus level

- 88 samples, 8 controls
- 24 samples repeated – 24 format
- **FMDV**: SAT1/2/3/UKG/Prev Pos
- **Non-FMDV** : ERAV/EMCV/VESV



Picture source: Telegraph: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/earth/agriculture/8335705/Farmers-rise-from-the-ashes-of-foot-and-mouth.html>

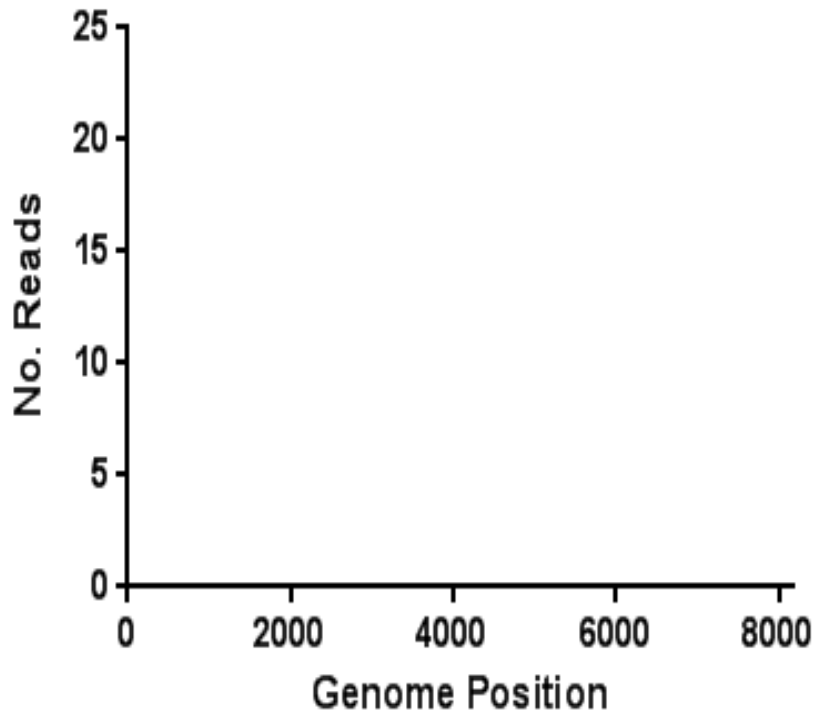
Recovery of 5' genomic termini



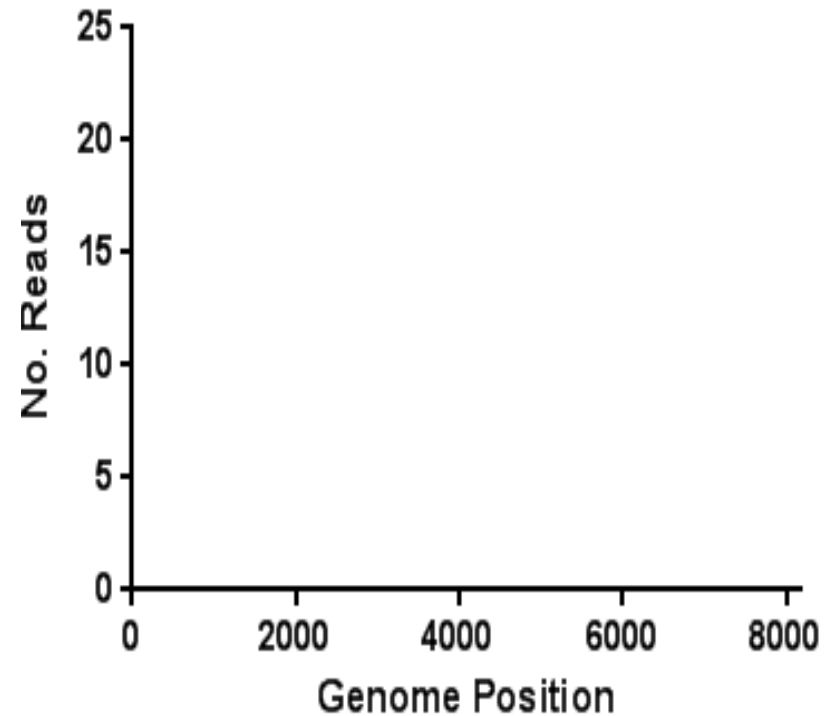
5' genomic termini recovery - 24 and 96 sample format

Cross-reactivity between samples

EMCV



VESV



▲ Cross reactivity between FMDV samples against EMCV and VESV reference genome

Validation with Sanger Sequencing

4 Samples previously sequenced using Sanger sequencing (gold standard):

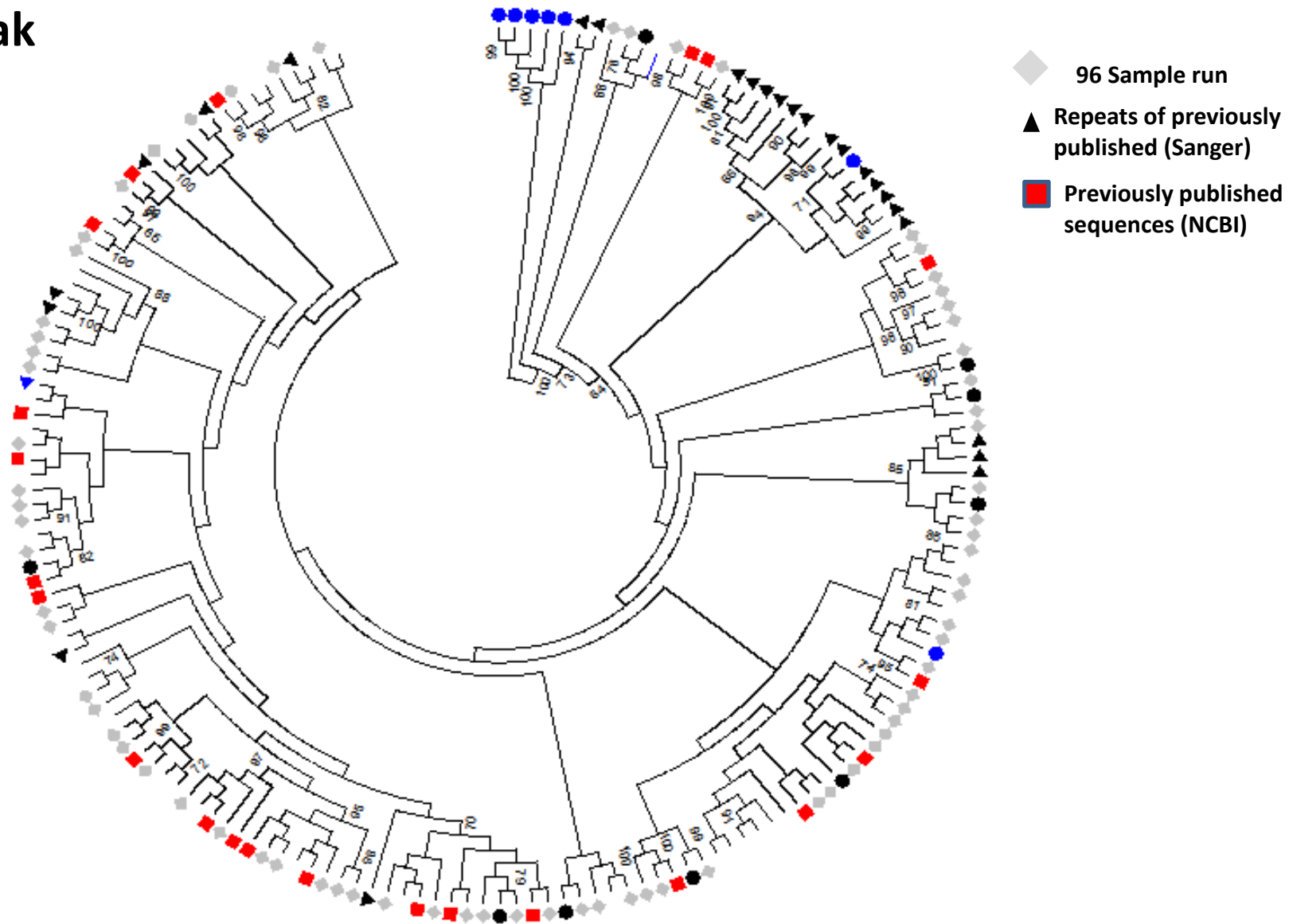
- 3/4 consensus identical with Sanger sequences
- 1/4 differed by one position (ambiguous in Sanger)

8 controls on run validated

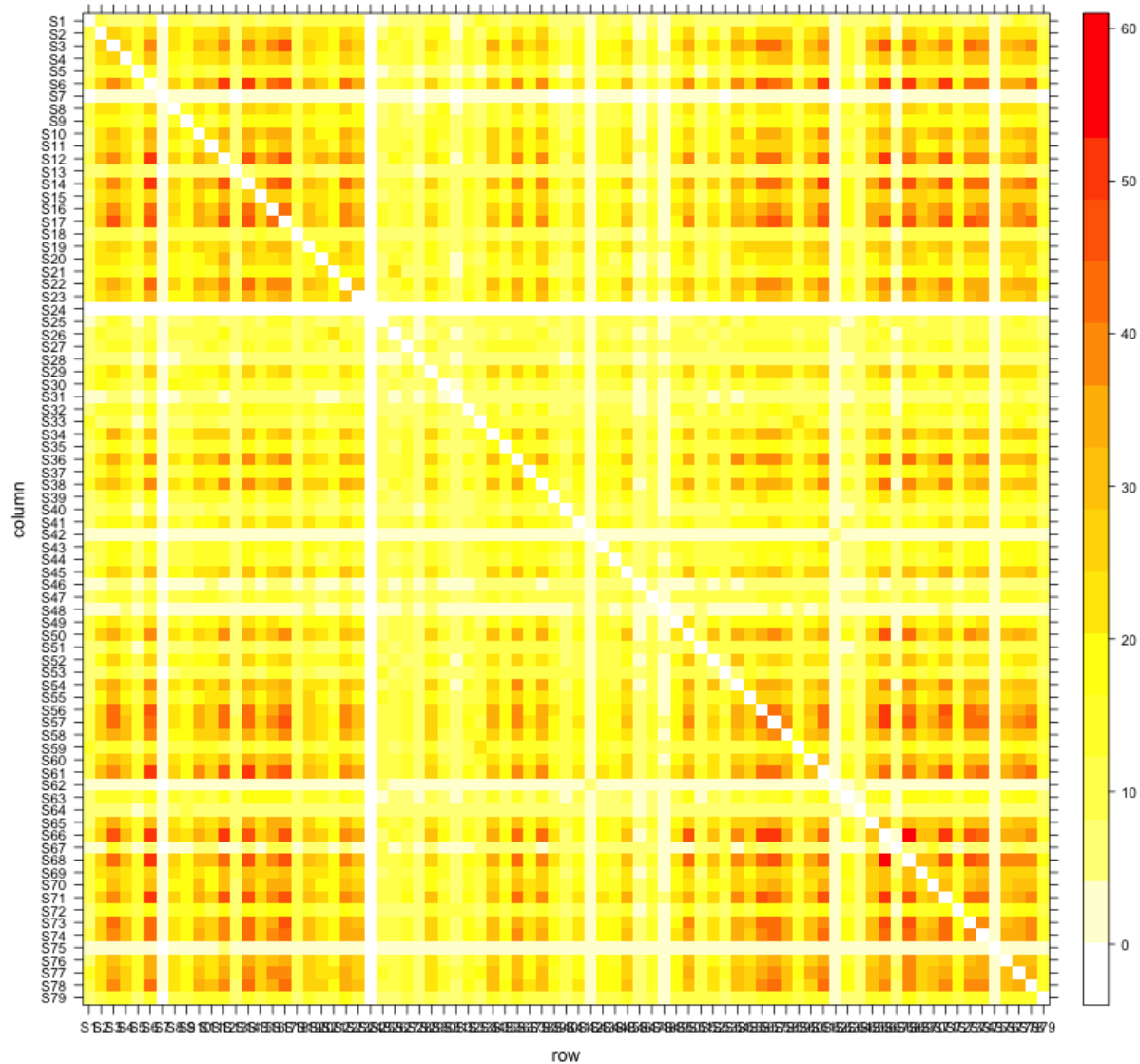
24 and 96 sample formats:

- Both gave identical consensus

Applications I: Outbreak Tracing



Application II: Consensus Similarity



Summary II

- Protocol successfully generates consensus level (or deeper) sequence for whole FMDV genomes (BMC Genomics, 2014)
- 5' genomic termini dependent upon viral load
- No detectable cross-reactivity
- Adaptable for high-throughput format (96 samples) – application for larger outbreaks
- Sequencing of UK 2001 outbreak ongoing

Acknowledgements

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