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Irene Greiser-Wilke, Kerstin Fiebig, Christa Drexler, Elisabeth Grosse Beilage

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Irene Greiser-Wilke, Kerstin Fiebig, Christa Drexler, Elisabeth Grosse Beilage. Genetic diversity of (PRRSV) in selected herds in a pig dense region of North-Western Germany. *Veterinary Microbiology*, 2009, 143 (2-4), pp.213. 10.1016/j.vetmic.2009.12.006 . hal-00524861

**HAL Id: hal-00524861**

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Submitted on 9 Oct 2010

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## Accepted Manuscript

Title: Genetic diversity of *Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus* (PRRSV) in selected herds in a pig dense region of North-Western Germany

Authors: Irene Greiser-Wilke, Kerstin Fiebig, Christa Drexler, Elisabeth grosse Beilage



PII: S0378-1135(09)00597-5  
DOI: doi:10.1016/j.vetmic.2009.12.006  
Reference: VETMIC 4703

To appear in: *VETMIC*

Received date: 10-7-2009  
Revised date: 27-11-2009  
Accepted date: 3-12-2009

Please cite this article as: Greiser-Wilke, I., Fiebig, K., Drexler, C., Beilage, E., Genetic diversity of *Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus* (PRRSV) in selected herds in a pig dense region of North-Western Germany, *Veterinary Microbiology* (2008), doi:10.1016/j.vetmic.2009.12.006

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1 **Genetic diversity of *Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome***  
2 ***virus* (PRRSV) in selected herds in a pig dense region of North-**  
3 **Western Germany**

4  
5 Irene Greiser-Wilke<sup>1\*</sup>, Kerstin Fiebig<sup>1</sup>, Christa Drexler<sup>3</sup>, Elisabeth grosse Beilage<sup>2</sup>  
6

7 <sup>1</sup>Institute of Virology, Department of Infectious Diseases, University of  
8 Veterinary Medicine Hannover, Buenteweg 17, 30559 Hannover, Germany,

9 <sup>2</sup>Field Station for Epidemiology, University of Veterinary Medicine Hannover,  
10 Buescheler Str. 9, 49456 Bakum, Germany;

11 <sup>3</sup>Intervet International BV, Virology R&D Department, Wim de Körverstraat 35,  
12 P.O. Box 31, 5830 AA Boxmeer, The Netherlands

13  
14

15 \*Corresponding author:

16 Irene Greiser-Wilke  
17 Department of Infectious Diseases  
18 Institute of Virology  
19 University of Veterinary Medicine Hannover  
20 Buenteweg 17  
21 30559 HANNOVER, GERMANY  
22 EMAIL: [irene.greiser-wilke@tiho-hannover.de](mailto:irene.greiser-wilke@tiho-hannover.de)  
23 PHONE: (+49) 5119538847  
24 FAX: (+49) 5119538898

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28 Keywords: *PRRSV/ Genetic diversity/ ORF5/ North-Western Germany*

29

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31 The GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ accession numbers for the sequences reported in this  
32 paper are FJ705372 - FJ705434.

33

34 **Abstract**

35 The *Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus* (PRRSV) can persist  
36 for several weeks in infected pigs, and readily spreads from viraemic pigs to other  
37 pigs as well as to other herds. In regions with dense pig populations such as the  
38 North-Western part of Germany the virus is endemic. The aim of this study was to  
39 analyse the genetic diversity of PRRSV found in 18 herds in this region, which  
40 had pigs with respiratory or reproductive failures, and where PRRSV had been  
41 demonstrated by RT-PCR. Phylogenetic trees were calculated using the complete  
42 nucleotide sequences of the ORF5. Of the 65 samples sequenced, five PRRSV  
43 from four herds were of the North American (NA; Type 2) genotype, and 60 of  
44 the European (EU; Type 1) genotype. To ascertain if the field PRRSV varied with  
45 time and to monitor the health condition of the herds they were revisited two years  
46 later. Although only two herds still reported clinical signs, PRRSV was found by  
47 RT-PCR in 10 of the 18 herds. Phylogenetic analysis showed that of the 23  
48 PRRSV sequenced, 15 were of the European (EU) genotype. The EU genotype  
49 isolates from both samplings could be assigned to one of 12 clusters. There was  
50 no indication for the existence of herd specific clusters. ORF5 sequence identities  
51 between PRRSV from one herd in one cluster were either 100%, or had single  
52 base exchanges. These data indicate that the mutation rates for the European field  
53 isolates are similar to that found for the NA genotype vaccine strain used in  
54 Germany.

55

56 **1. Introduction**

57 Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) is an economically  
58 important viral disease caused by the PRRS virus (PRRSV), a member of the  
59 genus *Arterivirus* within the order *Nidovirales* (Cavanagh, 1997). The disease  
60 was first reported in the United States in 1987 (Keffaber, 1989), and now occurs  
61 almost world wide. The virus was first isolated 1991 in the Netherlands (strain  
62 Lelystad; LV) (Wensvoort et al., 1991), and then in the USA (strain VR-2332)  
63 (Collins et al., 1992). Genetic typing using the nucleotide sequences of the ORF5,  
64 which codes for the main surface glycoprotein of the virus, allows to distinguish  
65 between the European (EU, Type 1) and the North American (NA, Type 2)  
66 genotype. Within the EU genotype, three new Eastern European subtypes have  
67 been found (Stadejek et al., 2006; Stadejek et al., 2008). Both NA (Goldberg et  
68 al., 2000; Kapur et al., 1996; Key et al., 2001) and EU (Forsberg et al., 2002;  
69 Indik et al., 2000; Oleksiewicz et al., 2000) genotype virus isolates are  
70 antigenically and genetically highly diverse. This heterogeneity will likely pose a  
71 major obstacle for effective prevention and control of PRRS (Meng, 2000). It will  
72 definitely perturb diagnosis, as primers for RT-PCR used for routine diagnosis  
73 might not bind any more if the target fragment is mutated.

74 The clinical signs observed in PRRSV infected animals are reproductive disorders  
75 in breeding pigs and respiratory malfunction primarily apparent in growing and  
76 fattening pigs (Prieto and Castro, 2005; Zimmerman et al., 2006). The severity of  
77 PRRSV infections can vary widely, ranging from an almost complete lack of  
78 clinical signs to a severe outbreak of disease (Benfield et al., 1999; Mengeling et

79 al., 1996). The variation may be due to the properties of the PRRSV isolates,  
80 which can be apathogenic to highly pathogenic (Osorio et al., 1998; Zuckermann  
81 et al., 2007) and is also influenced by the age of the pigs and co-infections with  
82 other pathogens (Cho et al., 2006; Thanawongnuwech et al., 2000; Van Reeth et  
83 al., 1996).

84 The control of the disease is complicated by several problems. One of them is the  
85 fact that the virus induces a prolonged viremia, and virus or viral RNA can be  
86 detected for several months Batista (Batista et al., 2002). In spite of inducing  
87 neutralising antibodies it can persist for an extended period in a single pig. The  
88 period the pigs remain potentially infectious is still not conclusively determined.

89 Transmission of PRRSV to susceptible contact pigs has been detected for times  
90 ranging between 56 and 99 days after experimental infection Bierk (Bierk et al.,  
91 2001; Terpstra et al., 1992). Due to the long persistence of the virus in the pigs,  
92 herds usually remain endemically infected Allende (Allende et al., 2000b; Batista  
93 et al., 2002; Prieto and Castro, 2005; Wills et al., 2003). In addition, transmission  
94 of the virus from pig to pig and from herd to herd is very effective. This seems to  
95 proceed mainly by direct contact. Despite extensive replication of PRRSV in the  
96 respiratory tract, it is not readily disseminated by aerosols (Cho and Dee, 2006;  
97 Cho et al., 2007; Desrosiers, 2005; Fano et al., 2005).

98 Fundamental to the control of PRRS are adequate management practices, which  
99 should aim to minimize virus circulation in the herd, for instance by not  
100 introducing naïve gilts and by keeping a constant level of immunity. Control is  
101 also attempted by vaccination. Although field PRRSV can not readily be

102 eliminated by vaccination with the currently available modified live vaccines  
103 (MLV), viral shedding can be reduced. In addition, vaccination seems to reduce  
104 clinical signs, but does not prevent infection. Vaccination is applied to prevent  
105 economic losses (Cano et al., 2007; Mengeling et al., 2003). The use of attenuated  
106 vaccine strains (Dewey et al., 2004) is complicated by their potential to revert to  
107 virulence by as yet not clearly understood mutations throughout the genome  
108 (Allende et al., 2000a; Grebennikova et al., 2004; Kwon et al., 2008; Li et al.,  
109 2007; Nielsen et al., 2001; Storgaard et al., 1999).

110 In Germany, two MLV and an inactivated vaccine are in use. The latter one is  
111 available under two different brands and consists of an inactivated EU genotype  
112 virus strain (Ingelvac<sup>®</sup>PRRS KV and Merial Progressis<sup>®</sup>). The Ingelvac<sup>®</sup> PRRS  
113 modified live vaccine (MLV; Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Germany)  
114 contains an attenuated derivative of the NA genotype strain VR-2332 (Mengeling  
115 et al., 1999) . It was introduced in Germany in April 1996. The second MLV  
116 vaccine, Porcilis<sup>®</sup> PRRS (Intervet, The Netherlands) is based on the avirulent EU  
117 genotype strain DV belonging to the LV cluster (Intervet, personal  
118 communication), and is in use in Germany since February 2001.

119 The aim of this study was to analyse diversity and clustering of the PRRSV field  
120 isolates circulating in 18 herds with a history of reproductive and/or respiratory  
121 disorders. The herds are located in the North Western part of Germany, which is  
122 one of the regions with the highest pig densities in Europe. After two years, the  
123 herds were resampled and tested again for the presence of PRRSV by RT-PCR.  
124 Herd specific information was gathered, focussing on vaccine use. To obtain an

125 insight into the molecular epidemiology, the ORF5 amplicons were sequenced  
126 and used for genotyping.

127

## 128 **2. Materials and Methods**

129 **2.1. Samples.** The samples originated from 18 herds (Table 1) that had a  
130 history of respiratory symptoms and/or reproductive disorders. The samples had  
131 been found PRRSV positive by RT-PCR in a diagnostic laboratory between  
132 December 2004 and March 2005. They consisted of lung tissue from aborted  
133 fetuses or from pigs with respiratory disease submitted for diagnostics. The herds  
134 were located in the pig-dense regions of the North-Western German states of  
135 Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia (Figure 1). The samples were from  
136 nine farrow-to-finish herds (1-site production), eight herds keeping the sow herd  
137 and nursery pigs at the same location (2-site production) and from one sow herd  
138 with a 3-site production system. The herd sizes ranged between 80 and 3000 sows  
139 (average 390). A second sampling of the 18 herds was performed between  
140 February 2006 and March 2007. Ten serum samples each from 4, 7 and 9 weeks  
141 old nursery pigs were obtained for analysis. Nomenclature of the isolates was as  
142 follows: Herd number, first or second sampling and lower case letters for each  
143 isolate; e.g. H-01-1a: herd No. 01, first sampling; isolate a.

144 **2.2. Acquisition of herd specific data.** A questionnaire was prepared to be  
145 completed by the pig producers and the attending veterinarians. Information  
146 concerning clinical signs, duration of clinical signs, the type of production system  
147 (1-, 2-, 3-site production), herd size, and the vaccination policy was surveyed.



148 **2.3. RNA isolation and cDNA synthesis.** The total RNA from lung tissue was  
149 isolated using the RNeasy Lipid Tissue Kit (Qiagen, Germany). RNA from serum  
150 was isolated with the High Pure Viral RNA Kit (Roche, Germany). For reverse  
151 transcription, 8  $\mu$ l of RNA were added to 18  $\mu$ l of a mixture containing 1 x RT  
152 buffer and 2.5 mM of each dNTP (Roche, Mannheim, Germany), and heated to 80  
153  $^{\circ}$ C for 5 min. Immediately thereafter the mixture was transferred to an ice bath.  
154 Then 25  $\mu$ l of a master mix consisting of 0.1 mM DTT, 100  $\mu$ M random hexamers  
155 (Roche, Germany), 2.5 mM  $MgCl_2$ , and 10,000 U of Superscript III Reverse  
156 Transcriptase (Invitrogen, USA) were added. The samples were incubated for 5  
157 min at 25  $^{\circ}$ C, 60 min at 55  $^{\circ}$ C, and 5 min at 99  $^{\circ}$ C. After cooling to 4  $^{\circ}$ C, they  
158 were either used directly for PCR or stored at -20  $^{\circ}$ C.

159 **2.4. RT-PCR: primers and assay conditions.** The primers used for  
160 amplification of the ORF5 and ORF7 are listed in Table 2. The PCR reaction was  
161 performed in a volume of 50  $\mu$ l. The PCR mix consisted of 1 x PCR reaction  
162 buffer, 200  $\mu$ M of each dNTP (Roche, Germany), 2.5 mM  $MgCl_2$ , 10 pmol of each  
163 primer and 1 IU of Taq polymerase (Invitrogen, USA), and 4  $\mu$ l of cDNA.  
164 Amplification was performed for 39 cycles: denaturation at 94  $^{\circ}$ C for 45 sec,  
165 annealing at the temperatures indicated in Table 2 for 45 sec, and elongation at  
166 72  $^{\circ}$ C for 1 min. After this, the samples were incubated for additional 10 min at  
167 72  $^{\circ}$ C and then cooled to 4  $^{\circ}$ C until further processing.

168 **2.5. Sequencing.** After verifying the success of RT-PCR by electrophoresis in  
169 1.5 % agarose gels followed by ethidium bromide staining, the amplicons were  
170 purified using the QIAquick PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen, Hilden) according to

171 the manufacturer's instructions. Purified products were cycle-sequenced in both  
172 directions by MWG (Ebersberg, Germany) using the corresponding PCR primers  
173 (Table 2).

174 **2.6. Genetic typing.** Nucleotide sequences were edited and analysed using  
175 BioEdit 7.0.9 (Hall, 1999), and aligned in ClustalX 2.08 (Larkin et al., 2007).  
176 Phylogenetic trees were calculated with the Neighbor-joining method as  
177 implemented in ClustalX or in MEGA 4.0 (Tamura et al., 2007). The sequences of  
178 the EU-genotype strains Lelystad (M96262) and Porcilis<sup>®</sup>PRRS (DQ324710), and  
179 of the NA-genotype strains VR-2332 (AY150564) and Ingelvac<sup>®</sup>PRRS MLV  
180 (AF535152) were included in the phylogenetic analyses. Sequences from the  
181 Eastern European subgroups EU-2, EU-3 and EU-4 (Stadejek et al., 2006) were  
182 downloaded from GenBank (DQ324677; DQ324686; DQ324696; DQ324694;  
183 DQ324671; DQ324682; DQ324667). Up to date, PRRSV of these subgroups were  
184 found in Belarus and Lithuania.

185

### 186 **3. Results**

#### 187 **3.1. Herd specific data: structure, clinical signs and vaccination status**

188 Evaluation of the questionnaire showed that of the 18 herds, nine had an  
189 anamnesis for reproductive disorders, and from the nine remaining herds  
190 respiratory symptoms were reported. The first samples were submitted between  
191 December 2004 and March 2005. About two years later (February 2006 to March  
192 2007), the evaluation of the second questionnaire revealed that 16 herds no longer

193 had clinical signs. Only two herds continued to have ongoing problems, one with  
194 respiratory diseases, and one with reproductive failures (Table 1).

195 In many of the herds, vaccination practice differed between the first and the  
196 second sampling. At the beginning of the study, both sows and piglets in five  
197 herds were vaccinated with the attenuated NA-genotype vaccine (Ingelvac®  
198 PRRS MLV). In five more herds only the sows were vaccinated with this vaccine,  
199 while the piglets were not vaccinated. The sows in two herds were vaccinated  
200 using an inactivated vaccine while the piglets remained unvaccinated. Sows and  
201 piglets in three herds were vaccinated using the EU-genotype vaccine (Porcilis®  
202 PRRS). In two more herds, only the sows were vaccinated using this vaccine,  
203 while the piglets were not vaccinated. Sows and piglets in the remaining one herd  
204 were not vaccinated.

205 Two years later, in several cases the owners had switched the vaccine from the  
206 Ingelvac® PRRS MLV to the Porcilis® PRRS vaccine. In eight herds the  
207 vaccination of sows and piglets was done using the Porcilis® PRRS vaccine, and  
208 in one herd using the Ingelvac® PRRS MLV. In five herds vaccination of sows  
209 was performed with the Porcilis® PRRS MLV and in one with the  
210 Ingelvac® PRRS MLV, while the piglets were not vaccinated. In one herd,  
211 vaccination of sows only using the inactivated vaccine was continued (Table 1)  
212 and two herds were unvaccinated.

213

214

215 **3.2. Amplification and genotyping using the PRRSV ORF5 nucleotide**  
216 **sequences**

217 All samples obtained from the diagnostic laboratory (first period) and the sera  
218 obtained during the second period were first tested for the presence of PRRSV by  
219 amplifying the ORF7, using the primer pair 307/308 (Oleksiewicz et al., 1998).  
220 This primer pair amplifies a fragment comprising flanking sequences of the ORF6  
221 and the 3' NTR, generating amplicons with 659 bp from NA genotype, and 636  
222 bp from EU genotype PRRSV (Table 2). Due to the amplicon size, these primers  
223 allow the differentiation between the NA- and the EU-genotypes in agarose gels.  
224 Sensitivity of this RT-PCR and of the reactions amplifying the ORF5 was  
225 significantly increased by performing the cDNA synthesis using random primers  
226 and Superscript III Reverse Transcriptase (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, USA), instead of  
227 using specific primers as in the original protocol (Oleksiewicz et al., 1998). From  
228 all samples the ORF5 was successfully amplified using at least one of the primer  
229 pairs listed in Table 2. The amplicons were purified and cycle sequenced. The  
230 sequences were aligned and the Neighbor-joining trees were calculated. To  
231 examine clustering of the German isolates from both sampling periods, the  
232 phylogram was calculated using the complete ORF5 sequences (Figure 2). As  
233 expected, the NA- and the EU-genotype isolates were clearly separated, and the  
234 German field isolates generated several clusters within the EU genotype. In  
235 addition to the EU-LV cluster, 11 clusters were found, and assigned letters from  
236 a-k. Many of the bootstrapping values were low, but ranging from 40 to 100%.  
237 The relatively low values are due to the fact that although the number and length

238 of the sequences included in the calculations are large enough, sequence  
239 divergence in the individual clusters is small. In these cases, low bootstrapping  
240 values are not significant (Nei and Kumar, 2009). To find out if any of the isolates  
241 belonged to one of the Eastern European subtypes, the sequences were trimmed to  
242 the corresponding fragment of the published ORF5 sequences of the EU-2, EU-3  
243 and EU-4 subtype isolates, with 553 nucleotides (Stadejek et al., 2006). Here, a  
244 radial tree without the names of the single isolates was chosen instead of a  
245 phylogram, because visualization is clearer and there is no need for outgrouping.  
246 Besides showing clear clustering of the German isolates, it was found that none of  
247 them belonged to the Eastern European subtypes (Figure 2, insert). Confirming  
248 previous results (Dee et al., 2001; Larochelle et al., 2003; Mateu et al., 2003), in  
249 five herds both NA- and EU genotype PRRSV were detected (Table 3).

250

### 251 **3.3. NA genotype isolates**

252 Samples available from the first period showed that NA-genotype virus was  
253 detectable in four of the 18 herds. While animals in two of these herds had been  
254 vaccinated with the corresponding vaccine, this vaccine had not been used in the  
255 remaining two herds. Prior use of this vaccine in these herds is unknown. After  
256 about two years, this virus was found in samples from three herds, although they  
257 all had stopped the use of the NA-genotype vaccine or had not used it at all  
258 (Table 1).

259 The phylogram (Figure 2) indicates that among the NA genotype isolates, one  
260 isolate obtained in the second sampling period from one herd (H-16-2c) clustered

261 separately from the Ingelvac®PRRS MLV /VR2332 isolates. The nucleotide  
262 identity of the ORF5 from the Ingelvac®PRRS MLV vaccine virus with this  
263 isolate was 96.6%. Alignment of the ORF7 sequences showed that nucleotide  
264 identities of the vaccine strain and the H-16-2c isolate was of 98.1% (not shown).  
265 The deduced amino acid identities were 95.5% (ORF5) and 96.7% (ORF7),  
266 respectively. In contrast, the amino acid identities of the remaining NA-genotype  
267 isolates - including the other isolates from herd 16 - were  $\geq 98\%$  (not shown), thus  
268 indicating that they most probably all originated from the Ingelvac®PRRS MLV.

269

#### 270 **3.4. EU genotype isolates**

271 The phylogram shows that the EU genotype virus isolates from the herds were  
272 genetically diverse (Figure 2). They were tentatively assigned to 9 clusters and  
273 three branches with single isolates (EU-1a through EU-1k, plus the LV cluster).  
274 Nucleotide identities of the ORF5 sequences within individual clusters were  
275 between 94.8 and 100%, and between clusters between 83.3 and 95.8% (Table 4).  
276 Porcilis® PRRS-like virus (LV cluster) was detected in samples from one herd  
277 from each sampling period, respectively (Table 3). On both occasions, the  
278 corresponding vaccines had been used only few weeks before, thus implying that  
279 the virus originated from the vaccine. The isolates had single nucleotide  
280 substitutions, but nucleotide sequence identities with the Porcilis® PRRS vaccine  
281 virus strain was  $\geq 98\%$  (Table 4). The field isolates had between 86.3 and 93.2%  
282 nucleotide identity with the Porcilis® PRRS vaccine strain. Identities of the field

283 isolates with the Ingelvac® PRRS vaccine strain were between 59 and 62%  
284 (Table 4).

### 285 **3.5. Molecular epidemiology**

286 *First sampling:* different numbers of samples from individual pigs in each of the  
287 18 herds were available. To assess heterogeneity of the isolates within one herd,  
288 the ORF5 from the cDNA of all positive samples that were available was  
289 sequenced. For example from herd H-03, the 14 isolates sequenced belonged to a  
290 single cluster, namely EU-1a (Figure 2). Several isolates had identical sequences,  
291 others had single nucleotide exchanges, some of which led to amino acid  
292 substitutions (Figure 3). One of these isolates had a N46K mutation. This  
293 glycosylation site was shown to be important for virion production and infectivity  
294 (Wissink et al., 2004). Interestingly, all isolates in cluster EU-1a had an additional  
295 potential glycosylation site at position 37 (Mateu et al., 2003; Stadejek et al.,  
296 2002). This glycosylation site may compensate functionality of the one at position  
297 46. The isolates from pigs in herds H-01 and H-06 gave similar results.  
298 Remarkably, it seems that most clusters are not herd specific. Besides the isolates  
299 from herd H-03-1, isolates H-10-1e, H-26-1a and H-29-1cd from the first  
300 sampling, and H-26-2b and H-30-2b (second sampling) belong to cluster EU-1a  
301 (Figures 2 and 3). In samples of pigs in herd H-29, isolates belonging to two  
302 different clusters (EU-1a and EU-1h) were found (Figure 2). In addition with  
303 respect to the ORF5 sequences, identical isolates were present in different herds  
304 (e.g. H-03-1fhln, H-10-1e and H29-1d in cluster EU-1a, or H-13-1a and H-21-1a  
305 in cluster EU-1c; Figure 2).

306

307 *Second sampling:* After about two years new samples were obtained, and PRRSV  
308 field isolates were found in 8 of the 18 herds. Because of the limited number of  
309 herds analysed, no evident correlation between the persistence of clinical signs,  
310 the detection of PRRSV, or the vaccination strategy were found. Three isolates  
311 related to the Porcilis® PRRS vaccine strain DV, differing in single base  
312 exchanges, were found in herd H-26 (Figure 2), where this vaccine had been used  
313 for the sows shortly before sampling. As for the field isolates, the ORF5 of isolate  
314 H-26-2b had 100% nucleotide identity with the isolate obtained about one year  
315 earlier (H-26-1a); both were in cluster EU-1a. In contrast, in samples from herd  
316 H-30 three different field isolates were detected, belonging to clusters EU-1a, EU-  
317 1h and EU-1j, respectively. At the first sampling, one isolate was a vaccine-  
318 related NA-genotype virus (H-30-1a), and the second one clustered in EU-1j (H-  
319 30-1b). This last isolate was still present one year later (H-30-2d; 100% identical  
320 ORF5 nucleotide sequence). Similarly, isolates in herds H-05, H-16, H-20 and  
321 H-26 also seem to have persisted, and in some cases new isolates appeared. For  
322 example herd H-16: pigs in this herd were initially vaccinated with the Ingelvac®  
323 PRRS vaccine, and three field isolates (H-16-1abd; cluster EU-1d) were found in  
324 samples from the first period. By the time the herd was re-sampled, pigs were  
325 being vaccinated with Porcilis® PRRS. Besides finding the same field isolate in  
326 two samples (H-16-2ad, cluster EU-1d), three isolates were of the NA-genotype.  
327 Interestingly, the ORF5 of one of them showed only 96.6% nucleotide and 95.5%  
328 deduced amino acid identity with the Ingelvac® PRRS MLV, respectively, while



329 the other NA-genotype isolates had > 98% nucleotide identity with the NA-  
330 vaccine strain. The nucleotide identity of the ORF7 sequences from both viruses  
331 was 98.1% (Table 4).

332

#### 333 **4. Discussion**

334 The states of Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW) are located in  
335 the northern part of Germany, bordering with the Netherlands (Figure 1). It is one  
336 of the regions with the highest pig density in Europe. In Lower Saxony and in  
337 NRW the pig population actually (November 2008) amounts to 8.0 and  
338 6.2 million, respectively ([http://www.statistikportal.de/Statistik-](http://www.statistikportal.de/Statistik-Portal/de_jb11_jahrtab22.asp)  
339 [Portal/de\\_jb11\\_jahrtab22.asp](http://www.statistikportal.de/Statistik-Portal/de_jb11_jahrtab22.asp)). Lower Saxony has an area of about 48,000 km<sup>2</sup>, of  
340 which 61% are used for agriculture. In this area, the average pig density amounts  
341 to > 270 pigs/km<sup>2</sup>. NRW has an area of about 34,000 km<sup>2</sup>, of which about 50%  
342 are used for agriculture. Here, the average pig density is of > 350 pigs/km<sup>2</sup>.  
343 The aim of this study was to analyse the genetic diversity of the field PRRSV in  
344 herds in a pig-dense region with a clinical history of reproductive and/or  
345 respiratory disorders that were PRRSV positive by RT-PCR. We wanted to  
346 determine if there is clustering and if herd specific clusters exist, and to ascertain  
347 if and how the field isolates might have changed in one to two years after the first  
348 assessment.

349 It is well established that EU-genotype PRRSV isolates are genetically diverse  
350 (Indik et al., 2000; Stadejek et al., 2006; Stadejek et al., 2002). Whether there is a  
351 geographical distribution of isolates of the different genetic clusters is as yet

352 ambiguous. It has been reported that based on geographical distribution three  
353 different European clusters exist, geographically skewed within Europe (Forsberg  
354 et al., 2002). In the same manner, Spanish PRRSV isolates were grouped into two  
355 well-defined clusters and a group of unrelated sequences (Prieto et al., 2008), and  
356 Austrian EU-genotype isolates were grouped into three clusters (Indik et al.,  
357 2005). Although an evolutionary influence of the geographical location or the  
358 time of sample collection, and of PRRSV vaccination on strain development have  
359 been questioned (Pesch et al., 2005), these items remain to be unraveled and  
360 conclusively analyzed.

361 In the present study, we selected 18 herds in Northern Germany (Figure 1)  
362 showing respiratory and/or reproductive failure. All herds harbored field isolates.  
363 The same herds were visited two years later, and new samples were obtained and  
364 analyzed. From both samplings, the ORF5 of 86 PRRSV isolates was sequenced  
365 in both directions. To assess clustering, a radial tree was calculated including the  
366 ORF5 sequences available from the GenBank database from isolates belonging to  
367 the new subgenotypes EU-2, EU-3 and EU-4 (Stadejek et al., 2006). None of the  
368 field isolates analyzed belonged to one of these last genotypes (Figure 2, insert).  
369 The nucleotide sequences of the ORF5 of the PRRSV from both sampling periods  
370 allowed the assignment of the field isolates to 8 different clusters and the LV-  
371 cluster within the EU-1 genotype, and three single isolates (Figure 2). Most of the  
372 clusters contained PRRSV from more than one herd, indicating that there seem to  
373 be no herd-specific viruses. This is in concert with the high pig density in  
374 Northern Germany, especially as transmission of the virus from herd to herd by

375 different routes is a well established fact (Batista et al., 2002; Cho and Dee, 2006;  
376 Indik et al., 2005). As has been found before (Dee et al., 2001; Larochelle et al.,  
377 2003; Mateu et al., 2003), in some cases herds can harbor more than one isolate at  
378 the same time (two field isolates: H29-1cd – EU-1a, and H29 be – EU-1h; the  
379 NA-genotype vaccine virus and a field isolate: H16-2bce and H16-2ad – EU-1ad;  
380 or the EU- and NA-genotype vaccine viruses and a field isolate, H10-1e, H10-1ab  
381 and H10-1cd, respectively). Alignment of the ORF5 sequences from EU genotype  
382 isolates obtained from one herd showed that some of them had single nucleotide  
383 substitutions, many of them leading to amino acid exchanges (Figure 3, cluster  
384 EU-1a). Nucleotide identities remained  $\geq 98\%$ , implying that they were closely  
385 related (Collins, 1998), with mutations within the population (Allende et al.,  
386 2000a; Goldberg et al., 2003). This is also in concert with the sequence variation  
387 of the NA-genotype isolates found in Western Europe, which are most probably  
388 derived from the Ingelvac® PRRS vaccine (Greiser-Wilke et al., 2008; Indik et  
389 al., 2005). As this genotype was not present in Western Europe and was  
390 introduced with the vaccine in 1996, genetic drift can be nicely tracked. One  
391 variant with less than 98% nucleotide identity was found in one herd (H16-2c),  
392 but also in Austria (Indik et al., 2005; Prieto et al., 2008). Ingelvac® PRRS MLV  
393 related isolates were found in herds that had not been using this vaccine for longer  
394 periods, and in the meantime this strain has become endemic in Lower Saxony  
395 and North Rhine-Westphalia (Greiser-Wilke et al., 2008). The next years will  
396 show if new populations arise, and give new insights into the evolution of this  
397 virus.

398 When the herds were visited for the second time, only two of them reported  
399 clinical signs. From pigs in 10 herds PRRSV was isolated again (Table 1). Among  
400 these, in five herds field isolates with the identical ORF5 sequence as the isolates  
401 from two years before were found (herds H-05, H-16, H-20, H-26 and H-30). For  
402 a virus which is known to have a high mutation rate this finding is unusual, and up  
403 to date there is no plausible explanation. Porcilis® PRRS derived vaccine virus  
404 was isolated from three samples from one of the herds (herd H-26). Sows were  
405 being vaccinated with this compound. Re-isolation of the vaccine strain is an  
406 expected consequence, as the strain replicates and persists in vaccinated animals  
407 for a certain period of time. During that period the strain can be transmitted to  
408 naïve animals and to other herds. This has been demonstrated for example for the  
409 NA vaccine strain (Allende et al., 2000b; Botner et al., 1997; Storgaard et al.,  
410 1999). During the next years, more samples will have to be analyzed to determine  
411 whether the Porcilis-like isolates can also spread and evolve as has been found for  
412 the Ingelvac® PRRS vaccine virus-like isolates (Allende et al., 2000b; Botner et  
413 al., 1997; Storgaard et al., 1999).

414 At both sampling times herd specific data were collected with the help of a  
415 questionnaire. Probably due to the small number of herds included in the study,  
416 there was no evident correlation between vaccination strategy, vaccine used,  
417 report of clinical signs, and the presence of PRRSV field isolates. From samples  
418 in some of the herds, the same or a related isolate as the year before was detected.  
419 Other herds had acquired new isolates (Figure 2). The first finding is in concert  
420 with the long persistence of PRRSV in pig populations (Christopher-Hennings et

421 al., 2001; Goldberg et al., 2003; Storgaard et al., 1999). The second finding  
422 highlights the risk for the introduction of new virus isolates by various  
423 mechanisms (i.e. replacement gilts, vehicles, personnel, nearest neighbourhood  
424 spread). In addition, at the second visit, only two herds reported clinical signs, but  
425 PRRSV was still detectable in animals from 10 herds. As only the ORF5  
426 sequences were analysed, no statement concerning the pathogenicity of the  
427 isolates can be inferred.

428 As expected the EU genotype field isolates that were obtained from herds located  
429 in a region with a high pig density were genetically diverse, thus confirming  
430 previous reports from many European countries, including Germany (Balca et al.,  
431 2008; Forsberg et al., 2002; Mateu et al., 2006; Pesch et al., 2005; Stadejek et al.,  
432 2002). Phylogenetic analysis of the ORF5 sequences using the Neighbor-joining  
433 algorithm showed that they could be assigned to discrete clusters. This diversity  
434 may be a consequence of the extensive trade with pigs especially within the  
435 European Union. If at all, the appearance of isolates of the newly identified  
436 subgroups EU2-4 in Western Europe may be just a matter of time. In some herds,  
437 isolates with identical or almost identical ( $\geq 98\%$ ) ORF5 sequences were found in  
438 samples from both periods. In addition, several herds seemed to be infected with  
439 the same isolates, and other herds had two different isolates at the same time. The  
440 fact that isolates with identical nucleotide sequences of the ORF5 were found in  
441 different herds and two years apart indicates that the high mutation frequency is  
442 only the first step in the emergence of new PRRSV populations. Selection of  
443 populations with better growth characteristics is probably one of several strategies

444 (Rowland et al., 1999). This would also explain the relatively slow genetic drift of  
445 the virus isolates in the herds analysed. There are strong indications that  
446 recombination will also play a role (Forsberg et al., 2002; Murtaugh et al., 2001;  
447 van Vugt et al., 2001; Yuan et al., 1999).  
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682 **Legends to Figures**

683 **Figure 1:** Map of Germany and the surrounding countries. The 18 herds were  
684 located in the counties of Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia (dotted in  
685 the map).

686

687 **Figure 2.** The phylogenetic tree using the ORF5 nucleotide sequences of isolates  
688 from both sampling periods (Table 1) was inferred using the Neighbor-joining  
689 method as implemented in MEGA4, and displayed as a phylogram. The  
690 evolutionary distances were computed using the Jukes-Cantor method. Bootstrap  
691 analysis was performed with 500 replicates (numbers next to the branches in %).

692 There were a total of 606 positions in the final dataset. Nomenclature of the  
693 isolates was as follows: Herd number, first or second sampling and lower case  
694 letters for each isolate; e.g. H-01-1a: herd No. 01; first sampling; isolate a.

695 Bold: isolates with 100% identical sequences (ORF5) from one herd and both  
696 periods

697 Bar: number of base substitutions per site

698 **Figure 2, insert.** Radial tree inferred using the Neighbor-joining method as  
699 implemented in ClustalX. Sequences were trimmed to match the published ORF5  
700 sequences of genotypes EU-2-4. Bootstrap analysis was performed with 1000  
701 replicates. There were a total of 561 positions in the final dataset. Cluster  
702 nomenclature is as shown in Figure 2.

703 Bar: number of base substitutions per site

704

705 **Figure 3:** Alignment of the deduced amino acid sequences of the GP5 of the field  
706 isolates in cluster EU-1a. Identical amino acids are displayed as dots. The signal  
707 peptide, the ectodomain and the glycosylation sites (arrows) are indicated  
708 (Wissink et al., 2004; Wissink et al., 2003).

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**Table 1:** Herds, herd types and PRRS virus isolates obtained from the 18 herds during the two samplings; vaccines used and clinical signs recorded in each sampling period

First sampling (2004/2005)						Second sampling (2006/2007)			
Herd No.	Herd structure <sup>1</sup>	Clinical signs <sup>2</sup>	Vaccine sows <sup>3</sup>	Vaccine piglets <sup>3</sup>	PRRSV isolates	Clinical signs <sup>2</sup>	Vaccine sows <sup>3</sup>	Vaccine piglets <sup>3</sup>	PRRSV isolates
H-01	2	RD	NA	NA	H-01-1adefgijk <sup>4</sup>	none	EU	EU	H-01-2ab
H-02	3	RF	NA	none	H-02-1abdefgk	none	EU	none	H-02-2a
H-03	2	RF	EU	EU	H-03-1abdefghijklmnop	none	EU	EU	H-03-2abde
H-05	1	RF	NA	NA	H-05-1abcd	none	EU	EU	H-05-2ab
H-06	1	RF	NA	none	H-06-1abcdefg	none	EU	none	-
H-10	1	RF	NA	none	H-10-1cde	RD	EU	none	-
H-13	1	RD	NA	none	H-13-1a	none	NA	none	-
H-16	2	RD	NA	none	H-16-1abd	none	EU	EU	H-16-2abcde
H-20	1	RD	EU	none	H-20-1a	none	EU	none	H-20-2a
H-21	2	RF	EU	EU	H-21-1a	none	EU	EU	-
H-23	2	RD	EU	none	H-23-1a	none	EU	EU	-
H-25	2	RD	Inact.	none	H-25-1a	none	Inact.	none	-
H-26	1	RF	NA	NA	H-26-1a	RF	EU	none	H-26-2abcd
H-29	1	RF	NA	NA	H-29-1bcde	none	NA	NA	-
H-30	2	RD	EU	EU	H-30-1ab	none	EU	EU	H-30-2abd
H-45	1	RF	Inact.	none	H-45-1a	none	none	none	H-45-2a
H-46	2	RD	none	none	H-46-1a	none	none	none	-
H-47	1	RD	NA	NA	H-47-1a	none	EU	EU	H-47-2a

<sup>1</sup> 1 = one-site production, 2 = two-site production, 3 = three-site production system

<sup>2</sup> RD: respiratory diseases; RF: reproductive failure; none: no clinical signs reported

<sup>3</sup> EU = Porcilis®PRRS, NA = Ingelvac®PRRS MLV, inact. = KV/Progressis inactivated vaccines;

<sup>4</sup> Herd number (H-01, H-47)-sampling time (1 or 2), Letters for each isolate (abc...)

**Table 2:** List of primers used for amplification of the ORF5 and ORF7 from PRRSV

Nr.	Amplification of virus genotype – ORF	Sequence (5' to 3')	Anneal. temp.	Position LV* <sup>1</sup>	Position VR* <sup>2</sup>	Amplicon size	Ref.
307	EU/NA-ORF7 S	5'-GCCCCTGCCCAI CAC-3'	55 °C	14414	14705	636 bp EU 659 bp NA	1
308	EU/NA-ORF7 AS	5'-TCGCCCTAATTGAATAGGTGA-3'		15050	15364		
310	EU-ORF5 S	5'-CAATGAGGTGGGCIACAACC-3'	60 °C	13442	-	718 bp	1
311	EU-ORF5 AS	5'-TATGTIATGCTAAAGGCTAGCAC-3'		14160	-		
313	NA-ORF5 S	5'-GCTCCATTTTCATGACACCTG-3'	60 °C	-	13699	818 bp	1
314	NA-ORF5 AS	5'-AAAGGTGCAGAAGCCCTAGC-3'		-	14517		
322	EU/NA-ORF5 S	5'-CGGTTGCTICATTTTCITGAC-3'	50 °C	13414	13694	777 bp EU 788 bp NA	2
323	EU/NA-ORF5 AS	5'-CACCTTIAGGGCITATATCA-3'		14191	14482		
301	EU-ORF5 S	5'-TGAGGTGGGCTACAACCATT-3'	55 °C	13400	-	702 bp	2
302	EU-ORF5 AS	5'-AGGCTAGCACGAGCTTTTGT-3'		14102	-		

I = Inosin, S = sense primer, AS = antisense primer, \*<sup>1</sup>LV = Lelystad virus, \*<sup>2</sup>VR = VR-2332

References: 1 = Oleksiewicz et al., 1998; 2 = this work

**Table 3:** Summary of the genotypes of the PRRSV isolates from the 18 herds at both time points analysed

Genotypes	Isolates from herds No.	
	First sampling (2004/2005)	Second sampling (2006/2007)
EU field isolates	H-01-1defgijk; H-02-1bdefgk; H-03-abdefghjklmnop; H-05-1abcd; H-06-1abcdefg; H-10-1e; H-13-1a; H-16-1abd; H-20-1a; H-21-1a; H-23-1a; H-25-1a; H-26-1a; H-29-1bcde; H-30-1b; H-45-1a; H-46-1a; H-47-1a	H-01-2ab; H-05-2ab; H-16-2a; H-20-2a; H-26-2b; H-30-2abd; H-45-2a; H-47-2a
EU (LV cluster)	H-10-1cd	H-26-2acd
NA (VR2332 cluster)	H-01-1a; H-02-1a; H-10-1ab; H-30-1a	H-02-2a; H-03-2abde; H-16-2bce

**Table 4:** Nucleotide identities (in %) of the ORF5 sequences of the clusters within genotype EU1

Cluster	LV	EU-1a	EU-1b	EU-1c	EU-1d	EU-1e	EU-1f	EU-1g	EU-1h	EU-1i	EU-1j	EU-1k
LV	<b>98-100</b>											
EU-1a	90.2-90.5	<b>98.8-100</b>										
EU-1b	88.7-89.7	94.3-95.8	<b>94.8-99.8</b>									
EU-1c	89.0-90.2	94.5-95.5	93.7-95.7	<b>98.1-100</b>								
EU-1d	89.6-93.2	95-95.5	93.2-95.7	93.7-95.8	<b>99.3</b>							
EU-1e	90.2-90.4	92.7-93	91-92	91.4-92.5	92.2-92.5	<b>100*</b>						
EU-1f	86.3-86.7	83.8-84.1	83.3-84.4	83.9-84.4	84.8-85.4	84.1	<b>98.6-100</b>					
EU-1g	87.2-87.4	86.9-87.2	84.9-87.1	86.9-87.1	87.1-87.4	86.1	85.8-86.1	<b>100*</b>				
EU-1h	87.2-87.7	88.1	86.1-88.1	87.2-87.4	87.1-87.7	86.7	86.4-86.7	95.2-95.7	<b>99.1-100</b>			
EU-1i	89.6-89.7	88.1-88.4	85.8-87.2	88.1-88.2	87.4-88.1	87.2	84.3-84.9	84.1	84.3-84.6	<b>100*</b>		
EU-1j	90.9-91.4	86.4-86.9	84.6-86.7	86.6-86.7	86.7-87.9	87.1	83.3-83.9	84.3-84.8	84.3-85.3	88.4-88.6	<b>98.1-100</b>	
EU-1k	87.6-88.1	86.7-87.1	85.9-87.1	87.2-87.4	86.4-87.1	85.6	81.5-81.8	84.4	85.1-85.8	86.1	85.4-85.8	<b>99.9</b>

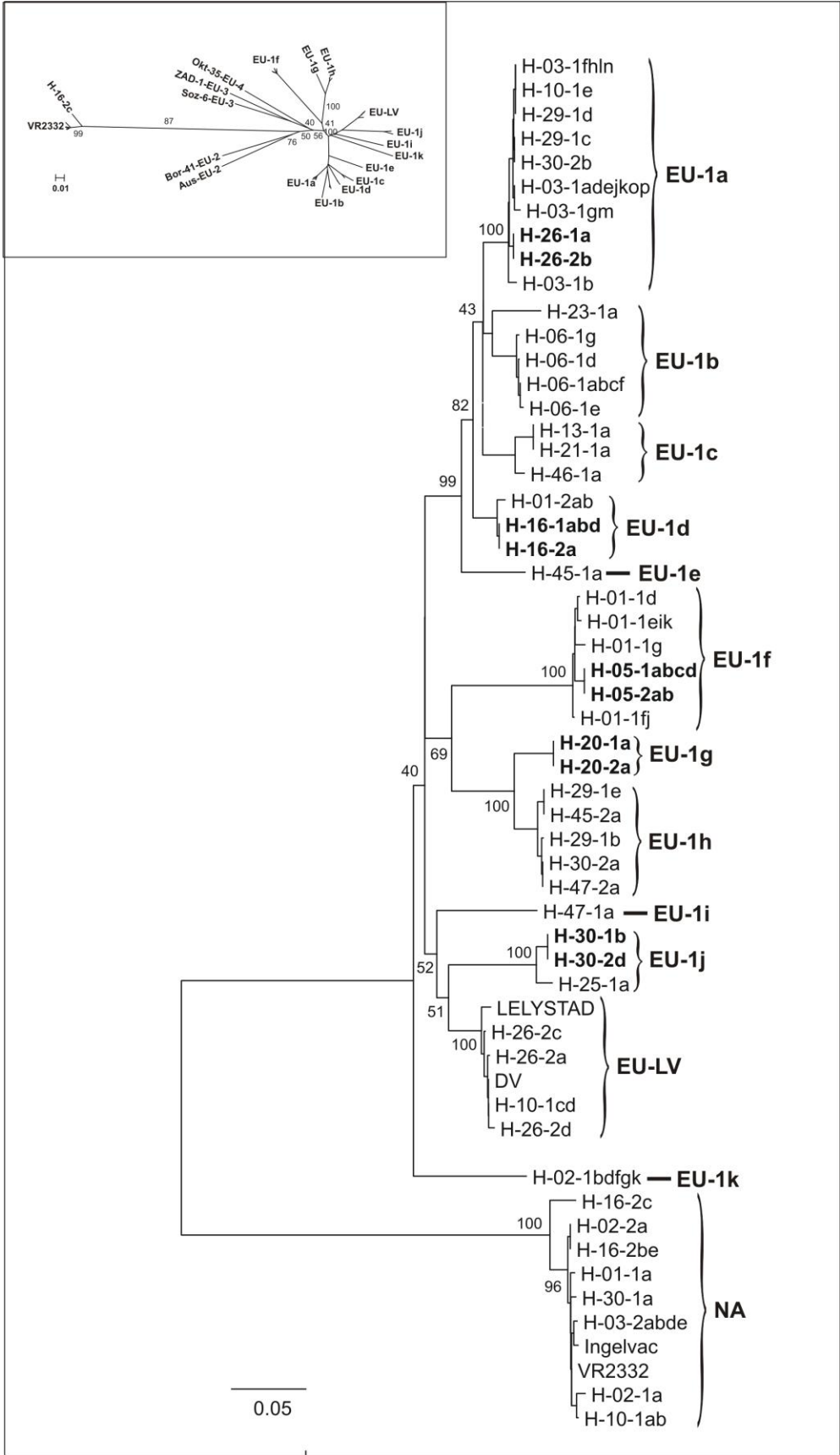
\* Single isolates



Figure



Figure



Figure

```
                *           20           *           ↓ 40           ↓           *           ↓           60
H-03-1adej : MRCSHKLGHFVTPHSCFWWFLLLCTGLSWSFADGNGNSSTYQYIYNLTICELNGTAWLSS
H-03-1b    : .....R.....
H-03-1fhln : .....
H-03-1gm   : .....K.....
H-10-1e   : .....
H-26-1a   : .....S.....
H-26-2b   : .....S.....
H-29-1c   : .....R.....
H-29-1d   : .....
H-30-2b   : .....R.....
```



```
                *           80           *           100           *           120
H-03-1adej : HFYWAVETFVLYPVATHILSLGFLTTSHFFDALGLGAVSITGFCDKRYVLSSIIYGACALA
H-03-1b    : Y.....Y.....
H-03-1fhln : .....
H-03-1gm   : .....
H-10-1e   : .....
H-26-1a   : Y.....
H-26-2b   : Y.....
H-29-1c   : .....
H-29-1d   : .....
H-30-2b   : .....
```

```
                *           140           *           160           *           180
H-03-1adej : ALMCFAIRAAKNCMACRYARTRFTNFIVDDRGRRIHRWRSPIVVEKLGKAEIGGDLVTIKH
H-03-1b    : .....
H-03-1fhln : .....
H-03-1gm   : .....
H-10-1e   : .....
H-26-1a   : .....
H-26-2b   : .....
H-29-1c   : .....
H-29-1d   : .....
H-30-2b   : .....
```

```
                *           200
H-03-1adej : VVLEGVKAQPLTRTSAEQWEA
H-03-1b    : .....
H-03-1fhln : .....
H-03-1gm   : .....
H-10-1e   : .....
H-26-1a   : .....
H-26-2b   : .....
H-29-1c   : .....
H-29-1d   : .....
H-30-2b   : .....
```