



HAL
open science

Astroviruses in bats, Madagascar

Camille Lebarbenchon, Beza Ramasindrazana, Léa Joffrin, Sandra Bos,
Erwan M Lagadec, Gildas M Le Minter, Yann Gomard, Pablo Tortosa, David
A Wilkinson, Steven M Goodman, et al.

► **To cite this version:**

Camille Lebarbenchon, Beza Ramasindrazana, Léa Joffrin, Sandra Bos, Erwan M Lagadec, et al..
Astroviruses in bats, Madagascar. *Emerging microbes & infections*, 2017, 6 (6), 10.1038/emi.2017.47 .
hal-01557246

HAL Id: hal-01557246

<https://hal.science/hal-01557246>

Submitted on 6 Jul 2017

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Astroviruses in bats, Madagascar

Camille Lebarbenchon¹, Beza Ramasindrazana^{1,2}, Léa Joffrin¹, Sandra Bos¹, Erwan Lagadec¹, Gildas Le Minter¹, Yann Gomard¹, Pablo Tortosa¹, David A Wilkinson¹, Steven M Goodman^{2,3} and Patrick Mavingui¹*Emerging Microbes & Infections* (2017) 6, e58; doi:10.1038/emi.2017.47; published online 21 June 2017

Dear Editor,

Astroviruses (AstVs) (family *Astroviridae*) are positive-sense, single-stranded RNA viruses that infect a large diversity of mammalian and avian species.¹ In humans, eight serotypes have been described worldwide, accounting for 2%–9% of all acute non-bacterial gastroenteritis cases in children.² AstVs have been detected from over 80 non-human host species, including a large diversity of bat species in Asia, Europe and Africa,³ and recent phylogenetic analyses suggest that the long-term evolution of AstVs is determined by frequent cross-species transmission events.^{4,5} During the past decade, numerous AstVs with potential zoonotic transmission have been described, highlighting the need for improved knowledge on their biology to prevent future health threats.²

Bats are recognized as a major reservoir of infectious agents. Madagascar shelters over 46 bat species, of which nearly 80% are endemic, occupying different types of day roosts, including natural and synanthropic sites. Recent investigations have shown that the compositions of Malagasy bat species assemblages are correlated with factors associated with the diversity and transmission of infectious agents, such as paramyxoviruses and *Leptospira*.^{6,7} The detection of new Betacoronaviruses in endemic Malagasy fruit bats also underlined the urgent need to better understand bat-associated infectious agents, and thus assess the potential for spillover to human populations in this major biodiversity hotspot.⁸

Herein, Malagasy bats were sampled for the detection of AstVs in the context of a multilevel research program examining the systematics and biogeography of these animals and their associated infectious agents. Bats were trapped at two locations (Ambohitantely and Anjohibe) using mist nets, harp traps and butterfly nets. In Anjohibe, several different species were trapped in a large cave network, whereas in Ambohitantely, two species were sampled at different sites: *Myotis goudoti* in a cave roost and *Mormopterus jugularis* in a public school. Rectal and buccal swabs were obtained using sterile rayon-tipped applicators (Puritan, Guilford, ME, USA). Pooled swabs from each individual bat (one rectal+one buccal swab) were placed in the same tube containing 1.5 mL of brain heart infusion medium (Conda, Madrid, Spain) supplemented with penicillin G (1000 units/mL), streptomycin (1 mg/mL), kanamycin (0.5 mg/mL), gentamicin

(0.25 mg/mL) and amphotericin B (0.025 mg/mL), immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen, and subsequently transferred and stored in a –80 °C freezer.

Samples were vortexed and centrifuged at 1500g for 15 min. RNA extraction was performed using the QIAamp Viral RNA Mini Kit (QIAGEN, Valencia, CA, USA). Reverse transcription was performed on 10 µL of RNA using the ProtoScript II Reverse Transcriptase and Random Primer 6 (New England BioLabs, Ipswich, MA, USA) under the following thermal conditions: 70 °C for 5 min, 25 °C for 10 min, 42 °C for 50 min and 65 °C for 20 min. cDNAs were tested for the presence of the AstV RNA-dependent RNA-polymerase (RdRp) gene using a pan-AstV semi-nested polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay.⁹ PCRs were performed with the GoTaq G2 Hot Start Green Master Mix (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) in an Applied Biosystems 2720 Thermal Cycler (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). After electrophoresis on a 1.5% agarose gel stained with 2% GelRed (Biotium, Hayward, CA, USA), PCR products of the expected size were submitted for direct Sanger sequencing (Genoscreen, Lille, France).

Overall, 40 of 178 bats tested positive for the presence of AstV RdRp (mean detection rate ± 95% confidence interval: 22.5% ± 6.13%). This detection rate was consistent with rates reported in other studies using the same PCR assay.^{9,10} Six of the nine bat species tested positive (Supplementary Table S1), with significant variation between species ($\chi^2 = 63.3$, $P < 0.001$). A difference in the mean detection rates between the Ambohitantely (1.96% ± 3.81%) and the Anjohibe (30.7% ± 8.02%) sites was also observed ($\chi^2 = 23.2$, $P < 0.001$). This result may be affected by a sampling bias between the two sites (51 bats sampled in Ambohitantely versus 127 in Anjohibe) or may reflect species- and site-related variation in AstV infection. Repeated sampling of the same bat populations would be needed to examine potential seasonal variations in virus transmission between hosts and locations.

A Bayesian Markov Chain Monte Carlo coalescent analysis was performed with 31 sequences obtained in this study (GenBank accession numbers KY575644–KY575674) and 83 reference AstV RdRp partial nucleotide sequences. Sequences (395 bp) were aligned using CLC Sequence Viewer version 7.7.1 (CLC Bio, Aarhus, Denmark). The coalescent analysis was performed with the program

¹University of Reunion Island, UMR PIMIT (Processus Infectieux en Milieu Insulaire Tropical), INSERM 1187, CNRS 9192, IRD 249. GIP CYROI, 2 Rue Maxime Rivière, 97490 Sainte-Clotilde, La Réunion, France; ²Association Vahatra, BP 3972, Antananarivo 101, Madagascar and ³Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, USA

Correspondence: C Lebarbenchon

E-mail: camille.lebarbenchon@univ-reunion.fr

Received 9 February 2017; revised 28 April 2017; accepted 1 May 2017

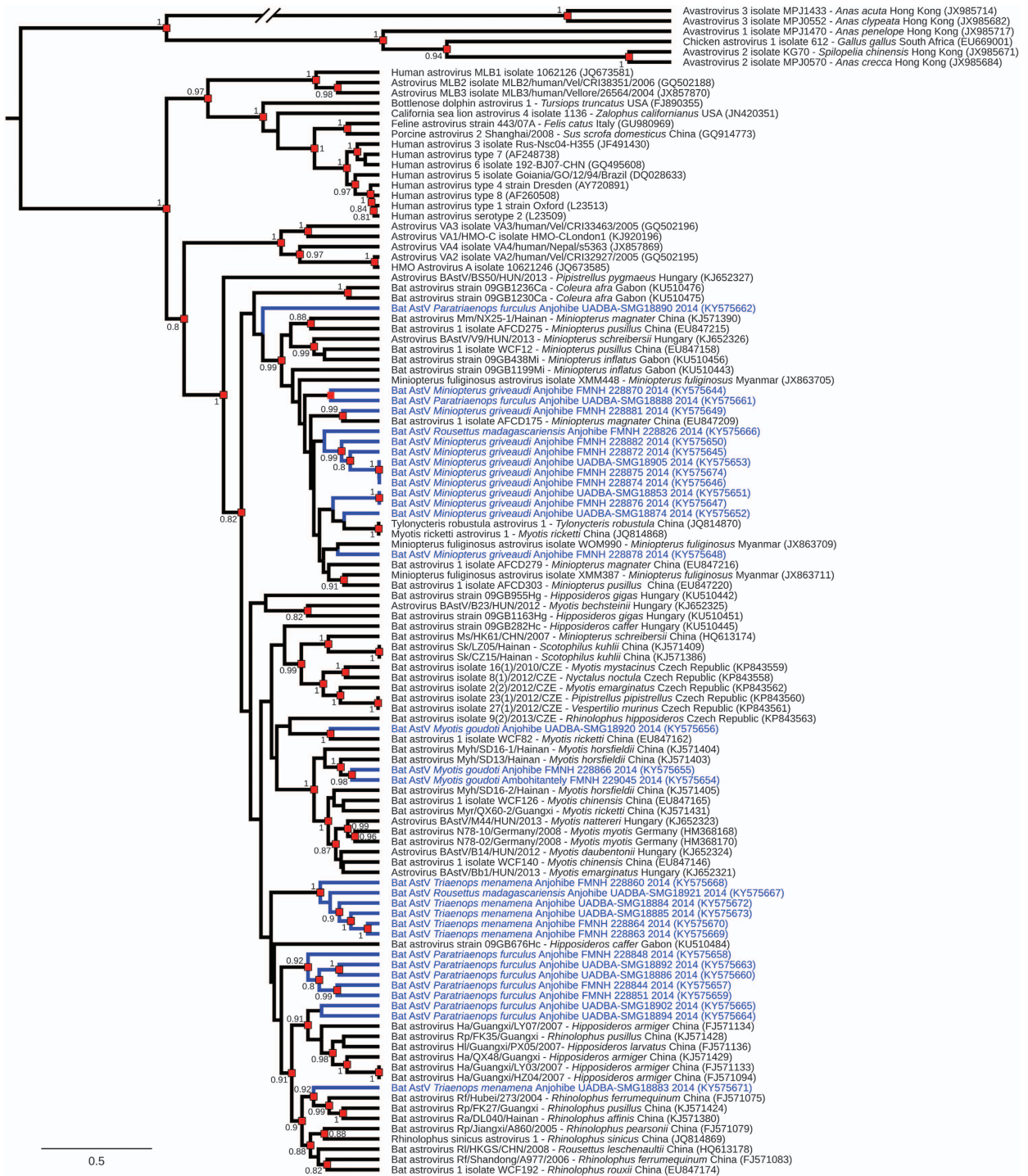


Figure 1 Maximum clade credibility tree from 114 Astrovirus (AstV) RNA-dependent RNA-polymerase partial nucleotide sequences (395 bp). Blue branches indicate bat AstVs detected on Madagascar. Sequence accession numbers are indicated in parentheses, and virus origin (host bat species and sampling location) is detailed for animal-origin AstVs. Posterior probabilities are reported when >0.8 (red squares). Sequences derived from this study are indicated in blue.

BEAST 1.8.4,¹¹ with the general time-reversible evolutionary model, an estimation of the proportion of invariable sites (I) and of the nucleotide heterogeneity of substitution rates (α), as selected by Model Generator 0.85.¹² A strict molecular clock and a constant population size were selected. The analysis was performed with a chain length of

60 million generations sampled every 1000 iterations; the first 10% of trees were discarded as burn-in.

Analysis of the 31 RdRp partial sequences of AstVs obtained from Malagasy bats revealed high genetic diversity (pairwise distance up to 38%). High sequence diversity is commonly described in bat AstVs,³

with studies reporting potentially novel AstV species in these hosts.^{9,13,14} The coalescent analysis provided further evidence of this considerable diversity and the low degree of host restriction (Figure 1). For instance, the two viruses detected in *Rousettus madagascariensis* were more genetically related to AstVs found in *Miniopterus griveaudi* and in *Triaenops menamena* than to each other. The close proximity of bat roosting sites in the Anjohibe cave network may favor virus transmission between species and, more broadly, the infection of a large diversity of hosts sharing these habitats. The sequence detected in *Myotis goudoti* at Ambohitantely was closely related to one of the two sequences detected in the same species at Anjohibe, further suggesting that AstVs may easily spread within bat populations. Low levels of host restriction and limited phylogenetic clustering between viruses detected at distant locations have also been reported in other studies in Asia, Europe and Africa,³ although the ecological drivers of AstV epidemiology and evolution remain to be determined.⁴

This report suggests that Malagasy bats may act as reservoirs of a large diversity of AstVs. Further epidemiological work is necessary to identify hosts and ecological factors involved in AstV infection among bats. Additional sequencing may also provide important information on the origin and evolutionary history of these viruses. AstVs are important agents of acute gastroenteritis among children <24 months of age on Madagascar, where simultaneous circulation of multiple genotypes has been reported.¹⁵ Comprehensive source-attributed case-control studies will be necessary to assess the risk of zoonotic transmission of bat-origin AstVs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Malalanirina Rakotomanga and Andrianiaina Randrenjarison are thanked for their assistance in the field. Research permits for animal sampling were issued by the Direction du Système des Aires Protégées, Direction Générale de l'Environnement et des Forêts, and Madagascar National Parks, following regulations of Malagasy national authorities (permit NO 238/14/MEEF/SG/DGF/DCB.SAP/SCB and 268/14/MEEF/SG/DGF/DCB.SAP/SCB). Field research was funded by the 'Fond Européen de Développement Régional: ParamyxOI' (Programme Opérationnel de Coopération Territoriale NO 33857), and molecular analyses were funded by the Université de La Réunion. BR's post-doctoral fellowship was supported by the 'Run Emerge' European Union's Seventh Framework Program (FP7/2007-2013; Grant agreement NO 263958), the 'Fonds de Coopération Régionale, Prefecture de La Réunion' and The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, through the Ralph and Marian Falk Medical Research Trust. The funding agencies did not have any involvement in the study design, implementation or publishing of this study,

and the research presented herein represents the opinions of the authors but not necessarily the opinions of the funding agencies.

- 1 De Benedictis P, Schultz-Cherry S, Burnham A *et al*. Astrovirus infections in humans and animals – molecular biology, genetic diversity, and interspecies transmissions. *Infect Genet Evol* 2011; **11**: 1529–1544.
- 2 Bosch A, Pinto RM, Guix S. Human astroviruses. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 2014; **27**: 1048–1074.
- 3 Fischer K, dos Reis VP, Balkema-Buschmann A *et al*. Towards understanding the transmission dynamics of a neglected virus family. *Viruses* 2017; **9**: 34.
- 4 Mendenhall IH, Smith GJD, Vijaykrishna D. Ecological drivers of virus evolution: astrovirus as a case study. *J Virol* 2015; **89**: 6978–6981.
- 5 Karlsson EA, Small CT, Freiden P *et al*. Non-human primates harbor diverse mammalian and avian astroviruses including those associated with human infections. *PLoS Pathog* 2015; **11**: 1–17.
- 6 Mélade J, Wieseke N, Ramasindrazana B *et al*. An eco-epidemiological study of Morbilli-related paramyxovirus infection in Madagascar bats reveals host-switching as the dominant macro-evolutionary mechanism. *Sci Rep* 2016; **6**: 23752.
- 7 Gomard Y, Dietrich M, Wieseke N *et al*. Malagasy bats shelter a considerable genetic diversity of pathogenic Leptospira suggesting notable host-specificity patterns. *FEMS Microbiol Ecol* 2016; **92**: 1–12.
- 8 Razanajatovo NH, Nomenjanahary LA, Wilkinson DA *et al*. Detection of new genetic variants of Betacoronaviruses in endemic frugivorous bats of Madagascar. *Virology* 2015; **12**: 42.
- 9 Chu DKW, Poon LLM, Guan Y *et al*. Novel astroviruses in insectivorous bats. *J Virol* 2008; **82**: 9107–9114.
- 10 Fischer K, Zeus V, Kwasnitschka L *et al*. Insectivorous bats carry host specific astroviruses and coronaviruses across different regions in Germany. *Infect Genet Evol* 2016; **37**: 108–116.
- 11 Drummond AJ, Rambaut A. BEAST: Bayesian evolutionary analysis by sampling trees. *BMC Evol Biol* 2007; **7**: 214.
- 12 Keane TM, Creevey CJ, Pentony MM *et al*. Assessment of methods for amino acid matrix selection and their use on empirical data shows that ad hoc assumptions for choice of matrix are not justified. *BMC Evol Biol* 2006; **6**: 29.
- 13 Kemenesi G, Dallos B, Gördöl T *et al*. Molecular survey of RNA viruses in Hungarian bats: discovering novel astroviruses, coronaviruses, and calciviruses. *Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis* 2014; **14**: 846–855.
- 14 Rougeron V, Suquet E, Maganda GD *et al*. Characterization and phylogenetic analysis of new bat astroviruses detected in Gabon, Central Africa, 2016. *Acta Virol* **60**: 386–392.
- 15 Papaventsis DC, Dove W, Cunliffe NA *et al*. Human astrovirus gastroenteritis in children, Madagascar, 2004–2005. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2008; **14**: 844–846.



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in the credit line; if the material is not included under the Creative Commons license, users will need to obtain permission from the license holder to reproduce the material. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

© The Author(s) 2017

Supplementary Information for this article can be found on the *Emerging Microbes & Infections* website (<http://www.nature.com/emi>)