



HAL
open science

Complete genome sequence of bluetongue virus serotype 8, which reemerged in France in August 2015

Emmanuel Bréard, Corinne Sailleau, Hélène Quenault, Pierrick Lucas, Cyril Viarouge, Fabrice Touzain, Aurore Fablet, Damien Vitour, Houssam Attoui, Stéphan Zientara, et al.

► To cite this version:

Emmanuel Bréard, Corinne Sailleau, Hélène Quenault, Pierrick Lucas, Cyril Viarouge, et al.. Complete genome sequence of bluetongue virus serotype 8, which reemerged in France in August 2015. *Genome Announcements*, 2016, 4 (2), pp.e-00163-16. 10.1128/genomeA.00163-16 . hal-01607216

HAL Id: hal-01607216

<https://hal.science/hal-01607216>

Submitted on 27 May 2020

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.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

Complete Genome Sequence of Bluetongue Virus Serotype 8, Which Reemerged in France in August 2015

Emmanuel Bréard,^a Corinne Sailleau,^a H  l  ne Quenault,^b Pierrick Lucas,^b Cyril Viarouge,^a Fabrice Touzain,^b Aurore Fablet,^a Damien Vitour,^a Houssam Attoui,^a St  phan Zientara,^a Yannick Blanchard^b

Universit   Paris-Est ANSES Alfort, UMR 1161 ANSES/INRA/ENVA, Maisons-Alfort, France^a; Anses, Laboratory of Ploufragan, Unit of Viral Genetics and Biosafety, Ploufragan, France^b

E.B. and C.S. contributed equally to this work.

We announce here the complete genome sequence (coding and noncoding) of the bluetongue virus (BTV) serotype 8, isolated from a ram in Allier department, France, 2015. Sequence analysis confirms the reemergence of the BTV-8 strain that previously circulated in France until 2009 and other European countries until 2010.

Received 3 February 2016 Accepted 2 March 2016 Published 14 April 2016

Citation Br  ard E, Sailleau C, Quenault H, Lucas P, Viarouge C, Touzain F, Fablet A, Vitour D, Attoui H, Zientara S, Blanchard Y. 2016. Complete genome sequence of bluetongue virus serotype 8, which reemerged in France in August 2015. *Genome Announc* 4(2):e00163-16. doi:10.1128/genomeA.00163-16.

Copyright    2016 Br  ard et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Address correspondence to Emmanuel Br  ard, emmanuel.breard@anses.fr.

Bluetongue is an infectious, noncontagious, and arthropod-borne viral disease of domesticated and wild ruminants (1) caused by bluetongue virus (BTV) (*Orbivirus* genus, *Reoviridae* family). The BTV genome consists of 10 segments of double-stranded RNA. To date, a total of 27 distinct BTV serotypes (BTV-1 to BTV-27) have been identified (2–4).

In August 2015, BTV-8 was detected in a sick ram showing clinical signs of BTV infection in central France (department of Allier) (5). Since its first detection, the virus continued spreading through autumn until the end of December. Sixteen French departments were affected with a total 150 infected herds, of which 95 herds (63.3%) were located in neighboring Allier and Puy-de-D  me departments (identified as the epicenter of the current BTV-8 outbreak).

Although the origin of the BTV-8 responsible for the 2006 outbreak has never been defined, the BTV-8 strain circulating in France in 2015 has an almost identical sequence to that of the 2008 French isolates. It is likely that the current BTV-8 strain has been circulating, with a low prevalence in the field, possibly by infecting domestic and/or wild ruminants, since it was last detected in France in 2009.

The BTV-8 strain, designated BTV8-15-01, was isolated from blood after a single passage on BSR cells (5). Next-generation sequencing was performed on RNA extracts from infected cultures. RNA extraction was performed using TRIzol LS reagent (Life Technologies, Germany), as described by the manufacturer. Trimmomatic and bowtie2 were used for cleaning and aligning reads (6), and SAMtools was used to create a consensus sequence (7). Alignment was realized using progressiveMauve (8). Sequencing permitted the determination of the full-length genome. Sequence analysis of the 10 double-stranded RNA segments (Seg) that constitute the BTV genome showed a close relationship to BTV-8 isolated in France in 2008, which was fully sequenced at the Pirbright Institute (9) (the strains are identified in GenBank as bluetongue virus 8 isolates FRA2008/28 and FRA2008/29). The

sequences of the noncoding regions in Seg-1 to Seg-10 were 100% identical to those of BTV8 FRA2008/28 and FRA2008/29. The encoded proteins had sizes in agreement with those known for BTV-8 isolates available in GenBank. Nineteen substitutions were identified in 18,444 coding nucleotides, with a consequence of 4 amino acid changes (1 change in each of Seg-1, 3, 8, and 9). Indeed, these results clearly show that the BTV-8 isolated in 2015 is identical to the BTV-8 strain that circulated in France and in Europe until 2010. These results also seem to exclude the hypothesis of a new introduction.

Nucleotide sequence accession numbers. The complete coding genome sequences of the novel BTV-8 have been deposited in GenBank under accession numbers [KU569990](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuclseq/KU569990) to [KU569999](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuclseq/KU569999). The version described in this paper is the first version.

FUNDING INFORMATION

This work was supported by the Labex IBEID Emergency Actions consortium and particularly by the program Investissements d'Avenir (ref. ANR-10-LABX-62-01).

REFERENCES

- Schwartz-Cornil I, Mertens PP, Contreras V, Hemati B, Pascale F, Br  ard E, Mellor PS, MacLachlan NJ, Zientara S. 2008. Bluetongue virus: virology, pathogenesis and immunity. *Vet Res* 39:46. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1051/vetres:2008023>.
- Maan S, Maan NS, Nomikou K, Batten C, Antony F, Belaganahalli MN, Samy AM, Reda AA, Al-Rashid SA, El Batel M, Oura CA, Mertens PP. 2011. Novel bluetongue virus serotype from Kuwait. *Emerg Infect Dis* 17: 886–889. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid1705.101742>.
- Maan S, Maan NS, Nomikou K, Veronesi E, Bachanek-Bankowska K, Belaganahalli MN, Attoui H, Mertens PP. 2011. Complete genome characterization of a novel 26th bluetongue virus serotype from Kuwait. *PLoS One* 6:e26147. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0026147>.
- Zientara S, Sailleau C, Viarouge C, H  per D, Beer M, Jenckel M, Hoffmann B, Romey A, Bakkali-Kassimi L, Fablet A, Vitour D, Br  ard E. 2014. Novel bluetongue virus in goats, Corsica, France, 2014. *Emerg Infect Dis* 20:2123–2125. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2012.140924>.

5. Sailleau C, Bréard E, Viarouge C, Vitour D, Romey A, Garnier A, Fablet A, Lowenski S, Gorna K, Caignard G, Pagneux C, Zientara S. 30 November 2015. Re-emergence of bluetongue virus serotype 8 in France, 2015. [Epub ahead of print.] *Transbound Emerg Dis* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/tbed.12453>.
6. Bolger AM, Lohse M, Usadel B. 2014. Trimmomatic: a flexible trimmer for Illumina sequence data. *Bioinformatics* 30:2114–2120. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btu170>.
7. Li H. 2011. A statistical framework for SNP calling, mutation discovery, association mapping and population genetical parameter estimation from sequencing data. *Bioinformatics* 27:2987–2993. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btr509>.
8. Darling AE, Mau B, Perna NT. 2010. progressiveMauve: multiple genome alignment with gene gain, loss and rearrangement. *PLoS One* 5:e11147. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0011147>.
9. Nomikou K, Hughes J, Wash R, Kellam P, Breard E, Zientara S, Palmarini M, Biek R, Mertens P. 2015. Widespread reassortment shapes the evolution and epidemiology of bluetongue virus following European invasion. *PLoS Pathog.* 11:e1005056. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1005056>.