We isolated Batai virus from the brain of a euthanized, 26-year-old, captive harbor seal with meningoencephalomyelitis in Germany. We provide evidence that this orbibunyavirus can naturally infect the central nervous system of a mammal. The full-genome sequence showed differences from a previously reported virus isolate from a mosquito in Germany.

Batai virus (BATV) is a member of the Bunyamwera serogroup of orbibunyaviruses of the family Peribunyaviridae. Orbibunyaviruses are single-stranded, negative-sense RNA viruses with a tripartite genome composed of small, medium, and large segments, which encode nucleocapsid, glycoproteins, and polymerase, respectively (1). These segments can be interchanged between viruses of the same genus, resulting in stable reassortant bunyaviruses. For example, the Ngari virus genome consists of segments from BATV and Bunyamwera virus. Ngari virus is associated with outbreaks of hemorrhagic fever in humans and shows a clinical spectrum different from that of both parent viruses (2).

BATV has been documented to cause mild illness in ruminants and humans (3,4). Other hosts include domestic pigs and wild birds (3). BATV is transmitted mainly by Anopheles and Culex spp. mosquitoes and is widely distributed throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa (3).

In Germany, BATV was first detected in Anopheles maculipennis mosquitoes in 2009 (5). Enzootic transmission cycles involving domestic and wild mammals was reported in a serologic study in which 3 (0.55%) of 548 cattle had BATV-neutralizing serum antibodies (6). We report natural BATV infection of 2 captive harbor seals (Phoca vitulina) in Germany, in which meningoencephalomyelitis developed in 1 of them.

**The Study**

In September 2016, a 26-year-old male harbor seal (Phoca vitulina) in a zoo in northern Germany showed peracute deterioration of its general condition. Because of progression and severity of illness, the seal was euthanized and the carcass sent to the Department of Pathology, University of Veterinary Medicine Hannover (Hannover, Germany), for necroscopic examination. Macroscopic examination showed signs of distress but no gross lesions were detected. Histologic analysis showed a mild to moderate, multifocal, perivascularly accentuated, lymphohistiocytic meningoencephalomyelitis, which affected the cerebrum, cerebellum (Figure 1, panel A), brain stem, medulla oblongata, and cervical spinal cord. Histologic analysis indicated a virus etiology.

Routine immunohistochemical tests of the seal brain for morbilliviruses, Borna disease virus, and tick-borne encephalitis virus (7,8) and immunofluorescence analysis for rabies virus were performed by the Department of Consumer and Food Safety of Lower Saxony (Hannover, Germany). All tests showed negative results.

We attempted virus isolation from homogenized brain in Vero cells. Cytopathic changes were observed within 3 days and continued to emerge in subsequent passages. To identify the pathogen, we investigated supernatant from the initial Vero cell isolation by using deep sequencing and a modified sequence-independent, single-primer amplification protocol as described (9,10). Analysis of raw reads with Bowtie 2 version 2.2.9 (https://sourceforge.net/projects/bowtie-bio/files/bowtie2/2.2.9/) for DNA mapping and Pauda version 1.0.1 (https://bioconda.github.io/recipes/pauda/README.html) for amino acid mapping identified BATV.

We created a reference assembly for all 3 genome segments (GenBank accession nos. S, MH299972; M, MH299973; and L, MH299974) by using CLC Genomics
Workbench version 9.0 (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany). The isolated virus was closely related to previously identified BATV strains from Europe (Figure 2) but had the highest sequence homology with strains from Russia (nucleotide pairwise identity S, 99%; M, 98.6%; and L, 98.5%).

We tested seal tissues (Table) for BATV by using real-time PCR and fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) as described (5,12). We used BATV-specific probe 5′-FAM-AACAGTCGAGTTCCAGACGATGGTC-BHQ-1-3′ and primers Fwd-5′-GCTGGAAGGTTACTGTATTTAATAC-3′ and Rv-5′-CAAGGAATCCACTGAGTCTGTG-3′ specific for the S segment (5). A BATV-specific probe for nucleotides 28–899 of the S segment was designed for FISH experiments (QuantiGene ViewRNA Kits; Affymetrix-Panomics, Santa Clara, CA, USA), which were performed according to the manufacturer’s protocol with minor modifications (12).

We also performed histopathologic analysis of archived formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) organ samples of a seal that had shared the enclosure with the BATV-infected seal and had died 2 months before the euthanized seal showed the first clinical signs. Glomerular and tubular epithelial kidney cells (online Technical Appendix Figure, https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/24/9/17-1829-Techapp1.pdf), cells of the tunica mucosa of the small intestine, and cortical and medullary lymphocytes of the pulmonary lymph node showed positive results for BATV by FISH. These FFPE samples did not show positive results by real-time PCR, probably because of low sensitivity of the assay for FFPE samples (13).

Retrospective analysis of FFPE brain samples of seals (n = 7) that had histopathologic changes suggestive of an unknown virus etiology and were isolated from harbor
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seals in coastal waters of Germany in the past decade had negative results for BATV by FISH. Therefore, we screened 100 serum samples from harbor seals and 100 serum samples from gray seals (Halichoerus grypus) collected in 2016 and 2017 after admission to a seal rehabilitation center in the Netherlands that covers seal populations partially overlapping those of coastal waters of Germany. We neutralized isolated seal BATV (100 50% tissue culture infective doses) with diluted serum samples before application to reporter cells and examined for cytopathic effects after 3 days. However, no BATV antibodies (titer >1:20) were detected.

Figure 2. Bayesian phylogeny trees based on full-genome coding region sequences of small, medium, and large RNA segments of Batai virus and comparison viruses. A) Small RNA segments (69–770 bp). Bunyamwera virus (GenBank accession no. D00353) was used as the outgroup. B) Medium RNA segments (42–4,346 bp). Bunyamwera virus (GenBank accession no. M11852) was used as the outgroup. C) Large RNA segments (49–6,762 bp). Bunyamwera virus (GenBank accession no. X14383) was used as the outgroup. Bold indicates virus isolated in this study. Analysis was performed for 1 million generations and sampled every 100 steps. The first 25% of samples were discarded as burn-in according to MrBayes (11). Hasegawa-Kishino-Yano nucleotide substitution model was selected as best-fit model according to Bayesian information criteria. Numbers at the nodes indicate posterior probabilities percentage. GenBank accession numbers are provided for comparison isolates; accession nos. of the isolated Batai virus strain PV424/DE-2016 are small, MH299972; medium, MH299973; large, MH299974. Scale bars indicate nucleotide substitutions per site.

Table. Analysis of a Batai virus–infected harbor seal with meningoencephalomyelitis, Germany, 2016*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample material</th>
<th>Histopathologic finding</th>
<th>Real-time PCR (cycle threshold)†</th>
<th>FISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brain</td>
<td>Cerebrum, cerebellum, brain stem, medulla oblongata, and cervical spinal cord: mild to moderate, multifocal, and lymphohistiocytic meningoencephalomyelitis, perivascularly accentuated; parietal lobe: multiple glial nodules; thoracic spinal cord: mild to moderate and multifocal meningitis, perivascularly accentuated, lymphohistiocytic with few eosinophilic granulocytes; cauda equina: mild to moderate, multifocal, and lymphohistiocytic perineuritis</td>
<td>+ (15)</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>Mild and multifocal anthracosis; acute, diffuse, and severe hyperemia</td>
<td>– (&gt;35)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spleen</td>
<td>Moderate to severe and diffuse hyperemia</td>
<td>– (35)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney</td>
<td>Mild, interstitial, and lymphohistiocytic nephritis with single, intratubular concretions</td>
<td>– (&gt;35)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary lymph node</td>
<td>Mild follicular hyperplasia</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesenteric lymph node</td>
<td>Mild to moderate follicular hyperplasia and hemosiderosis</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>Mild, multifocal, lymphohistiocytic hepatitis, mild to moderate hepatocellular storage of iron</td>
<td>– (&gt;35)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small intestine</td>
<td>Mild, diffuse, lymphoplasmacytic, and partially eosinophilic enteritis</td>
<td>+ (28)</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large intestine</td>
<td>NSML</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nose</td>
<td>NSML</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>NSML</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>NSML</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Negative result >35; positive result <35.
Conclusions

We isolated and characterized BATV from the brain of a captive harbor seal in Germany. This seal had lymphohistiocytic meningoencephalomyelitis and evidence of virus replication in Purkinje cells, neurons, enterocytes, and lymphocytes in peripheral tissues. Evidence of BATV infection by FISH was also obtained for a second harbor seal that had died 2 months before in the same enclosure. No additional evidence was found for seals as natural hosts for BATV infection by investigating brains from seals with encephalitis in coastal waters of Germany and by conducting a serosurvey among free-living harbor and gray seals. Results obtained from the 2 BATV-infected animals indicated BATV circulation in the area during the mosquito season and that captive seals were possible dead-end hosts. Because seals in their natural environment are most likely less exposed to mosquitoes than seals in captivity, the observed seal BATV infections might be unnatural captivity-associated events. Phylogenetic analysis indicated that BATV isolated from the seal brain differed from BATV isolated from a mosquito in Germany and is more closely related to strains identified in Russia.

This study provides evidence of BATV associated with central nervous system disease in a naturally infected mammal. Other orthobunyaviruses have also been shown to cross the blood–brain barrier and show neurotropic properties (14). For example, a virus from the same serogroup, Bunyamwera virus, was recently associated with neurologic disease and abortion in horses (15). Moreover, possible human BATV infection in disease-endemic regions requires further investigation because BATV infection of mammals, including humans, has been reported in Europe (3) and Sudan (4).

Furthermore, BATV is the donor of the M segment of Ngari virus, which causes hemorrhagic fever in humans (2). The 2 BATV-infected seals could have been exceptionally sensitive to BATV infection because of predisposing factors, such as advanced age, concurrent conditions, genetic predisposition, or immunologic deficiencies. This possibility raises the question whether immunocompromised humans or other mammals might be at increased risk for development of neurologic BATV infection. Collectively, our data indicate the need for increased surveillance of BATV infection in mosquitoes, mammals, and birds in Europe.

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References


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Association of Batai Virus Infection and Encephalitis in Harbor Seals, Germany, 2016

Technical Appendix

**Technical Appendix Figure.** Fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) of kidney cells from harbor seal infected with Batai virus, Germany, 2016. A) Cells within glomeruli and tubular epithelial cells showing a mild pink, intracytoplasmic BATV-specific result detected by FISH. Inset: Higher magnification view (fast red stain). B) Kidney tissue used as negative control (incubation without probe). Scale bars indicate 20 μm.