Novel Picornavirus in Lambs with Severe Encephalomyelitis

Leonie F. Forth, Sandra F.E. Scholes, Patricia A. Pesavento, Kenneth Jackson, Adrienne Mackintosh, Amanda Carson, Fiona Howie, Kore Schlottau, Kerstin Wernike, Anne Pohlmann, Dirk Höper, Martin Beer

Using metagenomic analysis, we identified a novel picornavirus in young preweaned lambs with neurologic signs associated with severe nonsuppurative encephalitis and sensory ganglionitis in 2016 and 2017 in the United Kingdom. In situ hybridization demonstrated intralesional neuronotropism of this virus, which was also detected in archived samples of similarly affected lambs (1998–2014).

In 2016 in Scotland, and in 2017 in Wales, progressive neurologic signs were observed in young lambs. These cases were associated with nonsuppurative encephalomyelitis predominantly involving gray matter, including neuronal necrosis/neuronophagia and ganglionitis consistent with lesions caused by a neuronotropic viral infection. The target sites included cerebellar roof nuclei in the Purkinje molecular layer of the cerebellum, caudal brainstem nuclei (red nuclei and vestibular complex), and all levels of spinal cord examined (cervical, thoracic, and lumbar segments) located mainly in the ventral horns and dorsal root ganglia (Figure 1, panels A, B). Severe lesions were found consistently in the spinal cord. Louping ill virus, a common etiologic agent of nonsuppurative encephalomyelitis and ganglionitis typical of neuronotropic viral infection; all 3 animals tested positive (Table 1). We detected the highest viral loads in the cerebellum and spinal cord (PCR quantification cycle [Cq] 18–21), where the most severe lesions were also observed. We detected lower loads in the cerebrum (Cq 30), ileum (Cq 29–32), tonsil (Cq 32–36), and mesenteric lymph node (Cq 34–36). Lung and spleen samples were negative, as were CNS samples from 2 additional lambs from the Scotland flock with compressive spinal cord lesions and no evidence of nonsuppurative encephalitis (Table 1).

We subjected spinal cord samples from selected lambs affected in the 2017 lambing season to metagenomic analysis (Appendix), which yielded datasets with 2.4 million reads each. RIEMS analysis classified 99.9% of the reads, 99.97% were classified, but only 1 read was reliably classified as a viral sequence. This 326-bp read showed the highest sequence identity with the 5′ untranslated region (UTR) of the genome of human rhinovirus (81.3%), belonging to the family Picornaviridae, genus Enterovirus. For further validation and sample screening, this viral read was used to design a quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qRT-PCR) assay (Appendix). Using this qRT-PCR, we analyzed lambs that, in 2017, received diagnoses of nonsuppurative encephalomyelitis and ganglionitis typical of neuronotropic viral infection; all 3 animals tested positive (Table 1). We used the highest viral loads in the cerebellum and spinal cord (PCR quantification cycle [Cq] 18–21), where the most severe lesions were also observed. We detected lower loads in the cerebrum (Cq 30), ileum (Cq 29–32), tonsil (Cq 32–36), and mesenteric lymph node (Cq 34–36). Lung and spleen samples were negative, as were CNS samples from 2 additional lambs from the Scotland flock with compressive spinal cord lesions and no evidence of nonsuppurative encephalitis (Table 1).

De novo assembly of reads related to Picornaviridae generated a complete genome of a novel virus, tentatively named ovine picornavirus (OvPV). The obtained 7.5 kb OvPV genome is only very distantly related to known picornaviruses, with nucleotide sequence identities of 59% with a bovine picornavirus (International Nucleotide Sequence Data Collaboration [INSDC] accession no. LC006971) (3) and 55% with a canine picornavirus (accession no. KU871312) (4). The OvPV genome comprises a 5′ UTR, a predicted...
6,885-nt open reading frame encoding the polyprotein with 2,294 aa, a 3′ UTR, and a poly(A)-tail. The putative structure of the polyprotein is similar to sapeloviruses with the characteristic order 5′-L-1ABCD-2ABC-3ABCD-3′; 3 consecutive methionins in frame could act as start codons of the polyprotein. The translation initiation site is proposed to be the third, because it is contained in the best Kozak context (5).

Pairwise amino acid identities with P1, P2, and P3 of related picornaviruses are <58% (Appendix Table). Within the family Picornaviridae, together with other unclassified viruses (4,6), OvPV forms a putative new genus that is closest related to the genera Sapelovirus, Rabovirus, and Enterovirus (Figure 2; Appendix Figure). All whole-genome sequences we identified are available from the INSDC databases (accession no. PRJEB28719).

We attempted virus propagation from selected samples of affected animals on various mammalian cell lines (Appendix); however, virus could not be isolated. This result is consistent with other described unsuccessful attempts of viral propagation of related picornaviruses in cell culture (4,7).

To investigate whether the newly detected virus emerged in 2016 or was present previously, we examined archived cases from sheep in England with nonsuppurative encephalomyelitis oriented on gray matter that had tested negative for Louping ill virus by immunohistochemistry. Although the impaired RNA extracted from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) material proved to be challenging for sequencing and amplification, we identified several additional cases of OvPV infection using reverse transcription PCR, and we generated whole-genome sequences from selected cases (Table 2). We detected OvPV in lambs of different breeds ≤3–4 weeks of age with neurologic signs; the earliest case identified dated back to 1998 (Table 2). Compared with the 2017 cases in Wales, the full OvPV
Table 1. Investigations of neurologic signs in lambs Scotland and Wales, 2016 and 2017*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Flock</th>
<th>Case information</th>
<th>Case no.</th>
<th>EM</th>
<th>Tested tissue</th>
<th>C_q</th>
<th>OvPV reads, no. (%)†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Progressive neurologic signs including tetraparesis, recumbency, ataxia, and death were observed in several lambs beginning at 2–3 weeks of age in a flock of 200 ewes that was accredited free of maedi-visna virus. The lamb submitted for investigation (S012722-2) was being artificially reared. Additional lambs showed similar clinical signs, but they recovered apart from residual slight paresis in one limb.</td>
<td>S012722-1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Cerebrum</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S012722-2</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Cerebrum</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>1 (0.00005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Neurologic signs resulting from spinal cord compression by a vertebral abscess.</td>
<td>S014148</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Cerebrum</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spinal cord</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Approximately one third of a group of 60 young pet lambs (mainly orphan lambs or triplet lambs because of insufficient milk to rear 3 lambs) being artificially reared were affected in a flock of 650 ewes. Clinical signs reported were stiff back legs, tremors that became exaggerated on handling, progressing to lateral recumbency, terminal seizures, and death or euthanasia. One lamb with mild clinical signs recovered.</td>
<td>S014175</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Cerebrum</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spinal cord</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>1,383 (0.06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S014176</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Cerebrum</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spinal cord</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S014177</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Cerebrum</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spinal cord</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>590 (0.02)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Testing by quantitative reverse transcription PCR for ovine picornavirus and by metagenomics. C_q, PCR cycle quantification; EM, encephalomyelitis; NA, not applicable (C_q value in RT-qPCR >45); NP, not performed; OvPV, ovine picornavirus; +, confirmed nonsuppurative encephalomyelitis and ganglionitis; –, no evidence of nonsuppurative encephalomyelitis and ganglionitis; instead, compressive lesions in the spinal cord.

†Number of OvPV reads in the metagenomics dataset, total (proportion).

Figure 2. Phylogenetic relation of ovine picornavirus to other picornaviruses of the genera Sapelovirus, Rabovirus, and Enterovirus, as well as unclassified picornaviruses. The maximum-likelihood phylogenetic tree is based on complete coding sequences and calculated by IQ-TREE version 1.6.5 (http://www.iqtree.org) with the best-fit model general time reversible plus empirical base frequencies plus free rate model 5. Teschovirus was included as an outgroup. Statistical supports of 100,000 ultrafast bootstraps are indicated at the nodes. Bold indicates sequences generated in this study; INSDC or GenBank accession numbers are provided. Scale bar indicates nucleotide substitutions per site.
already been present in Wales, Scotland, and England for
mains unproven. On the basis of the finding that OvPV has
similar to that proposed for porcine teschovirus, but this re
intake may predispose to development of neurologic disease
ficient colostrum. Therefore, insufficient colostral antibody
flocks. In 4 of these flocks, the affected lambs were being
archived cases; however, information was available for 5
panels D, G). No hybridization was detected in sequential
hybridization was detected in individual neurons (Figure 1,
panel C). Where dorsal root ganglia were in section, probe
in regions of neuronal degeneration and gliosis (Figure 1,
the spinal cord, OvPV in situ hybridization–positive neuro
brain and spinal cord as hybridization targets (Figure 1). In
positive FFPE tissues, with a subset of neurons within the
identity at the amino acid level.

Complete clinical data were not available for all of the
archived cases but up to 99% sequence identity at the nucleotide level but up to 99% sequence identity at the amino acid level.
We performed in situ hybridization on OvPV PCR-
positive FFPE tissues, with a subset of neurons within the
brain and spinal cord as hybridization targets (Figure 1). In
the spinal cord, OvPV in situ hybridization–positive neuron
al soma and their projections were dense in the ventral horn in regions of neuronal degeneration and gliosis (Figure 1, panel C). Where dorsal root ganglia were in section, probe
hybridization was detected in individual neurons (Figure 1, panels D, G). No hybridization was detected in sequential sections of OvPV-positive tissues under probing with an unrelated probe (Figure 1, panel E), and matched sections of
uninfected animals were consistently negative (not shown).
Complete clinical data were not available for all of the
archived cases; however, information was available for 5
flocks. In 4 of these flocks, the affected lambs were being
fed artificially, usually because of maternal death or insuffi
cient colostrum. Therefore, insufficient colostral antibody
intake may predispose to development of neurologic disease
similar to that proposed for porcine teschovirus, but this re
mains unproven. On the basis of the finding that OvPV has
already been present in Wales, Scotland, and England for
≥20 years, we suspect that OvPV could be present in the
intestinal tract commonly, similar to porcine teschovirus
and porcine sapelovirus (8,9), but only occasionally caus
ing disease in neonatal and early juvenile lambs.

Conclusions
In this study, we report identification of a novel neuroinva
sive picornavirus associated with severe nonsuppurative en
cephalomyelitis and sensory ganglionitis in sheep. The virus
has been associated with encephalomyelitis for ≥20 years,
affecting sheep in Scotland, Wales, and England in a range of
sheep breeds and management systems, but solely young
lambs to date. These findings could suggest that OvPV in
fection is usually subclinical and self-limiting, particularly in
older animals. For some cases, particularly those involving
multiple affected lambs in a single flock over 1 lambing sea
son, the clinical histories of snatching at birth or artificial feed
ing of orphan or pet lambs indicated likely failure of transfer
do contains that were already present in Wales, Scotland, and England for

Table 2. Clinical history of lambs in England with nonsuppurative encephalomyelitis and results of testing of archived samples for presence of OvPV in spinal cord and brain*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Signalement (case reference)</th>
<th>Case information</th>
<th>RT-PCR†</th>
<th>OvPV reads, no. (%)‡</th>
<th>Reference coverage§</th>
<th>Nucl. seq. identity§</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>3-week-old mule lamb (1454/98)</td>
<td>Clinical signs of head tilt, rolling eyes and star gazing, and rapid onset of ataxia, recumbency, and paddling; no response to antimicrobial drugs, multivitamins including B1. Negative for Louping ill virus antibodies in cerebrospinal fluid and serum.</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>570 (0.003)</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>90%–96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2- to 4-week-old milking breed lamb (960/00)</td>
<td>One of ≥12 lambs fed artificial colostrum (snatched at birth to prevent transmission of maedi-visna virus) that developed neurologic signs at ≥2 weeks of age, first weak in forelimbs, then hindlimbs, and by the second day, tremor and incoordination.</td>
<td>Cq 35</td>
<td>1061 (0.01)</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>95%–96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Two 7- to 8-day-old triplet lambs (E1028/04 and E1029/04)</td>
<td>Triplets fed proprietary powdered colostrum because the ewe had insufficient milk. Signs of fine tremor progressing to recumbency; the third triplet developed similar neurologic signs at ≥3 weeks of age (not submitted for investigation).</td>
<td>Cq 32; positive</td>
<td>747,777 (3.02); 238,627 (1.11)</td>
<td>Full; full</td>
<td>95%; 95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2-week-old Texel X Swaledale (S313-04-08-1)</td>
<td>Neurologic signs not otherwise specified.</td>
<td>Cq 36</td>
<td>242 (0.0006)</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>93%–95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1-week-old mule X female lamb (S78-04-10-1)</td>
<td>Approximately 25 lambs have been similarly affected. Portions of fixed juvenile ovine brain were submitted from field postmortem examination with history of suspected neurologic disease before euthanasia.</td>
<td>Cq 24</td>
<td>18,572 (0.07)</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Breed and age not known (S247-04-14)</td>
<td>Preweaner lamb with neurologic signs. Field postmortem samples submitted with clinical history of “suspect swobay,” thus likely clinical signs of ataxia and paresis.</td>
<td>Cq 34</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Cq, PCR quantification cycle; NP, not performed; nucl. seq., nucleotide sequence; OvPV, ovine picornavirus; RT-PCR, reverse transcription PCR; qRT-PCR, quantitative RT-PCR.
†RT-PCR was performed as prescreening for sample selection for high-throughput sequencing. Where feasible, Cq values of the qRT-PCR are indicated; positive means positive in semi-nested PCR.
‡Number (proportion) of OvPV reads in the complete high-throughput sequencing dataset.
§Genome coverage and nucleotide sequence identity of the full genome or several contigs in relation to the OvPV reference genome strain OvPV/Wales/2017/S014175 (International Nucleotide Sequence Data Collaboration accession no. LR216008).
of ovine nonsuppurative encephalomyelitis oriented on gray matter, particularly in young lambs with sensory ganglionitis.

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About the Author
Ms. Forth is a biochemist and PhD student at the Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Greifswald-Insel Riems, Germany. Her research interests include novel and emerging viruses, metagenomics, and high-throughput sequencing.

References

Address for correspondence: Martin Beer, Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Institute of Diagnostic Virology, Sdüufer 10, 17493 Greifswald-Insel Riems, Germany; email: martin.beer@fli.de

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