

H7N7 avian influenza virus mutation from low to high pathogenicity on a layer chicken farm in the UK

Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Immunohistochemical distribution of influenza A viral nucleoprotein antigen in carcasses from Sample Sets 1 and 3. Additional observations also included: N, necrosis; E, encephalitis; P, necrotizing pancreatitis and C, coelomitis/peritonitis – chronic active. N/A, not available; -, negative; +/-, minimal or rare antigen labelling; +, small number of labelled cells or antigen; ++, moderate antigen labelling; +++ abundant antigen labelling.

Sample Set	1		3																	
Shed	10	12A	1		2		4		5		6		7		10		11		12A	
Bird	Mix	Mix	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Heart	+	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skin	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	-
Feather follicles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Skeletal muscle	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spleen	+++ N	+++ N	-	N/A	+++ N	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-
Cecal Tonsil	+++	+	N/A	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	N/A	++	-	-	+	-
Brain	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	-	-	-	++ E	-	-
Kidney	++	+	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
Ovary	+	N/A	-	-	++	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	N/A	+	+	-
Oviduct		N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	++	N/A	N/A	++	N/A	N/A
Lung	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+/-	+	+	-	++	-	-
Trachea / Bronchi	++	+	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	+	-	-		+	-	-	-	N/A	-
Nasal turbinate	-	-	-	-	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air Sacs	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	+	N/A	+	-	-	+/-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Pancreas	N/A	N/A	-	-	+	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	+	-	-	++ P	-	-
Duodenum	+	N/A	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-

Table S2 cont. Immunohistochemical distribution of influenza A viral nucleoprotein antigen in carcasses from Sample Sets 1 and 3. Additional observations also included: N, necrosis; E, encephalitis; P, necrotizing pancreatitis and C, coelomitis/peritonitis – chronic active. N/A, not available; -, negative; +/-, minimal or rare antigen labelling; +, small number of labelled cells or antigen; ++, moderate antigen labelling; +++ abundant antigen labelling.

Sample Set	1		3																	
Shed	10	12A	1		2		4		5		6		7		10		11		12A	
Bird	Mix	Mix	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Liver	+	+	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	++ N	-
Jejunum	++ C	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
															C	-	-	C	C	

Table S2. RRT-PCR and sequencing results from Sample Set 1. HA CS motifs for each shed were determined based on sequencing of pooled tissues. HP_G; HA CS motif PEIPRHRKGRGLF, HP_R; HA CS motif PEIPRHRKRRGLF, +; RRT-PCR positive, -; RRT-PCR negative, nt; not tested.

Shed	Type	Tissue	Tissue RRT-PCR Results				Cleavage Site Motif Detected	AIV Molecular Pathotype
			Influenza A	AOAV-1	H5	H7		
10	Free-range	Trachea (N=2)	+	-	-	+	nt	nt
10	Free-range	Cecal tonsil (N=2)	+	-	-	+	PEIPRHRKGRGLF	HP _G
12A	Caged	Trachea (N=4)	+	-	-	+	nt	nt
12A	Caged	Cecal tonsil (N=4)	+	-	-	+	PEIPRHRKRRGLF	HP _R
12A	Caged	Spleen (N=4)	+	-	-	+	nt	nt
12A	Caged	Proventriculus (N=1)	+	-	-	+	nt	nt

Changes in the HA CS motif are shown in bold.

Table S3. Summary of the carcass tissues from Sample Set 3 with RRT-PCR results. HA CS motifs for each shed were determined based on sequencing of individual swabs. HP_G; HA CS motif PEIPRHRKGRGLF, HP_R; HA CS motif PEIPRHRKRRGLF, LP; HA CS motif PEIPKGRGLF, +; RRT-PCR positive, -; RRT-PCR negative.

Shed	Type	AIV Molecular Pathotype	Tissue RRT-PCR Results (2 carcasses per shed)			
			Brain	Lung and Trachea	Viscera	Intestine
1	Caged	LP/HP _R	-	-	-	-
2	Caged	LP/HP _R	+	+	+	+
4	Free-range	LP	-	-	-	-
5	Free-range	HP _G /HP _R	-	-	-	-
6	Free-range	HP _G /HP _R	-	+	+	+
7	Free-range	HP _G /HP _R	-	-	-	-
10	Free-range	HP _G /HP _R	-	+	+	+
11	Free-range	HP _R	+	+	+	+

Table S4. Summary of the type isolate viruses obtained from each shed in Sample Set 2.

Shed	Type	Name of virus isolate
1	Caged	A/chicken/England/26350/2015
2	Caged	A/chicken/England/26352/2015
10	Free-range	A/chicken/England/26346/2015
11	Free-range	A/chicken/England/26348/2015
12A	Caged	A/chicken/England/26354/2015

Table S5. Polymorphisms observed in A/chicken/England/26352/2015 that may confer adaptation to mammalian species or altered susceptibility to existing antivirals.

Protein	Amino Acid Position/Motif ^a	Phenotypic Consequences	Reference
PB2	Collective mutations: Leu89Val, Gly309Asp, Thr339Lys, Arg477Gly, Ile495Val, Lys627Glu, Ala676Thr	Enhanced polymerase activity and increased virulence in mice	[48]
PB1-F2	Asn66Ser	Increased virulence, replication efficiency and antiviral response in mice	[49-51]
HA ²	Ser128Ala	Increased binding to human receptors	[52]
HA ²	Thr151Ala	Loss of glycosylation increased binding to human receptors	[52]
HA ²	Gly177Val	Increased binding to human receptors	[52]
NA ³	His274Arg	Reduced susceptibility to oseltamivir and peramivir	[53-59]
M1	Asn30Asp	Increased virulence in mice	[60]
M1	Thr215Ala	Increased virulence in mice	[61, 62]
NS1	Ile101Met	Increased virulence in mice	[63, 64]
NS1	222-225 (presence of PDZ ligand domain)	Increased virulence in mice	[65]

Reference for Table S5.

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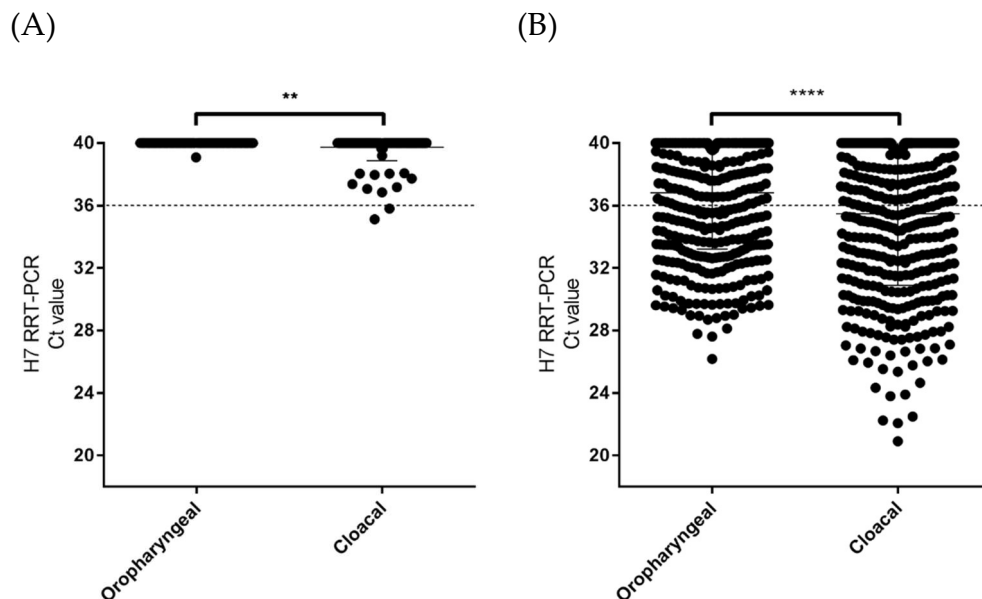
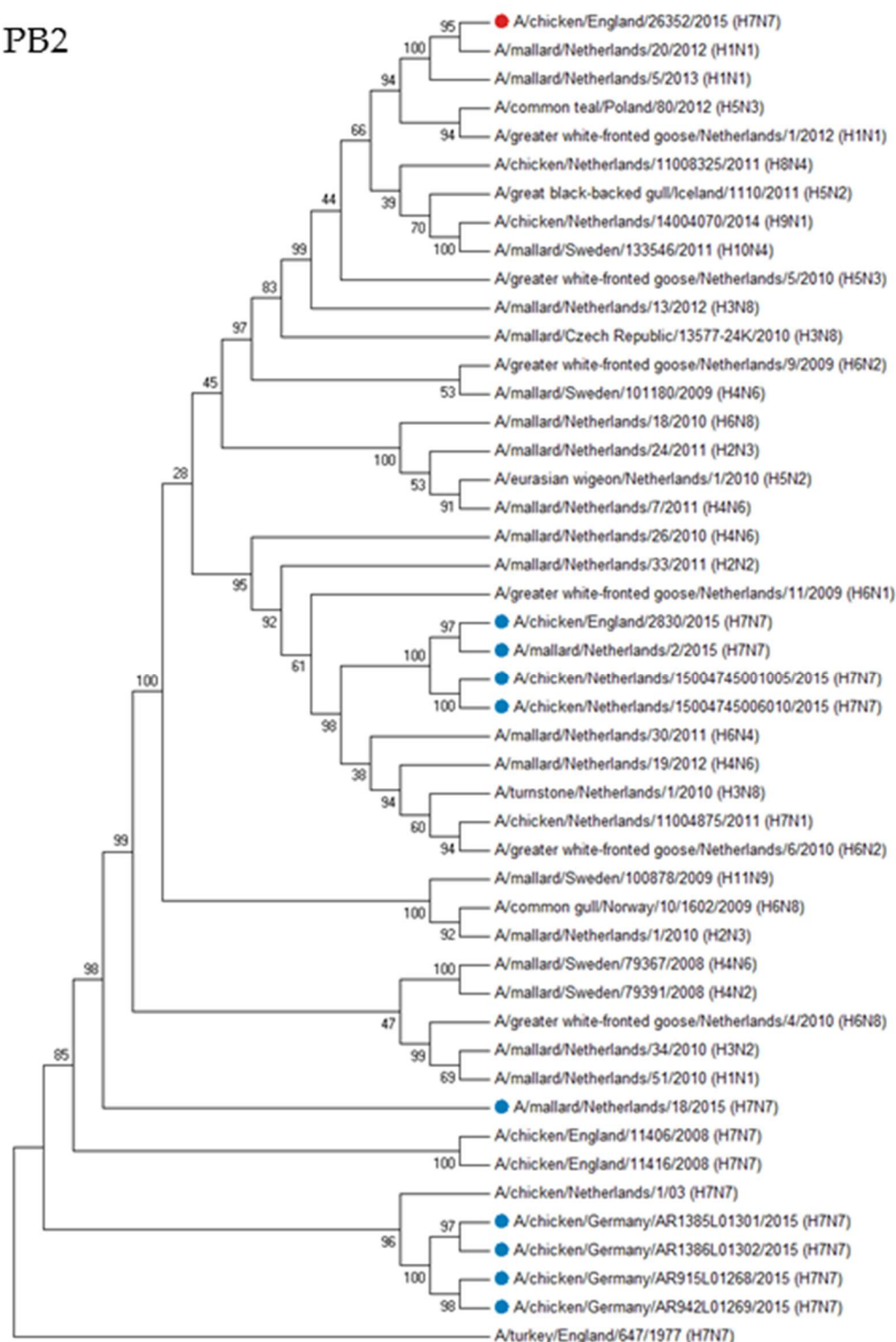


Figure S1. Previous UK H7N7 outbreaks were also shed via the gastrointestinal route. OP and cloacal swabs collected during (A) the H7N7 LPAIV outbreak in February 2015 [3] (N=120, per swab type) and (B) a H7N7 HPAIV outbreak in 2008 [4] (N=441, per swab type) were tested by H7 RRT-PCR and the level of H7 RNA compared using a Paired T-test. ** p<0.01 and **** p<0.0001.

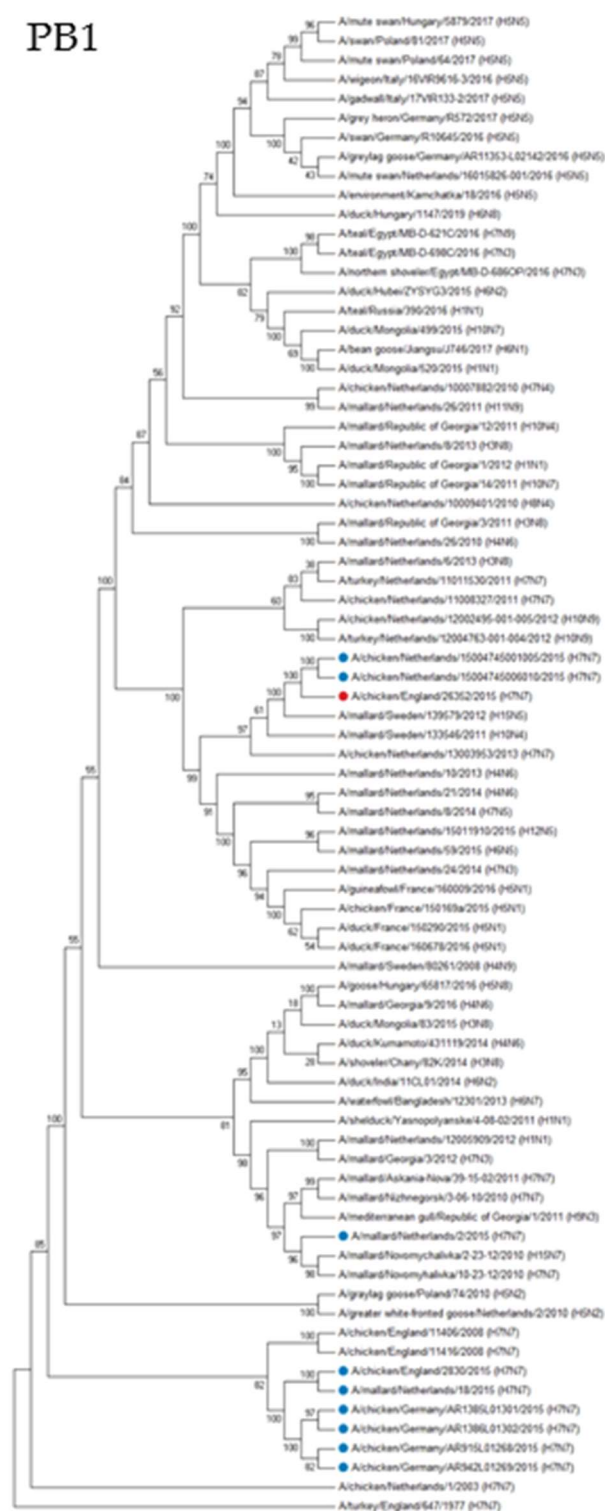
(A)

PB2



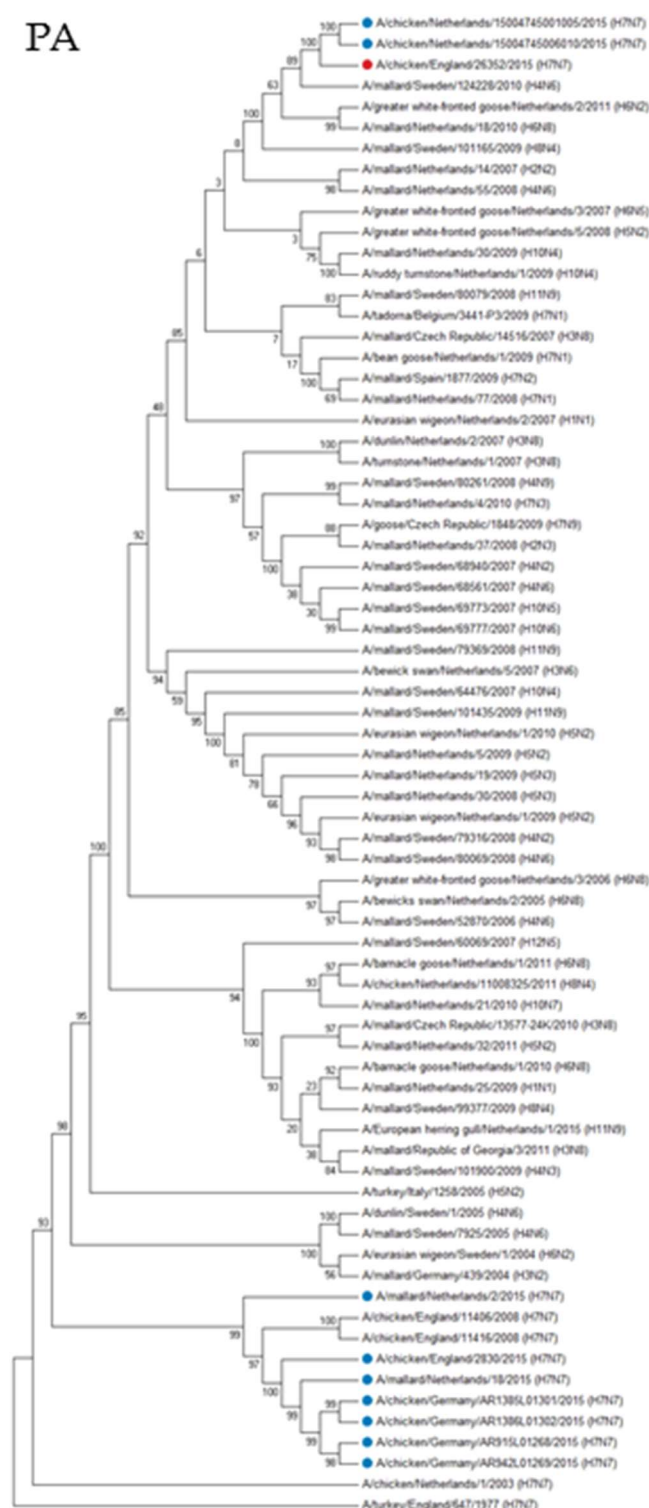
(B)

PB1



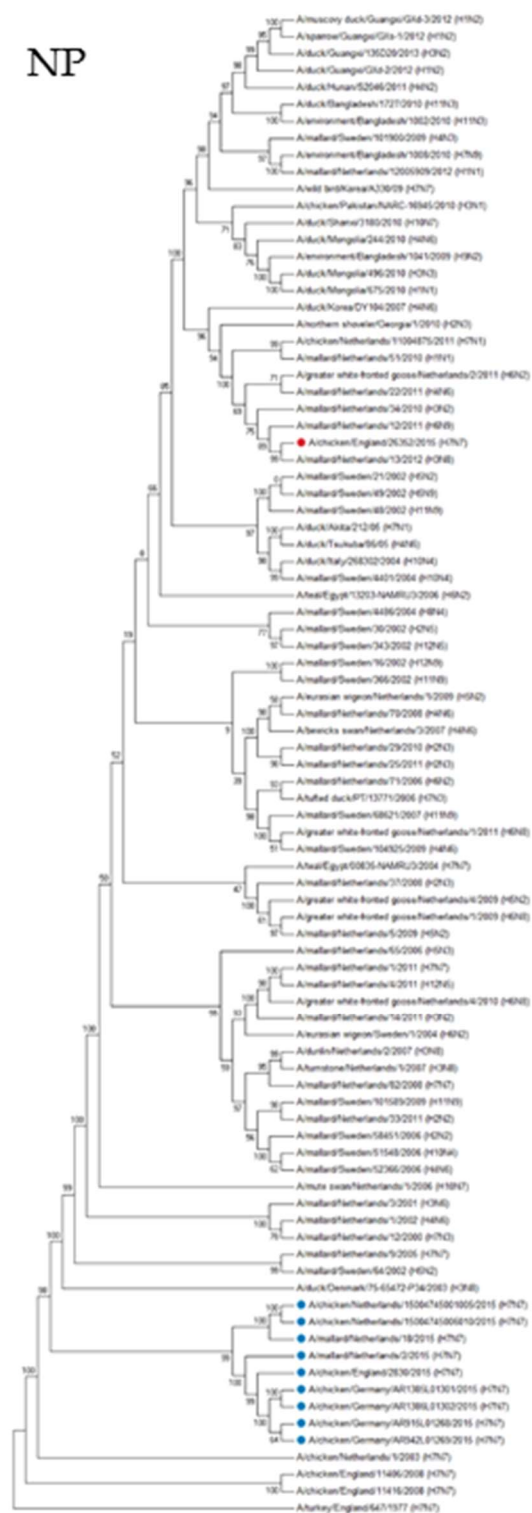
(C)

PA



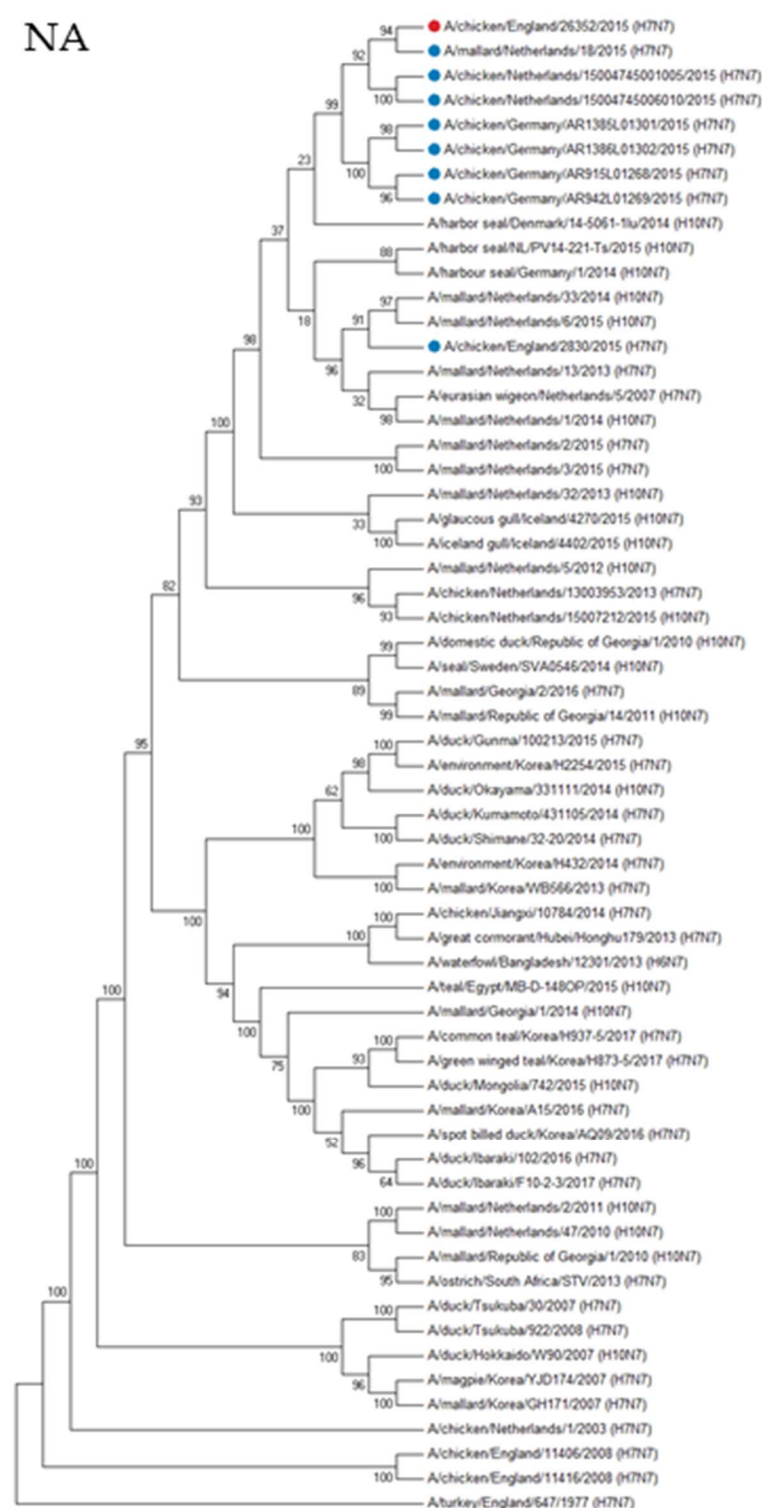
(D)

NP



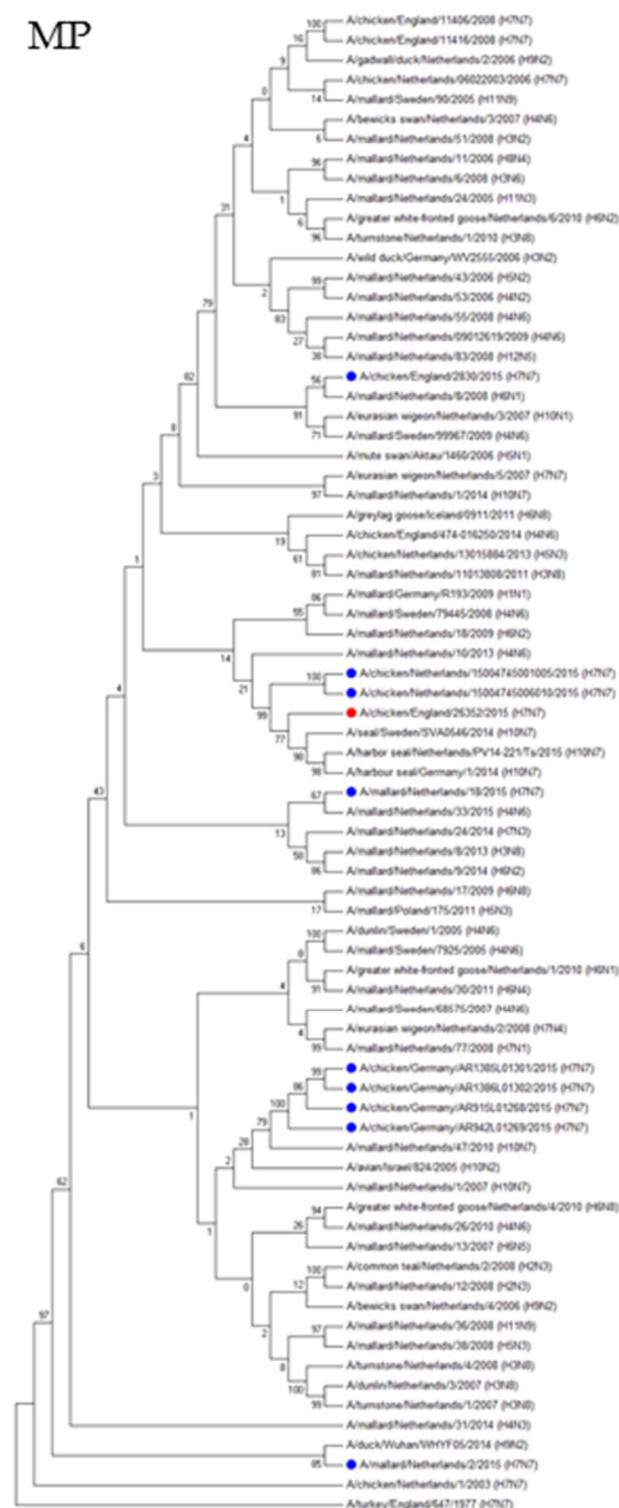
(E)

NA



(F)

MP



(G)

NS

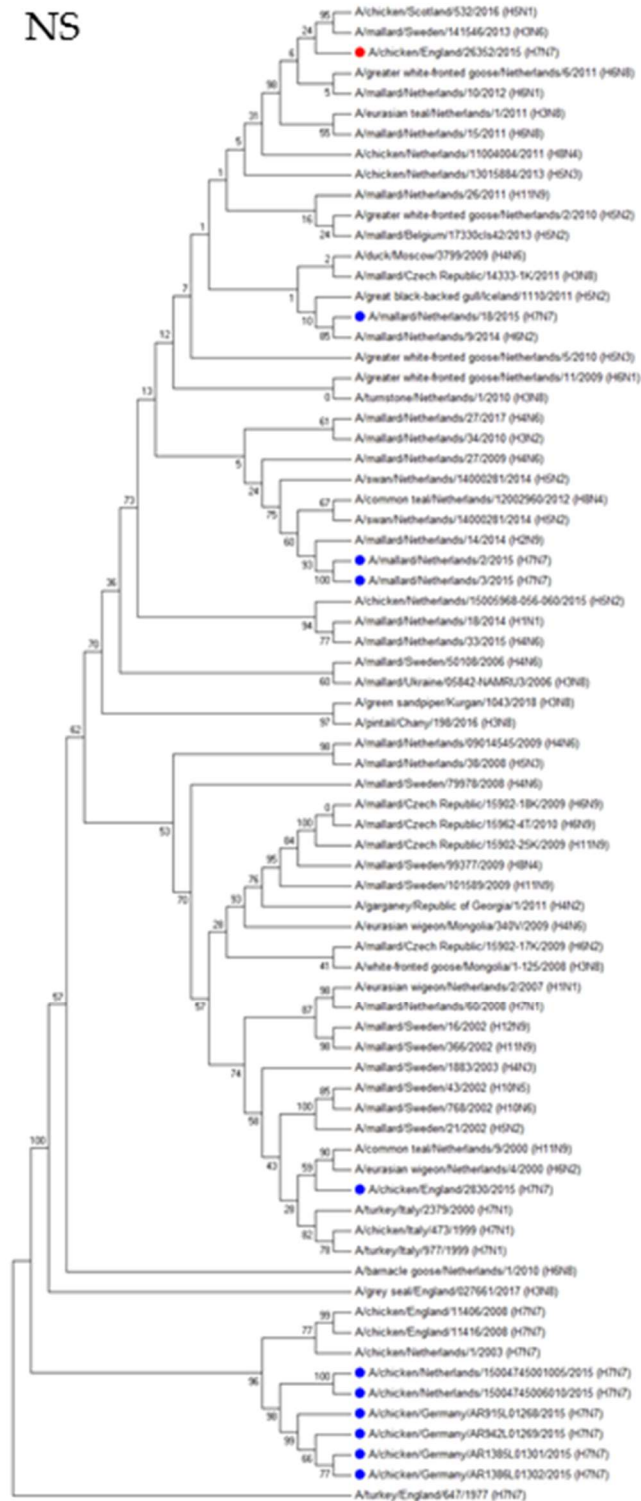
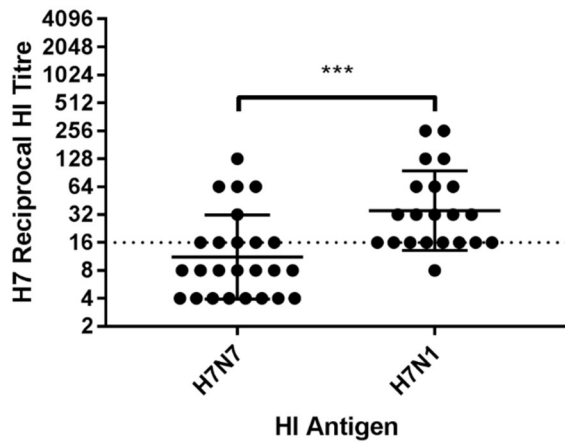


Figure S2. A/chicken/England/26352/2015 is related to AIVs from wild birds. Phylogenetic analysis was conducted using a maximum-likelihood approach for the following influenza A genes: (A) PB2, based on the TIM+F+G4 model; (B) PB1, based on the TIM+F+G4 model; (C) PA, based on the TVM+F+G4 model; (D) NP, based on the TVM+F+I+G4 model; (E) NA, based on the K3PU+F+G4 model; (F) M, based on the K3P+I model and (G) NS, based on the HKY+F+I model. A/chicken/England/26352/2015 (H7N7) is indicated by a red circle, whilst contemporary European H7N7 influenza viruses from 2015 are indicated by blue circles. Suitable models were determined using IQ-Tree [17] with ModelFinder [18].

(A)



(B)

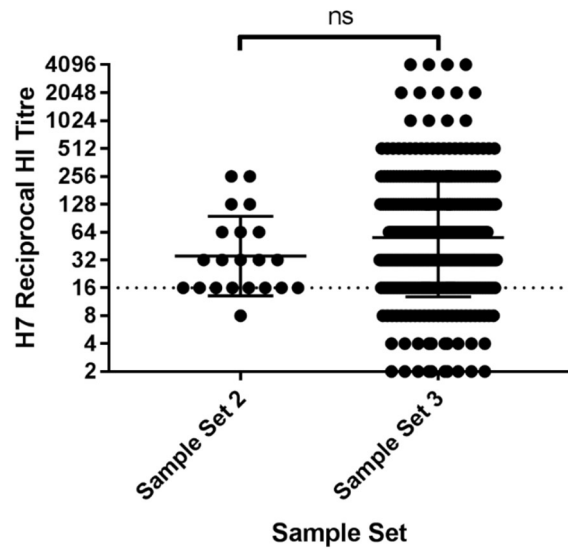


Figure S3. Sera from the outbreak demonstrated greater affinity to the H7N1 AIV antigen. (A) Sera from Sample Set 2 were tested by HI against the H7N7 (N=84) and H7N1 (N=21) AIV antigens. The reciprocal HI titers towards these antigens were compared using a Mann-Whitney test. (B) The reciprocal HI titers towards the H7N1 AIV antigen of sera from Sample Sets 2 (N=21) and 3 (N=531) were compared using a Mann-Whitney test. ns, not significant $p > 0.05$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$. Graphs show geometric mean $\pm$ geometric SD.