



HAL
open science

Four complete genomes of human parvovirus B19 from amniotic fluid specimens.

Enagnon Kazali Alidjinou, Lander de Coninck, Jill Swinnen, Mouna Lazrek, Didier Hober, Jelle Matthijssens

► To cite this version:

Enagnon Kazali Alidjinou, Lander de Coninck, Jill Swinnen, Mouna Lazrek, Didier Hober, et al.. Four complete genomes of human parvovirus B19 from amniotic fluid specimens.. Microbiology Resource Announcements, 2023, Microbiology Resource Announcements, 12 (10), pp.e0055623. 10.1128/MRA.00556-23 . hal-04455198

HAL Id: hal-04455198

<https://hal.univ-lille.fr/hal-04455198v1>

Submitted on 13 Feb 2024

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

Four complete genomes of human parvovirus B19 from amniotic fluid specimens

Enagnon Kazali Alidjinou,^{1,2} Lander De Coninck,² Jill Swinnen,² Mouna Lazrek,¹ Didier Hober,¹ Jelle Matthijssens²

AUTHOR AFFILIATIONS See affiliation list on p. 2.

ABSTRACT We report the sequences of four complete genomes of parvovirus B19, extracted from human amniotic fluid specimens collected from pregnant women with abnormal ultrasound features in France. The genome sequences are 5,596 nucleotides long and include long terminal repeats. Several amino acid substitutions were observed in nonstructural protein (NS1).

KEYWORDS parvovirus B19, genomes, amniotic fluid

Parvovirus B19 belongs to the species *Erythroparvovirus primate 1*, in the genus *Erythroparvovirus* in the family *Parvoviridae* (1). Clinically, B19 is associated with a wide range of diseases, such as “erythema infectiosum” in children, acute polyarthritis in adults, and aplastic crisis in sickle cell disease patients. Primary infection in pregnant women can cause hydrops fetalis in the developing second-trimester fetus. The diagnosis of congenital infection is usually confirmed by testing amniotic fluid samples (AFS) (2). The B19 genome is a single-stranded DNA (ssDNA) molecule of 5,596 nucleotides (nt) with long (383 nt) terminal repeats (TRs). Three genotypes (G) are currently described, including the widely circulating G1 and two others—G2 and G3—which diverge in genome nucleotide sequence by ~10% (1, 3). Sequences of several isolates from human samples are available. However, no sequence detected from AFS has been reported.

Five AFS (P1–P5) collected between 2017 and 2019 at the University Hospital of Lille, France, through amniocentesis from pregnant women presenting with abnormal fetal ultrasound features tested positive for B19 by a qPCR assay (AltoStar Parvovirus B19 PCR Kit, Altona Diagnostics). The viral loads were 6.4, 8.1, 2.8, 8.6, and 8.1 Log copies/mL for P1–P5, respectively. Samples were stored at –80°C and later used for sequencing.

We performed the previously described NetoVIR protocol for viral particle purification (4, 5). Briefly, 200 µL of AFS were enriched for virus-like particles (centrifugation, filtration, and nuclease treatment) and submitted to nucleic acid extraction using the QIAamp Viral RNA Mini Kit (Qiagen). Then, cDNA synthesis and random PCR amplification were done using the whole transcriptome amplification kit 2 (Sigma Aldrich). Finally, library preparation using the Nextera XT DNA kit (Illumina) was performed, followed by 2 × 150 bp paired-end sequencing on a NovaSeq 6000 platform.

Paired reads from each sample were analyzed using ViPER, a bioinformatic pipeline designed to trim and assemble paired-end Illumina reads and classify the resulting contigs (6).

Thereafter, trimmed reads were mapped to the B19 reference genome (B19-J35, AY386330) using *bwa-mem2*. Mapping results were obtained with *samtools coverage* (7), and fasta consensus sequences were generated using *samtools mpileup* and *ivar consensus* (8, 9). All tools were run with default parameters unless otherwise specified.

The reference mapping yielded full genome coverage (5596 nt) for four samples (LP1, LP2, LP4, and LP5) (see Table 1). All the sequences shared a nucleotide identity higher

Editor Simon Roux, DOE Joint Genome Institute, Berkeley, California, USA

Address correspondence to Jelle Matthijssens, jelle.matthijssens@kuleuven.be.

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Received 3 July 2023

Accepted 5 August 2023

Published 15 September 2023

Copyright © 2023 Alidjinou 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/).

TABLE 1 Mapping results and analysis of coding regions compared to reference strain B19-J35 (AY386330)

Specimens		LP1	LP2	LP4	LP5	
Nucleoditic sequences (mapping results)	Number of trimmed reads aligned to the reference	3,454,461	400,427	47,893,753	3,968,351	
	Covered bases (%) ^a	100	100	100	100	
	Mean depth of coverage	77,100	7,530	1,060,210	87,800	
	Mean baseQ in covered region	36.1	36.3	36	35.9	
Proteins	Nonstructural protein (NS1) (672 nucleotides)	Coverage (%)	100	100	100	100
		Concordance (%)	99.3	99	99.3	99.8
	7.5 kDa protein (75 nucleotides)	AA ^c changes	L8I, L57F, A71V, F111L, S190G, T505P, F554S	L8I, L57F, A71V, F111L, S190G, S195P, D280N, T505P, F554S	L57F, A71V, F111L, S190G, S344T, T505P, F554S	C17S, L57F, A71V, F111L, E114G, G159A, T163N, I181M
		Coverage (%)	100	100	100	100
		Concordance (%)	100	98.7	100	100
	Capsid protein 1 (782 nucleotides)	AA changes	None	M1T ^b	None	None
		Coverage (%)	100	100	100	100
		Concordance (%)	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.3
	Protein X (82 nucleotides)	AA changes	E14K	E14K	E14K	D12N, E14K, V30L, S98N, D107N, A260T, N533S
		Coverage (%)	100	100	100	100
		Concordance (%)	100	100	100	99.4
	Capsid protein 2 (555 nucleotides)	AA changes	None	None	None	A15T
		Coverage (%)	100	100	100	100
		Concordance (%)	100	100	100	99.7
	11 kDa protein (95 nucleotides)	AA changes	None	None	None	A33T, N306S
Coverage (%)		100	100	100	100	
Concordance (%)		100	99.2	100	98.9	
	AA changes	None	T61K	None	M1T ^b , I54V	

^aFew nucleotidic positions in the terminal repeats (59, 15, and 19 in LP1, LP4, and LP5, respectively) were covered by less than 10 reads and were, therefore, removed (external nucleotides) or labeled as "N" (internal nucleotides) in the consensus sequences. A G insertion was observed at nt 567 in the LP5 5' TR.

^bA mutation in the start codon (resulting in the M1T amino acid change according to the reference) was observed for the 7.5 kDa protein in LP2 and the 11 kDa protein in LP5, and new coding DNA sequences (CDS) were defined using the NCBI ORFfinder.

^cAA: amino acid.

than 98% with the reference genome, suggesting that they belong to genotype 1. The GC content ranged between 43.6% and 43.9%.

The coding DNA sequences shared 98.7–100% identity with the reference. CDS features were defined by pairwise alignment with the reference. The highest number of amino acid substitutions was observed in nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) for all isolates (7, 9, 7, and 8 for LP1, LP2, LP4, and P5, respectively). Regarding the structural proteins, only the capsid protein 1 substitution E14K was observed in the LP1, LP2, and LP4 genomes, while LP5 displayed 7 and 3 mutations in the capsid proteins 1 and 2, respectively.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the University Hospital of Lille for providing a scholarship to support E.K.A.'s stay at the Rega Institute, KU Leuven.

AUTHOR AFFILIATIONS

¹Univ Lille, CHU de Lille, Laboratoire de Virologie ULR 3610, Lille, France

²KU Leuven, Department of Microbiology, Immunology and Transplantation, Rega Institute, Laboratory of Viral Metagenomics, Leuven, Belgium

AUTHOR ORCID*s*

Enagnon Kazali Alidjinou  <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1106-9826>

Jelle Matthijnsens  <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1188-9733>

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Enagnon Kazali Alidjinou, Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Writing – original draft | Lander De Coninck, Formal analysis, Methodology | Jill Swinnen, Methodology | Mouna Lazrek, Investigation | Didier Hober, Investigation | Jelle Matthijnsens, Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Validation, Writing – review and editing

DATA AVAILABILITY

All raw reads have been submitted to NCBI's SRA at [PRJNA979336](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/PRJNA979336). BioSample accessions are: LP1: [SAMN35578145](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/PRJNA979336), LP2: [SAMN35578146](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/PRJNA979336), LP4: [SAMN35578147](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/PRJNA979336), LP5: [SAMN35578148](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/PRJNA979336). The consensus sequences have been deposited in GenBank under the accession nos. [OR138119](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/OR138119), [OR138120](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/OR138120), [OR138121](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/OR138121), [OR138122](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/OR138122).

ETHICAL APPROVAL

Informed consent was obtained from the pregnant women. The study was approved by the institutional data protection authority of CHU Lille under the number DEC22-299.

REFERENCES

1. Cotmore SF, Agbandje-McKenna M, Canuti M, Chiorini JA, Eis-Hubinger A-M, Hughes J, Mietzsch M, Modha S, Ogliastro M, Péntzes JJ, Pintel DJ, Qiu J, Soderlund-Venermo M, Tattersall P, Tijssen P, ICTV Report Consortium. 2019. ICTV virus taxonomy profile: *Parvoviridae*. *J Gen Virol* 100:367–368. <https://doi.org/10.1099/jgv.0.001212>
2. Young NS, Brown KE. 2004. Parvovirus B19. *N Engl J Med* 350:586–597. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMra030840>
3. Servant A, Laperche S, Lallemand F, Marinho V, De Saint Maur G, Meritet JF, Garbarg-Chenon A. 2002. Genetic diversity within human erythroviruses: identification of three genotypes. *J Virol* 76:9124–9134. <https://doi.org/10.1128/jvi.76.18.9124-9134.2002>
4. Conceição-Neto N, Zeller M, Lefrère H, De Bruyn P, Beller L, Deboutte W, Yinda CK, Lavigne R, Maes P, Van Ranst M, Heylen E, Matthijnsens J. 2015. Modular approach to customise sample preparation procedures for viral metagenomics: a reproducible protocol for virome analysis. *Sci Rep* 5:16532. <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep16532>
5. Conceição-Neto N, Yinda KC, Van Ranst M, Matthijnsens J. 2018. Netovir: modular approach to customize sample preparation procedures for viral metagenomics. *Methods Mol Biol* 1838:85–95. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-8682-8_7
6. ViPER. Available from: <https://github.com/Matthijnsenslab/ViPER>
7. Samtools coverage. 2023 Available from: <http://www.htslib.org/doc/samtools-coverage.html>
8. Samtools mpileup. 2023 Available from: <http://www.htslib.org/doc/samtools-mpileup.html>
9. Ivar consensus. Available from: <https://andersen-lab.github.io/ivar/html/manualpage.html>