# Evolutionary dynamics of FMDV in buffalo: <br> a tale of quasi-species, selection, recombination and persistence 

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Same experiment presented by Eva Pérez-Martín in the previous talk

Aim: study within-host evolution and genetic variability post inoculation

Sequencing of SAT1 only (persistent serotype)

Inoculum:

- deep next-generation sequencing of capsid region
- average coverage ~30000

Virus from micro-dissections of 3 buffalos (2 at 35 dpi , 1 at 400 dpi ):

- Sanger sequencing of VP1
- viruses from dorsal soft palate, palatine and pharyngeal tonsils (both epithelium and germinal center)

Furthermore, Sanger/NGS of probang and tonsil swabs from multiple individuals

## Quasi-species structure and selection




## Quasi-species structure and selection




## Inoculum:



## Inoculum:



## Quasi-species:

 population of viruses with similar sequences (differing only by a few mutations) evolving under high mutation ratesExpectation: either identical viruses, or a single quasi-species

## Inoculum:

 two quasi-species (plus recombinants)

Two main quasi-species with $3 \%$ sequence divergence

Large fraction of recombinant sequences

## Inoculum: two quasi-species (plus recombinants)



## Recombinant

VP1 sequence of major quasi-species, except for 2 nonsynonymous variants corresponding to minor quasi-species

## Strong post-inoculation changes in quasi-species frequencies



## Strong post-inoculation changes in quasi-species frequencies



## Strong post-inoculation changes in quasi-species frequencies



Quasi-species structure across animals and tissues


Inoculum

Quasi-species structure across animals and tissues
$\left.\begin{array}{l}1.0 \\ 0.8- \\ 0.6- \\ 0.4- \\ 0.2 \\ 0\end{array}\right]$


Inoculum

Quasi-species structure across animals and tissues


## Quasi-species structure across animals and tissues

## ${ }_{0}^{1.0} \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$ across all animals and tissues



## Quasi-species structure across animals and tissues

### 0.8 Consistent quasi-species frequencies post inoculation

 across all animals and tissues

## Recombination




## Recombination





## Recombinants in buffalos



## Recombinants in buffalos



## Recombinants in buffalos



## Increase in recombinants and sequence diversity with time

Recombination occurs during viral replication


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Recombination occurs during viral replication
Absolute recombination rates in VP1: acute phase:
$\sim 0.2$ per base per year persistent phase:
$\sim 0.005$ per base per year


## Increase in recombinants and sequence diversity with time

Recombination occurs during viral replication
Absolute recombination rates in VP1: acute phase:
$\sim 0.2$ per base per year
persistent phase:
$\sim 0.005$ per base per year
 is about 40 times slower than replication during acute phase of infection

## Recombination map of capsid genes



## Recombination map of capsid genes and mosaic structure inside VP1




## Recombination map of capsid genes and mosaic structure inside VP1



## Recombination map of capsid genes and mosaic structure inside VP1



Position in 1D sequence - Linkage disequilibrium

## Genetic diversity and differentiation

FMDV genetic diversity within animals, tissues and locations in tissues


## FMDV genetic diversity

 within animals, tissues and locations in tissues

## FMDV genetic diversity

 within animals, tissues and locations in tissues

## Genetic differentiation

between animals, tissues and locations in tissues


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## Summary: surprises from deep sequencing

- Interesting and non-trivial quasi-species structure

How often does it occur? Relevant for viral dynamics/evolution?

- Systematic selection on quasi-species during acute infection
- Within-host recombination in capsid genes

Why not observed in large-scale phylogenies?

- Replication in carrier state is $\sim 40$ times slower than during acute infection
- Similar levels of genetic diversity and low differentiation between animals/tissues

Genetic diversity was present or originated during acute infection phase

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