

UPDATE OF MOLECULAR EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ASFV IN EUROPE

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ASF EURL, INIA-CISA, Valdeolmos, Madrid, Spain

WORKSHOP on Harmonisation of data collection on African Swine Fever (ASF) virus
November 23th – 25th, 2015
EFSA, Parma, Italy

MAIN GOAL



EU Reference Laboratory for ASF
Animal Health Research Centre
(CISA), INIA
Ctra Algete-El Casar s/n
28130, Valdeolmos, Spain



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To increase the knowledge about the epidemiological and molecular features of currently circulating ASFV isolates in Europe



The combination of epidemiological findings, epidemiological surveillance and molecular typing allow us to determine the disease status at the domestic pig and wild boar population levels as well as to trace the dynamics of the infection

ASF: BACKGROUND

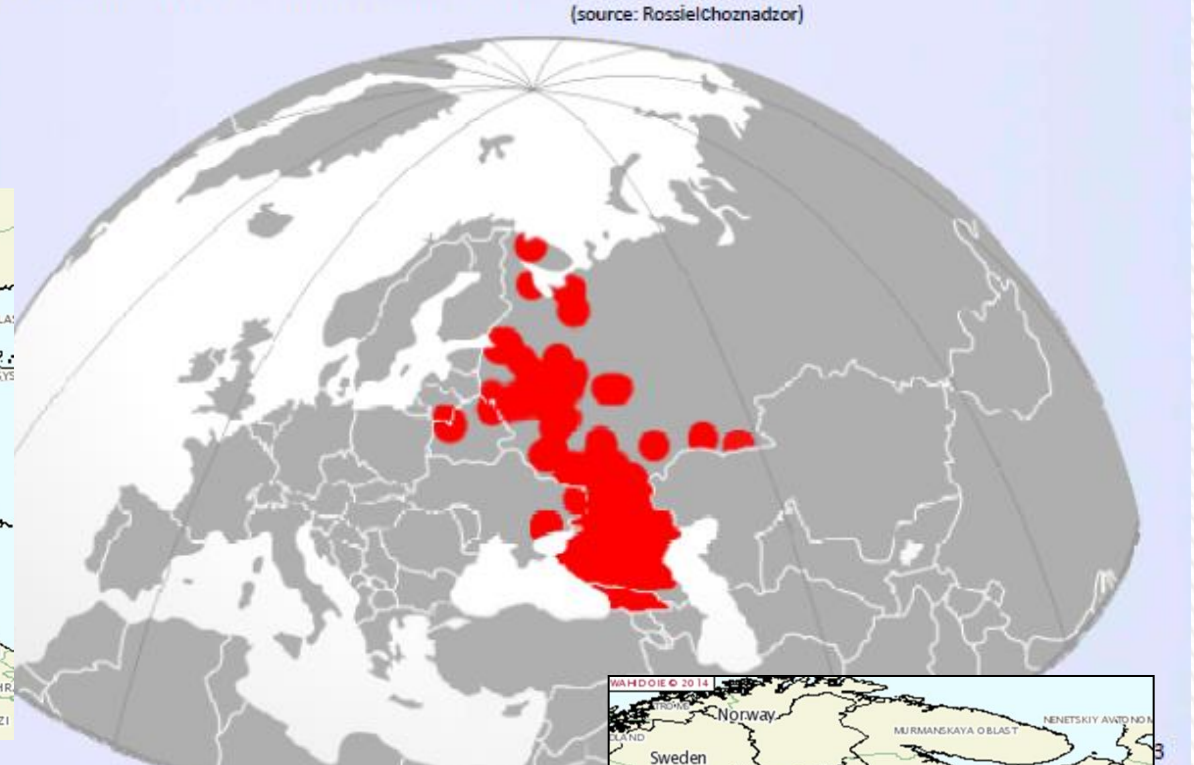
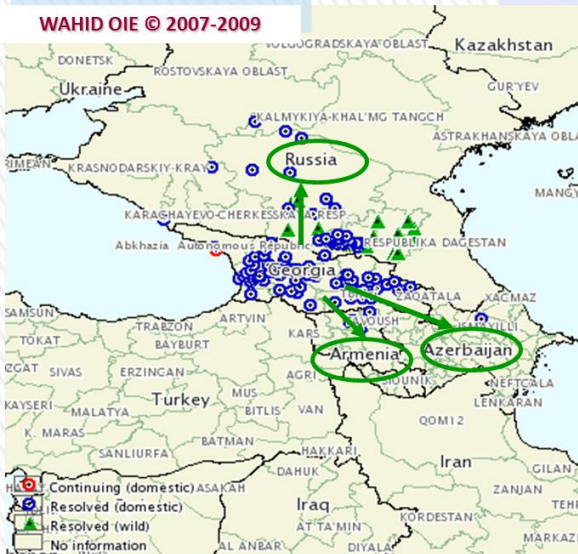


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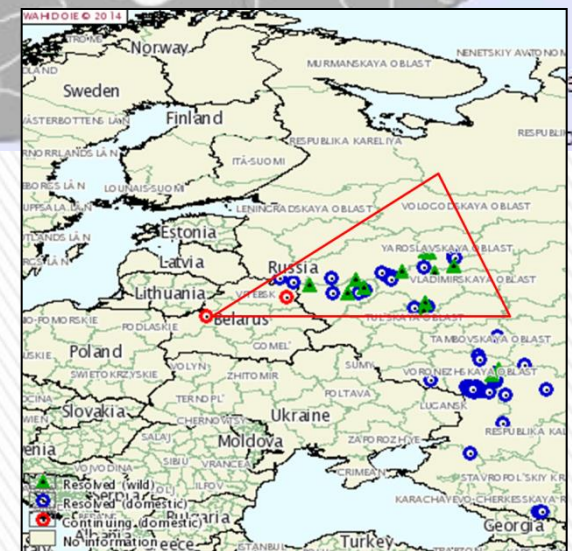


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2007-2013



- **6 affected countries in Eastern Europe** (Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus)
- **Ongoing spread of ASFV towards west affecting eastern European countries, such as Ukraine (2012) and Belarus (2013)**



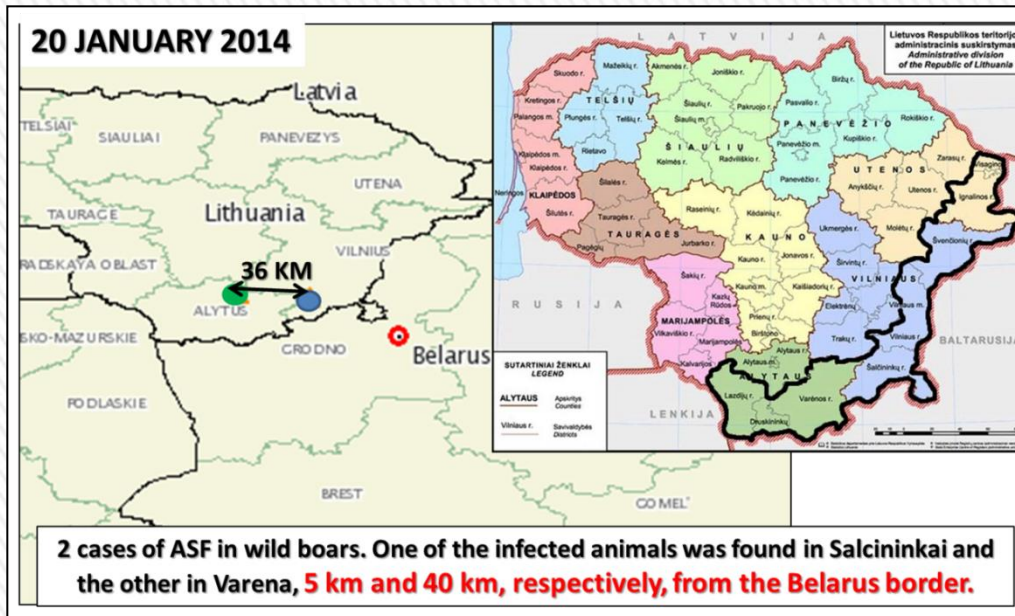
ASF: BACKGROUND



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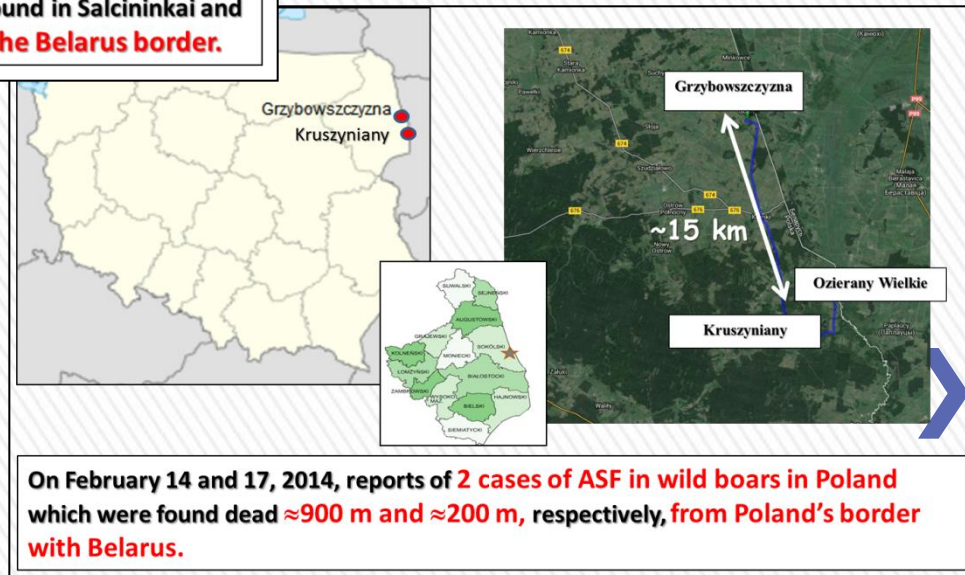


2014 → ASF spreads to the East EU countries.



In January and February 2014, cases of African swine fever in wild boar, occurred in **Lithuania and Poland** due to the introduction of the ASF virus from neighboring non EU where the disease is present (epidemiological and molecular findings).

**2 CASES IN WILD BOAR
LITHUANIA (JANUARY 2014)
2 CASES IN WILD BOAR POLAND
(FEBRUARY 2014)**



1390 CASES IN WILD BOAR AND 82 DOMESTIC PIGS OUTBREAKS

ESTONIA ASF (SEP14-NOV15)

- 450 CASES IN WB
- 18 OUTBREAKS IN DOMESTIC PIGS

LATVIA ASF (JUNE14-NOV15)

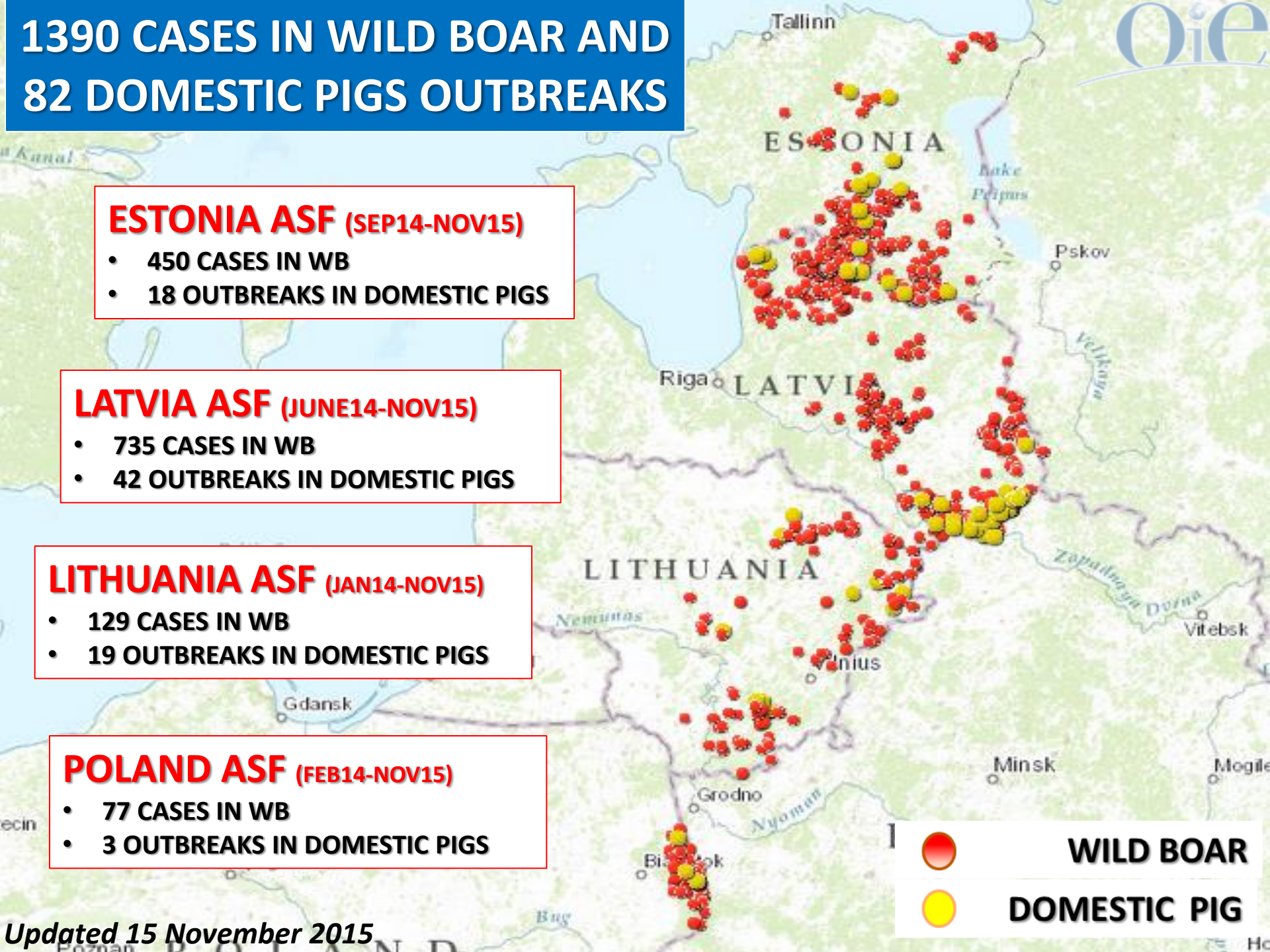
- 735 CASES IN WB
- 42 OUTBREAKS IN DOMESTIC PIGS

LITHUANIA ASF (JAN14-NOV15)

- 129 CASES IN WB
- 19 OUTBREAKS IN DOMESTIC PIGS

POLAND ASF (FEB14-NOV15)

- 77 CASES IN WB
- 3 OUTBREAKS IN DOMESTIC PIGS



- Which is the origin of the virus?
- How is moving the virus?
- Is the virus changing over the time?

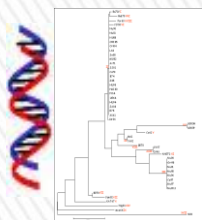


Molecular techniques are highly useful to **trace the source and dynamics** of ASF infections

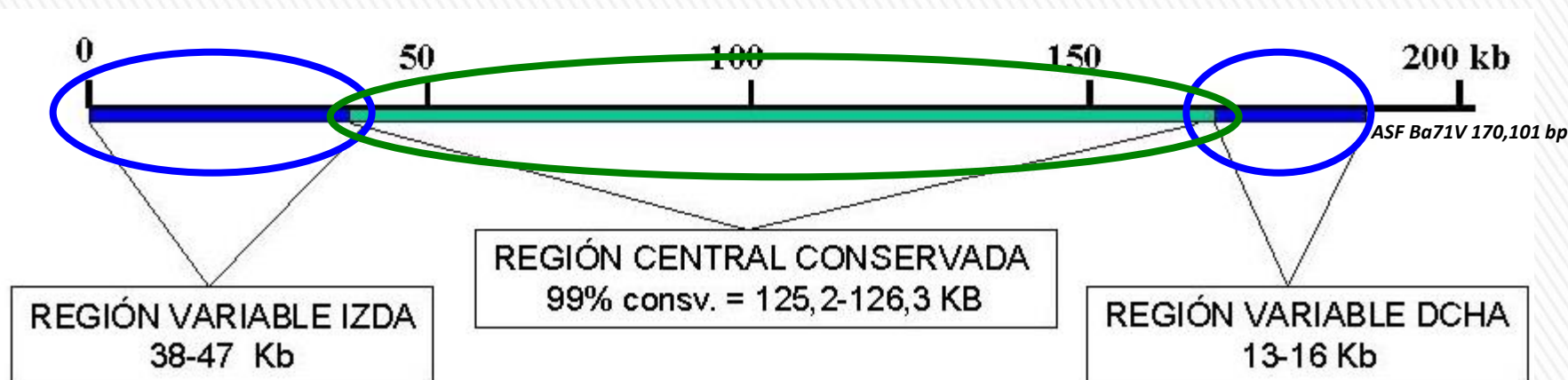


Improvement of knowledge **on the epidemiological situation of ASF**

ASFV genome

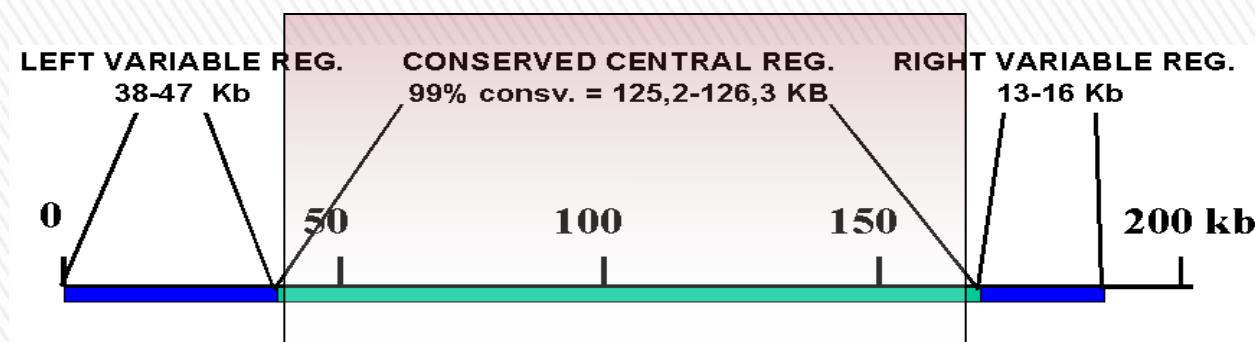


Lineal **dsDNA** with a size between 170-193 kbp



Loss or acquisition of DNA fragments causing length change between 3 and 20 kb. Variable ends of ASFV genome. Small variations due to the presence of tandem repeats sequences (TRS) located in the central part of the genome. **MGFs: MGF 100, 110, 300, 360 and 505/530**

Traditional standardized procedures



FIRST GENOTYPING ON ASFV ISOLATES

- C-terminal end gene *B646L* → **protein p72** →
- Complete gene *E183L* → **protein p54**

22 genotypes

INTRAGENOTYPIC VARIABILITY

CVR: Analysis of the **central variable region** of the *B602L* gene characterized by the presence of tandem repeat sequences (TRS)



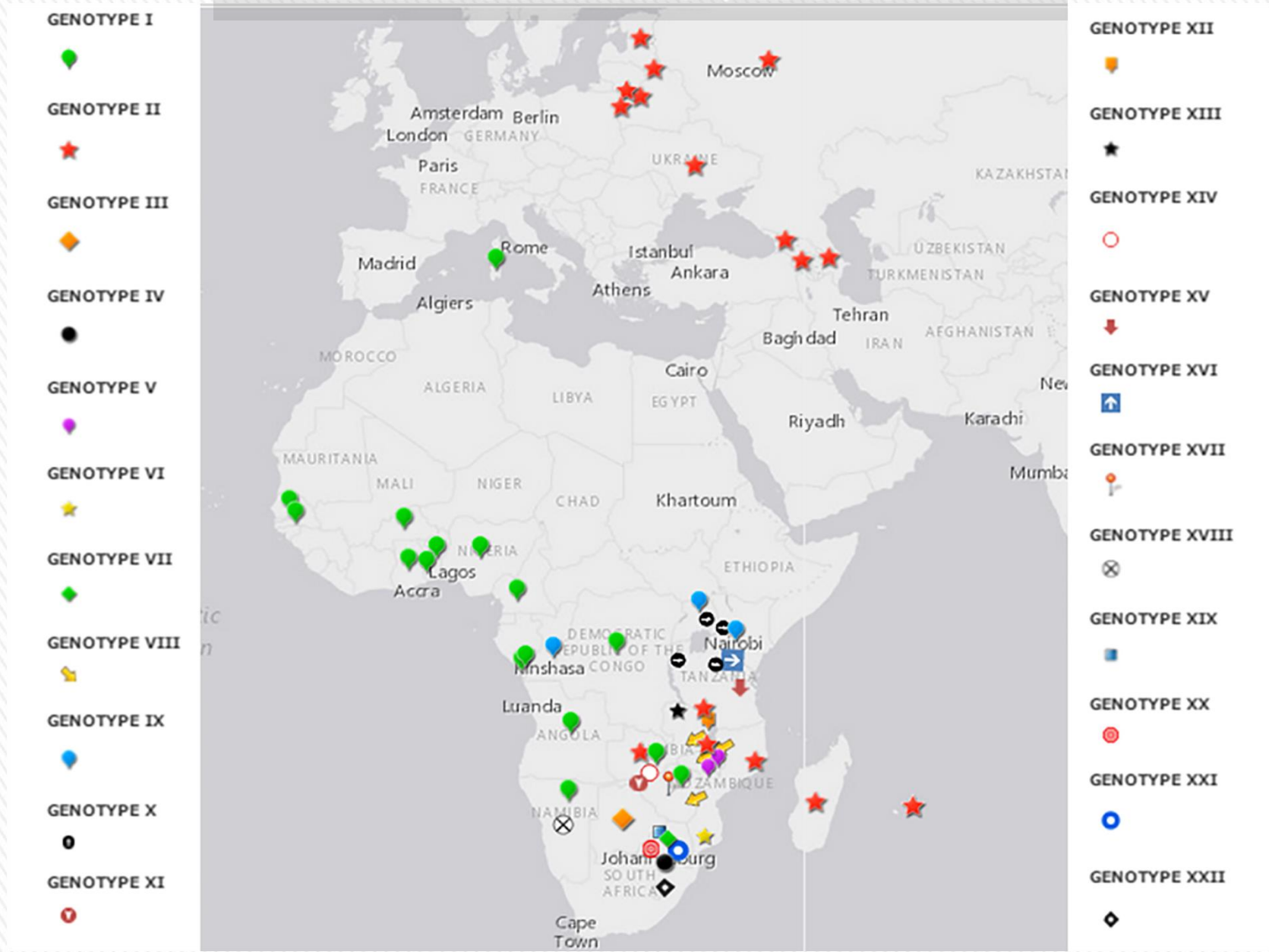
ASFV: MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION



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ASFV P72-GENOTYPING → 22 GENOTYPES



ASF IN EASTERN EUROPE

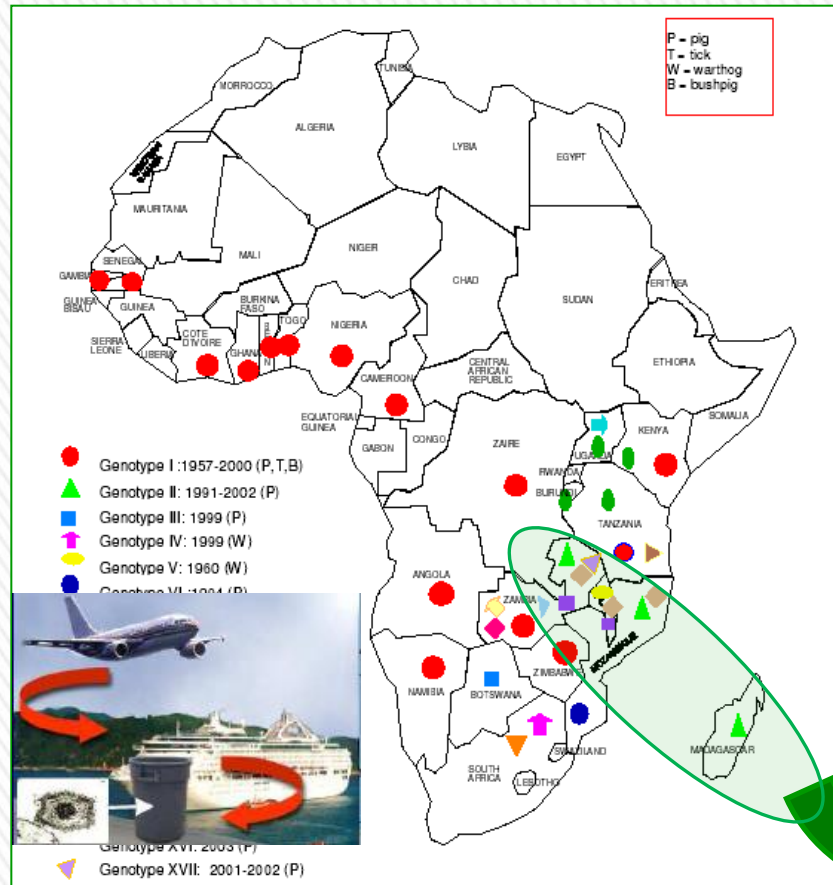


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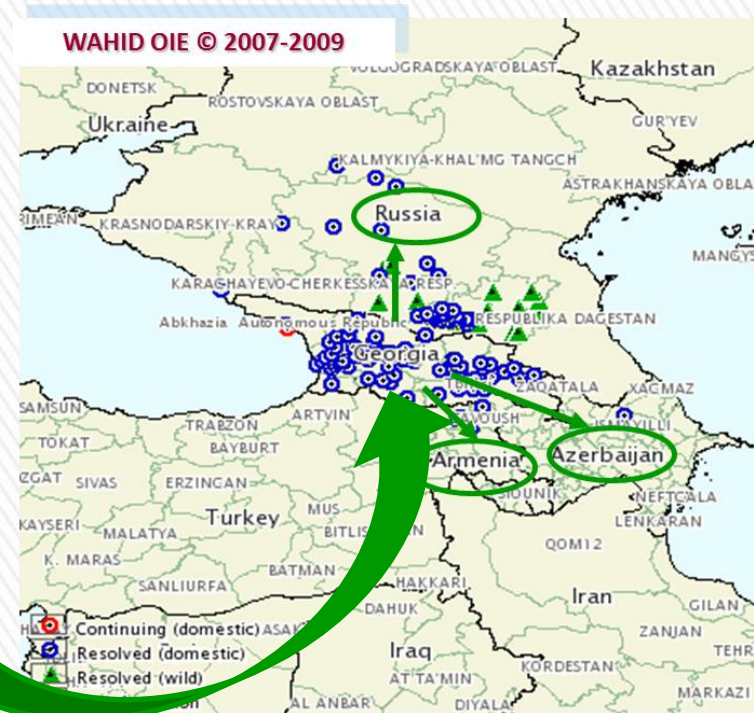


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Tracing the origin



Georgia
June 2007

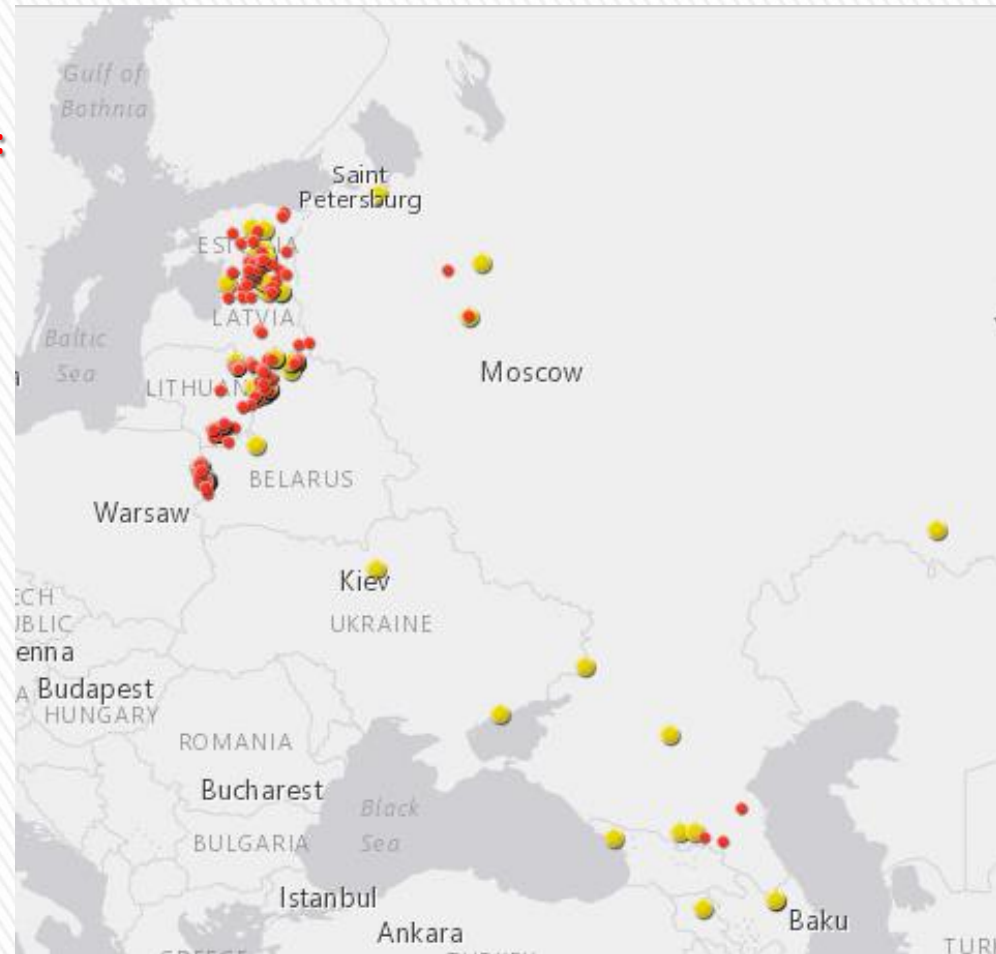


New ASFV belonging to genotype II associated to those circulating in East African countries

MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF EASTERN EUROPEAN ASFV ISOLATES (2007-2015)

**346 ASFV sequenced by
standardized procedures (EURL):**

- 1 ASFV Georgia 2007
- 1 Armenia 2007
- 2 ASFV Azerbaijan 2008
- 15 Russia Federation 2007-2012
- 1 Belarus 2013
- 2 Ukraine 2012-2015
- 84 Estonia 2014-2015
- 29 Latvia 2014-2015
- 107 Lithuania 2014-2015
- 104 Poland 2014-2015



ASF IN EASTERN EUROPE



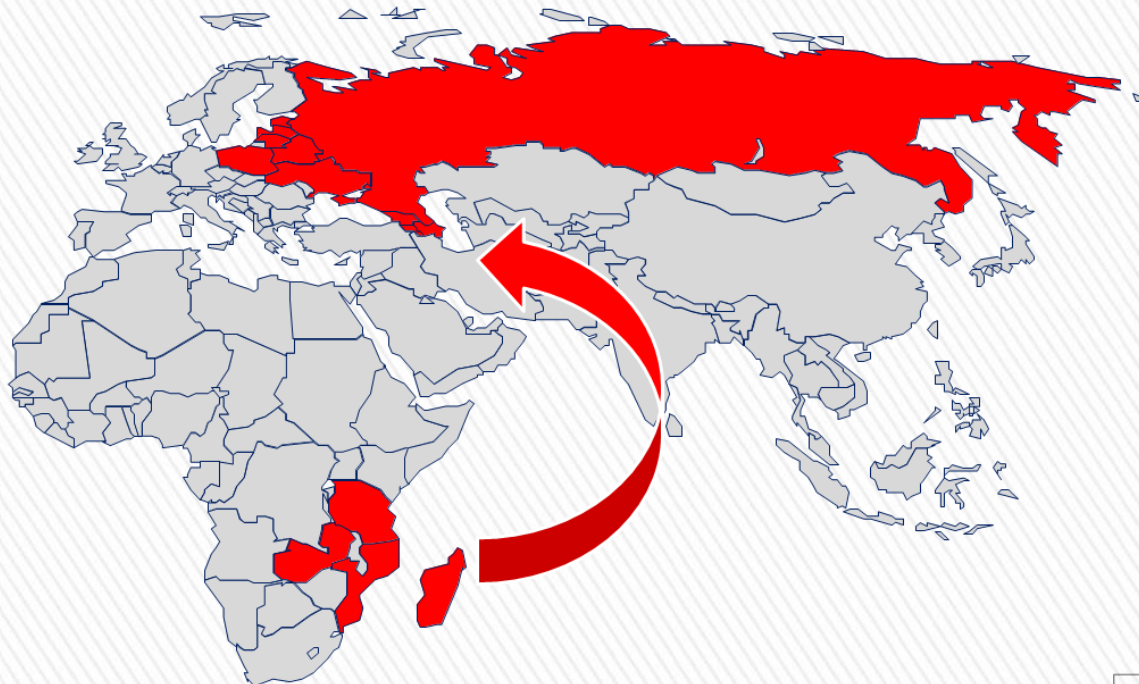
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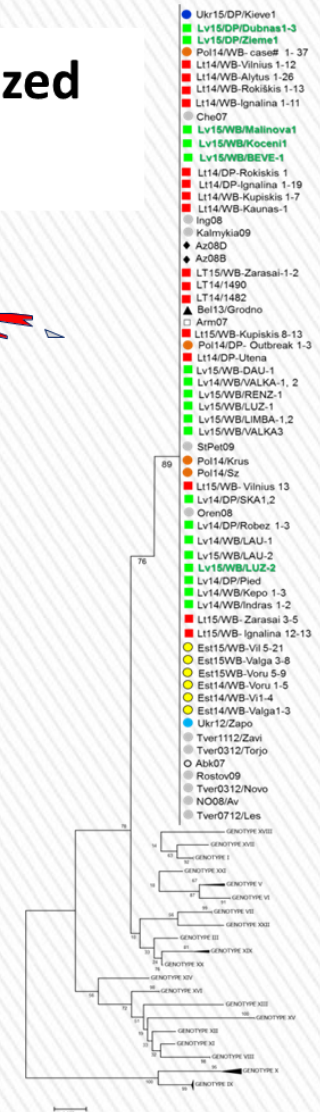
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From the GENETIC DATA

**All Eastern European ASFV isolates characterized
clustered within p72 genotype II**



Single introduction → Since its introduction in 2007 in Georgia
all ASFV isolates circulating in Eastern and Central Europe are
classified within p72 genotype II.



GENOTYPE II

From the GENETIC DATA

2014

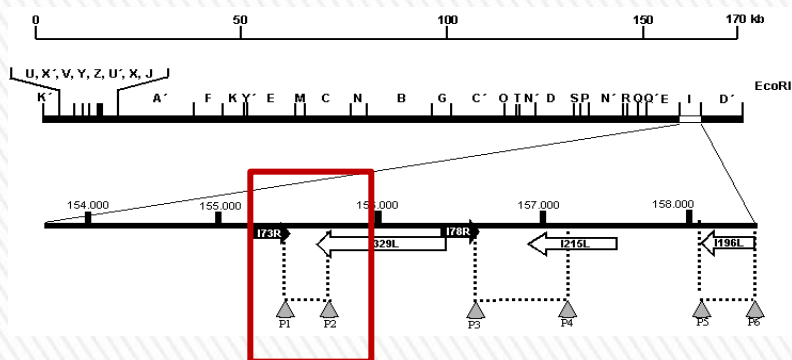
- *100% nt/aa homology in C-term p72 and full p54 gene sequences and*
- *unique and identical pattern of TRS within CVR*
between all analysed ASFV genotype II isolates
coming from Central and Eastern Europe since 2007



Need to define **new genetic markers** to determine with higher resolution the origin of a new ASF incursion and to trace the evolution of closely related ASFV isolates.



SUBTYPING BY THE ANALYSIS OF TRS



Analysis of the **I73R/I329L**
intergenic region



**NEW GENETIC MARKER
IDENTIFIED TO TRACE
THE OUTBREAKS**

Genetic Variation among African Swine Fever Genotype II Viruses, Eastern and Central Europe

Carmina Gallardo, Jovita Fernández-Pinero,
Virginia Pelayo, Ismail Gazeaev,
Iwona Markowska-Daniel, Gediminas Pridotkas,
Raquel Nieto, Paloma Fernández-Pacheco,
Svetlana Bokhan, Oleg Nevolko,
Zhanna Drozhzhe, Covadonga Pérez,
Alejandro Soler, Denis Kolvasov,
and Marisa Arias

I73R/I329L intergenic region of Lithuanian and Polish ASFV isolates

	61	136	
Georgia2007	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Abk07	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Arm07	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Che07	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Az08D	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Az08B	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Ing08	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Oren08	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
NQ08/Av	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
NQ08/Ap	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Dagestan09	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
StPet09	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Kalmykia09	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Rostov09	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Tver0511/Torjo	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Tver0312/Torjo	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Tver0312/Torjo	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Ukr12/Zapo	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Tver0712/Les	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Tver0812/Bolo	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Bel13/Grodno	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Lt14/1490	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Lt14/1482	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Pol14/Sz	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	
Pol14/Krus	TAGTTTAAGCAGTAAATGTAG AATAACACAGTTAAG CAATAAAATAACAAGTATATAGGAATATATAGGAATATATA	-----GAAATATATAGAAATAGCTAAGC TTAATAC TAAT	

The viruses obtained from the first cases that occurred in Poland and Lithuania at the beginning of 2014 **had a TRS insertion identical to that present in ASFV isolates from Belarus 2013 and Ukraine 2012.**

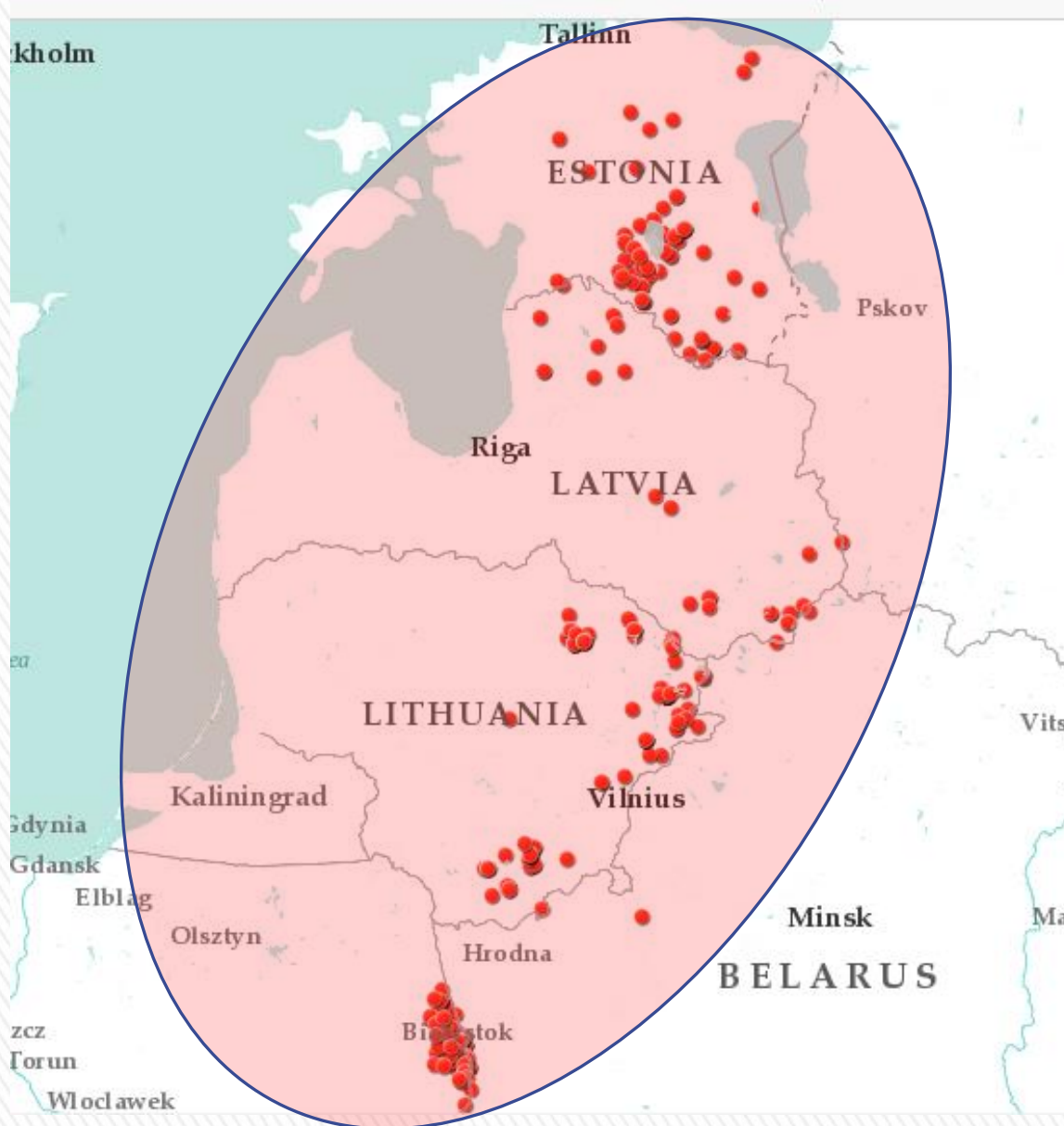
ASF IN EASTERN EUROPE



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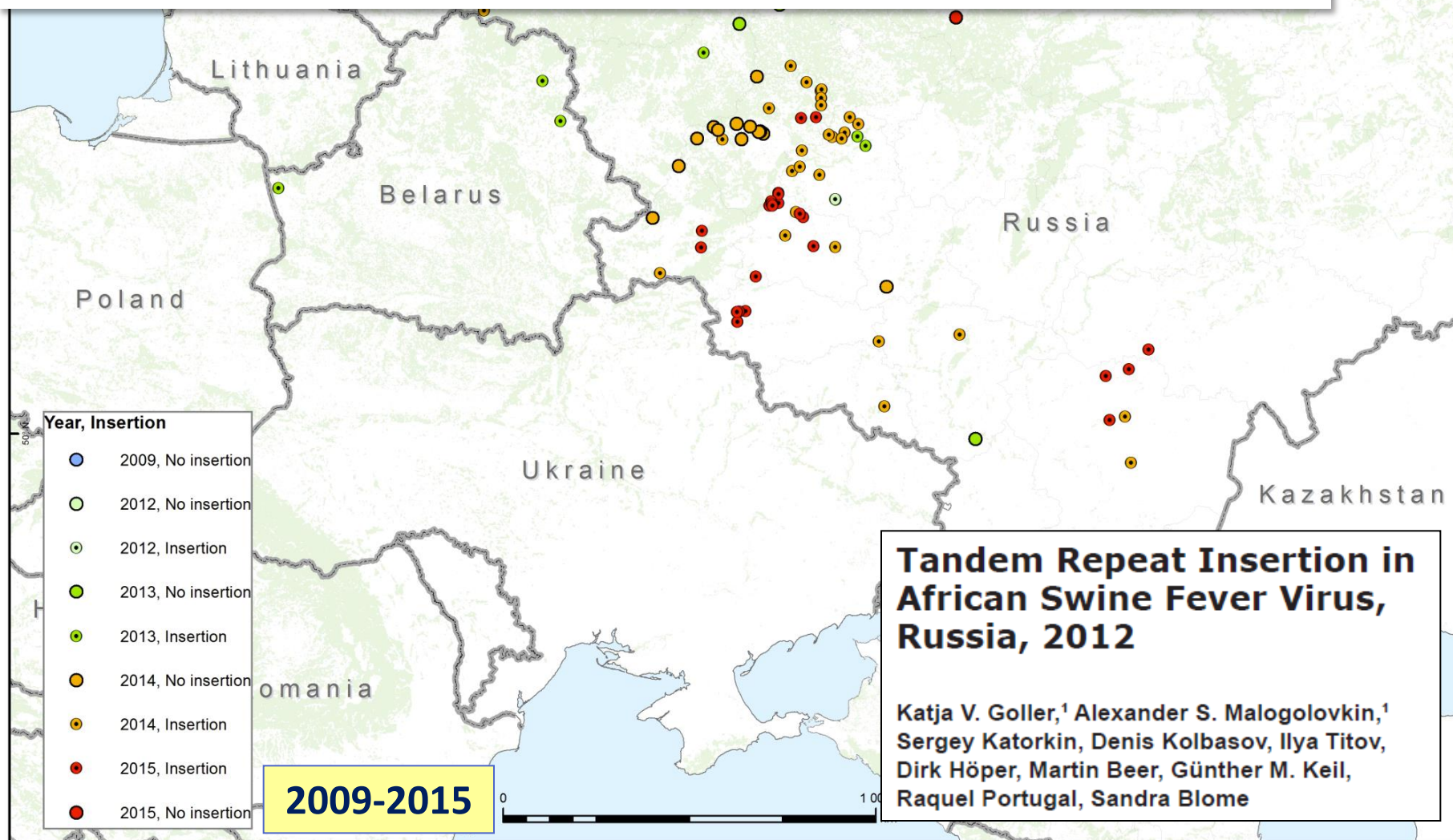
**ASFV isolates with
TRS insertion
(TRS+) circulating
in the EU countries**



The analysis of the
**I73R/I329L intergenic
region** showed a
**100% sequence
homology between
all EU ASFV isolates**
(Lithuania, Poland,
Estonia and Latvia).

2014-2015

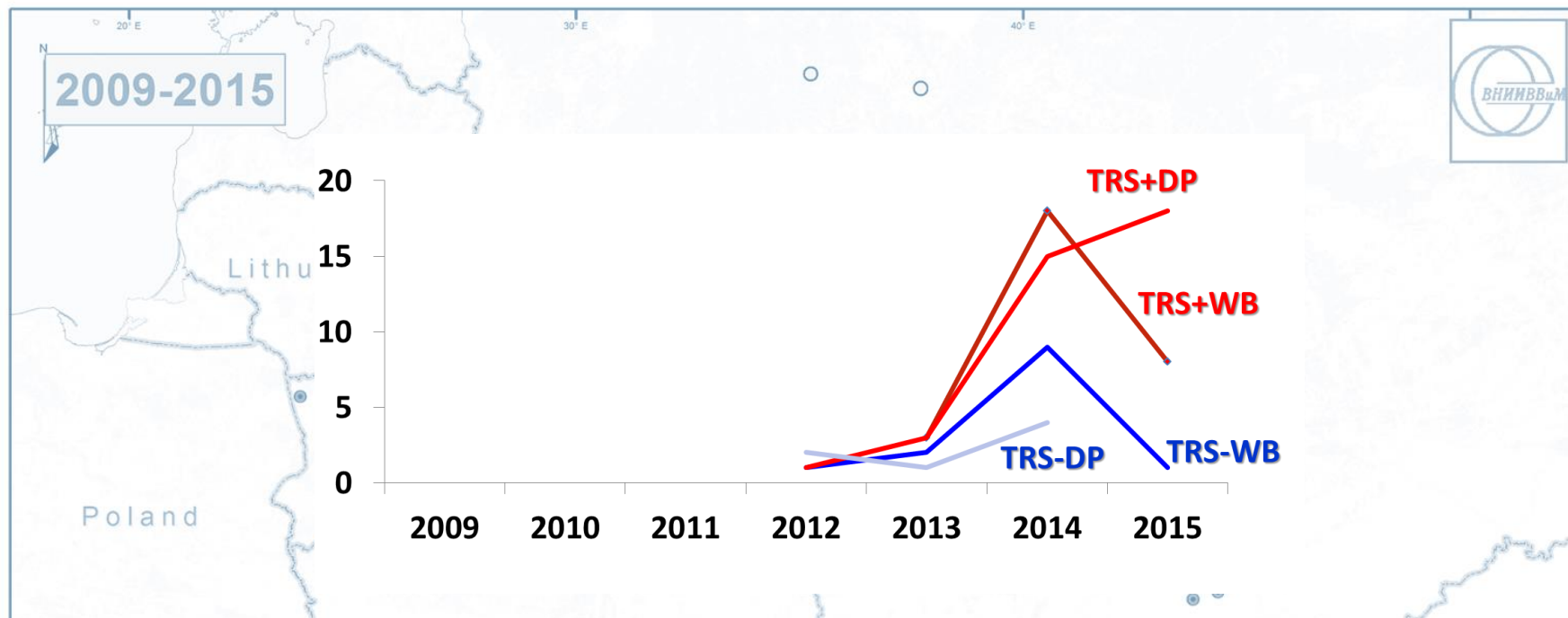
Two analogous genetic variants co-circulating in Russian Federation since 2012



ASF IN EASTERN EUROPE



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- ASFV isolates **with TRS insertion (TRS+)** prevail among **current disease outbreaks** (88 Russian ASFV isolates sequenced)
- ASFV with TRS insertion was found in domestic and wild boars population
- ASFV isolates with/without TRS insertion spread across Russia randomly

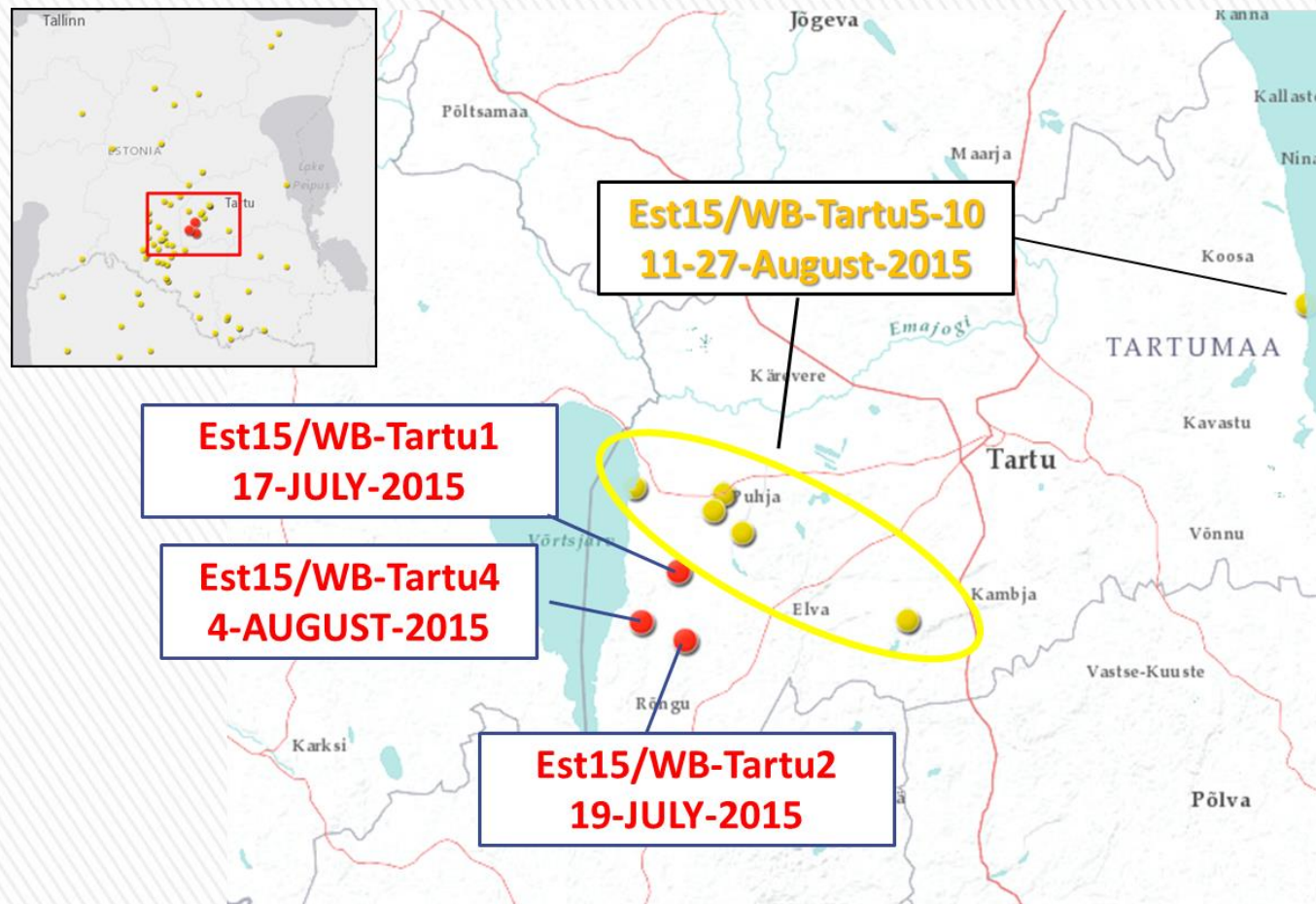
CVR subtyping of Eastern EU ASFV

Est15/WB-Valga-9	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/WB-Valga-10	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/WB-Parnu1	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/WB-Vil22	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/WB-IDA2	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/WB-Tartu1	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	-----	-----	-----	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/WB-Tartu2	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	-----	-----	-----	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/WB-Tartu3	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/WB-Tartu4	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	-----	-----	-----	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/WB-Tartu5	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/WB-Tartu6	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/WB-VORU-10	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/WB-POLVA-1	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/WB-RAPLA-1	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/WB-JARVA1	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/DP-Tartu1	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/DP-Vil1	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/DP-Vil2	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/DP-VALGA1	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/DP-Vil3	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY
Est15/DP-VALGA2	SAYT	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CASM	CADT	NVDT	CAST	CT	ST	EY

New CVR genetic variant found in Estonia: This CVR variant is characterized by the deletion of three aminoacid tetramer repeats (CASM CADTNVDT)

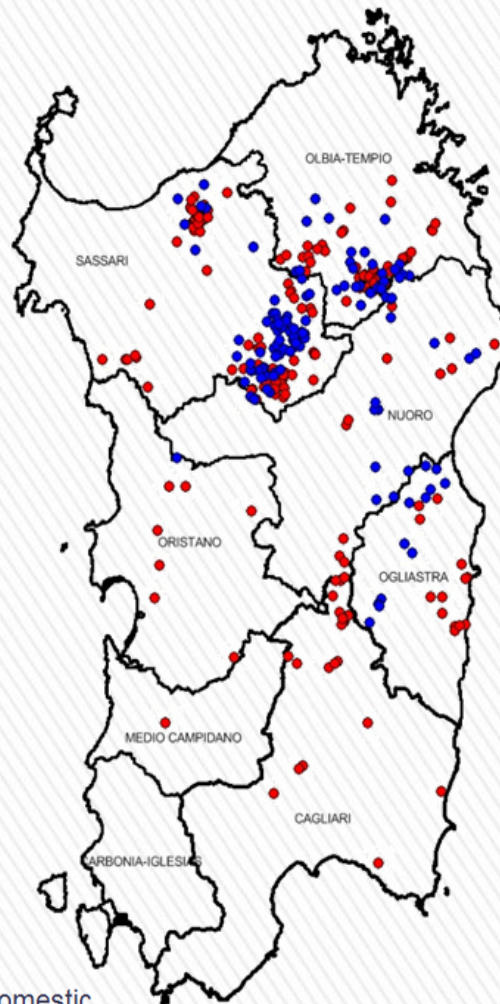
July 2015

Using standardized subtyping procedures: **Co-circulation of two different CVR variants in the same region in Estonia within the wild boar population.**



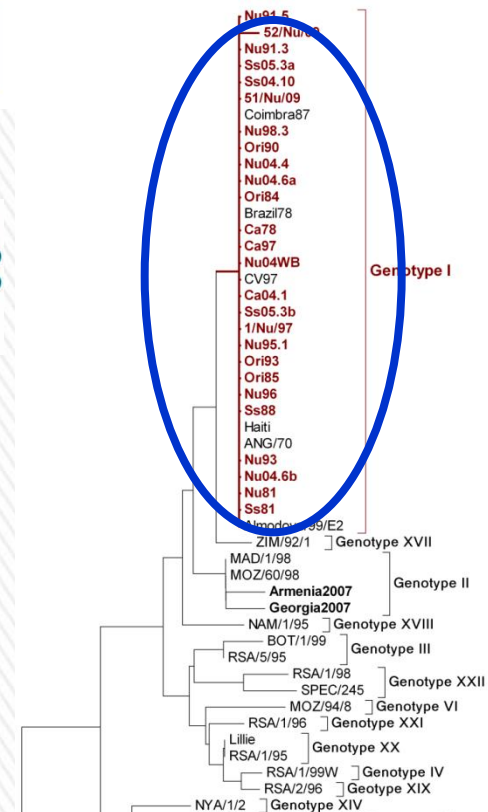
ASF IN SARDINIA

What's about Sardinia?



● Domestic
● Wild

ASFV p72 genotype I
circulating in both wild
and domestic pigs →
SINGLE
INTRODUCTION 1978



P72 GENOTYPE	P54 GENOTYPE	CVR SUBTYPING	YEARS
I	I a	III	1978-1997
I	I a	X	1997-2014

No recent genetic changes, same CVR variant (gene *B602L*) present since 90's

[illegible]

Summary

COUNTRY	YEAR	P72 GENOTYPE	CVR SUBTYPING	INTERGENIC SUBTYPING
Georgia	2007	II	GII-CVR1	GII-IGR1
Armenia	2007	II	GII-CVR1	GII-IGR1
Azerbaijan	2008	II	GII-CVR1	GII-IGR1
Russia Federation	2007-2012 (EURL)	II	GII-CVR1	GII-IGR1
	2012-2015 (Pokrov)	II	GII-CVR1	GII-IGR1 + GII-IGR2
Ukraine	2012, 2015	II	GII-CVR1	GII-IGR2
Belarus	2013	II	GII-CVR1	GII-IGR2
Lithuania	2014-2015	II	GII-CVR1	GII-IGR2
Poland	2014-2015	II	GII-CVR1	GII-IGR2
Latvia	2014-2015	II	GII-CVR1	GII-IGR2
Estonia	2014	II	GII-CVR1	GII-IGR2
	2015	II	GII-CVR1 + GII-CVR2	GII-IGR2
Sardinia	1978-1997	I	GI-CVRIII	
	1997-2015	I	GI-CVRX	



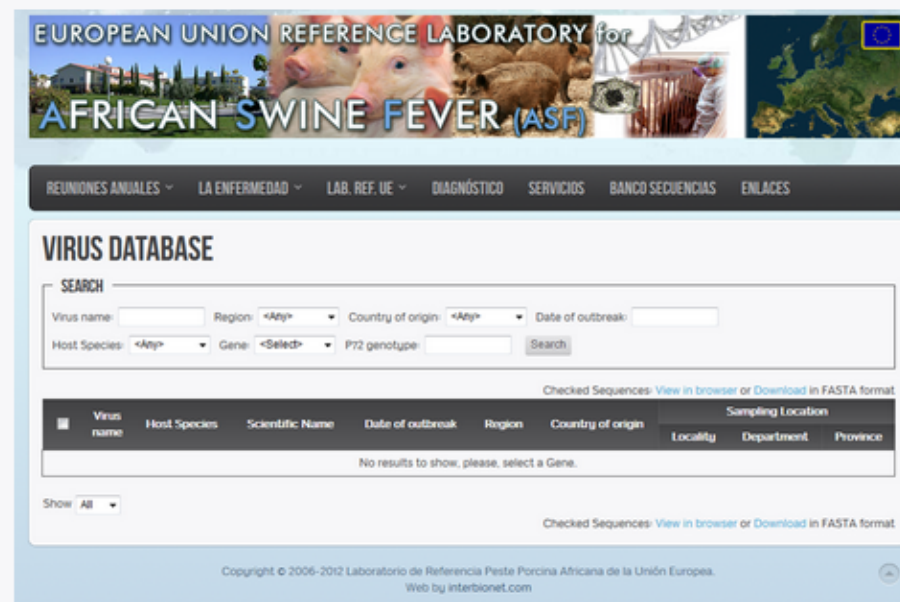
EURL SEQUENCE DATABASE

Welcome to the African Swine Fever Virus Sequence Database

Genetic typing in combination with epidemiological findings is an essential method for tracing relations between outbreaks of ASF and to trace the dynamic of the disease. In this context, a computerized database containing all available information concerning the African swine fever (ASF) virus strains and isolates kept in the EU Reference Laboratory (EU-RL) has been established and is being continuously updated upon arrival of new isolates. The purpose is to compile sequence information of the ASFV isolates from all epidemics in or near the European Union, as well as from all over the world and to make the data available to other laboratories for the rapid typing of isolates from new outbreaks.

The data base includes sequence information of three defined regions of ASFV genome using for classical genotyping comprising: i) partial sequence of the C-terminal end of the gene *B646L* encoding the major protein p72 (Bastos et al., 2003) which allow us to classify the ASFV in 22 major genotypes (Boshoff et al., 2007). ii) to sequence the full E183L-gene encoding the p54 protein (Gallardo et al., 2009) as a valuable additional genotyping method for molecular epidemiological studies of each p72 genotype viruses, and iii) the sequencing of the central variable region within B602L-gene (CVR) characterized by the presence of amino acid tandem repeats (Nix et al., 2006; Gallardo et al., 2011). The CVR remains the genome target of choice when attempting to determine the origin and map the spread of closely related virus.

Apart from the sequences, it contains epidemiological data for more than 500 ASFV isolates such as the year of isolation, country, region, and host species, which are necessary for identifying new isolates. Individual p72, p54 and/or CVR sequences can be downloading and exported for further use, i.e. for performing the alignment and for calculating the phylogenetic tree.



EUROPEAN UNION REFERENCE LABORATORY for
AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

REUNIONES ANUALES LA ENFERMEDAD LAB. REF. UE DIAGNÓSTICO SERVICIOS BANCO SECUENCIAS ENLACES

VIRUS DATABASE

SEARCH

Virus name: Region: <Any> Country of origin: <Any> Date of outbreak:

Host Species: <Any> Gene: <Select> P72 genotype:

Checked Sequences: [View in browser](#) or [Download in FASTA format](#)

Virus name	Host Species	Scientific Name	Date of outbreak	Region	Country of origin	Locality	Department	Province
No results to show, please, select a Gene.								

Show: All

Checked Sequences: [View in browser](#) or [Download in FASTA format](#)

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Web by interbionet.com



To access to the sequence data base is required a user name and a password, which can be obtained by sending an EMAIL to the eurl.asf@inia.es

EURL SEQUENCE DATABASE

	Virus name	Host Species	Scientific Name	Date of outbreak	Region	Country of origin	Sampling Location		
							Locality	Department	Province
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lt15/WB-Kupiskis-3	Wild pig	Sus scrofa Sus	2015-02-03	Europe	Lithuania	Simoniu	Kupiskis district municipality	PANEVEZYS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lt15/WB-Kupiskis-4	Wild pig	Sus scrofa Sus	2015-02-03	Europe	Lithuania	Simoniu	Kupiskis district municipality	Panevezys
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lt15/WB-Kupiskis-5	Wild pig	Sus scrofa Sus	2015-02-03	Europe	Lithuania	Simoniu	Kupiskis district municipality	Panevezys
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lt15/WB-Kupiskis-6	Wild pig	Sus scrofa Sus	2015-02-03	Europe	Lithuania	Simoniu	Kupiskis district municipality	Panevezys
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lt15/WB-Kupiskis-7	Wild pig	Sus scrofa Sus	2015-02-03	Europe	Lithuania	Simoniu	Kupiskis district municipality	Panevezys
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lt14/WB-Kupiskis-2	Wild pig	Sus scrofa Sus	2015-01-28	Europe	Lithuania	Skapiskis	Kupiskis district municipality	Panevezys
<input type="checkbox"/>	LT15/WB-Zarasai-2	Wild pig	Sus scrofa Sus	2015-01-21	Europe	Lithuania	Suvieko	Zarasai district municipality	Utena
<input type="checkbox"/>	LT15/WB-Zarasai-1	Wild pig	Sus scrofa Sus	2015-01-20	Europe	Lithuania	Zarasai	Zarasai district municipality	Utena
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lt15/WB-Alytus-23	Wild pig	Sus scrofa Sus	2015-01-15	Europe	Lithuania	Nemunaicio	Alytus district municipality	Alytus

VIRUS NAME: LT15/WB-KUPISKIS-3

Host Species	Wild pig
Scientific Name	Sus scrofa Sus
Date of outbreak	2015-02-03
Region	Europe
Country of origin	Lithuania
Sampling localization	
Locality	Simoniu
Department	Kupiskis district municipality
Province	PANEVEZYS
P72 gene GB Ac. N°	The use of the sequence presented here is subjected to the author's permission
P72 genotype	II
P72 reference	Unpublished CISA (gallardo@inia.es)
P72 sequence	ATGCAGCCCACTCACCACGCAGAGATAAGCTTTCAGGATAGAGATACAGCTCTTCCAGACGCATGTTTCATCTATATCTGATATTAGCCCCG TTACGTATCCGATCACATTACCTATTATTAACAAACATTTCCGTAAGTCTCATGGTATCAATCTTATCGATAAATTTCCATCAAAGTTCTGCA GCTCTTACATACCCTTCCACTACGGAGGCAATGCGATTAAACCCCGATGATCCGGGTGCGATGATGATTACCTTTGCTTTGAAGCCAC GGGAGGAATACCAACCCAGTGGTCATATTAACGTATCCAGAGCAAGAGAATTTTATATTAGTTGGGACACGGATTACGTGGGGTCTATCA CTACGGCTGATCTTGTGGTATCGGCATCTGCTATTAACCT View or Download in FASTA format
CVR gene GB Ac. N°	The use of the sequence presented here is subjected to the author's permission
CVR reference	Unpublished CISA (gallardo@inia.es)
CVR sequence	AGTGCGTATACTTGTGCAGATACCAATGTAGACACTTGTGCAAGCATGTGTGCAGATACCAATGTAGACACCTGTGCAAGCATGTGTGCA GATACCAATGTAGATACCTGTGCAAGCACTTGTACAAGCACAGAATAC View or Download in FASTA format

EAST EUROPE

- **Single ASFV p72 genotype II** circulating since 2007 up to now in both wild and domestic pigs; **single introduction in East Europe in 2007.**

Identification of A NEW GENETIC MARKER TO TRACE THE DYNAMIC OF THE INFECTION (I73R/I329L intergenic region)



Presence of **two genetic variants co-circulating in Russian Federation** being the **variant emerged in 2012** the one circulating in the four affected **EU countries.**

EAST EUROPE

- By the use of standardized subtyping procedures **two genetic variants co-circulating in Estonia** has been recently identified **within the wild boar population**.

SARDINIA

- **Single ASFV p72 genotype I** circulating in both wild and domestic pigs; **single introduction in Sardinia in 1978**.
- **No genetic changes** has been identified in the last years by the use of standardized subtyping procedures with the **same variant present since 90's**

It would be desired to identify further genetic markers for a more precise tracing of the ASFV spread and for a deeper understanding of the epidemiology of the disease.



THANK YOU!



TARGETED RESEARCH EFFORT
ON AFRICAN SWINE FEVER



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AND ENVIRONMENT

