The in vivo pathogenicity of canine parvovirus (CPV) type 2c (strain V203) and of CPV type 2a (strain V154) against cats was investigated. Our results indicate that both types of CPV have the potential to induce disease in cats.

Canine parvovirus (CPV) and feline panleukopenia virus (FPLV) are members of the feline parvovirus (FPV) subgroup and are classified as autonomous paroviruses of the family Paroviridae. CPV type 2 (CPV-2) was first observed in dogs in 1978, and this virus subsequently became globally distributed such that it is now endemic in populations of domestic and wild canids. The origin of CPV-2 has not yet been identified, although various hypotheses explaining its derivation and sudden emergence have been proposed. The most widely accepted hypothesis for its emergence is that CPV is derived from FPLV in cats or from FPLV-like viruses in wild animals by natural genetic mutation. Genetic analyses of parovirus DNA obtained from a number of wild carnivore isolates might support the latter hypothesis.

Since the emergence of CPV-2, new antigenic types of this virus (which can be distinguished using specific monoclonal antibodies) have arisen. These antigenic variants have been designated CPV type 2a (CPV-2a) and type 2b (CPV-2b). CPV-2a was first isolated in 1979, while CPV-2b was not isolated until 1984. CPV-2a and -2b replaced the original CPV-2 worldwide in a relatively short period in dogs.

CPV strains can replicate in both canine and feline cells in culture, whereas FPLV strains can replicate efficiently only in feline cells. Recently, Truyen et al. (2) reported that approximately 5% of CPV strains from domestic cats have CPV-2a and -2b. The pathogenicities of CPV-2a and -2b in cats are not fully understood. Mochizuki et al. (14) isolated a strain of CPV-2a from a cat showing clinical signs typical of feline panleukopenia, suggesting that it had some pathogenic potential in cats. However, we reported that two strains of CPV-2a, originating from either Japanese domestic cats or domestic dogs, did not induce clinical signs. These preliminary results suggested the pathogenicities of CPV-2a and -2b to be relatively low. In the study presented here, we performed in vivo experiments designed to investigate the pathogenicity and biological characteristics of both CPV-2c (strain V203) and a strain of CPV-2a (recently isolated from Vietnamese wild and domestic cats, respectively).

Crandell feline kidney cells (3) and a feline T-lymphoblastoid (FL74) cell line (25) were grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum. CPV-2a strain V154 was isolated from PBMCs of a Vietnamese domestic cat (12), CPV-2c strain V203 was isolated from...
scores for individual cats are presented in Fig. 1. Changes in
cumulating according to the point system shown in Table 1. Cumulative
parvovirus infection was observed, scores were registered ac-
of cats was scored separately. When any symptom related to
knowledge of which was the treatment group, and each group
was monitored daily. The total number of white blood cells (WBC)
was measured with a Celltac Automatic Analyzer (Nihon Ko-
monde Co., Inc., Tokyo, Japan) according to the manufacturer’s
instructions. In general, cats infected with parvovirus show a
great variety of symptoms, although leukopenia is a consistent
feature (20). A scoring system was devised from such a back-
ground. We had the evaluators score the animals without
knowledge of which was the treatment group, and each group
of cats was scored separately. When any symptom related to
parvovirus infection was observed, scores were registered ac-
cording to the point system shown in Table 1. Cumulative
scores for individual cats are presented in Fig. 1. Changes in

| Symptom                  | Daily score |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Body temp (°C)           |             |
| 37.6                     | 1           |
| 37.7–39.4                |             |
| 39.5–39.9                | 0           |
| 40.0–40.4                | 1           |
| 40.5                     | 2           |
| WBC count (a)            |             |
| 59–40                    | 1           |
| 39–20                    | 2           |
| 20                       | 3           |
| Diarrhea                 |             |
| Mucoid                   | 1           |
| Fluid                    | 2           |
| Dysenteric               | 3           |
| Loss of appetite         | 1           |
| Vomiting                 | 1           |
| Depression               | 1           |
| Dehydration              |             |
| Mild                     | 1           |
| Moderate                 | 2           |
| Severe                   | 3           |

(a) When any of the indicated symptoms related to parvovirus were observed, scores were registered according to the point system outlined here.
(b) The WBC counts (per microliter) of each cat are shown as the percentages of WBCs determined immediately prior to and after inoculation.

PBMCs of a Vietnamese leopard cat (8), and FPLV strain no. 311 (14) was isolated from the feces of a Japanese domestic cat. These isolates were used in experimental infections. FPLV strain TU-1 (10) and LCPV strain V203 were used in VN tests. Stock viruses were prepared using Crandell feline kidney cells and were titrated on FL74 cells, as described previously (6). Virus titers were expressed as the 50% tissue culture infective dose (TCID50).

Eight-week-old specific pathogen-free kittens were pur-
chased from Harlan-Sprague-Dawley Inc. (Indianapolis, Ind.),
and these animals were used in experimental infections. Each
group of three cats was separated into a different isolation
room, and each individual animal was placed in a separate
cage. Animals were inoculated orally with 10^7 TCID50 of either
FPLV no. 311, CPV-2a V154, or CPV-2c V203. One cat was
kept under the same conditions without virus inoculation as an
uninfected control. The clinical condition of each animal was
monitored daily. The total number of white blood cells (WBC)
was measured with a Celltac Automatic Analyzer (Nihon Ko-
hen Co., Inc., Tokyo, Japan) according to the manufacturer’s
instructions. In general, cats infected with parvovirus show a
great variety of symptoms, although leukopenia is a consistent
feature (20). A scoring system was devised from such a back-
ground. We had the evaluators score the animals without
knowledge of which was the treatment group, and each group
of cats was scored separately. When any symptom related to
parvovirus infection was observed, scores were registered ac-
cording to the point system shown in Table 1. Cumulative
scores for individual cats are presented in Fig. 1. Changes in

WBC counts and body weight are presented in Fig. 2 and 3,
respectively. No cat showed fevers caused from virus infection
during this experiment period although abnormal hypothermia
was observed in some animals. In the group of cats inoculated
with FPLV strain no. 311, all animals showed prominent leuko-
openia and poor growth (Fig. 2A and 3A) and registered
moderate to severe scores (Fig. 1A). One cat (no. 068) died 9
days postinoculation (d.p.i.). In the group inoculated with
CPV-2a strain V154, one cat (no. 060) developed symptoms
frequently associated with parvovirus infection (Fig. 1B), in-
cluding leukopenia and weight loss (Fig. 2B and 3B), although
the other two animals remained asymptomatic. In the group
inoculated with CPV-2c strain V203, all cats showed clinical
signs, although the symptoms were relatively milder than those
observed in the FPLV no. 311-inoculated group (Fig. 1C). Two
cats (no. 008 and 048) were found to display leukopenia (Fig.
2C). The uninfected control did not show any symptoms
through the experiment period.

To test viral shedding into feces, rectal swabs were collected
at appropriate time intervals. Each swab was transferred into a
sterile tube containing 2.0 ml of phosphate-buffered saline, and

![Graph A](image1)

![Graph B](image2)

![Graph C](image3)

FIG. 1. Symptomatic scores obtained for cats inoculated with
FPVs. FPLV no. 311 (A), CPV-2a V154 (B), and CPV-2c V203 (C)
strains were orally inoculated. †), cat no. 068 died at 9 d.p.i.
the tube was mixed vigorously. The phosphate-buffered saline was subsequently centrifuged at 3,000 g for 10 min, and the supernatant was filtrated through Millipore filters (pore size, 200 nm). One hundred microliters of the filtrate was subjected to virus titration using FL74 cells, as described previously (6).

In all cats inoculated with FPLV no. 311, shedding of virus particles into feces was observed from 2 to 10 d.p.i. (Fig. 4A). In both CPV-2a V154- and CPV-2c V203-inoculated animals, two of the three cats were found to have shed viruses in their feces (Fig. 4B and C, respectively). Virus shedding had also ceased by 10 d.p.i. for these two experimental groups. In the uninfected control cat, virus shedding into feces was never observed during the experiments.

In the past, viruses in the feces of infected animals have commonly been titrated as a means of monitoring virus proliferation in cats. It is generally considered that viruses shed in feces reflect virus proliferation in cats. However, in addition to the epithelial cells of the intestine, lymphoid tissues are also a major target for FPVs in both dogs and cats (1, 5). Recently, we found that FPVs can frequently be isolated even in the presence of high VN antibodies in infected cats (12). This was surprising because virus shedding into feces stops once the immune response develops (17). To determine how long FPVs are present in the PBMCs of infected cats, we performed virus isolations from PBMCs as described previously (12). We first performed PCR, using VP2 targeting primers of sequence F1 (5’-AGATAGTAATAACTATGCCATT-3’) and R2 (5’-TTTGAATCCCAATCTCCTCCTGGAT-3’) to detect viral DNA amongst DNA isolated from PBMCs. Viral DNA was not detected in any of the samples taken at the start of PBMC cultivation; however, some of the cultures (3 to 9 days after cultivation) showed severe cytopathic effect (CPE), such as cell rounding and nuclear disintegration. To confirm the presence of FPVs in the cultures and to isolate viruses, the cultures were cocultured with MYA-1 cells (an interleukin-2-dependent feline T-lymphoblastoid cell line) (ATCC CRL-2417) (11). The cocultured MYA-1 cells showed similar CPE 1 to 3 days after cocultivation. The presence of FPVs was subsequently confirmed in all cocultured PBMC samples, by both PCR and indirect immunofluorescence assays. Cultures not showing CPE after 2 weeks were also subjected to these
two assays; however, none were found to be positive. In the group of cats infected with FPLV no. 311, the virus was isolated from PBMCs at 1 to 3 or 4 weeks postinoculation (w.p.i.) in the two animals which survived (Table 2). In CPV-2a V154-inoculated cats, the virus was isolated from PBMCs in only one animal (no. 052) at 2 and 3 w.p.i., although no clinical symptoms were observed in this individual (Fig. 2). We failed to isolate virus from PBMCs of cat no. 060, although this animal developed clinical signs of infection, including virus shedding in feces. In the CPV-2c V203-inoculated animals, virus was successfully isolated at 1 and 2 w.p.i. from all three cats (Table 2).

The VN antibody titers against FPLV strain TU-1 and CPV-2c strain V203 were determined weekly as described previously (6). In the cats inoculated with FPLV no. 311, high VN antibody titers were induced against FPLV TU-1, while relatively low titers were induced against CPV-2c V203. In the CPV-2a V154-inoculated cats, elevation of VN antibody titers against both FPLV TU-1 and CPV-2c V203 were detected at high titers in all three animals (Table 3).

In the study presented here, we show diverse pathogenicity of CPV-2a V154 for individual cats. One animal (no. 060) manifested moderate symptoms, and shed viruses were detected in its feces. One cat (no. 018) of the three inoculated with CPV-2a strain V154 showed no evidence of infection, i.e., no detectable VN antibodies or virus shedding into feces, and virus was absent in PBMCs. Contrary to the results obtained in CPV-2a V154-inoculated animals, all cats inoculated with CPV-2c V203 developed mild diseases typical of FPV infection. These data indicate that CPV-2a V154 and CPV-2c V203 have the potential to cause diseases in cats involving some variation of symptoms. It seemed that there were some differences in disease virulence between CPV-2a V154 and CPV-2c V203, although the numbers of cats tested in this experiment were too small to draw any conclusions.

After VN antibodies were induced, virus shedding into feces ceased in all FPV-infected cats. However, FPVs could be isolated from the PBMCs of infected animals even after VN antibodies had been induced. Notably, in one cat (no. 006) infected with FPLV no. 311, virus could still be isolated from PBMCs until 4 w.p.i. (when we stopped blood sampling). This phenomenon is probably distinct from high levels of virus that can circulate during the initial viremia. It is possible that this was due to the very low amount of virus in the PBMCs, since FPV DNA could not be detected by PCR at the start of PBMC cultivation. Furthermore, a very small amount of FPV DNA was retained in quiescent lymphocytes under VN antibodies in cats, and viral replication occurred with the proliferation of the lymphocytes in vitro after concanavalin A stimulation. It was reported that paroviruses persisted in lungs and kidneys over 50 weeks in recovered cats (4). The small amount of virus in PBMCs might be transmitted through the blood circulation in these organs.

The virulence of CPV-2c in leopard cats is unknown; however, we suspect that the virulence in leopard cats is similar to that observed in domestic cats. While the pathogenicity of these viruses is apparently mild, other secondary pathogens

### Table 2. Virus isolation from PBMCs

| Cat      | Virus isolation at the following w.p.i.: |
|----------|-----------------------------------------|
|          | 0  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  |
| FPLV no. 311 |     |     |     |     |     |
| 006      | −  | +  | +  | −  | +  |
| 056      | −  | +  | −  | −  | −  |
| 068      | −  | +  | NA | NA | NA |
| CPV-2a V154 |     |     |     |     |     |
| 018      | −  | −  | −  | −  | −  |
| 052      | −  | −  | +  | −  | −  |
| 060      | −  | −  | −  | −  | −  |
| CPV-2c V203 |     |     |     |     |     |
| 008      | −  | +  | −  | −  | −  |
| 010      | −  | +  | −  | −  | −  |
| 048      | −  | +  | −  | −  | −  |
| Uninoculated, 054 |     |     |     |     |     |

* Blood samples were collected at the time of virus inoculation.
* Not applicable; cat no. 068 died 9 d.p.i.
might induce severe disease in leopard cats whose immune systems are compromised by these viruses. Vaccination of wild cats in zoos against FPPVs has recently been recommended (24). However, the use of vaccines made from FPLV might not be very effective against the novel antigenic strains of CPV, since the VN antibody titers recorded against CPV-2c V203 were relatively low in cats inoculated with FPLV no. 311. Although the prevalence of the new antigenic strains of CPV in domestic as well as nondomestic cat populations is still unclear, the development and application of vaccines using either CPV-2a, -2b, or the novel strains should be considered for the prevention of CPV infection in felids.

CPV-2c is shed into feces, and this could represent a source of viruses which could potentially infect other susceptible cats, including domestic cats. CPV-2c strains have a specific amino acid substitution in their VP2 protein, yielding an Asp residue at position 300 (7). This substitution has previously been suggested to reduce the ability of the viruses to infect dog cells and increase the stability of the viruses in the environment (15). In addition, this substitution seemed to be involved in an adaptation of the CPV-2c strains to cats. This viral phenotype might possess an advantage over CPV-2a and -2b, allowing it to spread more efficiently in cat populations. In the present study we confirmed that viruses recovered from feces still retained the Asp substitution (data not shown), suggesting that the novel viruses can be transmitted to domestic cats without reversion of this substitution. Therefore, if the new viruses described here enter the domestic cat population, they could potentially replace the original FPPVs. Further epidemiological and virological surveillance of the new antigenic strains of CPV are clearly needed for controlling parvovirus diseases in wild and domestic cats, as well as in dogs.

We are grateful to C. Kuwahara, Y. Sanada, and S. Ishiguro (Kyoritsu Shoji Co., Ibaraki, Japan) for their excellent technical assistance. We thank M. Hattori (Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan) for providing recombinant human interleukin-2-producing Ltk- IL-2.23 cells. We are also grateful to J. Martin (Imperial College, London, United Kingdom) for valuable suggestions and help in preparing this paper.

This study was supported in part by grants from the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture of Japan. K. Nakamura and E. Sato are supported by Research Fellowships from the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science for Young Scientists.

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### TABLE 3. FPV neutralizing antibody titers

| Cat          | Titer against FPLV TU-1/titer against CPV-2c V203 at the following w.p.i.: |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|              | 0<sup>a</sup> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| FPLV no. 311 |              |   |   |   |   |
| 006          | <10/<10      | 320/40 | 2,560/160 | 2,560/160 | 2,560/160 |
| 056          | <10/<10      | 160/80 | 2,560/160 | 2,560/320 | 2,560/160 |
| 068          | <10/<10      | 40/40 | NA<sup>b</sup> | NA | NA |
| CPV-2a V154  |              |   |   |   |   |
| 018          | <10/<10      | <10/<10 | <10/<10 | <10/<10 | <10/<10 |
| 052          | <10/<10      | <10/<10 | 80/160 | 80/320 | 320/320 |
| 060          | <10/<10      | 20/80 | 320/640 | 1,280/640 | 1,280/640 |
| CPV-2c V203  |              |   |   |   |   |
| 008          | <10/<10      | 160/320 | 320/1,280 | 640/1,280 | 640/1,280 |
| 010          | <10/<10      | 40/320 | 320/640 | 320/640 | 1,280/1,280 |
| 048          | <10/<10      | 20/320 | 160/1,280 | 1,280/1,280 | 2,560/1,280 |
| Uninoculated | 054          |   |   |   |   |

<sup>a</sup> Blood samples were collected at the time of virus inoculation.

<sup>b</sup> Not applicable; cat 068 died 9 d.p.i.
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