Banna Virus, China, 1987–2007

Hong Liu, Ming-Hua Li, You-Gang Zhai, Wei-Shan Meng, Xiao-Hong Sun, Yu-Xi Cao, Shi-Hong Fu, Huan-Yu Wang, Li-Hong Xu, Qing Tang, and Guo-Dong Liang

Banna viruses (BAVs) have been isolated from pigs, cattle, ticks, mosquitoes, and human encephalitis patients. We isolated and analyzed 20 BAVs newly isolated in China; this finding extends the distribution of BAVs from tropical zone to north temperate climates and demonstrate regional variations in BAV phylogeny and mosquito species possibly involved in BAV transmission.

Banna virus (BAV), the prototype species of genus Seadornavirus within the family Reoviridae, has a genome composed of 12 segments of double-stranded RNA (1). BAV was initially isolated from persons with encephalitis and fever in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province, People’s Republic of China, in 1987 (2). Since then, BAV isolates have been obtained from pigs, cattle, and ticks in China (3,4) and from mosquitoes in Indonesia, China, and Vietnam. (5–7). BAV is a BioSafety Level 3 arboviral agent that is pathogenic to humans and may well be an emerging pathogen or undiagnosed cause of human viral encephalitis in some areas (1). Our objective was to describe new BAV isolates from China and to define the geographic distribution and the phylogenetic relationships of these isolates with reference to the previously described isolates.

The Study

In this study, 20 new BAV isolates were obtained from mosquitoes collected from July through September during 2006 to 2007 at sites in Gansu Province (latitude 32°–35°N, 104°–107°E), Liaoning Province (39°–41°N, 123°–125°E), Shanxi Province (37°–38°N, 111°–113°E), and Inner Mongolia Province (41°–43°N, 121°–123°E) (Table, Figure 1). Mosquito samples were collected by using 12 V, 200 mA mosquito-trapping lamps (Wuhan Lucky Star Environmental Protection Tech Co., Ltd., Hubei, China) and by collecting mosquitoes from 8:00 PM to 11:00 PM at nearby cow barns, a piggery, and fish pond sites where human activity was frequent. Mosquitoes were put into a –20°C freezer for 30 min and then were rapidly sorted into pools of 50 to 100 specimens according to species. The pools were put into labeled tubes and stored in liquid nitrogen.

Viruses were isolated and BAV isolates were identified using described procedures (8). Trizol reagent category no. 10296-028 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) was used to extract total RNA. cDNA was prepared by using Ready-to-Go You-Prime First-Strand Beads Kit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, NJ, USA) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. An 850-bp gene fragment from the 12th segment, which codes for the double-stranded RNA binding protein, was amplified from the cDNA of the BAV isolates by using previously published primers (9). PCR products were recovered by using purification kits (QIA-GEN, Valencia, CA, USA), and then were inserted into pGEM-T easy vector (Promega, Madison, WI, USA). The insert sequence was determined by using M13 universal primers and an ABI Prism 3730 sequence analyzer (ABI, Shirley, NY, USA).

The genomic sequences of the 12th segment for the 20 new BAV strains were determined (GenBank accession nos. GQ331954–GQ331973). Phylogenetic trees were constructed from the amplified region of the 12th segment sequence by using the molecular evolutionary genetics analysis (MEGA) version 4 software (www.megasoftware.net) from aligned nucleotide sequences. We used neighbor-joining algorithms with 1,000 replicates for bootstrap support of tree groupings.

In this study, 38 BAV strains isolated during 1987–2007 were analyzed, which included 30 strains isolated in China (including 20 new BAV isolates first reported in this study and 10 previously described isolates from China (8,10–12), 3 strains from Indonesia, and 5 strains from Vietnam) (Table). Initial BAVs were isolated from Indonesia and Yunnan Province of China, which belong to tropical and subtropical zones (2,5). The new BAV isolates in our study were observed in Gansu, Shanxi, Liaoning, and Inner Mongolia provinces of China (northern China), which belong to the northern temperate zone. These strains represent a geographic distribution ranging from near the equator to latitude 45°N, extending from the tropical zone to the northern temperate zone (Figure 1). These data show that the distribution of BAVs is not limited to Southeast Asia but that it extends into northeast Asia as well.

Before our study, BAV had been isolated from 7 mosquito species in 2 genera (Culex tritaeniorhynchus, Cx. pipiens pallens, Cx. annulus, Cx. pseudovishni, Cx. modestus, Anopheles sinensis, and Aedes vagus). To this list we now add 3 species in the genus Aedes (Ae. albopictus, Ae. vexans, and Ae. dorsalis) (Table), which are widely distributed in China and elsewhere.

Phylogenetic analysis based on the complete coding sequence (624 nt) of the 12th segment of the BAV genome.

Author affiliations: Institute for Viral Disease Control and Prevention, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing, People’s Republic of China

DOI: 10.3201/eid1603.091160
indicated that the BAV isolates evaluated in this study could be divided into 2 phylogenetically different groups (Figure 2). Isolates from China and Vietnam are included in group A, and the strains from Indonesia are in group B. Group A could be further divided into 2 subgroups, A1 and A2. Group A1 includes isolates mainly from northern China (Gansu, Shanxi, and Liaoning Provinces) as well as the Vietnam isolates. Subgroup A2 includes isolates mainly from southern China (Yunnan Province) and Vietnam, which is contiguous with Yunnan Province of China, as well as 2 isolates from northern China (BJ95-75/Beijing, and NM0706/Inner Mongolia) (Figure 1).

### Conclusions

Our results demonstrate that BAV strains are distributed from the tropics of Southeast Asia to the northern temperate regions of China. These observations suggest that the distribution of BAV is wider than previously recognized and may be increasing. Consistent with previous observations (9), we report that BAV isolates from China cluster in group A and separate into subgroups mainly according to the geographic origin of the isolate; subgroup A1 is found in the north and subgroup A2 in the south. However, 2 isolates from northern China grouped in subgroup A2 (south), and 3 isolates from Vietnam grouped in subgroup A1 (north).

Considering that group A isolates are geographically located across the monsoon climate zone, where south-to-

### Table. Distribution of Banna viruses in regions and vectors, China

| Region       | Country | Province | Strain | Origin     | Date of collection | Vector                  | Accession no. | Reference |
|--------------|---------|----------|--------|------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Temperate    | China   | Gansu    | GS07-KD12 | Cow barn   | 2007 Aug          | Anopheles sinensis     | GG331954      | This study |
| Temperate    | China   | Shanxi   | SX0765   | Piggery    | 2007 Aug          | Cx. pipiens pallells   | GG331963      | This study |
| Temperate    | China   | Liaoning | LN0684   | Piggery    | 2006 Aug          | An. sinensis           | FJ160414      | (8)       |
| Subtropical  | Vietnam | Quang Binh | 02VN180b | Unknown    | 2002 Aug          | Cx. tritaeniorhycus    | EU265727      | (7)       |
| Tropical     | Indonesia | Java   | JKT-6423 | Unknown    | 1980               | Cx. pseudovishnui      | NC004198      | (5)       |
|              |         |         | JKT-6969 | Unknown    | 1981               | Ae. vurgs              | AF052008      | (5)       |
|              |         |         | JKT-7043 | Unknown    | 1981               | Cx. pipiens pallells   | AF052024      | (5)       |
north winds are common during summer (13), BAV could be transferred in infected mosquitoes during this period by the prevailing winds that move from Southeast Asia to east Asia. In addition, bird migration, has been associated with the movement of other pathogens, and migration of infected birds through the east Asia–Australasia flyway (13), which traverses the region, may also account for this association. However, the transmission dynamics of BAVs are not well known. Further study is required to determine if winds and birds are involved in dispersal of the virus.

Our observations suggest that the public health impact of BAV may be underestimated. BAV appears to be ac-

Figure 1. Location of new Banna viruses (BAVs) isolated in China (red triangles) and previously reported BAV isolation sites (black triangles). Countries reporting isolation of BAV are shaded. The names of the countries that are contiguous with BAV isolation sites are labeled. BAV distribution sites in Indonesia, Vietnam, and part of China are located in tropical zones, which lie predominantly between the Tropic of Cancer and the equator. Most BAV distribution sites in China in the area from the Tropic of Cancer to latitude 45°N belong to the northern temperate zone.

Figure 2. Phylogenetic analysis based on the complete coding sequence of the 12th segment of Banna viruses (BAVs) currently isolated. Phylogenetic analyses were performed by the neighbor-joining method using MEGA version 4 software (www.megasoftware.net). Bootstrap probabilities of each node were calculated with 1,000 replicates. The tree was rooted by using Kadipiro virus and Liaoning virus as the outgroup viruses. Scale bars indicate a genetic distance of 0.1-nt substitutions per site. Isolates obtained in China are in boldface. Viruses were identified using the nomenclature of virus strain/country/year of isolation/origin.
Attoui H, Mohd Jaafar F, Micco P, Lamballerie X. Coltiviruses and references of arboviruses and associated disease. J Gen Virol. 2009;89:43–58.

There are BAV immunoglobulin (Ig) M positive (J5), indicating the potential for severe disease underscore the need for additional surveillance, further characterization, and improved diagnostic systems worldwide.

Acknowledgments

We thank Roger S. Nasci for consultation and assistance in the preparation and writing of this manuscript.

This work was supported by grants from the Ministry of Science and Technology, China (2003BA712A08-01; 2008ZX10004-008); Chinese CDC-US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Cooperative Agreement U19-GH000004; Development Grant of State Key Laboratory for Infectious Disease Prevention and Control (2008SKLID105); and Programme of Research Advice, China-France, B-06-04.

Ms Liu is a PhD candidate at the State Key Laboratory for Infectious Disease Prevention and Control, Institute for Viral Disease Control and Prevention, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention. She specializes in medical microbiology, and her current research interests include the detection and investigation of arboviruses and associated disease.

References

1. Attoui H, Mohd Jaafar F, Micco P, Lamballerie X. Coltiviruses and seadornaviruses in North America, Europe, and Asia. Emerg Infect Dis. 2005;11:1673–9.

2. Xu P, Wang Y, Zuo J, Lin J, Xu PM. New orbiviruses isolated from patients with unknown fever and encephalitis in Yunnan province [in Chinese]. Chin J Virol. 1990;6:27–33.

3. Xu P, Wang Y, Zuo J, Lin J. Recovery of the same type of virus as human new orbivirus [in Chinese]. Chin J Virol. 1990;6:328–32.

4. Li QP, Xe XC. First isolation of new orbivirus (Banna) from ticks and infected cattle sera in Xingjiang [in Chinese]. Environ Dis Bull. 1992;7:64–9.

5. Brown SE, Gorman M, Tesh B, Knudson L. Coltiviruses isolated from mosquitoes collected in Indonesia. Virology. 1993;196:363–7.

6. Chen B, Tao SJ. Coltivirus survey in China in recent ten years. Chin Med J (Engl). 1996;109:13–5.

7. Nabeshima T, Thi Nga P, Guillermo P, Parquet MC, Yu F, Thanh TN, et al. Isolation and molecular characterization of Banna virus from mosquitoes, Vietnam. Emerg Infect Dis. 2008;14:1276–9. DOI: 10.3201/eid1408.080100

8. Zhai YG, Wang HQ, Xu HK, Meng WS, Chao YX, Fu SH, et al. Investigation on arboviruses in Tianshui and Longnan regions of Gansu Province [in Chinese]. Chin J Zooneoses. 2008;24:59–63.

9. Billoir F, Attoui H, Simon S, Gallian P, Micco P, Lamballerie X. Molecular diagnosis of group B coltiviruses infections. J Virol Methods. 1999;81:39–45. DOI: 10.1016/S0166-0934(99)00055-5

10. Sun X, Fu S, Gong Z, Gu J, Meng W, Feng Y, et al. Distribution of orbiviruses and mosquitoes in northwestern Yunnan Province, China. Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis. 2009;10.1089/vbz.2008.0145.

11. Meng WS, Zhang JB, Sun XH, Liu QN, Chen Z, Zhai YG, et al. Isolation and identification of arboviruses from mosquito pools in some regions of Liaoning Province, China [in Chinese]. Chin J Epidemiol. 2009;30:50–4.

12. Xu LH, Tao SJ, Cao YX. Genotyping of the Chinese isolation of colivirus [in Chinese]. Chin J Virol. 2003;17:346–9.

13. Nga PT, del Carmen Parquet M, Cuong D, Ma P, Hasebe F, Inoue S, et al. Shift in Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) genotype circulating in northern Vietnam: implications for frequent introduction of JEV from Southeast Asia to East Asia. J Gen Virol. 2004;85:1625–31. DOI: 10.1099/vir.0.79797-0

14. Erlanger TE, Weiss S, Keiser J, Utzinger J, Wiedenmayer K, Past, present, and future of Japanese encephalitis. Emerg Infect Dis. 2009;15:1–7. DOI: 10.3201/eid1501.080211

15. Tao SJ, Chen BQ. Studies of colivirus in China. Chin Med J (Engl). 2005;118:581–6.

Address for correspondence: Guo-Dong Liang, State Key Laboratory for Infectious Disease Prevention and Control, Institute for Viral Disease Control and Prevention, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 100 Yingxin St., Xuanwu District, Beijing 100052, People’s Republic of China; email: gdliang@hotmail.com

The Public Health Image Library (PHIL)

The Public Health Image Library (PHIL), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, contains thousands of public health-related images, including high-resolution (print quality) photographs, illustrations, and videos. PHIL collections illustrate current events and articles, supply visual content for health promotion brochures, document the effects of disease, and enhance instructional media.

PHIL Images, accessible to PC and Macintosh users, are in the public domain and available without charge. Visit PHIL at http://phil.cdc.gov/phil.