PORCINE SAPELOVIRUS

The mission of the Swine Health Information Center is to protect and enhance the health of the United States swine herd through coordinated global disease monitoring, targeted research investments that minimize the impact of future disease threats, and analysis of swine health data.

September 2015 | Updated June 2021

SUMMARY

IMPORTANCE
- Porcine sapelovirus (PSV) is an enteric picornavirus of swine.
- It has been detected in healthy pigs and pigs with diarrhea. The virus is also associated with neurological, reproductive, and respiratory disease.
- Co-infection with other infectious agents is common, and to date, the importance of PSV as a swine pathogen remains unclear.

PUBLIC HEALTH
- PSV does not infect humans.

INFECTION IN SWINE
- PSV infections are often subclinical. However, PSV is also associated with gastrointestinal, neurological, reproductive, and respiratory disease. Co-infection with other enteric pathogens often occurs.
- Experimentally, PSV has been shown to cause diarrhea in pigs.

TREATMENT
- There is no treatment for pigs infected with PSV.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION
- PSV is stable in the environment, and resistant to elevated temperatures and acid pH.
- Sodium hypochlorite is an effective disinfectant for PSV. Experimentally, peracetic acid, hydrogen peroxide, and acetic acid also inactive PSV.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL
- Many farm environments are likely contaminated with PSV. To prevent infection with PSV, cleaning and disinfection protocols should be in place. Additionally, sick pigs should be isolated to minimize disease spread.
- There are no specific control measures for PSV. However, standard biosecurity practices should be in place on all swine premises.

TRANSMISSION
- PSV transmission is mainly fecal-oral.
- Fomites may also play a role, and vertical transmission is suspected.
PATHOGENESIS
- The pathogenesis of PSV is not well understood. Receptors in the intestinal tract may include \( \alpha_{2,3} \)-linked sialic acid on glycolipids. PSV enters cells through caveolae/lipid raft-mediated endocytosis.

DIAGNOSIS
- PSV can be cultured in many different cell lines. Virus can be identified via immunohistochemistry, in situ hybridization, and immunofluorescence. However, reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assays are most often used to detect PSV. Most assays target the 5'UTR or VP1 region.
- A VP2-VP1-based indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) has been described for use with serum and oral fluids.

EPIDEMIOLOGY
- Domestic and wild swine are the only known hosts for PSV. Sapelo-like picornaviruses have been identified in pigs, bats, rodents, dogs, cats, birds, sea lions, and Tasmanian devils.
- PSV has been detected in Australia, Brazil, Spain, Italy, Hungary, the Czech Republic, France, China, Korea, Japan, India, Zambia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- Prevalence estimates vary, but the virus has been detected in healthy pigs and pigs with diarrhea. In the United States, 32% of fecal samples from diarrheic pigs were PSV-positive.
- An outbreak of polioencephalomyelitis occurred in U.S. swine, with reported morbidity and case fatality rates of 20% and 30%, respectively. Intravaginal and intrauterine inoculation of gilts at day 30 of gestation leads to 94% fetal mortality.

ETIOLOGY
- PSV is an RNA virus belonging to the genus Sapelovirus in the family Picornaviridae. PSV is closely related to members of the genera Teschovirus and Enterovirus and has previously been known as porcine enterovirus 8 (PEV-8).
- Until recently, there were three species within the genus Sapelovirus genus: simian, avian and porcine (sapel: simian, avian, and porcine entero-like viruses). PSV contains a single serotype, while simian sapelovirus (Sapelovirus B), has three. Avian sapelovirus has been moved to the genus Anativirus.
- Some PSVs seem to be mostly neurotropic, while others are diarrheic. However, there are strains that cause disease in more than one body system.
- Evidence of recombination exists between different PSV strains.

HISTORY IN SWINE
- PSVs, formerly known as porcine enteroviruses, are linked to cases of neurological disease, reproductive failure, pneumonia, and diarrhea dating back to the 1950s.

IMMUNITY
- It is unclear whether maternal antibodies are protective against PSV infection.
- There are no sapelovirus vaccines.

GAPS IN PREPAREDNESS
- The role of PSV as a pathogen, and more specifically as a cause of polioencephalomyelitis, is unclear. PSV is commonly isolated from the intestinal tract of healthy swine, and it is often found with other enteric pathogens.
- More research is needed to determine its importance as a primary pathogen, and vaccine development should be explored.
- Additionally, PSV is hardy and likely persists in swine environments. Further information is needed on biosecurity practices, including cleaning and disinfection, to prevent PSV infection.
LITERATURE REVIEW: PORCINE SAPELOVIRUS

IMPORTANCE
Porcine sapelovirus (PSV) is an enteric picornavirus of swine. It has been detected in healthy pigs and pigs with diarrhea. The virus is also associated with neurological, reproductive, and respiratory disease. Co-infection with other infectious agents is common, and to date, the importance of PSV as a primary pathogen remains unclear. PSV has been found nearly worldwide.

PUBLIC HEALTH
PSV does not infect humans.

INFECTION IN SWINE
While subclinical infection is common, PSV also causes gastrointestinal, neurological, reproductive, and respiratory disease. PSV has been found in feces from healthy pigs and pigs with diarrhea (see Morbidity and Mortality). In addition, co-infection with other enteric pathogens often occurs.1-10 Significant PSV-associated outbreaks include the following:

- Polioencephalomyelitis, gastroenteritis, and respiratory distress were associated with PSV on a commercial farm in China.11 Pigs 50–60 days old at two nearby breeding farms showed similar signs. Only PSV was isolated from affected pigs.11

- Polioencephalomyelitis was reported in pigs 3–4 weeks post-weaning in the United Kingdom. Pigs developed front and hind limb ataxia, progressing to generalized weakness and lateral recumbency. Affected pigs died 2–3 days after the onset of clinical signs, and PSV was detected in the spinal cord.12

- An outbreak of atypical neurological disease in 11-week-old pigs in the southern United States was attributed to PSV. Affected pigs developed ataxia, incoordination, paresis, paralysis, and decreased responsiveness to environmental stimuli. The observed morbidity and case fatality rates were 20% and 30%, respectively.10 Histologically, severe lymphoplasmacytic and necrotizing polioencephalomyelitis were observed. Additionally, retrospective analysis of neurological cases submitted to the Iowa State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (ISU-VDL) found evidence of PSV infection alone and in combination with porcine teschovirus (PTV) and porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV).10

Only a few studies have described experimental infection with PSV.

- In the 1960s, PSV was associated with SMEDI syndrome (stillbirth [S], mummified fetus [M], embryonic death [E.D.], infertility [I]).13 Experimental PSV infection of pregnant sows caused fetal infection.14 Intravaginal inoculation with PSV on day 15 of gestation led to early embryonic death and complete resorption. Infection on day 30 of gestation resulted in a significant increase in fetal death.14

- After isolating PSV from an outbreak, pigs 50–60 days old were inoculated with PSV-csh. Two developed diarrhea and respiratory distress at two days post-infection (dpi). Polioencephalomyelitis syndrome, characterized by ataxia and limb paralysis, was observed at seven dpi.11 PSV was isolated from feces and lung tissue, and PSV-induced lesions were found in the intestines, lungs, and brain.11

- A porcine intestinal epithelial cell line (IPEC-J2) was infected in vitro with PSV-csh to demonstrate the pathogenicity of PSV. IPEC-J2 cells began to shrink at 24 hours post-infection (hpi), rupture at 60 hpi spontaneously, and slough at 72 hpi. Viral load was highest at 48 hpi, prior to cell rupture.15
- In 3-day-old piglets orally inoculated with a Korean PSV, diarrhea and fecal shedding occurred from 1–5 dpi. Intestinal lesions were documented, including severe villous atrophy. PSV was isolated from feces and serum. Chicks inoculated with PSV did not become ill.

- In two colostrum-deprived neonatal piglets orally inoculated with PSV, watery diarrhea developed at four dpi. Fecal shedding occurred from 2–4 dpi, and pigs were euthanized at five dpi due to severe illness. PSV RNA was detected in various tissues, with the highest levels found in the cecum, colon, rectum, tonsil, inguinal lymph nodes, and bladder.

Lesions seen with PSV-induced polioencephalomyelitis are consistent with other neurotropic viral infections, such as PTV. In the CNS, punctate hemorrhages and hyperemia are present in the dura mater. Polioencephalomyelitis is usually subacute, multifocal, and non-suppurative. Neuronal vacuolization and perivascular cuffing are commonly observed. In the small intestine congestion is apparent, with pronounced loss of villi and hemorrhages in the lamina propria. In cases of PSV-induced pneumonia, consolidation and multifocal hemorrhages are seen in the lung lobes. Histologically, erythrocytes are pervasive in the interstitium and alveoli, and prominent alveolar ectasia with wall thinning can be observed. Some alveoli rupture to form large cysts.

**TREATMENT**
There is no treatment for pigs infected with PSV.

**CLEANING AND DISINFECTION**

**SURVIVAL**
PSVs are very stable in the environment. Isolates are resistant to elevated temperatures and acid pH. PSV is inactivated by heating to 54°C for six minutes, 60°C for 10 minutes, or 65°C for five minutes.

Using PSV as a surrogate for swine vesicular disease virus (SVDV), Dee et al. showed that PSV maintained infectivity under conditions simulating transport between continents. Specifically, viable PSV was detected in soybean meal (conventional and organic), soy oilcake, lysine, vitamin D, and pork sausage casings, as well as dog and cat food.

**DISINFECTION**
Heat, lipid solvents, and some disinfectants do not destabilize picornaviruses. Sodium hypochlorite is an effective disinfectant. Experimentally, picornaviruses can also be inactivated by peracetic acid, hydrogen peroxide, and acetic acid.

Inactivation of PSV has been assessed in spray-dried porcine plasma (SDPP). Hulst and colleagues found that the virus was undetectable in citrate-treated porcine plasma spiked with PSV1 at pH 7.5. No infectious PSV was re-isolated from plasma and SDPP samples in cell culture. Citrate has also been observed to inactive foot-and-mouth disease virus, another picornavirus.

**PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

**DISEASE REPORTING**
PSV is not an OIE-listed disease. There are no restrictions for importation of animals from countries or zones affected by PSV. Any suspicious clinical or necropsy findings should always be reported to the USDA and your State Animal Health Official.

**DISEASE PREVENTION**
PSV prevalence can be high (see *Morbidity and Mortality*), and many farm environments are likely contaminated with PSV. To prevent infection with PSV, cleaning and disinfection protocols should be in place. Additionally, sick pigs should be isolated to minimize disease spread.
DISEASE CONTROL
There are no specific control measures for PSV. However, standard biosecurity practices should be in place on all swine premises.

TRANSMISSION
Transmission of PSV is mainly fecal-oral. A longitudinal study of PSV, PTV, and enterovirus G (EV-G) excretion showed that pigs did not shed virus during the suckling period; however, 50% of fecal samples from weaned pigs were positive for PSV and either PTV or EV-G.7

PSV is hardy in the environment, and fomites may play a role in transmission.24 PSV causes viremia, and extra-intestinal infection occurs in the central nervous system, reproductive system, and respiratory system. Virus has also been found in the intestinal contents of stillborn pigs, raising the possibility of vertical transmission.25

PATHOGENESIS
The pathogenesis of PSV is not well understood. Replication occurs mainly in the intestinal tract. Possible receptor sites include α2,3-linked sialic acid on glycolipids (GD1a).26 Endocytosis of PSV does not involve clathrin or micropinocytosis pathways like some other picornaviruses. Rather, PSV entry depends on caveolae/lipid raft-mediated endocytosis; it is pH-dependent and requires dynamin (a regulatory GTPase) and P13K (phosphatidylinositol 3-kinases).27

DIAGNOSIS

tests to detect nucleic acids, virus, or antigens
PSV can be cultured in many cell lines, including porcine kidney cells (PK-15) and IB-RS-2 cells,11, 28-29 BHK-21 cells;17, 30 human 293 T cells;17 and PLC/PRF/5, HepG2/C3A, Vero E6, and primary green monkey kidney cells.19 In cell culture, PSV can interrupt the growth of other enteric viruses. Therefore, an infection-resistant cell line (N1380) has been developed to isolate non-PSV pathogens from PSV-positive samples.31

Immunohistochemistry has been used to demonstrate PSV in the brain and spinal cord,12 and the large and small intestine.32 In situ hybridization has been described for detection of PSV in the central nervous system.10 Additionally, cultured PSV can be identified by immunofluorescence antibody (IFA) assays.33 Nowadays, reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assays are most commonly employed to detect PSV. Some of the assays that have been developed include:

- RT-PCR and nested RT-PCR targeting the 5’ UTR10, 28-36
- RT-PCR targeting VP133
- RT-loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP) targeting the 5’ UTR37
- Real-time RT-PCR (qRT-PCR) targeting the 5’ UTR; described with a Taqman probe38 and a minor groove-binding Taqman probe16, 39
- Duplex RT-PCR (PTV, PSV) targeting the 5’ UTR40
- Triplex RT-PCR (PEDV, PSV, porcine sapovirus) targeting the 5’ UTR41
- Modified arbitrarily primed PCR (AP-PCR, generates a genomic fingerprint that can compare RNAs simultaneously)9, 42
TESTS TO DETECT ANTIBODY
Cultured PSVs have been serotyped using virus neutralization. A VP2-VP1-based indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) assay has been described for detection of PSV in serum and oral fluids.

SAMPLES
PSV has been isolated from feces, intestinal contents, and the intestines. Preferred CNS samples include the spinal cord and brain. PSV has not been successfully isolated from stillborn or mummified fetuses. Use of oral fluids with an ELISA has been described.

EPIDEMIOLOGY
SPECIES AFFECTED
Pigs are the only known hosts for PSV. The virus has been detected in both domestic pigs (see Infection in Swine) and feral swine. A sapelo-like porcine picornavirus was identified in the feces of healthy and diarrheic pigs in Japan. Additionally, sapelo-like viruses have been detected in bats, rodents, dogs, cats, birds, sea lions, and Tasmanian devils.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION
PSV has been detected in Australia, Brazil, Spain, Italy, Hungary, the Czech Republic, France, China, Korea, Japan, India, Zambia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY
Numerous studies have attempted to document the extent of PSV in swine. Estimates for PSV prevalence include:

- 7% of fecal samples from healthy pigs in India
- 9% of fecal samples from healthy pigs in Spain
- 6% of fecal samples from wild boar in Spain
- 36% and 94% of fecal samples from suckling and fattening pigs, respectively, in Zambia
- 32% in diarrheic feces from pigs in the United States
- 46% in feces and intestinal contents from healthy pigs and pigs with diarrhea in Hunan, China, with the highest prevalence in nursery and fattening pigs
- 41% in fecal samples from healthy pigs and pigs with diarrhea in China
- 51% in feces, serum, and rectal and nasal swabs from healthy pigs and pigs with neurological signs in Hungary
- 98% in fecal samples from young growers and 14% in fecal samples from sows in Italy

At least one study has shown no difference in PSV prevalence in diarrheic vs. non-diarrheic pigs. However, others have demonstrated higher PSV prevalence in pigs with diarrhea compared to healthy pigs.

Little information on mortality is available. Experimentally, intravaginal and intrauterine inoculation of gilts with PSV at day 30 of gestation resulted in 94% fetal mortality. Arruda et al. reported morbidity and case fatality rates of 20% and 30%, respectively, in 11-week-old finishers with atypical neurological disease.
**ETIOLOGY**

**CHARACTERISTICS OF PICORNAVIRUSES**

Sapeloviruses are members of the family *Picornaviridae*. Picornaviruses are small (30 nm), round, single-stranded positive-sense RNA viruses. They contain a large open reading frame (ORF) translated into a polyprotein containing a leader (L) protein, four structural capsid proteins (V1–4), and seven nonstructural proteins (2A–2C, 3A–3D). Additionally, picornaviruses have one of five internal ribosome entry sites (IRESs) involved in ribosome recruitment and initiation of translation. Type IV IRES is found in PSV.

The family *Picornaviridae* currently contains 68 genera and 158 species. Additionally, picornavirus "supergroups" have been proposed based on phylogenetic clustering. Sapeloviruses belong to SG3, which includes the genera *Enterovirus*, *Rabovirus*, and *Sapelovirus*. Picornaviruses that infect pigs are found in the genera *Kobuvirus*, *Aphthovirus*, *Cardiovirus*, *Cosavirus*, *Enterovirus*, *Pasivirus*, *Parechovirus*, *Sapelovirus*, *Senecavirus*, and *Teschovirus*.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF SAPELOVIRUSES**

Enteric picornaviruses were formerly known as "porcine enteroviruses" (PEVs). Research has since shown that PEVs include teschoviruses and true enteroviruses (EV–G1 to EV–G20) as well as sapeloviruses. Previously, PSV was named porcine enterovirus 8 (PEV-8) and classified in the species *Porcine enterovirus A*. The name sapelovirus comes from the three original species, simian, avian, and porcine (sapel: simian, avian, and porcine entero-like viruses). Sapeloviruses must have <30% divergence in the polyprotein aa sequence, <36% divergence in the P1 aa sequence, and <30 divergence in the 2C + 3CD aa sequence, plus similar genome base composition and a common genome organization.

As of 2020, PSV belongs to the genus *Sapelovirus*, species *Sapelovirus A*. PSV has a single serotype, porcine sapelovirus 1 (PSV-1). The genus holds a second species, *Sapelovirus B*, containing simian sapelovirus (SSV) and its three serotypes. A third species, avian sapelovirus, was recently moved to the genus *Anativirus* and renamed *Anativirus A*.

Numerous PSV isolates have been characterized. Neurotropic strains include PSV-csh (China, Shanghai) and PSV- G5 (United Kingdom). PSV-csh also caused diarrhea and respiratory distress prior to the onset of polioencephalomyelitis in infected animals. Diarrheic strains include Korean PSVs KS0515, KS04105, and KS055217 and Chinese PSV YC2011. The U.S. strain PSV USA/IA33375/2015 was isolated from a pig with diarrhea and is most similar to Asian PSVs.

The PSV capsid protein VP1 is often used to assess phylogeny. Although there is only one PSV serotype, recombination between strains has been documented in China, Japan, Hungary, and France.

**HISTORY IN SWINE**

Formerly known as porcine enteroviruses, PSVs are linked to cases of neurological disease, reproductive failure, pneumonia, and diarrhea dating back to the 1950s.

**IMMUNITY**

**POST-EXPOSURE**

Little is known about PSV immunity. In cell culture, infection with PSV leads to changes in innate immunity pathways. The humoral response to PSV has been primarily characterized by IgA early in infection.

It is unclear whether maternal antibodies are protective. In seropositive gilts, intrauterine and intravaginal PSV inoculation results in embryonic and fetal infection. On some PSV-infected farms, shedding and illness have been seen in post-weaning pigs but not in suckling pigs.
VACCINES
There are no sapelovirus vaccines.

CROSS-PROTECTION
No information was found on cross-protection between PSV strains.

GAPS IN PREPAREDNESS
PSV is commonly isolated from the intestinal tract of healthy swine, and it is often found with other enteric pathogens. More research is needed to determine its importance as a primary pathogen, and vaccine development should be explored. Additionally, PSV is hardy and likely persists in swine environments. Further information is needed on biosecurity practices, including cleaning and disinfection, to prevent PSV infection.

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