

**Natural infection by H1-like influenza A virus in South American Camelids from Argentina:
Serological evidences.**

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Summary

Serum samples from wild and domestic South American Camelids (SAC) from Argentina, collected before (2008), during (2009) and after (2010) the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic were tested by hemagglutination-inhibition assay (HIA) to evaluate the seroprevalence of antibodies (Ab) against different subtypes of influenza A viruses: A(H1N1)pdm09, A/sw/Argentina/SIV/2009(H3N2) and A/eq/Argentina/97(H3N8). For A(H1N1), an ELISA using a recombinant H1-hemmagglutinin from a reference strain (HA0 PuertoRico/8/1934) was also conducted. Serum samples from Guanacos (126), vicuñas (21) and llamas (100) from Jujuy, Mendoza and Río Negro provinces were analyzed; no clinical signs of respiratory disease were detected, reason for which no nasal swabs were obtained. No seropositive reactors to H3N2 nor H3N8 variants were detected, nevertheless high incidence of Ab reactive to A(H1N1)pdm09 were found by HIA; results which were confirmed by ELISA. The Ab seropositive animals to H1-like IAV found in llamas from Jujuy, and Mendoza (2009) were 78% and 86% by HIA and ELISA, respectively. Thirty-seven samples taken over the three years from guanacos kept in captivity in Río Negro showed 62% of seropositive animals, while wild guanacos from Mendoza sampled in 2010 showed 36% seropositive animals to H1-like IAV, by both techniques. Finally, wild vicuñas from Jujuy,

sampld in 2008 showed 38% and 52% seropositive animals to H1-like IAV by HIA and ELISA, respectively. Our results could indicate the potential role of these species as a reservoir of this zoonotic viral agent of high impact in Public Health, and may suggest that SAC populations might have been infected with an influenza strain antigenically related to H1 IAV. . Surprisingly, for llama and guanaco populations sampled over time in Jujuy and Río Negro, respectively, the HIA and ELISA geometric mean Ab titers (GMT) for 2008 were significantly higher than the ones of 2010. In addition, HIA and ELISA Ab titers found in domestic llamas were significantly higher than those detected in wild vicuñas sampled during that year (2008) in Jujuy. New field campaigns are in progress to collect serum samples and nasal swabs in order to isolate and characterize the virus responsible for triggering H1 reactive Abs. These findings remark the need to better understand the dynamics and ecology of influenza A virus within Sacs populations.

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Introduction

Influenza A virus (IAV, Orthomyxoviridae) is the most challenging virus that emerges and re-emerges due to its ability to rapidly evolve as a consequence of well characterized processes of genetic reassortment resulting from coinfection of more than one strain in a same host; and antigenic drift in response to preexisting immunity [1,2] or antiviral drug pressure leading to resistance [3] the latter ones considered environmental factors. Influenza A virus, whose ancestral host was aquatic birds, have spread to many other species including domestic poultry, horses, swine, humans and even fruit bats [4,5]. It is considered to be one of the greatest threats for the next global pandemic given the abundance of permanent animal reservoirs harboring viruses that occasionally spill over into humans [6–8]. Influenza A virus is further divided into subtypes based

on antigenic differences in the membrane proteins hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA). So far, a total of 18 different types of HAs (H1-H18) and 9 NA (N1-N9) have been identified [9]. While different combinations of the two proteins appear more frequently in some groups of birds than others, only few subtypes have established themselves in humans (HA: H1, H2, and H3; NA: N1 and N2) [10]; as well, H17 and H18, N9, N10 and N11 have been recently found in bats [11–13].

There is plenty of evidence of various mammalian species, including Camelids, being naturally infected with IAV. Evidences of infection of Mongolian camels with Influenza A Virus (IAV) was reported in 1979 [14]. A strain of IAV that caused illness in both Bactrian camels and human populations has been isolated also in Mongolia during an outbreak registered

in 1979-83 [15]. Years later, it was found one Bactrian camel in Mongolia positive for influenza A H3N8 virus phylogenetically related to equine influenza A (H3N8) virus, representing a possible natural transmission [16]. Particularly, in South American Camels (SAC) there is evidence also that human influenza A virus infected two llamas at the Zoo in Santiago, Chile [17] and studies on Peruvian Southern Sierra [18] revealed that Alpaca (*Lama pacos*), another species of SAC, can be also infected with influenza A virus.

South American Camelids (SAC) are the most important large mammalian herbivores native in the continent, and represent a source of livestock populations for the Andean countries of important commercial and cultural value. SAC are classified in four species of the genus *Lama*: the wild guanaco (*Lama guanicoe*) and vicugna (*Vicugna vicugna*), and the domestics llama (*Lama glama*) and Alpaca (*Vicugna pacos*) [19–23]. The SAC populations in Argentina is estimated according to the reports of FAO 2005: 33500 Vicuñas; 161402 Llamas and 455446 Guanacos [24]. Recent studies on the phylogenetic of SACs on mitochondrial deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) strongly indicate that the Alpaca evolved from the wild Vicugna and the Llama from the wild Guanaco [25] after 5000 years of domestication [26]. They present a wide distribution along the Andes and play an important role on Andean communities: providing meat, milk, fiber and serving as beasts of burden to carry loads.

Some studies in domestic SAC population revealed serological evidence of exposure to different

virus strains: Group A Rotavirus (RVA), bovine parainfluenza-3 virus (BPIV-3), bovine herpesvirus-1 (BoHV-1), bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV), foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV), bluetongue virus (BTV), bovine enterovirus (BEV), bovine adenovirus (BADV III), influenza A virus (IAV), and equine herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1) most from animals without clinical presentation of disease [17,18,27–31]. Up to now, there are only isolated reports giving serologic evidence of influenza A infections in domestic SACs (Rivera et al., 1987; Riveros et al., 1987). The aim of the present study was to evaluate the presence of antibodies against three influenza A strains, relevant for human and animal health (H1N1, H3N8 and H3N2), in serum samples of three species of SACs (llamas, guanacos and vicuñas) selected from the collection of the Viral Diagnostics Service at the Virology Institute, INTA; covering H1N1 pre-pandemic (2008), pandemic (2009) and post-pandemic (2010) time frame. The H1N1 strains were included in order to evaluate the epidemiological impact of the human pandemic in these SAC species, the seasonal strain H3N2 was included since it represents a transmission from human to an animal species (porcine) Pereda et al, 2011. Finally, since these populations of SACs are frequently found living in sympatry with donkeys, the prevalent variant of IAV affecting horses (H3N8) was also included in the study.

The samples derived from llamas, vicuñas and guanacos populations, originally located in two different ecological regions of Argentina: the Andean Puna, specifically at Jujuy province (22°71' - 65°7'), and

Patagonian Steppe, in two strategic sites: La Payunia, provincial park in Mendoza province (36°30' - 69°13'), and nearby San Carlos de Bariloche city, in Río Negro province (41°08' - 71°18'). In order to evaluate the relevance of the obtained results is important to address the different types of SAC populations study: domestic llamas, guanacos raised under captivity and two populations of free ranging guanacos and vicuñas.

Material and methods

Serum Samples

Serum samples (n = 247) from three SAC species living in Argentina at three geographical locations corresponding to the Andean Puna (Abrapampa, Jujuy), and ecological region of patagonian steppe (Payunia, Mendoza and San Carlos de

Bariloche, Río Negro) collected in different field campaigns conducted in 2008, 2009 and 2010, were analyzed (Table 1). Twenty-one serum samples belonged to a vicuña population from Abrapampa INTA Experimental Station, Jujuy. Specimens from this population were obtained during a capture conducted in 2008. Two different populations of guanacos were included in the study. Thirty-seven samples from a guanaco population raised under captivity at Bariloche INTA Experimental Station, were obtained over the three years of study. Another 89 samples from a population of free-ranging guanacos original from La Payunia Province Park, Mendoza, were sample during a capture conducted in 2010. In the case of the two free-ranging populations of SACs, vicuñas from Jujuy and guanacos from Mendoza, animals are gathered, every year or every two years, using an

Table 1. Location of the domestic and wild SAC populations included in the study to determine the seroprevalence of antibodies against influenza A.

SAC species	n	Geographical distribution			Years		
		Province	Location	Lat(S)-Long(W)	2008	2009	2010
Llamas	87	Jujuy	Abrapampa	22°71' - 65°7'	27	13	47
	13	Mendoza	La Payunia	36°30' - 69°13'		13	
	100				27	26	47
Guanacos	89	Mendoza	La Payunia	36°30' - 69°13'			89
	37	Río Negro	Bariloche	41°08' - 71°18'	11	10	16
	126						
Vicuñas	21	Jujuy	Abrapampa	22°71' - 65°7'	21		
Total	247				59	36	152

ancestral capture technique named **Chaku** (name given to a variety of llama). The animals are shaved to collect their fine fiber and then released. During these campaigns, serum samples are taken for sanitary studies. Finally, a total of 87 llamas (domestic SAC), from the Abrapampa INTA Experimental Station, Jujuy were sample along the three years and 13 llamas from La Payunia Province Park sampled in 2009, were also included in the analysis (Table 1). Blood samples were obtained by venipuncture extraction. Serum samples were separated by centrifugation (15 minutes at 2000 rpm), then preserved in aliquots at -20°C until processed. It is important to notice that the samples were collected out to opportunity and there was no epidemiological design. For emphasizing, this type of study is very high cost and difficult to carry out because of climate condition and the huge distances within our country, and the special techniques needed to gather wild vinuñas and guanacos, so its represents an important point to be consider in these results.

Influenza A virus strain

Serum samples were tested against three IAV strains that were detected in humans and others animal species from Argentina during the same time frame of sampling. The strains of IAV used for the serological determination were: Human A/Argentina/017/2009 H1N1pdm, obtained from the National Institute of Infectious Diseases (INEI, ANLIS Malbrán, Argentina); A/eq/Argentina/97(H3N8) equine which was kindly provided by Dr. Barrandeguy, Equine Diseases Group (Institute of Virology, INTA), and a strain which was isolated from a swine farm during the pandemic event in Argentina in 2009 (A/swine/Argentina/SIV/2009 (H3N2)), provided by Dr. Pereda, Swine and Avian

Influenza viruses Group (Institute of Virology, INTA, Argentina). All three viruses were multiplied in Madin-Darby canine kidney cells (MDCK) which were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% FBS penicillin/streptomycin (100ug/ml). The MDCK cell line was provided by the Tissue Culture Laboratory of INTA. IAV strains multiplication was performed in the absence of fetal bovine serum, with the addition of 0.2% Bovine Serum Albumins, 25mM HEPES, and 20ug/ml tosyl sulfonyl phenylalanyl chloromethyl ketone (TPCK)-treated trypsin [33].

Recombinant hemagglutinin

Specifically for H1N1 strain, the protein used for the ELISA method described here, was a fragment corresponding to a highly conserved region among sequences of hemagglutinin Influenza A virus (A/Puerto Rico/8-MC/1934(H1N1)) (accession no. ADX99484.1).

This recombinant Hemagglutinin (HA0) protein was provided by PhD. Jose Angel Martinez Escribano (National Research Institute and Agricultural and Food Technology INIA-ALGENEX SA, Madrid, Spain). Recombinant HA0 was expressed in *Trichoplusia ni* infected with recombinant baculovirus (IBES Technology), and purified by a metal affinity chromatography (IMAC) using the cobalt ions loaded HisPure® CobaltResin (Thermo Scientific).

Hemagglutination inhibition assay (HIA)

Pre-treatment of serum samples: the undiluted serum samples were heated at 56°C for 30 minutes under shaking conditions for complement inactivation. Then, sera were hemoadsorbed with 10 ul of guinea pig/avian red blood cells (RBC), a volume of kaolin (8 mg/ml

in PBS pH 7.4) was added and incubated at room temperature for 12 minutes. Finally, sample tubes were centrifuged 15 minutes at 2500 rpm. The starting dilution of serum for HIA was 1:10. The assay was performed following the standard protocol recommended by the World Health Organization [33] to test serum antibodies against the three IAV strains mentioned before. Briefly, the hemagglutination inhibition (HI) assay (HIA) was performed using two-fold serial dilutions of the pretreated sera in PBS pH 7.4. The serum dilutions were incubated with eight hemmagglutination units (HAU) of the different virus strains per well, followed by the addition of guinea pig erythrocytes to a concentration of 75% (v/v) for human influenza A virus. In order to adapt this technique for detection of HI specific antibodies against the equine and swine IAV strains, avian erythrocytes were added to a final concentration of 50% (v/v). The plates were incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes. Sera were pretreated with heat, RBC and Kaolin adsorption. The HIA Ab titers were expressed as the reciprocal of the highest dilution of serum that completely inhibited antigen-induced hemagglutination multiplied by 8 -e. i. hemmagglutination inhibition units (HIU). Serum from a hyper-immunized llama with human influenza A vaccine (Novartis®, HIU: 40960) was included as positive control while a non-immunized llama serum was included as negative control of the assay. WHO guidelines for vaccine evaluation suggests that HIA Ab titers of 40 indicate 50% protection against influenza A virus in humans [34,35]. Therefore, we defined HIA antibody titers >40 as the cut-off point to estimate antibody seroprevalence in the populations under study for the three strains tested [27,36].

Although the HIA is considered the best technique for serologic diagnosis of infection with influenza viruses, the assay has been reported to be less sensitive for detecting antibody responses to avian viruses in mammalian sera [37,38] and it is well known that HIA is less sensitive than ELISA, thus ELISA using a H1 recombinant HA0 protein in all the samples in order to confirm the HIA results. Additionally, for 58 samples an ELISA against the complete H1N1pdm virus was also performed.

HA0 ELISA A/Puerto Rico/1934.

A recombinant hemagglutinin A of the virus HA0 A/Puerto Rico/1934(H1N1)(ALGENEX SA) was used. Ninety six flat bottom well Maxisorp ELISA plates (NUNC, Thermo Scientific, U.S.) were coated with 100 ul of a solution of HA0 (0.5 ug/well diluted in carbonate buffer [pH 9.6]) and incubated overnight at 4 °C. Excess of antigen was removed by successive washing steps with washing buffer (0.1% Tween 20-PBS). Blocking buffer was performed using 2% BSA in 0.1% Tween 20-PBS and incubated for 1 h at 37 °C; then, wells were washed repeatedly with washing buffer. A volume of 100 ul of the serum sample was added to each well to test for H1-specific antibodies. Serial two-fold dilutions of each serum sample made in PBS were tested by duplicated (1:256, 1:512, 1:1024, and 1:2048), and for positive and negative controls four-fold dilutions were tested from 1:256 to 1:32768. There were incubated at 37°C for 1h, after this, wells were washed repeatedly with washing buffer. To reveal the amount of antibody specifically bound in each well, a volume of 100 ul/well of an anti-Llama peroxidase-labeled (Bethyl Labs, U.S.) at a 1:1500 dilution, in blocking buffer, was added. Following incubation at 37 °C for 1 h, the plates were

washed with washing buffer and the assay was developed with commercial ABTS (2,2-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzthiazolinesulfonic acid) KPL, U.S.) /H₂O₂ substrate, added at 100 μ l/well. The reaction was stopped by addition of 50 μ l/well of SDS 5%. The absorbance at 405nm was read in an ELISA reader (Multiskan EX, Thermo scientific) and averages of duplicates were used in the calculation of the values. Samples were designated positive when the measured absorbance at Abs405nm exceeded the cut off of the assay, defined as the absorbance of the blank wells plus 3 standard deviations (SD).

A/Argentina/017/2009 (H1N1)pdm ELISA

The ELISA was performed for SAC serum samples as described above using complete virus. Briefly, ninety six flat bottom well Maxisorp ELISA plates (NUNC, Thermo Scientific, U.S.) were coated with 100 μ l of virus (positive wells) or mock infected MDCK cells (negative wells) diluted in carbonate buffer [pH 9.6] (1/32 HA titer). Samples were designated positive when the corrected absorbance (positive minus negative wells) measured at Abs405nm exceeded the cut off of the assay, defined as the corrected absorbance of the negative control wells (negative serum and blank) plus 3 SD. A total of 58 serum were tested by this ELISA, there were included positives and negatives samples tested previously by ELISA-HA0.

Statistical methods

Serum samples with a HIA Ab titers > 1:40 were considered positive -i. e. evidence of infection with IAV. Serum samples with ELISA Ab titers to H1 HA0 \geq 1:256 were considered as positive sample using previous data and control samples [27]. The agreement of both

techniques to classified a sample as positive or negative was compared using Fisher's exact test and the calculation of The Weighted Kappa Cohen's coefficient ($p < 0.05$). Differences in geometric mean (GM) Ab titers among groups were evaluated by the Non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis Rank Sum Test. When differences among groups were found, a Dunnett post ANOVA test was performed [39]. Statistical Analysis was conducted using Graphpad Prism software (5.01).

Results

During this study, blood samples from 247 SAC (Table 1) corresponding to three representative locations of Argentine were sampled. Llamas, representing domestic SACs, are distributed along the country. We analyzed samples from two sampling sites: in the north of the Argentinean Andean Puna, at INTA Experimental Station in Abrapampa, Jujuy (22°71' - 65°7'), and in the middle, at La Payunia Natural restricted area, in Mendoza (36°30' - 69°13'). The population of llamas from Abrapampa were sampled during the three years of the study, 2008, 2009 and 2010, (different specimens each year), while llamas from La Payunia could be sampled only in one opportunity during 2009, coinciding with the peak of the IAV pandemic in humans. Populations of free-ranging vicuñas are restricted only to the Jujuy province and it is usually very difficult to access the place where these animals live at more than 3000 meters over the sea level; therefore, vicuñas were sampled only in a **Chaku** conducted in 2008. Populations of free-ranging guanacos are distributed from the middle of the country, in La Payunia, Mendoza to the very south all over the Patagonia region; the populations sampled for this study were captive guanacos from Bariloche, in Rio Negro

province (41°08' -71°18'), Patagonia; and free-ranging guanacos from La Payunia in Mendoza, Cuyo region. The total of animals sampled were 247, discriminated in 100 llamas, 126 guanacos and 21 vicuñas (Table 1).

samples were found to be seropositive against swine H3N2 and equine H3N8 IAV strains by HIA; however, there were positive reactor for antibodies to

The overall H1 Ab incidence found in domestic llamas from Jujuy and Mendoza were high, 78% and 86% by HIA and H1 HA0-ELISA, respectively. The

Table 2. Annual antibody seroprevalence for each SAC species at the different Location sampled by HIA and H1 (HA0) ELISA.

SAC species	Location	Years						Total	
		2008		2009		2010			
		HIA	ELISA	HIA	ELISA	HIA	ELISA	HIA	ELISA
Lama glama	Jujuy	26/27	27/27	13-Dec	13-Dec	27/47	40/47	65/87	79/87
		96,3%	100%	92,3%	92,3%	57,4%	85,1%	74,7%	90,8%
	Mendoza			13/13	7/13			13/13	7/13
				100%	54			100 %	54 %
	Sub total				96,2%	73,1%			78,0%
Lama guanicoe	Mendoza					32/89	29/89	32/89	29/89
						36,0%	32,6%	36,0%	32,6%
	Río Negro	11-Nov	11-Nov	0/10	0/10	16-Dec	16-Dec	23/37	23/37
		100%	100%	0%	0%	75,0%	75,0%	43,7%	41,3%
	Sub total					35,2%	33,6%	43,7%	41,3%
Vicugna vicugna	Jujuy	8/21	11/21					8/21	11/21
		38,1%	52,4%					38,1%	52,4%
Total animals per year		45/59	49/59	25/36	19/36	71/152	81/152	141/247	149/247
		76.30 %	83 %	69.40 %	52.80 %	46.70 %	53 %	57 %	60 %

for which nasal swabs were not collected. No serum guanacos from Río Negro, belonging to a captive

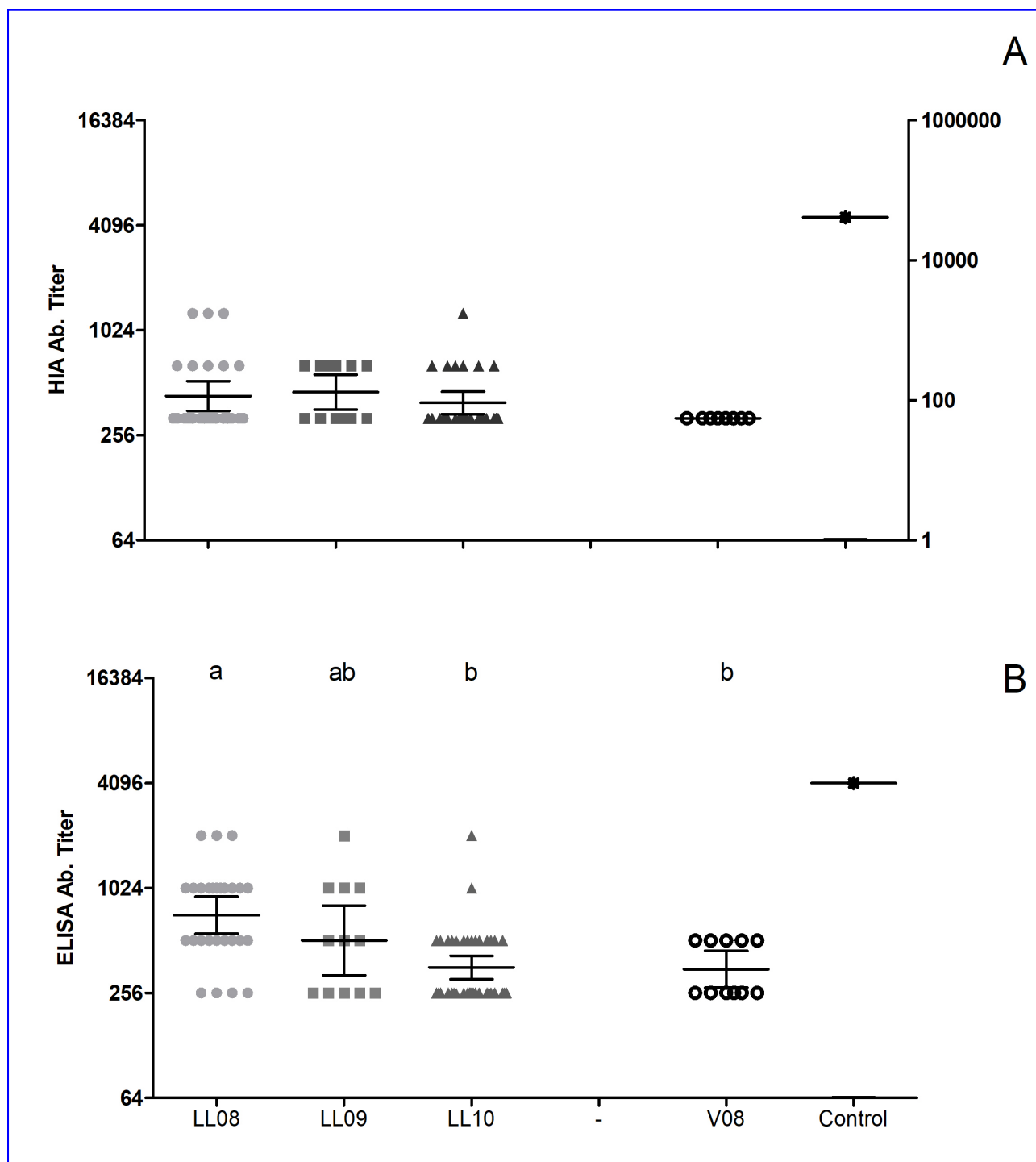


Fig.1 Positive serum samples of SAC from Jujuy province tested by HIA (A) and ELISA (B) against human Influenza A H1N1 virus. Serum specimens were tested by HIA using A/Argentina/017/2009 (H1N1) pdm virus strain and ELISA using H1 (HA0) recombinant protein derived from the PR8 reference strain. Samples with HIA and ELISA Ab titers to 40 and 256, respectively were considered positives. GMT and 95% confidence intervals are indicated by long and short horizontal lines, respectively. Controls values is shown in table 2. Significantly difference is marked using letters, same letter show no differences (KW, $p < 0.05$, Dunneyy post hoc test). As positive control llama hyperimmunized with a Human Flu vaccines was included and plotted in last place of serial data

population in close contact with humans, showed 62% overall Ab percentage. However, it is important to highlight that 100% of the animal sampled in 2008 and the 75% of the animals sampled in 2010 were positive while the animals sampled in 2009 were all negative (Table 2). On the other hand, free-ranging guanacos sampled in Mendoza, in 2010, showed a lower incidence (36% - 33%, depending the technique). Finally, free ranging vicuñas from Jujuy, sampled in 2008 showed 38% and 52% Ab percentage of seropositive animals to A(H1N1) by HIA and H1 HA0 ELISA, respectively.

The serum samples of the three SAC species were also used to evaluate the concordance between the HI and ELISA assays to classify positive reactors to Ab to IAV. The concordance between HI and H1 HA0-ELISA technique was 83.4% with a Kappa value of 0.67, $p < 0.05$ substantial agreement (Table 3).

The distribution of GM Ab titer determined by HIA and H1 HA0 ELISA for the different SAC species within the three sampling regions are depicted in Figures 1, 2 and 3. In Figure 1 are shown the GM of serum Ab titer of llama (2008, 2009 and 2010) and vicuñas (only sampled in 2008) living in Jujuy province. The serum samples were evaluated by HIA (Fig. 1, A) and ELISA (Fig. 1 B). Our results showed high GM Ab titers for llama sampled during the three years under study (GM-HIA: 429, 452.5 and 393: GM-ELISA: 714.8, 624 and 356, respectively, for 2008, 2009 and 2010). The GM Ab titer of specimens sampled in 2008 was significantly higher than GM Ab titers from specimens sampled in 2010 (Kw, $p < 0.05$). On the other

hand, the GM Ab titer from domestic llamas sampled during 2008, was significantly higher than the GM of free ranging vicuñas captured by Chaku and sampled the same year (GM-HIA: 429 vs 320, GM-ELISA: 715 vs 351, Kw $p < 0.05$).

In Figure 2 the GM of serum Ab titer of llamas (2009) and guanacos (2010) sampled at La Payunia province Park, in Mendoza province are shown. The serum samples were evaluated by HIA (Fig. 2, A) and ELISA (Fig. 2 B). Our results showed that the GM Ab titer tested by ELISA of the llamas sampled during 2009 was significantly higher than the GM Ab titer of the guanacos sampled during 2010 (773 vs 425, MW $p < 0.05$).

Finally, in Figure 3 of the GM Ab titers of captive guanacos sampled during 2008, 2009 and 2010 in Rio Negro are depicted. The serum samples were

Table 3. Evaluation of concordance between the two serological techniques (ELISA and HIA) used to evaluate the circulation of Influenza A virus in South American Camelids population living in Argentina.

			ELISA (recomb HA0 A/ PR/8/1934)			
			+	-		
HIA (A/ Argen- tina/017/ 2009)	+		125	16	141	
	-		24	82	106	
			149	98	247	
			P(a)	0.838		
			K=	0.666		
			*p<0.05			

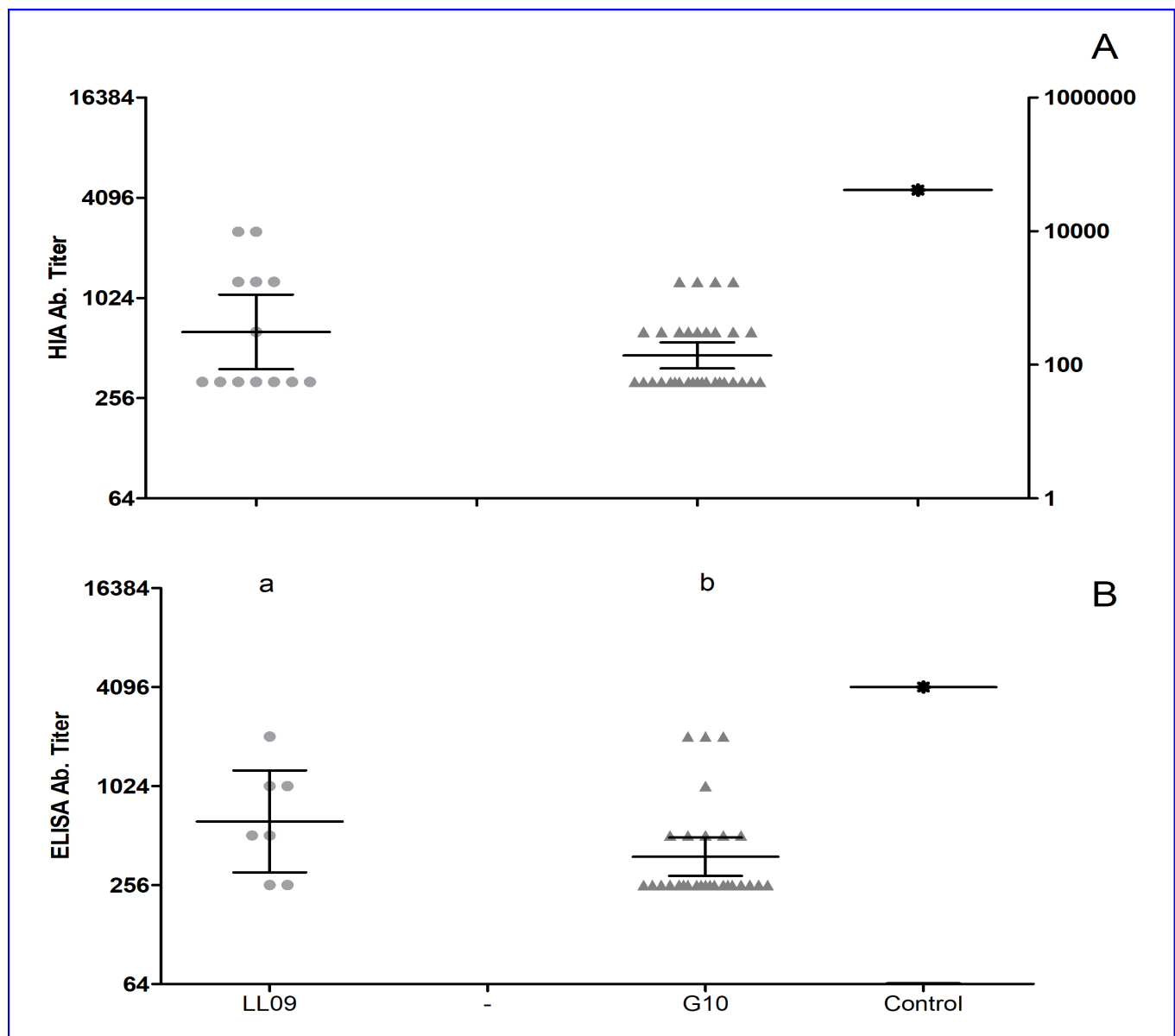


Fig.2 Positive serum samples of SAC from Mendoza province tested by HIA (A) and ELISA (B) against human Influenza A H1N1 virus. Serum specimens were tested by HIA using A/Argentina/017/2009 (H1N1)pdm virus strain and ELISA using H1 (HA0) recombinant protein derived from the PR8 reference strain. Samples with HIA and ELISA Ab titers ≥ 40 and 256, respectively were considered positive. GMT and 95% confidence intervals are indicated by long and short horizontal lines, respectively. Controls values are shown in table 2. Significantly difference are marked using letters, same letter show no differences (KW, $p < 0.05$, Tukey post hoc test). As positive control llama hyperimmunized with a Human Flu vaccines was included and plotted in last place of serial data.

H1N1 by this technique. These unexpected results (data not shown). The rates of seropositive animals at were confirmed by two ELISA assays, one using the different locations are detailed in Table 2. About 60% whole H1N1 virus (in a reduced number of samples, of the total sampled animals had serum Ab against H1 $n = 58$) and other using a H1 recombinant HA0 (all the (virus and recombinant protein), 57% detected by HIA, samples). There was a complete agreement of sample and 60% by H1 HA0-ELISA. classification between both ELISAs for Ab to H1 IAV

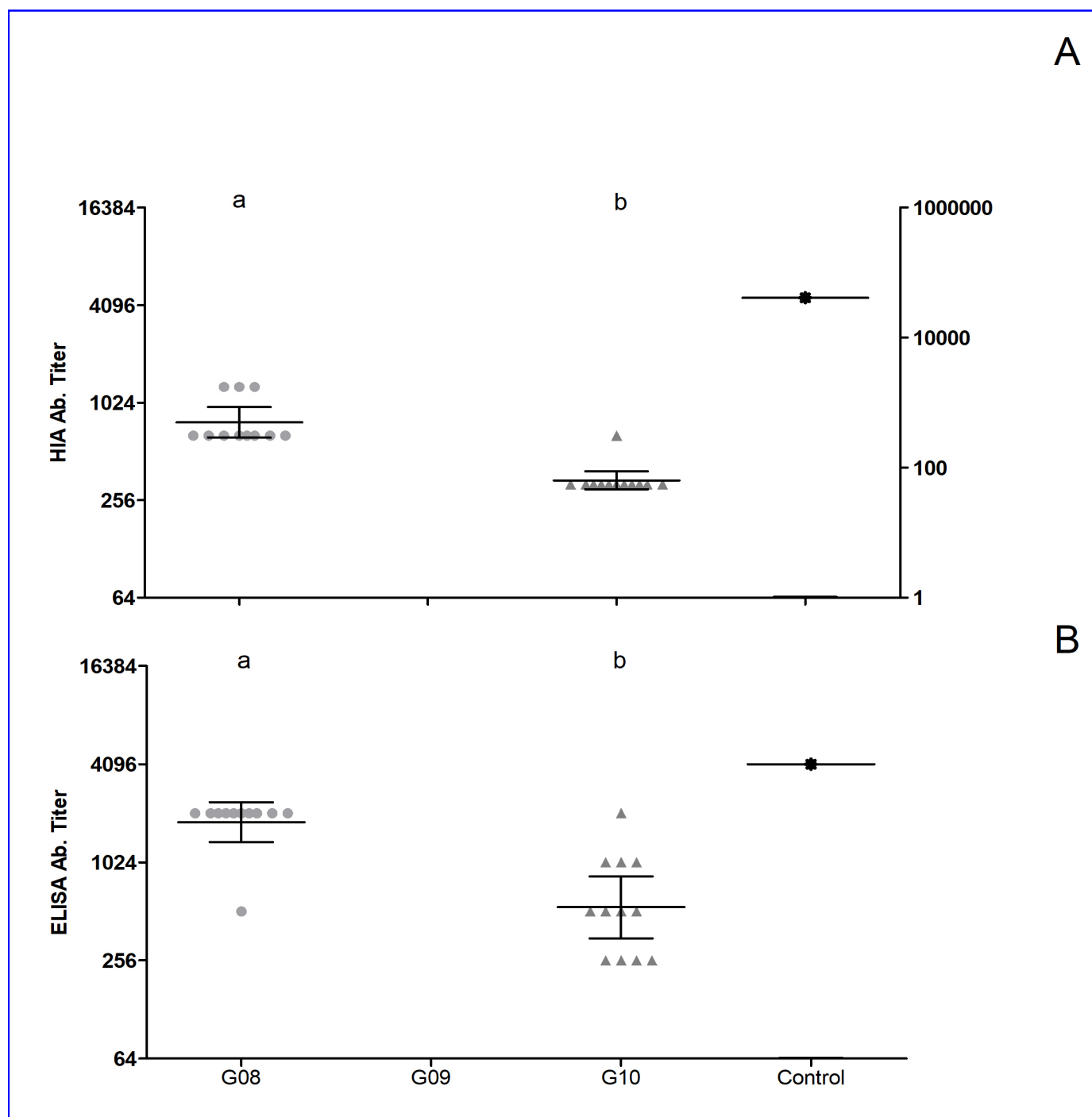


Fig.3 **Positive serum samples of SAC from Río Negro province** tested by HIA (A) and ELISA (B) against human Influenza A H1N1 virus. Serum specimens were tested by HIA using A/Argentina/017/2009 (H1N1)pdm virus strain and ELISA using H1 (HA0) recombinant protein derived from the PR8 reference strain. Samples with HIA and ELISA Ab titers \geq 40 and 256, respectively were considered positive. GMT and 95% confidence intervals are indicated by long and short horizontal lines, respectively. Controls values are shown in table 2. Significantly difference is marked using letters, same letter show no differences (KW, $p < 0.05$, Tukey post hoc test). As positive control llama hyperimmunized with a Human Flu vaccines was included and plotted in last place of serial data.

evaluated by HIA (Fig. 3, A) and ELISA (Fig. 3 B). Our results showed the highest GMT for guanacos sampled during 2008 with a 100% of positive animals (GM-HIA: 773 and GM-ELISA: 1805). The ten specimens sampled during 2009 were negative for Ab to H1 IAV, while the 75% of the specimens sampled in 2010 were seropositive (GM-HIA: 339, GM-ELISA: 512). The GMT of animals sampled in 2008 was significantly higher than the GMT of the animals sampled in 2010 (KW, $p < 0.05$).

Discussion

It is well known that camelid species are relatively healthy animals so evidences of infectious diseases are limited [40,41]. Earlier reports on viral infections of camelids produced two main classifications related to those which causing and those do not causing disease (nonpathogenic viral infections) [42]. It would be interesting to look at the viral infections that occur within SAC and dromedaries, and those that can be acquired from other animal species via interspecies spread [43]. Following this vein of research, influenza virus possess different animal species acting as reservoirs which play a critical role for the transmission of the infection and the emergence of new variants [5,10,44]. As an example of these reservoirs, bats have been found to play an important role in the epidemiology of viral infections as rabid and have been found recently to be infected with influenza virus in Peru [13].

Influenza A viruses bear high morbidity and mortality burdens in humans following yearly seasonal epidemics and, occasional, potentially pandemics. The chance of infection or pandemic is the direct result of a

dynamic interplay between animal health, environmental factors and the immune system of the human host. Particularly, pandemics are caused by influenza A viruses originating from animal reservoirs while epidemics are caused by their progeny variants - seasonal influenza A viruses- that have adapted to the human species. Certain environmental factors may determine the rate of inter-species transmission such as close contact with infected animals or contact with contaminated water [5,10,44]. In our work, we found that the 37% of the sampled SAC were positive for Ab to H1-like influenza A virus and negative for swine H3N2 and equine H3N8 strains (Table 2). Interestingly, in the three locations and in two of the three species of SAC (llamas and guanacos), the GM Ab titers of the positive reactors sampled 2008 were significantly higher than the Ab titers found in the specimens samples in 2010. These findings are in disagreement to the expected result according to the moment of the pandemic registered in humans. However, this interpretation must be taken with care, since different animal specimens were sampled each year. The evidence of influenza A circulation in SACs is in concordance with a few studies [17,42]. Specifically, Riveros et al (1987) found that two llamas from the Zoo of Santiago-Chile were positive to human influenza A H1N1, specifically to A/Santiago/743/83 (H1N1).

On the other hand, when comparing the mean Ab titers of domestic llamas with free ranging vicuñas sampled in 2008, the llamas, living in close contact with humans, had significantly higher Ab titer than wild vicuñas. This finding might support the hypothesis that domestic SAC can be infected with human

viruses. While the detection of Ab to H1 like IAV, support another hypothesis, that wild and domestic SAC can be infected by a specific IAV, antigenically related to H1 IAV, as we had proved to happen for rotavirus detected in wild vicuñas and guanacos (Badaracco et al., 2014, 2013, Parreno et al., 2004, 2001). All the samples were taken from animals that did not present any clinical sign of respiratory disease at sampling, then no swabs were taken. After the high Ab percentages of seropositive animals and titers found, new survey are in progress in order to take proper samples for IAV detection.

Here we show the serological evidence of the circulation of influenza A strain in SAC population in Argentina. The strain infecting camelids seems to be antigenically related to the human H1N1 strain and not to the types circulating in swines or horses. In order to clarify the reason why the antibodies from samples taken during 2008 react with the 2009H1N1pdm strain, with no detected circulation previous to the pandemic event, the samples were tested by ELISA using the recombinant H1 (HA0) derived from the ancient reference strain PR8, indicating that SAC have Ab to H1 like influenza viruses. However, further studies must be performed which should start with the detection and molecular characterization of the IAV circulating in Argentinean SACs. A sequence comparison both with the H1N1 detected in SAC in Chile [17] and with the IAV found in bats in Peru [18] would help bringing light to the origin of these Influenza viruses.

The present study represents a broad survey for antibodies against Influenza A agents in SAC from Argentina and demonstrates the need for additional

information to better understand the dynamics and ecology of influenza A virus within these SAC populations, and the potential role of these species in the epidemiology of livestock diseases as a reservoir of viral agents of high impact in public health.

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