

# Heterogeneity of *Pestivirus* Species in Asia

## Massimo Giangaspero<sup>1\*</sup>, Shu-Qin Zhang<sup>2</sup>, Claudio Apicella<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Teramo, Teramo, Italy

<sup>2</sup>Key Laboratory of Special Animal Epidemic Disease, Ministry of Agriculture, Institute of Special Economic Animal and Plant Sciences, Changchun, China

<sup>3</sup>Directorate General of Veterinary Public Health, Food and Nutrition, Ministry of Health, Rome, Italy

Email: \*giangasp@gmail.com

How to cite this paper: Giangaspero, M., Zhang, S.-Q. and Apicella, C. (2019) Heterogeneity of Pestivirus Species in Asia. Advances in Microbiology, 9, 266-342. https://doi.org/10.4236/aim.2019.93019

Received: January 25, 2019 Accepted: March 25, 2019 Published: March 28, 2019

Copyright © 2019 by author(s) and Scientific Research Publishing Inc. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0). http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

**Open Access** 

۲

# Abstract

Pestivirus are responsible for cosmopolitan diseases affecting cattle, pigs and other ruminants, presenting a wide range of clinical manifestations, with relevant impact on zootechnic production. Understanding genomic characteristic and virus taxonomy is fundamental in order to sustain control and prophylactic programs. Given the recent various studies reporting a relatively high number of new strains, in particular from Asian countries, in the present study, six hundred-fifty-one genomic sequences have been considered applying the palindromic nucleotide substitutions method for genotyping. Based on the secondary structure analysis of the 5' untranslated region of RNA, sequence characteristics among Asian genomic clusters within the different Pestivirus species suggested geographic segregation and occurrence of micro-evolutive steps in the genus evolutionary history. This aspect was particularly evident in atypical sequences originated from China or Turkey, indicating risk of diffusion by animals and products trade or contamination of biological products as bovine calf serum, with potential diagnostic and control difficulties.

## **Keywords**

Asia, Genotypes, Pestivirus, Secondary Structure

# **1. Introduction**

Species of the genus *Pestivirus* of the family *Flaviviridae* [1] are responsible for cosmopolitan disease affecting cattle pig and other ruminants, presenting a wide range of clinical manifestations, with relevant impact on zootechnic production. Different reports described atypical variants within the bovine viral diarrhoea virus type 1 (BVDV-1) (Pestivirus A), characterized by genetic traits different from most common previously reported strains, in particular from Asian countries [2]-[10]. Similarly, Asian atypical sequences have been reported in other Pestivirus species as BVDV-3 (Pestivirus H) and Classical swine fever virus (CSFV) (Pestivirus C) [11] [12] [13]. Taking into account that a certain confusion in the nomenclature of the increasing number of Pestivirus genetic variants was evident and it is still a matter of concern, indicating that the need for harmonization [14] [15] [16], and the utility to have an alternative evaluation method are always interesting in any discipline, the palindromic nucleotide substitutions (PNS) method [17] [18] was proposed for an analytical procedure not limited to primary structure analysis but extended to secondary structure, focusing on strategic genomic sequences corresponding to the internal ribosome entry site (IRES), in the 5' untranslated region (UTR), responsible for translational, transcriptional and replication events in pestiviruses [19]. In order to evaluate more exhaustively the taxonomical segregation of the genus Pestivirus in Asian countries, the 5'-UTR genomic sequences of the BVDV-1, BVDV-2 (Pestivirus B), BVDV-3, Border Disease virus (BDV) (Pestivirus D) and CSFV species were analyzed and compared applying the PNS genotyping method, encompassing all *Pestivirus* species circulating in domestic animals in Asia and excluding the pestiviruses from chiropters.

## 2. Material and Methods

In order to determine genotypic variations in the BVDV-1, BVDV-2, BVDV-3, BDV and CSFV species, the 5'-UTR genomic region of six hundred-fifty-one Pestivirus strains, have been analyzed for numerical taxonomy. The virus nucleotide sequences, with different geographical origin, primarily of Asian origin, from different host species or contaminants of biological products, were obtained from the DDBL/EMBL/GenBank DNA database or provided by authors (Table 1). Strains from Europe and Americas have been considered as reference of genetic variants and complete comparison of strain sequences of BVDV-2, BVDV-3 and CSFV species. The majority of the tested virus sequences were originated from strains isolated from cattle (Bos taurus) from China (n 131). Other bovine strains originated from various other countries from Middle East, Indian subcontinent, Far East and Austral Asia (Turkey, Iran, Bangladesh, India, Thailand, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand) (n 69), and 89 were from Europe and Americas. Sixteen strains were isolated from buffalo (Bubalus bubalis) in China. Strains isolated from domestic Bactrian camels (Camelus *bactrianus*) and yaks (*Bos grunniens*) have also been reported from China (n 60). Seventeen strains were reported from Zebu (Bos indicus) in India, 116 strains were isolated from domestic and wild suids, pigs (Sus scrofa domesticus) and wild boar (Sus scrofa), 63 were from small ruminants, sheep (Ovis aries), goat (Capra hircus) and black goat (Capra aegagrus hircus). Three strains were from Alpine chamois (Rupicapra rupicapra), Pyrenean chamois (Rupicapra pyrenaica) and Reindeer (Rangifer tarandus), and 3 from Japanese serow (Capricornis crispus). A single

,	r				
Species/Genotype	Strain	Origin	Country	Accession	Reference
BVDV-1a	0192	Contaminant	Japan	D31799	[118]
BVDV-1a	12	Cattle	Japan	D26051	[117]
BVDV-1a	2L91	Contaminant	Japan	D31800	[118]
BVDV-1a	A014	Contaminant	Japan	D31801	[118]
BVDV-1a (A)	B2-175/AU	Contaminant	Australia	JN967708	[29]
BVDV-1a (A)	BJ1308	Cattle	China	KF925517	[154]
BVDV-1a	C009T	Contaminant	Japan	D31802	[118]
BVDV-1a (A)	E3-177/NZ	Contaminant	New Zealand	JN967722	[29]
BVDV-1a	FU411	Contaminant	Japan	D31804	[115]
BVDV-1a (A)	H1-181/AU	Contaminant	Australia	JN967730	[29]
BVDV-1a	H503	Contaminant	Japan	AB008841	[112]
BVDV-1a	HC725	Contaminant	Japan	D31805	[118]
BVDV-1a	HE726	Contaminant	Japan	D31806	[118]
BVDV-1a	HE728	Contaminant	Japan	D31808	[118]
BVDV-1a	HH	Contaminant	Japan	D50818	[30]
BVDV-1a (A)	HN01	Cattle	China	JX878887	[5]
BVDV-1a	IQ19A	Contaminant	Japan	D31812	[118]
BVDV-1a (A)	isolate 1	Bactrian camel	China	JX276538	[31]
BVDV-1a (A)	isolate 2	Bactrian camel	China	JX276539	[31]
BVDV-1a	JE	Contaminant	Japan	D26611	[115]
BVDV-1a	KQ25A	Contaminant	Japan	D31809	[118]
BVDV-1a	KQ25B	Contaminant	Japan	D31810	[118]
BVDV-1a (J)	K\$86-1cp	Cattle	Japan	AB078952	[138]
BVDV-1a	L1305	Cattle	New Zealand	AF026781	Vilcek <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-1a	LQ28A	Contaminant	Japan	D31811	[118]
BVDV-1a	MMR-K	Contaminant	Japan	D26050	[117]
BVDV-1a (A)	Nose	Cattle	Japan	AB019670	[44]
BVDV-1a (A)	SH1060	Pig	China	JN248741	[32]
BVDV-1a	TK-87-2	Cattle	Japan	AB019669	[44]
BVDV-1a (C)	Trangie Y546	Cattle	Australia	AF049222	Gu <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-1a	TY CP/91	Cattle	Iapan	AB042670	[90]
BVDV-1.b1 (B)	BI09 04	Cattle	China	HO116537	Zhang <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-1b1	CV-1	Contaminant	Iapan	D50815	[30]
BVDV-1b1	FS720	Contaminant	Japan	D31803	[118]
BVDV-1b1	HeLa	Contaminant	Japan	D50819	[30]
BVDV-1.b1 (B)	IS-05059	Cattle	China	KI578849	[2]
BVDV-1b1	MDBK	Contaminant	Iapan	D50820	[30]
BVDV-1b1	MDCK	Contaminant	Japan	D50821	[30]
BVDV-1b1	MOLT-4	Contaminant	Japan	D50822	[30]
BVDV-1b1	Mumps	Contaminant	Japan	D26049	[117]
BVDV-1b1	U937	Contaminant	Japan	D50823	[30]
BVDV-1b1	Vero	Contaminant	Japan	D50824	[30]
BVDV-1b1	Wi-38	Contaminant	Japan	D50825	[30]
BVDV-1b1	WiDr	Contaminant	Japan	D50826	[30]
BVDV-1b1	Ind 446	Cattle	India	AY279087	[131]
BVDV-161	Ind\$1166	Cattle	India	AY278460	[131]
BVDV-161	IndS1160	Cattle	India	AY279086	[131]
D v D v -101	111031100	Cattle	india	1112/9000	[131]

**Table 1.** List of *Pestivirus* strains of BVDV-1 (n = 296), BVDV-2 (n = 128), BVDV-3 (n = 62), BDV (n = 37), *Pestivirus* I (n = 2) and CSFV (n = 126) species evaluated according to palindromic secondary structure characteristics at the RNA 5'-UTR (PNS method). Nomenclature of identified genotypes is based on divergence in the genus. Clustering according to primary structure analysis by depositors is indicated under parenthesis. ND: not determined.

BVDV-1b1	IndS1170	Cattle	India	AY279526	[131]
BVDV-1b1	IndS1171	Cattle	India	AY279527	[131]
BVDV-1b1	IndS1181	Cattle	India	AY279528	[131]
BVDV-1b1	IndS1222	Cattle	India	AY278459	[131]
BVDV-1b1	IndS1455	Cattle	India	AY278461	[131]
BVDV-1b2	IndMDV18697/12	Zebu	India	KM201317	[13]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	HB-0134	Cattle	China	KJ578829	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	HB-0258	Cattle	China	KJ578827	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	HB-0288	Cattle	China	KJ578826	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	HB-060085	Cattle	China	KJ578825	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	HB-0899	Cattle	China	KI578833	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	HB-090219	Cattle	China	KI578828	[2]
BVDV-1b2 (B)	isolate 12	Bactrian camel	China	IX276549	[31]
BVDV-1b2	KA-91	Cattle	Iapan	AB019684	[44]
BVDV-1 b2 (B)	LN311-15	Cattle	China	KI578799	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	LN311-17	Cattle	China	KI578798	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	LN311-25	Cattle	China	KI578797	[2]
BVDV 1.62 (B) BVDV 1.62 (B)	LN311-27	Cattle	China	KI578796	[2]
BVDV-1.62 (B) BVDV-1.62 (B)	LN311-34	Cattle	China	KI578795	[2]
BVDV + 1.02 (B) BVDV + b2 (B)	LN311-54	Cattle	China	K1578800	[2]
BVDV - 1.02 (B) BVDV 1 b2 (B)	LIN313-15	Cattle	China	KI578801	[2]
DVDV - 1.02 (D) PVDV + 1.52 (P)	OHHY 21	Valr	China	K1578002	[2]
BVDV - 1.02 (B) PVDV + b2 (P)	QIIII-21 OHMV NE	1 dK Volt	China	KJ578902	[2]
BVDV - 1.02 (B) BVDV + 1.52 (B)		I dK Valr	China	KJ578900	[2]
BVDV - 1.02 (B) BVDV + 1.52 (B)		I ak Val	China	KJ578901	[2]
BVDV-1.02 (B)	QHQL-126	I ak Xala	China	KJ578880	[2]
BVDV-1.02 (B)	QHQL-219	Yak	China	KJ578890	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHQL-2/1	Yak	China	KJ5/8891	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHQL-292	Yak	China	KJ5/8883	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHQL-295	Yak	China	KJ5/8880	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHQL-297	Yak	China	KJ578892	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHQL-299	Yak	China	KJ5/8893	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHQL-311	Yak	China	KJ578873	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHQL-313	Yak	China	KJ578874	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHQL-321	Yak	China	KJ578877	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHQL-328	Yak	China	KJ578875	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHQL-336	Yak	China	KJ578887	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHQL-337	Yak	China	KJ578876	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHQL-340	Yak	China	KJ578878	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHQL-345	Yak	China	KJ578879	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHQL-385	Yak	China	KJ578888	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHQL-405	Yak	China	KJ578889	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHTJ-17	Yak	China	KJ578896	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHTJ-291	Yak	China	KJ578894	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHTJ-L332	Yak	China	KJ578895	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHTJ-N303868	Yak	China	KJ578897	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	QHTJ-N304810	Yak	China	KJ578898	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	XZ-117	Yak	China	KJ578904	[2]
BVDV-1.b2 (B)	XZ-70	Yak	China	KJ578911	[2]
BVDV-1.3 (D)	10JJ-SKR	Cattle	South Korea	KC757383	[123]
BVDV-1.3 (D)	B1-1/AU	Contaminant	Australia	JN967745	[29]
BVDV-1.3 (D)	BJ1023	Cattle	China	KF925509	[154]

BVDV-1.3 (D)	BJ1120	Cattle	China	KF925510	[154]
BVDV-1.3 (D)	BJ1201	Cattle	China	KF925513	[154]
BVDV-1.3	BRU*0615	Contaminant	Japan	AB008837	[112]
BVDV-1.3 (D)	cell-con-1	Cattle	China	KC695816	Gao <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-1.3 (D)	IR-Isfahan-10	Cattle	Iran	LC053999	Shapouri <i>et al</i> ., unpublish
BVDV-1.3 (D)	OK1(CA)NCP03	Cattle	Japan	AB359927	[28]
BVDV-1.3	Kamoshika-3	Serow	Japan	AB259693	[63]
BVDV-1.3	Kamoshika-22	Serow	Japan	AB259694	[63]
BVDV-1.3	Kamoshika-29	Serow	Japan	AB259695	[63]
BVDV-1.4	438/02	Cattle	Spain	AY159540	[70]
BVDV-1.5	23-15	Cattle	UK	AF298059	[165]
BVDV-1.6 (N)	06z71	Cattle	South Korea	DQ973181	Yang and Kweon, unpublish
BVDV-1.6 (N)	06z127	Cattle	South Korea	DQ973182	Yang and Kweon, unpublish
BVDV-1.6 (N)	KB01	Cattle	South Korea	GQ495676	Oem <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-1.6 (M)	S133	Cattle	China	KJ690689	[8]
BVDV-1.6 (N)	Shitara/02/06	Cattle	Japan	LC089876	[91]
BVDV-1.6 (N)	so CP/75	Cattle	Japan	AB042661	[90]
BVDV-1.6 (M)	TY05	Cattle	China	GU120242	[7]
BVDV-1.7 (O)	AQGN96BI5	Cattle	Japan	AB300691	[168]
BVDV-1.7 (M)	BJ09_24	Cattle	China	HQ116550	[8]
BVDV-1.7 (O)	IS25CP/01	Cattle	Japan	AB359931	[28]
BVDV-1.7 (O)	IS26/01ncp	Cattle	Japan	AB359932	[28]
BVDV-1.7 (M)	isolate 9	Bactrian camel	China	IX276546	[31]
BVDV-1.7 (O)	JS10116	Pig	China	IN248734	[32]
BVDV-1.7 (M)	S121	Cattle	China	KF006960	[8]
BVDV-1.7 (M)	S43	Cattle	China	KF006959	[8]
BVDV-1.8	A1-114/AU	Contaminant	Australia	IN967700	[29]
BVDV-1.8 (C)	AOMZ02AI21/2	Cattle	Australia	AB300687	[168]
BVDV-1.8 (C)	Bega	Cattle	Australia	AF049221	Mackintosh et al., unpublish
BVDV-1.8 (C)	Bega-like	Cattle	Australia	KF896608	Gao <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-1.8	CBEK	Contaminant	Iapan	D50814	[30]
BVDV-1.8 (C)	isolate 3	Bactrian camel	China	IX276540	[31]
BVDV-1.8 (C)	isolate 4	Bactrian camel	China	IX276541	[31]
BVDV-1.8 (C)	Letuvi	Cattle	China	EU159701	[9]
BVDV-1.8 (C)	Manasi	Cattle	China	EU159702	[9]
BVDV-1.8 (C)	S183	Contaminant	China	KF006968	[8]
BVDV-1.8 (C)	Shitara/01/05	Cattle	Iapan	AB359926	[28]
BVDV-1.8 (C)	Shihezi 148	Cattle	China	EU159700	[9]
BVDV-1.9	КМ	Cattle	Slovakia	AF298068	[165]
BVDV-1.10 (O)	11N36	Cattle	China	IX437156	[4]
BVDV-1.10 (Q)	BI1022	Cattle	China	KF925508	[154]
BVDV-1-10 (Q)	BI1123	Cattle	China	KF925506	[154]
BVDV-1.10(Q)	BI1301	Cattle	China	KF925503	[154]
BVDV-1 10 (Q)	Camel6	Bactrian camel	China	KC695810	[3]
BVDV-1 10 (Q)	FI1003	Pig	China	IN248728	[32]
EVDV-1 10 (Q)	II.1001	Pia	China	IN248733	[32]
BVDV-1 10 (M)	isolate 6	Bactrian camel	China	IX276543	[31]
BVDV-1 10 (M)	isolate 7	Bactrian camel	China	IX276544	[31]
$BVDV_{-1} 10 (0)$	\$53	Cattle	China	KEUU20244	[91]
$BVDV_{-1} 10 (Q)$	\$83	Cattle	China	KE006902	[8]
$BVDV_{-1.10}(Q)$	303	Cattle	Ciiiia	Kr000903	[0]
D V D V - 1.10 (Q)	SUNSUS	Pin	( hino	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11071
$BVDV_1 10 (O)$	SD0803	Pig	China	JN400273	[107]

BVDV-1.10 (Q)	ZJ1005	Pig	China	JN248745	[32]
BVDV-1.11 (E)	S182	Cattle	China	KF006965	[8]
BVDV-1.12.2	11207/98	Cattle	Germany	AJ304390	[154]
BVDV-1.13	KS86-1ncp	Cattle	Japan	AB042713	[90]
BVDV-1.14 (R)	TR70	Cattle	Turkey	MG670547	[15]
BVDV-1.14 (R)	TR75	Cattle	Turkey	MG670549	[15]
BVDV-1.15.1	BJ10_10	Cattle	China	HQ879791	Zhang <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	BJ1020	Cattle	China	KF925511	[6]
BVDV-1.15.1	BJ11_01	Cattle	China	JN542505	Zhang <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	BJ1125	Cattle	China	KF925519	[6]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	BJ1202	Cattle	China	KF925514	[154]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	BJ1302	Cattle	China	KF925520	[154]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	BJ1303	Cattle	China	KF925518	[154]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	BJ1305	Cattle	China	KF925505	[154]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	DG07	Cattle	China	GU120250	[7]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	GXBH-EB20	Buffalo	China	KJ578811	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	GXBH-EB33	Buffalo	China	KJ578812	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	GXBS-LB3	Buffalo	China	KJ578818	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	GXHZ-IB24	Buffalo	China	KJ578810	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	GXLZ-BB13	Buffalo	China	KI578817	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	GXLZ-BB5	Buffalo	China	KJ578815	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	GXLZ-BB6	Buffalo	China	KI578816	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	GXYL-KB22	Buffalo	China	KI578820	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	GXYL-KB53	Buffalo	China	KI578821	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	HB-0244	Cattle	China	KI578837	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	HB-0273	Cattle	China	KI578831	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	HB-0275	Cattle	China	KI578834	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	HB-050030	Cattle	China	KI578835	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	HB-050057	Cattle	China	KI578841	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	HB-090913	Cattle	China	KI578824	[2]
BVDV-1 15 1 (M)	HZ05	Cattle	China	GU120240	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	HZ0601	Cattle	China	GU120244	[7]
BVDV-1 15 1 (M)	HZ0602	Cattle	China	GU120245	[7]
BVDV-1 15 1(M)	isolate 11	Bactrian camel	China	IX276548	[31]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	IS-01159	Cattle	China	KI578843	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	IS-03105	Cattle	China	KI578845	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	IS-04198	Cattle	China	KI578844	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	IS-3094	Cattle	China	KI578842	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	LN-1	Cattle	China	KT896495	Zhang unpublish
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	LN317-6	Cattle	China	KI578795	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	LZ05	Cattle	China	GU120241	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	NMG311-2	Cattle	China	KI578867	[7]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	NMG311-3	Cattle	China	K1578865	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	NMG312-26	Cattle	China	KJ578864	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	NMG312-20	Cattle	China	KI578863	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)	NMG313_28	Cattle	China	KI578870	[2]
$BVDV_{-1} 151(M)$	NMC313-25	Cattle	China	K1578860	[2]
$BVDV_{-1} 151(M)$	NMC212 55	Cattle	China	K1578868	[4] [2]
$BVDV_{-1} 151(M)$	NMC214 22	Cattle	China	K1578858	[4] [2]
$BVDV_{-1} 151(M)$	NIVIG514-22 NIMC214-51	Cattle	China	KI578860	[2]
$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$	NMC214 45	Cattle	China	K1578872	[2]
(101) א נואנן א נואנן א נואנן	11110314-03	Cattle	Giillia	NJJ/00/2	[2]

TATES AND ANTING	2
BVDV-1.15.1 (M) NX0801 Cattle China GU120252	[7]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M) NX0802 Cattle China GU120253	[7]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M) NX0803 Cattle China GU120254	[7]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M) OHOL-216 Yak China KI578881	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M) OHOL-225 Yak China KI578882	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M) OHOL-268 Yak China KI578885	[2]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M) S101 Cattle China KI690686	[8]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M) S102 Cattle China KI690687	[8]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M) S12 Cattle China KI690679	[8]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M) S122 Cattle China KI690688	[8]
BVDV-1 15 1 (M) S123 Cattle China KF006958	[8]
BVDV-1 15.1 (M) S13 Cattle China KI690680	[8]
BVDV-1151 (M) S21-China Cattle China KF006961	[8]
RVDV-1151 (M) S22 Cattle China KF006955	[8]
BVDV-1151 (M)         S41         Cattle         China         KI600681	[8]
BVDV-1151 (M)         S51         Cattle         China         KI690682           RVDV-1 15 1 (M)         S52         Cattle         China         KI690682	[8]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)         S52         Cattle         China         KJ600683           RVDV-1.15.1 (M)         S62         Cattle         China         KJ600683	[8]
BVDV 1.15.1 (M) 502 Cattle China Kj050005	[8]
BVDV 1.15.1 (M)         S71         Cattle         China         K1600530           RVDV 1.15.1 (M)         S73         Cattle         China         K1600684	[8]
BVDV 1.15.1 (M) S81 Cattle China Ki60685	[0]
BVDV 1.15.1 (M)     SD 15     Cattle     China     KB866116	[0]
BVDV 1.15.1 (M) SH1051 Dia China IN248740	[10]
$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$	[32]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M) 10001 Cattle Clinica GO120255	[/]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M) VA09 Cattle China (U120257	
BVDV - 1.15.1 (M)         XA06         Catue         China         GO 120237           BVDV - 1.15.1 (M)         X7.141         Yalz         China         KI570007	[7]
$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$	[40]
BVDV-1.15.1 (M)         ZM-95         Pig         China         AF520501           BVDV-1.15.1 (M)         7D05         Cattle         China         CU120242	[49]
$BVDV = 1.15.1 (M) \qquad ZD05 \qquad Cattle \qquad China GU120245$	[7]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M)         HB-0105         Cattle         China         KJ5/8830           BVDV-1.15.2 (M)         HB-05062         Cattle         China         KJ5/8830	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M)         HB-050062         Cattle         China         KJ578838           BVDV-1.15.2 (M)         HB-050062         Cattle         China         KJ578838	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) HB-060111 Cattle China K)5/8822	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) HB-080141 Cattle China KJ578823	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) HB-080146 Cattle China KJ578839	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) HB-08014/ Cattle China KJ578840	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) HB-090268 Cattle China KJ5/8832	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2(M) isolate 10 Bactrian camel China JX2/654/	[31]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) JS-03140 Cattle China KJ5/8846	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) LN309-9 Cattle China KJ578804	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) LN314-21 Cattle China KJ5/8802	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) NMG313-1 Cattle China KJ578871	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) NMG314-60 Cattle China KJ578859	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) QHHY-22 Yak China KJ578903	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) QHTJ-303887 Yak China KJ578899	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) S72 Cattle China KF006957	[8]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) XZ-103 Yak China KJ578916	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) XZ-109 Yak China KJ578917	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) XZ-133 Yak China KJ578906	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) XZ-176 Yak China KJ578905	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M) XZ-24 Yak China KJ578918	[2]

# M. Giangaspero et al.

BVDV-1.15.2 (M)	XZ-25	Yak	China	KJ578908	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M)	XZ-48	Yak	China	KJ578909	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M)	XZ-69	Yak	China	KJ578910	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M)	XZ-71	Yak	China	KJ578912	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M)	XZ-84	Yak	China	KJ578913	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M)	XZ-86	Yak	China	KJ578914	[2]
BVDV-1.15.2 (M)	XZ-92	Yak	China	KJ578915	[2]
BVDV-1.16 (L)	TR16	Cattle	Turkey	MG670548	[15]
BVDV-1.16 (L)	TR72	Cattle	Turkey	MG670546	[15]
BVDV-1.16 (L)	TR-2007-A-2368MS	Cattle	Turkey	EU716148	[33]
BVDV-1.16 (L)	TR-2007-Gu-175454-4695	Cattle	Turkey	EU716150	[33]
BVDV-1.17 (F)	J	Cattle	Austria	AF298067	[165]
BVDV-1.18 (P)	BJ0701	Cattle	China	GU120247	[7]
BVDV-1.18 (P)	BJ0702	Cattle	China	GU120248	[7]
BVDV-1.18 (P)	BJ0703	Cattle	China	GU120249	[7]
BVDV-1.18 (M)	isolate 5	Bactrian camel	China	JX276542	[31]
BVDV-1.18 (M)	isolate 8	Bactrian camel	China	JX276545	[31]
BVDV-1.18 (P)	TJ06	Cattle	China	GU120246	[7]
BVDV-1.19 (G)	А	Cattle	Austria	AF298064	[165]
BVDV-1.20.1 (X)	CH-01-08	Cattle	Switzerland	EU180024	[54]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	GXBH-EB34	Buffalo	China	KJ578813	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	GXBS-LB8	Buffalo	China	KJ578819	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	GXCZ-FB7	Buffalo	China	KJ578806	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	GXCZ-FB22	Buffalo	China	KJ578807	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	GXCZ-FB25	Buffalo	China	KJ578808	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	GXHZ-JB11	Buffalo	China	KJ578809	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	GXLZ-BB4	Buffalo	China	KJ578814	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	HB-090166	Cattle	China	KJ578836	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	JS-00108	Cattle	China	KJ578848	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	JS-0197	Cattle	China	KJ578853	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	JS-02007	Cattle	China	KJ578854	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	JS-03148	Cattle	China	KJ578850	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	JS-03198	Cattle	China	KJ578851	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	JS-04119	Cattle	China	KJ578855	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	JS-04138	Cattle	China	KJ578852	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	JS-05002	Cattle	China	KJ578857	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	JS-99054	Cattle	China	KJ578847	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	JS-X02126	Cattle	China	KJ578856	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	LN309-5	Cattle	China	KJ578803	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	M31182	Yak	China	JQ799141	Sun <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	NMG311-20	Cattle	China	KJ578866	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	NMG315-5	Cattle	China	KJ578862	[2]
BVDV-1.21.2 (U)	QHQL-252	Yak	China	KJ578884	[2]
BVDV-1.22 (K)	Rebe	Cattle	Switzerland	AF299317	[152]
BVDV-1.23 (P)	S153	Cattle	China	KF006964	[165]
BVDV-2a1.1	167 237	Sheep	UK	U65055	[164]
BVDV-2a1.1	168 149	Sheep	UK	U65056	[164]
BVDV-2a1.1	173 157	Sheep	UK	U65058	[164]
BVDV-2a1.1	175 375	Sheep	UK	U65059	[164]
BVDV-2a1.1	BSE921	Cattle	Belgium	ALIGN_000012	[104]
BVDV-2a1.1	CPA	Contaminant	Japan	D50812	[30]

BVDV-2a1.1		CPAE	Contaminant	Iapan	D50813	[30]
BVDV-2a1.1		EBTr	Contaminant	Japan	D50817	[116]
BVDV-2a1.1		HE727	Contaminant	Japan	D31807	[30]
BVDV-2a1.1		Lees	Sheep	UK	U65051	[164]
BVDV-2a1.1		MMR-T	Contaminant	Iapan	D26052	[117]
BVDV-2a1.1		MP	Contaminant	Belgium	ALIGN 000012	[104]
BVDV-2a1.1		Parvo	Contaminant	Ianan	D26614	[20]
BVDV-2a1.1		Rubella	Contaminant	Japan	D26048	[20]
$BVDV_{2a1.1}$		15-103	Cattle	France	A F298055	[20]
BVDV 221.2		17583-97	Cattle	IISA	A F039176	[159]
$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$		23025	Cattle		A E039170	[158]
BVDV 221.2		37Gr	Cattle	Austria	FU327594	[163]
$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$		7037	Cattle	IISA	A E030175	[159]
DVDV -2a1.2		7957 A.4. 124/ITS	Contaminant		IN067705	[130]
BVDV -2a1.2		A4-124/03	Cattle	USA	Not deposited	[29]
BVDV -2a1.2		AZ Spi	Cattle	Polgium	ALICN 000012	[147]
BVDV-2a1.2		DSE1239 DSE241	Cattle	Belgium	ALICN_000012	[104]
BVDV-2a1.2		DSE341	Cattle	Chile	ALIGN_000012	[104]
BVDV-2a1.2		CH515	Cattle	Chile	A10/1903	[144]
BVDV-2a1.2		CH649	Cattle	Chile	A 10/1980	[144]
BVDV-2a1.2		CH893	Cattle	Chile	AF550505	[144]
BVDV-2a1.2			Cattle	Chile	A 16/198/	[144]
BVDV-2a1.2		E5-160/US	Contaminant	USA	JIN907720	[29] Maaailla aanaahliah
BVDV-2a1.2	()	11-1/32	Contaminant	Italy	AJ416018	Muscillo, unpublish
BVDV-2a1.2	(a)	JZ05-1	Cattle	China	GQ888686	Li <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-2a1.2		Kosice	Cattle	Slovakia	EU360934	[162]
BVDV-2a1.2		MAD Spi	Cattle	USA	Not deposited	[147]
BVDV-2a1.2		MN Fetus	Cattle	USA	Not deposited	[147]
BVDV-2a1.2		N Y 93	Cattle	USA	AF039173	[158]
BVDV-2a1.2		Q126	Cattle	Canada	L32890	[143]
BVDV-2a1.2	(a)	SD-06	Cattle	China	FJ795044	Zhu <i>et al</i> ., unpublish
BVDV-2a1.2		WG4622	Contaminant	Netherland	ALIGN_000012	[104]
BVDV-2a1.2		WVD829	Cattle	Belgium	ALIGN_000012	[104]
BVDV-2a1.2		V-FLL	Cattle	Japan	AB019687	[44]
BVDV-2a1.3		104/98	Cattle	Germany	AJ304381	[154]
BVDV-2a1.3		4-5174	Cattle	France	AF298063	[165]
BVDV-2a1.3		B52-2	Cattle	Germany	Not deposited	[101]
BVDV-2a1.3		CD87	Cattle	Canada	L32887	[143]
BVDV-2a1.3		i4083	Cattle	Argentina	AF417995	[122]
BVDV-2a1.3		i61380	Cattle	Argentina	AF417986	[122]
BVDV-2a1.3		i628	Cattle	Argentina	AF417985	[122]
BVDV-2a1.3		Munich 1	Cattle	Germany	Not deposited	[101]
BVDV-2a1.3		Munich 2	Cattle	Germany	Not deposited	[101]
BVDV-2a1.4	(a)	11-Mi-97	Cattle	Italy	AJ293603	[130]
BVDV-2a1.4		5521-95	Cattle	USA	AF039174	[158]
BVDV-2a1.4		713-2	Cattle	USA	AF039177	[158]
BVDV-2a1.4		97/730	Cattle	NewZealand	AF026770	Vilcek et al., unpublish
BVDV-2a1.4		BM01 isolate 11	Sheep	Tunisia	AF462006	Thabti <i>et al</i> ., unpublish
BVDV-2a1.4		D1-152/US	Contaminant	USA	JN967717	[29]
BVDV-2a1.4	(a)	HB-1511	Cattle	China	KX096718	Li and Wu, unpublish
BVDV-2a1.4	(a)	HLJ-10	Contaminant	China	JF714967	[128]
BVDV-2a1.4		XJ-04	Cattle	China	FJ527854	Zhu <i>et al</i> ., unpublish

BVDV-221 4		SH-28	Pig	China	HO258810	[155]
BVDV-2a1.4 BVDV-2a1.4		UVR420	Cattle	Belgium	ALIGN 000012	[104]
BVDV-2a1.4		BD-78	Sheen	USA	U18330	[153]
BVDV-2a1.5		C413	Sheep	USA	A F002227	Chen & Berry unpublish
BVDV-2a1.5		K1-2/CA	Contaminant	Canada	IN967735	[29]
BVDV-2a1.5 BVDV 2a1.6		890	Containinairt	Canada	I 32886	[29]
BVDV 2021.0		A F112	Cattle	Germany	Not deposited	[101]
BVDV 20211	1	R45 5	Cattle	Germany	Not deposited	[101]
BVDV 2-242.1.1	L 1	B43-3 B50 5	Cattle	Germany	Not deposited	[101]
BVDV -2a2.1.1	L 1	B50-5	Cattle	Germany	Not deposited	[101]
BVDV -2a2.1.1	L	D3-4 P A /25/02	Cattle	Italy		[101]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	L	BA/55/02 BS 05 H	Cattle	Italy	AM1/49820	[110]
DVDV-2a2.1.1	L	D3-93-11	Cattle	Canada	AJ288905	[130]
BVDV-2a2.1.1		EI-198/CA	Contaminant	Canada	JIN967719	[29]
BVDV-2a2.1.1		Glessen-1	Cattle	Germany	AF104030	[01]
BVDV-2a2.1.1		LO/04/04	Cattle	Italy	AM/49821	[110]
BVDV-2a2.1.1		LO/08/04	Cattle	Italy	AM749822	[110]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	L	LO/10/04	Cattle	Italy	AM749823	[110]
BVDV-2a2.1.1		LO/13/04	Cattle	Italy	AM749824	[110]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	L	MS-1	Cattle	Japan	AB019688	[44]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	L	Munich 3	Cattle	Germany	Not deposited	[9]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	L	OY89	Cattle	Japan	AB003621	[139]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	(a)	PT4-02	Cattle	Portugal	AY944291	[99]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	L	SW90	Cattle	Japan	AB003622	[90]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	L	SY-89	Cattle	Japan	AB019689	[44]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	L	TC Shinozaki	Cattle	Japan	AB04267	[90]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	(c)	Bov/Ita/187.15-38	Cattle	Italy	KX350078	[105]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	(c)	Bov/Ita/232.03	Cattle	Italy	KX350067	[105]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	(c)	Cp/Ita/124.15-20	Goat	Italy	KX350077	[105]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	(c)	Cp/Ita/124.15-23	Goat	Italy	KX350076	[105]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	(c)	Cp/Ita/190.15-36	Goat	Italy	KX350069	[105]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	(c)	Cp/Ita/191.15-21	Goat	Italy	KX350075	[105]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	(c)	Ov/Ita/182.15-33	Sheep	Italy	KX350068	[105]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	(c)	Ov/Ita/188.15-18	Sheep	Italy	KX350074	[105]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	(c)	Ov/Ita/189.15-97	Sheep	Italy	KX350072	[105]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	(c)	Ov/Ita/189.15-69	Sheep	Italy	KX350073	[105]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	(c)	Ov/Ita/191.15-16	Sheep	Italy	KX350071	[105]
BVDV-2a2.1.1	(c)	Ov/Ita/192.15	Sheep	Italy	KX350070	[105]
BVDV-2a2.1.2	2	17011-96	Cattle	USA	AF039179	[158]
BVDV-2a2.2		B77-5	Cattle	Germany	Not deposited	[101]
BVDV-2a3 (c	:)	301/09	Cattle	Italy	KY040413	[88]
BVDV-2b1.1		F1-5/BR	Contaminant	Brazil	JN967743	[29]
BVDV-2b1.1		VS-63	Cattle	Brazil	AF410789	[109]
BVDV-2b1.2		VS-123.4	Cattle	Brazil	AF410790	[109]
BVDV-2b1.3		34b	Cattle	Argentina	AF244952	[121]
BVDV-2b1.3		ncp7	Cattle	Argentina	Not deposited	[121]
BVDV-2b1.4	(b)	4p	Human	Brazil	MG436781	Tanuri <i>et al</i> ., unpublish
BVDV-2b1.4	(b)	LV56-10/13	Cattle	Brazil	KM007124	[69]
BVDV-2b1.4	(b)	LV/Patol02/09	Cattle	Brazil	KP715137	Silveira <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-2b1.5		Giessen 6	Cattle	Germany	AY379547	Kuehne <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-2b1.5		VM96	Cattle	Brazil	KP715141	Silveira <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-2b1.5		VS-260	Cattle	Brazil	AF410788	[109]

\_

BVDV-2b1.5	LV-96	Cattle	Brazil	AF410787	[109]
BVDV-2b2	B5-135/MX	Contaminant	Mexico	IN967713	[29]
BVDV-2b3	Soldan	Cattle	Brazil	U94914	Canal <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-2b4 (b)	SD-1301	Cattle	China	KI000672	[5]
BVDV-2b4 (b)	S143	Contaminant	China	KF006972	[8]
BVDV-2b4 (b)	S172	Contaminant	China	KF006973	[8]
BVDV-2b4 (b)	\$51	Contaminant	China	Not deposited	[8]
BVDV-2c	098	Sheep	Tunisia	AF462004	Thabti <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-2c	119	Sheep	Tunisia	AF462003	Thabti <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-2c	63	Sheep	Tunisia	AF462005	Thabti <i>et al.</i> unpublish
BVDV-2d	A3-118/US	Contaminant	USA	IN967703	[29]
BVDV-2e	133283	Cattle	Argentina	AF417996	[122]
BVDV-2f1	354	Contaminant	Argentina	AF244959	[122]
BVDV-2f2 (b)	PT2-01	Cattle	Portugal	AY944277	[99]
BVDV-2f2 (b)	PT7-02	Cattle	Portugal	AY944297	[99]
BVDV-2f2	Ptn 3	Cattle	Portugal	EU034173	Mota unpublish
BVDV-2f2	Ptn4	Cattle	Portugal	EU034175	Mota unpublish
BVDV-2f2	Ptn8	Cattle	Portugal	EU034175	Mota, unpublish
BVDV-2nd	59386	Sheen	UK	U17146	[100]
BVDV-2nd	SCP	Contaminant	UK	U17148	[100]
BVDV 3 1 1 1	42/BR	Contaminant	Brazil	IN967701	[100]
BVDV 3 1 1 1	Au/ 455110 1162/09	Contaminant	Australia	ED873707	[29]
BVDV 3 1 1 1	Au/ASS110-1102/09	Contaminant	Australia	ED873708	[167]
BVDV 3 1 1 1	B1/AU	Contaminant	Australia	IN967707	[107]
BVDV 3 1 1 1	B2 42/AU	Contaminant	Australia	JN967709	[29]
BVDV 3 1 1 1	B2-42/AU B3/AU	Contaminant	Australia	JN967710	[29]
BVDV 2 1 1 1		Contaminant	Canada	JN967711	[29]
BVDV-3.1.1.1	D4-5/CA D5 2/MY	Contaminant	Marrico	JN907711	[29]
BVDV-3.1.1.1	B3-5/MA	Contaminant	MEXICO	JN967714	[29]
BVDV-3.1.1.1	$D_{22}/00$ HoP;/Progil/200/2002	Containinain	Brozil	JIN907714	[29]
BVDV-3.1.1.1	D32/00_110Bi/Biazii/200/2002	Cattle	Brazil	AV490116	[98]
DVDV - 3.1.1.1		Cattle	Drazii South Amorican	A 1489110	[84]
BVDV - 3.1.1.1	E4/3A	Contaminant	South American	JIN967724	[29]
BVDV-3.1.1.1	F1-29/BR	Contaminant	Brazil	JIN967727	[29]
BVDV-3.1.1.1	G1-35/AU	Contaminant	Australia	JIN967728	[29]
BVDV-3.1.1.1	G2/BR	Contaminant	Brazil	JIN967721	[29]
BVDV - 3.1.1.1	H1-50/AU	Contaminant	Australia	JIN967749	[29]
BVDV-3.1.1.1	H3-3/US	Contaminant	USA	JIN967748	[29]
BVDV-3.1.1.1	Hobi/Brazil/315/2004	Cattle	Brazil	EF683558	[98]
BVDV-3.1.1.1	Italy-1/10-1	Cattle	Italy	HQ231763	[85]
BVDV-3.1.1.1	Italy-280/11-A	Cattle	Italy	JN/03311	[86]
BVDV-3.1.1.1		Cattle	Italy	JQ612705	[87]
BVDV-3.1.1.1	Italy-85/10-ncp	Cattle	Italy	JQ612/04	[87]
BVDV-3.1.1.1	IZSPLV_10	Contaminant	Italy	HM151361	
BVDV-3.1.1.1	LV02/12	Cattle	Brazil	KC465389	weber <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-3.1.1.1	LV03/12	Cattle	Brazil	KC465390	Weber <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-3.1.1.1		Cattle	Brazíl	КС465391	Weber <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-3.1.1.1	LPV-WR/BRII	Cattle	Brazil	KC544256	Cruz <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-3.1.1.1	PB22487	Cattle	Brazil	К Ү762287	[136]
BVDV-3.1.1.1	SV478/07	Cattle	Brazil	КҮ767958	[136]
BVDV-3.1.1.2	JS12/01	Contaminant	China	JX469119	[35]
BVDV-3.1.1.3	1h/04_KhonKaen	Cattle	Thailand	DQ897641	[36]

BVDV-3.1.2	HN1524	Sheep	China	KU053493	Shi <i>et al</i> ., unpublish
BVDV-3.1.2	HN1542	Sheep	China	KU053496	Shi <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-3.1.2	HN1559	Sheep	China	KU053497	Shi <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-3.1.2	HN1519	Sheep	China	KU053492	Shi <i>et al</i> ., unpublish
BVDV-3.1.2	HN1537	Sheep	China	KU053495	Shi et al., unpublish
BVDV-3.1.2	HN1528	Sheep	China	KU053494	Shi <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-3.1.2	HN1518	Sheep	China	KU053491	Shi <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-3.1.2	HN1513	Goat	China	KU053490	Shi <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-3.1.2	HN1507	Goat	China	KU563155	Shi <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-3.1.2	HN1568	Sheep	China	KU053499	Shi <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-3.1.2	HN1564	Sheep	China	KU053498	Shi <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BVDV-3.1.3	IndABI16023/12	Zebu	India	KM201316	[13]
BVDV-3.1.3	IndABI15385/12	Cattle	India	KM201313	[13]
BVDV-3.1.3	IndABI15987/12	Zebu	India	KM201314	[13]
BVDV-3.1.3	IndABI16020/12	Zebu	India	KM201315	[13]
BVDV-3.1.4	BGDZS1	Cattle	Bangladesh	KF204448	[12]
BVDV-3.2	IndBHA5296/12	Zebu	India	KM201299	[13]
BVDV-3.2	IndBHA5309/12	Zebu	India	KM201300	[13]
BVDV-3.2	IndBHA5426/12	Zebu	India	KM201301	[13]
BVDV-3.2	IndBHA5500/12	Zebu	India	KM201302	[13]
BVDV-3.2	IndBHA6060/12	Zebu	India	KM201303	[13]
BVDV-3.2	IndBHA6229/12	Zebu	India	KM201304	[13]
BVDV-3.2	IndBHA6332/12	Zebu	India	KM201305	[13]
BVDV-3.2	IndBHA6603/12	Zebu	India	KM201306	[13]
BVDV-3.2	IndBHA6604/12	Zebu	India	KM201307	[13]
BVDV-3.2	IndBHA6610/12	Zebu	India	KM201308	[13]
BVDV-3.2	IndMDV18963/12	Zebu	India	KM201318	[13]
BVDV-3.2	IndNAR0115/12	Zebu	India	KM201311	[13]
BVDV-3.2	IndNAR0116/12	Zebu	India	KM201312	[13]
BVDV-3.3	BGD/ZS5	Cattle	Bangladesh	KF204450	[12]
BVDV-3.4	BGD/ZS3	Cattle	Bangladesh	KF204449	[12]
BDV-a1 (1a)	A841/1	Sheep	UK	U65026	[164]
BDV-a2 (1b)	8320-22NZ	Sheep	New Zealand	U65063	[164]
BDV-a2 (1b)	8320-31NZ	Sheep	New Zealand	U65064	[164]
BDV-a2 (1b)	Ch1Es	Contaminant	Japan	D50816	[30]
BDV-a2	FNK2012-1	Pig	Japan	AB897785	[137]
BDV-a2 (1)	FNK2012-2	Pig	Japan	AB846840	[125]
BDV-a2 (1)	FNK2012-3	Pig	Japan	AB846841	[125]
BDV-a2	FNK2012-4	Pig	Japan	AB846842	[125]
BDV-a2	Lyon2	Black goat	South Korea	DQ350165	Kim <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BDV-a2 (1b)	X818	Sheep	Australia	AF037405	[100]
BDV-a3 (1b)	BD31	Sheep	USA	U70263	[146]
BDV-a4 (1)	LA/5909/09	Sheep	Italy	LM999986	[111]
BDV-b (2)	Rentier Rudolph	Reindeer	Germany	AB122086	[67]
BDV-c1.1 SW	CH-BD3	Sheep	Switzerland	IQ994199	Stalder <i>et al.</i> , unnuhlish
BDV-c1.2 (8)	Italv-103761	Goat	Italv	KT072634	[141]
BDV-c2	92-F-7119	Sheep	France	EF693994	[108]
$BDV-c3 \qquad (8)$	Italy-58987	Alpine Chamois	Italv	KX573913	[102]
BDV-d1 (3)	AH12-01	Goat	China	IO946320	[37]
BDV-d1	AH12-02	Goat	China	IX437132	[37]
BDV-d1	AHHX15	Sheen	China	KT327870	Li <i>et al.</i> unnublish
DE Y UI		oncep	Jinna		Li et al., unpublish

BDV-d2	(3)	297	Sheep	Slovakia	KC484999	[38]
BDV-e1	(4)	C27	Sheep	Spain	DQ275623	[161]
BDV-e2	(4b)	ZA1-1115	Sheep	Spain	DQ361070	[160]
BDV-f1	(5)	AV	Sheep	France	EF693984	[108]
BDV-f2	(4c)	2112/99	Sheep	Spain	AY159513	[70]
BDV-f3	(4b)	Rocco	Sheep	Spain	DQ361067	[160]
BDV-f4	(4)	Chamois-1 (H2121)	Pyrenean chamois	Andorra	AY738080	[64]
BDV-g	g1	91-F-6732	Sheep	France	EF988633	[108]
BDV-g2	TU	37A	Contaminant	Tunisia	AF461999	[156]
BDV-h	(3)	JS12/04	Goat	China	KC537789	[37]
BDV-	h	JSLS12-01	Sheep	China	KC963426	[129]
BDV-	h	JSYZ15	Sheep	China	KT327869	Li <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BDV-	i1	TR-13	Sheep	Turkey	JF489888	[39]
BDV-	i2	TR-14	Sheep	Turkey	JF489889	[39]
BDV-j1	(3)	Ind 830-09	Sheep	India	KT934377	[40]
BDV-j2	(3)	CH-BD1	Sheep	Switzerland	JQ994201	Stalder, <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
BDV-j3	(3)	Gifhorn	Pig	Germany	EU636997	Schirrmeier <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
Pestivir	us I	BDV/Aydin/04-TR	Sheep	Turkey	AM418427	[57]
Pestivir	us I	BDV/Burdur/05-TR	Sheep	Turkey	AM418428	[57]
CSFV-	al	1 India	Cattle	India	MG859286	[11]
CSFV-	al	10 India	Cattle	India	MK105823	[11]
CSFV-	al	11 India	Cattle	India	MG859287	[11]
CSFV-	al	13 India	Cattle	India	MK105824	[11]
CSFV-	al	2 India	Cattle	India	MK105825	[11]
CSFV-	al	39	Pig	China	AF407339	Wu <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
CSEV-	al	3 India	Cattle	India	MK105826	[11]
CSEV-	al	4 India	Cattle	India	MK105820	[11]
CSEV-	al	5 India	Cattle	India	MK105821	[11]
CSFV-	al	5NCR/CSF/MZ/AIZ/348	Pig	India	IX975460	Raikhowa <i>et al</i> uppublish
CSEV-	al	5NCR/CSF/MZ/AIZ/352	Pig	India	IX975461	Raikhowa <i>et al.</i> unpublish
CSFV-	al	6 India	Cattle	India	MK105822	[11]
CSEV-	a1	7 India	Cattle	India	MK109913	[11]
CSEV-	a1	8 India	Cattle	India	MG813566	[11]
CSEV-	a1	9 India	Cattle	India	MK105827	[11]
CSEV al	(1 1)	Alfort 187	Dia	France	X87939	[11]
CSFV-a1 CSEV	(1.1)	Alfort A19	F Ig Pig	France	1190951	[149] Smondack <i>et al</i> unpublish
CSFV-	a1	Airowl 00	F Ig	India	UM440066	Dailchause at al summuhlish
CSFV-	a1	Aizawi-09	Pig	India	FU4449000	Rajknowa <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
CSEV al	(1 1)	Brascia	r ig Dig	Italy	M31768	
CSEV al	(1.1)		Fig	Italy	MJ1708	[134]
	(1.2)	DRESCIAA	Pig	Italy	A15/808/	
CSFV-	a1	DV-P	Pig	China	DQ514582	Farsang <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
Corv-	(1.1)	C strain	vaccine	China	Z40258	
	(1.1)	CAP	Pig	Switzerland	A E222000	I ratschin <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
CSFV-	a1	CF114	Pig	China	AF555000	Mingxiao <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
CSFV-	al	CSF/MZ/KOL/73	Pig	India	JX094153	Rajkhowa, unpublish
CSFV-	al	CSF/MZ/SAI/76	Pig	India	JX094154	Rajkhowa, unpublish
CSFV-al	(1.1)	CSFV/1.1/dp/CSF0382/Koslov	Pig	Czech Republic	нм237795	[126]
CSFV-a1	(2.3)	CSFV/2.3/wb/0608/2005/Euskirchen	Wild boar	Germany	GU233732	[126]
CSFV-a1	(2.3)	CSFV/2.3/wb/CSF1046/2009/Hennef	Wild boar	Germany	GU233733	[126]
CSFV-a1	(2.3)	CSFV/2.3/wb/CSF1045/2009/Roesrath	Pig	Germany	LT593749	Hoeper, unpublish
CSFV-a1	(1.1)	CSFV212L-13	Pig	India	KY860615	Tomar <i>et al.</i> , unpublish

Continued	
-----------	--

\_

CSFV-a1	(1.1)	CSFV-GZ-2009	Pig	China	HQ380231	[150]
CSFV-a1	(1.1)	CSFV/IVRI/VB-131	Pig	India	KM262189	[124]
CSFV-a1	(1.1)	CSFV-PK15C-NG79-11	Contaminant	India	KC503764	[157]
CSFV-	al	Eystrup	Pig	Germany	AF326963	[133]
CSFV-	al	GPE (-)	Vaccine	Japan	AB019152	[43]
CSFV-a1	(1.1)	HCLV	Vaccine	India	AF091507	Wang <i>et al</i> , unpublish
CSFV-a1	(1.1)	HCVCAD22/14	Contaminant	India	U606028	Desai et al., unpublish
CSFV-	al	Hokkaido/66	Pig	Japan	AB019154	[43]
CSFV-	al	Ibaraki/66	Pig	Japan	AB019156	[43]
CSFV-	al	Ibaraki/81-115	Pig	Japan	AB019158	[43]
CSFV-	al	Ibaraki/81-20	Pig	Japan	AB019160	[43]
CSFV-	al	Ibaraki/81-38	Pig	Japan	AB019162	[43]
CSFV-	al	Ibaraki/81-40	Pig	Japan	AB019164	[43]
CSFV-	al	Ind-173/08	Pig	India	FJ183444	[140]
CSFV-	al	Ind-174/08	Pig	India	FJ183445	[140]
CSFV-	al	Ind-175/08	Pig	India	FI183446	[140]
CSFV-	al	Ind-176/08	Pig	India	FI183447	[140]
CSFV-	a1	Ind-239/08	8 Pig	India	FI183449	[140]
CSEV-	a1	Ind-243/08	Pig	India	FI183452	[140]
CSEV-	a1	Ind-272/08	Pig	India	FI183456	[140]
CSEV-a1	(1.1)	IL1(06)	Pig	China	EU497410	Oiu <i>et al</i> unpublish
CSEV-	(1.1) al	KC	Vaccine	Russia	A F099102	
CSEV-	a1 a1	I K-VNIVViM	Vaccine	Russia	KM522833	[114]
CSEV-a1	(1.1)	LOM	Pig	Ianan	A B019655	[105]
CSEV-	(1.1) al	Miyazaki/81	Pig	Japan	A B019168	[11]
CSEV	a1 a1	Nakamura/66	Dig	Japan	A B019170	[43]
CSEV al	(1.1)	NEP/AS_1	Dig	Japan India	KC617749	Powchoudhury <i>et al</i> uppublish
CSEV al	(1.1)	NED/ML 2	Pig	India	KC617761	Roychoudhury et al, unpublish
CSEV al	(1.1)	NED/ML 4	r ig Dig	India	KC617750	Roychoudhury et al., unpublish
CSF V-al	(1.1)	Dovid	r ig Vaccina	TTC A	KU017730	
CSEV al	(1 2)		Vaccine	USA	NJ873238	[109]
CSF V-al	(1.2)	Chimon	v accine Di-	OSA	A E 002449	
CSFV-	a1	Shillen	Pig Dia	China	AF092448	Huang <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
CSFV-	a1	SWII Mar A	Pig	UCA	DQ12/910	[127]
CSFV-	a1	Vac A	Pig Dia	USA	L42435	[151]
CSFV-	a1	17.02	Pig Dia	Japan	AD019182	[43]
CSFV-	a2	17-93	Pig	Poland	L42413	[151]
CSFV-a2	(2.3)	Alfort/Tubingen	Pig	France	J04358	[132]
CSFV-	a2		P1g	Japan	AB019659	[44]
CSFV-a2	(2.3)	CSFV/2.3/dp/CSF0821/HR/Novska	Pig	Croatia	HQ148061	Leifer <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
CSFV-a2	(2.3)	CSFV/2.3/dp/CSF85//Borken	P1g	Germany	GU233/31	[126]
CSFV-a2	(2.3)	CSFV/2.3/dp/CSF864/BG/Jambul	P1g	Bulgaria	HQ148062	Leifer <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
CSFV-a2	(2.3)	CSFV/2.3/wb/XXX0609/Uelzen	Wild boar	Germany	GU324242	[126]
CSFV-a2	(2.3)	CSFV/2.3/SRB/1264/2005	Pig	Serbia	KY849593	Petrovic <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
CSFV-a2	(2.3)	CSFV/2.3/SRB/6168/2006	Pig	Serbia	KY849594	Petrovic <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
CSFV-	a2	CSF/wb/FR57/2004/0964-03	Pig	Germany	LT158404	Hoeper, unpublish
CSFV-	a2	CSF/wb/FR67/2003/0647-19	Pig	Germany	LT158502	Hoeper, unpublish
CSFV-	a2	CSF/wb/FR67/2005/0018-06	Pig	Germany	LT158405	Hoeper, unpublish
CSFV-	a2	CSF/wb/FR67/2005/0125-05	Pig	Germany	LT158406	Hoeper, unpublish
CSFV-	a2	CSF/wb/FR67/2005/0238-02	Pig	Germany	LT158407	Hoeper, unpublish
CSFV-	a2	CSF/wb/FR67/2006/0199-01	Pig	Germany	LT158409	Hoeper, unpublish
CSFV-	a2	CSF/wb/FR67/2006/060003-06	Pig	Germany	LT158408	Hoeper, unpublish

CSFV-	a2	CSF/wb/FR67/2007/0192-01	Pig	Germany	LT158410	Hoeper, unpublish
CSFV-a2	(2.1g)	GD19/2011	Pig	China	KU504339	[113]
CSFV-	a2	HEN03	Cattle	China	KC176778	Zhang <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
CSFV-a2	(2.1)	HNLY-2011	Pig	China	JX262391	[120]
CSFV-a2	(2.1)	HNSD-2012	Pig	China	JX218094	[120]
CSFV-	a2	Osaka/51	Pig	Japan	AB019174	[43]
CSFV-	a2	Osaka/71	Pig	Japan	AB019176	[43]
CSFV-	a2	Pader	Pig	Garmany	AY072924	[159]
CSFV-	a2	Paderborn	Pig	Garmany	GQ902941	[145]
CSFV-	a2	S112	Contaminant	China	MK118725	[8]
CSFV-	a2	S173	Contaminant	China	KF006975	[8]
CSFV-	a2	Shizuoka/73	Pig	Japan	AB019180	[43]
CSFV-a2	(2.1)	SKCDK	Pig	China	GQ923951	Li <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
CSFV-	a2	Sp01	Pig	Spain	FJ265020	Mena <i>et al</i> , unpublish
CSFV-	a2	Switzerland 1/93	Pig	Switzerland	AF045068	[119]
CSFV-	a2	Switzerland 2/93'	Pig	Switzerland	AF045069	[119]
CSFV-	a2	Switzerland 3/93/1'	Pig	Switzerland	AF045070	[119]
CSFV-	a2	Switzerland 3/93/2'	Pig	Switzerland	AF045071	[119]
CSFV-	a2	Switzerland 4/93'	Pig	Switzerland	AF045072	[119]
CSFV-	a2	Venhorst	Pig	Netherlands	AF084049	[166]
CSFV-	a2	VRI4762	Pig	Malaysia	L42437	[151]
CSFV-a2	(2.3)	Wingene	Pig	Belgium	JQ595295	Haegeman <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
CSFV-	a3	Saitama/81	Pig	Japan	AB019178	[43]
CSFV-a4	(2.2)	179/MIB/2014	Pig	India	KR350485	[42]
CSFV-a4	(2.2)	181/MIB/2014	Pig	India	KR350486	[42]
CSFV-a4	(2.2)	211/MIB/2014	Wild boar	India	KR350487	Ravishankar <i>et al.</i> , unpublish
CSFV-a4	(2.2)	23/MIB/2014	Pig	India	KR149284	[42]
CSFV-a4	(2.2)	322/MIB/2013	Pig	India	KR350488	[42]
CSFV-a4	(2.2)	99/MIB/2014	Pig	India	KR350483	[42]
CSFV-a4	(2)	CSFV-UP-BR-757-09	Pig	India	KC533785	Tomar <i>et al</i> ., unpublish
CSFV-	a4	Parambi	Wild boar	India	KT239105	Chandramohan <i>et al</i> , unpublish
CSFV-	a5	IND/AS/GHY/G4	Pig	India	KM362426	[53]
CSFV-	a6	Fukuoka/72	Pig	Japan	AB019150	[43]
CSFV-	a6	Honduras	Pig	Honduras	L42426	[151]
CSFV-	-b	5440/99	Sheep	Spain	AY159514	[70]
CSFV-c	(3)	94.4/IL/94/TWN	Pig	Taiwan	AY646427	[41]
CSFV-c	(3.4)	Kanagawa/74	Pig	Japan	AB019166	[43]
CSFV	-c	Okinawa/86	Pig	Japan	AB019172	[43]
CSFV	-c	Okinawa-86-2	Pig	Japan	AB019663	[44]
CSFV-c	(3)	P97	Pig	Taiwan	L49347	Liu, unpublish
CSFV-	-d	S171	Contaminant	China	KF006974	[8]
CSFV nd	(2.2)	Sch180	Pig	Germany	JQ411560	[80]
CSFV nd	(1.3)	VRI 4167	Pig	Malaysia	JQ411570	[80]

Alpine chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*); Bactrian camel (*Camelus bactrianus*); Black Goat (*Capra aegagrus hircus*); Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*); Cattle (*Bos taurus*); Goat (*Capra hircus*); Human (*Homo sapiens*); Pig (*Sus scrofa domesticus*); Pyrenean chamois (*Rupicapra pyrenaica*); Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*); Serow (*Capricornis crispus*); Sheep (*Ovis aries*); Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*); Yak (*Bos grunniens*), Zebu (*Bos indicus*).

sequence was identified from a human pathological sample in Brazil. Seven sequences were CSFV vaccinal strains. Eighty-three strains were contaminants of biological products, mainly detected in fetal bovine serum (FBS) samples for laboratory use, but also cell lines, interferon for human use, vaccines for veterinary

and human use. Most of the samples were from Japan (n 37). Other contaminats were reported from China, India, Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium, Netherland, Tunisia, USA, Canada, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina. Sequences were compared to previously evaluated strain, reaching a total number of 1426 observations obtained with PNS procedure (Table 2). Qualitative and quantitative evaluation of genomic sequence divergence, in terms of palindromic nucleotide base pairings variations, has been applied for taxonomical segregation, through the evaluation of relevant secondary structure regions in the 5'-UTR of the viral RNA, the three variable regions, V1, V2 and V3 genomic sequences (Table 3), according to the genotyping based on the PNS method [17] [18]. As described by Deng and Brock [19] and Harasawa [20], the 5'-UTR is characterized by a series of secondary sequence stem-loop structures which are divided into 4 domains: A, B, C and D. The most significant is Domain D which corresponds to the IRES and it covers two thirds of the 5'-UTR sequence from nucleotides 139 to 361 and it is conserved among NADL, Osloss, SD-1, Alfort and Brescia Pestivirus reference strains [19]. The predicted Domain D complex palindromic stem-loop structures D2, D3 and D4 [19], or as recently renamed as IRES domains IIIb, IIId1 and IIId2 [21], correspond to PNS V1, V2 and V3 variable loci, respectively. Within the genus, the palindromic structures identifiable in linear sequences were generally characterized by the absence of nucleotides in position 22 of V1 and V2 locus composed by a constant number of 23 nucleotides.

Table 2	. Summary of <i>Pestivirus</i> strain	ns (n = 1426)	evaluated	according to t	he Palindromi	ic nucleotide	substitution	(PNS)	method
at the 5	untranslated region of RNA.	*Tentative spe	ecies.						

Species	Number of strains	Host	Geographical origin
BVDV-1	887	Cattle, Alpaca, Alpine chamois, Bactrian camel, Buffalo, Contaminant, Deer, Goat, Human, Mousedeer, Pig, Roe deer, Serow, Sheep, Yak, Zebu.	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, UK, USA
BVDV-2	130	Cattle, Contaminant, Human, Sheep.	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherland, New Zealand, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Tunisia, UK, USA
BVDV-3	62	Cattle, Buffalo, Contaminant, Goat, Sheep, Zebu.	Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Italy, Mexico, Thailand, USA
BDV	210	Sheep, Alpine chamois, Black goat, Cattle, Goat, Pig, Pyrenean chamois, Reindeer, Wisent.	Andorra, Australia, Austria, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Slovakia, Spain, South Korea, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, UK, USA
BDV-2*	5	Sheep, Goat.	Italy
Pestivirus I	2	Sheep.	Turkey
CSFV	126	Pig, Cattle, Contaminant, Sheep.	China, France, Germany, Honduras, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, USA
Pronghorn	1	Pronghorn.	USA
Giraffe	2	Cattle, Giraffe.	Kenya
Bungowannah	1	Pig.	Australia

		<b></b>		
Reference strains -	V1	V2	V3	- Reference
BVDV-1 Osloss	197 - 235	267 - 289	293 - 311	[143]
BVDV-1 NADL	198 - 236	268 - 290	294 - 313	[103]
BVDV-2 890	75 - 116	148 - 170	174 - 191	[106]
BVDV-3 Hobi/Brazil/200/2002	37 - 76	106 - 128	134 - 152	[98]
BDV X818	186 - 224	256 - 278	282 - 297	[100]
CSFV Alfort/Tübingen	187 - 225	257 - 279	283 - 297	[132]

**Table 3.** Palindromic structures V1, V2 and V3 variable loci positions in linear sequences of *Pestivirus* BVDV-1, BVDV-2, BVDV-3, BDV and CSFV species reference strains for the evaluation according to secondary structure characteristics at the RNA 5'-UTR (PNS method).

The variation of loops in V1 and V3 loci determined difference in size of palindromes. Secondary structures were obtained for the entire 5'-UTR sequence of each strain. Palindromic sequences corresponding to the IRES three variable loci were identified in the predicted secondary structure and considered out of the rest of the nucleotide sequence. Nucleotide sequence secondary structures were predicted according to the algorithm of Zuker and Stiegler [22] using the Genetyx-Mac version 14 program package (Software Development Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). The minimum free energy was calculated by the method of Freier et al. [23]. The PNS software version 2.0 [24], prepared for the application on the genotyping procedures with the keys for Pestivirus identification of genomic sequences, using the C# programming language, was also applied for the construction of secondary structure sequence alignment, in order to compute genetic distance among strains. Segregation of Pestivirus species strains into genotypes and relatedness among genotypes within the species was evaluated according to changes in nucleotide base pairs at the level of the secondary palindromic structure of the three variable loci. Genotypes have been defined applying a nomenclature reflecting the level of divergence within the species, and ranked according to increasing divergence expressed in number of divergent base pair (bp), with reference to most common observed sequence combinations in the genus. Genotype roots, base-pair (bp) combinations at the level of low-variable positions (LVP), also defined determinative LVP [14] [17], were identified to support genetic clustering of strain sequences and characterize species genotypes, varying for each species (LVP V1/14, V2/7 and V3/4 for BVDV-1; V1/9, V1/12, V1/16, V1/17 and V1/18 for BVDV-2 or V1/9, V2/1, V2/5 and V3/8 for BDV). Among genotypes, homology was evaluated in terms of shared base pairs in the three variable loci. Cross comparison between types within the genus has been evaluated by computing the divergence percentage, identifying strains showing multiple relation (sequences sharing base pairings specific to different genomic groups, and scoring low divergence values) or borderlines (sequences showing qualitative similarities with a genomic group, but

with high divergence values, candidates for reallocation as separate groups in the genus), and indicating divergence within groups and among groups quantifying the heterogeneity of a genotype and the genetic distance between groups. Phylogenetic trees based on the 5'-UTR were constructed following sequence alignment of representative species strains with Clustal X [25] by using the neighbour-joining method [26] and visualized with Newick tree format option (Mega version 7.0.26) [27].

#### 3. Results

The observation made on the nucleotide sequences of the three variable loci at the level of the 5'-UTR genomic region of *Pestivirus* strains, according to the PNS genotyping method, allowed the identification of consensus motifs shared by all the *Pestivirus* species, genus specific base-pairings, and characteristic species and genotype specific PNS, respectively (**Table 4**). Ten PNS positioned in the V1 and V2 loci were characteristic for the genus. PNS consensus motifs shared by all species in the genus, as the bulge formed by two cytosine nucleotides in the V1 stem position eleven, are presented in **Table 4** and schematically shown in **Figure 1**. Based on the divergence limit value of 9 bp for genotype determination [17], twenty-three genotypes within the BVDV-1 species have been identified, from 1a to 1.23. BVDV-2 accounted for six genotypes, from 2a to 2f. BDV was clustered into ten genotypes, from a to j. BVDV-3 and CSFV were less heterogeneous with four genotypes.

Secondary sequence construction, efficiently obtained by both available software, Genetyx and PNS [24], revealed a conserved palindromic structure in the genus species (Figure 1). Only in few cases the elaboration of secondary structure resulted slightly problematic. Some difficulties have been encountered due to atypical sequences, showing insertions in the variable loci, as the Chinese BVDV-3 ovine strains HN1559 [KU053497], HN1507 [KU563155], HN1568 [KU053499] and HN1564 [KU053498] (Shi et al., unpublished) with U U, A A, G G or C C bulge insertion in the V1 locus. Similarly, BVDV-3 strains IndMDV18963/12 [KM201318] and IndBHA6604/12 [KM201307] showed deletions in V3 locus positions 5 and 6. The predicted secondary structures of the three variable loci were aligned for comparison of base pairings in the different positions (Table 5). Different base pairing combinations were identified for genotype characterization (BVDV-1 n 416; BVDV-2 n 66; BVDV-3 n 33, BDV n 99 and CSFV n 37), and considered for identification marker definition. Strains showing sequence identity at the level of the three variable loci or sharing non-relevant variations as G\*U or G-C (G:Y) were excluded (Table 6). The summary of strains clustering into genotypes of *Pestivirus* species is presented in Table 7. At the species level, the observed taxonomic status of the examined strains corresponded to the estimation obtained by phylogenetic trees constructed from the alignment with the representative strains from the identified genogroups (Figures 2-4). Different species genotypes, showing peculiar genetic **Table 4.** Palindromic nucleotide substitutions (PNS) characteristic to the genus *Pestivirus* and the BVDV-1, BVDV-2, BVDV-3, BDV, *Pestivirus* I and CSFV species with related genotypes. The position of base pairings is defined by numbering from the bottom of the variable locus. BVDV-1 genotypes Locus Characteristic PNS markers. Determinative low variable positions (LVP) selected for sequence clustering into genotypes. PP: prevalent position; HVP: highly variable position. R = A or G; Y = C or U. Genotype name according Vilcek *et al.* [165] and subsequent authors in parenthesis.

Genus	Locus	Characteristic PNS markers
	V1	<ul> <li>Absence in position 22—size of V1 21 bp (exception U);</li> <li>C C bulge in position 11;</li> <li>A-U in position 10 (exceptions A C, U U, G A and G G bulges);</li> <li>Y:G (U*G or C-G) in position 8 (exceptions U-A, G*U, C A, C C, A G and G G bulges, insertion A in correspondence of 8r);</li> <li>U-A in position 7 (exception G:Y, U*G, G A and A A bulges, insertion A in correspondence of 7r);</li> <li>A in position 6 (exception G);</li> <li>Y:G in position 5;</li> <li>U in position 5 right nucleotide (exceptions U-A, C, U C and U U bulges, insertion A in correspondence of 5r);</li> <li>G:Y in position 4 (exception G A and A C bulges)</li> </ul>
	V2	GGGGY loop (V2 positions 10-12: V2/10 G:Y; V2/11 GG; V2/12 G) (exceptions V2/12: GG-GGGGGGGG-insertion G in V2 loop, absence-GGGY-deletion of G in V2 loop; V2/11: CG-GCGGY; V2/10: GG-GGGGG, AG-AGGGG, UU-UGGGU); Y:G in position 8 (exception A G and C A bulges, insertion A)
Species	Locus	Characteristic PNS markers
BVDV-1	V1	V1/21 Absence; U-A in position 15 (exception Y:G-U*G or C-G, A A, C A and U U bulges)
	V2	G:Y in position 5 (exceptions A-U, U-A)
	V3	G:Y in position 5 (exception Y:G, G A bulge) A in position 10 (exceptions G, U, A-U, U-A, G:Y, C-G or A C, A A, G A, U U, C C and G G bulges or absence)
BVDV-2	V1	A-U or A C bulge in position 20 (exceptions G:Y, C C or A A bulges, absence); A, G or U in position 21 (exception G G, absence); absence in V1/20 and 21 is limited to strain A3-118/US is not considered in software parameters due to confusion with BVDV1 definition
	V2	U-A or Y:G in position 6 (exception C A bulge)
	V3	A-U or A C bulge in position 7 (exception G:Y and AA bulge Chinese strains)
BVDV-3	V1	U-A in position 15 (exception CA BGD/ZS1 and BGD/ZS5)
(HoBi group)	V3	G-C or G*U in position 3 (exception A-U or GA bulge BGDZS1); A-U in position 7 (exception G-C or A G, C U, U U and U C bulges); A in position 10 (exception UA, G)
BDV	V1	C-G or U*G in position 13; A-U in position 14 (exceptions U-A, G:Y and A A bulge); G:Y or A-U in position 15 (exceptions C U and A C bulges)
	V2	U-A, Y:G or A-U in position 5
	V3	U C and U U bulges or Y:G in position 7 (exceptions A-U, U-A, G:Y and C C, A C, C U and C A bulges)
BDV-2 (Italian ovine	V1	C-G or U*G in position 13; U-A or C A bulge in position 15
isolates) tentative species	V3	G:Y or G G bulge in position 8
Pestivirus I	V1	C-G or U*G in position 13; C-G in position 14; G:Y or A-U in position 15 (exceptions C U and A C bulges)
	V2	G:Y in position 5
	V3	Y:G in position 7; U Uor C U bulge in position 10

CSFV	V1	U-A in position 13 (exception U*G or C-G; C A bulge)
	V3	U-A in position 2; C A or U-A in position 7; U or C in position 8 (exception A)
BVDV-1 genotypes	Determinative LVP (V1/14; V2/7; V3/4) Genotype markers	Additional markers (PP, LVP, HVP)
BVDV-1a	YG, GY, AU	V1/12 GY/AU; V2/5 GC; V2/7 (exception C C bulge)
BVDV-1b	UA, RY, GC (b.1V2/7 AU; b.2V2/7 GY)	<ul> <li>b.1 V1/14 (exception G A bulge)</li> <li>V2/7 (exception A C bulge)</li> <li>V3/4 (exception AU)</li> <li>b.2 V1/14 (exception A A ; C A and G A bulges)</li> </ul>
BVDV-1.3 (D)	CG, AC, AU	(V1/14 exception C A and A G bulges)
BVDV-1.4	CG, AU, GC	V1/12 GY/AU V3/6 UA V3/4 (exception AU)
BVDV-1.5 (I)	CG, GY, GC	V3/2 AC
BVDV-1.6 (N, T)	CG, GC, GU	V1/16 AU/UU; V2/2 CG; V2/6 GY; V3/3 CG; V3/6 UA; V3/8 UC/AC/GC
BVDV-1.7 (O)	CG, GY, GC	V2/2 UA; V3/9 AU/AA/GC
BVDV-1.8 (C)	CG, GC, AU (Root A non A)	V1/12 AC (exception C C bulge) V2/7 (exception AU) V3/4 (exception AC)
BVDV-1.9 (H)	CG, GC, GC	V1/20 GA; V2/6 CU/UU
BVDV-1.10 (Q)	CG, GC, GC	V1/15 AA or CA (exception species marker); V2/2 UA; V2/5 GC; V3/9 UC/UU
BVDV-1.11 (E)	CG, GY, GC	V1/17 GA/GG/AG (exception A A bulge and GU); V2/6 AU/AC/UU; V3/6 UA; V3/8 AA/GA (exception A G bulge)
BVDV-1.12 (F, R, S)	<b>12.1</b> CG, GY, GC	<b>12.1</b> V3/6 GC V3/8 AU/AC
	<b>12.2</b> CG, AU/GC, GC	<b>12.2</b> V3/6 GA;V2/7 (exception GC)
BVDV-1.13 (C, J)	CG, GY, GC	(V1/14 exception C A bulge); V1/16 CR (C-G or C A bulge) V1/17 GA (exception G*U); V2/6 AU (exception A C bulge)
BVDV-1.14 (R)	YG, GY, AU (Root A non A)	V2/5 AU (exception species marker)
BVDV-1.15 (M)	<b>15.1</b> CG, GC/AC, GY/AU (Also Root A non A)	15.1 V1/19 GY/GG; V2/2 CG/UA; V2/4 CG/CA (exception G G bulge); V2/5 GC; V3/9 CC/UC/UU (exception U) V3/4 (exception UA)
	<b>15.2</b> CG, GC, GY/AU (Also Root A non A)	<b>15.2</b> V1/19 GY/CU; V2/4 CG; V2/5 AU (exception species marker); V3/9 CC/UC

BVDV-1.16 (L)	CG, GC, GC	V2/6 UA
BVDV-1.17 (F)	CG, GC, GC	V3/6 AA (exception G A bulge); V3/8 A A bulge
BVDV-1.18 (P)	CG, GC/AC, GC	V1/17 AU/CA V2/6 GC; V3/3 UA; V3/8 AA
BVDV-1.19 (G)	CG, GY, GC	V1/15 CG; V2/5 AU (exception species marker)
BVDV-1.20 (L, X)	<b>BVDV-1.20.1</b> YG, GY, AU (Root A non A)	<b>BVDV-1.20.1</b> V1/15 CG; V2/5 AU (exception species marker)
	<b>BVDV-1.20.2</b> YG, GY, GC	<b>BVDV-1.20.2</b> V1/15 CA; V2/5 AU (exception species marker)
BVDV-1.21 (U)	UA, GC, UA (origine B, unique)	<b>BVDV-1.21.1</b> V1/15 CG (exception species marker); V3/4 exception G A bulge; V3/5 CG (exception species marker); V3 loop position 10 CG (exception species marker) (exception C C bulge); V3 size longer (11bp - 21n) (exception 10bp - 20n); V3/2 AU
		<b>BVDV-1.21.2</b> V3/4 exception G A bulge; V3/5 CG (exception species marker); V3 loop position 10 CG (exception species marker) (exception C C bulge); V3 size longer (11 bp - 21n) (exception 10 bp - 20n) V3/2 GU
BVDV-1.22 (K)	<b>BVDV-1.22.1</b> CG, AC, GC	<b>BVDV-1.22.1</b> V2/3 UA; V2/5 GC
	<b>BVDV-1.22.2</b> CG, GC, GC	<b>BVDV-1.22.2</b> V2/3 UA; V2/5 UA (exception species marker)
BVDV-1.23 (P)	CG, AC, GC	V3/5 GA
BVDV-2 genotypes	Locus	Characteristic PNS markers
BVDV-2a	V1	C-G in position 16; U*G, C-G or U-A in position 18 (exceptions U C and C A bulges)
BVDV-2b	V1	G-C or G*U in position 12; U-A in position 16 (exception CA bulge); G A, G G or A C bulges or G-C in position 17; G G or G A bulges in position 18
	V3	higher V3 loop, U in position 10 (exceptions G*U, UA and A)
BVDV-2c	V1	U-A in position 8; G A bulge in position 17; G A bulge in position 18; C C bulge in position 20
	V3	G-C in position 7
BVDV-2d	V1	Shorter V1 loop-size of V1 19 bp; U-A in position 15; GA bulge in position 17; G A bulge in position 18
BVDV-2e	V1	G-C in position 12; C-G in position 14; C-G in position 16; G A bulge in position 17; G A bulge in position 18.
	V3	higher V3 loop, C in position 10
BVDV-2f	V1	A-U or A C bulge in position 9; A-U in position 12; U-A in position 16 (exception GA bulge); G A bulge in position 17; G A bulge in position 18
	V3	higher V3 loop, U or U-A in position 10
BVDV-3 genotypes	Locus	Characteristic PNS markers
BVDV-3.1	V1	A-U in position 1 (exception G:Y, U U or C U bulges); Y:G in position 8; U-A or C A bulge in position 15; A G, A A, U U or G A bulges, A-U or G:Y in position 18
	V2	Y:G in position 3

Continued		
BVDV-3.2	V1	G:Y in position 1; A-U in position 8; U-A in position 15; A G bulge in position 18
	V2	C A bulge in position 3
	V3	A C bulge in position 4; Y:G in position 8
BVDV-3.3	V1	A-U in position 1; Y:G in position 8; C A bulge in position 15; A A bulge in position 18
	V2	Y:G in position 3
	V3	U-A in position 4; G:Y in position 8
BVDV-3.4	V1	C C bulge in position 1; Y:G in position 8; U-A in position 15; C U bulge in position 18
	V2	Y:G in position 3
	V3	A-U in position 4; Y:G in position 8
BDV genotypes	Locus	Characteristic PNS markers
BDV-a (1)	V1	A-U or C U bulge in position 9; A A or A G bulges in position 18 (exception A-U and G G bulge)
	V2	A-U in position 1; A-U, Y:G or U-A in position 5
	V3	A A, G A or A C bulges in position 8 (exceptions G:Y, A)
BDV-b (2)	V1	A-U in position 9 (exception G:Y); U-A, Y:G in position 16
	V2	A-U in position 1; U-A in position 5
	V3	C U bulge in position 1; G:Y or U U bulge in position 2; A A bulge in position 8 (exception A-U)
BDV-c (6, 8, SW)	V1	G:Y in position 9; A-U, A G or A C bulges in position 16
	V2	A-U or A C bulge in position 1; U-A in position 5
	V3	A A bulge in position 8
BDV-d (3)	V1	AU in position 3; G:Y in position 9; A-U in position 12; A-U in position 14; U-A in position 16; C A, C U or U U bulges in position 19
	V2	G:Y in position 1; U-A in position 5
	V3	A G or A A bulges in position 8
BDV-e (4)	V1	G:Y in position 9; G:Y or G G bulge in position 18; G:Y or G G bulge in position 20
	V2	G:Y in position 1; Y:G in position 5 (shared with A only)
	V3	U-A or C A bulge in position 8
BDV-f (4, 5, 7)	V1	G:Y in position 9 (exception A-U); A-U in position 16 (exception G*U); Y:G, G:Y or G G bulge in position 18 (exception A G bulge)
	V2	G:Y in position 1 (exceptions A-U and C U or G G bulges); Y:G in position 5 (shared with A only)
	V3	U-A, Y:G, A A or C A bulges in position 8 (exception U C bulge)
BDV-g (TU)	V1	G:Y or A-U in position 9
	V2	A-U in position 1; A-U in position 5 (exception G:Y)
	V3	U-A in position 2 (g1 V3/2 CG—strains TU ITA sicily—Shared only with v60-bd-b); Y:G in position 7 (exception U-A—shared with a1 and e1); U or C in position 8
BDV-h (3)	V1	AU in position 3; G:Y in position 9; U-A in position 12; A-U in position 14; U-A in position 16; CC in position 19
	V2	G:Y or A-U in position 1; U-A in position 5
	V3	G:Y in position 4; A-U or A A bulge in position 8
BDV-i	V1	V1/8 CC/AG; G:Y in position 9 (exception GA bulge); Y:G in position 16; A-U or A G bulge in position 19

	V2	A-U in position 1; U-A in position 5
	V3	G:Y in position 4; A A or C A bulges in position 8.
BDV-j (3)	V1	G:Y in position 3 (exception A-U); G:Y in position 9; G:Y in position 14 (exception A-U); U-A or Y:G in position 16; C C, U C bulges, U-A or Y:G in position 19
	V2	A-U in position 1; U-A in position 5
	V3	G:Y in position 4; Y:G, G:Y, U C or A A bulges in position 8
BDV sub-genotypes	Locus	Characteristic PNS markers
BDV-a1 (1)	V1	U right nucleotide in position 7; A-U in position 12; A-U or CU in position 15; AA or AG in position 18
BDV-a2 (1)	V1	G right nucleotide in position 7; G:Y or CC in posizion 12; G:Y in position 15; AG or GG in position 18
BDV-a3 (1)	V1	A right nucleotide in position 7; G:Y in position 12; AC in position 15; AG in position 18
BDV-a4 (1)	V1	G right nucleotide in position 7; G:Y in posizion 12; G:Y in position 15; A-U in position 18
BDV-c1.1 (Sw)	V1	A-U in position 16
	V2	A-U in position 1
	V3	G:Y in position 4
BDV-c1.2 (8)	V1	A-U in position 16
	V2	A-U in position 1
	V3	A-U in position 4
BDV-c1.3 (8)	V1	A C bulge in position 16; G:Y in position 21
	V2	A-U in position 1
	V3	G:Y in position 4
BDV-c2 (6)	V1	G:Y or U C and U U bulges in position 20; U or U U bulge in position 21
	V2	A C bulge in position 1
	V3	C C bulge in position 7 (exception U C bulge)
BDV-d1 (3)	V1	CU or UU in position 19
	V3	A-U in position 4; A G bulge in position 8
BDV-d2 (3)	V1	CA in position 19
	V3	G:Y in position 4; A A bulge in position 8
BDV-e1 (4)	V1	G:Y in position 16
	V3	U-A in position 8
BDV-e2 (4)	V1	A-U in position 16; G in position 21
	V3	CA in position 8
BDV-f1 (4, 5)	V1	G right nucleotide in position 7; CU in position 17; GG in position 18
	V2	G:Y or Y:G in position 2
	V3	UU or UC in position 7
BDV-f2 (4)	V1	U right nucleotide in position 7; Y:G in position 17; G:Y in position 18
	V2	UA in position 2
	V3	A-U or AC in position 7

Continued	

BDV-f3 (4)	V1	G right nucleotide in position 7; CU or A-U in position 17; G:Y, GG or AG in position 18
	V2	UA in position 2
	V3	UU or UC in position 7
BDV-f4 (4, 7)	V1	G right nucleotide in position 7; CU or CC in position 17; Y:G in position 18
	V2	Y:G or C U bulge in position 2
	V3	U U or U C bulges in position 7
BDV-g1 (TU)	V1	G:Y in position 1
	V2	U-A, C-G or U*G in position 3
	V3	A-U or CU in position 6 (CU all strains from Sicily; shared only with B V60 and D2 AV only)
BDV-g2 (TU)	V1	A-U in position 1
	V2	A-U or AC in position 3
	V3	AC, UU or CC in position 6
BDV-i1	V1	C C bulge in position 8; A-U in position 19
	V3	C A bulge in position 8
BDV-i2	V1	A G bulge in position 8; A G bulge in position 19
	V3	A A bulge in position 8
BDV-j1 (3)	V1	A-U in position 3; A-U in position 14; CC in position 19
	V3	Y:G in position 8
BDV-j2 (3)	V1	G:Y in position 3; GC in position 14; UA or UG in position 19
	V3	G:Y, U C or A A bulges in position 8
BDV-j3 (3)	V1	G:Y in position 3; GC in position 14; UC in position 19
	V3	Y:G in position 8; V3/9 A
CSFV genotypes	Locus	Characteristic PNS markers
CSFV-a	V1	A C bulge in position 15 (exception G:Y and A-U)
	V2	U-A in position 5; G:Y in position 7
	V3	A-U in position 1 (exception A G bulge)
CSFV-b	V1	G:Y in position 15; A G bulge in position 19; U-A in position 20
	V2	A-U in position 5; A C bulge in position 7
	V3	A-U in position 1; U C bulge in position 6
CSFV-c	V1	A-U in position 15
	V2	U-A in position 5; G:Y in position 7
	V3	A G bulge in position 1
CSFV-d	V1	A C bulge in position 15
	V2	U-A in position 5; G:Y in position 7
	V3	U U bulge in position 1
CSFV genotype variants	Locus	Characteristic PNS markers
CSFV-a1	V1	AC in position 15
	V2	A-U in position 1; A-U in position 6

	V3	C or U in position 8
CSFV-a2	V1	AC in position 15 (exception G-C)
	V2	A-U in position 1; G:Y in position 6
	V3	A-U in position 6; U or C in position 8
CSFV-a3	V1	AC in position 15
	V2	AC in position 1; G:Y in position 6
	V3	A in position 8
CSFV-a4	V1	G:Y in position 15
	V2	A-U in position 1; G:Y in position 6
	V3	AC or UC in position 6; A in position 8 (exception C)
CSFV-a5	V1	A-U in position 15
	V2	AC in position 1; A-U in position 6
	V3	U in position 8
CSFV-a6	V1	G:Y in position 15
	V2	A-U in position 1; A-U in position 6
	V3	C in position 8

characteristics, were restricted to specific geographic areas as in Turkey, China and other Asian countries (**Figure 5**).

The BVDV-1 species was heterogeneous. Some Asian strains showed exception at the level of BVDV-1 species markers. For example, Chinese strains of the genotype BVDV-1.10 showed divergence in V1/15 with A A or C A bulges, instead of species marker U-A pairing. In sub genotype 1.15.2, all strains showed species marker exception in V2/5, with A-U instead of G-C. Similarly, strain S153 [8], genotype 1.23, showed an atypical G A bulge at the level of species marker position in V3/5. The Asian clusters 1.8 and 1.15 shared a root characteristic of genotype BVDV-1a (V1/14 C-G, V2/7 G-C and V3/4 A-U). All the strains belonging to the group 1.8 showed an A C bulge in position 12 in V1 locus, a base pairing not present in any member in the genotype 1a. In this group have been included bovine strains from Australia, China and Japan as Bega (Mackintosh et al., unpublished), Shitara/01/05 [28], Manasi [9], the Australian contaminant strain A1-114/AU [29] and the contaminant strain CRFK reported from Japan [30]. Among Chinese strains of the genotype 1.15, reported as genotype M [2] [7], root A was present in only the strain LZ05 of the sub genotype 15.1. In the sub genotype 15.2, characterized also by an exception at the level of species marker in V2/5 (A-U instead of G-C), root A was present in the majority of the strains. The genotype 1.21 showed a new and atypical U-A/G-C/U-A root associated to the genotype b (sub genotype 2). BVDV-1b, characterized by a variation of base pairing at the level of position 7 in V2 (b.1 V2/7 A-U; b.2 V2/7 G\*U or G-C), was the only other BVDV-1 genotype showing U-A pairing in LVP V1/14. The V1/14 U-A was shared exclusively with BVDV-1b and BVDV-1.21



**Figure 1.** Secondary structure of the entire 5'-UTR sequence of BVDV-3 strain Hobi/315/2004 [98] (a) predicted according to the algorithm of Zuker and Stiegler [22], using the Genetyx-Mac version 10.1 program package (Software Development Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). The minimum free energy was calculated by the method of Freier *et al.* [23]. Minimum free energy: -88.51 Kcal/mol. V1-V3 palindromic loci are identified in the 5'-UTR sequence. Variable loci starting base pairs (position 1) referred to PNS procedure are indicated by blue arrows. (b): Schematic presentation of V1-V3 palindromic loci in the 5'-UTR of the tentative species BVDV-3 strain Hobi/315/2004. Base pairings characteristic to the genus (PNS genus specific) are shown in violet. The characteristic base pairings of the species BVDV-3 (PNS species specific) are represented in blue. Distance of V3 from V2: 5 nucleotides. The position of base-pairings is defined by numbering from the bottom of the secondary structures. Watson-Crick base pairings are indicated by a dash (-); tolerated pairings in secondary structure are indicated by an asterisk (\*).

						.2 (M)	BVDV-1.15.
GU GC		CG GC AC .	UA UA	CG NG AN GC GN A	C	ZM-95	BVDV1
						(M) (M)	BVDV-1.15
GU AU		AU AU GC .	AU	CG AU GG AA	0	TR70	BVDV-1
						(R)	BVDV-1.14
GU GC		AU GC .	AU	CG CG GU AA A	nu	Deer .	BVDV1
						(1)	BVDV-1.13
GU GC		GC AU AC	GU	CG UU AU GU AA	0	11207/98	BVDV1
						.2(F, R)	BVDV-1.12.
GU GC		AU GC AC	AU	CG GC UA AC GG	0	22146/81	BVDV1
						1(F, S)	BVDV-1.12.
						(E. R. S)	<b>BVDV-1.12</b>
GU GC		AU GC .	GU	CG AU GUAC	0	26-V639	BVDV1
						(E)	BVDV-1.11
GU GC		GU GC .	AC UA	CG AA GG AN GA	0	SD0803	BVDV1
						(0)	BVDV-1.10
GU GC		CN GC .	AU	CG UU AC AA UA GA	0	KM	BVDV1
			D C			(H)	RVDV-1 9
						(c)	BVDV-1.8
GU GC		GU GC .	gu ua	CG CG AN AN GG	0	JS10116	BVDV1
						(o)	BVDV-1.7
GC GU		GU GC .	GU	CG AU UG GC GG U	AU C	so CP/75	BVDV1
						(N)	BVDV-1.6
AC GC		CA GU GC .	GU	CG UA GAUC		23-13	BVDV1
	•		DC C				
			110			0/06/	BVDV-1.4
GU AU		GC AC .	AU	CG CA GG GA AA	AU C	Europa	BVDV1
						(D)	BVDV-1.3
GC GC		AU GU .	AU	A CC UG GU	9	. Osloss	BVDV1
							BVDV-1b2
AC GC		GU AU .	AU	JA CC GG AG		Draper .	BVDV1
							BVDV-1b1
GU AU		AC GC .	AU	CG UA GU AA	C	. NADL	BVDV1
						3VDV-1a	Genotype B
ខ	AU	G UA GC G	. 0 . 0	UA HV GA HV HV	C UA GC UG A UA CG GC GY CG	0	BVDV1
2 3 4 CG		345679 GIIAGV G	1 2 VG V	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22    <b>  A</b>	1 2 3 5r 6 7 8 9 12 13 v IIA GC IIG A IIA CG GV CG	1 Jace nairs GV	Prevalent h
		V2			V1	sus	Variable loc
able. $5r = 1$	ghly varia	Y: C or U. HV: hi	e excluded.	conserved base pair positions ar	(**) divergence in the species. Highly	he prevalent positions. (	pairs in the
t base pair	RNA seco f divergen	pressed in number of V. C. or II UNV. bit	s genotypesv genus (*), ex	BDV, <i>Pestivirus</i> I and CSFVspecie: ding to increasing divergence in the	<i>tivitus</i> BVDV-1, BVDV-2, BVDV-3, ] is. The different types are ordered accont **) Automotic in the amovies of UtALV.	Alignment of genus <i>Pesi</i> f base pair combination	Table 5. A to types of
	ndary stru t base pair t base pair t base pair bble. 5r = 1 c 5 c 5 c 6 c 6 c 6 c 6 c 6 c 6 c 6 c 6 c 6 c 6	RNA secondary stru f divergent base pair ghly variable. 5r = 1 2 3 4 2 4U 26 4U 26 6 66 7 4U 4U 7 6U 4U 7 6U 66 6 60 7 6U 4U 7 6U 66 7	ariable loci 5'-UTR RNA secondary strupressed in number of divergent base pair yratiable. Sr = 1         Y: C or U. HV: highly variable. Sr = 1         g u d cy c c du c c du c c du c c c c du c c c c	s genotypesvariable loci 5'-UTR RNA secondary stru genus (*), expressed in number of divergent base pair genus (*), expressed in number of divergent base pair y G y G uA GY AU AU AU AU AU AU AU AU AU AU	BDV, <i>Pertivirus</i> I and CSFVspecies genotypesvariable loci 5 <sup>-</sup> -UTTR RNA secondary structure disergent base pair positions are excluded. Y: C or U. HY: highly variable. 5 <sup>r = 1</sup> under of invergence in the genus (*), expressed in number of invergent base pair positions are excluded. Y: C or U. HY: highly variable. 5 <sup>r = 1</sup> u, <b>v</b> , <b>v</b>	invase BNUV-3, BNUV-4,	The provident provi

(Cont'd)														
Variable locus		>	1						V2			V3		
Position	1 2 3 5r 6 7	8 9 12 1 CE EC EV C	14 15 IA 15	16 17	18 19 20 UV UV	212	2 1	2 3 4 CG CG IIA	5 6 7 9 GC 6 7 9	1 2	° 4 7 2 7 4	6 2 8 9	10	(*)
			5							2 C	5		¢	
BVDV-1.16 (L)														æ
BVDV-1 TR72		AU	g	AU GU	GA AC -		ฮ	_	UA GC AC	ю	gc	CU UC UC	AA	2
BVDV-1.17 (F)												11	:5)	ŝ
BVDV1 S			90	UU AA	GU GA -	,	AL	_	AC GC AC	. 9	) GC	AA UU AA AA	,	e
BVDV1 J			9	AU UG	AU GA A	,	AL	_	AC GC AC	<u>פ</u>	J GC	AA AA A	,	4
BVDV-1.18 (P)														3/4.2
BVDV1 TJ06			90	UA AU	GU GU A	,	AL	_	GC AC .	<u>פ</u> ו י	J UA GC	AA AA AU	ڻ	5
BVDV1 Camel isolate 5			CG CA	AG AU	- A A	,	AL	_	GC AC .	. פו	J UA GC	AA AU	U	8
BVDV1 BJ0701			g	UA AU	gu gu g	,	AL	_	. 00 00	. פו	J UA GC	AA AU	U	8
BVDV-1.19 (G)														3.50
BVDV1 A			90 90	CC AG	GU AA -		AL	_	AU GU GC AC	. פו	J GC	GA AA GU AC		4
BVDV1 L		AU	90 90	00 CC 66	gu aa -	,	AL	_	AU GU GC .	. 9	) GC	NG GC AC		8
BVDV-1.20 (L, X)												(2)	:4)	5.75
BVDV-1.20.1(L, X)												(1)	:3)	5.66
BVDV1 CH-01-08	. AU		90 90	AC AA	GG AA -		AL	UA CG	AU UA GC AC		AU	NG CA GC		9
BVDV-1.20.2(L)										ī				9
BVDV1 PG13aU/			רפ <mark>ר</mark> א	AL AA	- AA פס	,	AL	ח חח רפ	אח אם פר אר	5	פר	פא פר חר אש	- ;	0
BVDV-1.21 (U) BVDV-1-21-11(U)												(43	(8)	5.37 3
		114					J		יני	IV			J	,
BVDV-1.21.2(U)		DA					5		AC AC .				בי גי	5.71
BVDV1 m31187	Ŀ	ALI	UA UG	GC AA	AA AII -	,	US US		AC GC	nn g		UG CG CA	11 90	
							5			5			2 22	ų
BVDV-1.22.1 (K)													2	<b>,</b> m
BVDV1 CH-05-b1			g	AG UA	GC GA A		פר	N UA	GC AC .	ю	C UA GC	CA UC GC		8
BVDV-1.22.2(K)												(2)	:4)	6.75
BVDV1 SuwaCp	AU	AU	g	AU UG	GC GA A	,	AL	J UA	UA GC GC AC		C UA GC	CA CA UC AC		7
BVDV-1.23 (P)														13
BVDV1 S153 (v2/8 cA; v2/10	ee) GG CG GA	NU	g	NG	UU GU A		פו	) GG GG UG	GC AC .		: NC GC G/	A UG AU AA		13
Virishlo locus		>	÷						27			2/7		
Variable locus Docition	1 2 3 Er 6 7	v 0 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	16 17	10 10 21	c 1 c (	ر ۱	Г С С	V2 6 7 0	۰ ر	2 7	0 0 2 2	10	(**)
Prevalent hase nairs		ני יא די ני יא די		TT OT	- CT OT		-	אפ אפ ווס	נר פר ה		ר <b>נ</b> י ד ר ש		<b>D</b> T <b>D</b>	
BVDV-2	AU UA GC UG A UA	CG GC AU C	g UA CG	g	AL	_		5 9 9	AU UA GC GU	AU GI	38	CG AU UG UC	¢ •	
BVDV-2A group BVDV-2-1 1														
BVDV-2 Lees				AU	UA CC		AL	) UG			SG			0
BVDV-2 CPA				AA	UA CC	⊃	AL	J NG			gC		,	0
BVDV-2 Parvo	GU			AA	UA CC	⊃	AL	n UG			GC	•		1
BVDV-2 MP				AU	UA CC	þ	AL	n UG	. AA		GC		,	1

Variable locus Position	1 2 3 5r 6	V1 7 8 9 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	1 2	V2 3 4 5 6 7 9		12345	V3 6 7	6 6
BVDV-2 BVDV-2a1.2	AU UA GC UG A	ua cg gc au cg	UA CG CG AU -	8	CG AU UA GC GI	ч Г	u gu cg	9	cg cg au ug uc
BVDV-2 NY93			AA UG UC G -	AU	CG		Ŭ	U	
BVDV-2 Kosice			AA UG UU G -	AU	00			0	
BVDV-2 BSE1239			AA UG CU G -	AU	DG		. AL	_	
BVDV-2 BSE341			AA UG CU G -	AU	DG		פו .	_	
BVDV-2 7937			UA UG CU G -	AU	DU				
BVDV-2 JZ05-1			UA UA CU G -	AU	90		. 60		
BVDV-2 WVD829		99	AA UG CU G -	AU	DN		. er	_	
BVDV-2 WG4622			AA UG UC G -	AU	CG GU .				•
BVDV-2 V-FLL			UA UG CU G -	AU	DO				22
BVDV-2 SD-06			AA UG CU AC G -	AU	DU				
BVDV-2 MAD Spl	GU		AA UG UU G -	AU	00				
BVDV-2 MN Fetus	GU		AA UG UC G -	AU	00		. 60		•
BVDV-2 AZ Spl	GU		AA UG CU AC G -	AU	DG		. GU	_	
BVDV-2 A4-124/US			AA CG CU G -	AU	DD		. AC GC		ΠΠ
BVDV-2a1.3									
BVDV-2 CD87			AA UG CU A -	GU	UA GU .		. eu		•
BVDV-2 Munich 1			AA UG CU G -	GU	UA GU .		. GU		
BVDV-2 i628	GU		AA CG CU G -	GU	UA GU		. GU		
BVDV-2a1.4									
BVDV-2 11/Mi/97			AA CG CC G -	AU	DO	-			•
BVDV-2 SH-28			AA UG CC G -	AC			. 60		
BVDV-2 713-2			AA UG CC G	AU	NA				00
BVDV-2 97/730			AA UG CC AC A	AU	D		AU .		
BVDV-2 5521-95			AA CG CC A -	AU	DO		AU .		nn
BVDV-2 D1-152/US			AA CA CC A -	AU			. AU UA GU		
BVDV-2 HLJ-IU	•			AU	ع		AU AU		AA UU .
BVDV-2 HB-1511			AA UG CC G -	AU	NG	-	. AU GU		AG CC
							ŭ		
	•	U e		AU	5 CG				
BVDV-Z NI-Z/CA BVDV-2 BD-78		AL			בי כא		י כ פי י		
BVDV-2 50-78				D.					
BVDV-2 890 BVDV-2 890			UA UG UC G -	AU	CG CG	A	G		
BVDV-2a2									
BVDV-2 0Y89			AU UG CU G -	AC	. NA		. AU		AC .
BVDV-2 Munich 3			UA CG CU G -	AC	. NA		. AU		AC CA .
BVDV-2 Giessen-1			AA UG CU G -	AC	. NA		. AU		AC CA .
BVDV-2 MS-1			AU UG CU G -	AC	. UA		. AU		AC UU .
BVDV-2 LO/10/04			AA UC CU G -	AC	. NA		. AU		AC CA .
BVDV-2 PT4-02			AA UG CU G -	AC	. NA		. AU		AC UA .
BVDV-2 Bov/lta/232.03		GU	AA UG CU G -	AC	. AU		. AU		AC CA .
BVDV-2 Ovlta182.15-33		GU	AA UG CU G -	AC	. UA		. AU		AC CA .

(Cont'd)													
Variable locus Position <b>BVDV-2</b>	1 2 3 5r AU UA GC UG	6 7 8 9 12 A UA CG GC AU 6	/1 13 14 15 <b>CG UA CG</b>	16 17 18 19 2 CG A	20 21 22 VU -	1 2 CG	3 4 ∨ CG A	2 5 6 7 <b>.U UA GC</b>	6 6	1 2 3 AU GU CG	4 5 6 CG CC	7 8 9 10 AU UG UC -	(**)
<b>BVDV-2a2 (Cont'd)</b> BVDV-2 E1-198/CA		AC		AA UG CU	י ن	AC	NA				AU	AC CA	ო
BVDV-2 17011-96				AA UG CU	י ט	AC	NA				AU	AC UAUU -	ю
BVDV-2 B77-5		GG GA		AA UG CU	י ט	AC	NA				AU	AC CA	4
BVDV-2a3	( c		ć		C	U V	-	Ŧ		Ú		ÿ	0 7 4
	AL		S	AA UG CU	י פ	AL	D A U	2		DA	AU CU	ſ	A / X
BVDV-26 group BVDV-2b1.1													
BVDV-2 VS-63		GC		UA AC GG CG	- A	AU	NA	NG			AU	UU UU	5
BVDV-2 F1-5/BR		90		UA AC GG CU	- A	AU	NA	NG			AU	N N	5
		U U			- -		-	C					L
BVDV-2 V5-123.4		פר		חא פא פא רפ פ	י פ ס	AU	N	٥ 0			AU		n
BVDV-2 34b	nn	90		UA GA GA CG	- A	GU	NA	DG			AU	CU U	9
BVDV-2b1.4													
BVDV-2 LV56-1013		GC		UA GA GA CG	- A	AU	g	g			AU	CC CC	5
BVDV-2 LVPatol0209		GC		UA GA GA CG	- A	AU	g	y			AU	UU CU A	9
BVDV-2 4p	GU	GC		UA GA GA CG	- A	AU	990	iu cg			AU	CU U	7
BVDV-2b1.5													
BVDV-2 Giessen6		GC		UA GA GG CG	- A	AU	NA	DG		. AU	AU	CU U	9
BVDV-2 LV96	GA	GC		UA GA GG CG	- A	AU	NA	DG		. AU	AU	CU U	7
BVDV-2 VS-260	GU	GC		UA GA GG CG	- -	AU	N	DG		. AU	AU	CU U	7
BVDV-2b2													
BVDV-2 B5-135/MX		AU GU		UA GC GA CG	י ט	AU	N	DG			AU	NN GN	9
BVDV-2b3													
BVDV-2 Soldan		GC		UA GG GA CA A	CA-	AU	N	NG			AU UA	CU U	7
BVDV-204		5			<	1 I V	411						0
BVDV-2 3173		<u>ور</u> مر											5 X
BVDV-2c		3				2	5	)					)
BVDV-2 63		NA		GA GA UN C	C A -	GC	NA				***	GC UA CU -	ß
BVDV-2d													
BVDV-2 A3-118/US	GC	GC	NA	UU GA GA AG	•	AU	g				GC		5
BVDV-2e													
BVDV-2 i33283		GU	9	GA GA CA A	A GG U	GU	NA	DG			AU	CU C	7
BVDV-2f													
BVDV-2 354		AU		UA GA GA CA A	- 9 Q	AC	N	g		. AU	AU	UA U	7
BVDV-2 PT2-01		AU		UA GA GA CG	י ט	AU	NA	DG		AG	AU	UA UU UA	7
BVDV-2 Ptn4 (ins v2/8 A)		- AC		UA GA GA CG	י ט ט	AU	NA N	DG		AG	AU	UA UU UA	~ -
BVDV-2 Ptn8 (ins v2/8, v1/17 A)		AU		GA GA GA CG	י ט	AU	N	0G		AG	AU	NA UU UA	1

(Cont'd)																	
Variable locus Position <b>Prevalent base pairs</b> <b>BVDV-3</b>	1 2 3 5r 6 GY UA GC UG A 1 AU UA GC UG A 1	7 8 9 12 1 UA CG GY CC UA CG GC GC Y	1 3 14 15 16 1 6 UA 6 AU UA CA A	7 18 19 <b>G AG</b> -	20 2:	1 22 -	1 2 YG AU CG	V2 3 4 5 YG UA GY YG CG AU	6 7 AUGC	<sup>6</sup> с	1 2 AU AU GY	з 4 СС 4 GY GC 7	5 6 5 CG /	7 8 AU	9 10 A UU A		(**
<b>BVDV-3.1.1 variant 1</b> BVDV-3 Hobi/Brazil/200/2002				,										NA			~
BVDV-3 LV01/12					- 1 - 1	ĩ								ng		, 0	
BVDV-3 B2-42/A (V1/10 AC)				,		,								DUG		,	_
BVDV-3 D32/00_Hobi (ins v1/9r G)		GCG		•	;	ī								NA			_
BVDV-3 F1-29/BR					- -	ı		nn						NA	•		_
BVDV-3 A2/BR			NA			ī								DUG	•		_
BVDV-3 E4/SA					;	,	GU							NG	•		_
BVDV-3 B3/AU				•	х х	ī						AU		D G			
			Ū											50			
			Ъ	AA		,	•										
BVUV-3 B4-3/CA BVDV-2 I DV-1/VD /BD11			U	Y Y											י ש אח		
			0	י י ס											שפ		
BVDV-3.1.1 variant 2						ı	•								2	•	
BVDV-3 JS12/01	GU		NA		;	,					GU	AU		NA		-	-
BVDV-3.1.1 variant 3																	
BVDV-3 Th/04_KhonKaen				1	т т	ī			GU			99	AU AL	SC UA	•	·,	
BVDV-3.1.2																	
BVDV-3 HN1519			9 C	nu cg	- AA	ŗ					C		_	JU AG	Ν		~
BVDV-3 HN1524			S	nn cg	- A	ı					. UC		•	CU AG	AU N		~
BVDV-3 HN1542			5	AUCG	- B	,								AG	AU .		
BVDV-3 HN1537			9 U	GU GG	- AB	ŀ									AU .		
BVDV-3 HN1528			5 8		- AA	r.									AU :		
BVDV-3 HN1513 BVDV-3 HN1518			9 U	AU CG										9 UV			o 1/
BVDV-3 HN1559 (V1/1 21111)	. 1		25		- 45	,							_	DY III		· ·	
BVDV-3 HN1507 (V1/1,2 AA)	. AA		3 9	AU CG	- AD	,					О П 			BN AG	NAU		~
BVDV-3 HN1568 (v1/1,2 GG)	GU GA		SC	AU GG	- AD	Ţ	•						0	gu ag	N		~
BVDV-3 HN1564 (v1/1,2 cc)	cu ca		g	AU GG	- AD	L							0	cu AG	NA		~
BVDV-3.1.3																	
BVDV3IndABI16023/12 (v2/10 UU)			9 CC	GA G	ļ	ŗ	•		GU				NA	NA	NC		~
BVDV3IndABI16020/12 (v2/10 uu)	GU		D	GA G	י ז	,			GU				NA	NA	NC		~
BVDV-3.1.4 BVDV-3 BGDZS1			AG CA CG	UU CG	- AD	,					. UA	GA		90	•		~
BVDV-3.2																	
BVDV-3 IndMDV18963/12	GC	AU	CAG		'	ï		CA	GU			AC 0	۱ ۵	NG	UC G		р
BVDV-3 IndBHA6604/12	GC	AU	CAG		т т	ı		CA	GU		AC	AC	۱ ۵	NG	UC G		[]
BVDV-3 BGDZS5			CA CG	AA G					GU			NA	CA	JC GC	UC UA		•
BVDV-3.4																	
BVDV-3 BGDZS3	cc		5 50	g cu ca	- AA	,	AC				gu ua	AU		90	•	'	0

	(Cont'd)												
Variabl Positio <b>Preval</b> e BDV	le locus n ent base pairs	1 2 GY UA GY UA	<sup>3</sup> 5r 6 GC UG A U AU UG A U	7 8 9 12 IA CG GY IA CG AU	V1 13 14 15 16 17 <b>CG UA</b> <b>CG AU</b>	7 18 19 20 2	21 22 	1 2 3 YG YG I AU YG YG I	V2 4 5 6 <b>JA GY</b> CG GC	7 9 GY GC	1 2 3 4 AU CG AU AU YG AU	V3 5 6 7 8 9 10 (**) GY UA A YG CG AA	(*)
BDV-aî	1 A841/1		Π	AU	CU AU CG	AA			ΑU			UC 0	6
BDV-a.	<b>2</b> X818			GC	GC GU CU	I AG CA -			JA CG			UC 2	7
BDV-a	<b>3</b> BD31		NA	A. GC	AC AU CC	- N 9G :			JA CG			UC AC 4	80
BDV-a	4 LA/5909/09		NA	GC	AA GU AC CU	I AU G			NA			CC UC A 4	10
BDV-b	Rentier Rudolph			90	AU UG GA	- D DU			NA		cu uu	UU 3	6
BDV-C	L.I CH-BD3			GC AU	AU AU CU	- GG GA -	•		NA		GC	cu 3	7
	LLZ  taly-103761			GC AU	AU AU CU	I GU GG A			NA	AC		UU 3	6
BDV-C	92-F-7119			GC AU	AU AG AU	N NC GN GC N	- N	AC CG	NA			CC 4	6
BDV-C: BDV	s Italy-58987			GC AU	AU AC CU	i go gu an g	กก กร		NA		. GC	CU 5	10
	AH12-01			GC AU	AU UA CC	- CC -		GU	NA			UU AG 4	7
	297			GC AU	AU UA CU	I AG CA -		GU	NA	AC .		UU 5	7
BDV-e	C27			GC AU	GC GU UA	V GC CN GG		gu na ng	90	GU .		UA UA 5	6
BDV BDV	z ZA1-1115			GC AU	GC AU CU	i gg uu gu (	' U	gu ua	90	GU .		UU CA 6	10
BDV	AV			GC AU	AU AU CU	99 (		GC GU	90	AC		CU UC CA 6	6
	2112/99		Π	AU	UA AU AU CG	gu g		gu ua	JA CG AU			AU 5	10
BDV BDV	Rocco			GC AU	AU AU AU	D GC G		gu ua	90	GU .		UU CA 4	6
BDV	H2121 (Chamois-1)			GC AU	UA AU AU CC	9N :		GU	CG AU		. AC	AG UC UA 7	7
BDV 5	91-F-6732			GC AU	GC GC UA	- 99 99 v	, ,		AU		. UA	AU UG U 5	7
BDV BDV BDV-B	2 37A	AU		AU	GC GC UA	A AG AU -		. AC	AU		. UA	AC UG C 6	10
BDV	JSLS12-01			GC UA	AU UG CG	- AG CC -			NA	AC	. GU NA GC	GU 6	ი

DOI: 10.4236/aim.2019.93019

Advances in Microbiology

(Cont'd)											
Variable locus Position BDV	1 פכ ר	2 3 5r 6 7 JA AU UG A UA	8 9 10 CG AU	V1 2 13 14 15 16 17 18 CG AU	19 2 UG	20 21	- 22	1 2 3 4 5 AU UG CG CG	2 5 6 7 9 6C GC GC	V3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 AU AU CG AU CG CG AA -	9 10 (**) (*) · -
<b>BDV-i1</b> BDV TR-13 <b>RDV-17</b>			CC GA AI	J GC CG CN AG	AU 0	, (D	ı.	n 90 .	A GU .	. GC UG UU CA A	- 6 10
BDV TR-14 (V1/4 GA V2/12 ins U	•		AG GC AI	J GC CG CU AG	AG			. CG	A GU .	. GC UG CU .	6 10
BDV Ind 830-09	GU		90 GL	J GC CG CC AG	2			. CG UG U	A GU	. GC UU UG -	- 4 7
BDV CH-BD1 BDV ::		GC	GC AI	J GC AU UA CU AG				л	V	. GC UC .	4 6
BDV Gifhorn		90	90 GL	J GC GU UA CC AG	UC N		,	л	V	. GC UG CU UG A	1 - 7 6
Variable locus Position <b>Prevalent base pairs</b> <i>Pestivirus</i> 1	1 67 L 62 6	2 3 5r 6 7 JA GC UG A UA 5C GC UG A UA	8 9 1: CG GY CG AU	V1 2 13 14 15 16 17 18 CG UA CG CG GC	<b>AA</b> 2	20 21	. 22	V 1 2 3 4 5 YG YG UA G AU CG CG UA	2 5 6 7 9 Y GC GU GC	V3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 AU CG GY UA AU AC CG AU CG CG CU U	9 10 (*) A A
Pestivirus   Burdur/05-TR			9	C GC UC AC		'			ں		S
Variable locus Position <b>Prevalent base pairs</b> <b>CSFV</b>	ר ר 1 פע ר פח	2 3 5r 6 7 Jagguga Ua Jaau Uga Ua	8 9 11 6 6 6 7 6 6 6 6	V1 2 13 14 15 16 17 18 CG UA C MA	19 2	20 21	. 22	V 1 2 3 4 5 YG YG UA G AU CG CG U	2 6 7 9 Y GC GC	V3 V3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 AU CG GY UA AU UA CG AU CG	9 10 (**)(*) ▲
<b>CSFV-a.1</b> CSFV 39					GA		ī		AU	. AC CA C -	- 0
CSFV HCLV					A S				AU .	. GC CA C	0 0 -
CSFV Ibaraki/80 CSFV Ibaraki/81-115	•				A D	· ·			AU .	AU CA C - AU UA U -	
CSFV CSFV/2.3/Hennef					i S	, ,	,		AU .	- N NN NN	- 0 8
CSFV CSFV2.3Roesrath CSFV 8 India	•	GU			CO B				AU AU	AU UA U - AC CA C -	· - 0 8 · - 1 7
CSFV 5NCR/CSF/MZ/AIZ/352		Ē	AC		e de la		,		AU	AC CA C	17 -
CSFV Alfort 187 CSFV Brescia		nn			אַ פּ	· ·		. AG	AU .	ACCAC-	 - 1 - 1 
CSFV 1 India	AU	GU			eA.		,		AU .	AC CA C	2 8
CSFV-a.2 CSEV Alfort					5		,		en l		« -
CSFV Osaka/51					3 8				 000	. AU UA U	) ©
CSFV Pader					50				GC .	. AU CA C	- 0 8
CSFV Switzerland 1/93	•				2				J	AUUAU - AUUAU -	0 0
CSFV Sp01					30				en .	AU CA U -	) 0 ) 0

-							9				
variable Position <b>Prevalen</b> CSFV	locus <b>It base pairs</b>	1 2 3 5r 6 7 GY UA GC UG A U/ GU UA AU UG A U/	A CG G7 9 1	V1 12 13 14 15 16 CG UA 12 UA GC AC GC	17 18 19 20 21 22 CG AA	1 2 YG AU CG	3 4 5 6 YG UA GY CG CG UA G	7 9 GC C GC	1 2 AU AU U/	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 CG GY UA A V CG AU CG	(*) (**)
CSFV-a.2	? (Cont'd)										
CSFV	CSFV/2.3/SRB/6168/2006						GU			AU UA C	0 8
CSFV	CSFV/2.3/Jambul			DG	CU		GU			AU UA U	1 7
CSFV	17-93			gc	CU		GU			AU UA U	1 8
CSFV	Chiba-80				CU		GU	AC		AU UA U	1 9
CSFV	S173				99		gc	nc		AU CA C	1 9
CSFV	HEN03				99		GC	AC		AU CA C	1 9
CSFV C	CSFwbFR672006060003-0	. 9			CU		GU		AG	AU UA U	1 9
CSFV-a.3	~										
CSFV	Saitama/81				GA	AC	GU			AC CA A	1 8
CSFV-a.4											
CSFV	Parambi			SG	GA		GU	•	•	UC CA C	1 8
CSFV	211/MIB/2014			S	GA		GU			UC CA A	1 8
CSFV	322/MIB/2013			gC	GA	•	GU			AC CA A	1 8
CSFV	181/MIB/2014			gC	GA GA		GU			AC CA A	2 8
CSFV	CSFV-UP-BR-757-09			CA GC	GA		GU			AC CA A	2 8
CSFV-a.5	10										
CSFV	IND/AS/GHY/G4			AU	99 9V	AC	AU		•	GU CA U	3 8
CSFV-a.6	5										
CSFV	Fukuoka/72			gC	GA GA		AU			AC CA C	2 8
CSFV	Honduras			NG AU GC	DN		AU	AC		AC CA C	4 8
CSFV-b											
CSFV	5440/99			GC	AG UA		AU GC A	c		UC UA A	4 9
CSFV-c											
CSFV	Okinawa/86			AC AU	GA GA		GC	AC	ВG	AU CA U	5 10
CSFV	Kanagawa/74		AU	UG AU AU	GA GA		GC		AG	AU CA U	69
CSFV-d											
CSFV	S171		CA		55	AA	GC	nc	nn	CC AC CA A- CA C	7 12

DOI: 10.4236/aim.2019.93019

(Cont'd)

Reference strain	Identical strains (non relevant variations)	Countries (number of sequences)	Host types (number of sequences)
BVDV-1			
06z71	06z127.	South Korea (2)	Cattle (2)
106/15	121/14-45.	Italy (2)	Cattle (2)
107/15	203/16-5461; 584/14-10; 584/14-11; 642/14; 810/13-15.	Italy (6)	Cattle (6)
124/11	331/15; 612/14; 640/14-681; 811/14.	Italy (5)	Cattle (5)
125 85	2703D 99; 2750A 99; 2586X 99; 4796 94; 80/1 ncp 82; H851 98.	Ireland (7)	Cattle (7)
130/15-5364	13015-4215 (V2/8 CG, V3/7 CG).	Italy (2)	Cattle (2)
133/02	12p (V2/3 UG); 3310/01; 4092/00; UEL9-BR/11.	Brazil (2); Spain (3)	Cattle (4); Human (1)
192/16	169/15; 245/14-30; 247/14-16; 285/16; 306/16; 332/15; 57/14-750; 583/14; 641/14-26; 641/14-3.	Italy (11)	Cattle (11)
1/A/00	2/A/00; 3/A/00.	Italy (3)	Cattle (3)
1/B/01	2/B/01; 3/B/01; 4/B/01; 5/B/01; 6/B/01; 7/B/01; 8/B/01; 1/C/01.	Italy (9)	Cattle (9)
IR	i36P; i6.89; ncp2.	Argentina (4)	Cattle (4)
2900/83	IT99-5279-1; K3-3/DK; LOG_ca_02.	Denmark (2); Germany (1); Italy (1)	Cattle (3); Contaminant (1)
2032/01	2708/01.	Spain (2)	Cattle (2)
23/16	24/16; IT99-4292-1.	Italy (3)	Cattle (3)
2343/01	1041/01 (V2/2 UG).	Spain (2)	Cattle (1); Sheep (1)
2B	17P; cb1; CH692; CHLP26; CHLP30.	Argentina (3); Chile (3)	Cattle (6)
3251/01	Lamspringe738.	Germany (1); Spain (1)	Cattle (2)
39/14	251/14; 88/14; 89/14.	Italy (4)	Cattle (4)
3/VR/95	4/VR/95 (V3/5 GU); 585/14 (V3/2 GC).	Italy (3)	Cattle (3)
4382/01	4629/01 (V2/7 GU).	Spain (2)	Cattle (2)
51/06	52/06.	Poland (2)	Cattle (2)
535/14	122/14-43; 694/14.	Italy (3)	Cattle (3)
5/Vr/96	CH-Sarma; R3680/00.	Italy (1); Switzerland (2)	Cattle (3)
71-16	71-03.	France (2)	Cattle (2)
71982/2011/PA	71982/2011/2PA.	Italy (2)	Goat (2)

Advances in Microbiology

(Cont'd)			
7546	7548.	Sweden (2)	Sheep (2)
79/11	103/11.	Italy (2)	Cattle (2)
853/15	203/16-9326.	Italy (2)	Cattle (2)
86713	IT99-5982 (V1/18 CG, V2/7 GC); IT99-5986 (V1/18 CG, V2/7 GC); IT99-3290-6 (V1/19 GU).	Argentina (1); Italy (3)	Cattle (4)
Antila	Dorado.	USA (2)	Alpaca (2)
B1056	114 817.	UK (2)	Sheep (2)
BJ0701	BJ0703.	China (2)	Cattle (2)
$B]09_04$	JS-05059.	China (2)	Cattle (2)
BJ1302	BJ1303.	China (2)	Cattle (2)
CD89	PT16-03.	Belgium (1); Portugal (1)	Cattle (2)
CH615	CH113.	Chile (2)	Cattle (2)
CHL1086	C2-146/US (V3/2 GC); CHL1025; CHL1061; CHL1071; CHL1076; CHL1092; CHL1109; CHL917; CHL918 (V3/2 GC); CHL919 (V3/2 GC); CHL920.	Chile (11); USA (1)	Cattle (11); Contaminant (1)
CHL379	CHL184.	Chile (2)	Cattle (2)
CHL921	CHL1068.	Chile (2)	Cattle (2)
CHLP22	СНL1078; СНL1087; СНL927; СНL928; СНL939; СНL971; СНL972; СНL992; СНLР23; СНLР24; СНLР31; СНLР32; СНLР33.	Chile (14)	Cattle (14)
CH-R2064/93	Mother 2 R2064/93.	Switzerland (2)	Cattle (2)
CP1874	Bov/Ita/856.14-578; IT99-4250; IT99-5212-5; IT99-5212-2; IT99-5212-1; PT45-04.	Belgium (1); Italy (5); Portugal (1)	Cattle (7)
CP1945	51/15; 385/15.	Belgium (1); Italy (2)	Cattle (3)
Culi4	YVD947.	Belgium (2)	Cattle (2)
Culi6	10A/LC/97; 4325/01; IT99-5555-3; IT99-5555-4; PT14-03; ZVD278.	Belgium (2); Italy (3); Portugal (1); Spain (1)	Cattle (7)
D1120/1	D1432/P.	UK (2)	Sheep (2)
Deer	S-ALT5/K.	South Africa (1); UK (1)	Cattle (1); Deer (1)
E4-168/SA	PT32-03.	Portugal (1); South America (1)	Cattle (1); Contaminant (1)
Europa	BRU*0615; IT99-5707.	Belgium (1); Italy (1); Japan (1)	Cattle (1); Contaminant (1); Human (1)
Н	58/14; H.	Austria (2); Italy (1)	Cattle (3)
F1-4/BR	CH565; Tunisia 294.	Brazil (1); Chile (1); Tunisia (1)	Cattle (2); Contaminant (1)

DOI: 10.4236/aim.2019.93019

301

Advances in Microbiology
(Cont'd)			
Reference strain	Identical strains (non relevant variations)	Countries (number of sequences)	Host types (number of sequences)
BVDV-1			
FLK	2110C; 246/14-22; 368/02; HeLa; Ind 446; IndS1168; IndS1171; IndS1181; IndS1455 (V1/9 GU); MOLT-4; MRI1375; NGR2; NGR3; NGR11; NGR12; PT17-03; Q713; WiDr.	Belgium (1); Canada (1); India (5); Italy (1); Japan (3); Mexico (4); Portugal (1); Spain (1); UK (1); USA (1)	Cattle (11); Contaminant (8)
IJ	221/10; B306/06.	Austria (2); Italy (1)	Cattle (3)
GXBH-EB34	JS-03148; JS-03198.	China (3)	Buffalo (1); Cattle (2)
НН	H503.	Japan (2)	Contaminant (2)
HZ05	TJ0801.	China (2)	Cattle (2)
i13	424/13 (V1/19 GC); 66.1; 66.6; 749/13 (V21/19 GC); i53.	Argentina (4); Italy (2)	Cattle (6)
i89	i393.	Argentina (2)	Cattle (2)
IS25CP01	IS2601ncp.	Japan (2)	Cattle (2)
isolate 6 (Camel)	isolate 7 (Camel).	China (2)	Bactrian camel (2)
IT99-4277	IT99-5964-2; IT99-6507; IT99-6122; IT99-4274.	Italy (5)	Cattle (5)
IT99-4859	IT99-4302; IT99-4680; IT99-4190.	Italy (4)	Cattle (4)
IT99-7101	IT99-7162 (V3/4 GU); IT99-6869 (V3/4 GU); IT99-7164; IT99-7221 (V3/4 GU).	Italy (5)	Cattle (5)
J	R.	Austria (2)	Cattle (2)
JE	0192; No. 12; A014; C009T; FU411; HC725; HE726; HE728; IQ19A; KQ25A; KQ25B; LQ28A (V1/9 GU). KS86-1cp.	Japan (14)	Cattle (2); Contaminant (12)
JS-3094	GXBH-EB20; GXBS-LB3; GXBH-EB33; GXHZ-JB24; GXLZ-BB5; GXLZ-BB6; GXYL-KB22; GXYL-KB53; HB-0244; HB-0273; HB-0275; HB-050030; HB-050057; HB-090913; JS-01159; JS-04198; LN317-6; NMG311-3; NMG312-26; NMG312-32; NMG313-28; NMG313-35; NMG313-55; NMG314-22; NMG314-51; NMG314-65; NMG315-1; QHQL-216; QHQL-225 QHQL-268.	China (31)	Buffalo (8); Cattle (20); Yak (3)
K7-5/NI	PT1-01; UGE_ca_62.	Denmark (1); Portugal (1); nd (1)	Cattle (2); Contaminant (1)
KA91	E5-158/US; H3-193/US; K2-1/CO.	Colombia (1); Japan (1); USA (2)	Cattle (1); Contaminant (3)
KM	Kyj.	Slovakia (2)	Cattle (2)
Lamspringe 735	10JJ-SKR; C1-142/US; BJ1023; BJ1201; cell-con-1; OK1(CA)NCP/03.	China (3); Germany (1); Japan (1); South Korea (1); USA (1)	Cattle (6); Contaminant (1)
LN-1	W4-1.	China (2)	Cattle (2)

(Cont'd)			
LN309-5	GXBS-LB8; GXCZ-FB7; GXCZ-FB25; GXHZ-JB11; GXLZ-BB4; HB-090166; JS-0197; JS-04138; JS-02007; JS-04119; JS-05002; JS-99054; JS-X02126; NMG311-20; NMG315-5.	China (16)	Buffalo (5); Cattle (11)
LN311-17	LN311-25.	China (2)	Cattle (2)
M065B/93	M079B/91.	South Africa (2)	Cattle (2)
Manasi	Letuyi; Shihezi 148.	China (3)	Cattle (3)
Massimo 1	1891/99; 228/02; Culi 1; Massimo 2.	Belgium (1); Germany (1); Italy (1); Spain (1); Switzerland (1)	Cattle (3); Contaminant (2)
MDBK	U937.	Japan (2)	Contaminant (2)
M17IN/95	B463/06; CH-04-01b; CH-04-B2; UM/126/07.	Austria (1); Chile (2); Italy (1); South Africa (1)	Cattle (5)
NADL	Bov/Ita/124.15-2; Bov/Ita/124.15-7; Bov/Ita/124.15-12; Bov/Ita/124.15-28; Bov/Ita/124.15-30; Bov/Ita/124.15-37; Bov/Ita/124.15-48; CH888; CHL1091.	Chile (2); Italy (7); USA (1)	Cattle (10)
Oregon	25H; 318; 65.2; R193572.	Argentina (3); Brazil (1); USA (1)	Cattle (4); Contaminant (1)
Р	4050/00 (V1/12 GU).	Austria (1); Spain (1)	Cattle (2)
PT11-03	PT12-03.	Portugal (2)	Cattle (2)
S	MV98CB95; W (V1/18 GC).	Austria (2); South Africa (1)	Cattle (3)
S21	76865.	Argentina (1); China (1);	Cattle (2)
SD0803	11N36; BJ1022; BJ1123 (V1/5 CG); FJ1003; S53; ZJ1003.	China (7)	Cattle (4); Pig (3)
Singer	BVR1199; Ln 68.	Belgium (1); Ireland (1); USA (1)	Cattle (3)
SuwaCp	SuwaNcp.	Switzerland (2)	Cattle (2)
TFB	TFB2.	Argentina (2)	Cattle (1); Contaminant (1)
Vero	CV-1; MDCK.	Japan (3)	Contaminant (3)
XA08	HZ0601; NX0801; NX0802 (V1/9 G*U); NX0803; S12; S13; S22; S81 (V2/7 GU); S101; ZD05.	China (11)	Cattle (11)
XZ-141	NMG311-2.	China (2)	Cattle (1); Yak (1)

Advances in Microbiology

(Cont'd)			
Reference strain	Identical strains (non relevant variations)	Countries (number of sequences)	Host types (number of sequences)
BVDV-1			
XZ-24	HB-050062; HB-080141; HB-080146; HB-090268; LN309-9; NMG313-1; NMG314-60; QHHY-22; QHTJ-303887; XZ-103; XZ-109; XZ-133; XZ-176; XZ-25; XZ-48; XZ-69; XZ-71; XZ-84; XZ-86; XZ-92.	China (21)	Cattle (7); Yak (14)
XZ-70	24/15 (V3/4 GU); 42M (V3/4 GU); Buffalo 2 (V3/4 GU); HB-060085 (V3/4 GU); HB-0134; HB-0258; HB-0288; HB-0899; Influenza2; IT99-5721 (V3/4 GU); LN311-15; LN311-27; LN313-15; LN314-19; LN311-34; M346T96; QHHY-21; QHQL-126; QHQL-219; QHQL-271 QHQL-292; QHQL-313; QHQL-321; QHQL-336; QHQL-337; QHTJ-L332; QHMY-N5; QHTJ-291; QHQL-295; QHQL-297; QHQL-299; QHMY-N6; QHQL-328; QHQL-340; QHQL-385; QHTJ-N303868; T(V3/4 GU); U(V3/4 GU); XZ-117.	Argentina (2); Austria (2); China (33); Italy (1); South Africa (1); Switzerland ; (1); UK (1)	Buffalo (1); Cattle (16); Contaminant (1); Yak (23)
ZVR711	1248/01.	Belgium (1); Spain (1)	Cattle (2)
BVDV-2			
34b	ncp7.	Argentina (2)	Cattle (2)
63	098; 119.	Tunisia (3)	Sheep (3)
97/730	BM01 isolate 11.	NewZealand (1); Tunisia (1)	Cattle (1); Sheep (1)
Bov/Ita/232.03	Bov/Ita/187.15-38; CpIta124.15-20; CpIta124.15-23; CpIta190.15-36; CpIta191.15-21; OvIta188.15-18; OvIta189.15-69.	Italy (8)	Cattle (2); Goat (4); Sheep (2)
BSE1239	UVR420.	Belgium (2)	Cattle (2)
BSE341	E5-160/US.	Belgium (1); USA (1)	Cattle (1); Contaminant (1)
CPA	BSE921; CPAE; EBTr.	Belgium (1); Japan (3)	Cattle (1); Contaminant (3)
Giessen1	AF112; B45-5; B50-5; B5-4; BA/35/02 (insertion C in V2 loop); BS-95-II; LO/04/04; LO/08/04; LO/13/04 (all LO strains with insertion C in V2 loop).	Germany (5); Italy (5)	Cattle (10)
i628	i4083; i61380.	Argentina (3)	Cattle (3)
Kosice	17583-97; 23025; 37Gr; CH515; CH649; CH693; CH809.	Austria (1); Chile (4); Slovakia (1); USA (2)	Cattle (8)

Advances in Microbiology

(Cont'd)			
Munich 1	104/98; 4-5174; B52-2; Munich 2.	France (1); Germany (4)	Cattle (5)
NY93	15-103; Q126.	Canada (1); France (1); USA (1)	Cattle (3)
Lees	167 237; 168 149; 173 157; 175 375 (all with V1/9 GC).	UK (5)	Sheep (5)
Ov/Ita/182.15-33	Ov/lta/189.15-97; Ov/lta/191.15-16; Ov/lta/192.15.	Italy (4)	Sheep (4)
OY89	SW90; SY-89; TC Shinozaki.	Japan (4)	Cattle (4)
Parvo	HE727; MMR-T; Rubella.	Japan (4)	Contaminant (4)
PT2-01	PT7-02; Ptn3.	Portugal (3)	Cattle (3)
S143	SD-1301.	China (2)	Cattle (1); Contaminant (1)
S172	S51.	China (2)	Contaminant (2)
SD-06	XJ-04.	China (2)	Cattle (2)
VS-260	VM96.	Brazil (2)	Cattle (2)
WG4622	IT-1732.	Italy (1); Netherland (1)	Contaminant (2)
BVDV-3			
Hobi/Brazil/200/ 2002	G2/BR (V2/3 U*G); H3-3/US; Hobi/Brazil/315/2004; Italy-83/10-cp; Italy-83/10-ncp; LV02/12; LV04/12; PB22487.	Brazil (6); Italy (2); USA (1)	Cattle (7); Contaminant (2)
IndABI16023/12	IndABI15987/12; IndABI15385/12 .	India (3)	Cattle (1); Zebu (2)
IndMDV18963/12	IndBHA6610/12; IndBHA6603/12; IndBHA6332/12; IndBHA6229/12; IndBHA6060/12; IndBHA5500/12; IndBHA5426/12; IndBHA5309/12; IndBHA5296/12; IndNAR0116/12; IndNAR0115/12.	India (12)	Zebu (12)
LV01/12	Au/A55110-1162/09; B1/AU; B5-3/MX; H1-50/AU; Italy-1/10-1; Italy-280/11-A; IZSPLV_T0; LV03/12; SV478/07.	Australia (3); Brazil (3); Italy (3); Mexico (1)	Cattle (5); Contaminant (5)

Reference strainIdeBDVV23170337V232112/9979233SLot	ntical strains (non relevant variations)	Countries (number of sequences)	Host types (number of sequences)
<b>BDV</b> 170 337 V23 2112/99 792 33S Lot		(mainshap to taginiti) mining	
170 337 V23 2112/99 792 33S Lot			
2112/99 792 33S Lot	77/12, V2536/2.	UK (3)	Sheep (3)
33S Lot	48/01 (V2/7 GU), 80582/01, 87877/01.	Spain (4)	Sheep (4)
	21, SN3G.	Tunisia (3)	Contaminant (3)
37A 35,	35T, RM, SN1T, SN2T.	Tunisia (6)	Contaminant (6)
8320-31NZ 90/9	3320/31, 91/5809.	New Zealand (1); UK (2)	Sheep (3)
90-F-6227 90-]	F-6338, 90-F-6339 (V2/2 CG, V2/7 GU), MA783513.	France (3); Italy (1)	Sheep (4)
90-F-6335 06-]	F-0299/369, 06-F-0299/420, 06-F-0299/477, 91-F-7014, 94-F-7446/1, 94-F-7446/2.	France (7)	Sheep (7)
93-F-7289 96-]	P-7624.	France (2)	Sheep (2)
A841/1 A12	.63/2, Q1488/1, Q1488/6.	UK (4)	Sheep (4)
AH12-01 AH	12-02.	China (2)	Goat (2)
ARAN-1 AN AR RIB	D-1, AND-2, AND-3, ARAN-2, ARAN-3, ARAN-4, ARAN-5, ARAN-6, ARAN-7, 4N-8, ARAN-9, ARAN-10, ARAN-11, ARAN-12, ARAN-13, ARAN-14; AGORCA-2; RIBAGORCA-3; RIBAGORCA-5.	Andorra (3); Spain (17)	Pyrenean chamois (20)
AV 85-J	₽-488; BD/91.	France (2); Italy (1)	Sheep (3)
BT2305 Che	mnitz (V1/18 UG), Stolpe (V1/18 UG, V2/6 GU).	Germany (3)	Sheep (3)
C121 C29	0 (V1/19 CG).	Spain (2)	Sheep (2)
CADI-1 CAI	DI-2, CADI-3, CADI-4, CADI-5, CADI-6, CADI-7, CADI-8, CADI-9, CADI-10, DI-11, CADI-12, CADI-13.	Spain (13)	Pyrenean chamois (13)
Chamois1 Cha stra	mois-Spain02; PALLARS-2; PALLARS-4; PALLARS-5; PALLARS-6; PALLARS-7 (all ins PALLARS V2/2 CG; V2/7 GU).	Andorra (1); Spain (6)	Pyrenean chamois (7)
Coos Bay 5 c Coo	s Bay 5 nc.	USA (2)	Sheep (2)
ESP-97 ESP	97-2, ESP97-3, ESP97-4, ESP97-5.	Spain (5)	Sheep (5)
FNK2012-1 FNI	K2012-2, FNK2012-3, FNK2012-4.	Japan (4)	Pig (4)

Advances in Microbiology

(Cont'd)			
FRESER-2	FRESER-3.	Spain (2)	Pyrenean chamois (2)
G1305	137/4.	UK (2)	Sheep (2)
Gifhorn	Gifhorn-sh.	Germany (2)	Pig (1); Sheep (1)
Italy-58987	Chamois-VdA-3.	Italy (2)	Alpine Chamois (2)
J1004	LA1108.	Germany (2)	Sheep (2)
LA/5909/09	LA/8567/14, MA/14123/12.	Italy (3)	Sheep (3)
M3	BDV-pig-SP-2007 (V1/1 GC; V/27 GC); VFMIII.	Spain (3)	Pig (1); Sheep (2)
Moredunncp	T1802/1.	UK (2)	Sheep (2)
Orlu-S24	CERDANYA-1, CERDANYA-2, CERDANYA-3, CERDANYA-4, isard4606, Orlu-Etagne, Orlu-ORL 2004 02 C, Orlu-R36, Orlu-S36.	France (6); Spain (4)	Pyrenean chamois (10)
Rentier Rudolph	Wisent Casimir.	Germany (2)	Reindeer (1); Wisent (1)
Rocco	BU1-C3, BU1-C4, BU-1CRA22.	Spain (4)	Sheep (4)
T1789/1	V3196/1.	UK (2)	Sheep (2)

(Cont'd)			
Reference strain	Identical strains (non relevant variations)	Countries (number of sequences)	Host types (number of sequences)
CSFV			
17-93	Wingene.	Belgium (1); Poland (1)	Pig (2)
322/MIB/2013	179/MIB/2014; 23/MIB/2014 (V1/1 GU); 99/MIB/2014.	India (4)	Pig (4)
39	Bangalore Ind-163/07; BV-P; CSFV-GZ-2009; CSFV-PK15C-NG79-11; CSFV/IVR1/VB-131; CSFV/1.1/dp/CSF0382/XXXX/Koslov (V2/7 G*U); CSF/MZ/KOL/73; CSF/MZ/SA1/76; HCVCAD22/14; Ind-173/08; Ind-174/08; Ind-175/08; Ind-176/08; Ind-239/08; Ind-243/08; Ind-272/08; NFP/AS-1; NFP/ML-2; NFP/ML-4; LK-VNIVViM (V1 GC); Rovac; SWH.	China (3); Czech Republic (1); Hungary (1); India (16); Russia (1) ; USA (1)	Contaminant (2); Pig (19); Vaccine (2)
Alfort	CSFwbFR5720040964-03; CSFwbFR6720030647-19; CSFwbFR6720050018-06; CSFwbFR6720050125-05; CSFwbFR6720050238-02; CSFwbFR6720060199-01; CSFwbFR6720070192-01; CSFV/2.3/wb/XXX0609/2004/Uelzen.	France (1); Germany (8)	Pig (8); Wild boar (1)
Alfort 187	39, Alfort A19, C strain (V1/1 GC), CAP (V1/1 GC), cF114, CSFV212L-13; Eystrup, GPE (-), KC (V1/1 GC), Hokkaido/66 (V1/1 GC), LOM, Miyazaki/81, Nakamura/66, Shimen, Vac A (V1/1 GC), Yamanashi/69.	China (4); France (2); Germany (1); India (1); Japan (6); Russia (1); Switzerland (1); USA (1)	Pig (14); Vaccine (3)
CSFV/2.3/SRB/126 4/ 2005	· CSFV/2.3/dp/CSF0821/2002/HR/Novska; CSFV/2.3/dp/CSF857/2006/Borken.	Croatia (1); Germany (1); Serbia (1)	Pig (3)
CSFV/2.3/wb/CSF 1046/2009/Hennef	CSFV/2.3/wb/XXX0608/2005/Euskirchen.	Germany (2)	Wild boar (2)
Ibaraki/81-115	Ibaraki/81-20, Ibaraki/81-38, Ibaraki/81-40.	Japan (4)	Pig (4)
Okinawa/86	Okinawa-86-2.	Japan (2)	Pig (2)
Osaka/51	Osaka/71, Shizuoka/73.	Japan (3)	Pig (3)
Pader	HNLY-2011(V2/6 GU); HNSD-2012 (V2/6 GU); GD192011; Switzerland 2/93' (V1/1 GC), Switzerland 3/93/1', Switzerland 3/93/2', Venhorst, VRI4762 (V2/6 GU).	China (3); Germany (1); Malaysia (1); Netherlands (1); Switzerland (3);	Pig (9)
Switzerland 1/93	CSFV/2.3/SRB/6168/2006 (V1/1 GC); Switzerland 4/93'.	Serbia (1); Switzerland (2)	Pig (3)

Species Genotypes	Strains	Jistance within necies
BVDV-1	<b>4</b>	
BVDV-1a	NADL; Oregon; SD-1; Singer; Weybridge; 0192; 114 817; No. 12; 125 85; 15-3; 17-112; 1 77; 1R; 1R93; 20-V661-2; 2191; 2204/82; 2430 95; 252 84; 0.	.83
	2586X99; 25H; 26-1; 2703D99; 2750A 99; 28/1; 2L91; 3114 93; 318; 3187V; 371 89; 38376; 477194; 4796 94; 4898 94; 4H; 65.2; 66.3; 66.5; 68.883;	
	80/1 cp 82; 80/1 ncp 82; 8087 99; 819 85; 985 84; A014; A3-116/US; A553; akT1; B1056; B2-175/AU; B551 98; BJ1308; Bov/Ita/124.15-2;	
	Bov/Ita/124.15-7; Bov/Ita/124.15-12; Bov/Ita/124.15-28; Bov/Ita/124.15-30; Bov/Ita/124.15-37; Bov/Ita/124.15-48; BR275; BVR1199; C009T;	
	CH888; CHL1068; CHL1091; CHL916; CHL921; CHLP28; D1120/1; D1-155/US; D1432/P; D771/1; D861; E3-177/NZ; E4-168/SA; FU411;	
	H1-181/AU; H503; H686 98; H85198; HC725; HE726; HE728; HH; HN01; i36P; i6.89; i720; isolate 1; isolate 2; IQ19A; JE; J1-2/ZA; K869 98;	
	KS86-1cp; KQ25A; KQ25B; L1000 98; L1305; L322 98; Ln 68; LQ28A; M169B/93; M388A/90; MMR-K; ncp2; Nose; Pe515; PT32-03; PT33-03;	
	PT35-03; PT38-03; PT41-03; Q1161/1; Q1161/2; R193572; SE1015; SH1060; S-V063W/95; TK-87-2; Trangie Y546; TYCP/91; VM.	
BVDV-1b	<b>BVDV-1b1</b> : <b>Draper</b> ; <b>Sanders</b> ; 106/15; 107/01; 107/15; 10A/LC/97; 1103/88; 121/14-45; 12p; 122/14-43; 124/11; 133/02; 1946/01; 1/A/00; 2032/01; 0.	.63
	203/16-5461; 2110C; 2218/01; 246/14-22; 2708/01; 2/A/00; 3291-97-A; 3310/01; 331/15; 3417/00; 3425/01; 368/02; 379/15; 385/15; 3/A/00; 4050/00; 203/16-5461; 2110C; 2218/01; 246/14-22; 2708/01; 2021-97-A; 3310/01; 331/15; 3417/00; 3425/01; 368/02; 379/15; 385/15; 3/A/00; 4050/00; 329/16-22; 2708/01; 2021-97-A; 3310/01; 331/15; 3417/00; 3425/01; 368/02; 379/15; 385/15; 3/A/00; 4050/00; 329/16-22; 2708/01; 2021-97-A; 3310/01; 331/15; 3417/00; 3425/01; 388/02; 379/15; 386/02;	
	4092/00; 4171/00; 4325/01; 51/15; 535/14; 551/02; 561/01; 584/14-10; 584/14-11; 605/12-54; 612/14; 640/14-681; 642/14; 694/14; 720/02; 7535; 609/14-681; 642/14; 694/14; 720/02; 7535; 609/14-681; 642/14; 694/14; 720/02; 7535; 609/14-681; 699/14-690; 699/14-	
	76865; 810/13-15; 811/14; 813/14; 832/01; 9189; A4-123/US; Antila; CH565; CHL184; CHL379; BJ09_04; BO2340/01; Buffalo 113/03; CD89;	
	CP1872; CP1887; CP1945; Culi4; Culi6; CV-1; D; Dorado; F1-4/BR; FLK; FS720; HeLa; Ind446; IndS1166; IndS1168; IndS1170; IndS1171;	
	IndS1181; IndS1222; IndS1455; IT99-4292-2; IT99-5555-3; IT99-5555-4; IT99-7161; JS-05059; K4-4/DO; MDBK; MDCK; MOLT-4; MRI1375;	
	Mumps; NGR2; NGR3; NGR11; NGR12; P; PT11-03; PT12-03; PT14-03; PT16-03; PT17-03; PT21-03; PT30-03; PT31-03; PT37-03; PT40-03;	
	PT44-04; Q713; S21; SON_nb2_02; TAR_nb_03; TGAG; TGAN; Tunisia 294; U937; UEL9-BR/11; Vero; Wi-38; WiDr; YVD947; ZVD278.	
	BVDV-1b2: NY-1; Osloss; 10846/91; 1190V97; 1248/01; 169/15; 192/16; 2318/01; 24/15; 245/14-30; 247/14-16; 278/15; 285/16; 306/16; 3251/01;	
	332/15; 3336/00; 3340/01; 3478/00; 3499/00; 3P; 4283/00; 42M; 424/13; 4382/01; 4629/01; 5284/00; 5551/84; 57/14-750; 583/14; 641/14-26; 641/14-3; 641/14-3; 641/14-3; 641/14-26; 641/14-26; 641/14-26; 641/14-26; 641/14-3; 641/	
	66.1; 66.6; 7546; 7548; 749/13; 851/15; 86713; A5-128/US; Buffalo 2; B5-132/MX; Bov/Ita/124.15-43; Bov/Ita/856.14-578; CH113; CH226; CH615;	
	CHL1025; CHL1061; CHL1071; CHL1076; CHL1086; CHL1092; CHL1109; CHL914; CHL917; CHL918; CHL919; CHL920; CP1874; CP1940;	
	C2-146/US; E1-200/CA; E5-158/US; H2-190/MX; H3-193/US; HB-0134; HB-0258; HB-0288; HB-060085; HB-0899; HB-090219; i13; i297; i393;	
	i467; i53; i63; i66.2; i736; i867; i89; Influenza2; isolate 12; IT99-4250; IT99-4274; IT99-4277; IT99-5163; IT99-5212-1; IT99-5212-2; IT99-5212-5;	
	IT99-5274; IT99-5721; IT99-5964-2; IT99-5982; IT99-5986; IT99-6122; IT99-6506-32; IT99-6507; IT99-7400; K1-4/CA; K2-1/CO; K5-1/FR;	
	K6-4/MX; KA91; Lamspringe738; LN311-15; LN311-17; LN311-25; LN311-27; LN311-34; LN313-15; LN314-19; M346T96; Marloie; PT19-03;	
	PT23-03; PT25-03; PT45-04; PT8-03; PT9-03; QHHY-21; QHMY-N5; QHMY-N6; QHQL-126; QHQL-219; QHQL-271; QHQL-292; QHQL-295;	
	QHQL-297; QHQL-299; QHQL-311; QHQL-313; QHQL-321; QHQL-328; QHQL-336; QHQL-337; QHQL-346; QHQL-345; QHQL-385;	

(Cont'd)			
BVDV-1.3 (D)	<b>Europa</b> ; 10JJ-SKR; 11; 128/88; 132/13; 16-111; 16484/93; 1/B/01; 1/C/01; 203/16-9326; 2900/83; 2/B/01; 3479-97-1; 3596/86; 3/B/01; 3/VR/95; 4/B/01; 4/VR/95; 58/14; 585/14; 5/B/01; 5/B/01; 71982/2011/2PA; 7/B/01; 8/B/01; 8/B/01; 853/15; 9466/91; BRU*0615; B1-1/AU; B4-139/CA; BJ1023; BJ1120; BJ1201; C1-142/US; cell-con-1; F; H; IR-lsfahan-10; IT99-4190; IT99-4800; IT99-4859; IT99-5707; IT99-5279-1; K3-3/DK; K7-5/NI; Lamspringe 735; LOG_ca_02; OK1(CA)NCP03; PT1-01; PT10-03; PT18-03; PT810; Reindeer2; SE5572; SE5726; Serow; SH9/11; STE_nb_02; SVL_ca_02; UGE_ca_62; VIB_fe_93; Vkl.	0.57	
BVDV-1.4	<b>438/02</b> ; CP1885; Egy/Ismailia/2014; Massimo 4; PT42-03.	0	
BVDV-1.5 (I)	<b>23-15</b> ; 1041/01; 23-13; 2343/01; PT43-04.	0.75	
BVDV-1.6 (N)	so CP/75; 06z127; 06z71; KB01; S133; Shitara/02/06; SI/207/12; TY05.	0.86	
BVDV-1.7 (0)	IS25CP/01; AQGN96B15; BJ09_24; IS26/01ncp; isolate 9; JS10116; S121; S43.	1.28	
BVDV-1.8 (C)	CRFK; A1-114/AU; AQMZ02AI21/2; Bega; Bega-like; CE1a10 (169/CA/10); isolate 3; isolate 4; Letuyi; Manasi; S183; Shihezi 148; Shitara/01/05.	1.90	
BVDV-1.9 (H)	KM; G; 221/10; 23/16; 24/16; 5/Vr/96; 812/14; B206/05; B306/06; B335/06; B463/06; Bov/Ita/124.15-14; bt437gamse; CH-04-01b; CH-04-B2; CH-R2064/93; CH-Sarma; IT99-4292-1; Kyj; M1096-16IN/95; M1096-5IN/95; M17IN/95; Mother 2 R2064/93; R3680/00; UM/126/07.	1.46	
BVDV-1.10 (Q)	<b>SD0803</b> ; 11N36; BJ1022; BJ1123; BJ1301; Camel6; FJ1003; isolate 6; isolate 7; JL1001; S53; S83; ZJ1003; ZJ1005.	1.86	
BVDV-1.11 (E)	<b>10-84</b> ; 1372/01; 14-102; 1891/99; 196/14; 228/02; 251/14; 2555/01; 26-V639; 3186V6; 39/14; 4163/00; 88/14; 89/14; 8-Fr; 9-77; B248/06; Carlito; CH-Maria; Culi 1; E2-165/EU; IT99-3755; IT99-4258; IT99-5274-5; IT99-5279-2; IT99-5562; IT99-6869; IT99-7101; IT99-7162; IT99-7164; IT99-7221; L256; Massimo 1; Massimo 2; Ov/Ita/948.15-43; PT15-03; PT22-03; PT22-03; S182.	1.58	
			1

(Cont'd)		
Species Genotypes	Strains	Distance within species
BVDV-1 (Cont'd)		
BVDV-1.12 (F, R, S)	BVDV-1.12.1 (F, S): 22146/81; 2561; Mousedeer; UM136/12. BVDV-1.12.2 (F, R): 11207/98; 103/11; 4998/89; 51/06; 52/06; 79/11; CA/181/10; VE/245/12.	2.20
BVDV-1.13 (J)	<b>Deer</b> ; 1; 17P; 2B; 2/VR/95; cb1; CH692; CHL1014; CHL1078; CHL1087; CHL649; CHL927; CHL928; CHL939; CHL958; CHL971; CHL972; CHL992; CHLP22; CHLP22; CHLP22; CHLP24; CHLP26; CHLP30; CHLP30; CHLP31; CHLP32; CHLP32; CHLP23; CHLP24; CHLP26; CHLP30; CHLP30; CHLP31; CHLP32; CHLP33; Iman; KS86-1ncp; M065B/93; M079B/91; M1515A/90; M245A/91; M557A/90; S-ALT5/K.	1.86
BVDV-1.14 (R)	TR70; TR75.	2
BVDV-1.15 (M)	<b>BVDV-1.15.1: ZM-95</b> ; BJ10_10; BJ1020; BJ11_01; BJ1125; BJ1202; BJ1302; BJ1302; BJ1305; DG07; GXBH-EB20; GXBH-EB33; GXBS-LB3; GXHZ-JB24; GXLZ-BB13; GXLZ-BB5; GXLZ-BB6; GXYL-KB52; GXYL-KB53; HB-0274; HB-0275; HB-0275; HB-050030; HB-050057; HB-09091 HZ05; HZ0601; HZ0601; HZ0602; isolate 11; JS-01159; JS-3094; JS-03105; JS-04198; LN-1; LN317-6; LZ05; NMG311-2; NMG311-3; NMG312-26; NMG312-32; NMG313-35; NMG313-55; NMG314-51; NMG314-65; NMG315-12; NMG311-2; NMG312-26; S102; S123; S13; S21-China; S22; S41; S52; S62; S71; S73; S81; SD-15; SH1051; TJ0801; QHQL-216; QHQL-225; QHQL-268; XZ-141; XA08; W4-1; ZD05.	3.29
	<b>BVDV-1.15.2: XZ-24</b> ; HB-0105; HB-050062; HB-060111; HB-080141; HB-080146; HB-080147; HB-090268; isolate 10; JS-03140; LN309-9; LN314-21; NMG313-1; NMG314-60; S72; QHHY-22; QHTJ-303887; XZ-103; XZ-109; XZ-133; XZ-176; XZ-25; XZ-48; XZ-69; XZ-71; XZ-84; XZ-86; XZ-92.	
BVDV-1.16 (L)	<b>TR-2007-Gu-175454-4695</b> ; TR 16; TR-2007-A-2368MS; TR 72.	Э
BVDV-1.17 (F)	J; AO15b@13; IT99-3690; M65CK/96; MV39CB/95; MV98CB95; R; S; W.	3
BVDV-1.18 (P)	<b>TJ06</b> ; BJ0701; BJ0702; BJ0703; isolate 5; isolate 8.	4.20
BVDV-1.19 (G)	<b>A</b> ; Bov/Ita/948.15-60; L; M657GX/95.	3.50
BVDV-1.20 (L, X)	BVDV-1.20.1 (L, X): CH-01-08; 71-03; 71-15; 71-16; GZ416.	5.75
	BVDV-1.20.2 (L): PG/13a/07.	
BVDV-1.21 (U)	BVDV-1.21.1: 130/15-4215; 130/15-5364.	5.37
	BVDV-1.21.2: M31182; 441/09; GXBH-EB34; GXBS-LB8; GXCZ-FB7; GXCZ-FB22; GXCZ-FB25; GXHZ-JB11; GXLZ-BB4; HB-090166; JS-0010 JS-0197; JS-02007; JS-03148; JS-03198; JS-04119; JS-04138; JS-05002; JS-99054; JS-X02126; LN309-5; NMG311-20; NMG315-5; QHQL-252.	
BVDV-1.22 (K)	BVDV-1.221.1: CH-05-b1.	6

(Cont'd)			
	BVDV-1.22.2: SuwaCp; CE2c11 (197/CA/11); Rebe; SuwaNcp.		
BVDV-1.23 (P)	S153.	13	
BVDV-2			
BVDV-2a	BVDV-2a1: variant 1: 167 237, 168 149, 173 157, 175 375, BSE921, CPA, CPAE, EBTr, HE727, Lees, MMR-T, MP, Parvo, Rubella; variant 2:	1	
	15-103, 17583-97, 23025, 37Gr, 7937, A4-124/US, AZ Spl, BSE1239, BSE341, CH515, CH649, CH693, CH809, E5-160/US, IT-1732, JZ05-1, Kosice,		
	MAD Spl, MN Fetus, NY93, Q126, SD-06, V-FLL, WG4622, WVD829; variant 3: i4083, i61380, i628, CD87, 4-5174, Munich 1, Munich 2, 104/98,		
	B52-2; variant 4: 11/Mi/97, 5521-95, 713-2, 97/730, BM01 isolate 11, D1-152/US, HB-1511, HLJ-10, SH-28, XJ-04, UVR420; variant 5: BD-78,		
	C413, K1-2/CA; variant 6: 890.		
	<b>BVDV-2a2:</b> variant 1.1: AF112, B45-5, B50-5, B5-4, BA/35/02, Bov/Ita/187.15-38, Bov/Ita/232.03, CpIta124.15-20, CpIta124.15-23,	2.45	
	Cplta190.15-36, Cplta191.15-21, Ov/lta/182.15-33, OvIta188.15-18, OvIta189.15-69, Ov/lta/189.15-97, Ov/lta/191.15-16, Ov/lta/192.15,		
	E1-198/CA, Giessen-1, LO/04/04, LO/08/04, LO/10/04, LO/13/04, Munich 3, BS-95-II, MS-1, OY89, PT4-02, SW90, SY-89, TC Shinozaki; variant		
	1.2: 17011-96; variant 2: B77-5.		
	BVDV-2a3: 301/09.	7	
BVDV-2b	<b>BVDV-2b1:</b> variant 1: VS-63, F1-5/BR; variant 2: VS-123.4; variant 3: 34b, ncp7; variant 4: 4p, LV56-10/13, LV/Patol02/09; variant 5: Giessen 6, LV-96, VM96, VS-260.	5.90	
	BVDV-2b2: B5-135/MX.	6	
	BVDV-2b3: Soldan.	7	
	BVDV-2b4: S143, S172, S51, SD-1301.	8	
BVDV-2c	098, 119, 63.	5	
BVDV-2d	A3-118/US.	5	
BVDV-2e	i33283.	7	
BVDV-2f	BVDV-2f1: 354.	7	
	BVDV-2f2: GZ546, GZ551, PT2-01, PT7-02, Ptn3, Ptn4, Ptn8.	7	
BVDV-2 ND	59386. Scp		

Species Genotypes	Strains	Distance within species
BVDV-3		
BVDV-3.1	BVDV-3.1.1: Variant 1: Hobi/Brazil/200/2002; D32/00_Hobi; A2/BR; Au/95B007/09; Au/A55110-1162/09; B1/AU; B2-42/AU; B3/AU; B4-3/CA; B5-3/MX; B6/US; ; E4/SA; F1-29/BR; G1-35/AU; G2/BR; H1-50/AU; H3-3/US; Hobi/Brazil/315/2004; Italy-1/10-1; Italy-280/11-A; Italy-83/10-cp; Italy-83/10-ncp; IZSPLV_ToLV01/12; LV02/12; LV03/12; LV04/12; LPV-WR/BR11; PB22487; SV478/07.	1.15
	BVDV-3.1.1: Variant 2: J\$12/01.	4
	BVDV-3.1.1: Variant 3: Th/04_KhonKaen.	5
	BVDV-3.1.2: HNI507; HNI513; HNI518; HNI519; HNI524; HNI528; HNI537; HNI542; HNI559; HNI564; HNI568.	6.82
	BVDV-3.1.3: IndABI15385/12; IndABI15987/12; IndABI16020/12; IndABI16023/12.	7.5
	BVDV-3.1.4: BGDZS1.	8
BVDV-3.2	IndBHA5296/12; IndBHA5309/12; IndBHA5426/12; IndBHA5500/12; IndBHA6060/12; IndBHA6229/12; IndBHA6332/12; IndBHA6603/12; IndBHA6603/12; IndBHA6604/12; IndBHA6604/12; IndBHA6610/12; IndMDV18963/12; IndNAR0115/12; IndNAR0116/12.	10.5
BVDV-3.3	BGDZS5.	6
BVDV-3.4	BGDZS3.	10
BDV		
BDV-a (1)	<b>BDV-a1</b> : 1062689; 135 661; 137/4; 1502304; 1505744; 170 337; A1263/2; A841/1; D1586/2; G1305; G2048; K1729/3; Q1488/1; Q1488/6; V1414; V2377/12; V2536/2.	0.91
	<b>BDV-a2:</b> 1118212; 1376527; 8320-22NZ; 8320-31NZ; 90/8320/31; 91/5809; A1870; Ch1Es; Coos Bay 5 c; Coos Bay 5 nc; FNK2012-1; FNK2012-2; FNK2012-3; FNK2012-4; JH2816; L991; Lyon2; Moredun ncp; Q1673/2; T1789/1; T1802/1; V3196/1; X818.	0.93
	BDV-a3: BD31.	4
	<b>BDV-a4:</b> LA/5909/09; LA/8567/14, MA/14123/12.	4
BDV-b (2)	BT2305; Chemnitz; Genzkow 701; J1004; LA1108; Rentier Rudolph (reindeer-1 V60-Krefeld); ST1405; ST1507; Stolpe; Wisent Casimir.	3.33
BDV-c	BDV-c1.1 (Sw): CH-BD3; CH-BD4.	4
(6, 8, Sw)	BDV-c1.2 (8): Italy-103761.	3
	BDV-c2 (6): 06-F-0299/357; 06-F-0299/369; 06-F-0299/420; 06-F-0299/477; 10F03356; 90-F-6335; 91-F-7014; 92-F-7119; 94-F-7446/1; 94-F-7446/2; RUPI-05.	4.2

313

Advances in Microbiology

(Cont'd)		
	BDV-c3 (8): Italy-58987; Chamois-Vda-2; Chamois-Vda-3.	ß
BDV-d (3)	BDV-d1: AH12-01; AH12-02; AHHX15.	4.5
	BDV-d2: 297.	Ŋ
BDV-e (4)	BDV-e1: C27.	Ŋ
	BDV-e2: ZA1-1115.	6
BDV-f (4, 5, 7)	<b>BDV-f1 (4, 5):</b> 0501209-052GI, 85-F-488; 89-F-5415; 93-F-7289; 96-F-7624; AV; BA/52521/09; BD/91; ESP-97; ESP97-2; ESP97-3; ESP97-4; ESP97-5.	Ŋ
	<b>BDV-f2 (4):</b> 0502234; 2112/99; 79248/01; 80582/01; 87877/01; BDV-pig-SP-2007; M3; VFMIII.	5
	BDV-f3 (4): BU1-C3; BU1-C4; BU-1CRA22; C121; C290; Colm24; LE31C2; Rocco.	5.57
	BDV-f4 (4, 7): AND-1; AND-2; AND-3; ARAN-1; ARAN-2; ARAN-3; ARAN-4; ARAN-5; ARAN-6; ARAN-7; ARAN-8; ARAN-9; ARAN-10;	6.66
	ARAN-11; ARAN-12; ARAN-13; ARAN-14; CADI-1; CADI-2; CADI-3; CADI-4; CADI-5; CADI-6; CADI-7; CADI-8; CADI-9; CADI-10; CADI-11; CADI-12: CADI-13: CERDANYA-1: CERDANYA-2: CERDANYA-3: CERDANYA-4: Chamois1: Chamois-Spain02: FRESER-2:	
	FRESER-3; isard4606; Orlu-Etagne; Orlu-ORL 2004 02 C; Orlu-R36; Orlu-R41; Orlu-S24; Orlu-S36; PALLARS-2; PALLARS-3; PALLARS-4;	
	PALLARS-5; PALLARS-6; PALLARS-7; RIBAGORCA-2; RIBAGORCA-3; RIBAGORCA-4; RIBAGORCA-5; sheep/272/FRA/2007.	
BDV-g (TU)	<b>BDV-g1:</b> 10F03401; 59434/2012/EN; 70282/2007/EN; 91-F-6731; 91-F-6732; 92019/2007/AG.	5.16
	<b>BDV-g2:</b> 33S; 35T; 37A; BM01 isolate 5; Lot21; RM; SN1T; SN2T; SN3G.	6.33
BDV-h (3)	JS12/04; JSLS12-01; JSYZ15.	6
BDV-i	BDV-i1: TR-13.	6
	BDV-i2: TR-14.	6
BDV-j (3)	BDV-j1: Ind 830-09.	4
	<b>BDV-j2:</b> 06-F-0083; 06M0150; 14696; 8382.1; 85-F-588; 89-F-5374; 90-F-6227; 90-F-6338; 90-F-6339; CH-BD1; LA6442110; MA783513.	5.85
	BDV-j3: Gifhorn; Gifhorn-sh; B300/06; CH-BD2.	7.33
BDV ND	BDncp; Frijters, L83/L84; R1292/01; V-TOB.	
Pestivirus I	BDV/Aydin/04-TR; BDV/Burdur/05-TR.	0

(Cont'd)		
Species Genotypes	Strains	Distance withir species
CSFV		
CSFV-a	CSFV-a1 (1.1; 1.2): 39; 5NCR/CSF/MZ/AIZ/348; 5NCR/CSF/MZ/AIZ/352; 1 India; 2 India; 3 India; 4 India; 6 India; 7 India; 8 India; 9 India; 10 India; 11 India; 13 India; Alfort 187; Alfort A19, Aizawl-09; Bangalore Ind-163/07; Brescia; BRESCIAX; BV-P; C strain; CAP; cF114; CSFV212L-13; CSFV-GZ-2009; CSFV-PK15C-NG79-11; CSFV/INB-131; CSFV/1.1/dp/CSF0382/XXXX/Koslov; CSF/MZ/KOL/73; CSF/MZ/SA1/76; CSFV/2.3/wb/CSF1046/2009/Hennef; CSFV/2.3/wb/XXX0608/2005/Euskirchen; CSFV/2.3/Roscath; Eystrup; GPE (-); HCLV; HCVCAD22/14; Hokkaido/66; Ibaraki/81-115; Ibaraki/81-20; Ibaraki/81-115; Ibaraki/81-20; Ibaraki/81-115; Ibaraki/81-20; Ibaraki/81-115; Ibaraki/81-20; Ibaraki/81-40; Ind-173/08; Ind-174/08; Ind-175/08; Ind-175/08; Ind-243/08; In	0.54
	CSFV-a2 (2.1; 2.3): 17-93; Alfort; Chiba-80; CSFV/2.3/dp/CSF857/2006/Borken; CSFV/2.3/dp/CSF864/2007/BG/Jambul; CSFV/2.3/dp/CSF0821/2002/HR/Novska; CSFV/2.3/wb/XXX0609/2004/Uelzen; CSF/wb/FR5720040964-03; CSF/wb/FR672006060003-06; CSF/wb/FR6720070192-01; CSF/wb/FR6720030647-19; CSF/wb/FR6720060199-01; CSF/wb/FR6720050238-02; CSF/wb/FR6720050125-05; CSF/wb/FR6720050018-06; CSFV/2.3/SRB/1264/2005; CSFV/2.3/SRB/6168/2005; CSFV/2.3/SRB/6168/2006; GD192011; HEN03; HNLY-2011; HNSD-2012; Osaka/51; Osaka/71; Pader; Pader born; S112; S173; Shizuoka/73; SKCDK; Sp01;Switzerland 1/93; Switzerland 2/93'; Switzerland 2/93'; Switzerland 4/93'; Venhorst; VR14762; Wingene.	0.46
	CSFV-a3 (2.2): Saitama/81.	1
	CSFV-a4 (2.2): Parambi; 179/MIB/2014; 181/MIB/2014; 211/MIB/2014; 23/MIB/2014; 322/MIB/2013; 99/MIB/2014; CSFV-UP-BR-757-09.	1.4
	CSFV-a5 (2.1): IND/AS/GHY/G4.	3
	CSFV-a6 (1.3): Fukuoka/72; Honduras.	3
CSFV-b	5440/99.	4
CSFV-c (3)	94.4/IL/94/TWN; Kanagawa/74; Okinawa/86; Okinawa-86-2; P97.	5.5
CSFV-d	SI71.	7
CSFV ND	Sch180; VRI 4167.	

in which was characteristic, and in all the BVDV-2 species strains.

Among BVDV-1 genotypes, only BVDV-1a, 1b, 1.3 and 1.13 were widely distributed. The geographic distribution of genotypes varied considerably, and in certain countries as China, over the half of the 23 genotypes described in the species, 12 could be identified: BVDV-1a, 1b1 and 1b2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.10, 1.11, 1.15, 1.18, 1.21 and 1.23. BVDV-1a (n = 4) was reported in two bovines [6], two Bactrian camels [31] and one pig [32]. Despite belonging to the same BVDV-1a genotype, strains NH01 (bovine) and SH1060 (pig) were low related, showing 89.2% homology and a divergence of 11 bp in the IRES. Among BVDV-1b genotype, only two BVDV-b1 have been reported in cattle (Zhang et al., unpublished) [2], while the large majority (n = 41) were BVDV-1b2, 13 in cattle, 27 in yaks [2] and one in a Bactrian camel (*Camelus bactrianus*) [31]. Four bovine strains (Gao et al, unpublished) [6] belonged to genotype BVDV-1.3. Two other bovine strains (S133 and TY05), reported as M [7] [8] resulted BVDV-1.6. One pig strain, reported as genotype O by Deng et al. [32] was clustered in the genotype BVDV-1.7, with four other strains all reported as genotype M, three from cattle, S43, S121 and BJ0924 [8] and one from camel, isolate 9 [31]. BVDV-1.8 (n = 5) was reported in three bovines [9] and two camels [31]. Genotype BVDV-1.10, reported as Q, resulted circulating in cattle (n = 6), pigs (n = 5) and camels (n = 6)3) [3] [4] [6] [8] [31] [32]. Two of the strains from camel, isolate 6 and isolate 7, have been reported as M by Gao et al. [31]. Only one bovine strain [8] resulted BVDV-1.11. BVDV-1.15.1 (clustered as M) were isolated in 56 bovines, 9 buffaloes, 4 Yaks, [2] [6] [7] [8] [10] 2 pigs [32] and one in a Bactrian camel [31]. BVDV-1.15.2 (28 strains) was reported as M in 13 cattle and 14 yaks [2] [8] and one in a Bactrian camel [31]. Six strains were BVDV-1.18, four cattle isolates reported as P [7] and two from Bactrian camel, isolate 5 and isolate 8, reported as M [31]. Genotype BVDV-1.21 (U) was reported in 14 bovines, 7 buffaloes and in two yaks (Sun et al., unpublished) [2]. The BVDV-1.23 strain S153 [8] was isolated in cattle. In Japan most of the strains isolated from cattle and contaminant of biological products belonged to BVDV-1 genotypes 1a and 1b1. Genotypes 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 and 1.13 were also reported.

Some genetic variants appeared to be restricted in certain areas, as certain genotypes circulating only in Turkey or China, suggesting geographic isolation [7]. Most of BVDV-1 genotypes were related to specific geographic distribution, showing two main populations circulating in Asian and European countries, respectively. Apart few exceptions, a very limited number of strains isolated in Italy belonging to 1.6, 1.8 and 1.21, some genotypes were characteristic from Asia. Genotypes 1.10, 1.15, 1.18 and 1.23 were circulating exclusively in China, and also genotype 1.21 has been reported almost exclusively in China. Other genotypes (1.6, 1.7 and 1.8) appear to be restricted to Asian or Austral Asian countries. U-A pairing in V2/2 was present only among certain Asian genotypes (1.7, 1.10 and 1.15.1). Other genotypes were rare and present only in few countries, BVDV-1.16 bovine strains reported by as genotype L [33], and strains TR70,



**Figure 2.** Phylogenetic tree based on the 5'-UTR comparison, suggesting a taxonomic position of the BVDV-1 strains in the genus *Pestivirus*. Strain NADL [M31182] is the reference for the BVDV-1a genotype, strains Draper [L32880] and NY-1 [L32879] are the references for the BVDV-1b genotype, sub genotypes 1b1 and 1b2, and strain Europa [AB000898] is the reference for the BVDV-1.3 genotype. Strains 438/02 [AY159540], 23-15 [AF298059], CRFK [D50814], IS25CP/01 [AB359931], so CP/75 [AB042661], KM [AF298068], SD0803 [JN400273], 10-84 [AF298054], 22146/81 [AJ304376], 11207/98 [AJ304390], 17P [AF244954], TR70 [MG670547], ZM-95 [AF526381], TR-2007-Gu-175454-4695 [EU716150], J [AF298067], TJ06 [GU120246], A [AF298064], CH-01-08 [EU180024], M31182 (Yak) [JQ799141], Rebe [AF299317] and S153 [KF006964] are references for the BVDV-1.4 to BVDV-1.23 genotypes. Scale bar indicates 10 nucleotide substitutions per 100 nucleotides. Genotypes restricted to Turkey are indicated in circles. Genotypes circulating exclusively in China are indicated in red circles. Genotypes restricted to Far East Asia and Austral Asia (Japan, South Korea, China and Australia) are indicated in brown circles. A very limited number of strains isolated in Italy belonging to 1.6, 1.8 and 1.21 represented exceptions. Nomenclature of identified genotypes is based on divergence in the genus. Clustering according to primary structure analysis by depositors is indicated under parenthesis.



Figure 3. Phylogenetic tree based on the 5'-UTR comparison, suggesting a taxonomic position of the BDV strains in the genus Pestivirus. Strains 137/4 [U65052], X818 [AF037405], Bd31 [U70263], Casimir [AB122085] and Rentier [AB122086] are references for the genotypes BDV-a sub genotypes 1, 2 and 3 and genotype BDV-b. Strains CH-BD3 [JQ994199], CH-BD4 [JQ994200], Italy-58987 [KX573913], Italy-103761 [KT072634] and ChamoisVdA2 [MG725337] are references for the genotype BDV-c sub genotypes 1 and 3 and the strains 92-F-7119 [EF693994], 92-F-7014 [EF693993], 90-F-6335 [EF693990], 06-F-0299/357 [EF694000], 10F03356 [KC859384] and RUPI-05 [KC859383] are references for the genotype BDV-c sub genotype 2. The Chinese strains AH12-01 [JQ946320] and AH12-02 [JX437132] are reference for the genotype BDV-d sub genotype 1, and strain 297 [KC484999] is reference for the BDV-d sub genotype 2. Strains C27 [DQ275623] and ZA11115 [DQ361070] are references for the BDV-e sub genotypes 1 and 2. Strains AV [EF693984], 0501209-052GI [DQ679902] and 93-F-7289 [EF693995] are references for the BDV-f sub genotype 1. Strains 2112/99 [AY159513], BU-1CRA22 [DQ275622], LE31C2 [DQ361072] and Chamois1 [AY738080] are references for the BDV-f sub genotypes 2, 3 and 4. The strain 91-F-6731 [EF988632], 33S [AF462002] and SN1T [AF461997] are reference for the genotype BDV-g (Tunisian type). The Chinese strains JS12/04 [KC537789], JSLS12-01 [KC963426] and JSYZ15 [KT327869] represent the genotype BDV-h. The Indian strain Ind830-09 [KT934377] is reference for the genotype BDV-j sub genotype 1, the strains 90-F-6338 [EF693991], 90F6227 [EF693989], LA/64421/10 [LM999989], Gifhorn [EU636997], B30006 [EU224227] and CH-BD2 [JQ994198] are reference for the genotype BDV-j sub genotypes 2 and 3. The Turkish strains TR13 [JF489888] and TR14 [JF489889] are references for the genotype BDV-i. The bovine strains NADL [M31182], the Chinese bovine strains JZ05-1 [GQ888686], JS1201 [JX469119] and S171 [KF006974] represents the BVDV-1, BVDV-2, BVDV-3 and CSFV species. The ovine Turkish strains Aydin [AM418427] and Burdur [AM418428] represents the Pestivirus I species. Scale bar indicates 10 nucleotide substitutions per 100 nucleotides. Genotypes present only in Asian countries are indicated in circles (red: China; green: India; orange: Turkey). Nomenclature of identified genotypes is based on divergence in the genus. Clustering according to primary structure analysis by depositors is indicated under parenthesis.



**Figure 4.** Phylogenetic tree based on the 5'-UTR comparison, suggesting a taxonomic position of the CSFV strains in the genus *Pestivirus.* Strains Brescia [M31768], 39 [AF407339], Eystrup [AF326963], Alfort/187 [X87939], HCLV [AF091507], Shimen [AF092448] and the bovine strain 8 India [MG813566] are references for the genotype CSFV-a variant 1. Strains Alfort/Tuebingen [J04358], Chiba-80 [AB019659], Osaka/51 [AB019174], Paderborn [AY072924] and the Chinese bovine strains S173 [KF006975], HEN03 [KC176778] and S112 [MK118725] are references for the genotype CSFV-a variant 2. Strain Saitama/81 [AB019178] is reference for the CSFV-a variant 3, and strains Parambi [KT239105] and Honduras [L42426] are reference for the CSFV-a variant 4 and 6. The Spanish ovine strain 5440/99 [AY159514] is reference for the genotype CSFV-b. The Japanese strains Kanagawa/74 [AB019166] and Okinawa/86 [AB019172] are references for the genotype CSFV-c. The Chinese bovine strain S171 [KF006974] represents the genotype CSFV-d. Scale bar indicates 10 nucleotide substitutions per 100 nucleotides. Genotypes present only in Asian countries are indicated in circles (red: China; green: India; brown: Japan and Taiwan). Nomenclature of identified genotypes is based on divergence in the genus. Clustering according to primary structure analysis by depositors is indicated under parenthesis.



Figure 5. Schematic representation of geographic distribution of Asian Pestivirus species genotypes circulating in restricted areas.

TR73 and TR75 belonging to the BVDV-1.14, reported by Yesilbag *et al.* [34] as genotype R, were restricted to Turkey.

In the BVDV-2 species, while BVDV-2a showed cosmopolitan diffusion and 2b and other related genotypes were more frequently distributed in South America, only one group appeared specific to Asia. The genotype b variant 4 (BVDV-2b4) included only Chinese isolates: the bovine strain SD-1301 [5] and the contaminants \$143, \$172 and \$51 [8]. BVDV-3 species showed low heterogeneity with four different genotypes. Out of four, three (BVDV-3.2, BVDV-3.3 and BVDV-3.4) were specific to zebu and bovine isolates from India and Bangladesh, respectively [12] [13]. Strains IndMDV18963/12 and IndBHA6604/12, representative for BVDV-3.2 genotype, were divergent in the species, scoring divergence 96.66% when compared with other BVDV-3 strains. Similarly, with divergence values of 82.14% for BGD/ZS5 and 100% for BGD/ZS3, respectively, bovine strains from Bangladesh were divergent from genotypes 1 and 2, constituting a separate genotype in the BVDV-3 species. In the BVDV-3 genotype 1, subgenotype 1 variants 2 (contaminant strain JS12/01) [35] and 3 (bovine strain Th/04 KhonKaen) [36] were reported from China and Thailand. BVDV-3 genotype 1 subgenotype 2 was specific to small ruminants from China (Shi et al., unpublished), with divergence 27.27%, divergence mean value 6.82 from other BVDV-3.1 genotype strains. BVDV-3 genotype 1 subgenotypes 3 and 4 were specific to zebu and bovine isolates from India and Bangladesh, respectively [12] [13]. Strains IndABI16023/12 and IndABI16020/12, representative for BVDV-3.1.3, showed a divergence of 23.33% from strains of other genotype variants. BVDV-3.1.4 strain BGDZS1 showed a divergence of 40%.

BDV species sequence characteristics of Chinese and Turkish strains were highly divergent from other genogroups, indicating geographic segregation. Chinese strains AH12-01, AH12-02 and AHHX15, reported as genotype BDV-3 (Ghiforn type-PNS BDV-j) [37], have been clustered as genotype BDV-d, sub genotype d1. These strains showed high homology with strain 297, also reported as BDV-3 [38], clustered in the same genotype, but as separate sub genotype BDV-d2. Similarly, other Chinese strains JS12/04, JSLS12-01 and JSYZ15, reported as genotype BDV-3 [37] have been clustered as genotype BDV-h. Both genotypes resulted partially related with BDV-j. However, qualitative non correspondence at root LVP level (BDV-d GC/GU/UA-AA-AG; BDV-h GC/GU-AU/UA-AA-AU; BDV-j GC/AU/UA-UG-GC-UC) (exception AA in V3/8 of strain BDV-j2 CH-BD1, discriminated from BDV-h with additional identification marker V1/3: BDV-j2 G-C; BDV-h A-U) and quantitative evaluation of divergence values justified separate clustering. Strains of sub genotype BDV-d1 were related only with BDV-j1 (India type) (no divergence values exceeding genotype limit value 9; divergence mean value 8.5) and divergent from sub genotypes BDV-j2 (divergence 92.85%, divergence mean value 10.78) and BDV-j3 (divergence 100%, divergence mean value 11.83). Strain 297 (sub genotype BDV-d2) resulted divergent from BDV-j3 (Ghiforn type) (divergence 100%, divergence mean value 11) and related with BDV-j1 and BDV-j2 (divergence mean values 8 and 8.14, respectively), but showing lowest divergence value mean of 6.5 with BDV-d1 strains. BDV-h resulted related only with BDV-j1 (homology 33.33%; divergence mean value 8.67) and divergent from other BDV-j sub genotypes (BDV-j2: divergence 61.9%, divergence mean value 9.67; BDV-j3: divergence 100%, divergence mean value 12.33).

Turkish strains TR-13 and TR-14, reported as distinct group in the BDV species [39], have been clustered as genotype BDV-i. Due to the divergence value of 9, obtained comparing their respective sequences, related to nucleotide variations particularly in the V1 stem, but maintaining clear base pairing homology in the rest of the secondary structure, they have been considered as two separate sub genotypes. BDV-i1 strain TR-13 showed bulges in V1/8 C C and V1/9 G A and BDV-i2 strain TR-14 showed V1/4 G A bulge, V2/12 insertion U and V1/8 A G bulge as characteristic bp in the sequence. Comparison with the other BDV sequences, applying species determination limit value 13, resulted related to the majority of BDV genotypes, showing a divergence percentage of 36.08, with divergence value range from 7 to 19 (mean 12.91). High divergence values have been observed with genotype BDV-f (including Aveyron and Pyrenean Chamois types) (values up to 17 - 19), BDV-g (Tunisian type), sub genotype 2 (values 15 -16). High divergence values (16-19) have been obtained also with Pestivirus I (Turkish type Aydin-Burdur). However, strains TR-13 and TR-14 shared all BDV species markers. Comparison with the other BDV sequences, applying genotype determination limit value 9, resulted divergent from all other BDV genotypes, despite the partial relation scored with some members of genotype BDV-a, sub genotype 2, BDV-c, sub genotype 1, and BVD-j, which, however, did not correspond to relatedness when considering the entire group to determine overall homology (out of 192 comparisons, only 19 values were 7 - 9 and 13 corresponded to the limit value). Also BDV-j1 included the Indian ovine strain Ind 830-09 [40].

In the CSFV species, secondary structure analysis revealed corresponding main genomic groups, defined by phylogenetic analysis, dividing CSFVs into three major lineages (Brescia, Alfort and Kanagawa/Okinawa types) and their sublineages [41]. Three genetic clusters referred specifically to Asian countries. The CSFV genotype a variant 4 (type Parambi) included only pig and wild boar strains from India (Ravishankar *et al.*, Tomar *et al.*, Chandramohan *et al.*, unpublished) [42]. CSFV pig strains clustered into genotype C (type Okinawa) were reported only from Japan and Taiwan (Liu, unpublished) [41] [43] [44]. The Chinese strain S171 [8], isolated from bovine serum, was clustered as CSFV-d. The strain S171 showed affinity with genotype CSFV-a2, but the difference was marked at the level of the V3 locus nucleotide base pairings. Exception made for a partial relation with CSFV-a2, S171 was divergent from all other CSFV types showing divergence values from 10 to 15. Divergence percentage with CSFV-a2 was 62.5%, with a divergence mean value of 9.87, resulting related, but belonging

to a separate cluster. In addition, it was significantly less related to BDV species, a known characteristic of other CSFV strains (Figure 6 & Figure 7). Base pairings comparison between strain \$171 and strains of the different BDV genotypes scored high divergence values, ranging from 17 to 25, with a mean value of 20.31. These values were very high in confront of the mean divergence value of 14.57 obtained comparing the other CSFV strains with BDV strains. Divergence from BDV-2 tentative species resulted also higher with CSFV-d (divergence values ranging from 21 to 22; mean divergence value 21.33), in confront of scores obtained with other CSFV genotypes CSFV-a, CSFV-b and CSFV-c (divergence values ranging from 15 to 20; mean divergence value 17.06). No relation was observed between CFSV and any other Pestivirus species (Figure 7). Other CSFV bovine strains have been reported from India and China, contaminants or associated to natural infection with clinical signs [8] [11] [45]. Indian strains, reported from the states of Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya, were genetically closely related to CSFV genotype a1 and a5 strains, respectively. However, a G\*U pairing in V1/3 was peculiar only in the Indian bovine strains from Tamil Nadu. In other CSFV strains this position is characterized by a conserved A-U pairing, while G-C or G\*U is conserved among BVDV-1, BVDV-2 and BVDV-3 strains (only 5 strains show exceptions, out of 1073 considered sequences).

# 4. Discussion

Different genetic characteristics were specific to Asian clusters in different



Divergence between CSFV genotypes with BDV and BDV-2 species

Figure 6. Graphical representation of PNS quantitative evaluation. Genotype CSFV-d is not related with BDV or BDV-2.



## **Divergence between CSFV and other species**

**Figure 7.** Graphical representation of PNS quantitative evaluation. CSFV is more related with BDV, showing higher relation with BDV than with BDV-2.

Pestivirus species, showing great potential in the evolution of the genus. Until 1997, only two BVDV-1 genotypes were known, 1a and 1b. Thanks to the development of virologic procedures and the increased interest in the pathogen, different new genomic types have been described. However, the heterogeneity of the species become even more evident in particular by the contribution of scientists from China and other Asian countries. BVDV-1 is known to have a cosmopolitan diffusion, but genotype geographic distribution may vary considerably. For example, while predominant in UK [46], in China, BVDV-1a genotype is rare, first reported in cattle in 2010 [5] and in pigs in 2012 [32], and shows also heterogeneity, suggesting that the virus have the great variation in evolution between the different host species [5]. BVDV-1 species resulted heterogeneous especially in China. The number of different BVDV-1 genotypes increased progressively. BVDV-1b and 1m (PNS 1.15) are predominant [7]. Currently, BVDV-1 is represented by 12 types. Only in Italy, genetic diversity of BVDV-1 is higher, accounting for 14 different types [15]. Despite, the first description of the species in 1980 was related to 1b infected cattle imported from Europe [10] [47], some of the genetic variants further described appeared to be restricted to China. For example, the phylogenetic reconstructions indicated that the clustering of the Chinese BVDV-1m genotype in the phylogenetic tree is a result of geographic isolation [7]. The Chinese strain ZM-95 for many years was the only representative of a separate cluster in the species, suggesting the circulation of a rare *Pestivirus* restricted in pigs. The strain was the first BVD virus isolated in

China (Inner Mongolia) from pigs showing clinical symptoms and pathological lesions resembling mild classical swine fever [48], and characterized as genotype M [49] (PNS BVDV-1.15). Zhu *et al.* [10] reported a noncytopathic strain, genetically closely related to the pig strain ZM-95, associated with a disease characterized by high morbidity and mortality, a first BVDV-1m virus originated from cattle. In the present study, many other closely related strains have been considered from recent reports from China. Only the bovine strains BJ11\_01 and S73 isolated in China in 2011 and 2013, 16 - 18 years later (Zhang et al., unpublished) [8], shared all the nucleotide characteristics of ZM-95, and all the other newly reported strains clarified genotype identification parameters. The genotype 1.15 resulted the most commonly diffused in China, and not restricted in pigs but circulating in cattle, buffaloes, yaks and Bactrian camels. The yak strain M31182 (Sun et al., unpublished) showed also characteristic nucleotide base pairs indicating radical sequence variations generating new genotype in the BVDV-1 species. Reported as genotype U, PNS 1.21, the genotype was identified also in other Chinese bovine and buffalo sequences.

The heterogeneity revealed in the BDV species was among the highest observed among pestiviruses. Only BVDV-1 accounted for more genotypic variants [14]. Sequence characteristics of Turkish and Chinese strains were highly divergent from other genogroups, indicating geographic segregation. HoBi-like pestiviruses (BVDV-3) was less heterogenous, but characterized by three Asian lineages. Strains from India and Bangladesh [12] [13] showed genetic diversity and molecular characteristics clearly distinct from those previously reported circulating globally, from bovine fetal serum or naturally infected cattle and buffaloes in America, Europe, Thailand and Australia, highlighting the independent evolution of the species in the Indian subcontinent. Similarly, the CSFV species showed low heterogeneity. However, two Asian genotypes were highly divergent. According to primary sequence analysis, the strain Kanagawa/74 (PNS genotype CSFV-c) was divergent in the species [50] [51], and proposed as harmonized outgroup strain for phylogenetic analyses [52]. This suggests that strain S171 (PNS genotype CSFV-d) should be considered as another outgroup of the species with even more enhanced divergence, with atypical characteristics, possibly related to host species adaptation or a result of geographic isolation, occurrences suggested also for BVDV-1 isolates in China [5] [7]. During a survey for the detection and genetic characterization of 5'-UTR and E2 gene of CSFV from bovine population of the northeastern region of Indian state of Meghalaya, out of 134 cattle serum samples tested, all were positive in reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) for 5'-UTR region and 10 samples were positive for CSFV antigen by a commercial antigen capture enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (Ag-ELISA) [45]. Full length E2 region of CSFV were amplified from two positive samples, CS/ML/911/IDP/13 [KY860532] and CS/ML/AF/Umiam/14 [KY860531]. Phylogenetic analysis showed similarity with isolates reported from the neighboring state of Assam, as the pig strain

IND/AS/GHY/G4 [KM362426] [53]. According to E2 region primary sequence analysis, these strains were clustered in the CSFV sub-genogroup 2.1 [45] [53]. The E2 regions of the bovine strains CS/ML/911/IDP/13 [KY860532] and CS/ML/AF/Umiam/14 [KY860531] showed 99% nucleotide identity with IND/AS/GHY/G4 (PNS CSFV-a5) and 92% with strain Paderborn [GQ902941] (PNS CSFV-a2). 5'-UTR evaluation by PNS from complete genome of Paderborn and IND/AS/GHY/G4 suggested the appurtenance of both bovine strains CS/ML/911/IDP/13 and CS/ML/AF/Umiam/14 to PNS CSFV-a5. As PNS CSFV-a4 (type Parambi), also this cluster was characteristic to India.

The high level of heterogeneity was reflected also in a certain confusion in the nomenclature of types. For example, the Chinese camel isolate 9, clustered as M [31], diverged of only 2 bp from the strain AQGN96BI5 of genotype 1.7 (O), and 4 bp from the 1.7 reference strain IS25CP/01 [28], thus justifying the reallocation in this BVDV group. Similarly, the Chinese camel isolate 5, reported as M [31] was reclustered in the present study, showing relation with genotype 1.17 (P) reference strain TJ06 [7] (divergence 6 bp). Confusion was also due to the use of same names to define different genetic clusters, as in the case of strains TR-2007-A-2368MS, TR-2007-Gu-175454-4695 [33], TR1, TR16 and TR72 [34], clustered as genotype L, reported from cattle in Turkey, genetically distant from homonymous isolates from continental Europe [54] [55] [56].

It is unlikely that geographic specificity of some types might be due to sampling bias, taking into account that strains have been reported from gualified laboratories, often identifying in the same epidemiological survey typical isolates. In certain cases, observations have been further validated at the level of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses. For example, atypical ovine Turkish isolates BDV/Aydin/04-TR and BDV/Burdur/05-TR [57], previously considered a separate *Pestivirus* species [58], a new BDV subgroup [57] or BDV borderline candidate for reclustering as new species [59], have been recently classified as new genus Pestivirus member species (Pestivirus I) [1]. Furthermore, it is highly probable that future investigations will reveal the existence of new types in the genus since most of routinely conducted diagnostic work is based on serology and only few isolates are reported from certain regions. Similarly, despite evidence of *Pestivirus* seropositive animals in a large number of wild animal species [60], the number of reported isolates is very limited and related to few species as deer (Cervus elaphus) and roe deer (Capreolus capreolus) [61] [62], or the Japanese serow (*Capricornis crispus*) [63], Pyrenean chamois (Rupicapra pyrenaica) [64], Alpine chamois (Rupicapra rupicapra) [65], and captive mousedeer (Tragulus javanicus) [66], wisent (Bison bonasus) and reindeer (Rangifer tarandus) [67].

Also investigations in man, may reveal new aspects of *Pestivirus* epidemiology. Using mass spectrometry proteomics to analyze protein extracts from three Zika positive brains of deceased babies with severe brain lesions and arthrogryposis, peptides from the polyprotein of a Bovine-like viral diarrhea virus have been detected, suggesting that Zika virus may not be the only etiological agent responsible for microcephaly [68]. During the outbreak in Paraíba, in 2015, BVDV RNA was also found in the amniotic fluid collected from four mothers with babies affected by Zika and microcephaly. Two 5'-UTR RNA genomic sequences, have been provided by Prof Tanuri, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, for further secondary structure analysis. The strain 4p, considered in the present study, belonged to genotype BVDV-2b, typical genotype circulating in South America, genetically close to Brazilian strains LV56-1013 [69] and LVPatol0209 (Silveira et al., unpublished), but showing unreported variants in the IRES. The second isolate (12p) was a BVDV-1b1, genotype of cosmopolitan diffusion, very similar to bovine strains UEL9-BR/11 (Rodrigues et al., unpublished), isolated in Brazil in 2011, about 10 years later than the three other closely genetically related strains 133/02, 4092/00 and 3310/01 [70] previously identified in Spain in 2002. The human strain 12p showed also homology (98% nucleotide identity) with four contaminant strains isolated in Mexico in 2012, the BVDV-1b1 NGR2, NGR3, NGR11 and NGR12 (Gomez-Romero et al., unpublished). The only strain previously reported in humans belonged to genotype BVDV-1.3 [71], another cluster with cosmopolitan diffusion.

Observed heterogeneity in the Pestivirus species has to be considered for potential implications on diagnostic tests, control and preventive measures, since commonly available tests and vaccines are based on viral antigenic substrate [72]. Due to possible geographical segregation, recognition of the molecular characteristics of field strains present in a population is fundamental for the control or eradication programs design, vaccine development or retracing infection sources in case of outbreaks [46] [73]. Laboratory testing difficulties may be due to serological cross-reactivity or divergence among pestiviruses. Serological surveillance of BVDV by ELISA does not distinguish between BVDV and BDV as source of infection. During routine genetic typing of pestiviruses in India, BDV was detected in sheep by real time RT-PCR [40]. All the samples yielded positive virus isolates in cell culture but were found negative by a BVDV antigen ELISA, suggesting that for diagnosis of BDV infection, the commercial BVDV Ag-ELISA should be used with caution. For adequate differentiation between BVDV and BDV, cross-serum neutralization test procedure has been recently developed [74]. Current BVDV diagnostic tests may fail to detect HoBi-like viruses or to differentiate between BVDV and HoBi-like viruses [75]. Furthermore, available commercial serological tests for BVDV do not reliably detect HoBi-like virus exposure, and cross protection against HoBi-like viruses conferred by current BVDV vaccines is likely limited [75]. Therefore, accurate genetic analysises are necessary for epidemiological studies, traceability and characterization of atypical strains.

The PNS method allowed an exhaustive representation of genomic variants in the genus, based on the comparative evaluation of about 1,400 *Pestivirus* strain sequences. The particularity of the PNS method is the exclusive consideration of strategic genomic sequences corresponding to the 5'-UTR IRES. Thus, at this level stable nucleotide variations assume high importance in terms of virus evolutionary history. Theoretically, applicable for the evaluation of all positive polarity RNA viruses, the PNS method was used for the determination of genotypes of the human hepatitis C virus [76], considering the unambiguous functional and genomic similitude between the two genera [77]. PNS sequence characterization easily discriminated species as Giraffe, Pronghorn or Bungowannah [78] [79]. Even if E2 glycoprotein gene is preferred in recent taxonomy of the species [80], CSFV was evaluated with 5'-UTR, and otherwise not comparable with 5'-UTR sequences of the other different species. Despite a limiting factor for differentiation of closely related isolates [80], short length target fragments in other regions of the viral genome as 5'-UTR or NS5B have been largely applied for genotyping purposes and molecular epidemiology [50] [52] [81]. In addition, according to the Terrestrial Manual of the World Organization for Animal Health (Chapter 2.8.3 CSFV; Paragraph 1.1.5.) [82], the 5'-UTR of the CSFV genome (150 nucleotides) is also foreseen for genetic typing and molecular epidemiology of CSF. However, in light of the movement towards whole genome sequencing and recent species typing [1], the routine work performed in veterinary laboratories in the future will possibly be based on full-length genome comparison to delineate *Pestivirus* genogroups and species, despite still problematic due to lack of a sufficient number of sequences representing existing genetic variants. For example, current classification of BVDV isolates is generated using short genome fragments, giving that 97.7% of deposited sequences are restricted to 5'-UTR or Npro, mainly [16].

In addition to accurate virologic investigations, it is important to understand ways of diffusion and in particular prevent spread of atypical genetic clusters. The major concern is represented by the fact that if genetically related types induce effective cross immunity, at the contrary, divergent genetically atypical types might pose problems in terms of diagnostic reliable detection or vaccine conferred cross protection against such viruses. In addition, even non-naïve local animal populations might be more exposed in case of heterogeneous strains due to non-sufficient cross immunity. Trade of live animals is generally considered the main route of pathogen diffusion. For example, in UK, only three BVDV-1 types were detected in 1999. In 2013, phylogenetic analysis demonstrated the existence of six genotypes of BVDV-1 circulating in the country. This indicated that restocking of cattle from continental Europe has increased the genetic diversity [46]. Unless illegal animal movements occur, trade is the relatively easier controllable and preventable among ways of introduction of the virus in free herds or free areas. Contamination of biological products and iatrogenic infection are probably also relevant aspects of the virus epidemiology. This recalls also the risk of spreading exotic strains, requiring not only controls on live animals, animal products, semen, ova and embryos, but also potentially contaminated biological products. Eighty-three strains contaminant of biological products, considered in the present study, were reported mainly from Asian countries. Commercialized batches of BVDV-1 contaminated bovine serum have been reported also in China [8]. The contamination of fetal bovine serum (FBS) as a vehicle for the rapid spread of the pathogen is a known and not really infrequent phenomenon [29] [83]. This might be the source of introduction of BVDV-3 in Italy, first identified in Europe in FBS imported from Brazil [84], and further reported in Italian cattle herds with respiratory distress and reproductive failures [85] [86] [87]. A similar hypothesis could be formulated for the BVDV-1 genotype 1.21. Some characteristic Asian strains of the genotype 1.21 have been shown to circulate also in southern Italy [88], suggesting ways of diffusion other than direct contact among animals. Being unlikely the direct import of live animals from China, other factors were implicated. The strain 441/09, isolated in 2009 in Puglia region, showed high similarity with the originally reported Chinese yak strain. The other two strains, 130/15-4215 and 130/15-5364, have been isolated six years later in 2015 in Sicily. Their sequences were very similar to each other. When compared to other BVDV-1 genotypes, both strains resulted divergent from most of other types, with high divergence values as 20 bp with the European genotype 1.22. However, the lowest divergence values were obtained with strains belonging to genotype 1.21, justifying allocation in the cluster, but in a separate sub genotype 1.21.1. These observed genomic variations were coherent with virus evolutionary adaptation related to spatial temporal factors. Strain 441/09 may represent the evidence of the introduction of an exotic *Pestivirus* variant in the animal population in Italy, while strains 130/15-4215 and 130/15-5364 may represent the result of the virus adaptational evolution in the new environment, after an adequate period of time. This suggest the introduction of genotype 1.21 from China in 2009 and the potential risk of the endemic status of the virus in the area, supported by evidence of genomic characteristics mutations, possibly related to geographical situation or contact with virus populations circulating in the region. Interestingly, the Italian bovine strain SI/207/12 [89], reported as genotype T, was clustered in the genotype 1.6, scoring low divergence values with most of the strains in the group, all reported as genotype BVDV-1n, essentially of Asian origin, including the Japanese strains so CP/75 [90] and Shitara/02/06 [91] or the South Korean strains 06z71, 06z127 (Yang and Kweon, unpublished) and KB01 (Oem et al., unpublished).

Other ways of diffusion may be revealed by the unusual circulation of CSFV in animal host different from suids. CSFV is generally considered to be restricted to domestic and wild suids. Current knowledge indicates that experimental infections without clinical signs have been reported in cattle, sheep, goats and deer, but there is no evidence that these species become infected in nature [92] [93] [94] [95]. Only in one case, hog cholera virus has been identified in sheep [70]. In Spain, the reported 5440/99 ovine strain showed sequence similarities with CSFV vaccine strains used in pigs, suggesting spillovers from prophylactic campaigns. Another ovine isolate (strain 12 Ovine liver 113nt) [96], reported

from United Arab Emirates in the framework of investigations for pestiviruses, was suspected as CSFV. CSFV bovine strains detected in China might find their origin from vaccine prophylaxis performed in domestic animal populations [11]. Anti BVDV killed virus vaccines are available in China. However, for long time there were no commercial BVDV vaccines in the Chinese market. In cattle and yaks, BVDV was prevented by the wide application of triple dose of the live attenuated hog cholera lapinized vaccine (HCLV) strain in different areas of China, and especially in Tibet and Qinghai provinces. Since previous experimental studies conducted by Yuan Qingzhi in 1957 on HCLV, the only one CSFV authorized vaccine in China, efficacy and safety of the prophylactic use for BVDV in lactating and pregnant cows, calves and yaks have been demonstrated [97]. In Tibet, the immunization with HCLV of bovine species resulted beneficial in reducing losses due to BVDV infection. However, long-term use of live attenuated HCLV gave the opportunity for vaccinal strains adaptation in cattle, with further natural diffusion as possible consequence.

# **5.** Conclusion

In the present study, according to secondary structure analysis, the genus *Pestivirus* resulted heterogeneous. Sequence characteristics among Asian genomic clusters within the different *Pestivirus* species suggested geographic segregation and occurrence of micro-evolutive steps in the genus evolutionary history. This aspect was particularly evident in atypical sequences originated from China or Turkey, indicating risk of diffusion by animals and products trade or contamination of biological products as bovine calf serum, with potential diagnostic and control difficulties. Determination of species heterogeneity is important for diagnostic efficiency and prophylactic purposes, taking into account possible wider animal host range by different *Pestivirus* species, causing overlapping clinical features, potential influence on eradication programs, and eventual regulatory measures.

# **Conflicts of Interest**

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

# References

- International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (2017) Virus Taxonomy. 10th Report 2017 Release EC 49, Singapore, July 2017.
- [2] Deng, M., Ji, S., Fei, W., Raza, S., He, C., Chen, Y., Chen, H. and Guo, A. (2015) Prevalence Study and Genetic Typing of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus (BVDV) in Four Bovine Species in China. *PLoS ONE*, **10**, e0121718. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0121718
- [3] Gao, S., Du, J., Shao, J., Lang, Y., Lin, T., Cong, G., Zhao, F., Belak, S., Liu, L., Chang, H. and Yin, H. (2014) Genome Analysis Reveals a Novel Genetically Divergent Subgenotype of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus in China. *Infection, Genetics and Evolution*, 21, 489-491. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.meegid.2013.06.010</u>

- [4] Gong, X., Cao, X., Zheng, F., Chen, Q., Zhou, J., Yin, H., Liu, L. and Cai, X. (2013) Identification and Characterization of a Novel Subgenotype of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Isolated from Dairy Cattle in Northwestern China. *Virus Genes*, 46, 375-376. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s11262-012-0861-3</u>
- [5] Wang, W., Shi, X., Tong, Q., Wu, Y., Xia, M.Q., Ji, Y., Xue, W. and Wu, H. (2014) A Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Type 1a Strain in China: Isolation, Identification, and Experimental Infection in Calves. *Virology Journal*, **11**, 8. https://doi.org/10.1186/1743-422X-11-8
- [6] Weng, X.G., Song, Q.J., Wu, Q., Liu, M.C., Wang, M.L. and Wang, J.F. (2015) Genetic Characterization of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Strains in Beijing, China and Innate Immune Responses of Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells in Persistently Infected Dairy Cattle. *Journal of Veterinary Science*, **16**, 491-500. https://doi.org/10.4142/jvs.2015.16.4.491
- [7] Xue, F., Zhu, Y.M., Li, J., Zhu, L.C., Ren, X.G., Feng, J.K., Shi, H.F. and Gao, Y.R.
  (2010) Genotyping of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Viruses from Cattle in China between 2005 and 2008. *Veterinary Microbiology*, 143, 379-383. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2009.11.010
- [8] Zhang, S.Q., Tan, B., Guo, L., Wang, F.X., Zhu, H.W., Wen, Y.J. and Cheng, S. (2014) Genetic Diversity of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Viruses in Commercial Bovine Serum Batches of Chinese Origin. *Infection, Genetics and Evolution*, 27, 230-233. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.meegid.2014.07.021</u>
- [9] Zhong, F., Li, N., Huang, X., Guo, Y., Chen, H., Wang, X., Shi, C. and Zhang, X. (2011) Genetic Typing and Epidemiologic Observation of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus in Western China. *Virus Genes*, 42, 204-207. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11262-010-0558-4
- [10] Zhu, L., Lu, H., Cao, Y., Gai, X., Guo, C., Liu, Y., *et al.* (2016) Molecular Characterization of a Novel Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Isolate SD-15. *PLoS ONE*, 11, e0165044. <u>https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0165044</u>
- [11] Giangaspero, M., Kumar, S.K. and Zhang, S.Q. (2017) Classical Swine Fever Virus in Cattle. *Veterinary Record*, 181, 73.
- [12] Haider, N., Rahman, M.S., Khan, S.U., Mikolon, A., Gurley, E.S., Osmani, M.G., Shanta, I.S., Paul, S.K., Macfarlane-Berry, L., Islam, A., Desmond, J., Epstein, J.H., Daszak, P., Azim, T., Luby, S.P., Zeidner, N. and Rahman, M.Z. (2014) Identification and Epidemiology of a Rare HoBi-Like Pestivirus Strain in Bangladesh. *Transboundary and Emerging Diseases*, **61**, 193-198. https://doi.org/10.1111/tbed.12218
- [13] Mishra, N., Rajukumar, K., Pateriya, A., Kumar, M., Dubey, P., Behera, S.P., Verma, A., Bhardwaj, P., Kulkarni, D.D., Vijaykrishna, D. and Reddy, N.D. (2014) Identification and Molecular Characterization of Novel and Divergent HoBi-Like Pestiviruses from Naturally Infected Cattle in India. *Veterinary Microbiology*, **174**, 239-246. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2014.09.017</u>
- [14] Giangaspero, M. and Apicella, C. (2018) Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Type 1 Current Taxonomy According to Palindromic Nucleotide Substitutions Method. *Journal of Virological Methods*, 256, 37-76. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jviromet.2018.02.003
- [15] Giangaspero, M., Yesilbag, K. and Apicella, C. (2018) Who's Who in the Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Type 1 Species: Genotypes L and R. *Virus Research*, 256, 50-75. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.virusres.2018.07.009
- [16] Yesilbag, K., Alpay, G. and Becher, P. (2017) Variability and Global Distribution of Subgenotypes of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus. *Viruses*, 9, pii: E128.

- [17] Giangaspero, M. and Harasawa, R. (2007) Numerical Taxonomy of Genus *Pestivirus* Based on Palindromic Nucleotide Substitutions in the 5' Untranslated Region. *Journal of Virological Methods*, **146**, 375-388. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jviromet.2007.07.009
- [18] Harasawa, R. and Giangaspero, M. (1998) A Novel Method for Pestivirus Genotyping Based on Palindromic Nucleotide Substitutions in the 5'-Untranslated Region. *Journal of Virological Methods*, **70**, 225-230. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0166-0934(97)00180-8
- [19] Deng, R. and Brock, K.V. (1993) 5' and 3' Untranslated Regions of Pestivirus Genome: Primary and Secondary Structure Analyses. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 21, 1949-1957. <u>https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/21.8.1949</u>
- [20] Harasawa, R. (1994) Comparative Analysis of the 5' Non-Coding Region of Pestivirus RNA Detected from Live Virus Vaccines. *The Journal of Veterinary Medical Science*, 56, 961-964.
- [21] Willcocks, M.M., Zaini, S., Chamond, N., Ulryck, N., Allouche, D., Rajagopalan, N., Davids, N.A., Fahnøe, U., Hadsbjerg, J., Rasmussen, T.B., Roberts, L.O., Sargueil, B., Belsham, G.J. and Locker, N. (2017) Distinct Roles for the IIId2 Sub-Domain In Pestivirus and Picornavirus Internal Ribosome Entry Sites. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 45, 13016-13028. <u>https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkx991</u>
- [22] Zuker, M. and Stiegler, P. (1981) Optimal Computer Folding of Large RNA Sequences Using Thermodynamics and Auxiliary Information. *Nucleic Acids Re*search, 9, 133-148. <u>https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/9.1.133</u>
- [23] Freier, S.M., Kierzek, R., Jaeger, J.A., Sugimoto, N., Caruthers, M.H., Nielson, T. and Turner, D.H. (1986) Improved Free-Energy Parameters for Predictions of RNA Duplex Stability. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 83, 9373-9377. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.83.24.9373
- [24] Giangaspero, M. and Apicella, C. (2014) Improved Palindromic Nucleotide Substitutions Software Version 2.0. Genotyping Based on the Secondary Structure Alignment in the 5 Untranslated Region of *Pestivirus* RNA. *Journal of Bioinformatics and Intelligent Control*, **3**, 39-64. <u>https://doi.org/10.1166/jbic.2014.1064</u>
- [25] Chenna, R., Sugawara, H., Koike, T., Lopez, R., Gibson, T.J., Higgins, D.G. and Thompson, J.D. (2003) Multiple Sequence Alignment with the Clustal Series of Programs. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **31**, 3497-3500. https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkg500
- [26] Saitou, N. and Nei, M. (1987) The Neighbor-Joining Method: A New Method for Reconstructing Phylogenetic Trees. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 4, 406-425.
- [27] Kumar, S., Stecher, G. and Tamura, K. (2016) MEGA7: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis Version 7.0 for Bigger Datasets. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 33, 1870-1874. <u>https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msw054</u>
- [28] Nagai, M., Hayashi, M., Itou, M., Fukutomi, T., Akashi, H., Kida, H. and Sakoda, Y. (2008) Identification of New Genetic Subtypes of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Genotype 1 Isolated in Japan. *Virus Genes*, **36**, 135-139. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11262-007-0190-0
- [29] Xia, H., Vijayaraghavan, B., Belak, S. and Liu, L. (2011) Detection and Identification of the Atypical Bovine Pestiviruses in Commercial Foetal Bovine Serum Batches. *PLoS ONE*, 6, e28553. <u>https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0028553</u>
- [30] Harasawa, R. and Mizusawa, H. (1995) Demonstration and Genotyping of Pestivirus RNA from Mammalian Cell Lines. *Microbiology and Immunology*, **39**, 979-985. <u>https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1348-0421.1995.tb03301.x</u>

- [31] Gao, S., Luo, J., Du, J., Lang, Y., Cong, G., Shao, J., Lin, T., Zhao, F., Belak, S., Liu, L., Chang, H. and Yin, H. (2013) Serological and Molecular Evidence for Natural Infection of Bactrian Camels with Multiple Subgenotypes of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus in Western China. *Veterinary Microbiology*, 163, 172-176. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2012.12.015
- [32] Deng, Y., Sun, C.Q., Cao, S.J., Lin, T., Yuan, S.S., Zhang, H.B., Zhai, S.L., Huang, L., Shan, T.L., Zheng, H., *et al.* (2012) High Prevalence of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus 1 in Chinese Swine Herds. *Veterinary Microbiology*, **159**, 490-493. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2012.04.023
- [33] Oguzoglu, T.C., Muz, D., Yilmaz, V., Timurkan, M.O., Alkan, F., Akca, Y. and Burgu, I. (2012) Molecular Characteristics of Bovine Virus Diarrhoea Virus 1 Isolates from Turkey: Approaches for an Eradication Programme. *Transboundary and Emerging Diseases*, 59, 303-310. <u>https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1865-1682.2011.01272.x</u>
- [34] Yesilbag, K., Förster, C., Ozyigit, M.O., Alpay, G., Tuncer, P., Thiel, H.-J. and König, M. (2014) Characterisation of Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus (BVDV) Isolates from an Outbreak with Haemorrhagic Enteritis and Severe Pneumonia. *Veterinary Microbiology*, **169**, 42-49. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2013.12.005</u>
- [35] Mao, L., Li, W., Zhang, W., Yang, L. and Jiang, J. (2012) Genome Sequence of a Novel Hobi-Like Pestivirus in China. *Journal of Virology*, 86, 12444. https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.02159-12
- [36] Liu, L., Kampa, J., Belak, S. and Baule, C. (2009) Virus Recovery and Full-Length Sequence Analysis of Atypical Bovine Pestivirus Th/04\_KhonKaen. *Veterinary Microbiology*, 138, 62-68. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2009.03.006</u>
- [37] Li, W., Mao, L., Zhao, Y., Sun, Y., He, K. and Jiang, J. (2013) Detection of Border Disease Virus (BDV) in Goat Herds Suffering Diarrhea in Eastern China. *Virology Journal*, 10, 80. <u>https://doi.org/10.1186/1743-422X-10-80</u>
- [38] Leskova, V., Jackova, A., Vlasakova, M. and Vilcek, S. (2013) Genetic Characterization of a Border Disease Virus Isolate Originating from Slovakia. *Acta Virologica*, 57, 17-25. <u>https://doi.org/10.4149/av\_2013\_01\_17</u>
- [39] Toplu, N., Oguzoglu, T.C. and Albayrak, H. (2012) Dual Infection of Fetal and Neonatal Small Ruminants with Border Disease Virus and Peste des Petits Ruminants Virus (PPRV): Neuronal Tropism of PPRV as a Novel Finding. *Journal of Comparative Pathology*, 146, 289-297. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcpa.2011.07.004</u>
- [40] Mishra, N., Rajukumar, K., Vilcek, S., Kalaiyarasu, S., Behera, S.P., Dubey, P., Nema, R.K., Gavade, V.B., Dubey, S.C. and Kulkarni, D.D. (2016) Identification and Molecular Characterization of Border Disease Virus (BDV) from Sheep in India. *Comparative Immunology, Microbiology & Infectious Diseases*, 44, 1-7. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cimid.2015.11.001
- [41] Lin, Y.J., Chien, M.S., Deng, M.C. and Huang, C.C. (2007) Complete Sequence of a Subgroup 3.4 Strain of Classical Swine Fever Virus from Taiwan. *Virus Genes*, 35, 737-744. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s11262-007-0154-4</u>
- [42] Bhaskar, N., Ravishankar, C., Rajasekhar, R., Sumod, K., Sumithra, T.G., John, K., Mini, M., Ravindran, R., Shaji, S. and Aishwarya, J. (2015) Molecular Typing and Phylogenetic Analysis of Classical Swine Fever Virus Isolates from Kerala, India. *VirusDisease*, 26, 260-266. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s13337-015-0271-y</u>
- [43] Harasawa, R. and Giangaspero, M. (1999) Genetic Variation in the 5' End and NS5B Regions of Classical Swine Fever Virus Genome among Japanese Isolates. *Microbiology and Immunology*, 43, 373-379. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1348-0421.1999.tb02418.x

- [44] Sakoda, Y., Ozawa, S., Damrongwatanapokin, S., Sato, M., Ishikawa, K. and Fukusho, A. (1999) Genetic Heterogeneity of Porcine and Ruminant Pestiviruses Mainly Isolated in Japan. *Veterinary Microbiology*, 65, 75-86. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1135(98)00284-3
- [45] Chakraborty, A.K., Karam, A., Mukherjee, P., Barkalita, L., Borah, P., Das, S., Sanjukta, R., Puro, K., Ghatak, S., Shakuntala, I., Sharma, I., Laha, R.G. and Sen, A. (2018) Detection of Classical Swine Fever Virus E2 Gene in Cattle Serum Samples from Cattle Herds of Meghalaya. *VirusDisease*, **29**, 89-95. https://doi.org/10.1007/s13337-018-0433-9
- [46] Booth, R.E., Thomas, C.J., El-Attar, L.M., Gunn, G. and Brownlie, J. (2013) A Phylogenetic Analysis of Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus (BVDV) Isolates from Six Different Regions of the UK and Links to Animal Movement Data. *Veterinary Research*, 44, 43. <u>https://doi.org/10.1186/1297-9716-44-43</u>
- [47] Li, Y., Liu, Z. and Wu, Y. (1983) Isolation and Identification of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus-Mucosal Disease Virus Strain Changchun 184. *Chinese Journal of Veterinary Science*, 3, 546-553.
- [48] Wang, X., Tu, C., Li, H., Jin, K., Xuan, H., Chang, G., Sun, H., Zhu, W., Fei, E. and Yin, Z. (1996) Detection and Isolation of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus from Classical Swine Fever Suspected Pigs. *Chinese Journal of Veterinary Science*, 16, 341-345.
- [49] Xu, X., Zhang, Q., Yu, X., Liang, L., Xiao, C., Xiang, H. and Tu, C. (2006) Sequencing and Comparative Analysis of a Pig Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Genome. *Virus Research*, **122**, 164-170. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.virusres.2006.05.005</u>
- [50] Beer, M., Goller, K.V., Staubach, C. and Blome, S. (2015) Genetic Variability and Distribution of Classical Swine Fever Virus. *Animal Health Research Reviews*, 16, 33-39. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1466252315000109
- [51] Dreier, S., Zimmermann, B., Moennig, V. and Wilke, I.G. (2007) A Sequence Database Allowing Automated Genotyping of *Classical Swine Fever Virus* Isolates. *Journal of Virological Methods*, 140, 95-99. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jviromet.2006.11.013
- [52] Paton, D.J., McGoldrick, A., Greiser-Wilke, I., Parchariyanon, S., Song, J.Y., Liou, P.P., Stadejek, T., Lowings, J.P., Björklund, H. and Belák, S. (2000) Genetic Typing of Classical Swine Fever Virus. *Veterinary Microbiology*, **73**, 137-157. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1135(00)00141-3
- [53] Ahuja, A., Bhattacharjee, U., Chakraborty, A.K., Karam, A., Ghatak, S., Puro, K., Das, S., Shakuntala, I., Srivastava, N., Ngachan, S.V. and Sen A. (2015) Complete Genome Sequence of Classical Swine Fever Virus Subgenogroup 2.1 from Assam, India. *Genome Announcements*, 3, e01437-14. https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.01437-14
- [54] Bachofen, C., Stalder, H., Braun, U., Hilbe, M., Ehrensperger, F. and Peterhans, E. (2008) Co-Existence of Genetically and Antigenically Diverse Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Viruses in an Endemic Situation. *Veterinary Microbiology*, **131**, 93-102. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2008.02.023
- [55] Jackova, A., Novackova, M., Pelletier, C., Audeval, C., Gueneau, E., Haffar, A., Petit,
  E., Rehby, L. and Vilcek, S. (2008) The Extended Genetic Diversity of BVDV-1: Typing of BVDV Isolates from France. *Veterinary Research Communications*, 32, 7-11. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11259-007-9012-z
- [56] Luzzago, C., Lauzi, S., Ebranati, E., Giammarioli, M., Moreno, A., Cannella, V., Masoero, L., Canelli, E., Guercio, A., Caruso, C., Ciccozzi, M., De Mia, G.M., Acutis, P.L., Zehender, G. and Peletto, S. (2014) Extended Genetic Diversity of Bovine Viral

Diarrhea Virus and Frequency of Genotypes and Subtypes in Cattle in Italy between 1995 and 2013. *BioMed Research International*, **2014**, Article ID: 147145. https://doi.org/10.1155/2014/147145

- [57] Oguzoglu, T.C., Tan, M.T., Toplu, N., Demir, A.B., Bilge-Dagalp, S., Karaoglu, T., Ozkul, A., Alkan, F., Burgu, I., Haas, L. and Greiser-Wilke, I. (2009) Border Disease Virus (BDV) Infections of Small Ruminants in Turkey: A New BDV Subgroup? *Veterinary Microbiology*, **135**, 374-379. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2008.09.085</u>
- [58] Giammarioli, M., La Rocca, S.A., Steinbach, F., Casciari, C. and De Mia, G.M. (2011) Genetic and Antigenic Typing of Border Disease Virus (BDV) Isolates from Italy Reveals the Existence of a Novel BDV Group. *Veterinary Microbiology*, 147, 231-236. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2010.06.027</u>
- [59] Giangaspero, M. (2011) Genetic Variation of Border Disease Virus Species Strains. *Veterinaria Italiana*, 47, 415-435.
- [60] Doyle, L.G. and Heuschele, W.P. (1983) Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Infection in Captive Exotic Ruminants. *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*, 183, 1257-1259.
- [61] Becher, P., Orlich, M., Kosmidou, A., Konig, M., Baroth, M. and Thiel, H-J. (1999) Genetic Diversity of Pestiviruses: Identification of Novel Groups and Implications for Classification. *Virology*, 262, 64-71. <u>https://doi.org/10.1006/viro.1999.9872</u>
- [62] Frölich, K. and Hofmann, M. (1995) Isolation of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus-Like Pestiviruses from Roe Deer (*Capreolus capreolus*). *Journal of Wildlife Diseases*, **31**, 243-246. <u>https://doi.org/10.7589/0090-3558-31.2.243</u>
- [63] Harasawa, R., Aoyama, F., Goryo, M., Nishimura, T., Matsubara, K., Tsujimoto, T. and Giangaspero, M. (2006) Evidence for Pestivirus Infection in Free-Living Japanese Serows, *Capricornis crispus. Microbiology and Immunology*, **50**, 817-821. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1348-0421.2006.tb03858.x
- [64] Arnal, M., Fernandez-de-Luco, D., Riba, L., Maley, M., Gilray, J., Willoughby, K., Vilček, S. and Nettleton, P.F. (2004) A Novel Pestivirus Associated with Deaths in *Pyrenean chamois (Rupicapra pyrenaica pyrenaica). Journal of General Virology*, 85, 3653-3657. <u>https://doi.org/10.1099/vir.0.80235-0</u>
- [65] Casaubon, J., Vogt, H.R., Stalder, H., Hug, C. and Ryser-Degiorgis, M.P. (2012) Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus in Free-Ranging Wild Ruminants in Switzerland: Low Prevalence of Infection Despite Regular Interactions with Domestic Livestock. *BMC Veterinary Research*, 8, 204. <u>https://doi.org/10.1186/1746-6148-8-204</u>
- [66] Grondahl, C., Uttenthal, A., Houe, H., Rasmussen, T.B., Hoyer, M.J. and Larsen, L.E. (2003) Characterisation of a Pestivirus Isolated from Persistently Infected Mousedeer (*Tragulus javanicus*). *Archives of Virolog*, **148**, 1455-1463. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s00705-003-0130-9</u>
- [67] Giangaspero, M., Harasawa, R., Muschko, K. and Büttner, M. (2006) Characterisation of the 5'-Untranslated Region of Wisent (*Bison bonasus*) and Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*). Veterinaria Italiana, 42, 165-172.
- [68] Nogueira, F.C.S., Velasquez, E., Melo, A.S.O. and Domont, G.B. (2016) Zika Virus May Not Be Alone: Proteomics Associates a Bovine-Like Viral Diarrhea Virus to Microcephaly. bioRxiv preprint.
- [69] Weber, M.N., Silveira, S., Machado, G., Groff, F.H., Mosena, A.C., Budaszewski, R.F., Dupont, P.M., Corbellini, L.G. and Canal, C.W. (2014) High Frequency of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Type 2 in Southern Brazil. *Virus Research*, 191, 117-124. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.virusres.2014.07.035
- [70] Hurtado, A., Garcia-Perez, A.L., Aduriz, G. and Juste, R.A. (2003) Genetic Diversity

of Ruminant Pestiviruses from Spain. *Virus Research*, **92**, 67-73. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/S0168-1702(02)00315-5</u>

- [71] Giangaspero, M., Harasawa, R. and Verhulst, A. (1997) Genotypic Analysis of the 5'-Untranslated Region of a Pestivirus Strain Isolated from Human Leucocytes. *Microbiology and Immunology*, 41, 829-834. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1348-0421.1997.tb01936.x
- [72] Bolin, S.R., McClurkin, A.W., Cutlip, R.C. and Coria, M.F. (1985) Response of Cattle Persistently Infected with Noncytopathic Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus to Vaccination for Bovine Viral Diarrhea and to Subsequent Challenge Exposure with Cytopathic Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus. *American Journal of Veterinary Research*, 46, 2467-2470.
- [73] Kuta, A., Polak, M.P., Larska, M. and Zmudzinski, J.F. (2013) Predominance of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus 1b and 1d Subtypes during Eight Years of Survey in Poland. *Veterinary Microbiology*, **166**, 639-644. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2013.07.002
- [74] Kaiser, V., Nebel, L., Schüpbach-Regula, G., Zanoni, R.G. and Schweizer, M. (2017) Influence of Border Disease Virus (BDV) on Serological Surveillance within the Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) Eradication Program in Switzerland. *BMC Veterinary Research*, 13, 21. <u>https://doi.org/10.1186/s12917-016-0932-0</u>
- [75] Bauermann, F.V., Ridpath, J.F., Weiblen, R. and Flores, E.F. (2013) HoBi-Like Viruses: An Emerging Group of Pestiviruses. *Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation*, 25, 6-15. <u>https://doi.org/10.1177/1040638712473103</u>
- [76] Prabdial-Sing, N., Giangaspero, M., Puren, A.J., Mahlangu, J., Barrow, P. and Bowyer, S.M. (2011) Palindromic-Nucleotide Substitutions (PNS) of Hepatitis C Virus Genotypes 1 and 5a from South Africa. *Journal of Virological Methods*, 175, 272-277. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jviromet.2011.05.005</u>
- [77] Wang, C., Sarnow, P. and Siddiqui, A. (1993) Translation of Human Hepatitis C Virus RNA in Cultured Cells Is Mediated by an Internal Ribosome Binding Mechanism. *Journal of Virology*, 67, 3338-3344.
- [78] Giangaspero, M. and Harasawa, R. (2011) Species Characterization in the Genus *Pestivirus* According to Palindromic Nucleotide Substitutions in the 5'-Untranslated Region. *Journal of Virological Methods*, **174**, 166-172. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jviromet.2011.04.004</u>
- [79] Harasawa, R., Giangaspero, M., Ibata, G. and Paton, P.J. (2000) Giraffe Strain of Pestivirus. Its Taxonomic Status Based on the 5'-Untranslated Region. *Microbiology* and Immunology, 44, 915-921. <u>https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1348-0421.2000.tb02583.x</u>
- [80] Postel, A., Schmeiser, S., Bernau, J., Meindl-Boehmer, A., Pridotkas, G., Dirbakova, Z., Mojzis, M. and Becher, P. (2012) Improved Strategy for Phylogenetic Analysis of Classical Swine Fever Virus Based on Full-Length E2 Encoding Sequences. *Veterinary Research*, 43, 50. <u>https://doi.org/10.1186/1297-9716-43-50</u>
- [81] Lowings, P., Ibata, G., Needham, J. and Paton, D. (1996) Classical Swine Fever Virus Diversity and Evolution. *Journal of General Virology*, 77, 1311-1321. <u>https://doi.org/10.1099/0022-1317-77-6-1311</u>
- [82] World Organisation for Animal Health (2014) Terrestrial Manual, Chapter 2.8.3. Paragraph 1.1.5. Paris, France.
- [83] Giangaspero, M. (2013) Pestivirus Species Potential Adventitious Contaminants of Biological Products. *Tropical Medicine & Surgery*, 1, 153. https://doi.org/10.4172/2329-9088.1000153

- [84] Schirrmeier, H., Strebelow, G., Depner, K., Hoffmann, B. and Beer, M. (2004) Genetic and Antigenic Characterization of an Atypical Pestivirus Isolate, a Putative Member of a Novel Pestivirus Species. *Journal of General Virology*, 85, 3647-3652. https://doi.org/10.1099/vir.0.80238-0
- [85] Decaro, N., Lucente, M.S., Mari, V., Cirone, F., Cordioli, P., et al. (2011) Atypical Pestivirus and Severe Respiratory Disease in Calves, Europe. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 17, 1549-1552. <u>https://doi.org/10.3201/eid1708.101447</u>
- [86] Decaro, N., Lucente, M.S., Mari, V., Sciarretta, R., Pinto, P., et al. (2012) Hobi-Like Pestivirus in Aborted Bovine Fetuses. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology*, 50, 509-512. https://doi.org/10.1128/JCM.05887-11
- [87] Decaro, N., Mari, V., Pinto, P., Lucente, M.S., Sciarretta, R., Cirone, F., Colaianni, M.L., Elia, G., Thiel, H.-J. and Buonavoglia, C. (2012) Hobi-Like Pestivirus: Both Biotypes Isolated from a Diseased Animal. *Journal of General Virology*, 93, 1976-1983. <u>https://doi.org/10.1099/vir.0.044552-0</u>
- [88] Lanave, G., Decaro, N., Lucente, M.S., Guercio, A., Cavaliere, N., Purpari, G., Padalino, I., Larocca, V., Antoci, F., Marino, P.A., Buonavoglia, C. and Elia, G. (2017) Circulation of Multiple Subtypes of Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus Type 1 with No Evidence for HoBi-Like Pestivirus in Cattle Herds of Southern Italy. *Infection, Genetics and Evolution*, **50**, 1-6. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.meegid.2017.02.009</u>
- [89] Giammarioli, M., Ceglie, L., Rossi, E., Bazzucchi, M., Casciari, C., Petrini, S. and De Mia, G.M. (2015) Increased Genetic Diversity of BVDV-1: Recent Findings and Implications Thereof. *Virus Genes*, 50, 147-151. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11262-014-1132-2
- [90] Nagai, M., Ito, T., Sugita, S., Genno, A., Takeuchi, K., Ozawa, T., Sakoda, Y., Nishimori, T., Takamura, K. and Akashi, H. (2001) Genomic and Serological Diversity of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus in Japan. *Archives of Virology*, 146, 685-696. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s007050170139</u>
- [91] Sato. A., Tateishi, K., Shinohara, M., Naoi, Y., Shiokawa, M., Aoki, H., Ohmori, K., Mizutani, T., Shirai, J. and Nagai, M. (2016) Complete Genome Sequencing of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus 1, Subgenotypes 1n and 1o. *Genome Announcements*, 4, e01744-15. <u>https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.01744-15</u>
- [92] Biró, J., Oláh, P. and Palatka, Z. (1966) Attempt to Adapt the Lapinized Hog Cholera Virus Strain "Suvac" to Sheep. Acta Veterinaria Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, 16, 293-299.
- [93] Center for Food Security and Public Health (2015) Classical Swine Fever. Factsheets. <u>http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/</u>
- [94] Loan, R.W. and Storm, M.M. (1968) Propagation and Transmission of Hog Cholera Virus in Non-Porcine Hosts. *American Journal of Veterinary Research*, 29, 807-811.
- [95] Shimizu, M. and Kumagai, T. (1989) Experimental Infection of Pregnant Goats with Swine Fever Virus. *Veterinary Microbiology*, 20, 207-214. https://doi.org/10.1016/0378-1135(89)90044-8
- [96] Mohamed, T.M. (2004) BVD Report UAE. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/236141896\_BVD\_ReportUAE2004
- [97] Liu, Y., Yin, Z., Liu, S., Han, P., Hua, S., Yu, Y., Shi, Q., Ding, X., Liu, X. and Yu, R. (2003) Study on the Prevention of Bovine Viral Diarrhoea-Mucosal Disease of the Yak. *Chinese Journal of Preventive Veterinary Medicine*, No. 6.
- [98] Cortez, A., Heinemann, M.B., de Castro, A.M.M.G., Soares, R.M., Pinto, A.M.V., Alfieri, A.A., Flores, E.F., Leite, R.C. and Richtzenhain, L.J. (2006) Genetic Charac-

terization of Brazilian Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Isolates by Partial Nucleotide Sequencing of the 5'-UTR Region. *Pesquisa Veterinária Brasileira*, **26**, 211-216. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0100-736X2006000400005

- [99] Barros, S.C., Ramos, F., Paupério, S., Thompson, G. and Fevereiro, M. (2006) Phylogenetic Analysis of Portuguese Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus. *Virus Research*, 118, 192-195. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.virusres.2005.12.009</u>
- [100] Becher, P., Shannon, A.D., Tautz, N. and Thiel, H.-J. (1994) Molecular Characterization of Border Disease Virus, a Pestivirus from Sheep. *Virology*, **198**, 542-551. https://doi.org/10.1006/viro.1994.1065
- [101] Beer, M., Wolf, G. and Kaaden, O.R. (2002) Phylogenetic Analysis of the 5'-Untranslated Region of German BVDV Type II Isolates. *Journal of Veterinary Medicine, Series B*, 49, 43-47. <u>https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1439-0450.2002.00536.x</u>
- [102] Caruso, C., Peletto, S., Cerutti, F., Modesto, P., Robetto, S., Domenis, L., Masoero, L. and Acutis, P.L. (2017) Evidence of Circulation of the Novel Border Disease Virus Genotype 8 in Chamois. *Archives of Virology*, **162**, 511-515. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00705-016-3112-4
- [103] Collett, M.S., Larson, R., Gold, C., Strick, D., Anderson, D.K. and Purchio, A.F. (1988) Molecular Cloning and Nucleotide Sequence of the Pestivirus Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus. *Virology*, 165, 191-199. https://doi.org/10.1016/0042-6822(88)90672-1
- [104] Couvreur, B., Letellier, C., Collard, A., Quenon, P., Dehan, P., Hamers, C., Pastoret, P.P. and Kerkhofs, P. (2002) Genetic and Antigenic Variability in Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus (BVDV) Isolates from Belgium. *Virus Research*, 85, 17-28. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/S0168-1702(02)00014-X</u>
- [105] Decaro, N., Lucente, M.S., Lanave, G., Gargano, P., Larocca, V., Losurdo, M., Ciambrone, L., Marino, P.A., Parisi, A., Casalinuovo, F., Buonavoglia, C. and Elia, G. (2016) Evidence for Circulation of Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus Type 2c in Ruminants in Southern Italy. *Transboundary and Emerging Diseases*, 64, 1935-1944.
- [106] De Moerlooze, L., Lecomte, C., Brown-Shimmer, S., Schmetz, D., Guiot, C., Vandenbergh, D., Allaer, D., Rossius, M., Chappuis, G., Dina, D., Renard, A. and Martial, J.A. (1993) Nucleotide Sequence of the Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus Osloss Strain: Comparison with Related Viruses and Identification of Specific DNA Probes in the 5' Untranslated Region. *Journal of General Virology*, **74**, 1433-1438. https://doi.org/10.1099/0022-1317-74-7-1433
- [107] Deng, Y., Shan, T.L., Tong, W., Zheng, X.C., Guo, Y.Y., Zheng, H., Cao, S.J. and Wen, X.T. (2014) Genomic Characterization of a Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus 1 Isolate from Swine. *Archives of Virolog*, **159**, 2513-2517. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00705-014-2064-9
- [108] Dubois, E., Russo, P., Prigent, M. and Thiéry, R. (2008) Genetic Characterization of Ovine Pestiviruses Isolated in France, between 1985 and 2006. *Veterinary Microbiology*, 130, 69-79. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2008.01.002</u>
- [109] Flores, E.F., Ridpath, J.F., Weiblen, R., Vogel, F.S.F. and Gil, L.H.V.G. (2002) Phylogenetic Analysis of Brazilian Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Type 2 (BVDV-2) Isolates: Evidence for a Subgenotype within BVDV-2. *Virus Research*, 87, 51-60. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/S0168-1702(02)00080-1</u>
- [110] Giammarioli, M., Pellegrini, C., Casciari, C., Rossi, E. and De Mia, G.M. (2008) Genetic Diversity of *Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus* 1: Italian Isolates Clustered in at Least Seven Subgenotypes. *Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation*, 20, 783-788. https://doi.org/10.1177/104063870802000611
- [111] Giammarioli, M., Rossi, E., Casciari, C., Bazzucchi, M., Claudia, T. and De Mia, G.M. (2015) Genetic Characterization of Border Disease Virus (BDV) Isolates from Small Ruminants in Italy. *Virus Genes*, **50**, 321-324. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11262-014-1165-6
- [112] Giangaspero, M., Vacirca, G., Harasawa, R., Büttner, M., Panuccio, A., De Giuli Morghen, C., Zanetti, A., Belloli, A. and Verhulst, A. (2001) Genotypes of Pestivirus RNA Detected in Live Virus Vaccines for Human Use. *The Journal of Veterinary Medical Science*, 63, 723-733. <u>https://doi.org/10.1292/jvms.63.723</u>
- [113] Gong, W., Zhang, L., Lu, Z., Jia, J., Wang, M., Peng, Z., Guo, H., Shi, J. and Tu, C. (2016) Complete Genome Sequence of a Novel Sub-Subgenotype 2.1g Isolate of Classical Swine Fever Virus from China. *Archives of Virology*, **161**, 2613-2617. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00705-016-2932-6
- [114] Grebennikova, T.V., Zaberezhnyi, A.D., Sergeev, V.A., Biketov, S.F., Aliper, T.I. and Nepoklonov, E.A. (1999) Genetic Characteristics of the KC Vaccine Strain of Hog Cholera Virus: Comparative Analysis of The primary Sequence of Surface Glycoprotein E(rns), E1, and E2 Genes. *Molecular Genetics, Microbiology and Virology*, 2, 34-40.
- [115] Harasawa, R. (1995) Adventitious Pestivirus RNA in Live Virus Vaccines against Bovine and Swine Diseases. *Vaccine*, **13**, 100-103. https://doi.org/10.1016/0264-410X(95)80018-9
- [116] Harasawa, R., Hikiji, K., Tanabe, H., Takada, Y. and Mizusawa, H. (1993) Detection of Adventitious Pestivirus in Cell Cultures by Polymerase Chain Reaction Using Nested-Pair Primers. *Tissue Culture Research Communications*, **12**, 215-220.
- [117] Harasawa, R. and Tomiyama, T. (1994) Evidence of Pestivirus RNA in Human Virus Vaccines. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology*, **32**, 1604-1605.
- [118] Harasawa, R. and Sasaki, T. (1995) Sequence Analysis of the 5' Untranslated Region of Pestivirus RNA Demonstrated in Interferons for Human Use. *Biologicals*, 23, 263-269. <u>https://doi.org/10.1006/biol.1995.0044</u>
- [119] Hofmann, M. and Bossy, S. (1998) Classical Swine Fever in 1993 in Switzerland: Molecular Epidemiologic Characterization of the Virus Isolate. *Schweizer Archiv fur Tierheilkunde*, **140**, 365-370.
- [120] Jiang, D.L., Liu, G.H., Gong, W.J., Li, R.C., Hu, Y.F., Tu, C. and Yu, X.L. (2013) Complete Genome Sequences of Classical Swine Fever Virus Isolates Belonging to a New Subgenotype, 2.1c, from Hunan Province, China. *Genome Announcements*, 1, E00080-12. https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00080-12
- [121] Jones, L.R., Zandomeni, R.O. and Weber, E.L. (2001) Genetic Typing of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Isolates from Argentina. *Veterinary Microbiology*, 81, 367-375. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1135(01)00367-4</u>
- [122] Jones, L.R., Cigliano, M.M., Zandomeni, R.O. and Weber, E.L. (2004) Phylogenetic Analysis of Bovine Pestiviruses: Testing the Evolution of Clinical Symptoms. *Cladistics*, 20, 443-453. <u>https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-0031.2004.00030.x</u>
- [123] Joo, S.K., Lim, S.I., Jeoung, H.Y., Song, J.Y., Oem, J.K., Mun, S.H. and An, D.J. (2013) Genome Sequence of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Strain 10JJ-SKR, Belonging to Genotype 1d. *Genome Announcements*, 1, e00565-13. <u>https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00565-13</u>
- [124] Kamboj, A., Patel, C.L., Chaturvedi, V.K., Saini, M. and Gupta, P.K. (2014) Complete Genome Sequence of an Indian Field Isolate of Classical Swine Fever Virus Belonging to Subgenotype 1.1. *Genome Announcements*, 2, e00886-14.
- [125] Kawanishi, N., Tsuduku, S., Shimizu, H., Ohtani, Y., Kameyama, K., Yamakawa, M.,

Tsutsui, T., Matsuura, K., Ohashi, S., Isobe, T. and Yamada, S. (2014) First Isolation of Border Disease Virus in Japan Is from a Pig Farm with No Ruminants. *Veterinary Microbiology*, **171**, 210-214. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2014.03.032</u>

- [126] Leifer, I., Hoffmann, B., Hoper, D., Bruun Rasmussen, T., Blome, S., Strebelow, G., Horeth-Bontgen, D., Staubach, C. and Beer, M. (2010) Molecular Epidemiology of Current Classical Swine Fever Virus Isolates of Wild Boar in Germany. *Journal of General Virology*, **91**, 2687-2697. <u>https://doi.org/10.1099/vir.0.023200-0</u>
- [127] Li, X., Xu, Z., He, Y., Yao, Q., Zhang, K., Jin, M., Chen, H. and Qian, P. (2006) Genome Comparison of a Novel Classical Swine Fever Virus Isolated in China in 2004 with Other CSFV Strains. *Virus Genes*, **33**, 133-142. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11262-005-0048-2
- [128] Liu, H., Li, Y., Gao, M., Wen, K., Jia, Y., Liu, X., Zhang, W., Ma, B. and Wang, J. (2012) Complete Genome Sequence of a Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus 2 from Commercial Fetal Bovine Serum. *Journal of Virology*, 86, 10233. https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.01581-12
- [129] Liu, X., Mao, L., Li, W., Yang, L., Zhang, W., Wei, J. and Jiang, J. (2013) Genome Sequence of Border Disease Virus Strain JSLS12-01, Isolated from Sheep in China. *Genome Announcements*, 1, e00502-13. <u>https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00502-13</u>
- [130] Luzzago, C., Bandi, C., Bronzo, V., Ruffo, G. and Zecconi, A. (2001) Distribution Pattern of Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus Strains in Intensive Cattle Herds in Italy. *Veterinary Microbiology*, 83, 265-274. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1135(01)00429-1
- [131] Mishra, N., Pattnaik, B., Vilcek, S., Patil, S.S., Jain, P., Swamy, N., Bhatia, S. and Pradhan, H.K. (2004) Genetic Typing of Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus Isolates from India. *Veterinary Microbiology*, **104**, 207-212. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2004.08.003
- [132] Meyers, G., Rümenapf, T. and Thiel, H.-J. (1989) Molecular Cloning and Nucleotide Sequence of the Genome of Hog Cholera Virus. *Virology*, **171**, 555-567. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/0042-6822(89)90625-9</u>
- [133] Meyers, G., Sallmüller, A. and Büttner, M. (1999) Mutations Abrogating the Rnase Activity in Glycoprotein E<sup>rns</sup> of the Pestivirus Classical Swine Fever Virus Lead to Virus Attenuation. *Journal of Virology*, 73, 10224-10235.
- [134] Moormann, R.M.J., Warmerdam, P.A.M., van der Meer, B., Schaaper, W.M.M., Wensvoort, G. and Hulst, M.M. (1990) Molecular Cloning and Nucleotide Sequence of Hog Cholera Virus Strain Brescia and Mapping of Genomic Region Encoding Envelope Protein E1. *Virology*, **177**, 184-198. https://doi.org/10.1016/0042-6822(90)90472-4
- [135] Moormann, R.M.J., van Gennip, H.G.P., Miedema, G.K.W., Hulst, M.M. and van Rijn, P.A. (1996) Infectious RNA Transcribed from an Engineered Full-Length cDNA Template of the Genome of a Pestivirus. *Journal of Virology*, **70**, 763-770.
- [136] Mosena, A.C.S., Cibulski, S.P., Weber, M.N., Silveira, S., Silva, M.S., Mayer, F.Q., Roehe, P.M. and Canal, C.W. (2017) Genomic and Antigenic Relationships between two "HoBi"-Like Strains and Other Members of the *Pestivirus genus. Archives of Virology*, **162**, 3025-3034. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s00705-017-3465-3</u>
- [137] Nagai, M., Aoki, H., Sakoda, Y., Kozasa, T., Tominaga-Teshima, K., Mine, J., Abe, Y., Tamura, T., Kobayashi, T., Nishine, K., Tateishi, K., Suzuki, Y., Fukuhara, M., Ohmori, K., Todaka, R., Katayama, K., Mizutani, T., Nakamura, S., Kida, H. and Shirai, J. (2014) Molecular, Biological, and Antigenic Characterization of a Border Disease Virus Isolated from a Pig During Classical Swine Fever Surveillance in Ja-

pan. *Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation*, **26**, 547-552. https://doi.org/10.1177/1040638714541837

- [138] Nagai, M., Sakoda, Y., Mori, M., Hayashi, M., Kida, H. and Akashi, H. (2003) Insertion of Cellular Sequence and RNA Recombination in the Structural Protein Coding Region of Cytopathogenic Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus. *Journal of General Virology*, 84, 447-452. <u>https://doi.org/10.1099/vir.0.18773-0</u>
- [139] Nagai, M., Sato, M., Nagano, H., Pang, H., Kong, X., Murakami, T., Ozawa, T. and Akashi, H. (1998) Nucleotide Sequence Homology to Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus 2 (BVDV 2) in the 5' Untranslated Region of BVDVs from Cattle with Mucosal Disease or Persistent Infection in Japan. *Veterinary Microbiology*, **60**, 271-276. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1135(98)00158-8</u>
- [140] Patil, S.S., Hemadri, D., Shankar, B.P., Raghavendra, A.G., Veeresh, H., Sindhoora, B., Chandan, S., Sreekala, K., Gajendragad, M.R. and Prabhudas, K. (2010) Genetic Typing of Recent Classical Swine Fever Isolates from India. *Current Microbiology*, 141, 367-373.
- [141] Peletto, S., Caruso, C., Cerutti, F., Modesto, P., Zoppi, S., Dondo, A., Acutis, P.L. and Masoero, L. (2016) A New Genotype of Border Disease Virus with Implications for Molecular Diagnostics. *Archives of Virology*, **161**, 471-477. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00705-015-2696-4
- [142] Peletto, S., Zuccon, F., Pitti, M., Gobbi, E., Marco, L.D., Caramelli, M., Masoero, L. and Acutis, P.L. (2012) Detection and Phylogenetic Analysis of an Atypical Pestivirus, Strain IZSPLV\_To. *Research in Veterinary Science*, **92**, 147-150. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rvsc.2010.10.015</u>
- [143] Pellerin, C., Van den Hurk, J., Lecomte, J. and Tijssen, P. (1994) Identification of a New Group of Bovine Diarrhea Virus Strains Associated with Severe Outbreaks and High Mortalities. *Virology*, 203, 260-268. <u>https://doi.org/10.1006/viro.1994.1483</u>
- [144] Pizarro Lucero, J., Celedón, M.O., Aguilera, M. and De Calisto, A. (2006) Molecular Characterization of Pestiviruses Isolated from Bovines in Chile. *Veterinary Microbiology*, **115**, 208-217. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2006.02.009</u>
- [145] Rasmussen, T.B., Reimann, I., Uttenthal, A., Leifer, I., Depner, K., Schirrmeier, H. and Beer, M. (2010) Generation of Recombinant Pestiviruses Using a Full-Genome Amplification Strategy. *Veterinary Microbiology*, 142, 13-17. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2009.09.037
- [146] Ridpath, J.F. and Bolin, S.R. (1997) Comparison of the Complete Genomic Sequence of the Border Disease Virus, BD31, to Other Pestiviruses. *Virus Research*, 50, 237-243. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/S0168-1702(97)00064-6</u>
- [147] Ridpath, J.F., Bolin, S.R. and Dubovi, E.J. (1994) Segregation of Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus into Genotypes. *Virology*, 205, 66-74. https://doi.org/10.1006/viro.1994.1620
- [148] Risatti, G.R., Borca, M.V., Kutish, G.F., Lu, Z., Holinka, L.G., French, R.A., Tulman, E.R. and Rock, D.L. (2005) The E2 Glycoprotein of Classical Swine Fever Virus Is a Virulence Determinant in Swine. *Journal of Virology*, **79**, 3787-3796. <u>https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.79.6.3787-3796.2005</u>
- [149] Ruggli, N., Moser, C., Mitchell, D., Hofmann, M. and Tratschin, J.D. (1995) Baculovirus Expression and Affinity Purification of Protein E2 of Classical Swine Fever Virus Strain Alfort/187. *Virus Genes*, 10, 115-126. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01702592</u>
- [150] Shen, H., Pei, J., Bai, J., Zhao, M., Ju, C., Yi, L., Kang, Y., Zhang, X., Chen, L., Li, Y., Wang, J. and Chen, J. (2011) Genetic Diversity and Positive Selection Analysis of

Classical Swine Fever Virus Isolates in South China. *Virus Genes*, **43**, 234-242. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11262-011-0625-5

- [151] Stadejek, T., Warg, J. and Ridpath, J.F. (1996) Comparative Sequence Analysis of the 5' Noncoding Region of Classical Swine Fever Virus Strains from Europe, Asia, and America. Archives of Virology, 141, 771-777. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01718335
- [152] Stalder, H.P., Meier, Ph., Pfaffen, G., Wageck-Canal, C., Rüfenacht, J., Schaller, P., Bachofen, C., Marti, S., Vogt, H.R. and Peterhans, E. (2005) Genetic Heterogeneity of Pestiviruses of Ruminants in Switzerland. *Preventive Veterinary Medicine*, **72**, 37-41. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.prevetmed.2005.01.020
- [153] Sullivan, D.G., Chang, G.-J., Trent, D.W. and Akkina, R.K. (1994) Nucleotide Sequence Analysis of the Structural Gene Coding Region of the Pestivirus Border Disease Virus. *Virus Research*, **33**, 219-228. https://doi.org/10.1016/0168-1702(94)90104-X
- [154] Tajima, M., Frey, H.R., Yamato, O., Maede, Y., Moenning, V., Scholz, H. and Greiser-Wilke, I. (2001) Prevalence of Genotypes 1 and 2 of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus in Lower Saxony, Germany. *Virus Research*, 76, 31-42. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/S0168-1702(01)00244-1</u>
- [155] Tao, J., Wang, Y., Wang, J., Wang, J.Y. and Zhu, G.Q. (2013) Identification and Genetic Characterization of New Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Genotype 2 Strains in Pigs Isolated in China. *Virus Genes*, 46, 81-87. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11262-012-0837-3
- [156] Thabti, F., Letellier, C., Hammami, S., Pepin, M., Ribière, M., Mesplède, A., Kerkhofs, P. and Russo, P. (2005) Detection of a Novel Border Disease Virus Subgroup in Tunisian Sheep. *Archives of Virology*, **150**, 215-229. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00705-004-0427-3
- [157] Tomar, N., Gupta, A., Arya, R.S., Somvanshi, R., Sharma, V. and Saikumar, G. (2015) Genome Sequence of Classical Swine Fever Virus Genotype 1.1 with a Genetic Marker of Attenuation Detected in a Continuous Porcine Cell Line. *Genome Announcements*, **3**, e00375-15. <u>https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00375-15</u>
- [158] Topliff, C.L. and Kelling, C.L. (1998) Virulence Markers in the 5' Untranslated Region of Genotype 2 Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus Isolates. *Virology*, 250, 164-172. <u>https://doi.org/10.1006/viro.1998.9350</u>
- [159] Uttenthal, A., Le Potier, M.F., Romero, L., De Mia, G.M. and Floegel-Niesmann, G.
  (2001) Classical Swine Fever (CSF) Trial I. Challenge Marker Vaccine Studies in Weaner Pigs. *Veterinary Microbiology*, 83, 85-106. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1135(01)00409-6">https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1135(01)00409-6</a>
- [160] Valdazo-González, B., Alvarez-Martínez, M. and Greiser-Wilke, I. (2006) Genetic Typing and Prevalence of *Border Disease Virus* (BDV) in Small Ruminant Flocks in Spain. *Veterinary Microbiology*, **117**, 141-153. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2006.06.008</u>
- [161] Valdazo-González, B., Alvarez-Martínez, M. and Sandvik, T. (2007) Genetic and Antigenic Typing of Border Disease Virus Isolates in Sheep from the Iberian Peninsula. *The Veterinary Journal*, **174**, 316-324. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tvjl.2006.10.002
- [162] Vilček, O.E., Durkovic, B., Bobakova, M., Sharp, G. and Paton, D.J. (2002) Identification of Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus 2 in Cattle in Slovakia. *Veterinary Record*, 151, 150-152. <u>https://doi.org/10.1136/vr.151.5.150</u>
- [163] Vilček, S., Greiser-Wilke, I., Durkovic, B., Obritzhauser, W., Deutz, A. and Kofer, J.

(2003) Genetic Diversity of Recent Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Viruses from the Southeast of Austria (Styria). *Veterinary Microbiology*, **91**, 285-291. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1135(02)00296-1

- [164] Vilček, S., Nettleton, P.F., Paton, D.J. and Belák, S. (1997) Molecular Characterization of Ovine Pestiviruses. *Journal of General Virology*, 78, 725-735. https://doi.org/10.1099/0022-1317-78-4-725
- [165] Vilcek, S., Paton, D.J., Durkovic, B., Strojny, L., Ibata, G., Moussa, A., Loitsch, A., Rossmanith, W., Vega, S., Scicluna, M. and Palfi, V. (2001) Bovine Viral Diarrhoea Virus Genotype 1 Can Be Separated into at Least Eleven Genetic Groups. *Archives* of Virology, 146, 99-115. https://doi.org/10.1007/s007050170194
- [166] Widjojoatmodjo, M.N., van Gennip, H.G., de Smit, A.J. and Moormann, R.J. (1999) Comparative Sequence Analysis of Classical Swine Fever Virus Isolates from the Epizootic in The Netherlands in 1997-1998. *Veterinary Microbiology*, **66**, 291-299. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1135(99)00017-6</u>
- [167] Xia, H., Larska, M., Giammarioli, M., De Mia, G.M., Cardeti, G., Zhou, W., Alenius, S., Belak, S. and Liu, L. (2013) Genetic Detection and Characterization of Atypical Bovine Pestiviruses in Foetal Bovine Sera Claimed to Be of Australian Origin. *Transboundary and Emerging Diseases*, **60**, 284-288. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1865-1682.2012.01341.x
- [168] Yamamoto, T., Kozasa, T., Aoki, H., Sekiguchi, H., Morino, S. and Nakamura, S. (2008) Genomic Analyses of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Viruses Isolated from Cattle Imported into Japan between 1991 and 2005. *Veterinary Microbiology*, **127**, 386-391. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2007.08.020</u>
- [169] Zhou, W., Gao, S., Podgorska, K., Stadejek, T., Qiu, H.J., Yin, H., Drew, T. and Liu, L. (2014) Rovac Is the Possible Ancestor of the Russian Lapinized Vaccines LK-VNIVViM and CS Strains but Not the Chinese Strain (C-Strain) Vaccine against Classical Swine Fever. *Vaccine*, **32**, 6639-6642. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2014.09.058