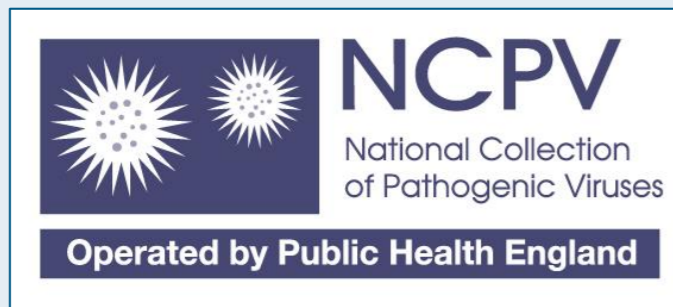


INTRODUCTION

NCPV500 is a collaboration between Public Health England and the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute to produce 500 viral genomes from PHE's National Collection of Pathogenic Viruses (NCPV) using the Illumina sequencing platform. NCPV curates and supplies authenticated human pathogenic viruses for the research community.



Data mining the sequences of individual genomes helps to catalogue the genes encoded in a particular strain and is a vital step for in-depth characterisation studies. Sequencing of multiple isolates, strains or species enables understanding of the factors responsible for varying virulence using comparative genomics.

METHODS

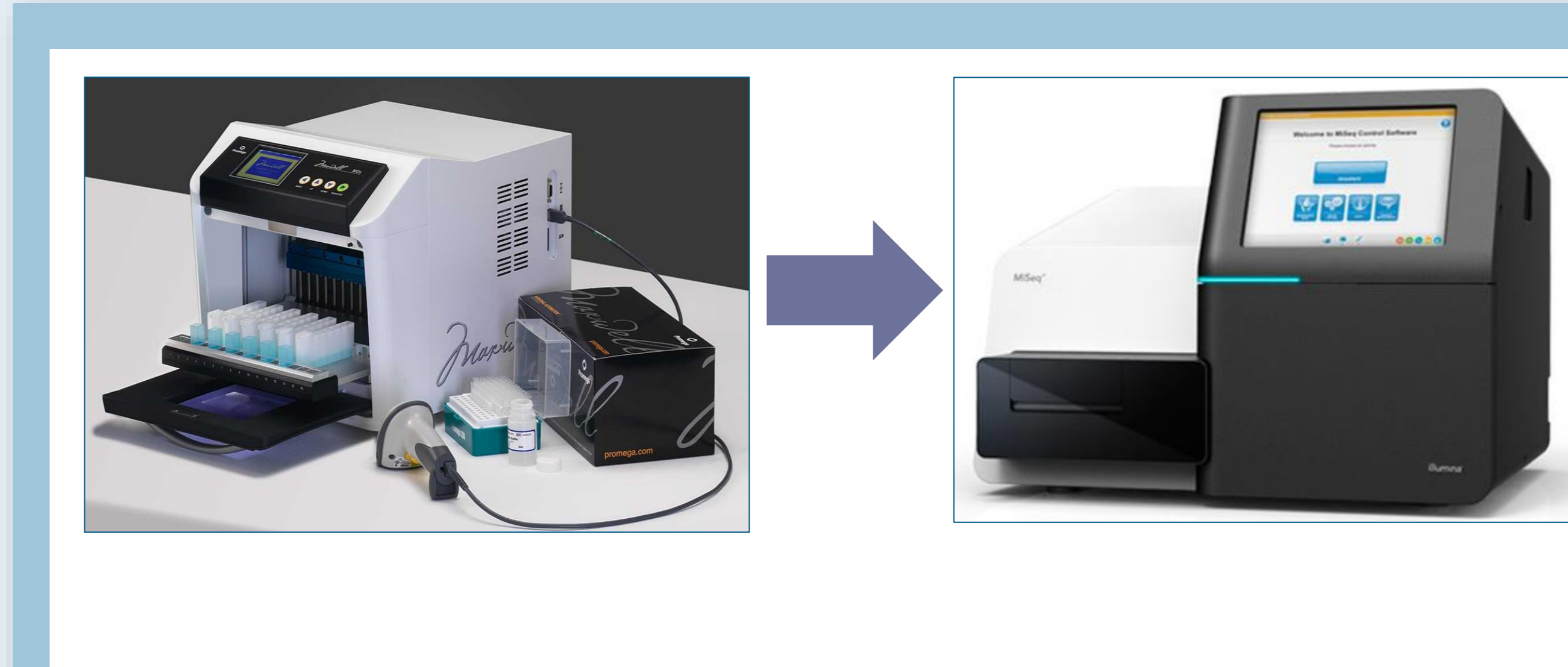


Figure 1. Extraction and sequencing technology: Maxwell 16 and Illumina MiSeq

Viral DNA was extracted from virus strains within NCPV, using a Maxwell 16 (Promega) automated system. Whole genome sequencing was performed on the Illumina MiSeq platform at the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute. Assembled and annotated genome sequences will be freely publicly accessible via a comprehensive web-based Biological Resource Information Centre (BRIC).

RESULTS

Nucleic acid from 196 ACDP Hazard Group 2 viruses has been extracted and sequenced.

Sequences from 139 RNA virus strains have been uploaded to the European Nucleotide Archive, under Study PRJEB12890 (Figure 2).

Files can be downloaded and analysed by users in FASTQ or Galaxy formats.

The BRIC will capture all the information regarding the virus strains, including isolation and deposit details (where known), safety data sheets, production and quality control results. This will be combined with data from external sources, such as sequences from ENA and NCBI, and publications.

Study accession	Sample accession	Secondary accession	Experiment accession	Run accession	Tax ID	Scientific name	Instrument model	Library layout	FASTQ files (FTP)	Submitted files (FTP)	Submitted files (Galaxy)	NCBI SRA file (FTP)	NCBI SRA file (Galaxy)	CRA Index files (FTP)
PRJEB12890	SAMEAS1860668	ERS1507262	ERR1934202	ERR1873677	11981	Feline coronavirus strain F9	Illumina MiSeq	PAIRED	File 1 File 2	CRAM File 1	CRAM File 1			CRA File
PRJEB12890	SAMEAS1861418	ERS1507263	ERR1934203	ERR1873678	11137	Human coronavirus 229E	Illumina MiSeq	PAIRED	File 1 File 2	CRAM File 1	CRAM File 1			CRA File
PRJEB12890	SAMEAS1862168	ERS1507264	ERR1934204	ERR1873679	185892	Human rhinovirus A10	Illumina MiSeq	PAIRED	File 1 File 2	CRAM File 1	CRAM File 1			CRA File
PRJEB12890	SAMEAS1862918	ERS1507265	ERR1934205	ERR1873680	185892	Human rhinovirus A10	Illumina MiSeq	PAIRED	File 1 File 2	CRAM File 1	CRAM File 1			CRA File
PRJEB12890	SAMEAS1863668	ERS1507266	ERR1934206	ERR1873681	39767	Human rhinovirus A11	Illumina MiSeq	PAIRED	File 1 File 2	CRAM File 1	CRAM File 1			CRA File
PRJEB12890	SAMEAS1864418	ERS1507267	ERR1934207	ERR1873682	39767	Human rhinovirus A11	Illumina MiSeq	PAIRED	File 1 File 2	CRAM File 1	CRAM File 1			CRA File
PRJEB12890	SAMEAS1865168	ERS1507268	ERR1934208	ERR1873683	12131	Rhinovirus B14	Illumina MiSeq	PAIRED	File 1 File 2	CRAM File 1	CRAM File 1			CRA File
PRJEB12890	SAMEAS1865918	ERS1507269	ERR1934209	ERR1873684	12131	Rhinovirus B14	Illumina MiSeq	PAIRED	File 1 File 2	CRAM File 1	CRAM File 1			CRA File
PRJEB12890	SAMEAS1866668	ERS1507270	ERR1934210	ERR1873685	31708	Human rhinovirus A16	Illumina MiSeq	PAIRED	File 1 File 2	CRAM File 1	CRAM File 1			CRA File
PRJEB12890	SAMEAS1867418	ERS1507271	ERR1934211	ERR1873686	150904	Human rhinovirus B17	Illumina MiSeq	PAIRED	File 1 File 2	CRAM File 1	CRAM File 1			CRA File

Figure 2. ENA uploaded sequences

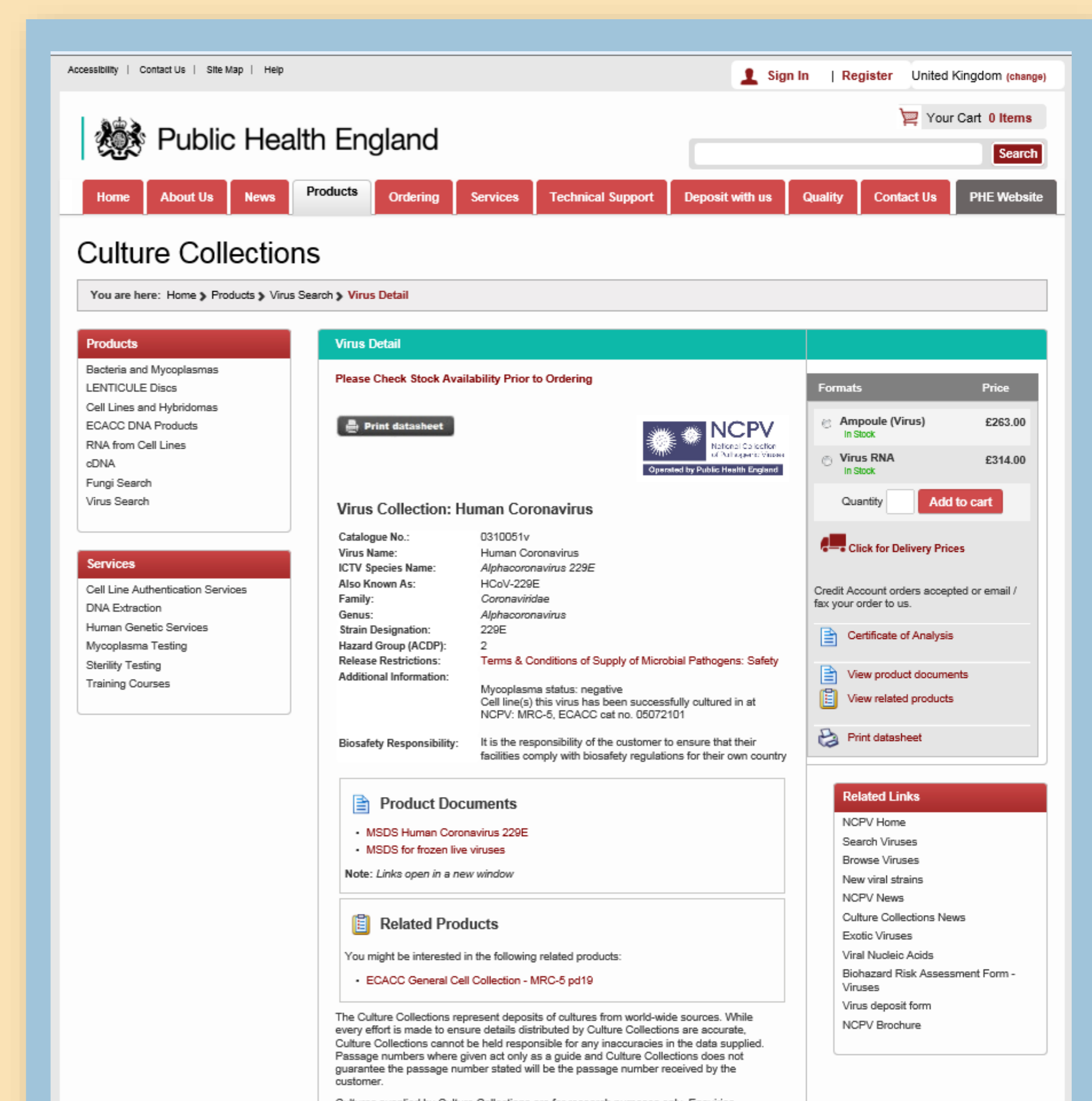
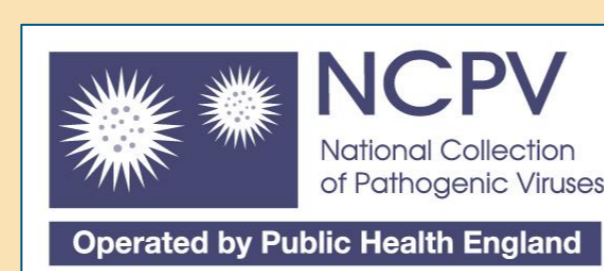


Figure 3. Culture Collections catalogue listing

All the sequenced strains are publicly available from the National Collection of Pathogenic Viruses (Figure 3).

Cell lines for culturing viruses can be obtained from the European Collection of Authenticated Cell Cultures (ECACC), another Culture Collection of Public Health England.



DISCUSSION

Next Generation Sequencing is an emerging technology that is becoming more widely used in pathogen microbiology. applications have become more diverse, including real-time epidemiology, clinical diagnosis, microbe discovery, taxonomic classification, quality control of vaccines, tracking adaptation and evolution and understanding the roles of viral genes in infection.

Online availability of the viral genomes, coupled with the biological availability of the virus strains from NCPV, will enable investigation of the interactions between genotype and phenotype of known, emerging and novel viral pathogens.

Specific research questions can be addressed using the historical depth of the Collection:

- compare isolates from before and after vaccine introductions or changes in uptake
- examine changes in vector biology for vector-borne viruses
- examine the effect of serial passage, as an analogy to transmission during an outbreak
- identify co-infections
- examine the effect of culture in alternative cell lines

Future work will focus on sequencing a further 304 viruses, including Hazard Group 3 organisms.

Researchers are invited to deposit newly isolated virus strains into NCPV free of charge, and have the viral genomes sequenced and added to the BRIC.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

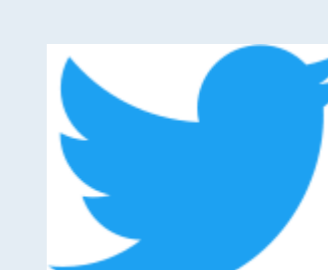
The authors are grateful to ECACC for the provision of quality cell cultures for propagation of virus cultures.

The Culture Collections IT team are leading on the design of the BRIC.

CONTACTS

www.phe-culturecollections.org.uk

<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/PRJEB12890>



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