

Monitoring the SPREAD of the SARS-CoV-2 lineage B.1.621 in Udine, Italy

INTRODUCTION

Since October 2020, the emergence of novel lineages of SARS-CoV-2 is generating wide-spread concern.¹ They are characterised by distinct genetic features that might lead to increased transmissibility and/or immune evasion from previous infection or vaccination.² Therefore, genomic surveillance gains and increasingly important role to track the emergence, the spread and the transmissibility of these lineages.³ Our unpublished data demonstrated the fast spread of the B.1.1.7 ((WHO)-designated variant of concern Alpha) lineage in our territory, reaching the 100% prevalence in about 2 months.

The University Hospital of Udine is the hub that serves the former province of Udine (Italy) and, between April and May 2021, it processed 97 000 nasopharyngeal swabs. Specimens resulted positive with standard molecular biology techniques (Allplex SARS-CoV-2 Assay by Seegene) were analysed by high-resolution melting (HRM) to evaluate the presence of specific variants on the Spike glycoprotein (p.E484K/Q, p.N501Y, p.L452R, p.K417N/T, p.P681H) considered key features of almost all the novel identified lineages and/or associated with the lack of response to monoclonal antibodies and convalescent plasma treatments.⁴ About 370 positive samples with Ct values ≤ 28 (3.81% of total positive samples) were randomly selected and subsequently underwent next-generation sequencing (NGS) to establish their belonging lineage, in order to manage local public health responses and reorganise hospitalisation. Amplicon-based sequencing was performed on an Ion GeneStudio S5 system (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Sequences kept for further investigations were the ones possessing a mean depth of coverage ≥ 500 and a percentage of gaps $\leq 20\%$ of the entire sequence. For variant calling, variants with a genotype quality score ≥ 30 , a coverage (flow total depth at position (FDP)) ≥ 500 and a minimum alternate allele frequency of 70% ($\geq 70\%$) were kept for further investigations. FASTA sequences were analysed with the Phylogenetic Assignment of Named Global Outbreak Lineages (PANGOLIN) web tool developed by the Centre for Genomic Pathogen Surveillance (<https://pangolin.cog-uk.io/>) and the Ultrafast Sample placement on Existing tRee (USHER) web tool by the

Table 1 List of shared mutations of the SARS-CoV-2 B.1.621 lineage isolated in the North East of Italy

Nucleotide	Reference	Alteration	Gene	Amino acid change
241	C	T	.	.
3037	C	T	orf1ab	p.Phe924Phe
3428	A	G	orf1ab	p.Thr1055Ala
4878	C	T	orf1ab	p.Thr1538Ile
6037	C	T	orf1ab	p.Ser1924Ser
10029	C	T	orf1ab	p.Thr3255Ile
11451	A	G	orf1ab	p.Gln3729Arg
13057	A	T	orf1ab	p.Ser4264Ser
14408	C	T	orf1ab	p.Pro4715Leu
17491	C	T	orf1ab	p.Pro5743Ser
18877	C	T	orf1ab	p.Leu6205Leu
19035	T	C	orf1ab	p.Ile6257Ile
20148	C	T	orf1ab	p.Phe6628Phe
21990	T	TTAC	S	p.Val143ValThr
21993	A	C	S	p.Tyr144Ser
21995	T	A	S	p.Tyr145Asn
22599	G	A	S	p.Arg346Lys
23012	G	A	S	p.Glu484Lys
23063	A	T	S	p.Asn501Tyr
23403	A	G	S	p.Asp614Gly
23604	C	A	S	p.Pro681His
24410	G	A	S	p.Asp950Asn
25563	G	T	ORF3a	p.Gln57His
26157	TGTTA	T	ORF3a	p.Val256fs
26492	A	T	.	.
27925	C	A	ORF8	p.Thr11Lys
28005	C	T	ORF8	p.Pro38Ser
28272	A	T	N	.
28887	C	T	N	p.Thr205Ile
29781	G	T	.	.

University of California Santa Cruz (UCSC) genome browser (<https://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgPhyloPlace>).

We identified 13 samples displaying an uncommon genotype, classified as B.1.621. It originates from the B.1 lineage and the shared genomic features harboured by our cluster are enlisted in [table 1](#).

Ten out of 13 sequences have been shared in the GISAID database (EPI_ISL_2613608, EPI_ISL_2613609, EPI_ISL_2613606, EPI_ISL_2613607, EPI_ISL_2613611, EPI_ISL_2613610, EPI_ISL_2613604, EPI_ISL_2613605, EPI_ISL_2613602, EPI_ISL_2613603). The remaining three were omitted due to quality criteria, although B.1.621 assignment was confirmed by both PANGOLIN and USHER online tools. As evidenced in [figure 1A](#), our samples overlap with the other B.1.621 sequences in Nextclade V2.29.1 web application (<https://clades.nextstrain.org/>). To better characterise whether the 10 genomes analysed displayed some differences, we performed a phylogenetic analysis with Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis V.11 using the maximum

Likelihood method (Tamura-Nei method). Although few, samples cluster into two main subgroups ([figure 1B](#)).

Since epidemiological or in vitro evidences on the impact of this lineage on transmissibility, severity and/or immunity are by far preliminary, we promptly traced subjects who came into contact with the members of our cohort to prevent a putative outbreak and to avoid the possible spread of this lineage in our territory.

Indeed, this lineage has been identified in early January 2021 in Colombia,⁵ and it has been associated to sporadic infections due to contacts with travellers. It has been enlisted within the seven variants of interest by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, in the 'Situation updates on COVID-19' document of 24 June.⁶ Furthermore, 624 sequences referring to this lineage have been deposited in the PANGOLIN database (https://cov-lineages.org/lineages/lineage_B.1.621.html). Our data document the first cluster of B.1.621 infections in Italy.

Given the rapid spread and the ability of viruses harbouring the p.E484K to escape

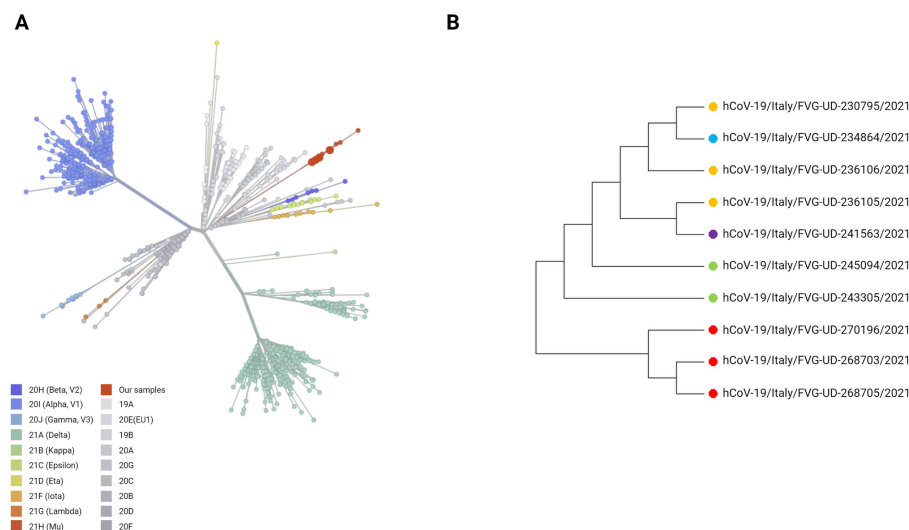


Figure 1 Phylogenetic analysis of B.1.621 samples. (A) Clades distribution according to the Nextclade online tool. Our sequences are represented as big red dots. (B) Phylogenetic tree of the 10 B.1.621 sequences based on the maximum likelihood method of MEGA V.11. Created with Biorender.com. FVG, Friuli Venezia Giulia; MEGA, Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis.

from neutralising antibodies, this study emphasise the importance of monitoring the circulation of this strain and other variants of interest.² Indeed, HRM-based screening is mandatory to early identify uncommon genotypes within the area of interest in order to both forewarn local healthcare facilities and prioritise NGS sequencing.⁷

Noteworthy, since January 2021, our approach allowed us to identify subjects infected by diverse lineages, such as B.1, B.1.1.7, B.1.177, B.1.221, B.1.258, B.1.1.317, B.1.1.318, C.17 (unpublished data). Focusing on data belonging to the timespan covered by this study, four major lineages were present in the ex-province of Udine. It is likely to assume that the

occurrence of the lineages with lower frequency in our territory is attributable to international travels. These data are summarised in figure 2.

DISCUSSION

In this analysis, we highlighted the local occurrence of SARS-CoV-2 lineages in the former province of Udine (Italy). Since March 2021, the prevalent variant in Friuli Venezia Giulia is the Alpha one, known to have a substantial transmission advantage over other lineages.⁸ Nonetheless, we witnessed the occurrence of a small percentage of variants of interest or variants under monitoring, mostly introduced by travellers. In this subgroup, the

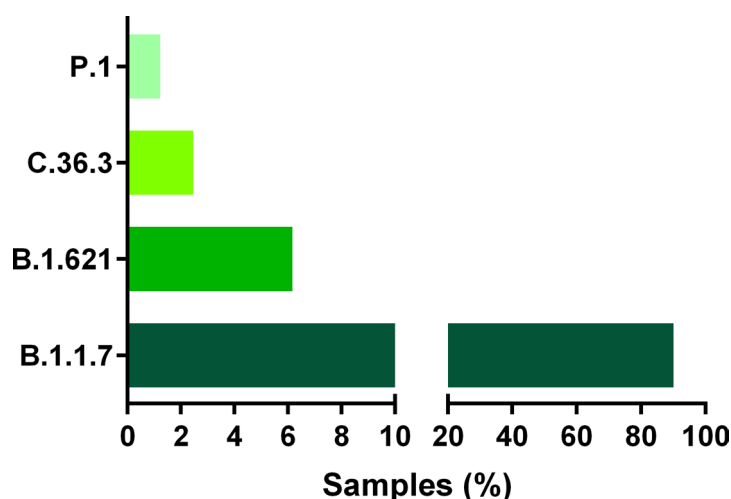


Figure 2 Lineage distribution across samples underwent next-generation sequencing between April and May 2021 in Friuli Venezia Giulia. B.1.177: 0.55%; B.1.258: 0.27%; P.1: 0.55%; C.36.3: 1.64%; B.1.620: 0.27%; B.1.621: 3.55%; B.1.1.7: 93.17%.

main lineage is represented by the B.1.621, being the 62.5% of the non-alpha ones.

The cluster we were able to track was mostly composed by individuals of South American origin (ie, Bolivia, Argentina and Colombia). Only one patient was hospitalised due to COVID-19 but discharged after 2 days with a diagnosis of mild pneumonia, the remaining being paucisymptomatic.

Notwithstanding, this report is flawed by the fact that a disclosure of interpersonal contacts was made on a voluntary basis, and therefore, the information may not be entirely reliable, hence, additional instances of transmission might have been missed.

Despite limitations, these findings have serious implications for public health agencies responding to SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern. Our data show that prompt contact tracing of confirmed cases and extensive collection of nasal swabs from close contacts, coupled to isolation or quarantine for SARS-CoV-2 infected subjects, can be effective in extinguishing local outbreaks. Genetic surveillance programmes must be indeed improved and implemented for the rapid detection and tracking of novel lineages, that is, B.1.621, in order to control their spread and alert public health authorities.

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