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## Circulation and Genetic Diversity of Feline Coronavirus Type I and II From Clinically Healthy and FIP-Suspected Cats in China

Running title: Prevalence of feline coronavirus in China

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### Abstract

Feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) is a fatal infectious disease of wild and domestic cats, and the occurrence of FIP is frequently reported in China. To trace the evolution of type I and II feline coronavirus in China, 115 samples of ascetic fluid from FIP-suspected cats and 54 fecal samples from clinically healthy cats were collected from veterinary hospitals in China. The presence of FCoV in the samples was detected by RT-PCR targeting the 6b gene. The results revealed that a total of 126 (74.6%, 126/169) samples were positive for FCoV: 75.7% (87/115) of the FIP-suspected samples were positive for FCoV, and 72.2% (39/54) of the clinically healthy samples were positive for FCoV. Of the 126 FCoV-positive samples, 95 partial S genes were successfully sequenced. The partial S gene-based genotyping indicated that type I FCoV and type II FCoV accounted for 95.8% (91/95) and 4.2% (4/95), respectively. The partial S gene-based phylogenetic analyses showed that the 91 type I FCoV strains exhibited genetic diversity; the four type II FCoV strains exhibited a close relationship with type II FCoV strains from Taiwan. Three type I FCoV strains, HLJ/HRB/2016/10, HLJ/HRB/2016/11 and HLJ/HRB/2016/13, formed one potential new clade in the nearly complete genome-based phylogenetic trees. Further analysis revealed that FCoV infection appeared to be significantly correlated with a multi-cat environment ( $p < 0.01$ ) and with age ( $p < 0.01$ ). The S gene of the three type I FCoV strains identified in China, BJ/2017/27, BJ/2018/22 and XM/2018/04, exhibited a six nucleotide deletion (C<sup>4035</sup>AGCTC<sup>4040</sup>). Our data provide evidence that type I and type II FCoV strains co-circulate in the FIP-affected cats in

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China. Type I FCoV strains exhibited high prevalence and genetic diversity in both FIP-affected cats and clinically healthy cats, and a multi-cat environment and age (<six months) were significantly associated with FCoV infection.

Keywords: feline infectious peritonitis; feline coronavirus; S gene; phylogenetic analysis; genetic diversity

## INTRODUCTION

Feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) is a fatal infectious disease in wild and domestic cats, characterized by fibrinous and granulomatous serositis, protein-rich serous effusion in body cavities, and/or granulomatous inflammatory lesions (Wolfe et al., 1966). The causative agent of FIP has been revealed to be feline infectious peritonitis virus (FIPV) which arises from feline enteric coronavirus (FECV). Feline coronavirus (FCoV), together with canine coronavirus (CCoV) and transmissible gastroenteritis virus of pigs, belongs to the species *Alphacoronavirus 1*, the genus *Alphacoronavirus*, the subfamily *Coronavirinae*, the family *Coronaviridae*, and the order *Nidovirales*. FCoVs are single-stranded positive sense RNA viruses with an approximately 29 kb nonsegmented genome, which consisting of 11 open reading frames (ORFs) (Myrrha et al., 2011). FCoVs are classified into two serotypes, type I and type II FCoVs, according to their serological properties; they are also separated into two biotypes, FECV and FIPV, based on pathogenicity. These two biotypes, FECV and FIPV, exist in both serotypes I and II (Tekes et al., 2016). Both type I and type II FCoVs can cause FIP. FIP remains one of the most frequently fatal infectious feline diseases for which there are no effective therapies.

Type I FCoV infection exhibits a high prevalence in Europe and America, reaching 80%–95%, while type II FCoVs are reportedly less common in the field (Benetka et al., 2004; Kummrow et al., 2005). However, type II FCoV infection has predominantly been observed in various Asian countries, reaching 25% (Sharif et al., 2010; An et al., 2012; Amer et al., 2012). Double homologous recombination between type I FCoV and CCoV leads to the emergence of type II FCoV (Herrewegh et al., 1998; Haijema et al., 2007; Decaro et al., 2008; Lorusso et al., 2008; Lin et al., 2013; Terada et al., 2014). These data indicate that the causative agent of FIP exhibits immense complexity in different countries and areas. The occurrence of FCoV is frequently reported in China and attracts extensive concern due to its high mortality rate. At present, little information is available on the molecular epidemiology of FCoV in China. In this study, molecular epidemiological investigation of FCoV was carried out in China from November 2015 to January 2018. Partial S genes and nearly complete genomes were used to analyze the genetic evolution of the FCoV strains identified. The aim of the study was to provide insights into the epidemiology and genetic diversity of the FCoV strains circulating in China. The resulting data will provide valuable information for prevention and control of FCoV infections.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

### **Ethics statements**

The current study was approved by the Animal Experiments Committee of the Heilongjiang Bayi Agricultural University (registration protocol 01/2015). The field study did not involve endangered or protected species. No specific permissions were required for location of samples because the samples were collected from public areas or non-protected areas. The sampling and data publication were approved by the cats' owners.

### **Sample collection**

In total, 169 samples were collected from veterinary hospitals in China from November 2015 to January 2018 using commercial virus sampling tubes (YOCON Biological Technology Co. Ltd. Beijing, China) with a volume of 3.5 mL. The 169 samples were sourced from Beijing (n=83), Harbin of Heilongjiang province (n=17), Daqing of Heilongjiang province (n=28), Qiqihar of Heilongjiang province (n=2), Dalian of Liaoning province (n=4), Chengdu of Sichuan province (n=14), Huzhou of Zhejiang province (n=3), Haining of Zhejiang province (n=4), Xining of Qinghai province (n=6), and Xiamen of Fujian province (n=8). For all samples, the cat's age, breed, gender, and collection date were recorded. Of the 169 samples, 54 fecal samples were obtained from clinically healthy cats and 115 samples of ascitic fluid were obtained from FIP-suspected cats. Clinical diagnosis was made for the diseased cats mainly as described by Addie et al. (2009). The FIP-suspected cats were detected using routine blood parameters, blood biochemical parameters, ultrasonography, and the Rivalta test. The clinical signs shown by the FIP-suspected cats were thoracic effusion, inappetence, anorexia, weight loss, lethargy, icterus, fever, diarrhea, leukocytosis, decrease in lymphocytes, an albumin: globulin ratio  $<0.8$ , and ascitic fluid were positive on the Rivalta test. All samples were stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### **Detection of FCoV**

FCoV infection was detected by RT-PCR targeting the 6b gene. For amplification of the 6b gene of FCoV, RNA extraction and cDNA synthesis were carried out according to the protocol described by Wang et al. (2016). Random primers (six nucleotides) were used for synthesis of the first-strand cDNA. The PCR amplification of the 6b gene was carried out according to the protocol described by Herrewegh et al. (1995).

### **Genotyping of the FCoV strains identified**

In order to differentiate the type I and type II FCoV strains identified in our study, the partial S gene was amplified by RT-PCR using the primers described by Lin et al. (2009). The purified PCR products of the partial S genes were directly subjected to Sanger sequencing. All nucleotide sequences generated in our study were submitted to GenBank. Sequence analysis was performed using the EditSeq tool in Lasergene DNASTAR™ 5.06 software (DNASTAR Inc., Madison, WI, USA). Multiple sequence alignments were performed using the Multiple Sequence Alignment tool of DNAMAN 6.0 software (Lynnon BioSoft, Point-Claire, Quebec, Canada).

## Illumina next-generation sequencing of 50 selected samples

In order to obtain the entire genome of the identified FCoV strains, the cDNAs of 50 selected samples were sequenced by Illumina next-generation sequencing (Shanghai Biozeron Biotechnology Co., Ltd, Shanghai, China). Briefly, RNA extraction and cDNA synthesis for the 50 samples were carried out according to the protocol described by Wang et al. (2016) using random primers (six nucleotides) and an oligo dT18 primer. The double-stranded DNA was synthesized by second strand cDNA synthesis kit (Beyotime Biotechnology, Shanghai, China). Subsequently, 150 ng of cDNA was used to construct a library according to the manufacturer's instructions (TruSeq Nano DNA HT Library Prep Kit), and loaded on to a HiSeq × ten for sequencing. Raw sequence reads were trimmed to remove the reads of the adaptor, duplicate reads and host genomic sequences. The trimmed reads were assembled using SOAPdenovo v2.04 (<http://soap.genomics.org.cn/>), and the assembled genomes were corrected using GapCloser v1.12 software. Viral genes were predicted using the software GeneMarkS (<http://topaz.gatech.edu/GeneMark/genemarks.cgi>), and annotation of the predicted viruses was carried out through the nonredundant protein database (NR) using BLASTp. In this study, the nearly complete genomes of four FCoV strains were obtained, according to the porcine coronavirus PEDV described by Marthaler et al. (2013). After genome assembly, the single genomic gap of the four FCoV strains was closed using standard Sanger sequencing technology. A similarity plots analysis of the genomes of the FCoV strains identified in our study was performed by the sliding window method as implemented in the SimPlot, v.3.5.1 package (Lole et al., 1999).

## Phylogenetic analysis

For the phylogenetic analysis, the partial S genes and nearly complete genome sequences of the FCoV strains were retrieved from GenBank. To construct phylogenetic trees, multiple alignments of all target sequences were carried out using the Clustal X program version 1.83 (Thompson et al., 1997). Furthermore, the phylogenetic trees of all target sequences were generated from the Clustal X-generated alignments by MEGA 6.06 software using the neighbor-joining method (Tamura et al., 2013). Neighbor-joining phylogenetic trees were built with the p-distance model, 1000 bootstrap replicates, and otherwise default parameters in MEGA 6.06 software. Phylogenetic trees were pruned and re-rooted by using the Interactive Tree Of Life (iTOL) software version 4.2.3 (<https://itol.embl.de/>) which is an online tool for displaying the circular tree and annotation (Letunic et al., 2007).

## Statistical analysis

The correlation of FCoV infection with clinical signs, geographical location (South China or north China), living environment, gender, breed, and age, was carried out in  $2 \times 2$  contingency tables using the chi-square test with Fisher's exact test in IBM SPSS Statistics, version 19.0. A multi-cat environment was defined when the number of cats was  $\geq 3$ . The difference in values was considered statistically significant or highly significant if the associated *p* value was  $<0.05$  or  $<0.01$ , respectively.

## RESULTS

### Detection and analysis of FCoV

From November 2015 to January 2018, a total of 115 FIP-suspected samples of ascetic fluid and 54 fecal samples from veterinary hospitals in China were tested via PCR amplification of the 6b gene of FCoV. Of the 169 samples, 126 (74.6%, 126/169) were positive for FCoV; the detailed information on the FCoV-positive samples is shown in the supplementary materials (Table S1). The positive rates of FCoV in FIP-suspected and healthy cats were 75.7% (87/115) and 72.2% (39/54), respectively (Table 1). The positive rates of FCoV from South China and North China were 80.0% (28/35) and 73.1% (98/134), respectively (Table 1). The positive rates of FCoV in a multi-cat environment and in single cat households were 93.8% (30/32) and 70.1% (96/137), respectively (Table 1). The prevalence of FCoV was significantly correlated with living environment ( $p=0.006$ ) and age ( $p=0.008$ ), while FCoV infection was not significantly associated with clinical signs ( $p=0.633$ ), geographical location ( $p=0.406$ ), sex ( $p=0.792$ ) or breed ( $p=0.994$ ) (Table 1).

### Genotyping and sequence analysis of the FCoV strains

For genotyping of the FCoV strains identified in our study, the partial S gene was amplified by RT-PCR. Of the 126 FCoV positive samples, a total of 95 partial S genes were successfully sequenced. Detailed information on the 95 FCoV-positive samples is shown in Table 2. The partial S gene-based genotyping indicated that, of the 95 FCoV samples, 91 samples (95.8%) were positive for type I FCoV, and four samples (4.2%) were positive for type II FCoV (Table 3). The sequence analysis of the partial S gene revealed nucleotide homology of 56.2%–100.0% and amino acid homology of 46.3%–100.0%, respectively, among the 95 FCoV strains. The 91 type I FCoV strains identified had nucleotide homology of 80.4%–100.0% and amino acid homology of 78.6%–100.0%, while nucleotide and amino acid homologies of 97.6%–99.4% and 96.4%–100.0% were observed among the 4 type II FCoV strains, respectively. The 91 type I FCoV strains exhibited 80.4%–100.0% nucleotide sequence homology and 78.6%–100.0% amino acid sequence homology with the type I FCoV reference strain KU-2 (GenBank accession no. D32044). Nucleotide and amino acid homologies of 94.0%–99.4% and 96.4%–100.0%, respectively, were observed between the 4 identified type II FCoV strains and the type II FCoV reference strain 79-1146 (GenBank accession no. DQ010921). The three type I FCoV strains (BJ/2017/27, BJ/2018/22, and XM/2018/04) exhibited a six-nucleotide deletion (C<sup>4035</sup>AGCTC<sup>4040</sup>) encoding two amino acids (Gln<sup>1345</sup>Leu<sup>1346</sup>) of S protein when compared with all identified type I FCoV strains and type I FCoV reference strains (KU-2 strain and Black strain) (Figure 1). Of the three strains, BJ/2017/27 and BJ/2018/22 strains were identified in the FIP-suspected cats, and the XM/2018/04 strain was identified in the clinically healthy cat.

### Phylogenetic analysis

To trace the evolution of the type I and type II FCoV strains identified in China, the partial S genes of the FCoV strains from different geographical locations in China and the rest of the world were used to construct a phylogenetic tree. The phylogenetic tree generated was composed of two groups: type I FCOVs and type II FCOVs. Of the 95 FCoV strains identified in China, 91 strains fell into the type I FCoV group, forming 11 clusters in the partial S



gene-based phylogenetic tree; four strains belonged to the type II FCoV group, exhibiting close relationships with the type II FCoV reference strains from Asian countries (Figure 2). In our study, the nearly complete genomes of four type I FCoV strains, HLJ/DQ/2016/01 (GenBank accession no. KY292377, 29 303 bp), HLJ/HRB/2016/10 (GenBank accession no. KY566209, 29 440 bp), HLJ/HRB/2016/11 (GenBank accession no. KY566210, 29 297 bp), and HLJ/HRB/2016/13 (GenBank accession no. KY566211, 29 337 bp), were obtained. The genome sequences of the four strains included all ORFs of FCoV. The four strains were identified in the FIP-suspected cats. The phylogenetic analysis indicated that the HLJ/HRB/2016/10, HLJ/HRB/2016/11, and HLJ/HRB/2016/13 strains formed one cluster of a potentially new type I FCoV when compared with the type I and type II FCoV reference strains, and the strain HLJ/DQ/2016/01 formed another clade; the three strains HLJ/HRB/2016/10, HLJ/HRB/2016/11, and HLJ/HRB/2016/13 showed the highest phylogenetic relationship with the Cat 1 Karlslunde reference strain from Denmark (Figure 3).

The genomic similarity analysis revealed that the four type I FCoV strains with the nearly complete genomes identified in our study were clearly distinct from the classical Black strain of the type I FCoV from USA at the part of the S gene (Figure 4a). Of the four identified type I FCoV strains, the genome of the HLJ/DQ/2016/01 strain exhibited the divergence when compared with the HLJ/HRB/2016/10, HLJ/HRB/2016/11, and HLJ/HRB/2016/13 strains. This result was in line with the nearly complete genomes-based phylogenetic tree (Figure 3). The HLJ/HRB/2016/10, HLJ/HRB/2016/11 and HLJ/HRB/2016/13 strains exhibited the obvious difference at the part of the S gene, 3' end of the ORF1a gene, M gene, and ORF7b gene when compared with the Cat 1 Karlslunde strain of the type I FCoV from Denmark (Figure 4b). Moreover, analysis of the genomic comparison revealed that the three strains HLJ/HRB/2016/10, HLJ/HRB/2016/11, and HLJ/HRB/2016/13 showed amino acids similarity of 94.7% (percentage of divergence: 5.3%) when compared with the classical Black strain of the type I FCoV; the amino acids similarity of 95.1% (percentage of divergence: 4.9%) were observed between the three strains and the Cat 1 Karlslunde reference strain of the type I FCoV.

## DISCUSSION

In China, FIP is a serious and emerging problem in domestic cats. Little information regarding the epidemiology of FCoV is available in China. In our study, 115 samples of ascitic fluid from FIP-suspected diseased cats and 54 fecal samples from clinically healthy cats were subjected to detection and phylogenetic analysis of FCoV. A total of 126 (74.6%, 126/169) samples were positive for FCoV. Of the 126 FCoV positive samples, the positive rate of FCoV in the FIP-suspected cats was 75.7% (87/115), which was higher than in Korea (19.3%) and Turkey (37.3%) (An et al., 2012; Tekelioglu et al., 2015). The FCoV positive rate of cats from south China (80.0%) was higher than that of north China (73.1%). Several studies have reported that age, breed, sex, and a multi-cat environment are associated with FCoV infection and development of FIP (Bell et al., 2006; Addie et al., 2009; Sharif et al., 2009; Worthing et al., 2012). In the present study, FCoV infection was significantly associated with living environment and age, which is in line with previous studies (Addie et al., 2009; Drechsler et al., 2011; Tekelioglu et al., 2015); the positive rate of FCoV in a multi-cat environment was higher than that in single cat households. These data suggest that a multi-cat environment confers a high risk for FCoV infection and development of FIP in China.

In our study, the prevalence of FCoV was not significantly associated with sex, which is in agreement with several studies (Bell et al., 2006; Sharif et al., 2009; Taharaguchi et al., 2012). On the contrary, several studies have shown that FCoV infection appeared to be significantly correlated with the male sex (Pesteanu-Somogyi et al., 2006; Worthing et al., 2012). However, Tekelioglu et al. (2015) reported that the seroprevalence of FCoV was not associated with sex. In the current study, FCoV infection was also not associated with the breed of cat, which is in line with a study in Turkey (Tekelioglu et al., 2015). In contrast, several studies have reported that FCoV infection exhibited a significant association with breed: purebred cats appear to be more susceptible to FCoV infection (Foley et al., 1996; Kiss et al., 2000). In Australia, FCoV infection occurred at a significantly higher prevalence in British Shorthairs, Cornish Rex and Burmese cats than in Siamese, Persian, Domestic Shorthairs, and Bengal cats (Bell et al., 2006). In Malaysia, the FCoV infection rate in Persian purebred cats (96.0%) was higher than that in the mixed-breed cats (70.0%) (Sharif et al., 2009). In Japan, the prevalence of antibodies against FCoV in purebred cats (66.7%) was higher than that in random breeds (31.2%) (Taharaguchi et al., 2012). In our study, FCoV infection was significantly associated with young cats (aged <6 months). Other studies have reported that cats of ages ranging from 3 to 11 months exhibit a higher FCoV prevalence than those of other ages (Bell et al., 2006; Pedersen, 2009; Taharaguchi et al., 2012). However, FCoV infection in Australia and Malaysia was reported not to be associated with age (Bell et al., 2006; Sharif et al., 2009). These data suggest that the biological reason underlying the age/sex/breed-associated susceptibility and resistance to FCoV remains unknown and is associated with different lifestyles and FCoV exposure in different studies.

The FCoVs are classified into two distinct serotypes, type I FCoV and type II FCoV, according to their serological properties. In our study, the partial S genes of 95 samples were successfully sequenced, out of the 126 FCoV positive samples. Of the 126 FCoV positive samples, the partial S genes of 31 samples were not obtained due to the low viral load in samples or the potential mismatching between primers and templates. Most of the FCoV strains identified in our study belonged to type I FCoV (95.8%, 91/95) according to the phylogenetic analysis of the partial S gene; only four FCoV strains (4.2%, 4/95) were allocated to type II FCoV. In our study, the prevalence of type I FCoV in the FIP-suspected cats was higher than that of type I FCoV in Taiwan (89.0%,  $p>0.05$ ) and Korea (54.5%,  $p<0.01$ ) (Lin et al., 2009; An et al., 2012). These data suggested that type I FCoV was more prevalent in cats in China. Further studies should be conducted to understand the effect of the high prevalence of type I FCoV strains on the development of FIP in China. Co-infection with type I and II FCoVs has been reported in cats in many countries (Hohdatsu et al., 1992; Benetka et al., 2004; Kummrow et al., 2005; Lin et al., 2009). Double homologous recombination between type I FCoV and CCoV leads to the emergence of type II FCoV (Herrewegh et al., 1998; Haijema et al., 2007; Decaro et al., 2008; Lorusso et al., 2008; An et al., 2011; Lin et al., 2013; Terada et al., 2014). In our study, co-infection of the type I and II FCoVs was not observed in FIP-suspected or healthy cats. Meanwhile, the type II FCoV strains were only identified in FIP-suspected samples, not in healthy cats. These data demonstrated that FCoV exhibited mainly a single serotype infection in cats in China, which may be attributed to a lack of vaccine immunization against FCoV or co-breeding of dogs and cats in China.

In our study, sequence analysis of the partial S gene indicated that the three type I FCoV strains, BJ/2017/27 from FIP-suspected cat, BJ/2018/22 from FIP-suspected cat, and XM/2018/04 from clinically healthy cat, exhibited a six-nucleotide deletion (C<sup>4035</sup>AGCTC<sup>4040</sup>) when compared with other type I FCoV strains identified in our study and type I FCoV

reference strains. Further analysis indicated that the six-nucleotide deletion ( $C^{4035}AGCTC^{4040}$ ) in the three type I FCoV strains was not reported in the current GenBank database, according to the nucleotide BLAST search tool. The information from the limited samples suggested that the three FCoV strains with the six unique nucleotide deletions may be one of the characteristics of Chinese regional type I FCoV strains. The partial S gene-based phylogenetic tree revealed the genetic diversity of the type I FCoV strains identified: the type I FCoV strains collected from the same region of China showed genetic diversity from each other. In contrast, the type II FCoV strains identified in our study formed one clade in the partial S gene-based phylogenetic tree, exhibiting a close relationship with type II FCoV strains from Taiwan and Japan. In our study, analysis of the phylogenetic tree and genome similarity indicated that the three FCoV strains with the nearly complete genome (HLJ/HRB/2016/10, HLJ/HRB/2016/11, and HLJ/HRB/2016/13) formed a potentially new type I FCoV cluster, and differed genetically from the classical Black strain of the type I FCoV from USA and the Cat 1 Karlslunde strain of the type I FCoV from Denmark. These data suggested that the high infection rates of the type I FCoV has led to the high seroprevalence of type I FCoV in the cat population in China. The high variability of the type I FCoV strains in our study may be attributed to long-term interactions between the type I FCoV strains and their hosts. Those strains in the potential new type I FCoV cluster and those with the six unique nucleotide deletions ( $C^{4035}AGCTC^{4040}$ ) also support the above speculation.

The current study is the first to reveal the circulation and genetic diversity of type I and II FCoVs from clinically healthy and FIP-suspected cats in China. The type I and type II FCoV strains co-circulate in the FIP-affected cats in China. Type I FCoV strains exhibited high prevalence and genetic diversity in both FIP-affected and clinically healthy cats. A multi-cat environment and cats younger than 6 months were associated with a significantly higher FIP occurrence. The resulting data increased our understanding of the genetic evolution of FCoV strains in China, and provide valuable information for further studies of FCoV.

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#### **CONFLICT OF INTERESTS**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.



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## Figure Legends

Figure 1. Alignment analyses of the nucleotide sequences of partial S genes between the identified type I FCoV strains and reference strains. Note. The selected type I FCoV strains identified in our study were shown in the Figure 1. Nucleotide location was determined according to the S gene of FCoV Black strain (GenBank accession no. EU186072).

Figure 2. Phylogenetic analyses of FCoV strains on the basis of the partial S gene (168 bp). Red spot diagram represents the 95 FCoV strains identified in our study.

Figure 3. Phylogenetic analyses of four FCoV strains identified in our study according to their nearly complete genome sequences. Red spot diagram represents the 4 FCoV strains identified in our study. The type IIa CCoV strain CB/05 (GenBank accession no. KP981644) was used as an outgroup (Blue square diagram).

Figure 4. Genomic similarity analysis of the type I FCoV strains identified in our study. (a). Genomic similarity plot of the four type I FCoV strains HLJ/HRB/2016/10, HLJ/HRB/2016/11, HLJ/HRB/2016/13, HLJ/DQ/2016/01, and the classic Black strain. In Figure 4a, the Black strain was designated as query strain (value=1). (b). Genomic similarity plot of the three type I FCoV strains HLJ/HRB/2016/10, HLJ/HRB/2016/11, HLJ/HRB/2016/13 and Cat 1 Karlslunde type I FCoV strain. In Figure 4b, the Cat 1 Karlslunde strain was designated as query strain (value=1). The similarity plot was constructed using the two-parameter (Kimura) distance model with a sliding window of 200 bp and step size of 20 bp. A similarity of 1.0 indicates regions that share 100% nucleotide identity. The vertical and horizontal axes indicated the nucleotide similarity percent and nucleotide position (bp) in the graph, respectively.

**TABLE 1 Correlation of the FCoV prevalence with clinical symptoms, geographical location, living environments, gender, breed and age.**

Variables		Number of samples (n=169)	Number of FCoV-positive samples	Number of FCoV-negative samples	OR	95% CI	<i>p</i> value
Clinical status	FIP-suspected cats	115	87	28	1.060	0.827-1.359	0.633
	Healthy cats	54	39	15	0.887	0.547-1.440	
Geographical location	South China	35	28	7	1.365	0.643-2.897	0.406
	North China	134	98	36	0.929	0.790-1.092	
Living environment	Single cat household	137	96	41	0.799	0.710-0.899	0.006
	Multi-cat environment	32	30	2	5.119	1.276-20.529	
Gender		n=121					
	Female	50	37	13	1.067	0.654-1.741	0.792
Male	71	51	20	0.956	0.689-1.327		
Breed		n=86					
	Pure breed	66	55	11	1.056	0.759-1.469	0.994
Cross breed	20	16	4	0.845	0.329-2.171		
Age		n=137					
	<6 months	45	39	6	2.495	1.151-5.409	0.008
≥6 months	92	60	32	0.720	0.583-0.888		

*Note.* OR =odds ratio; CI =confidence interval.

**TABLE 2** The detailed information of the 95 FCoV-positive samples (partial S genes) in this study.

No.	Strain name	Collection date	Living environment	Geographical location	Breed	Gender	Age	Sample source	Detection of FCoV based on 6b gene	Genotyping of FCoVs based on partial S gene		Genbank accession No. of partial S genes of FCoVs
										Type I of FCoV	Type II of FCoV	
1	BJ/2015/02	Nov-2015	Single cat household	Beijing city	NA	NA	NA	FSC	+	-	+	MG016684
2	BJ/2015/03	Dec-2015	Single cat household	Beijing city	DSH	F	36M	FSC	+	+	-	MG016685
3	BJ/2015/04	Dec-2015	Single cat household	Beijing city	DSH	F	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG016686
4	HLJ/HRB/2016/01	Mar-2016	Single cat household	Harbin city, Heilongjiang	NA	NA	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG016698
5	HLJ/HRB/2016/03	Mar-2016	Single cat household	Harbin city, Heilongjiang	NA	NA	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG016707
6	HLJ/HRB/2016/04	Mar-2016	Single cat household	Harbin city, Heilongjiang	NA	NA	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG016699
7	HLJ/HRB/2016/05	Mar-2016	Single cat household	Harbin city, Heilongjiang	NA	NA	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG016700
8	HLJ/QQHR/2016/01	Mar-2016	Single cat household	Qiqihar city, Heilongjiang	DSH	M	2M	FSC	+	-	+	MG016705
9	BJ/2016/01	Sep-2016	Single cat household	Beijing city	NA	NA	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG016690
10	BJ/2016/02	Sep-2016	Single cat household	Beijing city	ASH	NA	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG016691
11	BJ/2016/03	Sep-2016	Single cat household	Beijing city	NA	NA	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG016692
12	BJ/2016/06	Sep-2016	Single cat household	Beijing city	ASH	NA	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG016706
13	HLJ/DQ/2016/01	Oct-2016	Multi-cat environment	Daqing city, Heilongjiang	Ragdoll	M	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG016687
14	HLJ/DQ/2016/02	Oct-2016	Single cat household	Daqing city, Heilongjiang	NA	NA	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG016688
15	HLJ/DQ/2016/03	Oct-2016	Single cat household	Daqing city, Heilongjiang	Ragdoll	NA	6M	FSC	+	+	-	MG016689
16	HLJ/HRB/2016/10	Nov-2016	Multi-cat environment	Harbin city, Heilongjiang	NA	NA	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG016701
17	HLJ/HRB/2016/11	Nov-2016	Multi-cat environment	Harbin city, Heilongjiang	NA	NA	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG016702
18	HLJ/HRB/2016/13	Nov-2016	Single cat household	Harbin city, Heilongjiang	NA	NA	3M	FSC	+	+	-	MG016703
19	HLJ/HRB/2016/17	Nov-2016	Single cat household	Harbin city, Heilongjiang	NA	NA	4M	FSC	+	+	-	MG016704
20	BJ/2016/09	Nov-2016	Single cat household	Beijing city	BSH	NA	3M	FSC	+	+	-	MG016693
21	BJ/2016/14	Dec-2016	Multi-cat environment	Beijing city	NA	F	5M	FSC	+	+	-	MG016708
22	BJ/2016/15	Dec-2016	Single cat household	Beijing city	NA	NA	7M	FSC	+	+	-	MG016694
23	BJ/2016/16	Dec-2016	Single cat household	Beijing city	NA	F	4M	FSC	+	+	-	MG016695



24	BJ/2016/17	Dec-2016	Single cat household	Beijing city	NA	M	6M	FSC	+	+	-	MG016696
25	BJ/2016/19	Dec-2016	Single cat household	Beijing city	NA	M	12M	FSC	+	+	-	MG016697
26	SC/CD/2017/01	Feb-2017	Single cat household	Chengdu city, Sichuan	NA	NA	3M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892395
27	SC/CD/2017/02	Feb-2017	Single cat household	Chengdu city, Sichuan	NA	F	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG892396
28	SC/CD/2017/03	Feb-2017	Single cat household	Chengdu city, Sichuan	NA	F	12M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892397
29	HLJ/DQ/2017/03	Mar-2017	Single cat household	Daqing city, Heilongjiang	NA	F	4M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892398
30	BJ/2017/01	Mar-2017	Single cat household	Beijing city	NA	M	6M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892399
31	BJ/2017/07	Mar-2017	Single cat household	Beijing city	NA	M	5M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892400
32	BJ/2017/08	Mar-2017	Single cat household	Beijing city	NA	F	9M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892401
33	BJ/2017/15	Mar-2017	Single cat household	Beijing city	NA	F	7M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892402
34	BJ/2017/21	Mar-2017	Single cat household	Beijing city	NA	NA	36M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892403
35	BJ/2017/23	Apr-2017	Single cat household	Beijing city	NA	F	5M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892404
36	HLJ/DQ/2017/05	Apr-2017	Single cat household	Daqing city, Heilongjiang	ASH	F	4M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892405
37	HLJ/DQ/2017/06	May-2017	Single cat household	Daqing city, Heilongjiang	DSH	NA	NA	FSC	+	-	+	MG892406
38	HLJ/DQ/2017/07	Jun-2017	Single cat household	Daqing city, Heilongjiang	NA	NA	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG892407
39	HLJ/DQ/2017/08	Jul-2017	Single cat household	Daqing city, Heilongjiang	NA	NA	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG892408
40	HLJ/DQ/2017/09	Aug-2017	Single cat household	Daqing city, Heilongjiang	ASH	F	4M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892409
41	HLJ/DQ/2017/12	Nov-2017	Single cat household	Daqing city, Heilongjiang	DSH	F	4M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892410
42	SC/CD/2017/05	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Chengdu city, Sichuan	NA	F	4M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892421
43	SC/CD/2017/06	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Chengdu city, Sichuan	NA	M	5M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892413
44	SC/CD/2017/07	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Chengdu city, Sichuan	NA	M	7M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892422
45	SC/CD/2017/09	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Chengdu city, Sichuan	NA	M	5M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892423
46	SC/CD/2017/10	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Chengdu city, Sichuan	NA	NA	6M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892414
47	SC/CD/2017/11	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Chengdu city, Sichuan	DSH	NA	18M	FSC	+	-	+	MG892415
48	SC/CD/2017/12	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Chengdu city, Sichuan	DSH	M	6M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892424
49	SC/CD/2017/13	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Chengdu city, Sichuan	NA	M	5M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892425
50	SC/CD/2017/14	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Chengdu city, Sichuan	NA	NA	4M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892426

51	BJ/2017/27	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Beijing city	ESH	M	8M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892420
52	LN/DL/2017/01	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Dalian city, Liaoning	BSH	M	42M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892417
53	LN/DL/2017/02	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Dalian city, Liaoning	Sphynx	M	48M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892431
54	XM/2017/01	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Xiamen city, Fujian	BSH	M	4M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892418
55	HLJ/DQ/2017/13	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Daqing city, Heilongjiang	BSH	M	5M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892416
56	HLJ/DQ/2017/14	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Daqing city, Heilongjiang	ESH	F	8M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892427
57	HLJ/DQ/2017/15	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Daqing city, Heilongjiang	DSH	NA	24M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892428
58	HLJ/DQ/2017/17	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Daqing city, Heilongjiang	DSH	F	36M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892429
59	HLJ/DQ/2017/20	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Daqing city, Heilongjiang	Chinchilla	M	36M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892430
60	ZJ/HZ/2017/01	Dec-2017	Multi-cat environment	Huzhou city, Zhejiang	BSH	F	12M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892433
61	ZJ/HZ/2017/02	Dec-2017	Multi-cat environment	Huzhou city, Zhejiang	BSH	M	36M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892434
62	ZJ/HZ/2017/03	Dec-2017	Multi-cat environment	Huzhou city, Zhejiang	BSH	F	24M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892419
63	BJ/2017/28	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Beijing city	ASH	M	8M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892411
64	BJ/2017/30	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Beijing city	DSH	F	8M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892412
65	LN/DL/2017/04	Dec-2017	Single cat household	Dalian city, Liaoning	NA	M	5M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892432
66	XM/2018/01	Jan-2018	Single cat household	Xiamen city, Fujian	NA	M	5M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892445
67	XM/2018/04	Jan-2018	Single cat household	Xiamen city, Fujian	BSH	F	5M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892446
68	BJ/2018/01	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Beijing city	Ragdoll	M	6M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892435
69	BJ/2018/02	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Beijing city	Ragdoll	M	11M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892436
70	BJ/2018/03	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Beijing city	BSH	M	60M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892437
71	BJ/2018/04	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Beijing city	BSH	M	36M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892438
72	BJ/2018/05	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Beijing city	BSH	M	NA	CHC	+	+	-	MG892439
73	BJ/2018/06	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Beijing city	Ragdoll	F	6M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892440
74	BJ/2018/07	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Beijing city	ESH	F	60M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892441
75	BJ/2018/08	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Beijing city	ESH	F	3M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892442
76	BJ/2018/09	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Beijing city	BSH	M	3M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892443
77	BJ/2018/11	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Beijing city	BSH	M	6M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892444

78	BJ/2018/13	Jan-2018	Single cat household	Beijing city	DSH	M	60M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892447
79	BJ/2018/15	Jan-2018	Single cat household	Beijing city	ESH	M	66M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892448
80	BJ/2018/16	Jan-2018	Single cat household	Beijing city	BSH	M	6M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892449
81	BJ/2018/18	Jan-2018	Single cat household	Beijing city	ASH	M	6M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892450
82	BJ/2018/22	Jan-2018	Single cat household	Beijing city	ESH	M	8M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892451
83	ZJ/HN/2018/01	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Haining city, Zhejiang	DSH	M	12M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892457
84	ZJ/HN/2018/03	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Haining city, Zhejiang	BSH	M	9M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892458
85	ZJ/HN/2018/04	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Haining city, Zhejiang	BSH	F	8M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892459
86	QH/XN/2018/01	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Xining city, Qinghai	BSH	M	5M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892452
87	QH/XN/2018/02	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Xining city, Qinghai	Ragdoll	M	25M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892453
88	QH/XN/2018/03	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Xining city, Qinghai	BSH	M	4M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892454
89	QH/XN/2018/05	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Xining city, Qinghai	ASH	F	5.5M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892455
90	QH/XN/2018/06	Jan-2018	Multi-cat environment	Xining city, Qinghai	ASH	M	6M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892456
91	BJ/2018/25	Jan-2018	Single cat household	Beijing city	NA	NA	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG892460
92	BJ/2018/26	Jan-2018	Single cat household	Beijing city	NA	NA	NA	FSC	+	+	-	MG892461
93	BJ/2018/27	Jan-2018	Single cat household	Beijing city	Ragdoll	F	17M	FSC	+	+	-	MG892462
94	BJ/2018/28	Jan-2018	Single cat household	Beijing city	ASH	M	24M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892463
95	BJ/2018/29	Jan-2018	Single cat household	Beijing city	BSH	F	4M	CHC	+	+	-	MG892464

**Note.** For breed, ASH=American Shorthair; DSH=Domestic Shorthair; BSH=British Shorthair; ESH=Exotic Shorthair. For gender, F=female, and M=male. For age, M=month. NA=not available. For sample source, FSC=FIP-suspected cat; CHC=clinically healthy cat. “+” represents positive results of viral detection; “-” represents negative results of viral detection.

**TABLE 3 Genotyping of FCoV strains identified in this study.**

Clinical status	Number of samples	Number of FCoV-positive samples based on the 6b gene	Genotyping of FCoV based on the partial S gene		
			Type I FCoV	Type II FCoV	Untypable FCoV
FIP-suspected cats	115	87/115 (75.7%) 95% CI (0.678-0.835)	56/60 (93.3%) 95% CI (0.870-0.996)	4/60 (6.7%) 95% CI (0.035-0.130)	27
Healthy cats	54	39/54 (72.2%) 95% CI (0.603-0.842)	35/35 (100%) 95% CI (1.000-1.000)	0/35 (0%) 95% CI (-)	4
<b>Total</b>	169	126	91	4	31

CI =confidence interval.

*Note.*







