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**Characterization and evolution of the coronavirus porcine epidemic diarrhea virus  
HLJBY isolated in China**

Running title : Characterization of porcine epidemic diarrhea virus HLJBY

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## Abstract

A strain of porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV), namely HLJBY, was isolated in Heilongjiang province, China. To provide insight into the understanding of the phylogenetic and the current epidemiological status of PEDV, PEDV HLJBY was compared with CV777 and other PEDV strains deposited in the GenBank. The homology between the entire genomic nucleotide sequences of PEDV HLJBY and CV777 was 97.7%. The homology of M gene was the highest (99.0%). However, the homology of ORF3 gene was 97.7%, and protein of ORF3 was 90.1%. In addition, HLJBY showed the highest nucleotide identity (99.9%) with PEDV-SX/China/2017 strain, and lowest similarity (91.2%) to PEDV/Belgorod/dom/2008 strain. We analyzed the changes of S gene and its protein of PEDV HLJBY with 65 historic PEDV strains. The highest nucleotide identity was 99.9% compared with PEDV-SX/China/2017 strain, and the lowest nucleotide identity was 60.0% compared with PEDV/Belgorod/dom/2008 strain. The length of deduced amino acid sequences of S proteins varied from 1372 to 1390 amino acids (aa). Compared with most aa sequences of S proteins, HLJBY exhibited 5 aa deletions (position 55, 59-61, 144). Analysis and comparison of open reading frame 3 (ORF3) proteins between HLJBY strain and other PEDV strains were also focused in this study. We revealed that the length of deduced amino acid sequences of ORF3 proteins was 80-224 aa among tested strains and the identity of HLJBY ORF3 amino acids with other PEDV strains was 71.4%-98.9%. ORF3 protein of both HLJBY strain and PEDV-SX/China/2017 strain consists of 91 aa, with 133 aa deletions at their C' end in relation to the other tested PEDV strains. The phylogenetic tree based on different proteins or genes resulted in different phylogenetic groups. For pathogenicity

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evaluation of PEDV HLJBY strain, colostrum deprivation piglets were challenged with PEDV HLJBY, and PEDV reference strain CV777 as a control, the results showed that animals challenged with either of these PEDV strains developed diarrhea, and histopathological examination of small intestines of challenged animals showed acute viral enteritis with villous atrophy in either PEDV HLJBY-P10 or PEDV CV777-P8 inoculated piglets.

Keywords: Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus; HLJBY strain; genomic sequence; S protein; open reading frame 3; phylogenetic analysis.

## Introduction

Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) is an enveloped virus including a positive-sense single-strand RNA genome, which can cause a devastating enteric disease characterized with dehydration and watery diarrhea (Pensaert and de Bouck, 1978). PEDV is the causative agent of porcine epidemic diarrhea (PED), which has high mortality in suckling piglets (Debouck and Pensaert, 1980, Pijpers et al., 1993). This disease was initially documented in the United Kingdom in 1971. Since 1990s, PED was not serious. However, outbreak of PED suddenly occurred in the United States, Canada and Mexico causing huge economic losses (Mole, 2013, Stevenson et al., 2013, Vlasova et al., 2014). In addition, PED caused tremendous economic losses to the swine industry in Europe and Asia, including China, Korea, and Japan (Kocherhans et al., 2001, Sun et al., 2012).

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PEDV is a nonsegmented and infectious RNA virus. The genome of PEDV is 27-33kb in length containing a 5'cap and a 3'polyadenylated tail(Pensaert and de Bouck, 1978). In addition, the genome includes seven open reading frames (ORFs) encoding three nonstructural proteins (replicase 1a,1b and ORF3) and four structural proteins (the spike (S), envelope (E), membrane (M) and nucleoprotein (N)). These proteins arrange in the order of 5'-replicase(1a/1b)-S-ORF3-E-M-N-3'(Kocherhans et al., 2001).

To reveal the characteristic and the diversity between PEDV strains currently circulating in China and other PEDV strains outside, the complete genomic sequence of PEDV HLJBY strain was determined and analyzed, and the pathogenicity of PEDV HLJBY strain in newborn piglets was also evaluated.

## **Materials and methods**

### **Virus, cell culture, and virus passages**

PEDV HLJBY strain was isolated from the intestinal contents of a piglet with diarrhea from Heilongjiang province, China at 2011. Vero cells were grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM, HyClone, USA) supplemented with 8% fetal bovine serum (FBS, GIBCO) and were maintained in maintenance medium (DMEM supplemented with 2% FBS) at 37 °C in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator. Strain HLJBY was passaged ten times in Vero cells. PEDV N-specific antibody used in immunofluorescence assay (IFA) was gifted by Professor Xiang Mao. PEDV reference strain CV777 was purchased from China Institute of Veterinary Drug Control (Beijing, China).

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### **RNA extraction and RT-PCR**

When PEDV-infected Vero cells showed 70-80% cytopathic effect (CPE), cell culture flasks were frozen and thawed three times, and cell debris was pelleted by centrifugation for 30 min at 12000 rpm. Culture supernatants were collected and used for preparation of viral RNA. Total RNA was extracted using Trizol reagent (Vazyme Biotech, Nanjing, China) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Total RNA was used for synthesis of cDNA with HiScript reverse transcriptase (HiScript II 1st Strand cDNA synthesis kit; Vazyme Biotech, Nanjing, China) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

### **Sequencing of the viral genome**

Specific primers for PEDV were designed based on PEDV-CV777 genome (table 1). PCR was performed to amplify for the six overlapping DNA fragments using LAmp DNA polymerase (Vazyme Biotech, Nanjing, China). The expected bands in agarose electrophoresis of PCR products were excised, and a GenClean Column gel extraction kit (Generay Biotech, Shanghai, China) was used to purify the synthesized DNA, and the DNA products were cloned into pJET1.2 vector (Thermo, MA, USA). The positive clone was sequenced by Biotechnology Co, Ltd. (Shanghai, China). The validated genome sequence of PEDV HLJBY strain was submitted to GenBank and acquired accession number: KP403802.1.

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## **Sequence analysis**

Sequence data were employed to assemble and analyze by DNASTar software package (DNASTar Inc., Madison, WI, USA). The Clustal W method was used to analyze Multiple sequence alignments. The MegAlign program was applied to construct phylogenetic trees by the neighbor-joining method. The nucleotide and the amino acid sequences of PEDV HLJBY strain were compared with the corresponding sequences of PEDV strains deposited in the GenBank database. The PEDV strains used in this study were shown in table 2. The sequences of 66 complete genomes, along with their fully sequenced S genes and ORF3 genes of PEDV strains were used for sequence alignments and phylogenetic analyses. Nucleotide sequences of full-genomes, ORF3 genes and S genes of PEDV strains were aligned using the ClustalX 2.0 program (Thompson et al., 1997).

## **Immunofluorescence assay (IFA)**

Vero cells grown on coverslips were infected with 0.1 multiplicity of infection (MOI) PEDV for 6h, 12h, 24h and 36h, respectively. Vero cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 min and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 at room temperature (RT) for 10 min, then blocked with 3% BSA for 1h and incubated with PEDV N-specific antibody for 2h at 37°C. The cells were washed with PBS for 3 times and then incubated with a goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody conjugated to Alexa Fluor 488 (Invitrogen, USA) and DAPI (Beyotime, China). The fluorescence was visualized under a Leica inverted fluorescence microscope (Leica , DMI8 , Germany), after washing 3 times with PBS.

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## Experimental challenge in piglets

Fifteen newborn piglets without colostrum were purchased from one pig farm and were free of PEDV, transmissible gastroenteritis virus, porcine deltacoronavirus, and porcine rotaviruses. The piglets were divided randomly into three groups: the sham-inoculated control group (n=5), CV777-P8-inoculated group (n=5), and HLJBY-P10-inoculated group (n=5). The piglets were fed commercial milk replacer (8 times daily). The piglets in the challenge groups received an oral 1ml dose of  $10^{7.0}$  TCID<sub>50</sub>/ml of PEDV CV777 or HLJBY. The sham-inoculated pigs were given DMEM medium (1ml) orally. All animals were monitored for mortality and signs of vomiting and/or diarrhea (observed and recorded for every three hours during whole experiment). All piglets were euthanized at seven days post-challenge and checked for macroscopic and microscopic lesions. The amount of PEDV N antigen in the small intestines of all experimental animals was determined by immunofluorescence. The animal experiments were approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Yangzhou University (approval ID: SYXK (Su) 2007–0005).

## Results

### Complete genomic characterization of PEDV HLJBY strain

To reveal the characteristics of PEDV HLJBY strain and determine more precisely the relationship among the PEDV strains currently circulating in China and other nations, the full-length genome sequence of strain HLJBY was deduced by combining the sequences of several overlapping cDNA fragments. The genome sequence of strain HLJBY was 27,953 nucleotides (nt) in length, excluding the 3' poly(A) tail. The genomic organization was

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typical of previously sequenced PEDV strains and was summarized as 5'UTR-ORF1a/1b-S-ORF3-E-M-N-3'UTR (Fig. 1).

Of note, compared with classical PEDV CV777, the genome of HLJBY contains four deleted nucleotides or regions including 72 nt, 89-93 nt, 3403-3426 nt, 21092-21094 nt. The four deleted nucleotides or regions were located at 5'UTR, ORF1a/1b, S, ORF3, respectively. To investigate the molecular characteristics of PEDV HLJBY strain, UTR (5' and 3') and the nucleotide and predicted amino acid sequences of the nonstructural and structural proteins (replicase ORF1a/1b, S, ORF3, E, M, N) of PEDV HLJBY strain were compared with CV777. As shown in Fig. 2A and table 3, the nucleotide of 5'UTR of PEDV HLJBY had 5 nt deletions and 1 nt insertion and the identity is 96.0% compared with CV777. 24 nt deletions were found in ORF1a/1b of PEDV HLJBY (Fig. 2B) and the nucleotide sequence identity was 98.0% and the amino acid sequence identity was 98.0% (table 3). 3 nt deletions showed in S of PEDV HLJBY (Fig. 2C) and the nucleotide sequence identity was 97.0% and the amino acid sequence identity was 96.0% (table 3). 399 nt deletions exhibited in ORF3 of PEDV HLJBY (Fig. 2D) and nucleotide sequence identity was 91.7% and the amino acid sequence identity was 90.1% (table 3). In protein E, the nucleotide sequence identity was 97.0% and the amino acid sequence identity was 97.0% (table 3), resulting in amino acid changes in E (11Val to Ala and 76 Val to Ile) (Fig. 2E). In protein M, the nucleotide sequence identity was 99.0% and the amino acid sequence identity was 98.0% (table 3), resulting in 4 amino acid changes in M (Fig. 2F). In protein N, the nucleotide sequence identity was 98.0% and the amino acid sequence identity was 98.0% (table 3), resulting in 9



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amino acid changes in N (Fig. 2G). The nucleotide sequence identity of 3'UTR was 97.0% (table 3).

### **Genome-wide sequence comparison**

The complete genome sequences of PEDV strains from different locations and years were compared, and the results revealed that HLJBY had a nucleotide identity of 99.9–91.2 % with other entire PEDV genomes available in GenBank (table 2). HLJBY showed the highest nucleotide identity (99.9 %) with PEDV-SX/China/2017 strain, and lowest similarity (91.2%) to PEDV/Belgorod/dom/2008 strain. HLJBY shared 97.7% nucleotide similarity with CV777 and 97.5% nucleotide identity with CH/S/2011 strain, which was isolated from the same province with PEDV HLJBY, and 97.2% nucleotide similarity to CH/85-7-C40, CH/85-7-mutant1, and USA/MO/2014/03293, respectively.

### **The S protein**

The nucleotide of HLJBY S gene was 4149 nt, translating 1382 amino acids. The deduced amino acid sequences of HLJBY S genes were compared with 65 historic PEDV strains. HLJBY S amino acid identity was 60.0%-99.9% compared with other strains. The highest nucleotide identity was 99.9% compared with PEDV-SX/China/2017 strain, and the lowest nucleotide identity was 60.0% compared with PEDV/Belgorod/dom/2008 strain. The length of deduced amino acid sequences of S protein was 1372-1390 aa. HLJBY harbored the same length with PEDV-SX/China/2017 strain. We revealed that HLJBY S protein had insertions and deletions. Compared with S protein aa sequences of most PEDV strains, HLJBY showed

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5 aa deletions (position 55, 59-61, 144) (Fig.3 A and B). Only CH/85-7-C40 and CH/85-7-mutant1 had 4 aa insertions in position 115-118 and had “FEKVHVQ” deletions at C’ end (Fig. 3B and C). PEDV-LNsy/2017 had 4 aa insertions at position 626-629.

### **The ORF3 protein**

The ORF3 protein (an accessory protein) was located between S and E proteins. The amino acid of HLJBY ORF3 identity was compared with 65 historic PEDV strains. The results revealed that the length of deduced amino acid sequences of ORF3 protein was 80-224 aa and HLJBY ORF3 amino acid identity was 71.4%-98.9% compared with other PEDV strains.

Both HLJBY and PEDV-SX/China/2017 ORF3 proteins were 91 aa, which had 133 aa deletions at C’ end compared with most of PEDV strains (Fig. 4B). In addition, USA/2014/IL/20697 ORF3 protein was 143 aa (81 aa deletions at C’ end), YN90/China/2015 ORF3 protein was 144 aa (80 aa deletions at C’ end), and CO/P14/IC/2016 ORF3 protein was 80 aa, with 144 aa deletions at C’ end (Fig. 4B). CH/85-7-C40 and CH/85-7-mutant1 ORF3 protein had 70 aa deletions at N’ end (Fig. 4A).

### **Phylogenetic analysis**

To investigate the evolution of PEDV, phylogenetic analysis based on the entire genomic nucleotide sequences of PEDV HLJBY strain and 65 historic strains available in GenBank was performed. All PEDV strains were divided into three groups. The group I held PEDV/Belgorod/dom/2008 only. PEDV HLJBY belonged to the group II, which could be

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further divided into subgroup IIa and IIb. The group III was further divided into subgroup IIIa and IIIb. The U.S. PEDV strains belonged to the subgroup III PEDV HLJBY did not clustered within the same group with the U.S. PEDV strains (Fig. 5).

S gene of PEDV was a virulence gene of PEDV. The S protein of PEDV was a glycosylated fibrillary protein located on the surface of virus. The PEDV S gene was an important viral gene for studying genetic relatedness among isolates and epidemiology of PEDV(Chen et al., 2014, Gerber et al., 2014, Lee, 2015, Lee and Lee, 2014, Lee et al., 2010, Oh et al., 2014). S protein plays a vital role in regulating the interaction between host cell receptor protein and virus, and mediates virus into host cell, which elicits neutralizing antibody in host cells. The S protein is used as a target for the development of vaccine and antiviral drug. Therefore, phylogenetic analysis based on the S protein of PEDV HLJBY strain and 65 historic strains available in GenBank was performed. The phylogenetic tree for the S protein showed the similar grouping structure as the tree generated from the PEDV whole genomes. All S proteins of PEDV strains were divided into three groups. The S protein of HLJBY belonged to the group II (Fig. 6).

The ORF3 is the only auxiliary factor of PEDV. ORF3 may contribute to the virulence of PEDV. Hence, we analyzed the phylogenetic tree based on the ORF3 proteins of PEDV HLJBY strain and 65 historic strains available in GenBank. The phylogenetic tree of the ORF3 proteins is different from the phylogenetic trees based on the S protein and genomic nucleotide sequences. All ORF3 proteins of PEDV strains were divided into two groups. The group I harbored PEDV/Belgorod/dom/2008 and HLJBY. The group II included the other PEDV strains (Fig. 7).

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### **Biological characteristics of PEDV HLJBY strain in vitro**

PEDV HLJBY strain can induce an apparent and classical cytopathic effect (CPE) in Vero cells, including cell fusion, cell detachment and multinucleated giant cell formation after 24h post infection (hpi). The immunofluorescence of N protein to detect PEDV antigens was readily visible 6h after HLJBY inoculation. The apparent staining was distributed in the cytoplasm and a quick increase from 12 to 48 hpi (Fig. 8A).

### **Pathogenicity of PEDV HLJBY strain in piglets**

To determine the pathogenicity of PEDV HLJBY strain in newborn piglets, the piglets received an oral 1ml of  $10^{7.0}$  TCID<sub>50</sub>/ml of PEDV CV777 or HLJBY. While mock animals were inoculated with 1ml DMEM medium. Clinical signs were observed and recorded 8 times daily. During the acclimation period, all piglets had no clinical symptoms, and their feces were normal. Following viral challenge, the mock piglets experienced no clinical signs. Meanwhile, all HLJBY-P10-challenged piglets and CV777-P8- challenged piglets exhibited lethargy, and diarrheic feces by 48 hpi and diarrhea lasted till the end of the experiment, however no deaths were observed during whole experiment. All experimental piglets were euthanized and necropsied at 7 days post-inoculation. Necropsy examination revealed that HLJBY-P10-challenged piglets and CV777-P8- challenged piglets displayed archetypal PED-like lesions. The small intestines gave rise to the accumulation of a yellowish watery content and presented with thin-walled (data not shown). Histopathological examination of small intestine showed acute viral enteritis with villous atrophy in either PEDV HLJBY-P10 or PEDV CV777-P8 inoculated pigs (Fig. 9B and C). The small intestines of mock piglets

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were normal through histopathological examination (Fig. 9A). PEDV antigens were mainly observed in the cytoplasm of epithelial cells in atrophied villi of the small intestines of piglets from both HLJBY and CV777 challenge groups (Fig. 9E and F). PEDV antigens were not observed in the small intestines of mock piglets (Fig. 9D).

## Discussion

In recent years, PEDV has re-emerged as one of the deadliest and most contagious pathogens in swine, causing large economic losses to the global swine industry. The biosecurity, vaccination and feedback are the fundamental methods for managing the disease, but these methods do not effectively eradicate and block PEDV (Li et al., 2012, Lee et al., 2010, Chae et al., 2000, Olanratmanee et al., 2010, Lowe et al., 2014). In this study, we isolated one strain of PEDV from intestinal contents from PED-affected pigs in China. The complete genome of PEDV named HLJBY was sequenced and then submitted to Genbank. To provide insight into the understanding of the genetic, phylogenetic and the current epidemiological status of PEDV, PEDV HLJBY was compared with CV777 and other PEDV strains. CV777-based vaccine did not block the new PEDV variants circulated in China since 2011 effectively (Li et al., 2012). Therefore, the relationship of PEDV HLJBY with CV777 was analyzed firstly. The results showed that the homology between the entire genomic nucleotide sequences of PEDV HLJBY and CV777 was 97.7%. Next, the homology of each component of PEDV HLJBY and CV777 was explored. The range of homology of each component of PEDV HLJBY and CV777 was 99.0%-91.7%. The homology of M gene was the highest (99.0%), which demonstrated M gene was the most conservative. However, the homology of ORF3 gene between PEDV HLJBY and CV777 was 97.7%, and protein of

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ORF3 was 90.1%, which revealed the identify of ORF3 gene between PEDV HLJBY and CV777 was the lowest. Therefore, ORF3 gene might determine the different properties of PEDV HLJBY and CV777. The ORF3 is the only auxiliary factor of PEDV. It was predicated that ORF3 had four transmembrane regions and formed homologous(Wang et al., 2012). ORF3 may contribute to the virulence of PEDV. The ORF3 was a key gene for PEDV culture in vitro. ORF3 gene was usually used to differentiate between field and vaccine-derived isolates and altered the virulence of PEDV(Park et al., 2008). In addition, the PEDV S protein is an important viral gene for studying genetic relatedness among isolates and epidemiology of PEDV(Chen et al., 2014, Gerber et al., 2014, Lee, 2015, Lee and Lee, 2014, Lee et al., 2010, Oh et al., 2014). Nucleotide sequencing of S gene analysis revealed that 3 nt deletions were found in S gene of PEDV HLJBY compared with CV777 (Fig. 2C) and the nucleotide sequence identity is 97.0%. The amino acid sequence identity of S protein was 96.0% between PEDV HLJBY and CV777. 3 nt deletions of S gene were located in the amino terminus of S gene, which was suitable to analyze the significant differences in epidemiology of PEDV(Li et al., 2012, Temeeyasen et al., 2014, Vlasova et al., 2014). S gene functions as a receptor-binding domain(Belouzard et al., 2012). The 3 nt deletions might be leading to the change of structure and function of S protein. S gene might play a vital role in the genetic evolutionary process of PEDV. Therefore, it will be the focus of future research.

To further understand the status of PEDV HLJBY in the PEDV evolutionary and epidemiology, we analyzed the relationship of PEDV HLJBY with 65 historic strains available in GenBank. Some researchers had analyzed the sequences of PEDV strains, which gave a reference for us to understand the changes in evolutionary and epidemiology of PEDV.

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Our study will provide more information about diversity, evolution, and in particular, the epidemic characteristics of PEDV including HLJBY, which will give insight into the virulence of PEDV. First, the complete genome sequences of PEDV from different locations and years were compared, and the results revealed that HLJBY had the highest nucleotide identity (99.9%) with PEDV-SX/China/2017 strain, and lowest similarity (91.2%) to PEDV/Belgorod/dom/2008 strain. HLJBY shared 97.5 % nucleotide identity with CH/S/2011 strain, which was isolated from the same province with HLJBY. Second , we emphasized the identity of S gene and protein of PEDV HLJBY in relation to other strains. The nucleotide of HLJBY S gene was 4149 nt, translating 1382 amino acids. The deduced amino acid sequence of HLJBY S gene was compared with 65 historic PEDV strains. The highest nucleotide identity was identified with PEDV-SX/China/2017 strain, and the lowest nucleotide identity was 60.0% compared with PEDV/Belgorod/dom/2008 strain. The length of deduced amino acid sequences of S protein was 1372-1390 aa. HLJBY harbored the same length as PEDV-SX/China/2017 strain. Compared with S aa sequences of most PEDV strains, HLJBY showed 5 aa deletions (position 55, 59-61, 144) (Fig. 2A and B), which might be leading to the virulence change of PEDV HLJBY. Third, we focused on the analysis of ORF3. We revealed that the length of deduced amino acid sequences of ORF3 protein was 80-224 aa and HLJBY ORF3 amino acid identity was 71.4%-98.9% compared with that of other PEDV strains. HLJBY and PEDV-SX/China/2017 ORF3 protein were 91 aa, which had 133 aa deletions at C' end in relation to most of other PEDV strains.

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In the phylogenetic tree of the whole genome, S aa and ORF3 aa, the phylogenetic tree based on both the whole genome and S aa was similar, but the phylogenetic tree of ORF3 aa was different from the phylogenetic trees for the S protein and genomic nucleotide sequences. All PEDV strains were divided into three groups based on the phylogenetic tree of the whole genome and S protein. In the phylogenetic tree of the whole genome and S protein, PEDV/Belgorod/dom/2008 strain located at group I, and PEDV HLJBY belonged to the group II. In the phylogenetic tree of ORF3 protein, the group I only harbored PEDV/Belgorod/dom/2008 and HLJBY. The phylogenetic tree based on different proteins implied the different evolution events. This will provide further information for virus evolution. The phylogenetic trees suggested that PEDV HLJBY might originate from a genetic recombination event between pandemic strains and classical strains. We need to explore the mechanism and/or cause of the different phylogenetic trees based on different proteins or genes. This will lay a foundation for the recombination and evolution of PEDV.

Biological characteristics of PEDV HLJBY including the cytopathic effect, and pathogenicity, indicated that PEDV HLJBY induced an apparent and classical cytopathic effect (CPE) in Vero cells, and caused acute viral enteritis with villous atrophy in small intestine of challenged piglets. But all HLJBY-P10 or CV777-P8 inoculated piglets had no deaths during the challenge experiment. These results suggested that PEDV HLJBY might have similar pathogenicity in experimentally infected piglets compared with that of PEDV reference strain CV777.



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In summary, we found that the evolutionary trees are different based on different proteins or genes of PEDV strains. This phenomenon needs further study. Pathogenicity evaluation of PEDV HLJBY indicated that PEDV HLJBY potentially possessed equal pathogenicity compared with that of PEDV reference strain CV777. This study might provide a reference for the evolutionary and variation of PEDV.

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### **Ethical standards**

All experimental protocols were approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Yangzhou University (approval ID: SYXK (Su) 2007-0005). All animal care and use protocols in this study were performed in accordance with the approved current guidelines.

### **Conflict of interest statement**

The author declares that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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Tables:

**Table 1** Oligonucleotide primers used for amplification of the complete genome of PEDV HLJBY by reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction.

	Sequence (5'-3')	Nucleotide position	Product size ( bp )
1F	ACTTAAAGAGATTTTCTATCTACGGATA	1	6146
1R	AAACACTGTAATTAATTACGTGACAT	6146	
2F	ATACTGTTTTTGATCATGGCACTGGTA	5934	4130
2R	AGAATTTGCTTCCACCAAATTCTTA	10066	
3F	TAATGGTATGACAACAGTGGGCAATAC	9964	6505
3R	AATTAGTGCACATAGAGACCTCATCCA	16469	
4F	GCTCAGTACCTTTTCTCCACTGTCAAT	16408	4123
4R	GCACTAGCAACTTACCATTCTTCAACA	20531	
5F	GCATAAGGCTACAGTTGTTGTTAATTT	20469	4630
5R	ATAATAAGCTGCTTTACCATTGAGAAA	25099	
6F	TTGCACTGTTTAGAGCGTCTTCTTTGA	24927	3000
6R	GTGTATCCATATCAACACCGTCAGGTC	27927	

**Table 2** Nucleotide and amino acid sequence identity (%) of different regions of the PEDV

HLJBY genome compared with those of the other strains (value in bold showed the highest identity).

	Strain	GenBank Accession No.	Location	Date	HLJBY identity		
					genome	S aa	ORF3 aa
1	HLJBY	KP403802.1	China	2011	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	CV777	AF353511.1	Switzerland	2001	97.7	95.9	90.1
3	85-7-C40	KY486714.1	China	2017	97.2	94.7	71.4
4	85-7-mutant1	KX839247.1	China	2016	97.2	95.0	71.4
5	AH2012/12	KU646831.1	China	2016	96.8	92.7	91.2
6	AJ1102	JX188454.1	China	2012	97.0	93.1	91.2
7	B5-HB2017	MF807952.1	China	2017	96.6	93.9	92.3
8	BJ-2011-1	JN825712.1	China	2011	96.9	92.8	92.3
9	CH/FJND-3/2011	JQ282909.1	China	2011	97.0	93.3	91.2
10	CH/FJZZ-9/2012	KC140102.1	China	2012	96.9	93.3	91.2
11	CH/GDZHDM/1401	KR153326.1	China	2015	96.8	93.0	92.3
12	CH/GDZHDM/1401	KX016034.1	China	2016	96.8	93.0	92.3
13	CH/HNLH/2015	KT199103.1	China	2015	96.7	93.3	92.3
14	CH/HNZZ47/2016	KX981440.1	China	2016	96.8	92.9	92.3
15	CH/JLDH/2016	MF346935.1	China	2017	96.8	93.2	91.2
16	CH/JXJA/2017	MF375374.1	China	2017	96.7	92.6	92.3
17	CH/S	JN547228.1	China	2011	97.5	96.1	92.3
18	CH/YNKM-8/2013	KF761675.1	China	2013	97.0	93.0	91.2
19	CH/ZJCX-1/2012	KF840537.1	China	2013	96.9	93.1	92.3
20	CHN/SH-2016-4/2016	MG837012.1	China	2018	95.7	93.2	92.3
21	CO/P14/IC	KU558702.1	China	2016	96.8	92.7	97.5
22	COL/Cundinamarca/2014 from Colombia	KU569509.1	America	2016	96.8	92.8	92.3
23	FR/001/2014	KR011756.1	France	2015	97.1	95.9	92.3
24	GDS23	MH107322.1	China	2018	96.8	93.2	91.2
25	JS-HZ2012	KC210147.1	China	2012	97.0	92.7	92.3
26	LNCT2	KT323980.1	China	2015	96.8	95.9	92.3
27	MEX/104/2013	KJ645708.1	America	2014	96.7	92.9	92.3
28	NPL-PEDv/2013	KJ778615.1	America	2014	96.9	93.0	92.3
29	OH8593-14	KP641662.1	America	2015	96.7	92.7	92.3
30	OH9097-14	KP641663.1	America	2015	96.7	93.3	92.3
31	OH15962	KJ584361.1	America	2014	96.9	93.2	92.3
32	PC21A	KR078299.1	America	2015	96.8	93.1	92.3
33	PC22A-P100-C6	KU893871.1	America	2016	96.7	93.1	92.3

34	PC273/O	MG837058.1	America	2018	96.7	92.7	92.3
35	PEDV 1842/2016 ITA	KY111278.1	Italy	2016	96.9	93.1	92.3
36	PEDV/Belgorod/dom/2008	MF577027.1	Russia	2017	91.2	95.7	92.3
37	PEDV/MEX/PUE/01/2015	MH004421.1	Mexico	2018	96.1	60.0	92.3
38	PEDV/MEX/QRO/02/2017	MH013466.1	Mexico	2018	96.0	92.5	92.3
39	PEDV/USA/Minnesota12/5/2015	KU982980.1	America	2016	96.6	92.8	91.2
40	PEDV/USA/NorthDakota/93/2015	KU982970.1	America	2016	96.7	92.4	92.3
41	PEDV/USA/Oklahoma13/3/2015	KU982968.1	America	2016	96.6	93.0	92.3
42	PEDV-LNsy	KY007140.1	China	2016	96.7	92.6	92.3
43	PEDV-SX	KY420075.1	China	2017	<b>99.9</b>	93.0	98.9
44	PEDV-WS	KM609213.1	China	2014	96.7	99.9	92.3
45	TC PC168-P2	KM392226.1	America	2014	96.8	93.0	92.3
46	USA/2014/IL/20697 P7	KT591944.1	America	2015	97.1	93.0	92.3
47	USA/Colorado/2013	KF272920.1	America	2013	96.9	95.8	92.3
48	USA/IL20697/2014 Passage 5	KT860508.1	America	2015	97.1	93.1	92.3
49	USA/Illinois98/2013	KJ645690.1	America	2014	96.7	95.8	92.3
50	USA/Illinois259/2014 from USA	KR265785.1	America	2015	96.7	93.1	92.3
51	USA/Indiana34/2013&America	KJ645641.1	America	2014	96.7	93.0	92.3
52	USA/Iowa/18984/2013	KF804028.1	America	2013	96.9	93.0	92.3
53	USA/Kansas46/2013	KJ645650.1	America	2014	96.7	93.0	92.3
54	USA/Kansas431/2014 from USA	KR265819.1	America	2015	96.7	92.9	92.3
55	USA/Minnesota76/2013	KJ645671.1	America	2014	96.7	93.0	92.3
56	USA/Minnesota90/2013	KJ645682.1	America	2014	96.7	93.1	91.2
57	USA/Missouri373/2014 from USA	KR265844.1	America	2015	96.7	93.0	92.3
58	USA/MO/2014/03293	KM975741.1	America	2014	97.2	92.3	92.3
59	USA/NC/2013/35140	KM975735.1	America	2014	96.8	92.7	92.3
60	USA/Nebraska287/2014 from USA	KR265765.1	America	2015	96.7	93.0	92.3
61	USA/Nebraska288/2014 from USA	KR265803.1	America	2015	96.7	92.9	92.3
62	USA/NorthCarolina66/2013	KJ645662.1	America	2014	96.7	92.8	92.3
63	USA/Ohio123/2014	KJ645699.1	America	2014	96.7	93.0	92.3

64	USA/OK10240-8/2017	MG334555.1	America	2017	95.1	93.0	92.3
65	USA/Tennessee56/2013	KJ645654.1	America	2014	96.7	94.7	92.3
66	YN90	KT021231.1	China	2015	96.9	93.0	91.2

Amino acid (aa).

**Table 3** Differences in genome organization between the HLJBY strain and the CV777 strain.

Gene	HLJBY strain				CV777 strain				identity	
	Start	Stop	Size (nt)	Size (aa)	Start	Stop	Size (nt)	Size (aa)	nt	aa
5'UTR	1	292	292	—	1	296	296	—	96.0%	—
ORF1a/1b	293	20613	20321	6773	297	20641	20345	6781	98.0%	98.0%
S	20610	24758	4149	1382	20638	24789	4152	1383	97.0%	96.0%
ORF3	24758	25033	276	91	24789	25463	675	224	91.7%	90.1%
E	25364	25594	231	76	25444	25674	231	76	97.0%	97.0%
M	25602	26282	681	226	25682	26362	681	226	99.0%	98.0%
N	26294	27619	1326	441	26374	27699	1326	441	98.0%	98.0%
3'UTR	27620	27953	334	—	27700	28033	334	—	97.0%	—

Nucleotide (nt) and amino acid (aa).

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Figure legends:

**Fig. 1** Schematic representation of the PEDV genome.

**Fig.2** Comparison of sequences of PEDV HLJBY with CV777. (A) The nucleotide of 5'UTR of PEDV HLJBY had 5 nt deletions and 1 nt insertion. (B) 24 nt deletions were found in ORF1a/1b of PEDV HLJBY. (C) 3 nt deletions were found in S protein of PEDV HLJBY. (D) 399 nt deletions were showed in ORF3 of PEDV HLJBY. (E) The amino acid sequence of E protein had 2 aa mutations in PEDV HLJBY. (F) Protein M exhibited 4 aa changes in PEDV HLJBY. (G) Protein N experienced 9 aa changes in PEDV HLJBY.

**Fig.3** The S protein of PEDV HLJBY compared with 65 historic strains available in GenBank. (A) HLJBY showed 4 aa deletions in position 55 and 59-61. (B) HLJBY showed 1 aa deletion in position 144. CH/85-7-C40 and CH/85-7-mutant1 had 4 aa insertions in position 115-118. (C) CH/85-7-C40 and CH/85-7-mutant1 had "FEKVHVQ" deletions at C' end.

**Fig.4** (A) CH/85-7-C40 and CH/85-7-mutant1 ORF3 proteins had 70 aa deletions at N' end. (B) HLJBY and PEDV-SX/China/2017 ORF3 proteins were 91 aa, with 133 aa deletions at C' end (red). USA/2014/IL/20697 ORF3 protein was 143 aa (81 aa deletions at C' end (green)). YN90/China/2015 ORF3 protein was 144 aa (80 aa deletions at C' end (blue)). CO/P14/IC/2016 ORF3 protein was 80 aa, with 144 aa deletions at C' end (orange).

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**Fig.5** Phylogenetic analysis of the entire genomic nucleotide sequences of PEDV strains (red solid circle indicated PEDV HLJBY).

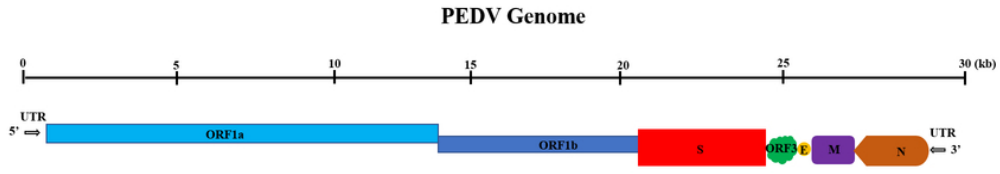
**Fig.6** Phylogenetic analysis based on the S protein of PEDV HLJBY strain and 65 historic strains available in GenBank (red solid circle indicated PEDV HLJBY).

**Fig.7** Phylogenetic analysis based on the ORF3 protein of PEDV HLJBY strain and 65 historic strains available in GenBank (red solid circle indicated PEDV HLJBY).

**Fig.8** Infectivity of PEDV HLJBY strain in Vero cells. (A) CPE of HLJBY in Vero cell at different time. (B) Immunofluorescence of PEDV N (green) detected in infected Vero cells at different time.

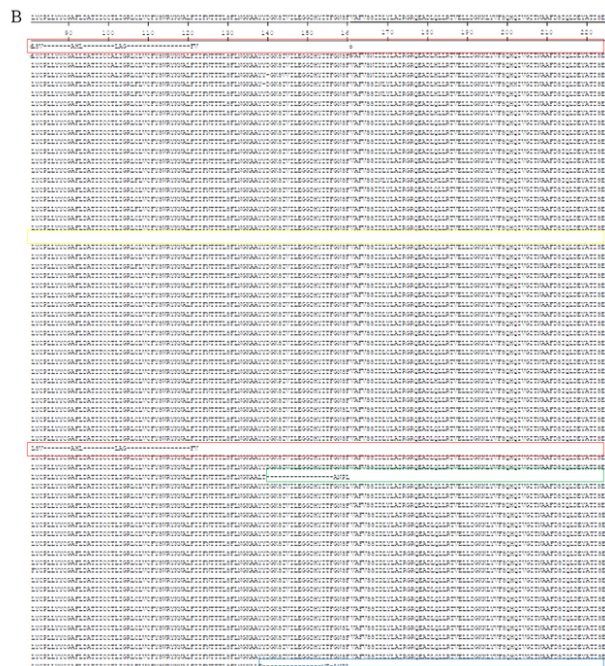
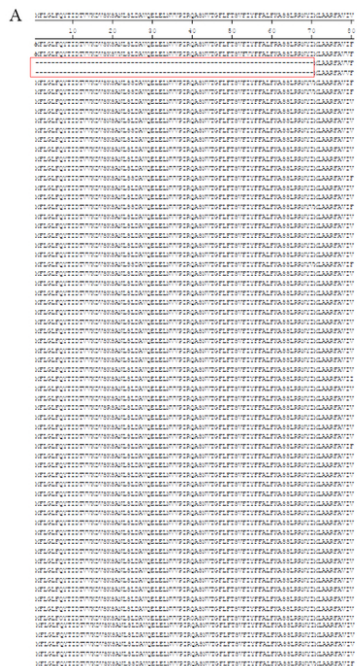
**Fig.9** Microscopic small intestine lesions in piglets inoculated with PEDV HLJBY strain. (A) Small intestines from a mock piglet. The normal villous was observed in the mock-inoculated piglet. (B) Small intestines from a piglet inoculated with PEDV CV777 strain, showed villous atrophy. (C) Small intestines from a piglet inoculated with PEDV HLJBY strain showed diffuse atrophic enteritis. (D-F) Detection of PEDV N antigen in the small intestines was performed using immunofluorescence (100× magnification). PEDV-N was green (FITC) and DAPI was blue. (D) No PEDV N antigen was detected in the small intestines of the mock-inoculated piglet. (E-F) Immunostaining of PEDV N antigen was detected in the epithelial cells of the small intestines in PEDV CV777 (E) and HLJBY (F) inoculated piglets.

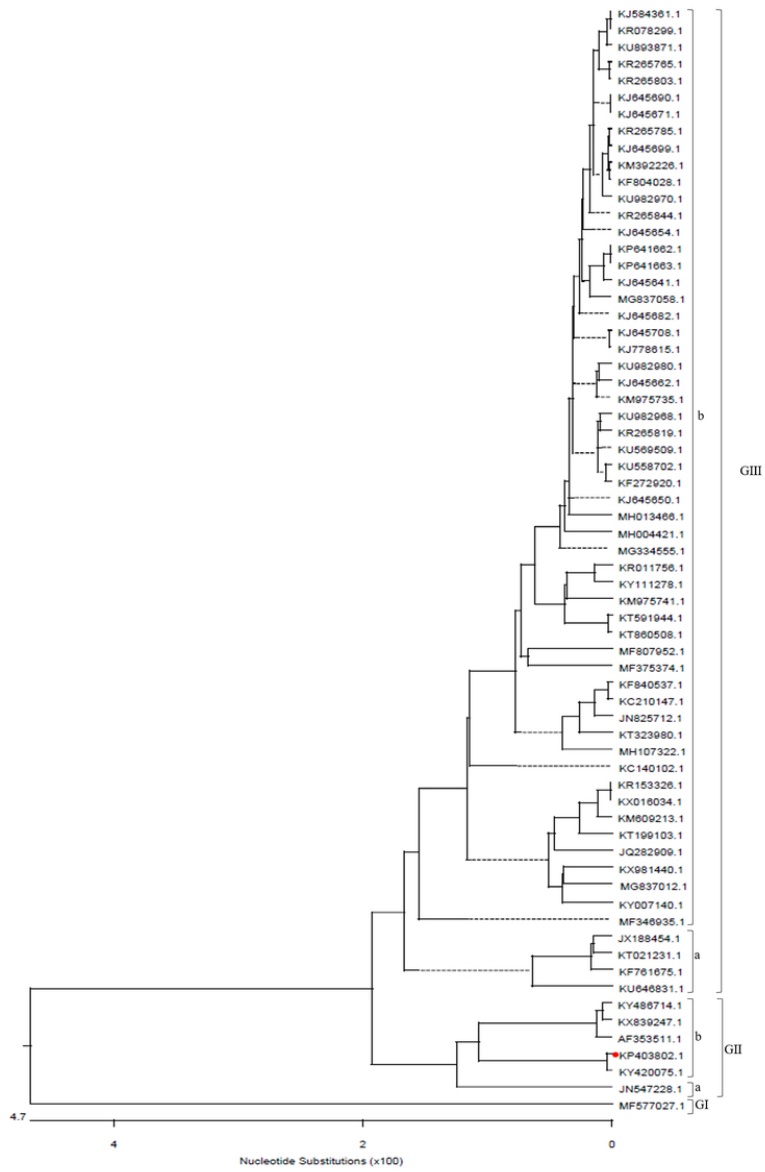


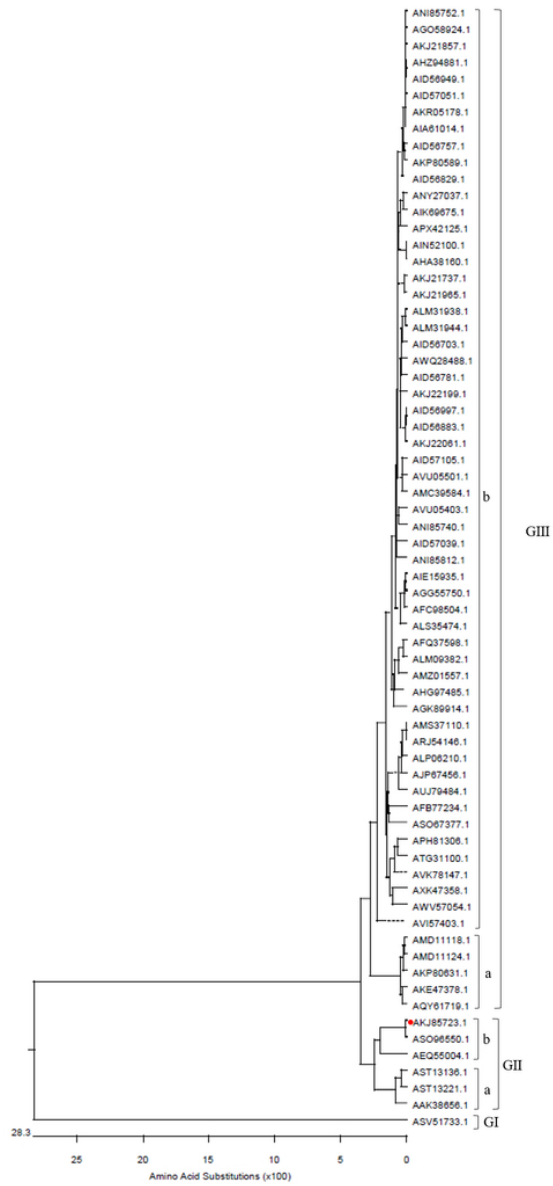


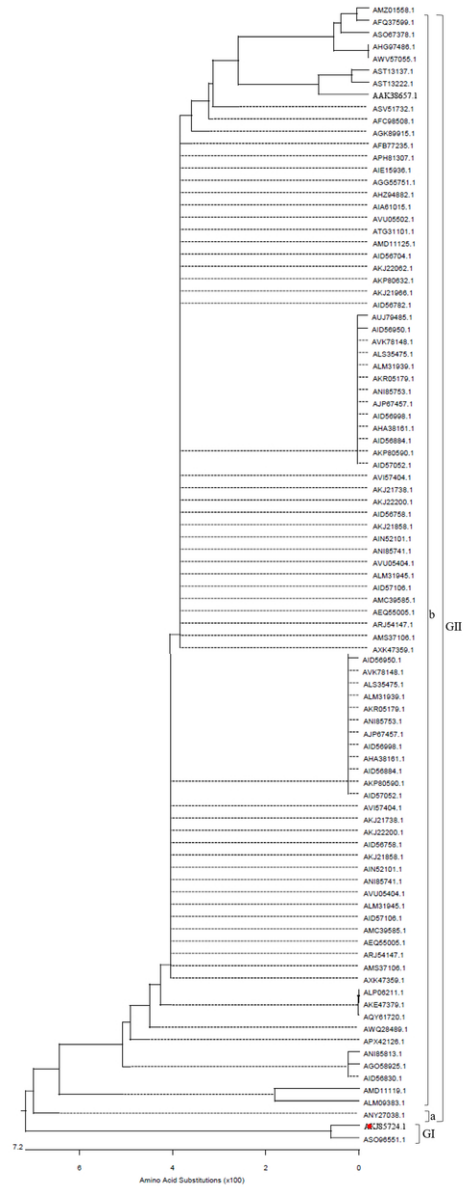


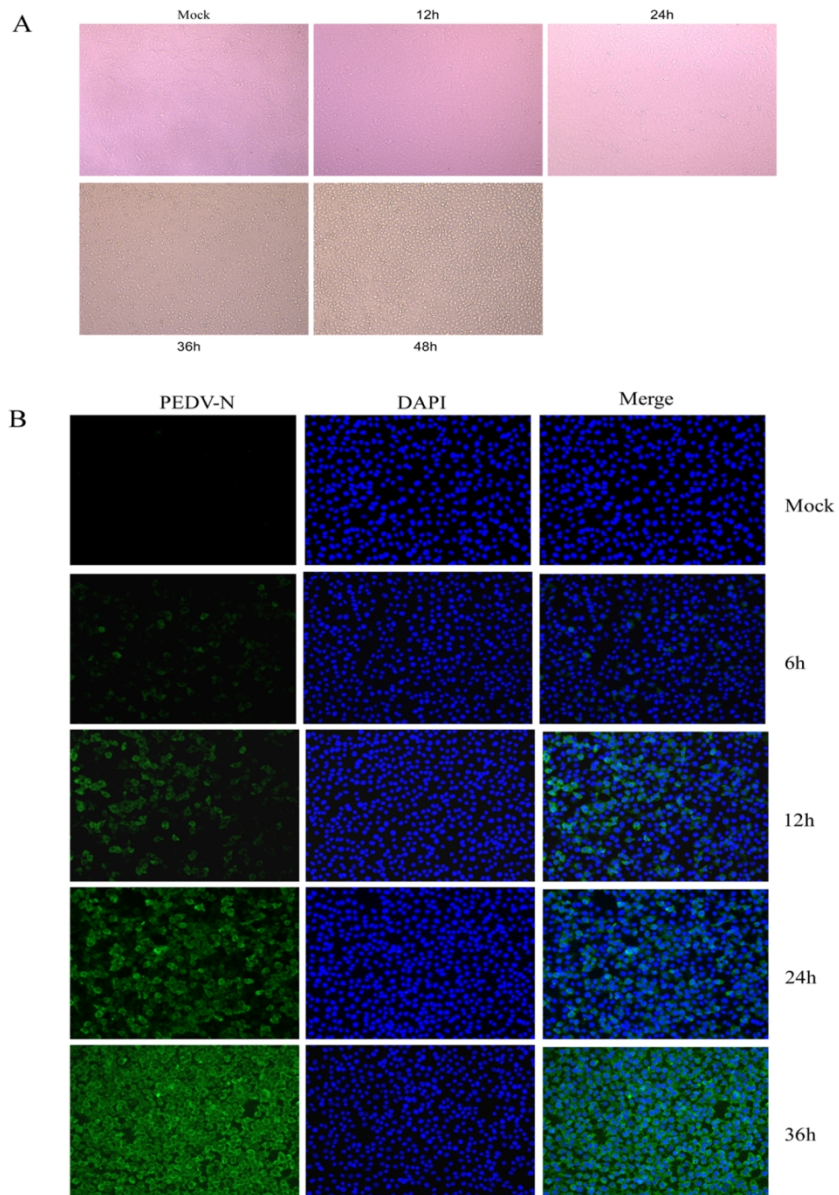




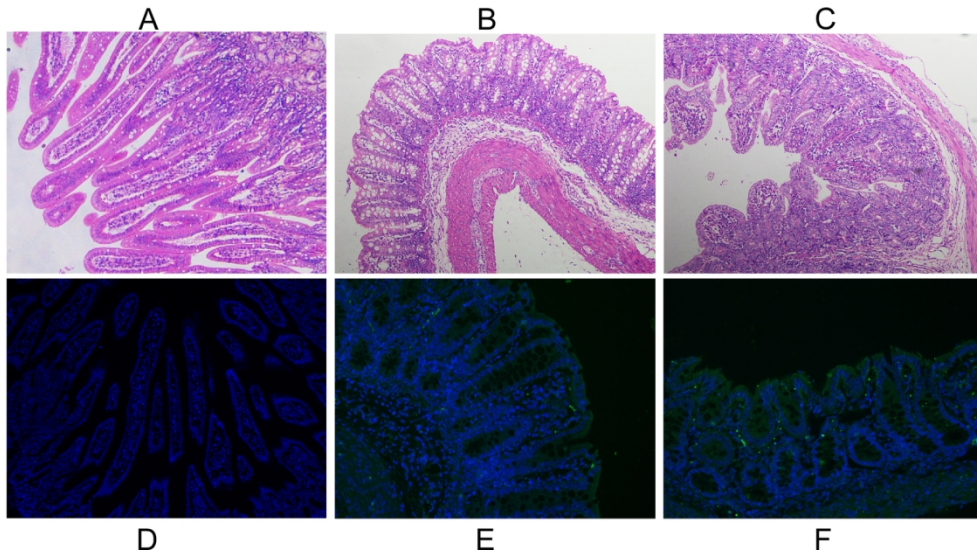












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