A commercial porcine circovirus (PCV) type 2a-based vaccine reduces PCV2d viremia and shedding and prevents PCV2d transmission to naïve pigs under experimental conditions.

Citation for published version:

Digital Object Identifier (DOI):
10.1016/j.vaccine.2016.11.085

Link:
Link to publication record in Edinburgh Research Explorer

Document Version:
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Published In:
Vaccine

Publisher Rights Statement:
©2016 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

General rights
Copyright for the publications made accessible via the Edinburgh Research Explorer is retained by the author(s) and / or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy
The University of Edinburgh has made every reasonable effort to ensure that Edinburgh Research Explorer content complies with UK legislation. If you believe that the public display of this file breaches copyright please contact openaccess@ed.ac.uk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.
A commercial porcine circovirus (PCV) type 2a-based vaccine reduces PCV2d viremia and shedding and prevents PCV2d transmission to naïve pigs under experimental conditions

Tanja Opriessnig a,b,⇑, Chao-Ting Xiao b,c, Patrick G. Halbur b, Priscilla F. Gerber a, Shannon R. Matzinger d, Xiang-Jin Meng d

aThe Roslin Institute and The Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, University of Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, UK
bDepartment of Veterinary Diagnostic and Production Animal Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, USA
cCollege of Biology, Hunan University, Changsha, China
dDepartment of Biomedical Sciences and Pathobiology, Center for Molecular Medicine and Infectious Diseases, College of Veterinary Medicine, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA, USA

1. Introduction

Porcine circovirus type 2 (PCV2) is a small, non-enveloped, circular-arranged, single-stranded DNA virus that belongs to the Circoviridae family [1]. PCV2 is ubiquitous and very resistant to disinfection [2] and most pigs get exposed to PCV2 during their life. In growing pigs, PCV2-infection can be associated with a variety of clinical manifestations commonly summarized as PCV2 associated disease (PCVAD) including systemic illness, enteritis and pneumonia [3]. Porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS) has also been linked to PCVAD [4,5], although definitive experimental proof is still lacking. In addition to PCVAD, PCV2 infection can result in subclinical disease for extended periods of time, which can have a varying impact on pork production [6,7]. Non-specific clinical signs including reduced weight gain associated with subclinical PCV2 infection are thought to occur due to the effect of PCV2 on the immune system [8].

PCV2 can be classified in five different genotypes including PCV2a, PCV2b, PCV2c, PCV2d and PCV2e of which PCV2a is the oldest [9,10]. PCV2c has only been identified in archived pig tissues...
from Denmark [11] and a recent feral pig sample from Brazil [12] and is considered of minor importance. Around 2003 a major genotype shift occurred from PCV2a to PCV2b [11]. Severe PCV2 epidemics linked to PCV2b introduction occurred in North America during 2005/2006 [13] and subsequently led to introduction and large scale usage of PCV2 vaccines in pigs. Today PCV2 vaccination has become a standard management tool in most pig producing areas [14]. Supported by numerous field and experimental trials, PCV2 vaccination has been proven to reduce PCV2 infection, viremia and lesions and increases average daily weight gain (ADG) compared to non-vaccinated pigs [14]. Development of most commercial PCV2 vaccines occurred between 1999 and 2005 when little information on PCV2 genotypes was available and PCV2a was the predominant PCV2 strain at the time. Therefore all major PCV2 vaccines available to date are based on PCV2a [3]. Nevertheless, PCV2a vaccines have been shown to protect pigs against PCV2b challenge in several independent studies [15,16].

Previously it has been determined that PCV2 has a high mutation rate similar to RNA viruses [17] which may further facilitate rapid emergence and transmission of unique PCV2 genotypes. Furthermore, pigs are often co-infected with multiple PCV2 strains [18,19]. Since the beginning of this decade a newly recognized genotype, PCV2d, emerged in essentially all large pig populations in North America, South America, Europe and Asia [9,20]. Moreover, several studies indicate that PCV2d is becoming the predominant PCV2 strain at the time. Therefore all major PCV2d isolate JX535296 [22,25] was grown to a final titer of $10^{4.33}$ 50% tissue culture infectious dose (TCID$_{50}$) per ml. At 7 weeks of age (dpv 28 or dpc 0), CHAL and VAC-CHAL pigs (Table 1) received 4.5 ml of the PCV2d challenge virus stock intranasally by slowly dripping 2.25 ml in each nostril. Pigs in the VAC and NEG groups were sham-inoculated with 4.5 ml saline, which was also given intranasally.

2.2. Animals, housing, and experimental design

Two-week-old, colostrum-fed, crossbred pigs, from a high health commercial breeding herd free of Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae, influenza A virus and porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV) and with low PCV2 antibody titers in a portion of the dams and without active PCV2 circulation as evidenced by regular PCV2 PCR testing on pooled serum samples, were purchased for this study. For the main study 38 pigs were randomly assigned to one of four rooms and groups with 9–10 pigs in each group (Table 1). For the contact exposure part of the study, 14 age-matched contact pigs were group-housed in a different room until 7 weeks of age. At that point the contact pigs were moved to individual rooms and were single housed (Fig. 1). Each room contained one pen with one nipple drinker and one self-feeder. All groups were fed ad libitum with a balanced, age-appropriate, pelleted feed ration. The experimental design and sample collections are summarized in Fig. 1. Blood was collected in serum separator tubes (BD Vacutainer SST, REF 367088; Fisher Scientific, Pittsburgh, PA, USA), centrifuged at 3000g for 10 min at 4°C, and the serum was stored at −80°C until testing. Nasal and rectal swabs were collected using polyester swabs and were stored in 5 ml plastic tubes containing 1 ml of sterile saline solution at −80°C until testing.

2.3. Vaccination

At 3 weeks of age (dpv 0 or dpc −28), the VAC and VAC + CHAL pigs were vaccinated intramuscularly in the left neck with 0.5 ml of Circovac® (Merial; Lot No. L404456) as recommended by the manufacturer (Table 1). Similarly, the CHAL and NEG pigs were sham-vaccinated intramuscularly in the left neck with 0.5 ml saline.

2.4. Challenge

Two serum pools were generated by combining serum samples from all VAC-CHAL or all CHAL pigs collected at day post-challenge (dpc) 21. Once combined, 3 ml of the VAC-CHAL dpc 21 serum pool were administered to contact pigs 10, 11, 12 (Fig. 1) by the intramuscular route at day post-exposure (dpe) 0. Similarly, contact pigs 4, 5 and 6 received 3 ml of the CHAL dpc serum pool by the intramuscular route at dpe 0. Fecal material collected on dpc 21 from VAC-CHAL pigs was diluted in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and contact pigs 7, 8 and 9 each received 8 ml of fecal suspension by the oral route while 8 ml of fecal suspension collected on dpc 21 from CHAL pigs were administered orally to contact pigs 1, 2 and 3. Contact pigs 13 and 14 served as non-infected negative controls (Fig. 1).

2.5. Contact pig exposure

Two serum pools were generated by combining serum samples from all VAC-CHAL or all CHAL pigs collected at day post-challenge (dpc) 21. Once combined, 3 ml of the VAC-CHAL dpc 21 serum pool were administered to contact pigs 10, 11, 12 (Fig. 1) by the intramuscular route at day post-exposure (dpe) 0. Similarly, contact pigs 4, 5 and 6 received 3 ml of the CHAL dpc serum pool by the intramuscular route at dpe 0. Fecal material collected on dpc 21 from VAC-CHAL pigs was diluted in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and contact pigs 7, 8 and 9 each received 8 ml of fecal suspension by the oral route while 8 ml of fecal suspension collected on dpc 21 from CHAL pigs were administered orally to contact pigs 1, 2 and 3. Contact pigs 13 and 14 served as non-infected negative controls (Fig. 1).

2.6. Average daily weight gain and clinical observations

All pigs in the main study were weighed at 3 weeks of age (dpv 0 or dpc −28), at 7 weeks of age (dpv 28 or dpc 0) and at 10 weeks of age (dpc 21; Fig. 1). The average daily weight gain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Experimental groups, treatments at different days post PCV2d challenge (dpc) and average daily weight gain (ADG).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group designation</th>
<th>Number of pigs</th>
<th>Vaccination</th>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>ADG$^*$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEG</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>463.3 ± 25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAC</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Circovac®</td>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>351.6 ± 29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAC + CHAL</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Circovac®</td>
<td>PCV2d</td>
<td>426.5 ± 21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAL</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>PCV2d</td>
<td>412.7 ± 26.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^*$ Data presented as group mean ADG in grams ± SEM.
was calculated before (dpv 0 to dpv 28) and after PCV2d challenge (dpc 0–21). After PCV2d challenge, all animals were examined daily for signs of illness such as lethargy, respiratory disease, inappetence and lameness.

2.7. Serology

Serum samples collected at dpc/C0/28, 0, 7, 14, and 21 for the main study and serum samples collected at dpe 0, 7 and 14 for contact pigs were tested for the presence of anti-PCV2 IgG antibodies by a commercial blocking ELISA (SERELISA/C210 PCV2 Ab Mono Blocking; Zoetis). Samples titers were calculated based on single dilutions using the calculation sheet supplied by the manufacturer.

2.8. DNA extraction, detection, quantification and PCV2d confirmation

Total nucleic acids were extracted from all serum samples using the MagMax™ Pathogen RNA Kit (Applied Biosystems, Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA) on an automated nucleic acid extraction system (Thermo Scientific Kingfisher™ Flex, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Pittsburgh, PA, USA) according to the instructions of the manufacturer. All DNA extracts were tested for the presence of PCV2 DNA by a quantitative real-time PCR assay targeting a conserved region in ORF1 as described previously [25,26]. Samples were considered negative when no signal was observed within the 40 amplification cycles. A differential real-time PCR assay targeting open-reading frame 2 (ORF2) and capable of detecting and differentiating PCV2a, PCV2b and PCV2d was done on all PCV2 PCR-positive pigs at dpc 21 [27]. The differential PCR assay does not react with PCV2c due to a primer mismatch. Selected PCV2 PCR-positive samples were sequenced by using a conventional PCR covering the entire ORF2 as described previously [18] at the Iowa State University DNA Facility, Ames, IA, USA.

2.9. Necropsy

At dpc 21 when the pigs in the main study were 10 weeks old, they were euthanized by intravenous pentobarbital sodium overdose (Fatal Plus®, Vortech Pharmaceuticals, LTD, Dearborn, MI, USA) and necropsied. Contact pigs were necropsied at 14 dpe when they were 12 weeks old. As part of a routine necropsy protocol, the extent of macroscopic lung lesions ranging from 0% to 100% was estimated and blindly scored as described previously [28]. The size of superficial inguinal lymph nodes was scored as described previously [29]. Sections of lymph nodes (superficial inguinal, external iliac, mediastinal, tracheobronchial, and mesenteric), tonsil, spleen, kidney, liver, and small intestines (ileum) were collected at necropsy, fixed in 10% neutral-buffered formalin, and routinely processed for histological examination.

2.10. Histopathology, immunohistochemistry, and overall lymphoid lesion score

Microscopic lesions were evaluated by a veterinary pathologist blinded to the treatment groups. Lymph nodes, spleen, and tonsil were evaluated for presence and degree of lymphoid depletion and granulomatous replacement of follicles ranging from 0 (normal) to 3 (severe) [30]. Lung sections were scored for the presence and severity of interstitial pneumonia, ranging from 0 (normal) to 6 (severe diffuse) [28]. Sections of ileum, liver and kidney were evaluated for the presence of granulomatous inflammation and scored from 0 (none) to 3 (severe). Immunohistochemistry (IHC) for detection of PCV2 antigen was performed on formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded sections of lungs, lymph nodes, tonsil, and spleen from all pigs using a rabbit PCV2 polyclonal antiserum [31]. PCV2 antigen scoring was done by a veterinary pathologist blinded to the treatment status. Scores ranged from 0 (no signal) to 3 (more than 50% of lymphoid follicles contained cells with PCV2 antigen staining) [30]. The overall lymphoid lesion score was calculated as described [30]. In brief, a combined scoring system for each lymphoid tissue that ranged from 0 to 9 (lymphoid depletion score 0–3; granulomatous inflammation score 0–3; PCV2 IHC score 0–3) was used.

2.11. Statistical analysis

For data analysis, JMP® software version 11.0.0 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA) was used. Summary statistics were calculated for...
all the groups to assess the overall quality of the data set including normality. Statistical analysis of the data was performed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for continuous data. A P-value of less than 0.05 was set as the statistically significant level. Pairwise test using Tukey’s adjustment was subsequently performed to determine significant group differences. Real-time PCR results (copies per ml of serum) were log_{10} transformed prior to statistical analysis. Statistical analysis for continuous data over time was done by repeated measures multiple analysis of variance (MANOVA). The serology response was assessed between the VAC and VAC + CHAL groups and the PCR results were compared between VAC + CHAL and CHAL groups to determine a time-by-group interaction. Non-repeated nominal data were assessed using a non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA, and if significant, pairwise Wilcoxon tests were used to evaluate differences among groups. Differences in incidence were evaluated by using the chi-square test. Percent reduction for the amount of PCV2 DNA was determined as follows: 100 – [(100 x mean log_{10} genomic copies/ml in the vaccinated group) / (mean log_{10} genomic copies/ml in positive control animals)].

3. Results

3.1. Clinical observation and average daily weight gain (ADG)

No remarkable clinical signs were noted. The ADG is summarized in Table 1. There were no significant differences among groups.

3.2. Anti-PCV2 antibody levels

At dpv 0, dpv 7 and dpv 14 all pigs were negative for PCV2-specific antibodies. One VAC + CHAL pig seroconverted to PCV2 by dpv 21. At dpv 28/dpc 0, PCV2 specific antibodies were detected in 3/9 VAC pigs and 4/9 VAC + CHAL pigs. The group mean log PCV2 ELISA titers from dpc 0 through dpc 21 are summarized in Fig. 2. While the PCV2-antibody titers in VAC + CHAL pigs continued to increase after challenge, titers in non-challenged VAC pigs started to decrease (Fig. 2); the time by group interaction was not significant (F[3,32] = 0.5914; P = 0.38; \eta^2 = 0.64).

3.3. Prevalence and amount of PCV2 DNA in serum, rectal swabs and nasal swabs

At arrival at the research facility all pigs were negative for PCV2 DNA and all pigs remained PCV2 DNA negative until challenge. There was a significant time by group interaction (F[1,18] = 4.5882; P = 0.04; \eta^2 = 0.53) for PCV2 viremia between the two challenged groups (Fig. 3). After PCV2d challenge, 8/10 CHAL pigs were viremic at dpc 7 and all 10 pigs in this group were viremic at dpc 14 and 21. For the VAC + CHAL pigs, 7/9 were viremic at dpc 7, 6/9 were viremic at dpc 14 and 6/9 were viremic at dpc 21. Group mean genomic copies in serum were significantly (P < 0.05) lower for VAC + CHAL pigs compared to CHAL pigs at dpc 14 and 21 (Fig. 3) and by dpc 21, VAC + CHAL pigs had a 63.8% reduction for the amount of PCV2 DNA in serum compared to the CHAL pigs. In addition, there was a significant time by group interaction (F[1,22] = 5.4405; P = 0.02; \eta^2 = 0.65) for fecal shedding between the two challenged groups. VAC + CHAL pigs had significantly (P < 0.05) reduced PCV2d fecal shedding on dpc 14 and dpc 21 compared to CHAL pigs with a 41.9% reduction in PCV2d amount in VAC + CHAL pigs by dpc 21 compared to CHAL pigs. For PCV2 detection in nasal swabs there was a significant time by group interaction (F[2,28] = 4.3870; P = 0.03; \eta^2 = 0.82). By dpc 21 nasal shedding was reduced by 59.2% in VAC + CHAL pigs compared to CHAL pigs (Fig. 3). The PCV2 present in the pigs was confirmed to be PCV2d by PCV2 differential real-time PCR on PCR positive samples collected on dpc 21.

3.4. Macroscopic lesions

At necropsy at dpc 21, the lymph nodes appeared mild-to-moderately enlarged in all pigs regardless of treatment status. One VAC + CHAL pig had multiple 0.5–1 cm round-to-oval dark red purple skin lesions in the perineal region, petechial hemorrhage in the cortex area of both kidneys which were tan and

Fig. 2. Anti-PCV2 IgG response. Pigs were vaccinated against PCV2 at 3 weeks of age (dpv 0 or dpc 28) and challenged with PCV2d at 7 weeks of age (dpv 28 or dpc 0). Data presented as mean group log_{10} ELISA titer ± SEM. Group means include positive and negative pigs. Significantly different values for a dpc are indicated by different superscripts. The significance level was set to P > 0.05.
slightly enlarged. This pig also had severe chronic gastric ulceration. There were no remarkable macroscopic lesions in any of the other pigs.

3.5. Microscopic lesions and PCV2 antigen in tissues

Microscopic lesions are summarized in Table 2. Microscopic lesions in lymphoid tissues were absent in NEG and VAC pigs. In selected PCV2d-infected pigs regardless of vaccination status, there was mild-to-severe lymphoid depletion and histiocytic replacement of follicles. PCV2 antigen in lymph nodes was detected in significantly ($P < 0.05$) more CHAL pigs (6/10) compared to VAC + CHAL pigs (1/9) in lymphoid tissues and the amount of PCV2 antigen was significantly ($P < 0.05$) reduced in vaccinated pigs (Table 2). The distribution of overall lymphoid depletion score category distribution was 3/9 normal, 5/9 mild and 1/9 severe for VAC + CHAL pigs; and 2/10 normal, 5/10 mild, 2/10 moderate and 1/10 severe for CHAL pigs. Individual pigs in all groups regardless of vaccination or infection status had focal-to-multifocal interstitial pneumonia characterized by increased numbers of lymphocytes and macrophages in the alveolar septum and mild type 2 pneumocyte hypertrophy and hyperplasia (score 1). Scores of 2 or 3 were only seen in CHAL and VAC + CHAL pigs. Several PCV2d-infected pigs (1/9 VAC + CHAL pigs and 4/10 CHAL pigs) had PCV2d antigen in the cytoplasm of epithelium cells lining large bronchi and bronchioles in lung tissues (Table 2). The VAC + CHAL pig that had macroscopic lesions consistent with porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS) had severe lymphoid depletion and histiocytic replacement of follicles, severe diffuse lymphohistiocytic hepatitis and tubulointerstitial glomerulonephritis with multifocal necrosis of intraglomerular cells and extension of Bowman’s spaces by a homogenous eosinophilic material. PCV2 antigen in this pig was identified in low levels in lymph nodes (score 1) but was not present in renal tissues or liver.

3.6. Contact pigs

Contact pigs 1 and 2 exposed to dpc 21 fecal material from the CHAL pigs (Fig. 1) were PCV2 viremic at 14 dpc and also shed PCV2 DNA in nasal and fecal excretions (log$_{10}$ PCV2 genomic copy range from 0.88 to 2.56). PCV2 positive PCR products were sequenced and the presence of the PCV2d strain used to inoculate the pigs in the main study was confirmed (data not shown). PCV2 DNA was not detected in any of the other pigs in samples collected at dpe 0, 7 or 14. None of the contact pigs had seroconverted to PCV2 at study termination.

4. Discussion

With the emergence of PCV2d strains in most major swine producing areas across the globe [9], there are concerns over the efficacy of current PCV2a-based commercial vaccines. Previously it has been shown that selected commercial subunit or chimeric PCV2 vaccines can protect pigs against PCV2d challenge [27,32]. To investigate the ability of Circovac® to protect against PCV2d challenge, pigs were vaccinated at 3 weeks of age and challenged at 7 weeks of age with PCV2d under experimental conditions. This model is representative of what is occurring in the U.S. field where pigs commonly are vaccinated at weaning at 3 weeks of age and get exposed to PCV2 during the nursery period.

The vaccine used in this study, Circovac®, is an inactivated vaccine based on a PCV2a strain isolated in the 1990s and is one of the
PCV2 vaccines that has been on the market the longest. Initially this vaccine was developed for usage in adult females in the breeding herd to passively protect suckling and nursery pigs. In 2011, Circovac® was also licensed for use in piglets using the same vaccine preparation but at a lower dose compared to sows (0.5 ml versus 2 ml). In field and experimental studies, Circovac® has been shown to be effective at protecting pigs against the effects of PCV2a and PCV2b challenges when used in sows or piglets [7,33,34].

In the present study, at the time of challenge 38.9% of the VAC + CHAL pigs had detectable anti-PCV2 IgG antibody titres which continued to rise after PCV2d challenge and were significantly higher compared to CHAL or VAC pigs at dpc 21. While a detectable antibody response to PCV2 vaccination is a good predictor for successful vaccine administration, it is not necessary to confer protection to pigs. It has been demonstrated that pigs with no detectable humoral response after PCV2 vaccination were protected from subsequent challenge likely due to induction of cellular immunity [35,36]. While in this study 4/9 VAC + CHAL pigs had detectable antibody titres at challenge, 8/9 VAC + CHAL were protected from subsequent PCV2d challenge and had significantly reduced PCV2d viremia and PCV2d nasal and fecal shedding compared to CHAL pigs indicating that Circovac® confers protection against PCV2d. PCV2d differs from PCV2a by 6.9–9.4% based on amino acids in ORF2. There are several immunodominant regions in ORF2 and ORF2. There are several immunodominant regions in ORF2 and PCV2d possesses 10 unique amino acid changes in these regions compared to PCV2a strains [9]. Even if one or more of these epitopes would not react with PCV2a antibodies, as Circovac® is based on a full PCV2a strain, antibodies against other regions likely are sufficient to provide protection. In addition, the adjuvant in Circovac®, TS6 Immuneasy®, may have a critical role in protection especially if it can enhance cellular immunity. Cellular immunity was not tested in this study, but in a previous dam vaccination study, Circovac® induced a strong maternally-derived cellular immune response in the offspring of vaccinated sows [37].

One of the VAC + CHAL pigs developed clinical PDNS during this study. To our knowledge this is the first report of PDNS in pigs vaccinated and experimentally infected with PCV2. It has been suggested that excessive PCV2 antibody titres may trigger the development of PDNS [38]. In addition, other etiological agents such as PRRSV and torque teno virus [39] or PCV3 [40] have also been proposed as triggers or causative agents in PDNS. The PDNS-affected pig in this study had no detectable PCV2 antibody titer at challenge and the titer increased towards a low positive level over the following weeks. It also has been suggested that PDNS pigs may have a misdirected, excessive immune response towards a decoy epitope called CP(169–180) which is located in ORF2 of PCV2 [41,42]. Tests to detect antibodies against CP(169–180) were not available. While PDNS in the past often occurred a few weeks following outbreaks of systemic PCVAD, it appears that PDNS became rare after large-scale introduction of PCV2 vaccination. This suggests that PCV2 vaccination prevents development of PDNS. The reasons why the PCV2 vaccinated pig in this study developed PDNS remain unknown but could include an elevated anti-PCV2 IgM response (which was not tested) or failure to appropriately vaccinate the pig. Alternatively, the gastric ulceration could perhaps have acted as a predisposing factor for a septic event. While PRRSV was not present in the pigs, another unrecognized co-infecting agent could have contributed to the development of PDNS.

PCV2 is ubiquitous, very difficult to remove from a farm and easily transmissible to naïve pigs [2]. In this study, PCV2 in feces collected at dpc 21 was transmissible to naïve pigs from non-vaccinated pigs but not from vaccinated pigs indicating that vaccination reduces PCV2 transmission. This is important considering that routine cleaning procedures on a farm prior to getting a new batch of pigs may not always be sufficient to remove PCV2 and reduction of virus loads by vaccination could assist in preventing transmission of PCV2.

5. Conclusions

Under the conditions of this study, PCV2a vaccination reduced PCV2d viremia, PCV2d tissue loads and PCV2d shedding via nasal and fecal routes. In addition, PCV2a-vaccinated and PCV2d-challenged pigs did not transmit PCV2d to naïve contact pigs whereas non-vaccinated PCV2d infected pigs did. PCV2a vaccination was effective against PCV2d challenge.

Funding

This study was funded by Merial, although the funder had no influence on the experimental design of the study. Additional funding was provided by the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) Institute Strategic Programme Grant awarded to the Roslin Institute (BB/J004324/1; BBS/E/ D/20241864).

Conflict of interest statement

The authors declare no financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence this work.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank Olusegun Awe and John Beary for assistance with the animal work.

References


