African horse sickness (AHS) is an arthropod-borne equine disease caused by African horse sickness virus (AHSV) (genus Orbivirus, family Reoviridae). The AHSV genome consists of 10 segments of double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) collectively encoding seven structural proteins and four nonstructural proteins (1). We report here the genome sequences of AHSV-2/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1 (serotype 2), AHSV-6/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1 (serotype 6), AHSV-7/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1 (serotype 7), and AHSV-8/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1 (serotype 8), which were isolated from bottle II of the South African polyvalent AHS attenuated live virus (ALV) vaccine (2) (Onderstepoort Biological Products [OBP] Ltd., Onderstepoort, South Africa).

Individual serotypes were independently isolated using plaque selection on Vero cells in the presence of heterologous antibody to the other serotypes contained in the tetravalent vaccine, as previously described (3). Each of these viruses was then passaged on monolayers of baby hamster kidney (BHK-21) cells, and AHSV dsRNA was extracted, cDNA was prepared (4), and amplicons were sequenced on an Illumina MiSeq sequencer using the Nextera XT DNA sample preparation kit and 300-bp paired-end V3 Illumina chemistry, as previously described (5). Sequence reads were analyzed using de novo assembly, followed by mapping in Geneious 8.1.7 to obtain full-length genome sequences of the four viruses.

The genome sequences of AHSV serotype 2 (HS82/61) and serotype 6 (HS02/75) viruses, which are precursors of the respective AHS-ALV virus strains, are available from GenBank (KF859996 to KF860005 and KP009741 to KP009750, respectively). The pairwise nucleotide sequence identity of AHSV-2/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1 and HS82/61 was 99.53%, while that of AHSV-6/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1 and HS02/75 was 99.35%.

The genome sequences of the AHSV serotype 7 strain with a truncated VP2 protein (AHSV7-tVP2) (6) from which AHSV-7/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1 was derived are available from GenBank (accession numbers JQ742006 to JQ742015). The pairwise nucleotide sequence identity between AHSV-7/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1 and AHSV7-tVP2 was >99.3% for all segments, except those encoding the VP5 and nonstructural 2 (NS2) proteins, which were lower, at 77.4% and 97.9%, respectively. Analysis using RDP4.56 (7), as described previously (5), showed that AHSV-7/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1 is a reassortant (P = 5.76 × 10^{-156}) composed of eight segments likely derived from AHSV7-tVP2 (accession numbers JQ742006 to JQ742010, JQ742012, JQ742013, and JQ742015), and the other segments likely derived from HS39/63 (accession numbers KF860011 and KF860013).

The genome sequences of the AHSV serotype 8 (HS10/62) from which AHSV-8/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1 was derived are available from GenBank (accession numbers KF860026 to KF860035). Pairwise nucleotide sequence identity between AHSV-8/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1 and HS10/62 over four of the 10 segments was >99.9%, while that for the remaining segments was between 76.8% and 97.4%. Analysis using RDP4.56 (7) showed that AHSV-8/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1 is a reassortant composed of four genome segments (accession numbers KF860026 to KF860028 and KF860034) likely derived from HS10/62, segments encoding NS1, VP5, VP7, and VP6 (accession numbers KM886348 to KM886350 and KM886352) likely derived from HS30/62 (P = 2.71 × 10^{-162}), and the segments encoding VP4 and NS3 likely derived from an AHSV for which whole-genome sequence data are currently not available (P = 3.72 × 10^{-126} and 4.05 × 10^{-59}, respectively).

**Nucleotide sequence accession numbers.** The AHSV-2/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1, AHSV-6/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1, AHSV-7/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1, and AHSV-8/Labstr/ZAF/1998/OBP-252.1 sequences have been deposited in GenBank under accession numbers KT715601 to KT715610, KT715611 to KT715620, KT715621 to KT715630, and KT715631 to KT715640, respectively.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by funds provided by the Equine Research Centre, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Pretoria, Racing South Africa (Pty) Ltd., the Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP), an initiative of the Department of Trade and Industries of South Africa (DTI), and the National Research Foundation (NRF) of South Africa.

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