

Mediterranean Fin Whales (*Balaenoptera physalus*) Threatened by Dolphin Morbillivirus

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During 2011–2013, dolphin morbillivirus was molecularly identified in 4 stranded fin whales from the Mediterranean Sea. Nucleoprotein, phosphoprotein, and hemagglutinin gene sequences of the identified strain were highly homologous with those of a morbillivirus that caused a 2006–2007 epidemic in the Mediterranean. Dolphin morbillivirus represents a serious threat for fin whales.

Fin whales (*Balaenoptera physalus*) living in the Mediterranean Sea belong to a population that is part of the Atlantic stock (1). For feeding purposes, these whales tend to concentrate in specific areas, one of which is Pelagos Sanctuary, the widest protected marine area for sea mammals in the Mediterranean Basin between Italy, France, and Monaco. In Pelagos Sanctuary and, in general, in the entire Mediterranean Sea, fin whales are considered vulnerable because of several anthropogenic threats, the most common of which are ship strikes, chemical pollution, and noise (2–4).

Postmortem investigations on well-preserved whale carcasses are necessary to gain evidence-based insight into the effect these threats have on fin whales; thus, the carcasses of all large cetaceans found stranded along the Italian coastline are systematically examined to determine the cause of death. Because morbillivirus infections have been detected during these postmortem investigations, we conducted a study to determine the effect of this natural threat on the Mediterranean fin whale population.

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The Study

During 2006–2014, a total of 23 fin whales were found stranded along the coast of Italy. We systematically conducted full necropsies and microscopy- and molecular-based analyses on 9 (39%) carcasses that were in good conservation status. Of these 9 fin whales, 2 were juveniles and 2 were calves found during January 2011–February 2013 along the coasts of Tuscany, Sardinia, and Liguria, Italy. These young whales showed pathologic, immunohistochemical (IHC), biomolecular, and/or serologic evidence of dolphin morbillivirus (DMV) infection (Table 1) (5–9); however, not all of these cases were spatially or temporally related to known fatal DMV-associated outbreaks that occurred during 2006–2014 (online Technical Appendix Figure 1, <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/22/2/15-0882-Techapp1.pdf>). Moreover, in October 2013, a newborn male fin whale was found stranded alive on Elba Island (Tuscany); the whale died after a few hours, and postmortem investigations conducted within 24 hours of death yielded biomolecular and IHC evidence of DMV infection. Viral genome, antigen, or both were found in several tissues, along with a parasitic infection and a generalized lymphocytic depletion. Hyperimmune rabbit anti-rinderpest virus serum (provided by Pirbright Institute, Pirbright, UK) (10) was used to detect morbillivirus antigens; only circulating monocytes and tissue macrophages in brain and thymus stained positively (Figure 1).

DMV genome was detected in brain, lung, spleen, and thymus from the newborn whale; viral RNA was extracted from these tissues by using TRIzol reagent (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). Primer DMV2 (11) and the RevertAid First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Thermo Scientific) were used to synthesize cDNA; primer and viral RNA were incubated at 42°C for 60 min followed by 70°C for 5 min. Amplification was performed by using primers DMV-N1 and DMV-P2 (11) and Phusion Hot Start II DNA Polymerase (Thermo Scientific) with the following PCR conditions: 30 s at 98°C; 35 cycles of 10 s at 98°C, 30 s at 62°C, 1 min at 72°C; and 10 min at 72°C. Next, the DNA fragments obtained from lung and cerebral cDNA were purified, cloned into the plasmid vector pCR-Blunt II-TOPO (Invitrogen, Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions, and then sequenced.

Sequences from 5 lung and 4 cerebral plasmidic colonies were analyzed. Programs in the DNASTAR

Table 1. Demographic data and examination results for 5 dolphin morbillivirus–positive fin whales stranded off the Mediterranean Sea, 2011–2013*

Whale no., sex/length, m†	Stranding date	Closest DMV outbreak	Dolphin morbillivirus–positive samples, by test		
			RT-PCR‡	IHC analysis‡	VN
1, M/17	2011 Oct 25	Dec 2010–Jun 2011	Liver, spleen, lungs	ND	ND
2, F/10	2011 Nov 3	Dec 2010–Jun 2011	Liver, spleen, lymph nodes, skeletal muscle	Negative	ND
3, M/10	2011 Nov 20	Dec 2010–Jun 2011	Negative	ND	Positive
4, F/15	2013 Mar 19	Jan–Apr 2013	Lymph nodes	ND	Negative
5, F/5	2013 Oct 11	Jan–Apr 2013	Brain, lungs, spleen, thymus	Brain, thymus	Negative

*IHC, immunohistochemical; ND, not done; RT-PCR, reverse transcription PCR; VN, virus neutralization

†Whales 1 and 4 were juveniles; whales 2 and 3 were calves.

‡Tissues routinely examined for morbillivirus: lung, liver, spleen, kidney, prescapular and pulmonary lymph nodes, brain, thymus (if available), tonsils, and skeletal muscle.

Lasergene software package (<http://www.dnastar.com/t-dnastar-lasergene.aspx>) were used to edit, assemble, and translate sequences. This technique enabled identification of a 1,355-bp DNA fragment from the newborn whale that encompassed partial nucleoprotein and phosphoprotein genes (i.e., the N1-P2 consensus fragment; GenBank accession no. KR337460). This fragment, from lung and cerebral samples, showed 98.89% sequence homology with the complete DMV genome (GenBank accession no. AJ608288) and 99.85% sequence homology with a DMV strain identified in long-finned pilot whales (*Globicephala melas*) that were affected by the 2006–2007 epidemic in the Mediterranean (GenBank accession no. HQ829972). Amino acid changes in KR337460, compared with AJ608288, are shown in Figure 2. The same DNA fragment was recovered from the newborn whale's spleen and thymus by using the PCR protocol mentioned above (online Technical Appendix Figure 2).

Viral hemagglutinin (H) protein mediates DMV entry into host cells by specifically binding with the whale's signaling lymphocyte activation molecule (SLAM)/CD150; thus, we also investigated variations in the H gene of the newborn whale by using the previously described cloning procedures for cerebral cDNA with 3 new overlapping primers pairs (Table 2; Figure 2). This technique enabled identification of a 1,699-bp DNA fragment encompassing a partial H gene sequence; 116 bp at the beginning of the gene were missing. The H consensus fragment, obtained from the cDNA clone for each primer pair, showed 99.41% sequence homology with the complete DMV genome (GenBank accession no. AJ608288) and 99.94% sequence homology with the DMV strain identified in long-finned pilot whales (GenBank accession no. HQ829972). We also identified 2 aa changes: the previously reported p.Val164Ala (11) and a novel variation, p.Ala451Thr, located within the H protein region (residues 382–582) involved in SLAM binding (Figure 2) (12). This variation was previously reported in other related morbilliviruses (13) and does not control any change in the tertiary structure of H antigen, as determined by using the SWISS-MODEL (<http://swissmodel.expasy.org/>) modeling program.

Conclusions

The results of our direct (IHC and biomolecular) and indirect (serologic) testing provide evidence of DMV infection or exposure in 5 (55%) of 9 fin whales that were found stranded off the Mediterranean Coast during 2011–2013.

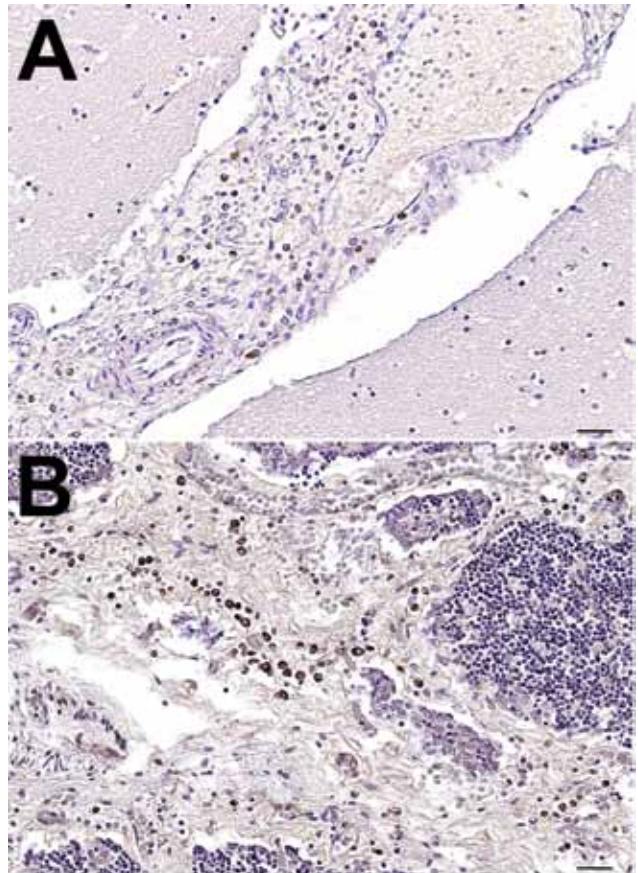


Figure 1. Mayer hematoxylin counterstained tissue samples from a newborn fin whale stranded off the Mediterranean Sea, October 2013. A) Brain tissue showing positive immunostaining for morbillivirus antigen in macrophages in the meningeal space. B) Fin whale thymus showing positive immunostaining for morbillivirus antigen in thymocytes and macrophages. For both samples, morbillivirus was detected by immunohistochemical analysis, using a rabbit hyperimmune anti-rinderpest virus serum (provided by Pirbright Institute, Pirbright, UK) (10). Original magnification $\times 40$. Scale bars indicate 50 μm .

isolates recovered from DMV-affected cetaceans during the 1990–1992 and the 2006–2007 epidemics (GenBank accession no. AJ608288), we cannot exclude that more prominent differences occurred in virus genes encoding for both structural and nonstructural proteins responsible for virulence and pathogenicity (e.g., P/V/C and fusion genes) (5); the simultaneous occurrence of primary structure differences, if any, in the SLAM/CD150 receptor should also be taken into account (5,12). In conclusion, although further studies are needed to elucidate the complex virus–host interaction dynamics and the putative influence exerted by environmental factors, DMV should be regarded as one of the major threats for the conservation of fin whales within the Mediterranean Sea.

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