

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N6) Virus Clade 2.3.4.4h in Wild Birds and Live Poultry Markets, Bangladesh

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Migratory birds play a major role in spreading influenza viruses over long distances. We report highly pathogenic avian influenza A(H5N6) viruses in migratory and resident ducks in Bangladesh. The viruses were genetically similar to viruses detected in wild birds in China and Mongolia, suggesting migration-associated dissemination of these zoonotic pathogens.

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) A(H5) viruses were identified in 1996 in a goose from Guangdong, China, and the evolution of the hemagglutinins (HAs) of these A/goose/Guangdong/1/96 (Gs/GD) lineage viruses has given rise to multiple genetically distinct phylogenetic clades (1). The emergence of HA clade 2.3.4.4 viruses was associated with several different virus subtypes, including H5N6 (2). As of March 2021, a total of 29 laboratory-confirmed human cases of H5N6 viruses have been reported from China, and 9 patients have died (3). Clade 2.3.4.4 H5N6 viruses have subsequently evolved, requiring further clade designations. Clade 2.3.4.4h viruses are found in China, Laos, and Vietnam (4). In December 2019 and January 2020, 2.3.4.4 H5N6 viruses were isolated from dead migratory whooper swans (*Cygnus cygnus*) and mute swans (*Cygnus olor*) in Xinjiang,

western China (5). In April 2021, the same virus was detected in migratory birds in Mongolia (6).

In Bangladesh, HPAI A(H5) viruses have been in circulation since 2008; the predominant clades found are 2.2.2 and 2.3.2.1a. HPAI A(H5N6) clade 2.3.4.4b viruses were identified in domestic poultry in Bangladesh in 2016 (7,8). Although the viruses were detected in live poultry markets (LPMs), they did not replace the H5N1 viruses in circulation, and as of April 2021, there have been no more reports of H5N6 virus detection (9,10). We report a new introduction of clade 2.3.4.4.h viruses that are similar to viruses detected in China (Xinjiang) and Mongolia (5,6), suggesting that migratory birds of the Central Asian flyway introduced this virus into Bangladesh.

The Study

Since 2015, our active surveillance in Bangladesh has been ongoing in both LPMs and Tanguar Haor, a wetlands area where local domestic ducks are reared and where birds winter during the migratory season (Appendix, Table 1, <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/27/9/21-0819-App1.pdf>). We collected H5N6 virus-positive oropharyngeal and cloacal swabs from 2 apparently healthy wild birds in Baghmara, Tanguar Haor: a ferruginous duck on January 19, 2020, and a common pochard on January 20, 2020. We also obtained positive fecal samples from wild mallard ducks on January 26, 2020, in Puran Gao, Tanguar Haor. The next day, we obtained positive oropharyngeal and cloacal swabs from apparently healthy Khaki Campbell ducks located on various farms in Golabari, Tanguar Haor (Appendix Table 1). On February 18, 2020, ≈3 weeks after detection of H5N6 virus in Tanguar Haor, an apparently healthy mallard duck

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2709.210819>

located in a Dhaka LPM was also found to be infected with H5N6. Surveillance conducted on February 22, 2020, on various farms in Chitergao, Tanguar Haor, revealed an additional 24 more apparently healthy Khaki Campbell ducks infected with H5N6 virus. During our surveillance study, we identified a total of 40 domestic and wild birds infected with H5N6 virus clade 2.3.4.4h during January–February 2020 (Appendix Table 1).

We determined the complete genome sequences of the 40 HPAI A(H5N6) viruses. The sequence similarity between viruses was 99.4%–100%. As a representative virus, A/Ferruginous duck/Bangladesh/42380/2020 (H5N6) had a high nucleotide identity (99.6%–99.9%) to the HPAI A(H5N6) viruses of clade 2.3.4.4h from China (Xinjiang, January 2020) and Mongolia (April 2020) (Table).

An outbreak of H5N6 virus clade 2.3.4.4h in whooper swans in China (Xinjiang) and Mongolia in early 2020 suggested potential further distribution of these viruses across Asia, especially to areas where poultry is raised along the migration routes of wild birds. We combined genome sequences generated in this study with all sequences of H5N6 viruses available in GenBank and the GISAID database (11). Phylogenetic analysis confirmed that the Bangladeshi A(H5N6) isolates are of clade 2.3.4.4h and clustered with the recent HPAIV A(H5N6) isolates from whooper swans in Xinjiang, western China and in Mongolia (Figure 1, <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/27/9/21-0819-F1.htm>). The time of most recent common ancestry for HPAI A(H5N6) viruses (Figure 2, <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/27/9/21-0819-F2.htm>) suggests that the viruses from China, Mongolia, and Bangladesh share

a common ancestor of unknown origin that emerged around mid-2019.

The phylogenetic clustering observed for the H5 gene was also conserved for the remaining 7 genes; the viruses from Bangladesh, China, and Mongolia were of the same genotype, with no evidence of reassortment (Appendix Figure). The A(H5N6) viruses from Bangladesh shared genetic features with their homologs from China, including an HA cleavage site, PLRERRRKR/G, which is characteristic of high pathogenicity in chickens (Appendix Table 2). We also found an amino acid deletion at position 133 in the HA protein (H3 numbering) in all our isolates, a feature common with clade 2.3.4.4.h isolated from humans (Appendix Table 2) and associated with alteration of the H5 HA receptor binding pocket (12). Deletions were also present in both neuraminidase (NA) (an 11-aa deletion in the stalk region) and nonstructural protein 1 (NS1) (deletion from residues 80–84; Appendix Table 2), which are associated with high pathogenicity in avian hosts (13). Postinfection ferret antisera raised to A/duck/Bangladesh/43127/2020 (H5N6) reacted to the World Health Organization's candidate clade 2.3.4.4h vaccine virus, A/Guangdong/18SF020/2018 and, as expected, to all Bangladesh H5N6 viruses tested (Appendix Table 3).

Migratory birds are key in the evolution, maintenance, and spread of avian influenza viruses. We have previously identified viruses in LPMs after their detection in wild birds and domestic ducks in Tanguar Haor (8,14,15). Similarly, detection of the H5N6 virus in an LPM after detection in Tanguar Haor highlights the continuum of migratory birds of the Central Asian flyway and domestic ducks in Tanguar Haor as vectors for viral movement at the wild bird–poultry

Table. Nucleotide sequence identities between the A/Ferruginous duck/Bangladesh/42380/2020 (H5N6) virus from Bangladesh and nearest virus homologs*

Gene	GenBank accession no.	Virus	% Identity
PB2	MT872369.1	A/Whooper swan/Mongolia/25/2020 (H5N6)	99.83
	MW108029.1†	A/duck/Hunan/1.12_YYGK74H3-OC/2018 (H5N6)	98.65
PB1	MT872369.1	A/Whooper swan/Mongolia/25/2020 (H5N6)	99.87
	MW104086.1	A/chicken/Guangdong/7.20_DGCP022-O/2017 (H5N6)	99.04
PA	EPI_ISL_418181	A/Whooper swan/Xinjiang/13/2020 (A/H5N6)	99.9
	EPI_ISL_340825	A/Env/Guangdong/Jieyang/C18289059/2018(H5N6)	99.5
HA	EPI_ISL_418175	A/Whooper swan/Xinjiang/7/2020 (A/H5N6)	99.8
	EPI_ISL_340844	A/Env/Guangdong/C17285752/QY/2017 (H5N6)	98.9
NP	MT872369.1	A/Whooper swan/Mongolia/25/2020 (A/H5N6)	99.65
	MW108029.1	A/duck/Hunan/1.12_YYGK74H3-OC/2018 (H5N6)	99.64
NA	EPI_ISL_418181	A/Whooper swan/Xinjiang/13/2020 (A/H5N6)	99.9
	MW108138.1	A/duck/Hunan/11.30_YYGK63E3-OC/2017 (H5N6)	99.36
M	MT872369.1	A/Whooper swan/Mongolia/25/2020 (H5N6)	99.6
	EPI_ISL_340825	A/Env/Guangdong/Jieyang/C18289059/2018 (H5N6)	99.9
NS	EPI_ISL_418181	A/Whooper swan/Xinjiang/13/2020 (A/H5N6)	99.9
	MW108029.1	A/duck/Hunan/1.12_YYGK74H3-OC/2018 (H5N6)	99.29

*HA, hemagglutinin; MP, matrix protein; NA, neuraminidase; NP, nucleoprotein; NS, nonstructural protein; PA, acidic polymerase; PB1, basic polymerase 1; PB2, basic polymerase 2.

†Nearest virus homologs to A/Ferruginous duck/Bangladesh/42380/2020 (H5N6) excluding the H5N6 viruses from China (Xinjiang), and Mongolia.

interface. We also detected a duck that was co-infected with A/duck/Bangladesh/44500/2020 (H10N7) and A/duck/Bangladesh/44500/2020 (H5N6), raising the possibility of reassortment and highlighting the potential effect of this genetic diversification.

Conclusions

We have identified HPAIV A(H5N6) viruses from migratory birds, domestic duck farms, and LPMs in Bangladesh at a similar time to their detection in China and Mongolia. The wider distribution of this group of viruses with documented zoonotic potential is cause for considerable public health concern. Monitoring for their establishment in South Central Asia must be intensified.

Acknowledgments

We thank the World Health Organization's Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System for viral antigens used in antigenic analyses.

This work was funded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health (grant no. HHSN272201400006C) and ALSAC.

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Appendix

Methods

Isolation of A(H5N6) from Live Poultry Markets and Wild Birds, Bangladesh

Sample Collection

During the wild bird migratory season (December 2019–March 2020), we collected 1,000 samples monthly from free-range farm ducks (500) and wild birds (500) in Tanguar Haor, Bangladesh. In December 2019 and February 2020, we collected 160 poultry samples in live poultry markets (LPMs) in or near Dhaka. Samples collected from LPMs in or near Dhaka, (oropharyngeal, cloacal, and water samples) were obtained primarily from ducks, chickens, and quail. We also collected domestic duck samples from various farms in Tanguar Haor. In addition to the duck samples, we collected fecal samples and, on several occasions, oropharyngeal and cloacal samples from various species of wild birds within the Tanguar Haor area. Samples were stored at ~4°C in the field and moved to liquid nitrogen within 1 week of collection. Samples were shipped on a routine basis to the biosafety level-3 facilities of St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital (Memphis, TN, USA).

Sample Screening and Virus Isolation

We screened all samples for influenza by rRT-PCR for the presence of the matrix gene . All matrix gene positive samples from LPMs were subsequently screened for H5; all matrix gene positive samples from Tanguar Haor were inoculated in 10-day old embryonated chicken eggs for isolation. We chosen samples from LPMs for virus isolation on the basis of selection criteria that included date of collection, host species, market location, and rRT-PCR cycle threshold (Ct)

values for both matrix gene and/or H5. Swabs from which virus isolates were obtained were subtyped, as described previously (1,2).

Deep Amplicon Sequencing and Genetic Analysis

We extracted viral RNA using an RNeasy kit (QIAGEN, <https://www.qiagen.com>); we then performed conventional 2-step RT-PCR using a SuperScript IV first-strand synthesis kit (Invitrogen, <https://www.thermofisher.com>) with the Uni12 influenza primer. Multiplex PCR of all 8 gene segments was conducted by using Phusion high-fidelity DNA polymerase (New England Biolabs, <https://www.neb.com>) with the Uni12/13 primers. We purified PCR products using Illustra GFX PCR DNA and gel band purification kit (GE Healthcare, <https://www.gehealthcare.com>). DNA libraries were prepared by the staff of the Hartwell Center at St. Jude Children's Research Hospital by using NEXTERA XT DNA-Seq library preparation kits (Illumina, <https://www.illumina.com>) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Pooled libraries were sequenced with an Illumina MiSeq personal genome sequencer by 150-bp paired-end reads. CLC Genomics Workbench, version 20 (CLC Bio, QIAGEN), was used to analyze and process the sequencing reads. DNA Lasergene 15 and BioEdit7.0 (3) were used for multiple sequence alignment and genomic signature analysis using the Clustal W algorithm (4). MEGA 7 was used for the phylogenetic tree reconstruction by applying the neighbor-joining method with Kimura's two-parameter distance model and 1,000 bootstrap replicates (5).

Antigenic Characterization

We used hemagglutination inhibition (HI) assay to antigenically characterize the viruses. The panel of antisera used in the HI assay included representatives from the currently circulating genetic sublineages of clade 2.3.3.4. The antiserum against A/duck/Bangladesh/43127/2020 (H5N6) was generated for this study. In brief, ferrets were intranasally infected with 1 mL of 10^6 EID₅₀/mL viruses and then boosted after 3 weeks by intramuscular injection of virus with adjuvant. We collected blood 1 week later for serum isolation. The HI test was performed according to World Health Organization protocols (6).

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Appendix Table 1. Summary of surveillance of HPAI A(H5N6) viruses isolated from the Tangua Haor region and live poultry markets, Bangladesh, 2020

Collection period	Sample collection location	No. samples collected	Isolate host (species)	No. isolates obtained	GenBank accession nos.
Jan 18–20	Tangua Haor wetlands*	15	Ferruginous duck (<i>Aythya nyroca</i>); common pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>)	2	MW466111–7, MW466362–8, MW467515, MW467527
Jan 26–27	Tangua Haor wetlands*	485	Mallard duck (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	2	MW465993–9, MW466070–3, MW467526
Jan 27–28	Tangua Haor duck farm†	500	Domestic duck (<i>Anas sp.</i>)	11	MW466048–54, MW466090–6, MW466104–10, MW46615218–24, MW466238–44, MW466252–8, MW466274–80, MW466297–303, MW466355–61, MW466392–8, MW467517, MW467518, MW467520–2, MW467529–31, MW467534, and MW467537
Feb 17–19	Live bird market	160	Domestic duck (<i>Anas sp.</i>)	1	MW466151–7, MW467514
Feb 20–22	Tangua Haor duck farm†	500	Domestic duck (<i>Anas sp.</i>)	24	MW749019–31, MW749033–9, MW749063–123, MW749132–79, MW749188–94, MW749718–24, MW749733–9, MW749748, MW749751, MW749756, MW749757, MW749759, MW749782–7, MW751428, MW751429, MW751433–5, MW751437, MW751440, MW751442–4, MW751447, MW751448, MW751450–5
Total		1,660		40	

*14 different locations in the wetlands region where fecal samples from migratory birds were collected.

†19 different farms where oropharyngeal and cloacal samples were collected from domestic ducks.

Appendix Table 2. Comparison of amino acid sequences of H10 AIVs isolated from wild birds and live poultry markets, Bangladesh

Viruses	PB2		PB1-F2		Cleavage site	HA del. 133*	HA					NA		Stalk del.	M2		NS		PDZ motif	
	E627K	D701N	K482R	Expression			Receptor binding					E119D†	H274Y		R292K	S31N	NS del. 80–84	P42S		D92E
							E190D	N193K	Q226L	G228S	S227N/R									
A/Ferruginous duck/Bangladesh/42380/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/Common pochard/Bangladesh/42386/2020	E	D	R	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/environment/Bangladesh/42410/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/environment/Bangladesh/42416/2020	NA	NA	NA	NA	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	NA	NA	NA
A/duck/Bangladesh/43050/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/43082/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/43099/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/43119/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/43120/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/43122/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/43123/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/43127/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/43128/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/43129/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/43527/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44417/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44418/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44423/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44424/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44430/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44432/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	NA	NA	NA
A/duck/Bangladesh/44433/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44434/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	NA	NA	NA
A/duck/Bangladesh/44440/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44442/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	NA	NA	NA
A/duck/Bangladesh/44447/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44448/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44453/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44456/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44469/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44471/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44477/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44484/2020	NA	NA	NA	NA	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44500/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	NA	NA	NA
A/duck/Bangladesh/44502/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44504/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44508/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44523/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/duck/Bangladesh/44522/2020	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	S	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/Guangxi/31906/2018‡	K	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	D	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/Jiangsu/32888/2018‡	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	K	Q	G	G	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEI
A/Guangxi/32797/2018‡	K	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	D	Q	G	H	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/Guangdong/18SF020/2018–09–30‡	V	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	D	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	ESEV
A/Chongqing/00013/2021‡	E	D	K	No	RERRRKR↓G	Yes	E	V	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	KSEV

Viruses	PB2			PB1-F2		HA del.	HA					NA			Stalk del.	M2		NS		PDZ motif
	E627K	D701N	K482R	Expression	Cleavage site		E190D	N193K	Q226L	G228S	S227N/R	E119D†	H274Y	R292K		S31N	80-84	P42S	D92E	
A/Anhui/2021-00011/2020‡	E	D	K	No	RERRRRKR↓G	Yes	E	D	Q	G	R	E	H	R	Yes	S	Yes	S	E	KSEV

*H3 numbering.

†N2 numbering.

‡ Human isolates of HPAI A(H5N6) clade 2.3.4.4h.

Appendix Table 3. Hemagglutination inhibition assay of HPAI A(H5N6) viruses clade 2.3.4.4h from Bangladesh

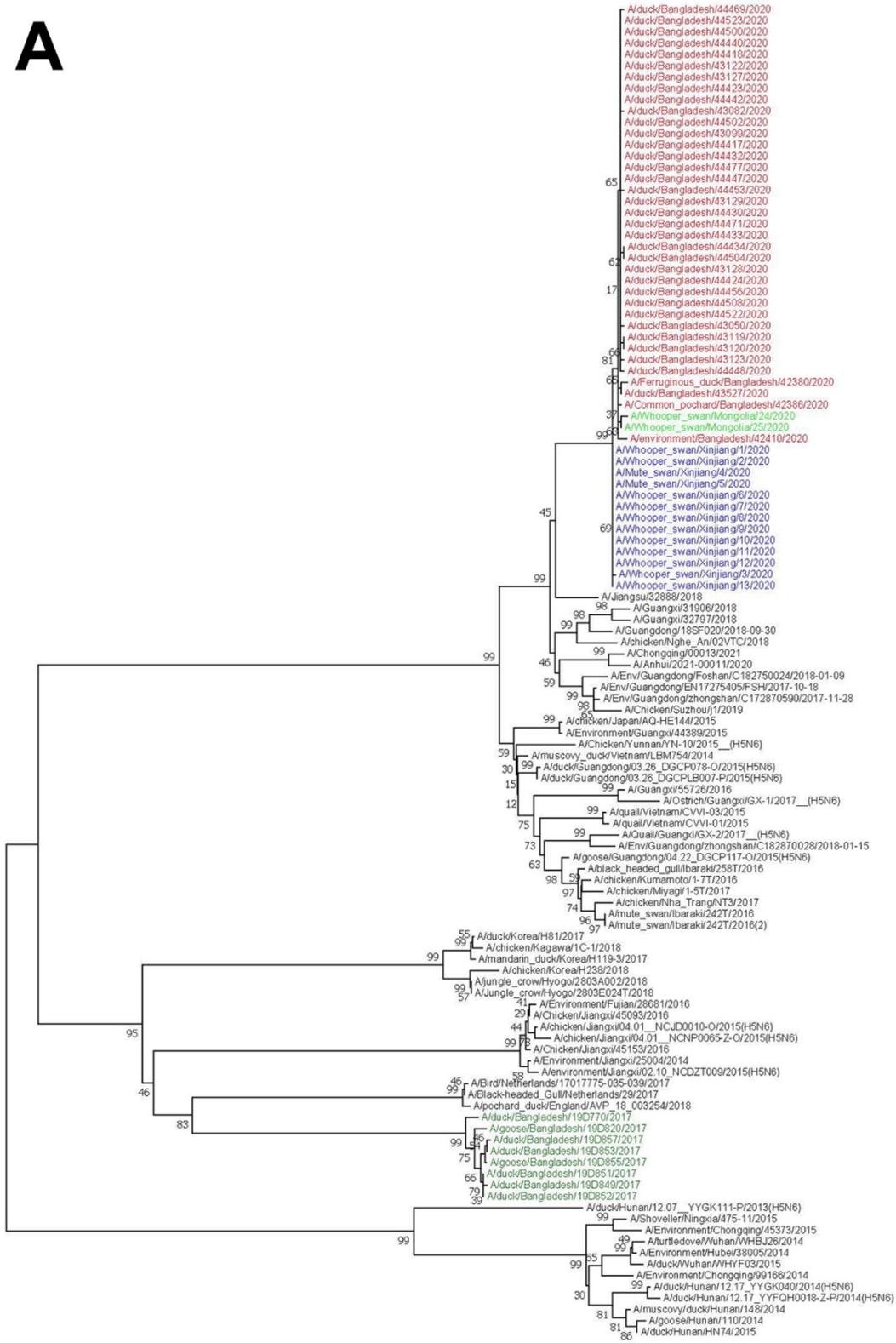
Antigen	Subtype	Clade	Polyclonal antibodies*							
			A/Sichuan/26221/2014	A/Fujian-Sanyuan/21099/2017	A/gyrfalcon/Washington/41088-6/2014	A/Hubei/29578/2016	A/duck/Hyogo/1/2016 yogo	A/chicken/Vietnam/NCV D-15A59/2015 15A59	A/duck/Bangladesh/43127/2020‡	A/Northern pintail/Washington/40964/2014
Reference antigen										
A/Sichuan/26221/2014 EPI_ISL_163493†	H5N6	2.3.4.4a	160	80	160	<10	320	20	20	1280
A/Fujian-Sanyuan/21099/2017 x PR8 (CNIC-21099) EPI_ISL_341294	H5N6	2.3.4.4b	80	80	160	<10	160	10	10	1280
A/gyrfalcon/Washington/41088-6/2014 EPI_ISL_173878	H5N8	2.3.4.4c	160	80	160	<10	160	10	10	1280
A/Hubei/29578/2016 x PR8 (CNIC-HB29578) EPI_ISL_341293	H5N6	2.3.4.4d	<10	<10	<10	80	<10	<10	20	<10
A/duck/Hyogo/1/2016 EPI_ISL_239351	H5N6	2.3.4.4e	160	80	160	<10	320	10	20	1280
A/chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-15A59/2015 EPI_ISL_244518	H5N6	2.3.4.4f	40	20	80	<10	320	40	10	640
A/duck/Bangladesh/43127/2020	H5N6	2.3.4.4h	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	40	<10
A/Northern pintail/Washington/40964/2014 EPI_ISL_173877	H5N2	2.3.4.4	80	40	80	<10	160	10	10	640
A/Guangdong/18SF020/2018 EPI_ISL_337274	H5N6	2.3.4.4h	<10	<10	<10	10	<10	<10	80	<10
Test antigen										
A/duck/Bangladesh/43129/2020	H5N6	2.3.4.4h	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	160	<10
A/Common pochard/Bangladesh/42386/2020	H5N6	2.3.4.4h	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	40	<10
A/environment/Bangladesh/42410/2020	H5N6	2.3.4.4h	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	80	<10
A/duck/Bangladesh/44424/2020	H5N6	2.3.4.4h	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	40	<10
A/duck/Bangladesh/44434/2020	H5N6	2.3.4.4h	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	40	<10
A/duck/Bangladesh/44469/2020	H5N6	2.3.4.4h	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	80	<10
A/duck/Bangladesh/44477/2020	H5N6	2.3.4.4h	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	40	<10
A/duck/Bangladesh/44484/2020	H5N6	2.3.4.4h	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	160	<10
A/duck/Bangladesh/44502/2020	H5N6	2.3.4.4h	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	40	<10

*Polyclonal antibodies were produced in the ferret. Homologous titers are in bold.

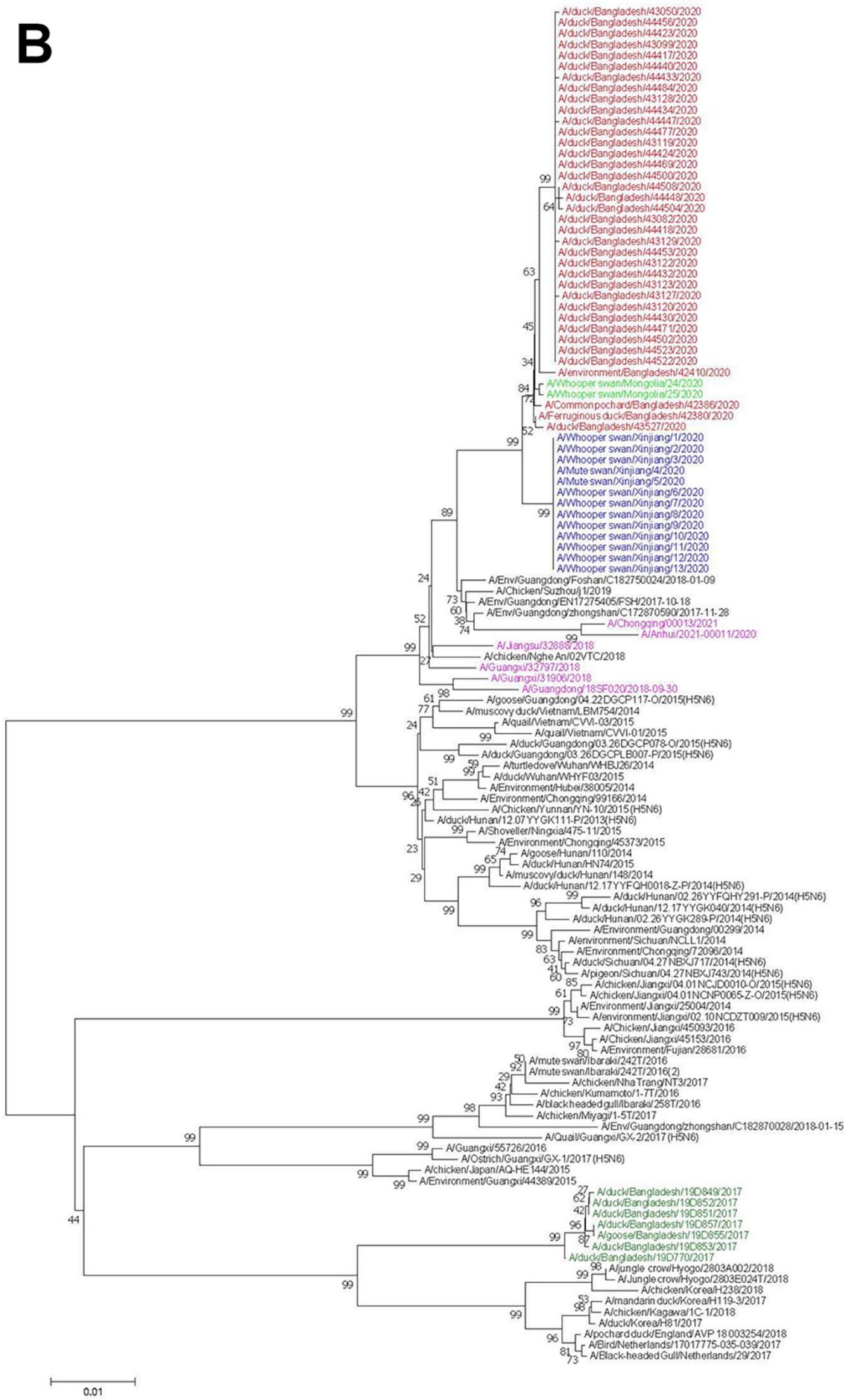
†GISAID accession number.

‡The antiserum against A/duck/Bangladesh/43127/2020 (H5N6) was generated for this study.

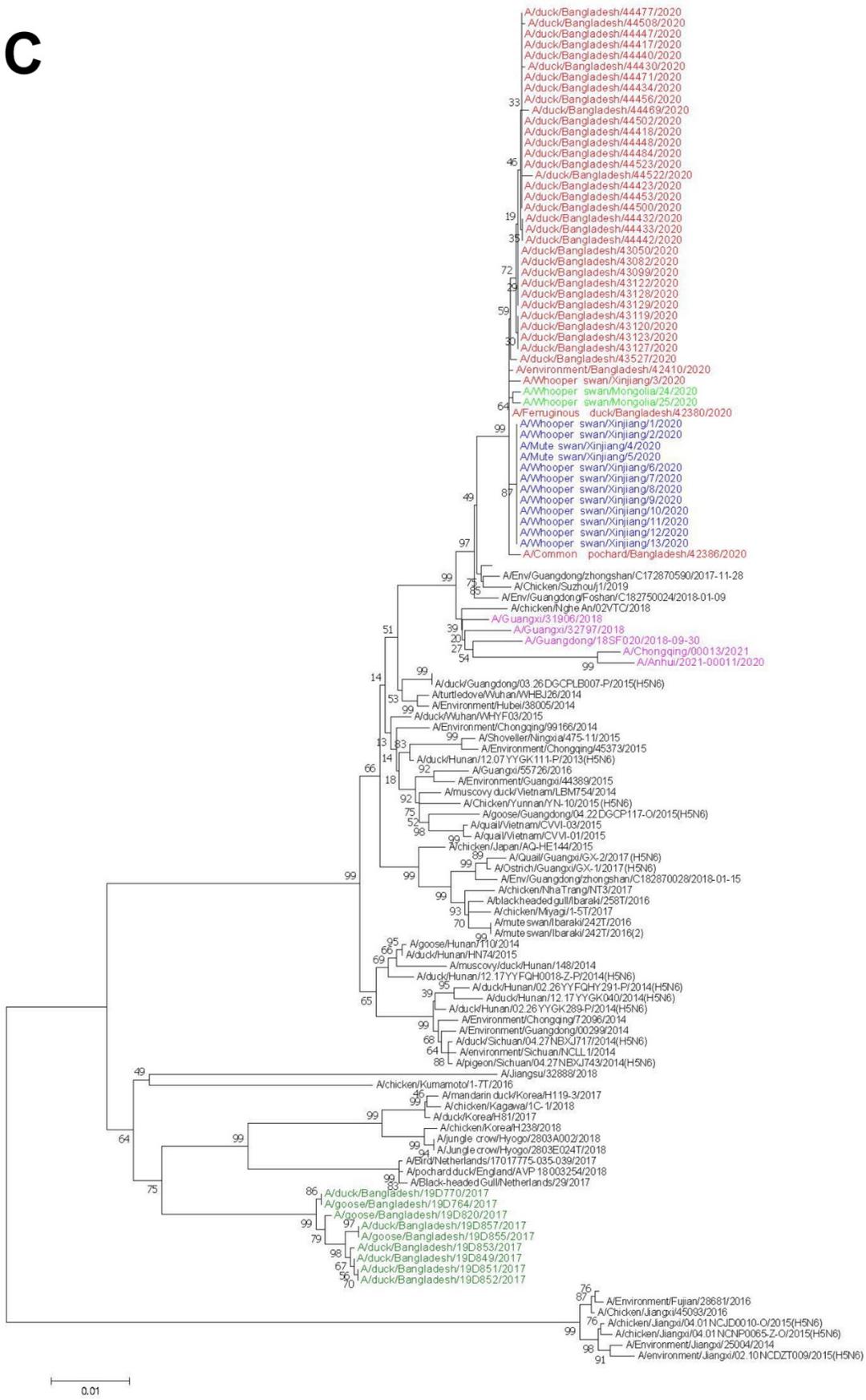
A



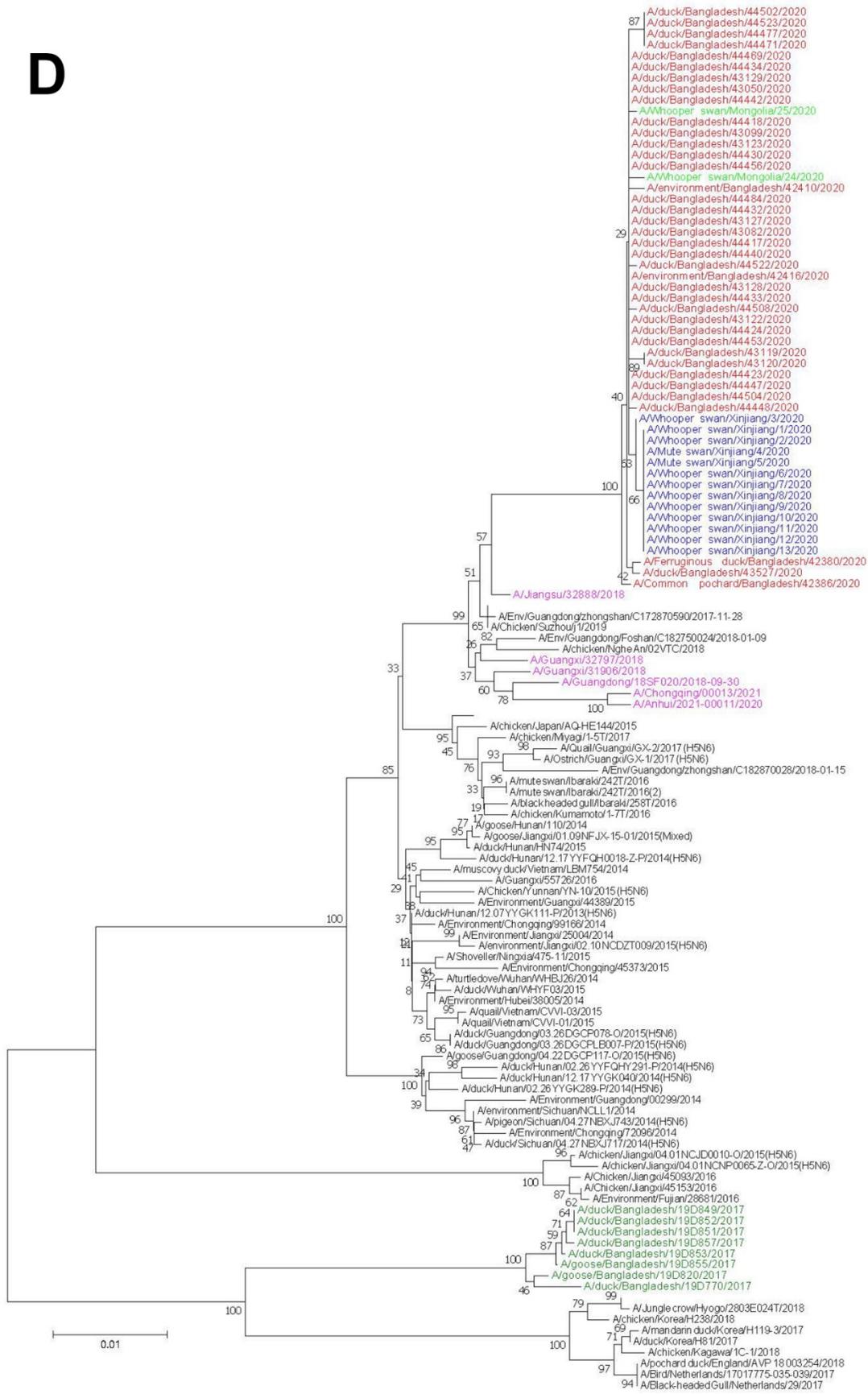
B



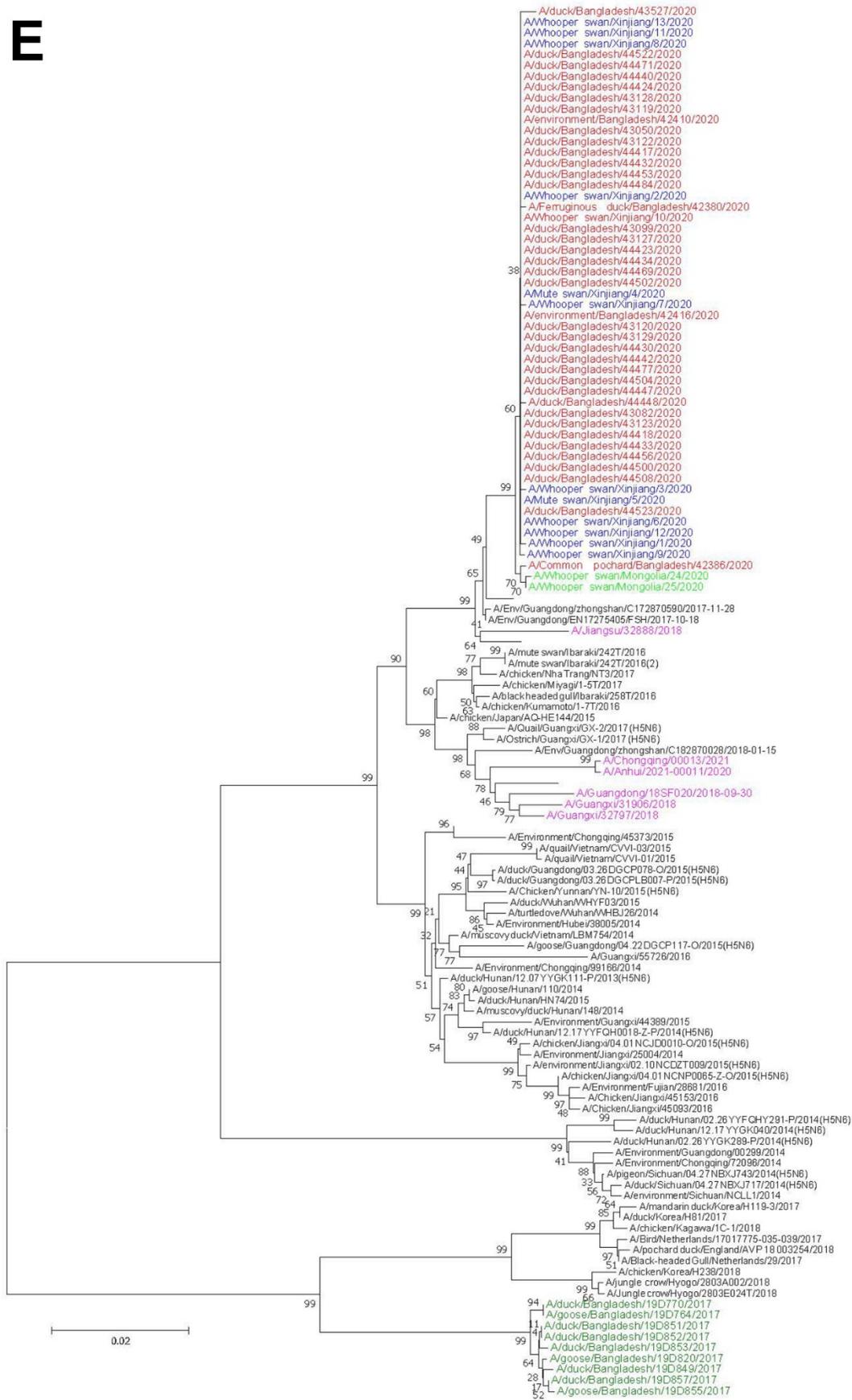
C



D



E



F



G

Appendix Figure (following pages). Phylogenetic trees of the A) PB2, B) PB1, C) PA, D) NP, E) NA, F) M and G) NS genes. Phylogenetic analysis was done using the neighbor-joining algorithm with the Kimura 2-parameter model. The reliability of phylogenetic inference at each branch node was estimated by the bootstrap method with 1,000 replications; evolutionary analyses were conducted in MEGA 7 (5). HPAI A(H5N6) viruses isolates in this study are marked in red; viruses from Xinjiang, China are marked in blue; viruses from Mongolia are marked in lime; previous H5N6 viruses from Bangladesh are marked in green.