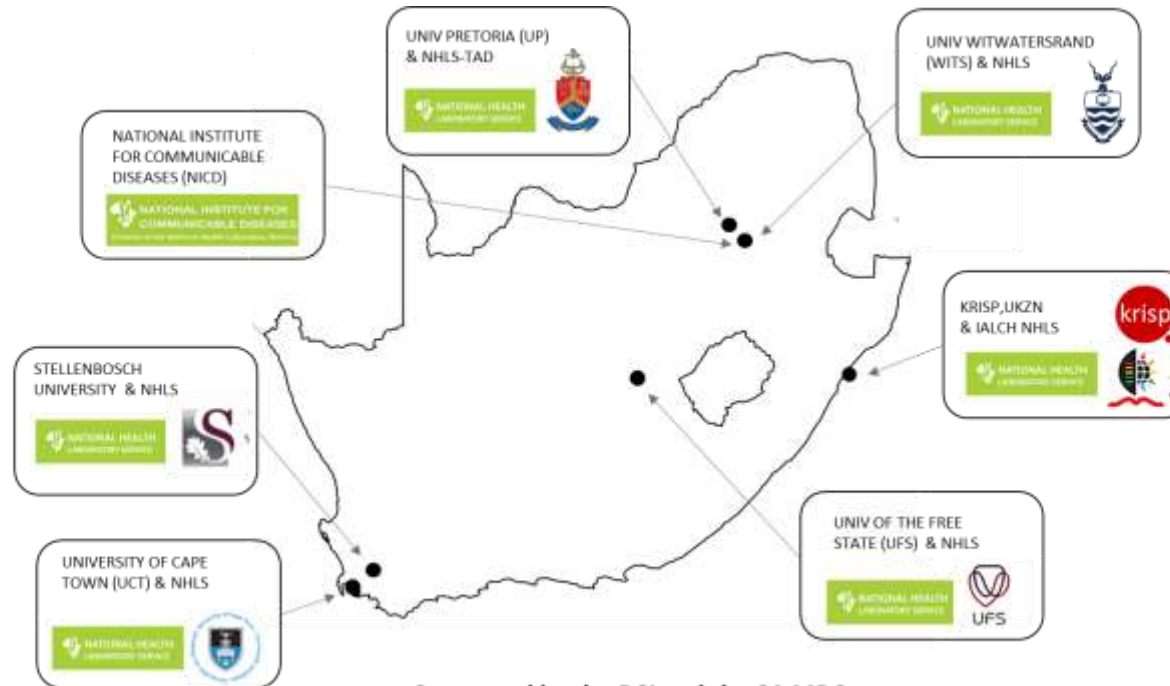


## Network for Genomic Surveillance South Africa (NGS) SARS-COV-2 Sequencing update

Item Type	Technical Report
Authors	Scheepers, C
Citation	Network for Genomic Surveillance South Africa (NGS) SARS-COV-2 Sequencing update. National Institute for Communicable Disease, 8 December 2021.
Publisher	National Institute for Communicable Disease
Rights	Attribution 3.0 United States
Download date	2025-04-28 17:45:43
Item License	<a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/us/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/us/</a>
Link to Item	<a href="https://www.nicd.ac.za/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Update-of-SA-sequencing-data-from-GISAID-8-Dec-21_Final.pdf">https://www.nicd.ac.za/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Update-of-SA-sequencing-data-from-GISAID-8-Dec-21_Final.pdf</a>

## SARS-CoV-2 Sequencing Update 8 December 2021



Supported by the DSI and the SA MRC  
Msomi N. Mlisana K. et al. Lancet Microbe 2020

The genomic data presented here are based on South African SARS-CoV-2 sequence data downloaded from GISAID ([www.gisaid.org](http://www.gisaid.org)) on 7 December at 20h00

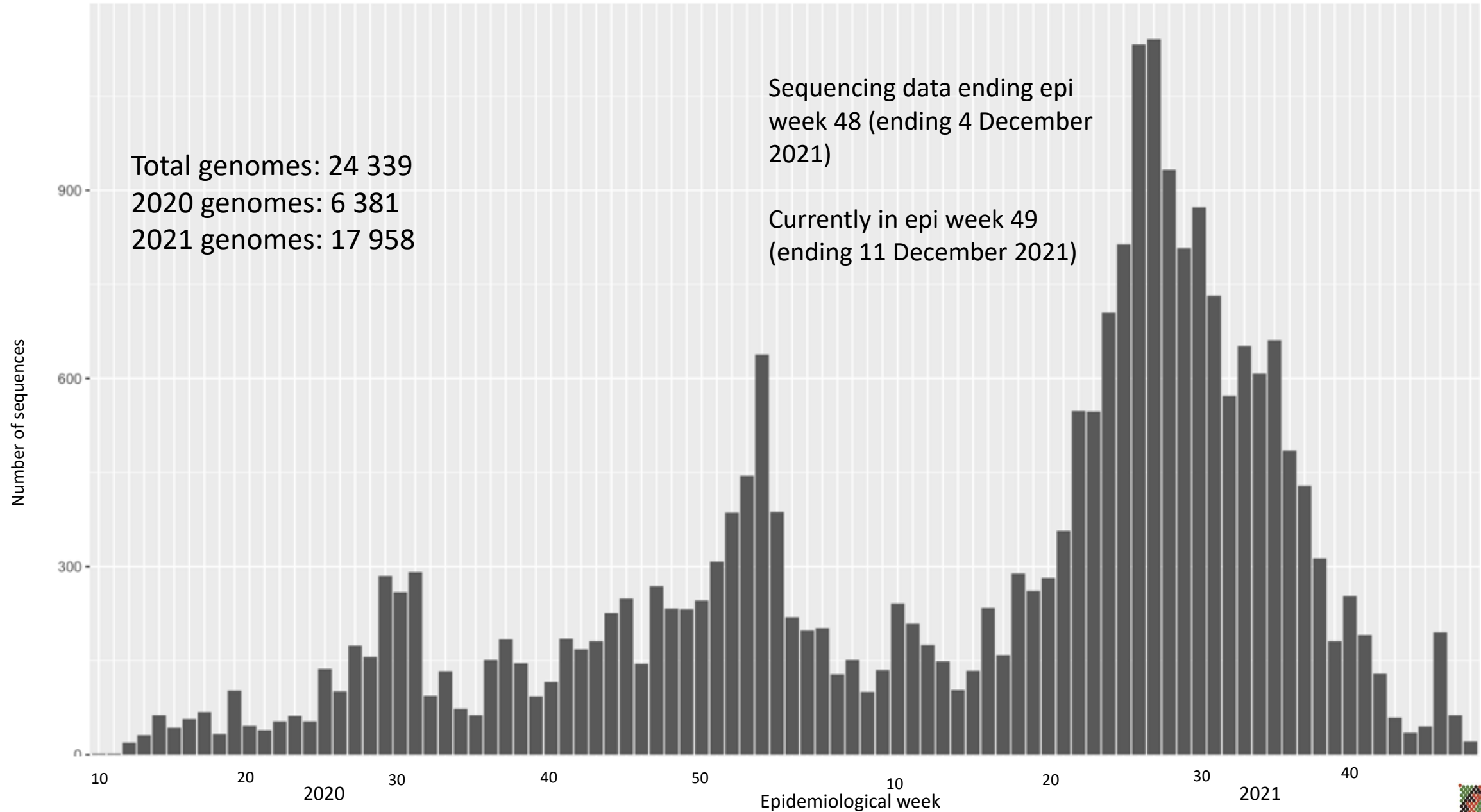


Data license: <https://www.gisaid.org/registration/terms-of-use/>

Elbe, S., and Buckland-Merrett, G. (2017) Data, disease and diplomacy: GISAID's innovative contribution to global health. *Global Challenges*, 1:33-46. DOI: 10.1002/gch2.1018 PMID: 31565258

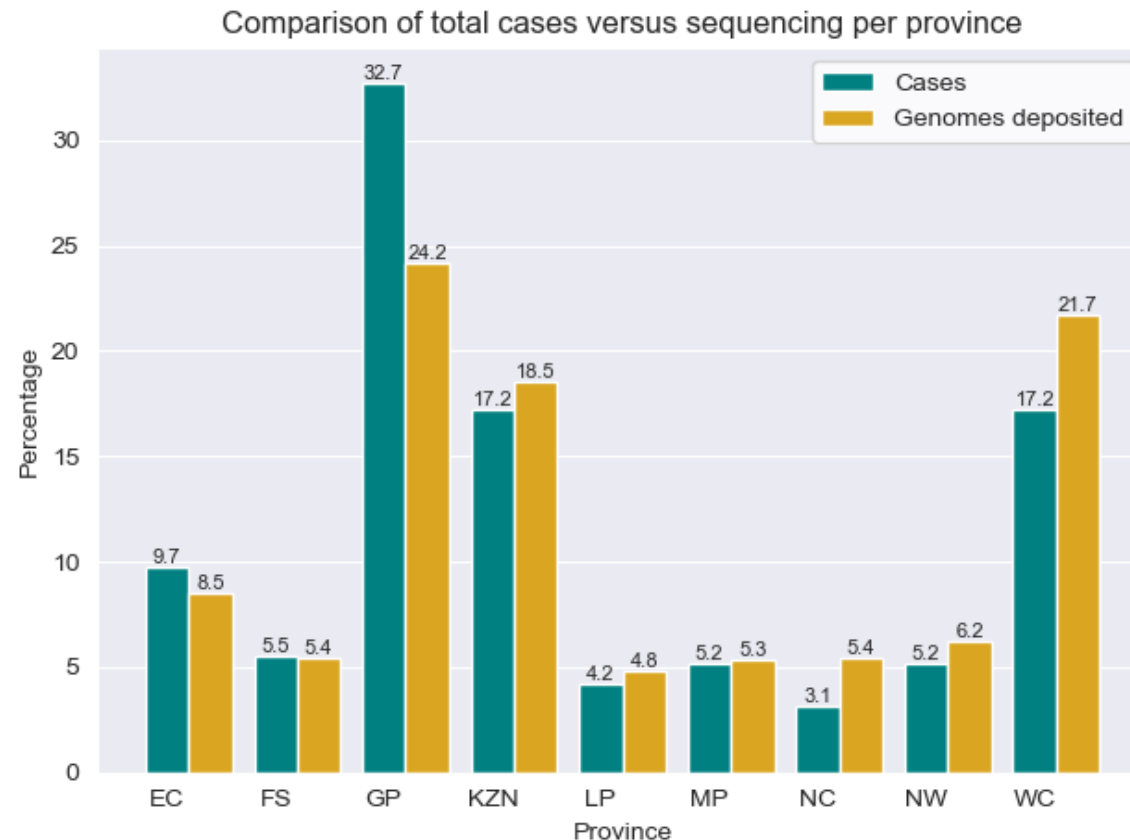
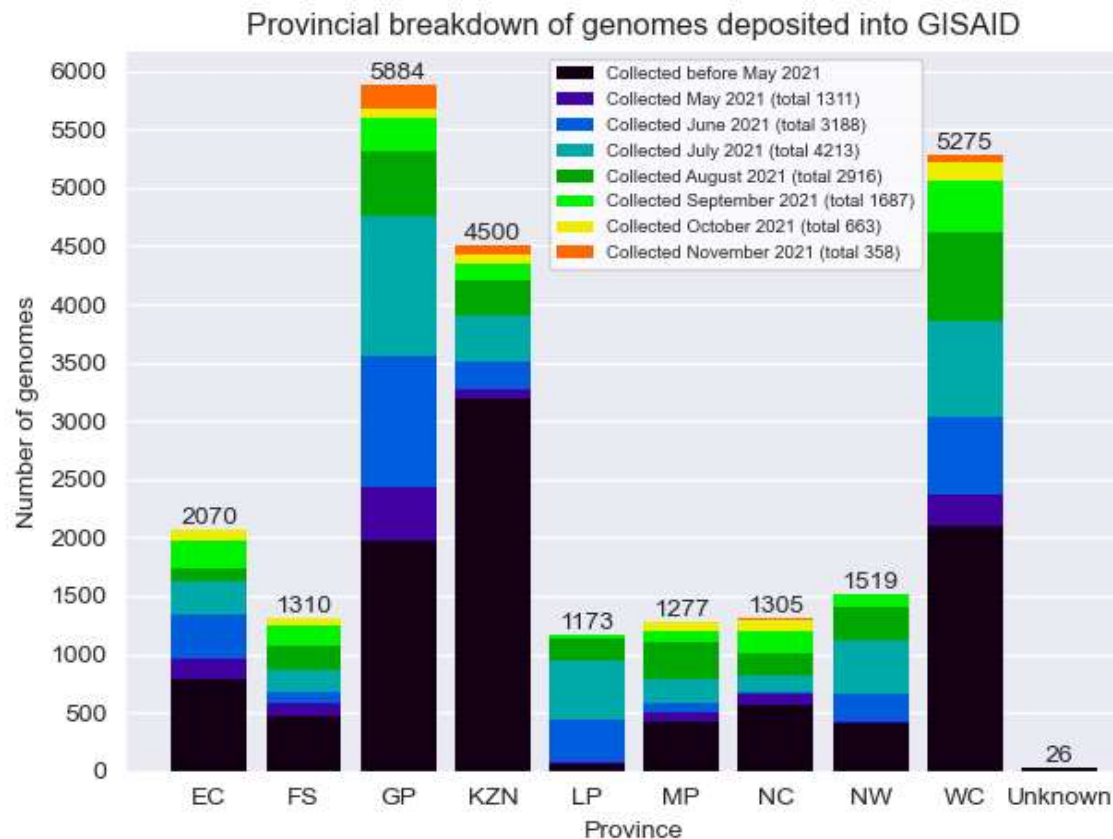
Shu, Y., McCauley, J. (2017) GISAID: Global initiative on sharing all influenza data – from vision to reality. *EuroSurveillance*, 22(13) DOI: 10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2017.22.13.30494 PMID: PMC5388101

# Number of South African genomes deposited on GISAID, by specimen collection week, 2020 and 2021 (N=24 339\*)



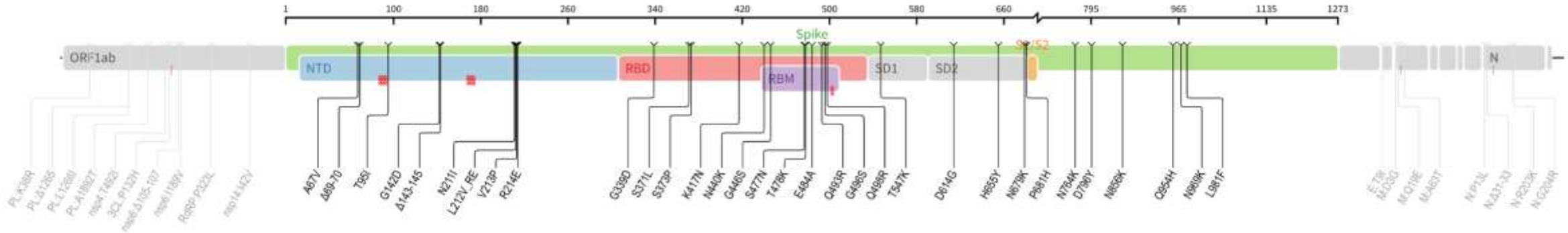
\*This represents the cleaned, de-duplicated dataset of unique sequences. This dataset will be used for all further figures.

# GISAID genomes vs total cases, 2020 and 2021 (N=24 339)



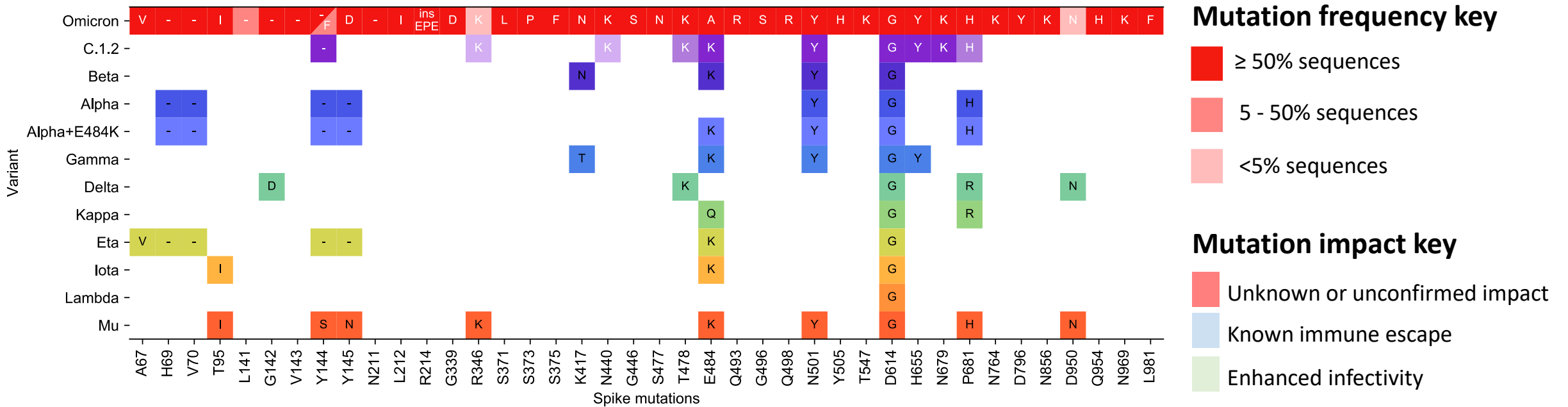
All provinces, apart from GP, KZN, NC and WC, have comparable percentage of overall cases and overall sequenced genomes. The majority of November sequencing data is from Gauteng.

# Omicron lineage mutation profile



- 45-52 amino acid changes (including deletions) across the whole GENOME
  - 26-32 changes in SPIKE
- Does not possess the RdRp G671S change associated with a decrease in Ct value for Delta variants
- Does possess the  $\Delta 69-70$ , which causes the S-Gene Target Failure (SGTF) and was previously seen in the Alpha VOC

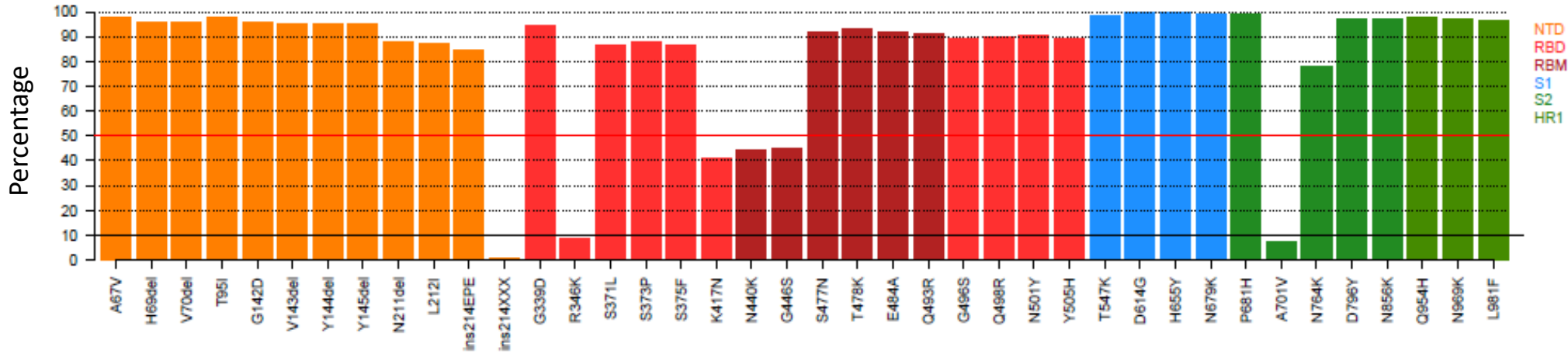
# Omicron spike mutations compared to other VOC/VOIs



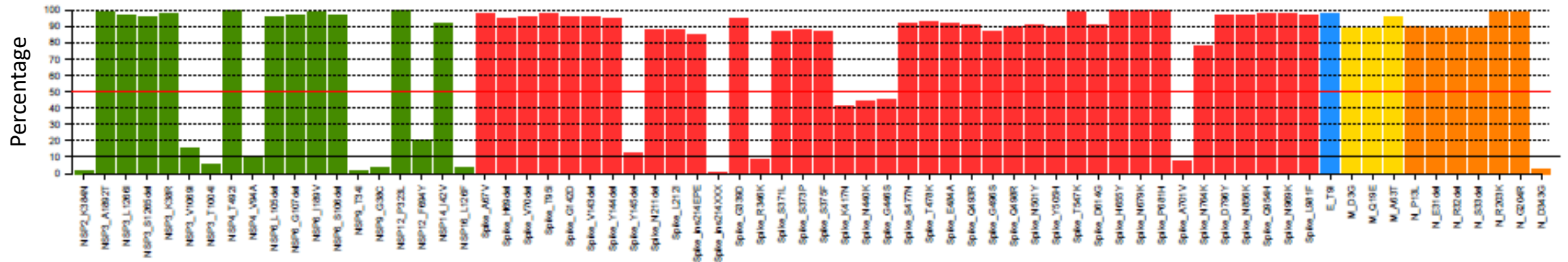
- Multiple changes within the two immunogenic regions in S1 (NTD and RBD)
  - including a three amino acid insertion
- Accumulation of mutations surrounding the furin cleavage site
  - Including combination of N679K and P681H
- Effect of most spike S2 subunit changes have not been defined, but may be linked to immune escape

# Mutational profile of Omicron sequences

Frequency of Spike SNVs for Omicron (n = 1058)



Frequency of whole genome SNVs for Omicron (n = 1058)

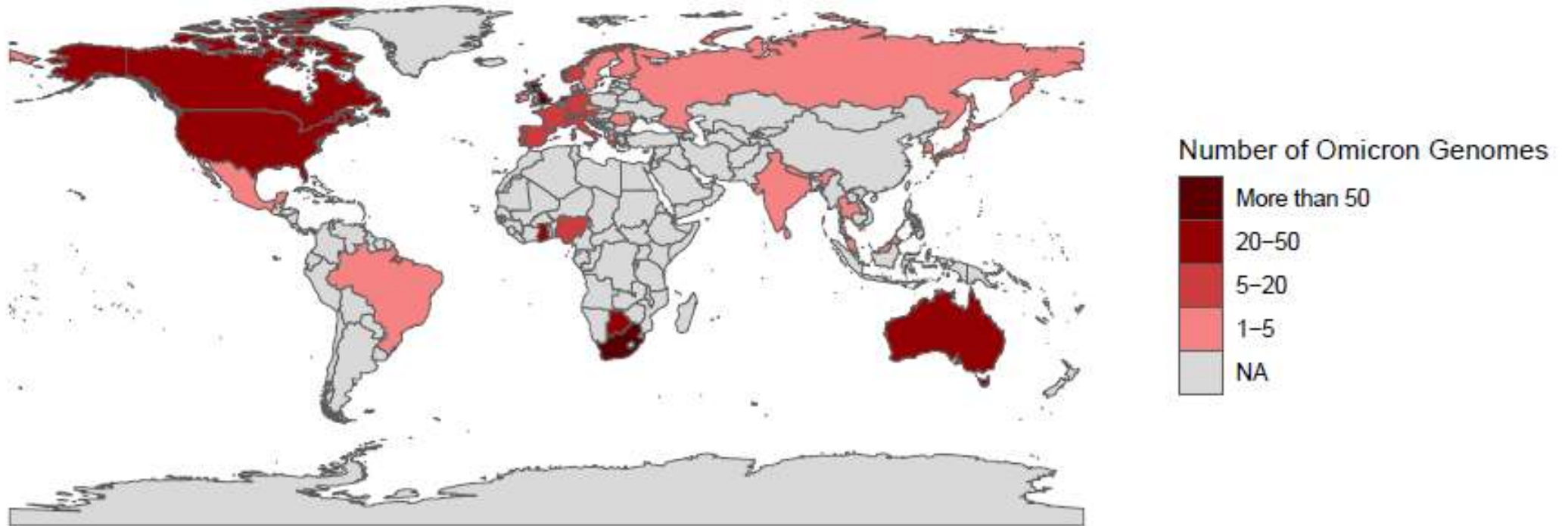


Mutational profile of Omicron is largely shared amongst all sequences



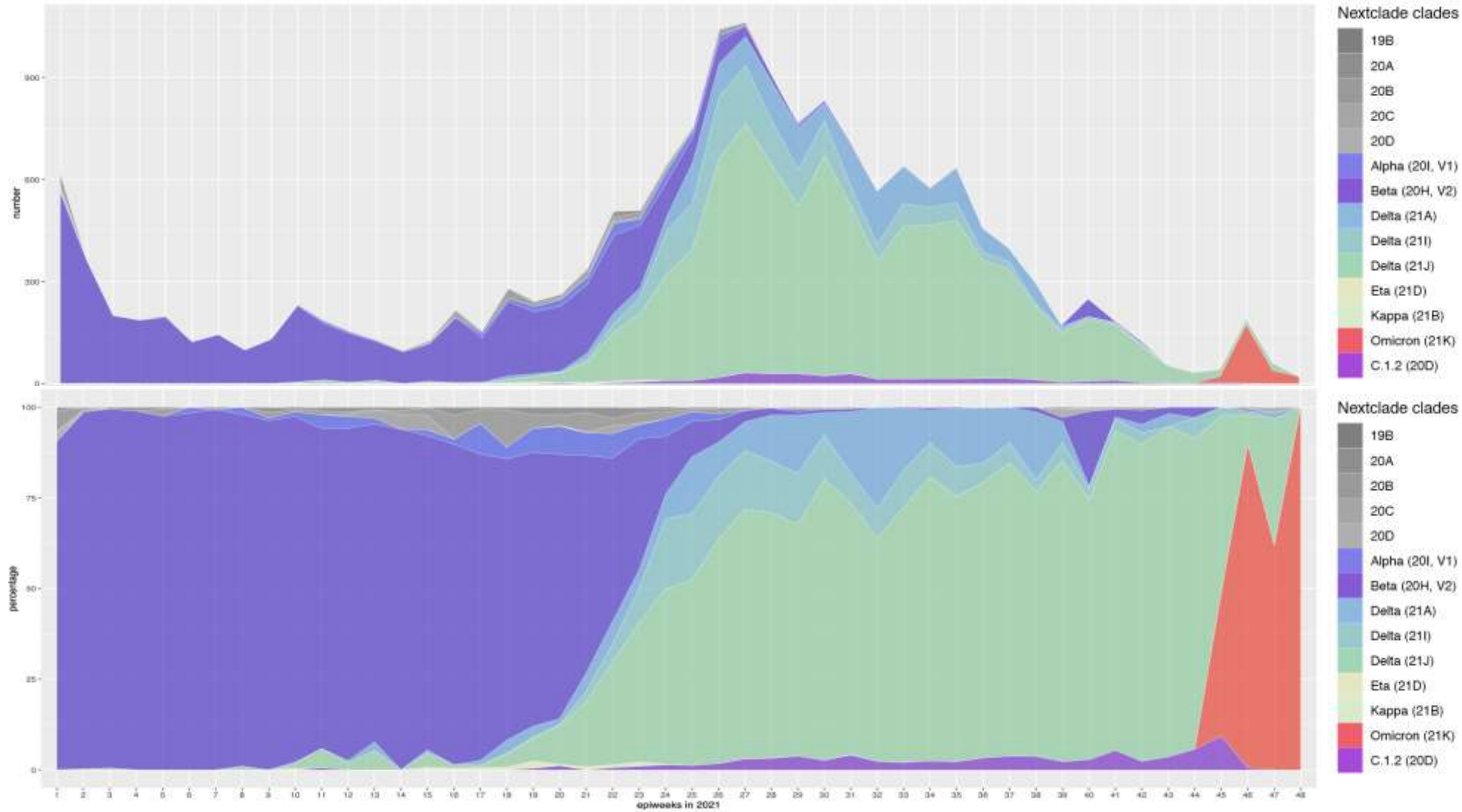
# Omicron global prevalence

Detection of Omicron Globally (countries = 42; n = 1058)



Omicron has been detected in 42 countries across the globe (detections based on GISAID).

# Proportion and number of clades by epiweek in South Africa, 2021 (N= 17 958)



Sequencing data  
ending epi week 48  
(ending 4  
December 2021)

Currently in epi  
week 49 (ending 11  
December 2021)

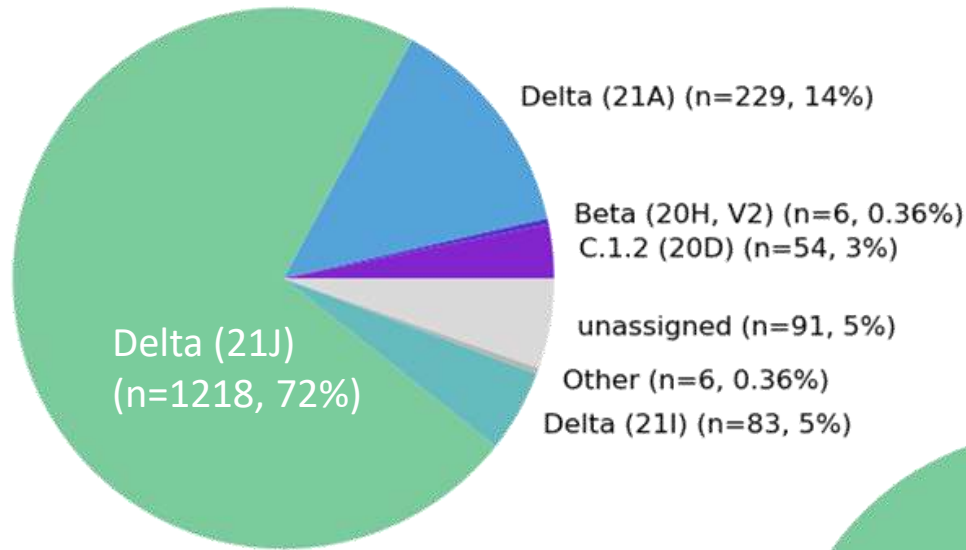
**Delta dominated South Africa's third wave with >80% frequency in October, with C.1.2 detection remaining <4%. Omicron appears to dominate November sequencing data but sequencing is ongoing to determine its prevalence.**

# Prevalence of Variants of Concern (VOC) and Variants of Interest (VOI) in

September (N=1687)

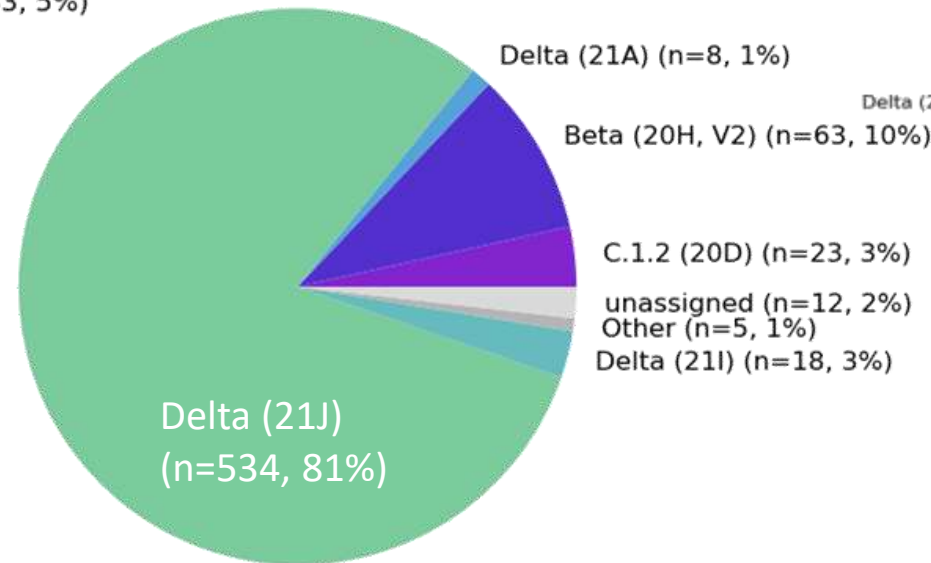
**September – November 2021**

November (N=358)

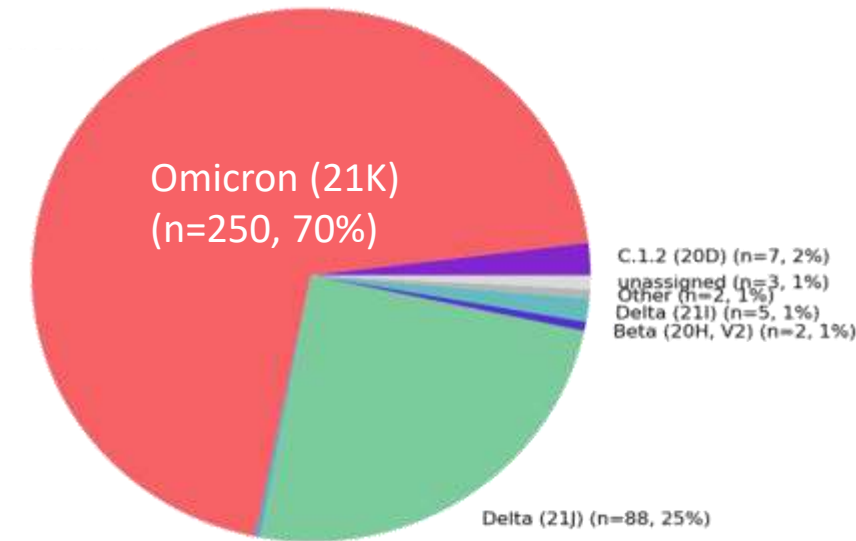


**Total Delta in Sep: 1530 (91%)**

**October (N=663)**



**Total Delta in Oct: 560 (85%)**



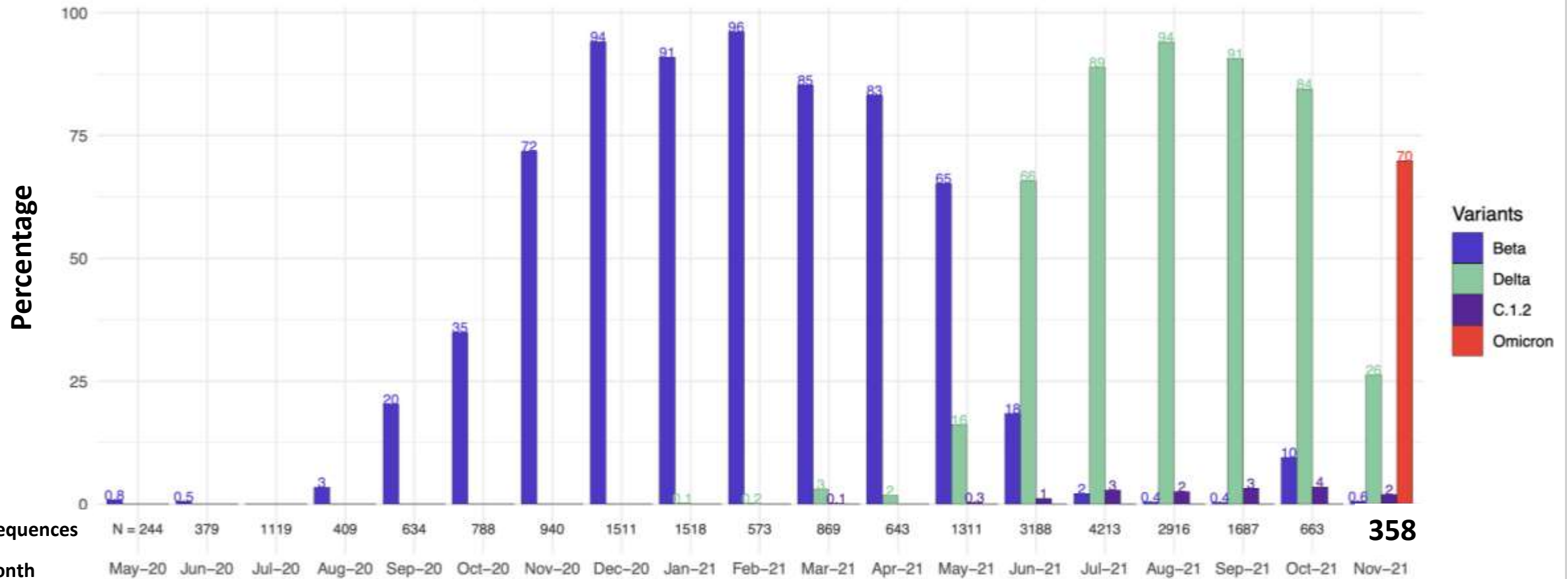
**Total Delta in Nov: 94 (26%)**



**The Delta variant dominated in September and October in South Africa.  
 Omicron was first detected in South Africa in November, comprising 70% (250/358) of sequences.**

# Detection Rates: Beta, Delta, C.1.2 and Omicron

Detection rates of variants being monitored in South Africa

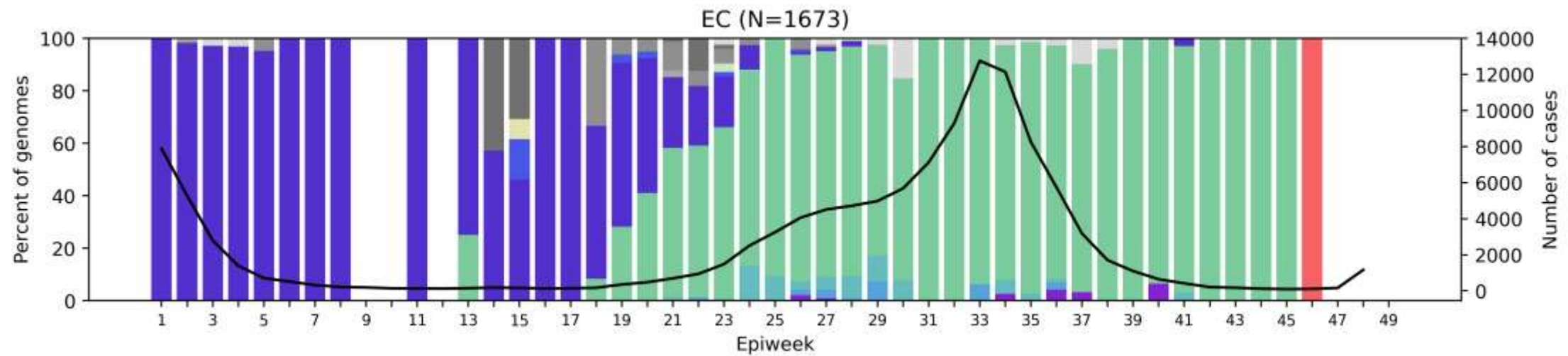
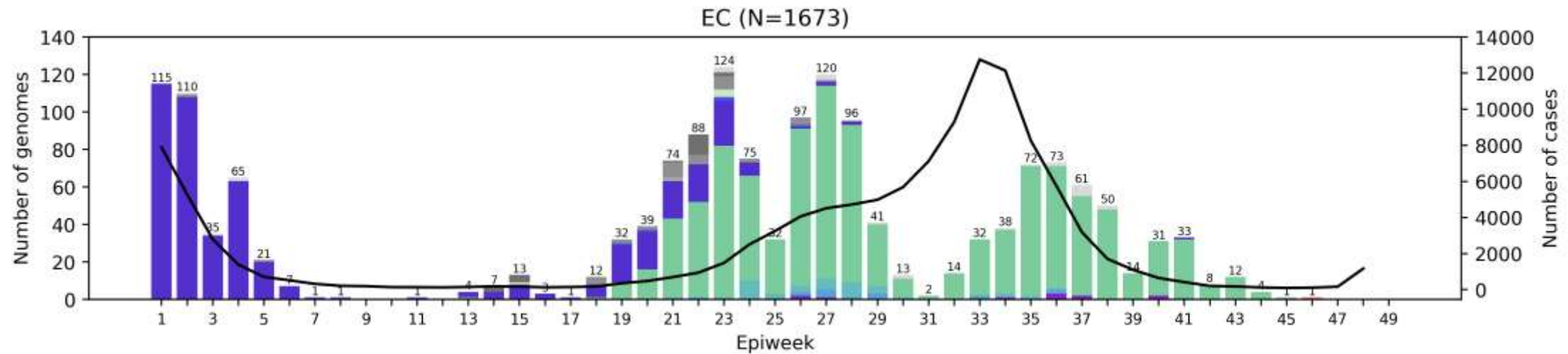


C.1.2 has been detected at  $\leq 4\%$  of sequences monthly.

Beta prevalence increased slightly in October and has also been detected in November.

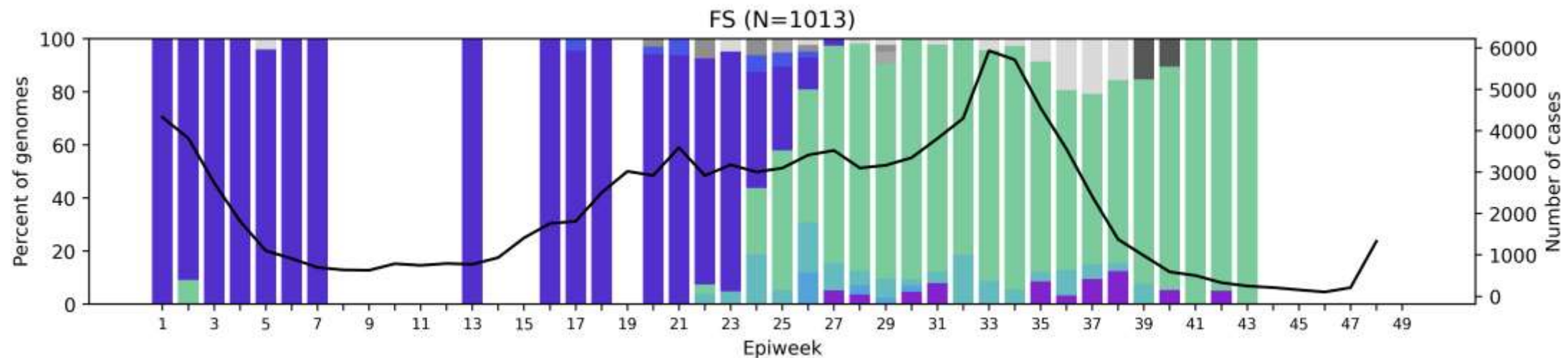
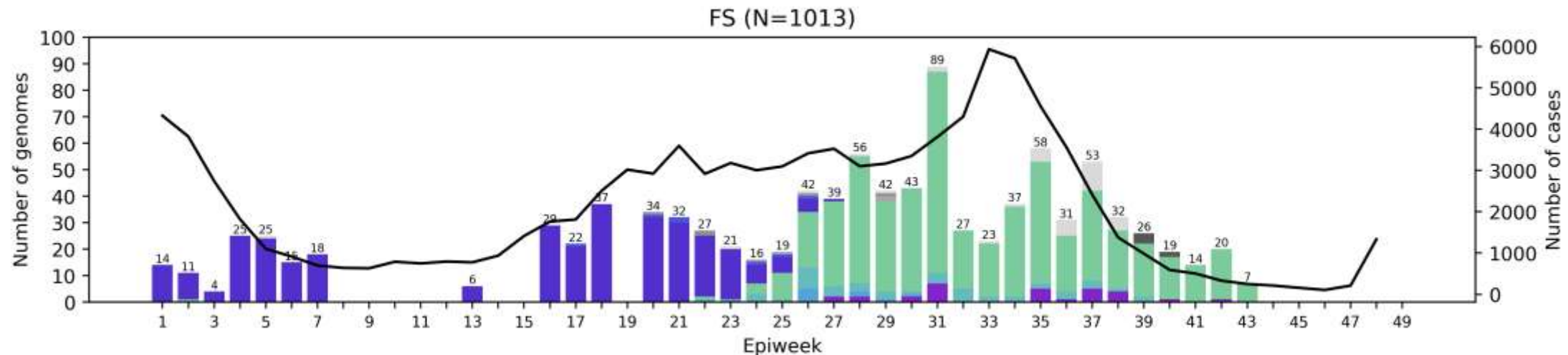
Omicron first detected in South Africa on November 8<sup>th</sup>, accounting for 70% (n=250/358) genomes from this month.

# Eastern Cape Province, 2021, n =1673



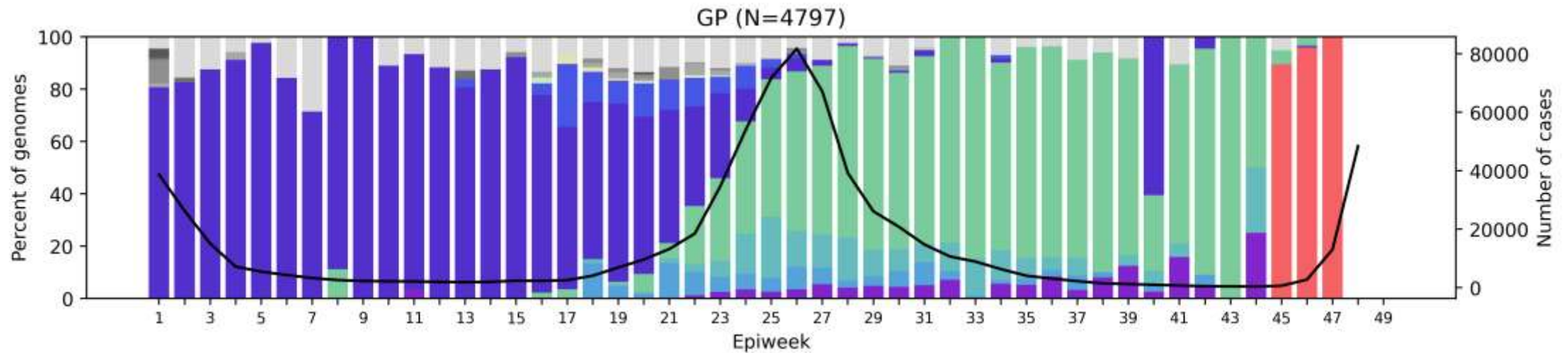
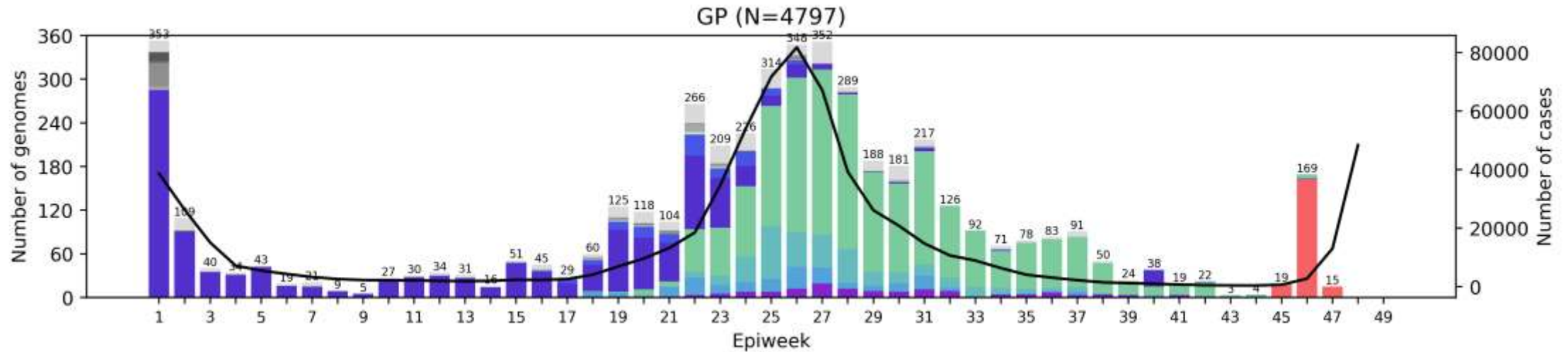
— cases    ■ Omicron (21K)    ■ C.1.2 (20D)    ■ Delta (21A)    ■ Delta (21I)    ■ Delta (21J)    ■ Beta (20H, V2)    ■ Alpha (20L, V1)    ■ Kappa (21B)    ■ Eta (21D)    ■ 20A    ■ 20B    ■ 20C    ■ 20D    ■ unassigned    ■ 19B

# Free State Province, 2021, n = 1013



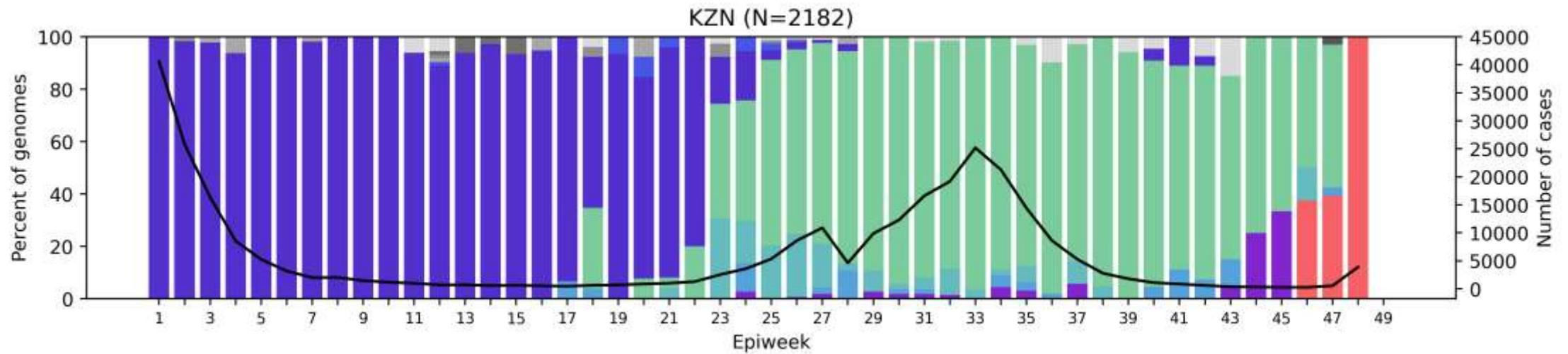
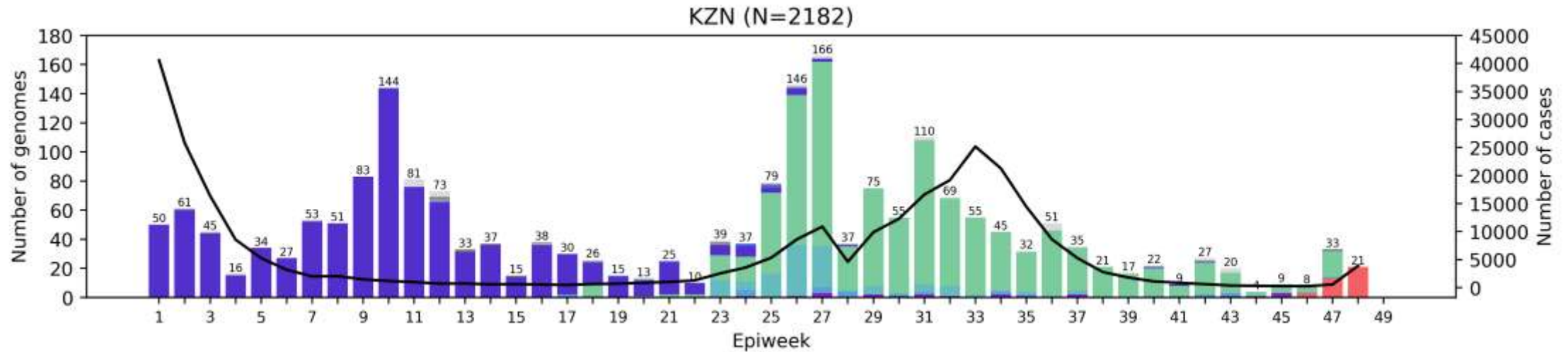
— cases    ■ Omicron (21K)    ■ C.1.2 (20D)    ■ Delta (21A)    ■ Delta (21I)    ■ Delta (21J)    ■ Beta (20H, V2)    ■ Alpha (20I, V1)    ■ Kappa (21B)    ■ Eta (21D)    ■ 20A    ■ 20B    ■ 20C    ■ 20D    ■ unassigned    ■ 19B

# Gauteng Province, 2021, n = 4797



— cases    Omicron (21K)    C.1.2 (20D)    Delta (21A)    Delta (21I)    Delta (21J)    Beta (20H, V2)    Alpha (20I, V1)    Kappa (21B)    Eta (21D)    20A    20B    20C    20D    unassigned    19B

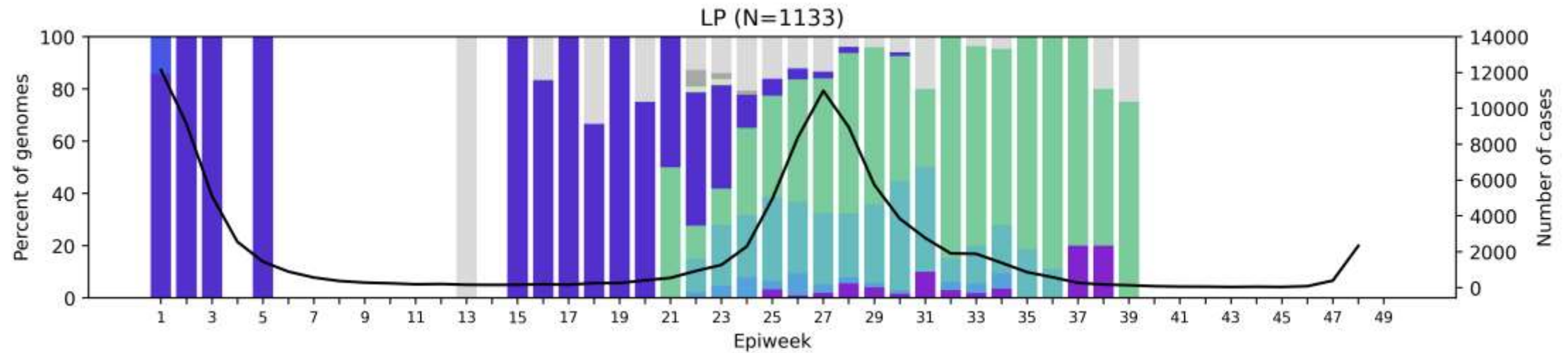
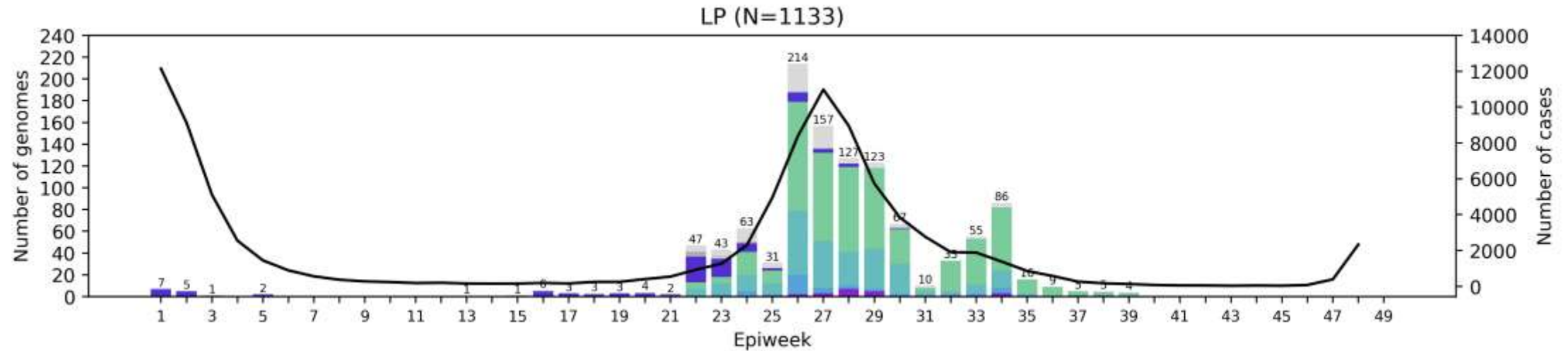
# KwaZulu-Natal Province, 2021, n = 2182



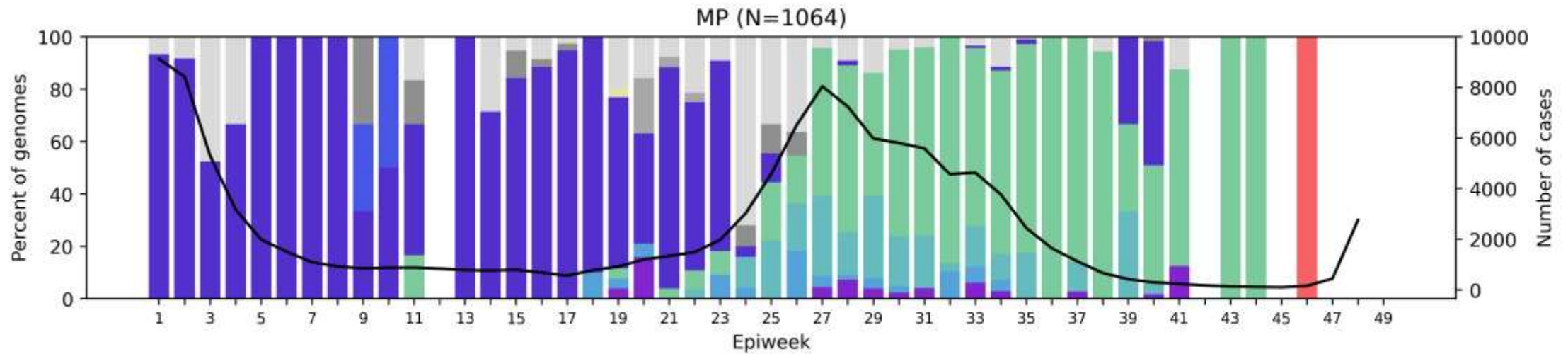
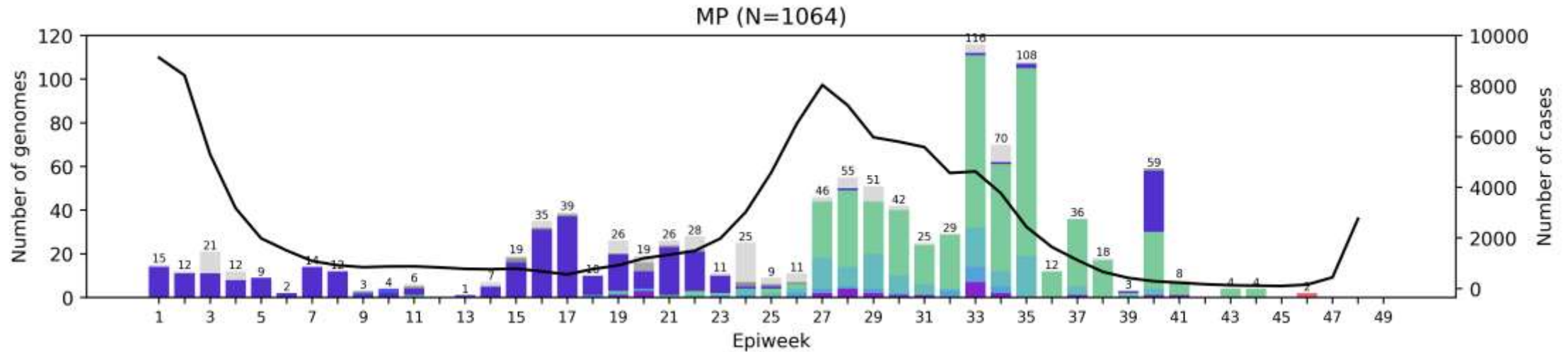
— cases    ■ Omicron (21K)    ■ C.1.2 (20D)    ■ Delta (21A)    ■ Delta (21I)    ■ Delta (21J)    ■ Beta (20H, V2)    ■ Alpha (20I, V1)    ■ Kappa (21B)    ■ Eta (21D)    ■ 20A    ■ 20B    ■ 20C    ■ 20D    ■ unassigned    ■ 19B



# Limpopo Province, 2021, n = 1133

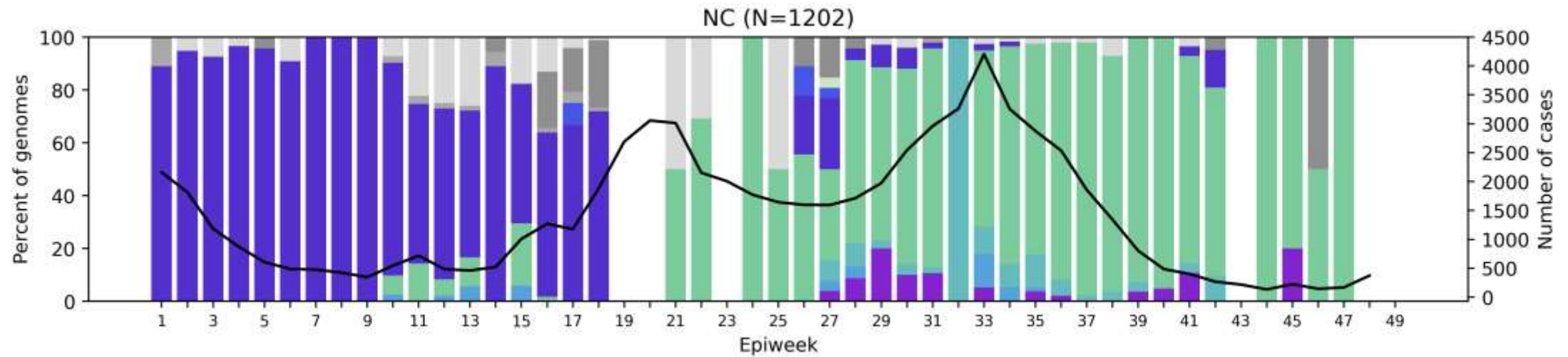
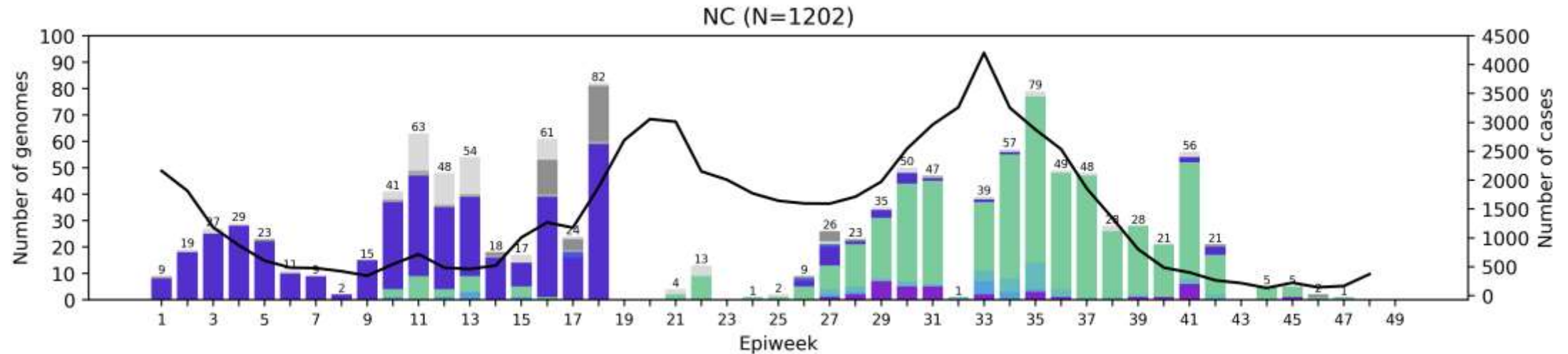


# Mpumalanga Province, 2021, n = 1064



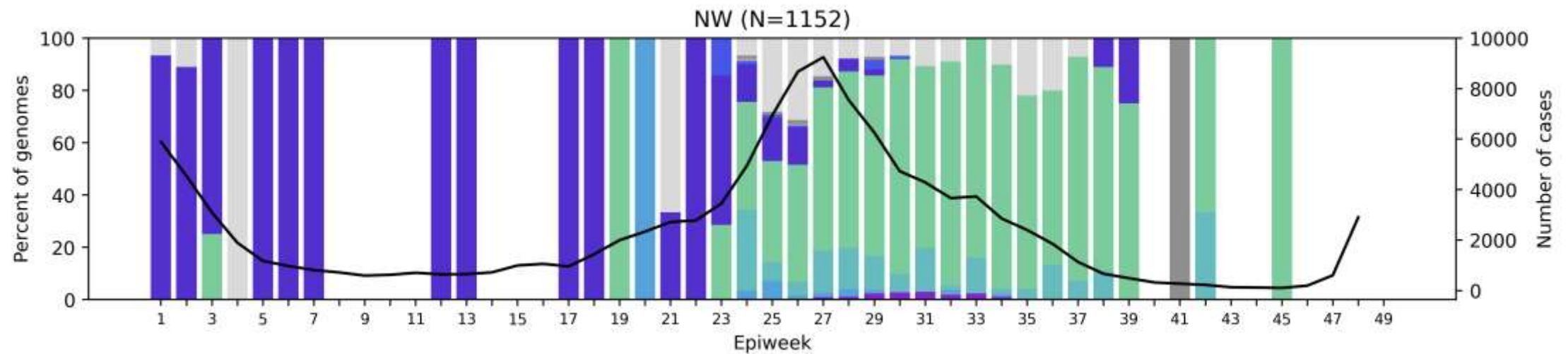
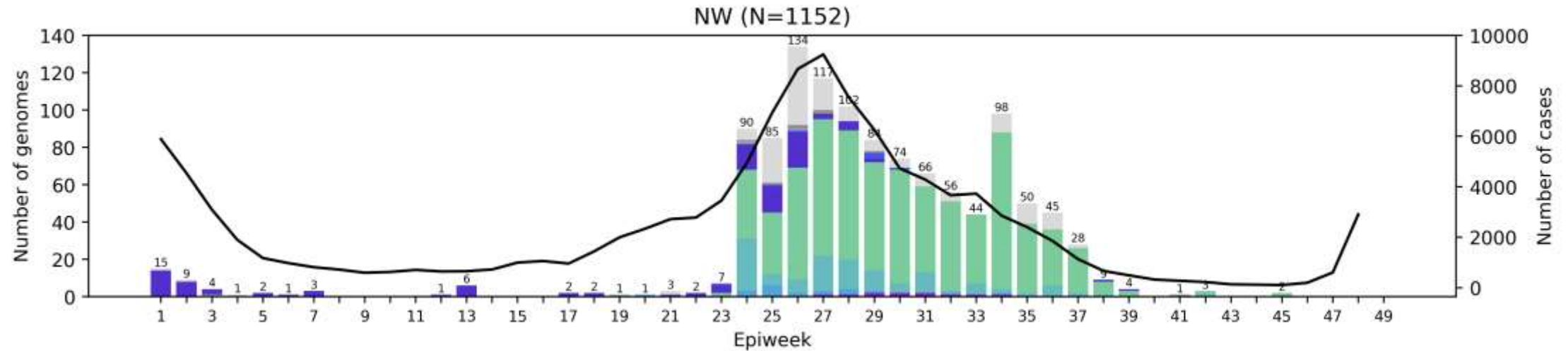
— cases    ■ Omicron (21K)    ■ C.1.2 (20D)    ■ Delta (21A)    ■ Delta (21I)    ■ Delta (21J)    ■ Beta (20H, V2)    ■ Alpha (20I, V1)    ■ Kappa (21B)    ■ Eta (21D)    ■ 20A    ■ 20B    ■ 20C    ■ 20D    ■ unassigned    ■ 19B

# Northern Cape Province, 2021, n = 1202



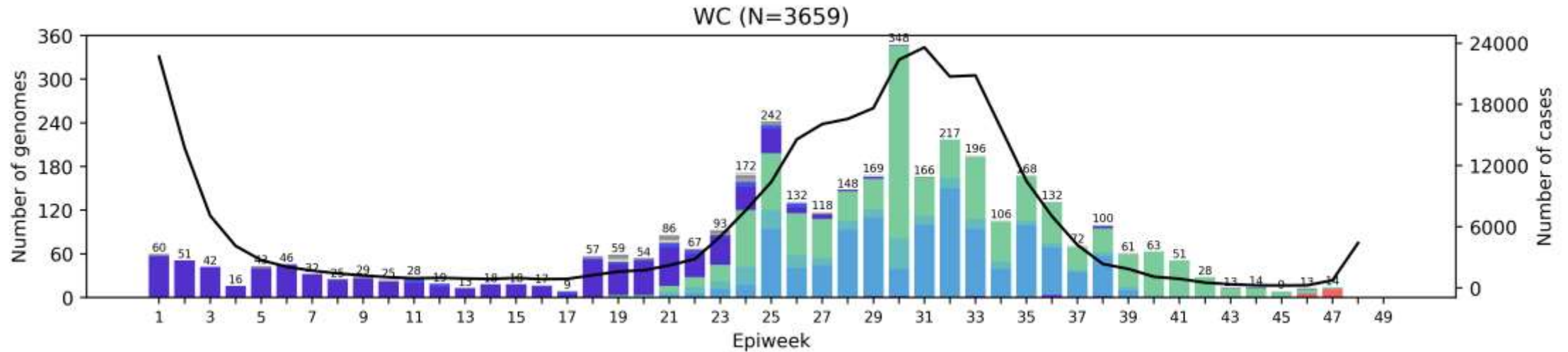
— cases    Omicron (21K)    C.1.2 (20D)    Delta (21A)    Delta (21I)    Delta (21J)    Beta (20H, V2)    Alpha (20I, V1)    Kappa (21B)    Eta (21D)    20A    20B    20C    20D    unassigned    19B

# North West Province, 2021, n = 1152



— cases    ■ Omicron (21K)    ■ C.1.2 (20D)    ■ Delta (21A)    ■ Delta (21I)    ■ Delta (21J)    ■ Beta (20H, V2)    ■ Alpha (20I, V1)    ■ Kappa (21B)    ■ Eta (21D)    ■ 20A    ■ 20B    ■ 20C    ■ 20D    ■ unassigned    ■ 19B

# Western Cape Province, 2021, n =3659



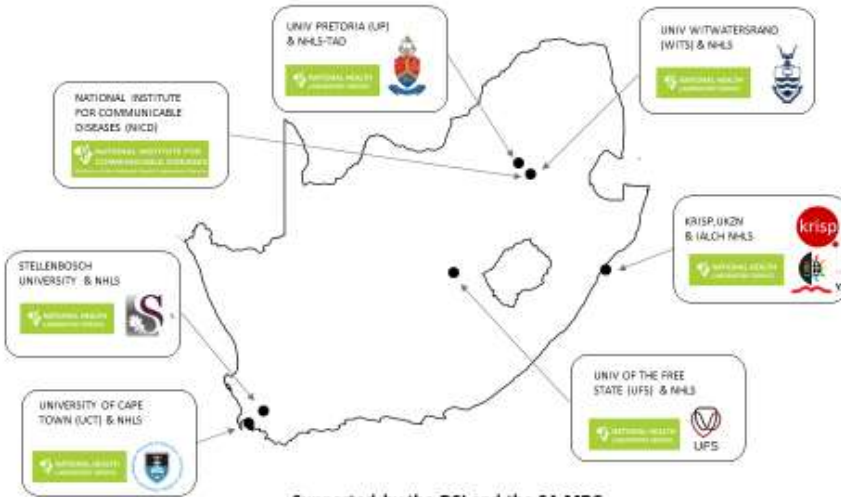
# Summary

- New B.1.1.529 (21K) lineage has been designated Variant of Concern Omicron
  - Current earliest detection in South Africa: 8 November, Gauteng
  - Omicron dominates November sequencing data at 70% of genomes (n=250/358). Sequencing is ongoing to determine prevalence of Omicron in other provinces.
  - Omicron has now been detected in 42 countries worldwide
- Delta variant dominated in all provinces until end October
  - The Delta sub-lineages varied by province
- C.1.2 lineage detected in all provinces of South Africa with prevalence of <4% of genomes per month



# NGS-SA

Network for Genomic Surveillance in South Africa



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA  
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA  
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA



EDCTP

This project (RIA2020EF-3030) is part of the EDCTP2 programme supported by the European Union"



## University of Stellenbosch & NHLS Tygerberg Virology



Susan Engelbrecht  
Wolfgang Preiser  
Gert van Zyl  
Tongai Maponga  
Bronwyn Kleinhans  
Shannon Wilson  
Karabo Phadu  
Tania Stander  
Kamela Mahlakwane  
Mathilda Claassen  
Diagnostic laboratory staff

## UKZN-Inkosi Albert Luthuli Central Hospital



Dr Khanyi Msomi  
Dr Kerusha Govender  
Dr Pravi Moodley  
Dr Aabida Khan  
Dr Lili Gounder  
Dr Kerri Francois  
Dr Cherise Naicker  
Dr Joedene Chetty

Dr Neli Ngcaba  
Dr Tshepiso Mosito  
Mr Malcolm Ellapen  
Mr Kubendran Reddy  
The COVID-19 Bench team

## University of KwaZulu-Natal & Africa Health Research Institute



**KRISP at UKZN:**  
Tulio de Oliveira  
Richard Lessels  
Hourriyah Tegally  
Eduan Wilkinson  
Jennifer Giandhari  
Sureshnee Pillay  
Emmanuel James San



**AHRI**  
Alex Sigal  
Sandile Cele  
Willem Hanekom

## University of Cape Town, NHLS & Western Cape Government



**NHLS-UCT**  
Carolyn Williamson  
Nei-yuan Hsiao  
Diana Hardie  
Kruger Marais  
Stephen Korsman  
Ziyaad Valley-Omar

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Andrew Boule  
Masudah Paleker  
Theuns Jacobs  
Erna Morden

**NHLS Greenpoint**  
Annabel Enoch

## Zoonotic arbo and respiratory virus program Centre for Viral Zoonoses Department Medical Virology/ NHLS Tshwane Academic division University of Pretoria



**ZARV research program/UP**  
Marietjie Venter (Head: ZARV)  
Adriano Mendes (Postdoc)  
Amy Strydom (Postdoc)  
Michaela Davis (MSc, intern medical scientist)



**NHLS Tshwane**  
Prof Simnikiwe Mayaphi (HOD)

**Funders:**  
GIZ/BMBF: African Network for Improved diagnostics and epidemiology of common and emerging infectious agents (ANDEMIA)  
G7 Global Health fund, Robert Koch Institute, Dr Fabian Leendertz

## National Institute for Communicable Diseases



**Centre for Respiratory Diseases & Meningitis**  
Anne von Gottberg  
Thabo Mohale  
Daniel Amoako  
Josie Everatt  
Boitshoko Mahlangu  
Noxolo Ntuli  
Anele Mnguni  
Amelia Buys  
Cardia Fourie  
Noluthando Duma  
Linda de Gouveia  
Jackie Kleynhans  
Nicole Wolter  
Sibongile Walaza  
Mignon du Plessis  
Stefano Tempia  
Mvuyo Makhasi  
Cheryl Cohen

**Centre for HIV and STIs**  
Jinal Bhiman  
Cathrine Scheepers  
Constantinos Kurt Wibmer  
Thandeka Moyo  
Tandile Hermanus  
Frances Ayres  
Zanele Molaudzi  
Bronwen Lambson  
Tandile Hermanus  
Mashudu Madzivhandila  
Prudence Kgagudi  
Brent Oosthuysen  
Penny Moore  
Lynn Morris

**NICD Groups**  
NICD COVID-19 response team  
NICD SARS-CoV-2 Sequencing Group

**Sequencing Core Facility**  
Zamantungwa Khumalo  
Annie Chan  
Morne du Plessis  
Stanford Kwenda  
Phillip Senzo Mtshali  
Mushal Allam  
Florah Mnyameni  
Arshad Ismail



## University of the Free State



**UFS**  
Dominique Goedhals  
Armand Bester  
Martin Myaga  
Peter Mwangi  
Emmanuel Ogunbayo  
Milton Mogotsi  
Makgotso Maotoana  
Lutfiyya Mohamed



**NHLS Division of Virology**  
Sabeehah Vawda  
Felicity Burt  
Thokozani Mkhize  
Diagnostic laboratory staff







# Additional support and collaborators



## NHLS

Koeleka Mlisana  
Zinhle Makatini  
Eugene Elliot  
Florette K. Treurnicht  
Kathleen Subramoney  
Oluwakemi Laguda-Akingba  
Shareef Abrahams  
Greta Hoyland  
Gloria Selabe  
Elias Bereda  
Jeannette Wadula

HYRAX  
BIOSCIENCES



## Lancet

Allison J. Glass  
Raquel Viana

## Ampath

Terry Marshall  
Cindy van Deventer  
Eddie Silberbauer

## CAPRISA

Salim Abdool Karim  
Nigel Garret

## UKZN - Big Data

Francesco Petruccione  
Ilya Sinayskiy

## University of Oxford

José Lourenço

## FioCruz, Brazil

Vagner Fonseca  
Marta Giovanetti  
Luiz Carlos Junior Alcantara

## Africa CDC

John Nkengasong  
Sofonias Tessema

## Netcare:

Richard Friedland  
Craig Murphy  
Caroline Maslo  
Liza Sitharam

## DSI

Glaudina Loots

## SA MRC

Glenda Gray



## Hyrax Biosciences

Simon Travers

## Cape Town HVTN Laboratory

Erica Anderson-Nissen  
Anneta Naidoo

## Ndlovu Research

Hugo Tempelman  
CJ Umunnakwe

## Pathcare Vermaak

Andries Dreyer  
Howard Newman  
Riaan Writes  
Marianne Wolfaardt  
Warren Lowman

## Bridge-the-Gap

Raymond Rott

## Cytespace Africa Laboratories

Christa Viljoen

## ARC-OVI

Lia Rotherham



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## UCT, IDM and CIDRI-Africa

Deelan Doolabh  
Arash Iranzadeh  
Lynn Tyers  
Innocent Mudau  
Nokuzola Mbhele  
Fezokuhle Khumalo  
Thabang Serakge  
Bruna Galvão  
Arghavan Alisoltani  
(U. California)

Robert Wilkinson  
Darren Martin  
Nicola Mulder  
Wendy Burgers  
Ntobeko Ntusi  
Rageema Joseph  
Sean Wasserman  
Linda Boloko



EDCTP



# University of the Free State



## UFS

Dominique Goedhals  
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Cathrine Scheepers  
Constantinos Kurt Wibmer  
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Florah Mnyameni  
Arshad Ismail



# Zoonotic arbo and respiratory virus program

## Centre for Viral Zoonoses Department Medical Virology/ NHLS Tshwane Academic division University of Pretoria



### ZARV research program/UP

Marietjie Venter (Head: ZARV)  
Adriano Mendes (Postdoc)  
Amy Strydom (Postdoc)  
Michaela Davis (MSc, intern medical scientist)



### NHLS Tshwane

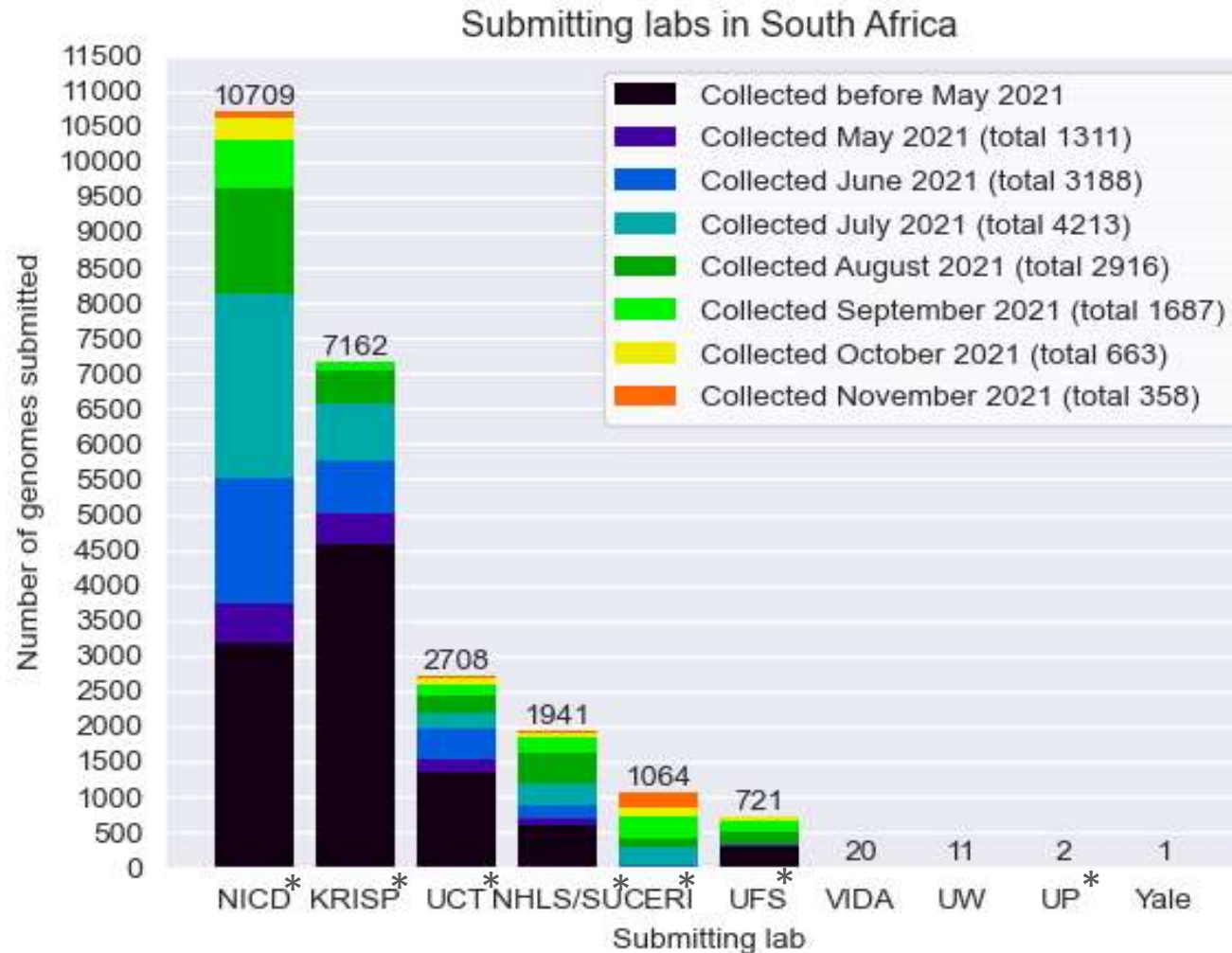
Prof Simnikiwe Mayaphi (HOD)

### Funders:

GIZ/BMBF: African Network for Improved diagnostics and epidemiology of common and emerging infectious agents (ANDEMIA)  
G7 Global Health fund, Robert Koch Institute, Dr Fabian Leendertz



# South African genomes submitted per submitting lab, 2020 and 2021 (N=24 339)



## NGS-SA Labs

- CERI:** Centre for Epidemic Response and Innovation
- KRISP:** KZN Research Innovation and Sequencing Platform
- NICD:** National Institute for Communicable Diseases
- NHLS:** National Health Laboratory Service
- SU:** Stellenbosch University
- UCT:** University of Cape Town
- UFS:** University of the Free State
- UP:** University of Pretoria

\*NGS-SA laboratories

Multiple labs from NGS-SA and collaborating private laboratories are contributing to the sequencing effort.

# Variants of Concern (VOC)

WHO label	Pango lineages <sup>+</sup>	GISAID clade	Nextstrain clade	Additional amino acid changes monitored*	Earliest documented samples	Date of designation
Alpha	B.1.1.7 <sup>#</sup>	GRY	20I (V1)	+S:484K +S:452R	United Kingdom, Sep-2020	18-Dec-2020
Beta	B.1.351	GH/501Y.V2	20H (V2)	+S:L18F	South Africa, May-2020	18-Dec-2020
Gamma	P.1	GR/501Y.V3	20J (V3)	+S:681H	Brazil, Nov-2020	11-Jan-2021
Delta	B.1.617.2 <sup>§</sup>	G/478K.V1	21A	+S:417N	India, Oct-2020	VOI: 4-Apr-2021 VOC: 11-May-2021
Omicron*	B.1.1.529	GR/484A	21K	-	Multiple countries, Nov-2021	VUM: 24-Nov-2021 VOC: 26-Nov-2021

<https://www.who.int/en/activities/tracking-SARS-CoV-2-variants/> accessed 8 December 2021

\*Notable spike (S) amino acid changes under monitoring, which are currently reported in a minority of sequenced samples

<sup>+</sup>Includes all descendant lineages.

<sup>#</sup>Includes all Q.\* lineages in the PANGO nomenclature system.

<sup>§</sup>Includes all AY.\* lineages in the PANGO nomenclature system.

# Currently designated Variants of Interest (VOI)

WHO label	Pango* lineages	GISAID clade	Nextstrain clade	Earliest documented samples	Date of designation
Lambda	C.37	GR/452Q.V1	21G	Peru, Dec-2020	14-Jun-2021
Mu	B.1.631	GH	21H	Colombia, Jan-2021	30-Aug-2021

<https://www.who.int/en/activities/tracking-SARS-CoV-2-variants/> accessed 8 December 2021

\* Includes all descendant lineages.

# Submission of routine specimens for sequencing

- representative of multiple geographic regions (provinces/districts/health facilities) from individuals of
  - all ages
  - over as many time periods during the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic in South Africa
- requested that testing laboratories in both the private and public sectors, submit respiratory samples to their closest NGS-SA sequencing laboratory on a routine basis (ideally every week) as follows, depending on the capacity of the testing laboratory:
  - All positives samples should be sent every week (NGS-SA laboratory will perform random sampling as described below) **OR**
  - A weekly selection of approximately 10%-20% of randomly selected positive samples should be sent every week. Number of selected samples will depend on the size of laboratory and how many other laboratories are drained by the submitting laboratory.



# Submission of special interest specimens for sequencing

In addition to routine samples mentioned above, please send specimens separately to above and clearly marked if:

- Suspected vaccine breakthrough ( $\geq 14$  days after vaccine), especially if hospitalised and clinically severe
- Suspected re-infection ( $\geq 90$  days after previous episode), especially if hospitalised and clinically severe
- Prolonged shedding with high SARS-CoV-2 viral loads (i.e. Ct values less than 30 for more than 1 month post-primary diagnosis) in immunocompromised individuals
- Possible animal-to-human transmission
- Suspected cases of importation from another country, especially countries known to harbour SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern or countries with little available information
- Clusters of “unusual” cases (e.g., in terms of disease presentation, patient groups affected, etc.)