

VÁŠ DOPIS ZN.:

ZE DNE: 30. 7. 2021

NAŠE ZN.: SZU/09157/2021

VYŘIZUJE:

TEL./FAX :

E-MAIL:

DATAUM: 11. 8. 2021

Poskytnutí informací dle zákona č. 106/1999 Sb., o svobodném přístupu k informacím, ve znění pozdějších předpisů

Státní zdravotní ústav obdržel dne 30. července 2021 Vaši žádost podle zákona č. 106/1999 Sb., o svobodném přístupu k informacím, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (dále jen „InfZ“), ve které žádáte o následující informace:

- 1) Kdy a kým byl při detekci "de novo" virus SARS-CoV-2 řádně izolován, tzn. že virové částice byly purifikovány a izolovány pomocí centrifugace s hustotním gradientem. Důkaz, že k takové izolaci došlo, byl doložen fotografií koncentrovaných izolovaných virových částic. Z takto izolovaných částic byla vyextrahována molekula RNA, gelovou elektroforézou změřena její velikost a sekvenováním standardně dlouhých sekvencí sestaven její řetězec. Proteiny izolovaných virových částic byly biochemicky analyzovány.
- 2) Kdy a kým byla u takto doloženého viru SARS-CoV-2 dle vědecké metodologie a za provedení kontrolních experimentů prokázána příčinná souvislost k onemocnění COVID-19, a je tedy oprávněné považovat jej za původce tohoto onemocnění.
- 3) Kdy a kým byly bílkoviny, které jsou považované za antigeny viru SARS-CoV-2, extrahovány přímo z biologického vzorku testované osoby a biochemicky specifikovány.
- 4) Disponuje SZÚ vědeckou prací, která potvrzuje, že přítomnost antigenu, detekovaného antigenními testy, lze interpretovat jako důkaz přítomnosti celého infekce schopného SARS-CoV-2? Pokud ano, prosím o odkaz.
- 5) Disponuje SZÚ vědeckou prací, která potvrzuje, že přítomnost 2-3 krátkých sekvencí RNA, detekovaných RT-PCR testy, lze interpretovat jako důkaz přítomnosti celého infekce schopného SARS-CoV-2? Pokud ano, prosím o odkaz.
- 6) Disponuje SZÚ informací, že existuje RT-PCR test na SARS-CoV-2, který byl validován porovnáním k celému reálnému viru SARS-CoV-2? Který? Jakou metodou validace proběhla?

7) Disponuje SZÚ informací, že se v ČR používá RT-PCR test na SARS-CoV-2, který byl validován porovnáním k celému reálnému viru SARS-CoV-2? Který? Jakou metodou validace proběhla?

8) Disponuje SZÚ informací, že existuje antigenní test na SARS-CoV-2, který byl validován jinak, než porovnáním výsledků s výsledky RT-PCR metodě? Jakou metodou validace proběhla?

9) Disponuje SZÚ informací, že se v ČR používá antigenní test na SARS-CoV-2, který byl validován jinak, než porovnáním výsledků s výsledky RT-PCR metodě? Který? Jakou metodou validace proběhla?

10) jakou metodu validace antigenních testů uznává SZÚ jako vědecky ověřitelnou a platnou dle principu lege artis? Metody výběru respondentů jsou uvedeny ve výzvách v jednotlivých zakázkách v daných letech na portálu www.tenderarena.cz.

Státní zdravotní ústav Vám k výše uvedeným otázkám sděluje:

Add 1)

Národní referenční laboratoř (dále jen „NRL“) běžně izoluje a izolovala živé SARS-CoV-2, které zdarma poskytuje jako standardní kontrolní materiál do laboratoří využívajících PCR, pro virus neutralizační testy a pro výzkum antivirotik i základní výzkum.

V NRL disponujeme na základě povolení Státního úřadu pro jadernou bezpečnost nejen původním virem linie B.1.36.36 (hCoV-19/Czech Republic/951/2020), ale i dalšími variantami: B.1.258, B.1.1.7, B.1.351, B.1.619.1, B.1.617.2, P.1. Sekvenci čistého viru B.1.1.7 (hCoV-19/Czech Republic/NRL_9099/2021) z druhé pasáže na Vero E6 TMRSS.

Virus byl kromě naší laboratoře opakovaně izolován v čisté podobě, takto je používán pro přípravu vakcíny firmou Sinovac-CoronaVac (COVID-19) vaccine, a nadále jsou živé kultury k dispozici v Evropském virovém archivu (global), včetně mnoha laboratoří, k dokládají peer review publikce, který se zabývají vědeckým výzkumem, pro který je živého viru třeba. c. Z takto izolovaných částic byla vyextrahována molekula RNA, gelovou elektroforézou změřena její velikost - analýza RNA gelovou elektroforézou je obsolentní a zastaralá metoda. O tom, zda někdo použil náš izolát viru k přípravě čistých proteinů nevím, často je využíváno metod genetického inženýrství, např. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32587972/>

Herrera NG, Morano NC, Celikgil A, Georgiev GI, Malonis RJ, Lee JH, Tong K, Vergnolle O, Massimi AB, Yen LY, Noble AJ, Kopylov M, Bonanno JB, Garrett-Thomson SC, Hayes DB, Bortz RH 3rd, Wirchnianski AS, Florez C, Laudermilch E, Haslwanter D, Fels JM, Dieterle ME, Jangra RK, Barnhill J, Mengotto A, Kimmel D, Daily JP, Pirofski LA, Chandran K, Brenowitz M, Garforth SJ, Eng ET, Lai JR, Almo SC. Characterization of the SARS-CoV-2 S Protein: Biophysical, Biochemical, Structural, and Antigenic Analysis. bioRxiv [Preprint]. 2020 Jun 17:2020.06.14.150607. doi: 10.1101/2020.06.14.150607. Update in: ACS Omega. 2020 Dec 21;6(1):85-102. PMID: 32587972; PMCID: PMC7310628.

Nature. 2021 Jul;595(7865):17-18. doi: 10.1038/d41586-021-01696-3.

Delta coronavirus variant: scientists brace for impact.

Callaway E.

DOI: 10.1038/d41586-021-01696-3

PMID: 34158664 [Indexed for MEDLINE]

Dále:

Okamoto K, Shirato K, Nao N, Saito S, Kageyama T, Hasegawa H, Suzuki T, Matsuyama S, Takeda M. Assessment of Real-Time RT-PCR Kits for SARS-CoV-2 Detection. *Jpn J Infect Dis.* 2020 Sep 24;73(5):366-368. doi: 10.7883/yoken.JJID.2020.108. Epub 2020 Apr 30. PMID: 32350226.

Add 2)

Doporučujeme spolupráci kliniků (viz řešerše):

- Zhang J, Cruz-Cosme R, Zhuang MW, Liu D, Liu Y, Teng S, Wang PH, Tang Q. A systemic and molecular study of subcellular localization of SARS-CoV-2 proteins. *Signal Transduct Target Ther.* 2020 Nov 17;5(1):269. doi: 10.1038/s41392-020-00372-8. Erratum in: *Signal Transduct Target Ther.* 2021 May 13;6(1):192. PMID: 33203855; PMCID: PMC7670843.
- Cascarina SM, Ross ED. A proposed role for the SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid protein in the formation and regulation of biomolecular condensates. *FASEB J.* 2020 Aug;34(8):9832-9842. doi: 10.1096/fj.202001351. Epub 2020 Jun 20. PMID: 32562316; PMCID: PMC7323129.
- Allegra A, Di Gioacchino M, Tonacci A, Musolino C, Gangemi S. Immunopathology of SARS-CoV-2 Infection: Immune Cells and Mediators, Prognostic Factors, and Immune-Therapeutic Implications. *Int J Mol Sci.* 2020 Jul 6;21(13):4782. doi: 10.3390/ijms21134782. PMID: 32640747; PMCID: PMC7370171.
- DC, Barreto-Vieira DF, Bozza FA, Souza TML, Bozza PT. Lipid droplets fuel SARS-CoV-2 replication and production of inflammatory mediators. *PLoS Pathog.* 2020 Dec 16;16(12):e1009127. doi: 10.1371/journal.ppat.1009127. PMID: 33326472; PMCID: PMC7773323.

Dále:

Sule WF, Oluwayelu DO. Real-time RT-PCR for COVID-19 diagnosis: challenges and prospects. *Pan Afr Med J.* 2020 Jul 21;35(Suppl 2):121. doi: 10.11604/pamj.supp.2020.35.24258. PMID: 33282076; PMCID: PMC7687508.

Dále:

N Engl J Med. 2021 Jul 21:NEJMoa2108891. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2108891. Online ahead of print.

Effectiveness of Covid-19 Vaccines against the B.1.617.2 (Delta) Variant.

Lopez Bernal J(1), Andrews N(1), Gower C(1), Gallagher E(1), Simmons R(1), Thelwall S(1), Stowe J(1), Tessier E(1), Groves N(1), Dabrera G(1), Myers R(1), Campbell CNJ(1), Amirthalingam G(1), Edmunds M(1), Zambon M(1), Brown KE(1), Hopkins S(1), Chand M(1), Ramsay M(1).

Author information:

(1)From Public Health England (J.L.B., N.A., C.G., E.G., R.S., S.T., J.S., E.T., N.G., G.D., R.M., C.N.J.C., G.A., M.E., M.Z., K.E.B., S.H., M.C., M.R.), the National Institute of Health Research (NIHR) Health Protection Research Unit in Vaccines and Immunisation, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (J.L.B., N.A., C.N.J.C., G.A., K.E.B., M.R.), the NIHR Health Protection Research Unit in Respiratory Infections, Imperial College London (J.L.B., M.Z.), and Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital NHS Trust (M.C.), London, and Healthcare Associated Infections and Antimicrobial Resistance, University of Oxford, Oxford (S.H.) - all in the United Kingdom.

Comment in doi: 10.1056/NEJMe2110605.

BACKGROUND: The B.1.617.2 (delta) variant of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the virus that causes coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19), has contributed to a surge in cases in India and has now been detected across the globe, including a notable increase in cases in the United Kingdom. The effectiveness of the BNT162b2 and ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccines against this variant has been unclear.

METHODS: We used a test-negative case-control design to estimate the effectiveness of vaccination against symptomatic disease caused by the delta variant or the predominant strain (B.1.1.7, or alpha variant) over the period that the delta variant began circulating. Variants were identified with the use of sequencing and on the basis of the spike (S) gene status. Data on all symptomatic sequenced cases of Covid-19 in England were used to estimate the proportion of cases with either variant according to the patients' vaccination status.

RESULTS: Effectiveness after one dose of vaccine (BNT162b2 or ChAdOx1 nCoV-19) was notably lower among persons with the delta variant (30.7%; 95% confidence interval [CI], 25.2 to 35.7) than among those with the alpha variant (48.7%; 95% CI, 45.5 to 51.7); the results were similar for both vaccines. With the BNT162b2 vaccine, the effectiveness of two doses was 93.7% (95% CI, 91.6 to 95.3) among persons with the alpha variant and 88.0% (95% CI, 85.3 to 90.1) among those with the delta variant. With the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine, the effectiveness of two doses was 74.5% (95% CI, 68.4 to 79.4) among persons with the alpha variant and 67.0% (95% CI, 61.3 to 71.8) among those with the delta variant.

CONCLUSIONS: Only modest differences in vaccine effectiveness were noted with the delta variant as compared with the alpha variant after the receipt of two vaccine doses. Absolute differences in vaccine effectiveness were more marked after the receipt of the first dose. This finding would support efforts to maximize vaccine uptake with two doses among vulnerable populations. (Funded by Public Health England.).

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DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2108891

PMCID: PMC8314739

PMID: 34289274

Add 3) + 4)

Add 3:

Corman VM, Landt O, Kaiser M, Molenkamp R, Meijer A, Chu DK, Bleicker T, Brünink S, Schneider J, Schmidt ML, Mulders DG, Haagmans BL, van der Veer B, van den Brink S, Wijsman L, Goderski G, Romette JL, Ellis J, Zambon M, Peiris M, Goossens H, Reusken C, Koopmans MP, Drosten C. Detection of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) by real-time RT-PCR. *Euro Surveill.* 2020 Jan;25(3):2000045. doi: 10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2020.25.3.2000045. Erratum in: *Euro Surveill.* 2020 Apr;25(14): Erratum in: *Euro Surveill.* 2020 Jul;25(30): Erratum in: *Euro Surveill.* 2021 Feb;26(5): PMID: 31992387; PMCID: PMC6988269.

Dále:

Nature. 2021 Jul 8. doi: 10.1038/s41586-021-03777-9. Online ahead of print.

Reduced sensitivity of SARS-CoV-2 variant Delta to antibody neutralization.

Planas D(1)(2), Veyer D(3)(4), Baidaliuk A(5), Staropoli I(1), Guivel-Benhassine F(1), Rajah MM(1)(6), Planchais C(7), Porrot F(1), Robillard N(4), Puech J(4), Prot M(5), Gallais F(8)(9), Gantner P(8)(9), Velay A(8)(9), Le Guen J(10), Kassis-Chikhani N(11), Edriss D(4), Belec L(4), Seve A(12), Courtellemont L(12), Péré H(3), Hocqueloux L(12), Fafi-Kremer S(8)(9), Prazuck T(12), Mouquet H(7), Bruel T(#)(13)(14), Simon-Lorière E(#)(5), Rey FA(#)(15), Schwartz O(#)(16)(17).

Author information:

- (1)Virus and Immunity Unit, Department of Virology, Institut Pasteur, CNRS UMR 3569, Paris, France.
- (2)Vaccine Research Institute, Creteil, France.
- (3)INSERM, Functional Genomics of Solid Tumors (FunGeST), Centre de Recherche des Cordeliers, Université de Paris and Sorbonne Université, Paris, France.
- (4)Laboratoire de Virologie, Service de Microbiologie, Hôpital Européen Georges Pompidou, Assistance Publique des Hôpitaux de Paris, Paris, France.
- (5)G5 Evolutionary Genomics of RNA Viruses, Department of Virology, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France.
- (6)Université de Paris, Sorbonne Paris Cité, Paris, France.
- (7)Laboratory of Humoral Immunology, Department of Immunology, Institut Pasteur, INSERM U1222, Paris, France.
- (8)CHU de Strasbourg, Laboratoire de Virologie, Strasbourg, France.
- (9)Université de Strasbourg, INSERM, IRM UMR_S 1109, Strasbourg, France.
- (10)Service de Gériatrie, Hôpital Européen Georges Pompidou, Assistance Publique des Hôpitaux de Paris, Paris, France.
- (11)Unité d'Hygiène Hospitalière, Service de Microbiologie, Hôpital Européen Georges Pompidou, Assistance Publique des Hôpitaux de Paris, Paris, France.
- (12)CHR d'Orléans, Service de Maladies Infectieuses, Orléans, France.
- (13)Virus and Immunity Unit, Department of Virology, Institut Pasteur, CNRS UMR 3569, Paris, France. timothee.bruel@pasteur.fr.
- (14)Vaccine Research Institute, Creteil, France. timothee.bruel@pasteur.fr.
- (15)Structural Virology Unit, Department of Virology, Institut Pasteur, CNRS UMR 3569, Paris, France.
- (16)Virus and Immunity Unit, Department of Virology, Institut Pasteur, CNRS UMR 3569, Paris, France. olivier.schwartz@pasteur.fr.
- (17)Vaccine Research Institute, Creteil, France. olivier.schwartz@pasteur.fr.(#)Contributed equally

The SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617 lineage was identified in October 2020 in India¹⁻⁵. Since then, it has become dominant in some regions of India and in the UK, and has spread to many other countries⁶. The lineage includes three main subtypes (B.1.617.1, B.1.617.2 and B.1.617.3), which contain diverse mutations in the N-terminal domain (NTD) and the receptor-binding domain (RBD) of the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein that may increase the immune evasion potential of these variants. B.1.617.2-also termed the Delta variant-is believed to spread faster than other variants. Here we isolated an infectious strain of the Delta variant from an individual with COVID-19 who had returned to France from India. We examined the sensitivity of this strain to monoclonal antibodies and to antibodies present in sera from individuals who had recovered from COVID-19 (hereafter referred to as convalescent individuals) or who had received a COVID-19 vaccine, and then compared this strain with other strains of SARS-CoV-2. The Delta variant was resistant to neutralization by some anti-NTD and anti-RBD monoclonal antibodies, including bamlanivimab, and these antibodies showed impaired binding to the spike protein. Sera collected from convalescent individuals up to 12 months after the onset of symptoms were fourfold less potent against the Delta variant relative to the Alpha variant (B.1.1.7). Sera from individuals who had received one dose of the Pfizer or the AstraZeneca vaccine had a barely discernible inhibitory effect on the Delta variant. Administration of two doses of the vaccine generated a neutralizing response in 95% of individuals, with titres three- to fivefold lower against the Delta variant than against the Alpha variant. Thus, the spread of the Delta variant is associated with an escape from antibodies that target non-RBD and RBD epitopes of the spike protein.

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PMID: 34237773

Add 4:

LeBlanc JJ, Gubbay JB, Li Y, Needle R, Arneson SR, Marcino D, Charest H, Desnoyers G, Dust K, Fattouh R, Garceau R, German G, Hatchette TF, Kozak RA, Kraiden M, Kuschak T, Lang ALS, Levett P, Mazzulli T, McDonald R, Mubareka S, Prystajec N, Rutherford C, Smieja M, Yu Y, Zahariadis G, Zelyas N, Bastien N; COVID-19 Pandemic Diagnostics Investigation Team of the Canadian Public Health Laboratory Network (CPHLN) Respiratory Virus Working Group. Real-time PCR-based SARS-CoV-2 detection in Canadian laboratories. *J Clin Virol.* 2020 Jul;128:104433. doi: 10.1016/j.jcv.2020.104433. Epub 2020 May 13. PMID: 32405254; PMCID: PMC7219382.

Dále:

BMJ. 2021 Jun 15;373:n1513. doi: 10.1136/bmj.n1513.

Delta variant: What is happening with transmission, hospital admissions, and restrictions?

Mahase E(1).

Author information:

(1)The BMJ.

DOI: 10.1136/bmj.n1513

PMID: 34130949

Obecně je častěji izolován nukleokapsidový protein. - toto je současně **odpověď na otázku 3, částečně na otázku 4 (není řešerše k Ag v NSP)** nikdo nebude přímo izolovat SARS-CoV-2 proteiny za účelem výzkumu, důkazu, purifikace. Pokud jsou k dispozici lepší a chytřejší technologie, nemá smysl používat metody z doby, kdy jsme nebyli schopni získat čistou virovou kulturu.

Běžně je prokazován N antigen v krvi osob, trpících Covid 19, jeho koncentrace, respektive dynamika je využívána jako prognostický faktor a současně jako indikátor vhodnosti léčby.

např:

- Chen H, Cui Y, Han X, Hu W, Sun M, Zhang Y, Wang PH, Song G, Chen W, Lou J. Liquid-liquid phase separation by SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid protein and RNA. *Cell Res.* 2020 Dec;30(12):1143-1145. doi: 10.1038/s41422-020-00408-2. Epub 2020 Sep 8. PMID: 32901111; PMCID: PMC7477871.
- Iserman C, Roden CA, Boerneke MA, Sealfon RSG, McLaughlin GA, Jungreis I, Fritch EJ, Hou YJ, Ekena J, Weidmann CA, Theesfeld CL, Kellis M, Troyanskaya OG, Baric RS, Sheahan TP, Weeks KM, Gladfelter AS. Genomic RNA Elements Drive Phase Separation of the SARS-CoV-2 Nucleocapsid. *Mol Cell.* 2020 Dec 17;80(6):1078-1091.e6. doi: 10.1016/j.molcel.2020.11.041. Epub 2020 Nov 27. PMID: 33290746; PMCID: PMC7691212.
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- Shan D, Johnson JM, Fernandes SC, Suib H, Hwang S, Wuelfing D, Mendes M, Holdridge M, Burke EM, Beauregard K, Zhang Y, Cleary M, Xu S, Yao X, Patel PP, Plavina T, Wilson DH, Chang L, Kaiser KM, Nattermann J, Schmidt SV, Latz E, Hrusovsky K, Mattoon D, Ball AJ. N-protein presents early in blood, dried blood and saliva during asymptomatic and symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection. *Nat Commun.* 2021 Mar 26;12(1):1931. doi: 10.1038/s41467-021-22072-9. PMID: 33771993; PMCID: PMC7997897.
- Perna F, Bruzzaniti S, Piemonte E, Maddaloni V, Atripaldi L, Sale S, Sanduzzi A, Nicastro C, Pepe N, Bifulco M, Matarese G, Galgani M, Atripaldi L. Serum levels of SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid antigen associate with inflammatory status and disease severity in COVID-19 patients. *Clin Immunol.* 2021 May;226:108720. doi: 10.1016/j.clim.2021.108720. Epub 2021 Apr 2. PMID: 33819577; PMCID: PMC8017913.

- Hingrat QL, Visseaux B, Laouenan C, Tubiana S, Bouadma L, Yazdanpanah Y, Duval X, Burdet C, Ichou H, Damond F, Bertine M, Benmalek N, Choquet C, Timsit JF, Ghosn J, Charpentier C, Descamps D, Houhou-Fidouh N; French COVID cohort management committee, CoV-CONTACT study group; members of the French-COVID cohort study group (by alphabetical order); member of the CoV-CONTACT study group. Principal investigator; Steering Committee; CoV-CONTACT Clinical Centers; Coordination and statistical analyses; Virological Lab; Biological Center; Partners; Sponsor; Genetic. Detection of SARS-CoV-2 N-antigen in blood during acute COVID-19 provides a sensitive new marker and new testing alternatives. Clin Microbiol Infect. 2020 Dec 8;27(5):789.e1–5. doi: 10.1016/j.cmi.2020.11.025. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 33307227; PMCID: PMC7724284.

Důkazy:

1. detekovaný pozitivní případ v ČR, včetně obrázku izolovaného viru a sekvence,

Virus detail	
Virus name:	hCoV-19/Czech Republic/951/2020
Accession ID:	EPI_ISL_414477
Type:	betacoronavirus
Clade:	G
Pango Lineage:	B.1.36.36 (Pango v.3.1.7 2021-07-09)
AA Substitutions:	Spike D614G, NSP12 P323L
Variant:	
Passage details/history:	Original
Sample information	
Collection date:	2020-03-01
Location:	Europe / Czech Republic / Usti nad Labem
Host:	Human
Additional location information:	
Gender:	Male
Patient age:	44
Patient status:	Live
Specimen source:	Oropharyngeal swab
Additional host information:	probably infected during a holiday in Italy; mild respiratory signs
Sampling strategy:	
Outbreak:	
Last vaccinated:	
Treatment:	
Sequencing technology:	Nanopore MinION
Assembly method:	Canu/Nanopolish draft assembly
Coverage:	107,4x SD +/- 71
Comment:	

Institute information	
Originating lab:	The National Institute of Public Health Center for Epidemiology and Microbiology
Address:	Šrobárova 49/48, 100 00, Prague 10, Czech Republic
Sample ID given by the originating laboratory:	951/20
Submitting lab:	State Veterinary Institute Prague
Address:	Sidlistni, 136/24, 165 03, Prague 6, Czech Republic
Sample ID given by the submitting laboratory:	951/20
Authors:	Alexander Nagy, Oldrich Bartos, Helena Jirincova, Klara Labska, Ludmila Novakova, Olga Storkanova, Dusan Trnka, Jaromira Vecerova
Submitter information	
Submitter:	Nagy, Alexander
Submission Date:	2020-03-12
Address:	Sidlistni, 136/24, 165 03, Prague 6, Czech Republic

2. Sekvence izolovaného viru B.1.1.7 (alfa) po druhé pasáži na VERO E6 buňkách.

Virus detail	
Virus name:	hCoV-19/Czech Republic/NRL_9099/2021
Accession ID:	EPI_ISL_3063112
Type:	betacoronavirus
Clade:	GRY
Pango Lineage:	B.1.1.7 (Pango v.3.1.7 2021-07-09), Alpha (B.1.1.7-like) (Scorpio)
AA Substitutions:	Spike A570D, Spike D614G, Spike D1118H, Spike H69del, Spike N501Y, Spike P681H, Spike S982A, Spike T716I, Spike V70del, Spike Y144del, N D3L, N G204P, N R203K, N S235F, NS8 K68stop, NS8 Q27stop, NS8 R52I, NS8 Y73C, NSP2 T429I, NSP3 A890D, NSP3 I1412T, NSP3 T183I, NSP6 F108del, NSP6 G107del, NSP6 S106del, NSP12 P323L
Variant:	VOC Alpha 202012/01 GRY (B.1.1.7) first detected in the UK
Passage details/history:	Passage 2
Sample information	
Collection date:	2021-05-31
Location:	Europe / Czech Republic / South Bohemian Region
Host:	Human
Additional location information:	
Gender:	Male
Patient age:	4
Patient status:	unknown

Specimen source:	Tissue Culture
Additional host information:	
Sampling strategy:	
Outbreak:	
Last vaccinated:	
Treatment:	
Sequencing technology:	Illumina
Assembly method:	BioIT pipeline
Coverage:	
Comment:	Stretches of NNNs (2.09% of overall sequence). NS8_K68stop results in 44.6% truncation of the protein sequence. NS8_Q27stop results in 78.5% truncation of the protein sequence. Gap of 19 nucleotides when compared to the reference sequence.
Institute information	
Originating lab:	National Institute of Public Health
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Sample ID given by the originating laboratory:	9099
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Add 5)

Chan JF, Yip CC, To KK, Tang TH, Wong SC, Leung KH, Fung AY, Ng AC, Zou Z, Tsoi HW, Choi GK, Tam AR, Cheng VC, Chan KH, Tsang OT, Yuen KY. Improved Molecular Diagnosis of COVID-19 by the Novel, Highly Sensitive and Specific COVID-19-RdRp/Hel Real-Time Reverse Transcription-PCR Assay Validated *In Vitro* and with Clinical Specimens. *J Clin Microbiol.* 2020 Apr 23;58(5):e00310-20. doi: 10.1128/JCM.00310-20. PMID: 32132196; PMCID: PMC7180250.

Etievant S, Bal A, Escuret V, Brengel-Pesce K, Bouscambert M, Cheynet V, Generenaz L, Oriol G, Destras G, Billaud G, Josset L, Frobert E, Morfin F, Gaymard A. Performance Assessment of SARS-CoV-2 PCR Assays Developed by WHO Referral Laboratories. *J Clin Med.* 2020 Jun 16;9(6):1871. doi: 10.3390/jcm9061871. PMID: 32560044; PMCID: PMC7355678.

Dále:

Tahamtan A, Ardebili A. Real-time RT-PCR in COVID-19 detection: issues affecting the results. *Expert Rev Mol Diagn.* 2020 May;20(5):453-454. doi: 10.1080/14737159.2020.1757437. Epub 2020 Apr 22. PMID: 32297805; PMCID: PMC7189409.

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Chan JF, Yip CC, To KK, Tang TH, Wong SC, Leung KH, Fung AY, Ng AC, Zou Z, Tsoi HW, Choi GK, Tam AR, Cheng VC, Chan KH, Tsang OT, Yuen KY. Improved Molecular Diagnosis of COVID-19 by the Novel, Highly Sensitive and Specific COVID-19-RdRp/Hex Real-Time Reverse Transcription-PCR Assay Validated *In Vitro* and with Clinical Specimens. *J Clin Microbiol.* 2020 Apr 23;58(5):e00310-20. doi: 10.1128/JCM.00310-20. PMID: 32132196; PMCID: PMC7180250.

Etievant S, Bal A, Escuret V, Brengel-Pesce K, Bouscambert M, Cheynet V, Generenez L, Oriol G, Destras G, Billaud G, Josset L, Frobert E, Morfin F, Gaymard A. Performance Assessment of SARS-CoV-2 PCR Assays Developed by WHO Referral Laboratories. *J Clin Med.* 2020 Jun 16;9(6):1871. doi: 10.3390/jcm9061871. PMID: 32560044; PMCID: PMC7355678.

Dále:

Yip CC, Ho CC, Chan JF, To KK, Chan HS, Wong SC, Leung KH, Fung AY, Ng AC, Zou Z, Tam AR, Chung TW, Chan KH, Hung IF, Cheng VC, Tsang OT, Tsui SKW, Yuen KY. Development of a Novel, Genome Subtraction-Derived, SARS-CoV-2-Specific COVID-19-nsp2 Real-Time RT-PCR Assay and Its Evaluation Using Clinical Specimens. *Int J Mol Sci.* 2020 Apr 8;21(7):2574. doi: 10.3390/ijms21072574.

PMID: 32276333; PMCID: PMC7177594.

Add 7)

izolovaný virus B.1.36.36 (hCoV-19/Czech Republic/951/2020) byl použit jako standartní materiál pro kvantifikaci, a současně v sériovém ředění pro EHK v laboratořích.

Byly použity metody:

- Etievant S, Bal A, Escuret V, Brengel-Pesce K, Bouscambert M, Cheynet V, Generenez L, Oriol G, Destras G, Billaud G, Josset L, Frobert E, Morfin F, Gaymard A. Performance Assessment of SARS-CoV-2 PCR Assays Developed by WHO Referral Laboratories. *J Clin Med.* 2020 Jun 16;9(6):1871. doi: 10.3390/jcm9061871. PMID: 32560044; PMCID: PMC7355678.
- doi: 10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2020.25.3.2000045
- Corman VM, Landt O, Kaiser M, Molenkamp R, Meijer A, Chu DK, Bleicker T, Brünink S, Schneider J, Schmidt ML, Mulders DG, Haagmans BL, van der Veer B, van den Brink S, Wijsman L, Goderski G, Romette JL, Ellis J, Zambon M, Peiris M, Goossens H, Reusken C, Koopmans MP, Drosten C. Detection of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) by real-time RT-PCR. *Euro Surveill.* 2020 Jan;25(3):2000045. doi: 10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2020.25.3.2000045. Erratum in: *Euro Surveill.* 2020 Apr;25(14): Erratum in: *Euro Surveill.* 2020 Jul;25(30): Erratum in: *Euro Surveill.* 2021 Feb;26(5): PMID: 31992387; PMCID: PMC6988269.

Dále:

Li D, Zhang J, Li J. Primer design for quantitative real-time PCR for the emerging Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. *Theranostics.* 2020 Jun 1;10(16):7150-7162. doi: 10.7150/thno.47649. PMID: 32641984; PMCID: PMC7330846.

Add 8) + 9)

Doporučujeme oficiálně požádat o vyjádření autory studie:

<https://www.uochb.cz/cs/novinky/284/aktualizovane-vysledky-analyzy-antigennich-testu-a-hra-mistr-antigenu>

Add 8): Peñarrubia L, Ruiz M, Porco R, Rao SN, Juanola-Falgarona M, Manissero D, López-Fontanals M, Pareja J. Multiple assays in a real-time RT-PCR SARS-CoV-2 panel can mitigate the risk of loss of sensitivity by new genomic variants during the COVID-19 outbreak. *Int J Infect Dis.* 2020 Aug;97:225-229. doi: 10.1016/j.ijid.2020.06.027. Epub 2020 Jun 12. PMID: 32535302; PMCID: PMC7289722.

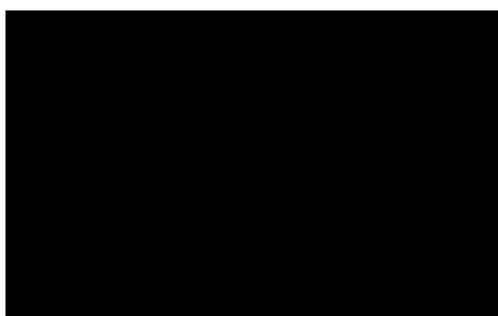
Add 9): Park M, Won J, Choi BY, Lee CJ. Optimization of primer sets and detection protocols for SARS-CoV-2 of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) using PCR and real-time PCR. *Exp Mol Med.* 2020 Jun;52(6):963-977. doi:10.1038/s12276-020-0452-7. Epub 2020 Jun 16. PMID: 32546849; PMCID: PMC7295692.

Add 10)

SZÚ uznává validaci Ag testů a seznam Ag testů doporučených ECDC, UOCHAB a dále viz odkazy na publikace, přičemž si je vědom nižší citlivosti ve srovnání s PCR metodou:

- A common list of COVID-19 rapid antigen tests and a common standardised set of data to be included in COVID-19 test result certificates Agreed by the Health Security Committee This document was agreed by the HSC on 17 February 2021
- Albert E, Torres I, Bueno F, Huntley D, Molla E, Fernández-Fuentes MÁ, Martínez M, Poujois S, Forqué L, Valdivia A, Solano de la Asunción C, Ferrer J, Colomina J, Navarro D. Field evaluation of a rapid antigen test (Panbio™ COVID-19 Ag Rapid Test Device) for COVID-19 diagnosis in primary healthcare centres. *Clin Microbiol Infect.* 2021 Mar;27(3):472.e7-472.e10. doi: 10.1016/j.cmi.2020.11.004. Epub 2020 Nov 13. PMID: 33189872; PMCID: PMC7662075.
- <https://www.uochb.cz/cs/novinky/284/aktualizovane-vysledky-analyzy-antigennich-testu-a-hra-mistr-antigenu>

S pozdravem



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