

Persistence of SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibodies longer than 13 months in naturally infected, captive white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), Texas

Sarah A. Hamer, Chase Nunez, Christopher M. Roundy, Wendy Tang, Logan Thomas, Jack Richison, Jamie S. Benn, Lisa D. Auckland, Terry Hensley, Walter E. Cook, Alex Pauvolid-Corrêa & Gabriel L. Hamer

To cite this article: Sarah A. Hamer, Chase Nunez, Christopher M. Roundy, Wendy Tang, Logan Thomas, Jack Richison, Jamie S. Benn, Lisa D. Auckland, Terry Hensley, Walter E. Cook, Alex Pauvolid-Corrêa & Gabriel L. Hamer (2022) Persistence of SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibodies longer than 13 months in naturally infected, captive white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), Texas, *Emerging Microbes & Infections*, 11:1, 2112-2115, DOI: [10.1080/22221751.2022.2112913](https://doi.org/10.1080/22221751.2022.2112913)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/22221751.2022.2112913>



© 2022 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.



[View supplementary material](#)



Published online: 31 Aug 2022.



[Submit your article to this journal](#)



Article views: 1403



[View related articles](#)






[View Crossmark data](#)



Citing articles: 7 [View citing articles](#)

Persistence of SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibodies longer than 13 months in naturally infected, captive white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), Texas

Sarah A. Hamer ^a, Chase Nunez^b, Christopher M. Roundy^{c*}, Wendy Tang^c, Logan Thomas^b, Jack Richison^b, Jamie S. Benn^{b†}, Lisa D. Auckland^a, Terry Hensley^d, Walter E. Cook^b, Alex Pauvolid-Corrêa ^{a‡} and Gabriel L. Hamer ^c

^aDepartment of Veterinary Integrative Biosciences, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, USA; ^bDepartment of Veterinary Pathobiology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, USA; ^cDepartment of Entomology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, USA; ^dTexas A&M Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory, College Station, TX, USA

ABSTRACT

After identifying a captive herd of white-tailed deer in central Texas with >94% seroprevalence with SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibodies in September 2021, we worked retrospectively through archived serum samples of 21 deer and detected seroconversion of all animals between December 2020 and January 2021. We then collected prospective samples to conclude that the duration of persistence of neutralizing antibodies is at least 13 months for 19 (90.5%) of the animals, with two animals converting to seronegative after six and eight months. Antibody titres generally waned over this time frame, but three deer had a temporary 4- to 8-fold increases in plaque reduction neutralization test titres over a month after seroconversion; anamnestic response cannot be ruled out.

ARTICLE HISTORY Received 27 June 2022; Revised 21 July 2022; Accepted 9 August 2022



KEYWORDS SARS-CoV-2; *Odocoileus virginianus*; white-tailed deer; PRNT; spillover

Introduction

Approximately 30–40% seroprevalence for SARS-CoV-2 has been reported in wild white-tailed deer (WTD, *Odocoileus virginianus*) across Midwestern states and Texas [1,2]. Experimental studies have corroborated these findings demonstrating that WTD lung cells are permissive to SARS-CoV-2 infection, and that WTD can transmit SARS-CoV-2 vertically and through contact [3,4]. Field investigations suggest sustained horizontal transmission among deer in nature [5,6]. The increasing evidence of multiple spillover events from humans to WTD followed by deer-to-deer transmission includes the detection of several lineages of SARS-CoV-2 in WTD, including those that were dominant as well as uncommon in the human population [5], raising concern for novel variants and spillover to humans [7]. Despite the potential of WTD as a natural SARS-CoV-2 reservoir, critical information, including the time course of natural infections and the persistence of neutralizing antibodies in this species, is unknown.

In our previous study, 34 (94.4%) of 36 WTD sampled in September 2021 in one of three captive deer facilities visited in central Texas were seropositive for SARS-CoV-2 [8]. The seroprevalence in this captive herd was more than double that of free-ranging WTD [1,2], suggesting that confined environments may facilitate transmission. We sought to identify the time of initial exposure and determine antibody persistence in this naturally infected population.


Twenty-one non-pregnant adult female deer from a captive cervid facility in Texas (19 that tested seropositive for SARS-CoV-2 by plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT₉₀) on 15 September 2021 and two that tested seronegative) were the subject of the current investigation. All 21 deer were previously enrolled in experimental tick or anthrax vaccine studies involving biweekly to monthly blood collections between November 2020 and July 2021. Retrospective serum samples from five of those time points were used in the current investigation, in addition to the September 2021 collection that sparked the current study. Prospectively, one more blood draw and swab sampling

CONTACT Sarah A. Hamer  shamer@cvm.tamu.edu  Department of Veterinary Integrative Biosciences, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, 77843 USA

*Current affiliation: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Denver, CO, USA

†Current affiliation: Spatial Epidemiology & Ecology Research Laboratory, Department of Geography, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, USA and the Emerging Pathogens Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, USA

‡Current affiliation: Departamento de Veterinária, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Viçosa, MG, Brazil

 Supplemental data for this article can be accessed online at <https://doi.org/10.1080/22221751.2022.2112913>

© 2022 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

was conducted on 4 March 2022, following methods previously reported [8]. Animal use was overseen by TAMU's Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (2018-0460 CA). Serum was tested for SARS-CoV-2 by PRNT₉₀ as previously described [9] using Isolate USAIL1/2020, NR 52381; this isolate was assigned lineage B and GISAID clade O using Phylogenetic Assignment of Named Global Outbreak LINEages (PANGOLIN) tool (BEI Resources, Manassas, VA). The use of an early lineage of SARS-CoV-2 for the PRNT was appropriate for minimizing the occurrence of false seronegatives, given findings in humans that neutralizing antibodies mounted for recently emerged variants are capable of neutralizing ancestor lineages [10]. Swab samples were tested by RT-qPCR to amplify the SARS-CoV-2 RdRp gene, as previously reported [8].

Results and discussion

Twenty-one does from a captive cervid facility in central TX had serum tested for SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibodies across seven time points from 9 November 2020 to 4 March 2022, with respiratory and rectal swabs tested by RT-qPCR at the last two time points. All does were seronegative in November and December of 2020, and all tested positive by PRNT₉₀ in January of 2021, confirming that the time of infection and subsequent seroconversion occurred between 16 December 2020 and 27 January 2021. Except for two animals (Deer-013 and Deer-025) that were seronegative by July and September, most animals (90.5%) had neutralizing antibodies for SARS-CoV-2 detectable from initial seroconversion (27 January 2021) to the end of the study (4 March, 2022), suggesting that antibodies persisted for at least 13 months (402 days) (Figure 1). Titres generally decayed over time (in some cases with a 2-fold temporary increase in titre, which alone were interpreted as biologically insignificant), but Deer 10 had a 4-fold increase in titre between January and March 2021, and Deer-006 and 011 each had 4- to 8-fold increases in titres between September 2021 and March 2022.

The geometric mean of endpoint PRNT₉₀ titres decreased only gradually from 299.6 in January 2021 to 254 in March 2021, with a more rapid decrease thereafter, to 66.5 in July 2021. The rate of decline then slowed again, to 46.2 in September 2021 and 36.7 in March 2022 (Supplemental Table). The RT-qPCR results from respiratory and rectal swabs of all deer were negative in the September 2021 timepoint as previously reported [8] and were negative in the March 2022 timepoint.

An increasing number of reports suggest that the WTD may be a key species for a sustainable enzootic cycle of transmission of SARS-CoV-2. In this ~16-month longitudinal study, we examined the

neutralizing antibody kinetics of a naturally-infected WTD population and found specific neutralizing antibodies for at least 402 days. Because this study was uncontrolled under field conditions using mostly retrospective serum samples, we cannot discount the possibility that multiple SARS-CoV-2 exposures occurred, with or without secondary humoral responses. With rare exceptions, we observed a continuous decrease in neutralizing antibody titres over 13 months. Between January of 2021 and March of 2022, the geometric mean of endpoint titres decreased 88%, which may support an initial single group of exposure events rather than multiple exposures over time.

All 21 does were initially seropositive on 27 January 2021, suggesting the time of infection likely occurred between mid-December 2020 and mid-January 2021. In our initial exploratory sampling in September 2021, we reported 94.4% seroprevalence; the only two deer that were seronegative in that study were herein found to be seropositive until one or two time-points prior, suggesting they had also seroconverted with the rest of the population between December 2020 and January 2021. Similarly, in a study of over 280 WTD in Iowa [5], the prevalence of retropharyngeal lymph nodes of WTD that tested positive for viral RNA increased from September through December 2020. Nationwide, there was an increase in human incidence of COVID-19 during November and December of 2020 [11].

Our work greatly expands prior estimates of antibody longevity based on experimental infection studies which, for obvious reasons, are limited by the empirical dose of infection and restricted time spans [3,4]. Only two (~10%) does had neutralizing antibodies wane below detectable levels, suggesting that depletion of neutralizing antibodies is unlikely to occur in WTD in the first 13 months after natural infection. In humans, it has been shown that neutralizing antibodies for SARS-CoV-2 can persist for at least a year [12]. In comparison to sample sizes of experimentally-infected deer that have been studied (e.g. $n = 4$ in Palmer et al. [4] and Cool et al. [3]; $n = 6$ in Martins et al. [13]), the ability to study 21 naturally infected deer represents an unprecedented sample size to explore intraspecific variation in the antibody response over time and under natural conditions.

It is noteworthy that the threshold of protective neutralizing antibody endpoint titres for SARS-CoV-2 has not been established for WTD. Therefore, high endpoint titres do not equate to a known protection from reinfection of the same or different viral variants. Experimentally, infected cats produced neutralizing antibodies sufficient to prevent reinfection following a second viral challenge [14]. Further, reinfections caused by different variants have been widely reported in humans [15].

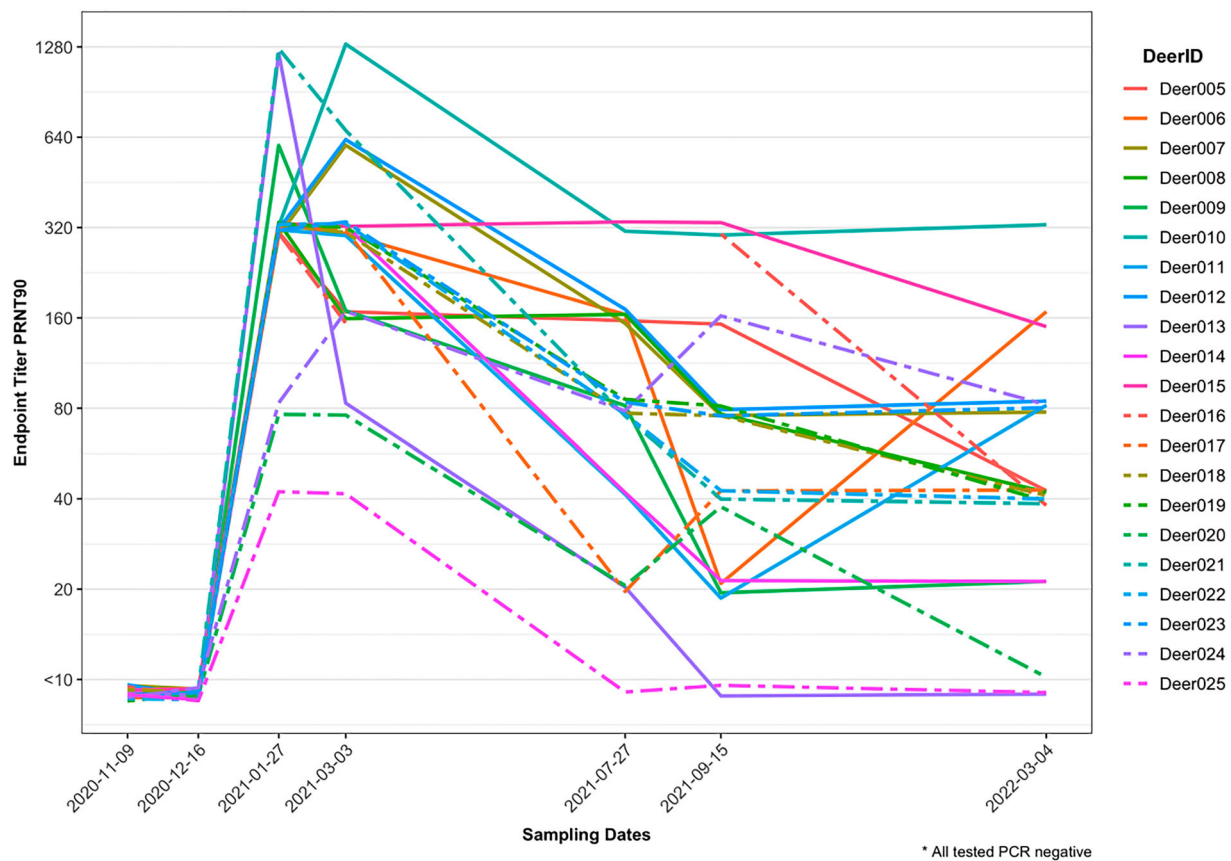


Figure 1. Plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT₉₀) endpoint titres for SARS-CoV-2 in 21 white-tailed deer does from central Texas across seven time points over a 16-month period. Deer 006, 010, and 11 showed 4- to –8-fold increases in titre at least one month after initial seroconversion.

Across the study, most deer had neutralizing antibodies decrease over time, although three deer had a 4- to 8-fold temporary increase titre over the study period. These exceptions include Deer-006 and Deer-011, which both increased between September 2021 and March 2022, and Deer-010 which had a 4-fold increase in titre between January and March of 2021. Deer could have been re-infected with SARS-CoV-2 with the acute infections not detected by our methods, given that we did not have respiratory swab samples available at the temporal resolution that would likely be needed to detect new infections. In experimentally-infected deer, the time period of viral shedding after primary inoculation ranged from 5 days [13] to 21 days [4], and the duration of shedding after a subsequent challenge in deer that were already infected has not been studied. Sequential exposures to SARS-CoV-2 resulting in anamnestic responses have been reported in vaccinated humans [16] and cannot be disregarded for these individuals. Anamnestic responses may obfuscate the rate of neutralizing antibody titre decay.

All the 21 white-tailed does tested here had a history of being enrolled in an anthrax vaccine study and a fever tick vaccine study. This was unlikely to influence the SARS-CoV-2 antibody findings, given

many WTD from another cervid facility were enrolled in the same anthrax vaccine study and showed no neutralizing antibodies for SARS-CoV-2 using the same assay [8]. The PRNT is considered as the gold standard for serological testing for coronaviruses [17], and we used a highly conservative criterion of seropositivity (90% neutralization) aiming to mitigate the detection of non-specific heterologous reactions. Although clinical data on these deer were not systematically collected, the animals were observed at least once daily throughout the study period- owing in part to their involvement in unrelated research trials – and were not reported to show any clinical signs of disease.

Given the high densities of deer in nature, which may be exacerbated in captive cervid settings, these data from nature along with experimental infection studies suggest WTD have the unique potential to act as amplifying host of SARS-CoV-2 in nature. The findings presented on the humoral immune response of WTD naturally infected by SARS-CoV-2 afford the first longitudinal assessment of infection kinetics in naturally infected deer and raise important questions on whether SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibodies can prevent a secondary infection and ultimately the spread of SARS-CoV-2 by infected WTD.

Acknowledgements

The following reagent was deposited by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: SARS-Related Coronavirus 2, Isolate USAI1/2020, NR 52381. Project data are available at the OakTrust digital repository: <https://hdl.handle.net/1969.1/196210>

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

Funding

The funding for this work was provided by Texas AgriLife Research.

ORCID

Alex Pauvolid-Corrêa  <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6924-157X>

Sarah Hamer  <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4955-048X>

Gabriel Hamer  <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9829-788X>

References

- [1] Palermo PM, Orbegozo J, Watts DM, et al. SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibodies in white-tailed deer from Texas. *Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis.* 2022 Jan;22(1):62–64.
- [2] Chandler JC, Bevins SN, Ellis JW, et al. SARS-CoV-2 exposure in wild white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2021 Nov 23;118(47):e2114828118.
- [3] Cool K, Gaudreault NN, Morozov I, et al. Infection and transmission of ancestral SARS-CoV-2 and its alpha variant in pregnant white-tailed deer. *Emerg Microbes & Infect.* 2022;11(1):95–112.
- [4] Palmer MV, Martins M, Falkenberg S, et al. Susceptibility of white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) to SARS-CoV-2. *J Virol.* 2021 Jun;95(11):e00083-21.
- [5] Kuchipudi SV, Surendran-Nair M, Ruden RM, et al. Multiple spillovers from humans and onward transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in white-tailed deer. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2022 Feb 8;119(6):e2121644119.
- [6] Hale VL, Dennis PM, McBride DS, et al. SARS-CoV-2 infection in free-ranging white-tailed deer. *Nature.* 2022 Feb;602(7897):481–486.
- [7] Pickering B, Lung O, Maguire F, et al. Highly divergent white-tailed deer SARS-CoV-2 with potential deer-to-human transmission. *BioRxiv.* 2022. doi:10.1101/2022.02.22.481551
- [8] Roundy CM, Nunez CM, Thomas LF, et al. High seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 in white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) at one of three captive cervid facilities in Texas. *Microbiol Spectr.* 2022 Apr 27;10(2):e0057622.
- [9] Beaty BC, Calisher CH, Shope RE. Arboviruses. In: Lennette EH, Schmidt NJ, editor. *Viral, Rickettsial, and Chlamydial infections.* Washington, DC: American Public Health Association; 1995. p. 189–212.
- [10] Pauvolid-Corrêa A, Caetano BC, Machado AB, et al. Humoral immune response of patients infected by earlier lineages of SARS-CoV-2 neutralizes wild types of the most prevalent variants in Brazil. *medRxiv.* 2022. doi:10.1101/2022.01.24.22269379.
- [11] WHO. Coronavirus (COVID-19) 2022 [cited 2022 Mar 17]. Available from: <https://covid19.who.int>.
- [12] Haveri A, Ekström N, Solastie A, et al. Persistence of neutralizing antibodies a year after SARS-CoV-2 infection in humans. *Eur J Immunol.* 2021;51(12):3202–3213.
- [13] Martins M, Boggiatto PM, Buckley A, et al. From deer-to-deer: SARS-CoV-2 is efficiently transmitted and presents broad tissue tropism and replication sites in white-tailed deer. *Plos Pathog.* 2022 Mar;18(3):e1010197.
- [14] Bosco-Lauth AM, Hartwig AE, Porter SM, et al. Experimental infection of domestic dogs and cats with SARS-CoV-2: pathogenesis, transmission, and response to reexposure in cats. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2020 Oct 20;117(42):26382–26388.
- [15] Naveca FG, Nascimento VA, Nascimento F, et al. A case series of SARS-CoV-2 reinfections caused by the variant of concern gamma in Brazil. *medRxiv.* 2021. doi:10.1101/2021.11.29.21266109.
- [16] Purushotham JN, Van Doremalen N, Munster VJ. SARS-CoV-2 vaccines: anamnestic response in previously infected recipients. *Cell Res.* 2021;31(8):827–828.
- [17] Muruato AE, Fontes-Garfias CR, Ren P, et al. A high-throughput neutralizing antibody assay for COVID-19 diagnosis and vaccine evaluation. *Nat Commun.* 2021 Jun 22;12(1):4000.