

# Human Infections with Novel Reassortant Influenza A(H3N2)v Viruses, United States, 2011

**Stephen Lindstrom, Rebecca Garten, Amanda Balish, Bo Shu, Shannon Emery, LaShondra Berman, Nathelia Barnes, Katrina Sleeman, Larisa Gubareva, Julie Villanueva, and Alexander Klimov**

During July–December 2011, a variant virus, influenza A(H3N2)v, caused 12 human cases of influenza. The virus contained genes originating from swine, avian, and human viruses, including the M gene from influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus. Influenza A(H3N2)v viruses were antigenically distinct from seasonal influenza viruses and similar to proposed vaccine virus A/Minnesota/11/2010.

Around the world, cases of human infection with swine-origin influenza viruses have been reported sporadically (1–5). From 1990 through 2010, a total of 27 cases of human infection with these viruses were confirmed by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (4,6). Of these cases, 21 were caused by triple-reassortant influenza A viruses (13 subtype H1N1, 1 subtype H1N2, and 7 subtype H3N2), which have inherited genes from classical swine, avian, and human influenza viruses. The 2009 influenza pandemic, caused by a variant triple reassortant influenza virus, influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus (7,8), proved that swine influenza viruses (SIVs) can cause widespread infection among humans and result in substantial economic costs. In 2010, an increase in the number of human cases of swine-origin influenza (H3N2) virus infection prompted selection of a candidate vaccine virus of swine origin, A/Minnesota/11/2010 (H3N2)v (9).

Systematic surveillance and characterization of novel viruses infecting humans and SIVs in swine are critical for early detection of viruses with pandemic potential. Since 2009, CDC has provided public health laboratories with a real-time reverse transcription PCR (rRT-PCR)–based

Author affiliations: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, USA (S. Lindstrom, R. Garten, A. Balish, B. Shu, S. Emery, L. Berman, K. Sleeman, L. Gubareva, J. Villanueva, A. Klimov); and Battelle, Atlanta (N. Barnes)

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid1805.111922>

assay for diagnostic testing for influenza (10). This assay enables detection and discrimination of influenza A virus subtypes H1N1, H3N2, and H1N1pdm09 and preliminary identification of triple-reassortant viruses possessing the nucleoprotein gene originating from SIVs.

## The Study

In 2011, public health laboratories in 5 states detected 12 cases of human infection with a novel variant of influenza virus, influenza A(H3N2)v virus, by using the CDC rRT-PCR protocol. Respiratory specimens from these patients were sent to CDC for virus confirmation. History of direct or indirect contact with swine was confirmed for 6 patients. However, swine contact could not be verified for the other 6, suggesting that these infections might have been contracted through limited person-to-person transmission (11–13) (Table 1). All 12 patients recovered fully from their illness (10–12).

Genetic sequence analysis of RNA isolated from clinical respiratory specimens (Table 1) revealed that these influenza A(H3N2)v viruses possessed a combination of gene segments not previously found in humans (Figure 1). Of the 8 gene segments, 7 (hemagglutinin, neuraminidase, polymerase basic proteins 1 and 2, polymerase acidic protein, nucleoprotein, and nonstructural protein) were similar to those of triple-reassortant SIV A(H3N2) currently circulating in North America and to those from human triple-reassortant influenza A(H3N2) viruses isolated in 2010 from Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Wisconsin (4), including the proposed vaccine virus of swine origin, A/Minnesota/11/2010 (14) (Figure 2, panel A; online Technical Appendix Figure, [wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/pdfs/11-1922-Techapp.pdf](http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/pdfs/11-1922-Techapp.pdf)). However, the M genes of all 2011 influenza A(H3N2)v viruses were inherited from a pandemic (H1N1) 2009 virus (Figure 2, panel B). Although SIVs of subtypes A(H3N2) and A(H1N2) with the M gene of influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus have been detected in swine since 2009 (15), influenza A(H3N2)v virus possessing the M gene of influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 virus had not been detected in humans.

According to genetic analysis results, amino acid diversity among influenza A(H3N2)v hemagglutinins was low (0–3 aa) compared with that of influenza A/Minnesota/11/2010. In addition, there have been no conserved amino acid changes in the hemagglutinin when comparing 2011 influenza A(H3N2)v from humans with 2011 influenza A(H3N2) SIVs. In particular, the known receptor binding site of the hemagglutinin protein of influenza A(H3N2)v virus was typical of SIV A(H3N2) viruses recently isolated in North America.

Hemagglutinins of the influenza A(H3N2)v viruses differed substantially from the hemagglutinin of the 2011–12 human seasonal vaccine virus, A/Perth/16/2011

Table 1. Results of analysis of viral RNA isolated from original clinical samples from persons with influenza A(H3N2)v virus infection, United States, 2011\*

Influenza virus strain	Contact with swine (11–13)	Specimen collection date	Specimen type	rRT-PCR–positive results†	Genes sequenced‡
A/Indiana/08/2011	No	Jul 24	NPS	InfA, H3, pdmInfA	Full genome
A/Pennsylvania/09/2011	Indirect	Aug 20	NPS	InfA, H3, pdmInfA	Full PB2, PB1, HA, NP, NA, M, NS, partial PA
A/Pennsylvania/10/2011	Direct	Aug 26	NPS	InfA	Full NS, partial HA, M, NA
A/Pennsylvania/11/2011	Indirect	Aug 25	NPS	InfA, H3, pdmInfA	Full PA, NP, NA, M NS, partial PB2, PB1, HA
A/Maine/06/2011	Direct	Oct 10	NPS	InfA, H3, pdmInfA	Full genome
A/Indiana/10/2011§	Direct	Oct 22	Cell culture	InfA, H3, pdmInfA	Full genome
A/Maine/07/2011	Direct	Oct 24	NPS	InfA	Partial HA, M, NS
A/Iowa/07/2011	No	Nov 14	NPW	InfA, H3, pdmInfA	Full PB2, PB1, PA, NP, NA, M, NS, partial HA
A/Iowa/08/2011	No	Nov 14	NS	InfA, H3, pdmInfA	Full genome
A/Iowa/09/2011	No	Nov 14	NS	InfA, H3, pdmInfA	Full genome
A/West Virginia/06/2011	No	Nov 21	NW	InfA, H3, pdmInfA	Full genome
A/West Virginia/07/2011	No	Dec 07	NPS	InfA	Partial HA, NA, M

\*Influenza A(H3N2)v, influenza virus variant identified in humans; rRT-PCR, real-time reverse transcription PCR; NPS, nasopharyngeal swab; PB, polymerase basic protein; HA, hemagglutinin; NP nucleoprotein; NA, neuraminidase; M, matrix protein; NS, nonstructural protein; PA, polymerase acidic protein; NPW, nasopharyngeal wash; NS, nasal swab.

†Results obtained by using the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Human Influenza Virus Real-Time RT-PCR Diagnostic Panel.

‡Sequences available from GenBank and the online Technical Appendix Table ([wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/pdfs/11-1922-Techapp.pdf](http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/pdfs/11-1922-Techapp.pdf)).

§This patient was >18 years of age; all others were <18.

(58–60 aa), which resulted from divergent evolutionary paths for the H3 hemagglutinin in swine and human viruses. The effect of these substitutions on virus antigenicity was examined in the hemagglutination-inhibition assay by using a panel of reference ferret antiserum. Hemagglutination-inhibition analysis of 6 available influenza A(H3N2)v virus isolates revealed no measureable inhibition by antiserum against the current human seasonal influenza A(H3N2) vaccine virus, A/Perth/16/2009 (Table 2), indicating that influenza A(H3N2)v virus is antigenically distinct from influenza A(H3N2) viruses currently circulating among humans.

All influenza A(H3N2)v viruses tested were antigenically similar, demonstrating hemagglutination-

inhibition titers with only a 2-fold difference from antiserum against other influenza A(H3N2)v viruses. These viruses were also antigenically closely related to earlier human triple-reassortant virus isolates that contained the M gene from classical SIVs (A/Wisconsin/12/2010, A/Pennsylvania/14/2010, and A/Minnesota/11/2010). All influenza A(H3N2)v viruses tested were also antigenically closely related to the proposed vaccine reassortant X-203 (I3) between triple-reassortant A/Minnesota/11/2010 (H3N2) and A/PR/8/34 (H1N1) (Table 2).

The level of cross-protective immunity against influenza A(H3N2)v in humans previously vaccinated and/or exposed to previously circulated seasonal influenza A(H3N2) viruses is unknown. The antigenic

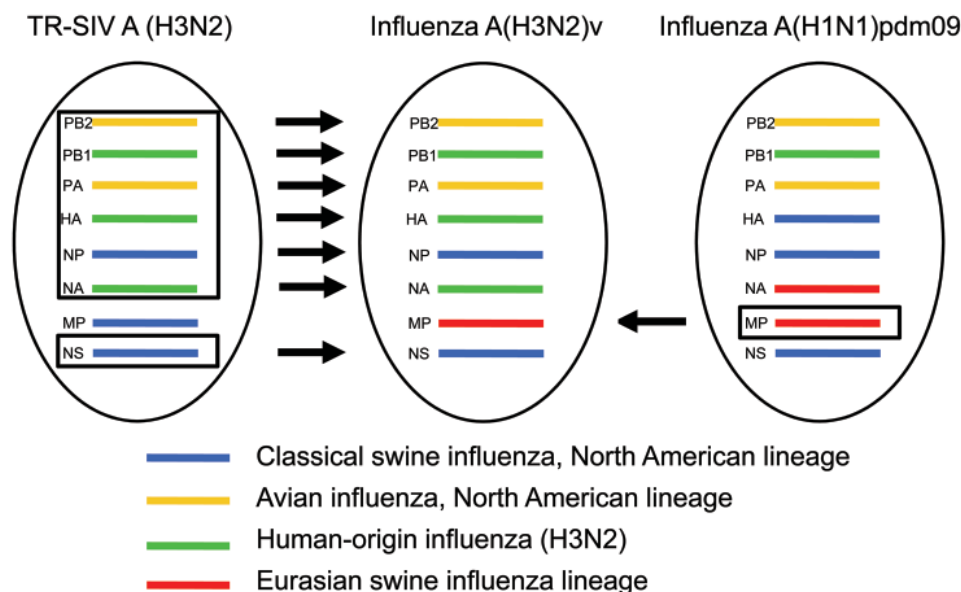


Figure 1. Derivation of genes segments of novel influenza A(H3N2)v viruses isolated from humans, United States, 1990–2011. TR-SIV, triple reassortment swine influenza virus.

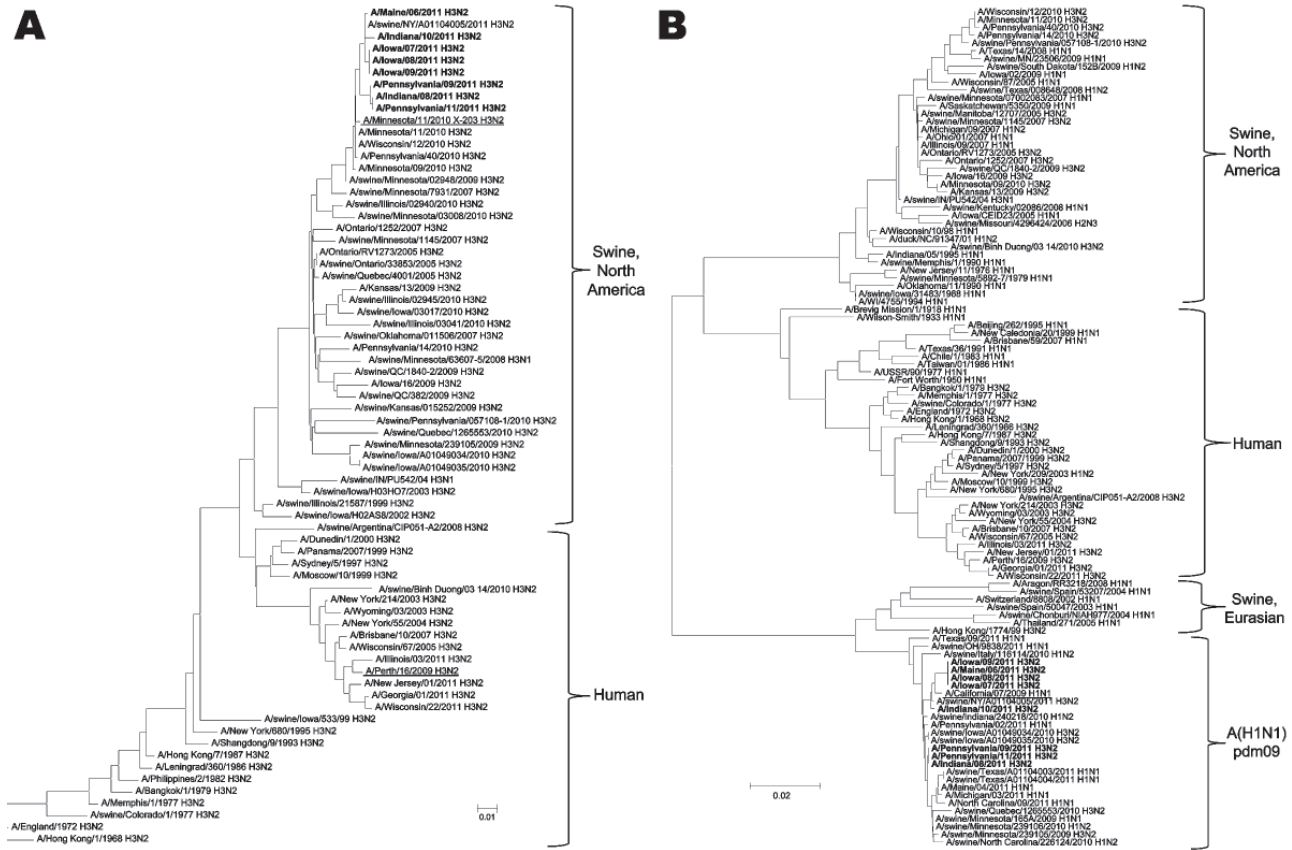


Figure 2. Phylogenetic analysis of the A) hemagglutinin and B) matrix genes of influenza A(H3N2)v viruses. Sequences obtained from human A(H3N2)v isolates in the United States during 2011 are shown in **boldface**; sequences of proposed vaccine virus are underlined. Scale bars indicate number of base substitutions per site.

characterization described here demonstrates that vaccination with the current trivalent influenza vaccine might not provide immune protection against influenza A(H3N2)v virus. A vaccine containing a contemporary influenza A(H3N2)v or an antigenically similar virus (such as A/Minnesota/11/2010) might be needed to elicit protective immunity.

Functional neuraminidase inhibition assays indicated that 6 influenza A(H3N2)v virus isolates were sensitive to the neuraminidase inhibitors oseltamivir and zanamivir. No genetic markers known to decrease sensitivity to neuraminidase inhibitors were found in the neuraminidase genes of all 12 influenza A(H3N2)v viruses. Similar to pandemic (H1N1) 2009 viruses, influenza A(H3N2)v

Table 2. Hemagglutinin-inhibition assay results, including the 6 available influenza A(H3N2)v viruses isolated in 2011, United States\*

Influenza virus strain (culture method)	Titers to reference ferret antiserum								Specimen collection date
	PER/16	KS/13	WI/12	PA/14	MN/11	X203	IN/08	IN/10	
A/Perth/16/2009 (egg)†	1,280	<10	<10	<10	20	20	<10	<10	2009 Apr 7
A/Kansas/13/2009 (MDCK cells)	<10	640	80	160	40	40	40	80	2009 Jul 29
A/Wisconsin/12/2010 (MDCK cells)	<10	40	1,280	320	640	320	640	1,280	2010 Sep 10
A/Pennsylvania/14/2010 (egg)	<10	160	320	640	320	320	640	640	2010 Oct 26
A/Minnesota/11/2010 (egg)	<10	<10	320	160	640	1,280	320	160	2010 Nov 26
A/Minnesota/11/2010 X-203 (egg)‡	10	<10	80	40	320	640	160	80	Not applicable
A/Indiana/08/2011 (MDCK cells)*	<10	10	1,280	640	640	320	1,280	1,280	2011 Jul 24
A/Indiana/10/2011 (MDCK cells)*	<10	40	1,280	320	1,280	640	1,280	1,280	2011 Oct 22
A/Indiana/10/2011 (egg)*	<10	10	1,280	320	640	320	1,280	1,280	2011 Oct 22
A/Iowa/07/2011 (MDCK cells)*	<10	10	1,280	640	1,280	640	1,280	2,560	2011 Nov 14
A/Iowa/08/2011 (MDCK cells)*	<10	40	1,280	640	640	640	1,280	2,560	2011 Nov 14
A/Iowa/09/2011 (MDCK cells)*	<10	40	1,280	640	1,280	640	2,560	2,560	2011 Nov 14

\*Influenza A(H3N2)v, virus variant identified in humans, United States, 2011. Gray shading indicates antigenically similar viruses.  
 †Current seasonal influenza A(H3N2) vaccine virus.  
 ‡Reassortant virus possessing the hemagglutinin and neuraminidase genes of A/Minnesota/11/2010 and the remaining 6 genes of A/PR/8/34.

viruses have genetic markers (V27A, S31N) in the M2 protein that confer resistance to the antiviral medications amantadine and rimantadine.

## Conclusions

The detection of multiple cases of human infection with influenza A(H3N2)v virus within a 5-month period in 5 US states, coupled with possible human-to-human transmission, underscores the need for continued influenza surveillance at the swine-human interface. Coordinated surveillance of human and animal influenza viruses enables rapid detection of human infections with novel influenza viruses and timely identification of new virus variants in swine. As was evident during the 2009 influenza pandemic, this information is vital for development of resources that might be needed to effectively respond to the emergence and spread of a novel influenza virus in humans.

## Acknowledgments

We thank our collaborators from the following institutions: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Indiana State Department of Health, Indiana Board of Animal Health, Webster County Health Department, Hamilton County Public Health, Iowa Department of Public Health, University of Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory, Maine Center for Disease Control, University of Southern Maine, New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, Maine Department of Agriculture, US Department of Agriculture Swine Influenza Virus Team, Mineral County Health Department, and West Virginia Department of Public Health. We also thank Thomas Gomez, Douglas Jordan, Scott Epperson, Lynette Brammer, Lyn Finelli, Susan Trock, Michael Jhung, Joseph Bresee, Michael Shaw, Daniel Jernigan, and Nancy Cox for their contributions.

Proposed vaccine reassortant X-203 was prepared in the laboratory of Doris Bucher, New York Medical School, in cooperation with the CDC Influenza Division.

Dr Lindstrom is the team lead of the Diagnostics Development Team of the Virus Surveillance and Diagnosis Branch, Influenza Division, at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. His research interests are development and qualification of molecular diagnostic testing procedures for influenza viruses, confirmatory diagnostic testing and reporting of human cases of influenza, including infections potentially caused by novel influenza viruses.

## References

1. Myers KP, Olsen CW, Gray GC. Cases of swine influenza in humans: a review of the literature. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2007;44:1084–8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/512813>
2. Newman AP, Reisdorf E, Beinemann J, Uyeki TM, Balish A, Shu B, et al. Human case of swine influenza A (H1N1) triple reassortant virus infection, Wisconsin. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2008;14:1470–2. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid1409.080305>
3. Shinde V, Bridges CB, Uyeki TM, Shu B, Balish A, Xu X, et al. Triple-reassortant swine influenza A (H1) in humans in the United States, 2005–2009. *N Engl J Med*. 2009;360:2616–25. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa0903812>
4. Shu B, Garten R, Emery S, Balish A, Cooper L, Sessions W, et al. Genetic analysis and antigenic characterization of swine origin influenza viruses isolated from humans in the United States, 1990–2010. *Virology*. 2012;422:151–60. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.virol.2011.10.016>
5. Xu X, Cooper LP, Smith CB, Shu B, Deyde V, Lindstrom SL, et al. Swine-like influenza A viruses isolated from humans from the U.S., 1990 to 2006. In: *Proceedings of Options for the Control of Influenza VI*; 2007 Jun 17–23; Toronto. London: International Medical Press. p. 139–141.
6. Cox CM, Neises D, Garten RJ, Bryant B, Hesse RA, Anderson GA, et al. Swine influenza virus A(H3N2) infection in human, Kansas, USA, 2009. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2011;17:1143–4. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid1706.101488>
7. Garten RJ, Davis CT, Russell CA, Shu B, Lindstrom S, Balish A, et al. Antigenic and genetic characteristics of swine-origin 2009 A (H1N1) influenza viruses circulating in humans. *Science*. 2009;325:197–201. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1176225>
8. Smith GJ, Vijaykrishna D, Bahl J, Lycett SJ, Worobey M, Pybus OG, et al. Origins and evolutionary genomics of the 2009 swine-origin H1N1 influenza A epidemic. *Nature*. 2009;459:1122–5. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature08182>
9. World Health Organization. Antigenic and genetic characteristics of influenza A(H5N1) and influenza A(H9N2) viruses and candidate vaccine viruses developed for potential use in human vaccines [cited 2012 Feb 5]. [http://www.who.int/influenza/resources/documents/characteristics\\_virus\\_vaccines/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/influenza/resources/documents/characteristics_virus_vaccines/en/index.html)
10. CDC Human Influenza Virus Real-time RT-PCR Diagnostic Panel. 2011: FDA 510K premarket notification no. K111507 [cited 2012 Feb 5]. <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfPMN/pmn.cfm?ID=37043>
11. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Swine-origin influenza A(H3N2) virus infection in two children—Indiana and Pennsylvania, July–August 2011. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2011;60:1213–5.
12. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Limited human-to-human transmission of novel influenza A(H3N2) virus—Iowa, November 2011. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2011;60:1615–7.
13. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. FluView Weekly Influenza Surveillance reports. 2011–2012; weeks 41, 43, 48. <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/>
14. World Health Organization. Summary of status of development and availability of A/Minnesota/11/2010 (H3N2) swine-origin influenza virus (SOIV) candidate vaccine viruses [cited 2011 Nov 7]. [http://www.who.int/influenza/vaccines/virus/candidates\\_reagents/a\\_h3n2\\_soiv\\_20111107.pdf](http://www.who.int/influenza/vaccines/virus/candidates_reagents/a_h3n2_soiv_20111107.pdf)
15. Ducatez MF, Hause B, Stigger-Rosser E, Darnell D, Corzo C, Juleen K, et al. Multiple reassortment between pandemic (H1N1) 2009 and endemic influenza viruses in pigs, United States. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2011;17:1624–9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid1709.110338>

Address for correspondence: Alexander Klimov, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Mailstop G16, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333, USA; email: [axk0@cdc.gov](mailto:axk0@cdc.gov)



# Human Infections with Novel Reassortant Influenza A(H3N2)v Viruses, United States, 2011

## Technical Appendix

Technical Appendix Figure (following pages). Phylogenetic analyses of the A) polymerase basic (PB) protein 2, B) PB1 protein, C) polymerase acidic protein, D) nucleoprotein, E) neuraminidase, and F) nonstructural protein genes of influenza A(H3N2)v virus. Sequences obtained from human isolates in the United States during 2011 are shown in red; strains from 2009 are shown in blue. Scale bars indicate number of base substitutions per site.

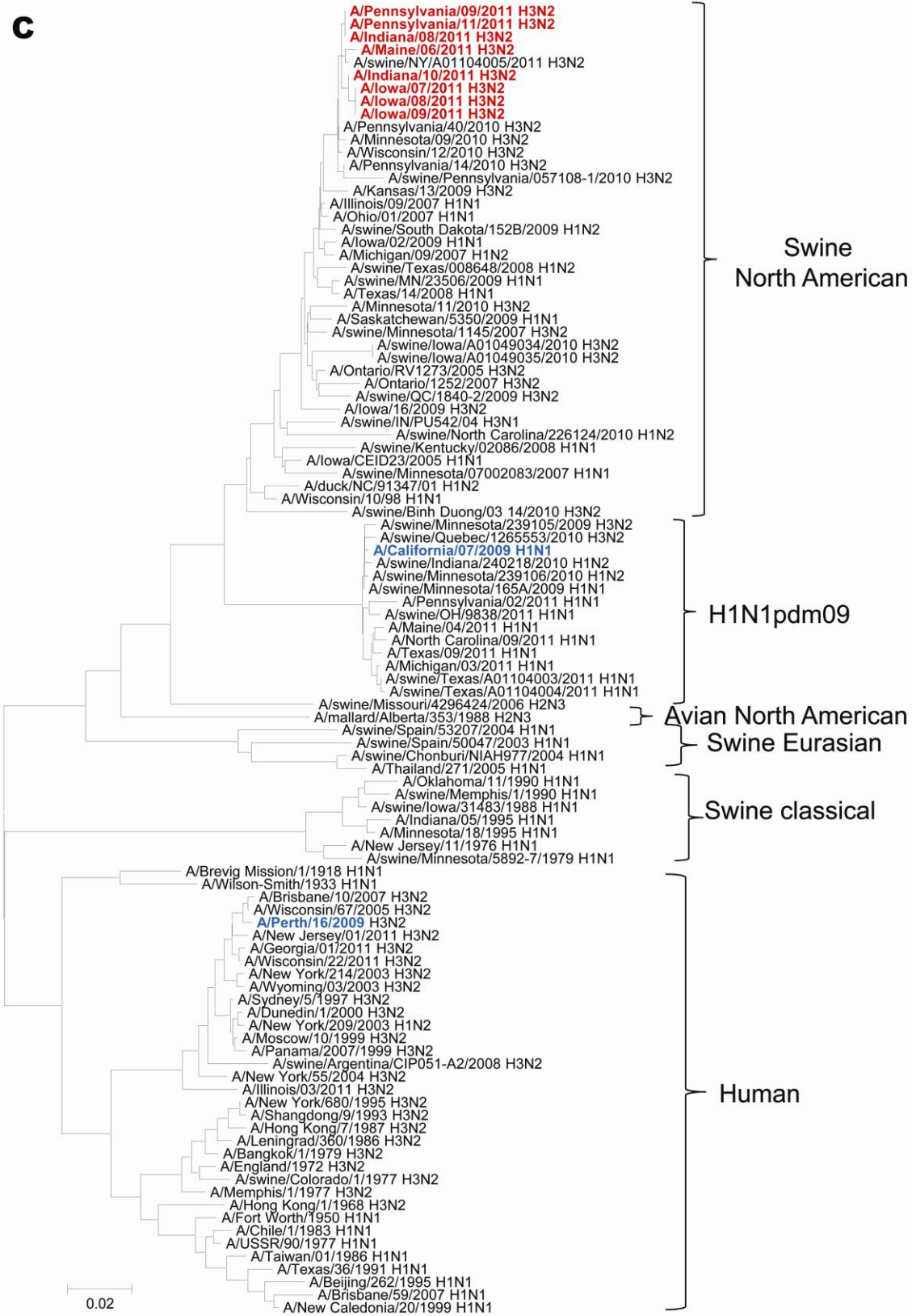
**A**



**B**

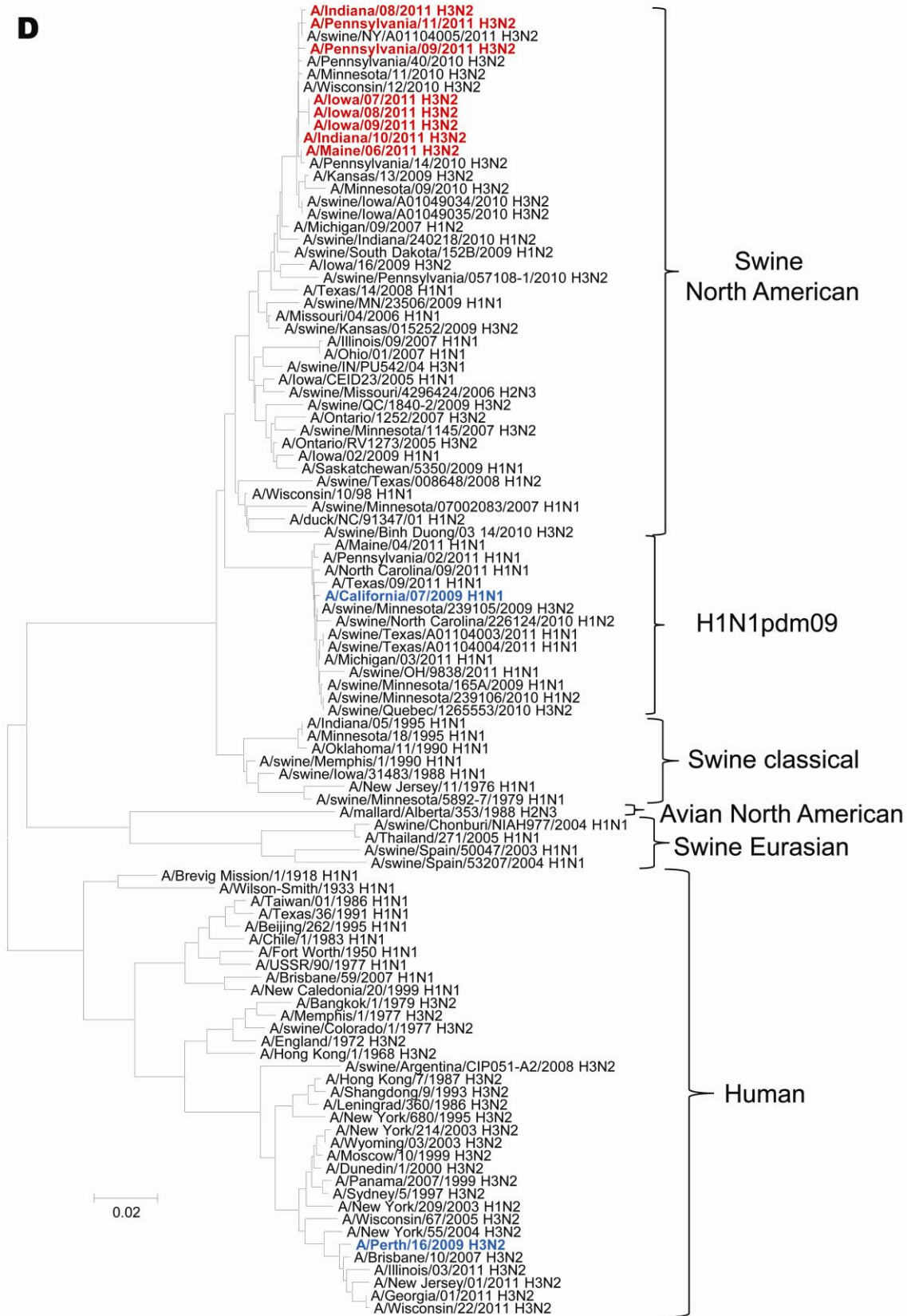


C

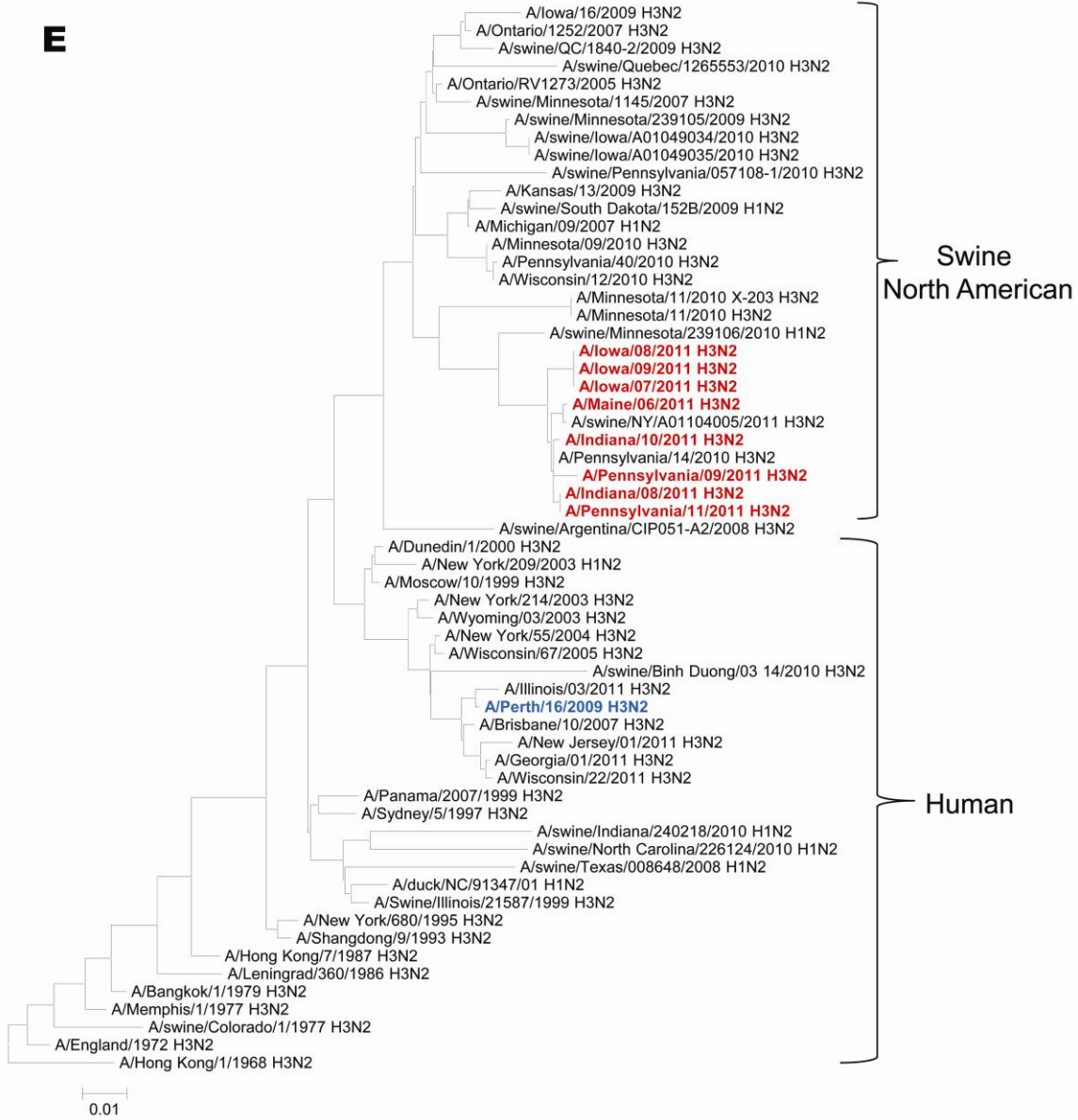




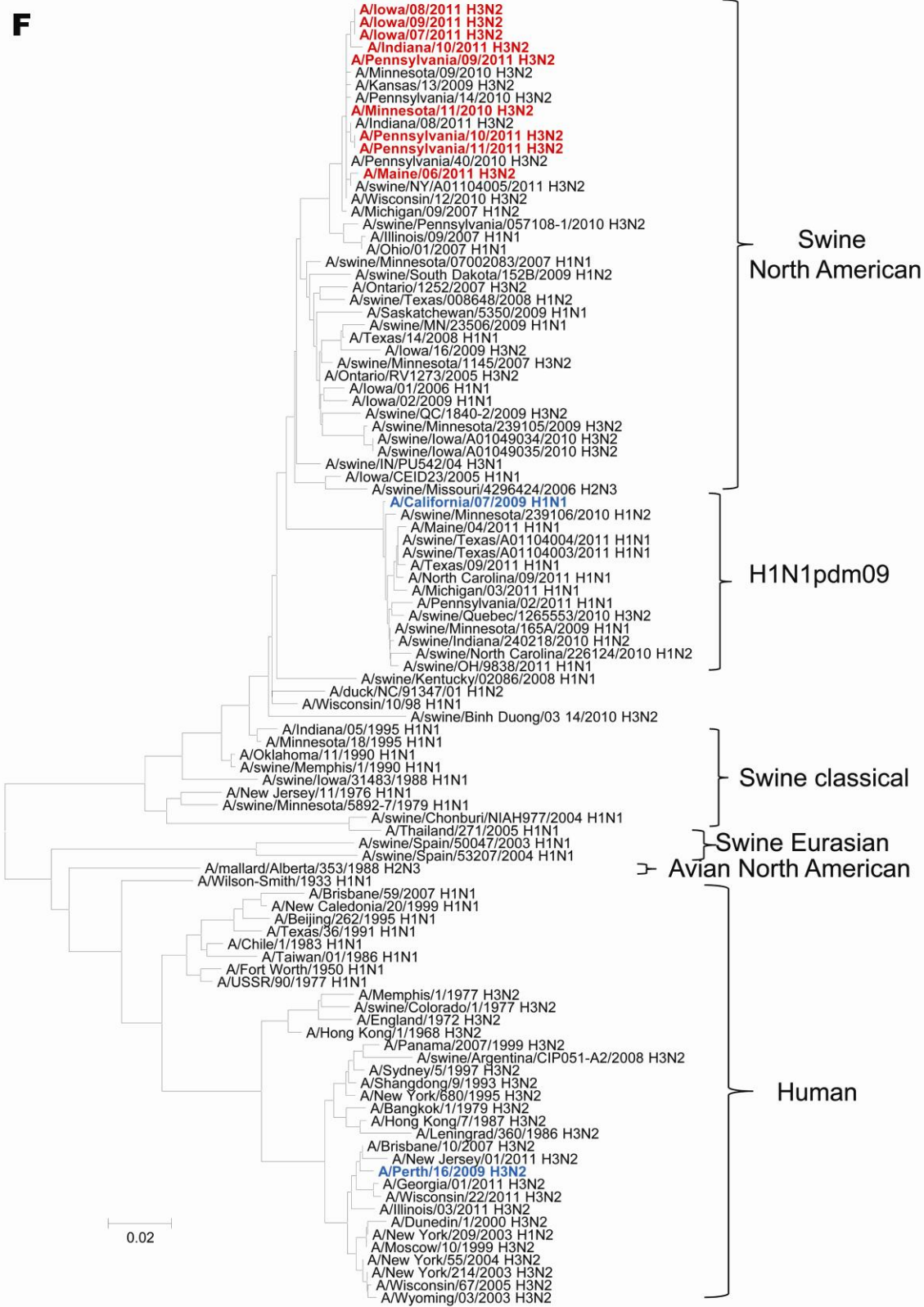
**D**



E



**F**



Technical Appendix Table. Gene sequence accession numbers for influenza A (H3N2)v, from The Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data

Segment ID	Segment	Collection date	Isolate name	Originating laboratory†
EPI344405	HA	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI335629	HA	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI333152	HA	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344400	M	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI335632	M	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI333148	M	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344404	NA	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI335631	NA	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI333151	NA	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344398	NP	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI335630	NP	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI333146	NP	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344399	NS	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI335633	NS	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI333147	NS	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344401	PA	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI335628	PA	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI333149	PA	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344403	PB1	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI335627	PB1	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI333150	PB1	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344402	PB2	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI335626	PB2	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI333194	PB2	2011 Jul 27	A/Indiana/08/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344397	HA	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344389	HA	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI340984	HA	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344392	M	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344385	M	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI340979	M	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344396	NA	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344388	NA	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI340983	NA	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344390	NP	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344383	NP	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI340977	NP	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344391	NS	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344384	NS	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI340978	NS	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344393	PA	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344386	PA	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI340980	PA	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344395	PB1	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344387	PB1	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI340982	PB1	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI344394	PB2	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI345358	PB2	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI340981	PB2	2011 Oct 22	A/Indiana/10/2011	Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories
EPI342688	HA	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/07/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342683	M	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/07/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342687	NA	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/07/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342681	NP	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/07/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342682	NS	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/07/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342684	PA	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/07/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342686	PB1	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/07/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342685	PB2	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/07/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342696	HA	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/08/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342691	M	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/08/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342695	NA	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/08/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342689	NP	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/08/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342690	NS	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/08/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342692	PA	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/08/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342694	PB1	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/08/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory



Segment ID	Segment	Collection date	Isolate name	Originating laboratory†
EPI342693	PB2	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/08/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342704	HA	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/09/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342699	M	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/09/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342703	NA	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/09/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342697	NP	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/09/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342698	NS	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/09/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342700	PA	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/09/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342702	PB1	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/09/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI342701	PB2	2011 Nov 14	A/Iowa/09/2011	Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory
EPI339171	HA	2011 Oct 10	A/Maine/06/2011	Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory
EPI339166	M	2011 Oct 10	A/Maine/06/2011	Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory
EPI339170	NA	2011 Oct 10	A/Maine/06/2011	Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory
EPI339164	NP	2011 Oct 10	A/Maine/06/2011	Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory
EPI339165	NS	2011 Oct 10	A/Maine/06/2011	Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory
EPI339167	PA	2011 Oct 10	A/Maine/06/2011	Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory
EPI339169	PB1	2011 Oct 10	A/Maine/06/2011	Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory
EPI339168	PB2	2011 Oct 10	A/Maine/06/2011	Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory
EPI340976	HA	2011 Oct 24	A/Maine/07/2011	Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory
EPI340975	M	2011 Oct 24	A/Maine/07/2011	Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory
EPI340974	NP	2011 Oct 24	A/Maine/07/2011	Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory
EPI341331	NS	2011 Oct 24	A/Maine/07/2011	Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory
EPI335610	HA	2011 Aug 20	A/Pennsylvania/09/2011	Pennsylvania Department of Health
EPI335613	M	2011 Aug 20	A/Pennsylvania/09/2011	Pennsylvania Department of Health
EPI335612	NA	2011 Aug 20	A/Pennsylvania/09/2011	Pennsylvania Department of Health
EPI335611	NP	2011 Aug 20	A/Pennsylvania/09/2011	Pennsylvania Department of Health
EPI335614	NS	2011 Aug 20	A/Pennsylvania/09/2011	Pennsylvania Department of Health
EPI335609	PA	2011 Aug 20	A/Pennsylvania/09/2011	Pennsylvania Department of Health
EPI335608	PB1	2011 Aug 20	A/Pennsylvania/09/2011	Pennsylvania Department of Health
EPI335607	PB2	2011 Aug 20	A/Pennsylvania/09/2011	Pennsylvania Department of Health
EPI335623	HA	2011 Aug 26	A/Pennsylvania/10/2011	Pennsylvania Department of Health
EPI335624	M	2011 Aug 26	A/Pennsylvania/10/2011	Pennsylvania Department of Health
EPI335696	NA	2011 Aug 26	A/Pennsylvania/10/2011	Pennsylvania Department of Health
EPI335625	NS	2011 Aug 26	A/Pennsylvania/10/2011	Pennsylvania Department of Health
EPI335618	HA	2011 Aug 25	A/Pennsylvania/11/2011	University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Microbiology Lab
EPI335621	M	2011 Aug 25	A/Pennsylvania/11/2011	University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Microbiology Lab
EPI335620	NA	2011 Aug 25	A/Pennsylvania/11/2011	University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Microbiology Lab
EPI335619	NP	2011 Aug 25	A/Pennsylvania/11/2011	University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Microbiology Lab
EPI335622	NS	2011 Aug 25	A/Pennsylvania/11/2011	University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Microbiology Lab
EPI335617	PA	2011 Aug 25	A/Pennsylvania/11/2011	University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Microbiology Lab
EPI335616	PB1	2011 Aug 25	A/Pennsylvania/11/2011	University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Microbiology Lab
EPI335615	PB2	2011 Aug 25	A/Pennsylvania/11/2011	University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Microbiology Lab
EPI346486	NP	2011 Nov 21	A/West Virginia/06/2011	West Virginia Office of Laboratory Services
EPI346487	NS	2011 Nov 21	A/West Virginia/06/2011	West Virginia Office of Laboratory Services
EPI346488	M	2011 Nov 21	A/West Virginia/06/2011	West Virginia Office of Laboratory Services
EPI346489	PA	2011 Nov 21	A/West Virginia/06/2011	West Virginia Office of Laboratory Services
EPI346490	PB2	2011 Nov 21	A/West Virginia/06/2011	West Virginia Office of Laboratory Services
EPI346491	PB1	2011 Nov 21	A/West Virginia/06/2011	West Virginia Office of Laboratory Services
EPI346492	NA	2011 Nov 21	A/West Virginia/06/2011	West Virginia Office of Laboratory Services
EPI346493	HA	2011 Nov 21	A/West Virginia/06/2011	West Virginia Office of Laboratory Services
EPI346921	HA	2011 Dec 07	A/West Virginia/07/2011	West Virginia Office of Laboratory Services
EPI346922	NA	2011 Dec 07	A/West Virginia/07/2011	West Virginia Office of Laboratory Services
EPI346924	M	2011 Dec 07	A/West Virginia/07/2011	West Virginia Office of Laboratory Services

\*HA, hemagglutinin; M, matrix protein; NA, neuraminidase; NP, nucleocapsid protein; NS, nonstructural protein; PA, polymerase acidic protein; PB, polymerase basic protein.

†Submitting laboratory for all samples was the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.