

1 **Sequence Analysis of 20,453 SARS-CoV-2 Genomes from the Houston**
2 **Metropolitan Area Identifies the Emergence and Widespread**
3 **Distribution of Multiple Isolates of All Major Variants of Concern**

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44 [Abstract (220 words)]

45 Since the beginning of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, there has been international concern about
46 the emergence of virus variants with mutations that increase transmissibility, enhance escape
47 from the human immune response, or otherwise alter biologically important phenotypes. In
48 late 2020, several “variants of concern” emerged globally, including the UK variant (B.1.1.7),
49 South Africa variant (B.1.351), Brazil variants (P.1 and P.2), and two related California “variants
50 of interest” (B.1.429 and B.1.427). These variants are believed to have enhanced
51 transmissibility capacity. For the South Africa and Brazil variants, there is evidence that
52 mutations in spike protein permit it to escape from some vaccines and therapeutic monoclonal
53 antibodies. Based on our extensive genome sequencing program involving 20,453 virus
54 specimens from COVID-19 patients dating from March 2020, we report identification of all
55 important SARS-CoV-2 variants among Houston Methodist Hospital patients residing in the
56 greater metropolitan area. Although these variants are currently at relatively low frequency in
57 the population, they are geographically widespread. Houston is the first city in the United
58 States to have all variants documented by genome sequencing. As vaccine deployment
59 accelerates worldwide, increased genomic surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 is essential to
60 understanding the presence and frequency of consequential variants and their patterns and
61 trajectory of dissemination. This information is critical for medical and public health efforts to
62 effectively address and mitigate this global crisis.

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64

65 [Introduction]

66 The severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is the causative agent of
67 coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Since first being identified in December 2019,¹⁻⁴ the virus
68 has spread globally and is responsible for massive human morbidity and mortality worldwide.⁵⁻⁹
69 At the onset of the pandemic, effective treatments for COVID-19 were lacking. But as a result of
70 intense global research efforts, monoclonal antibody (mAbs) therapies^{10, 11} and several
71 vaccines,^{12, 13} primarily directed against the spike protein, have been developed to treat and
72 prevent SARS-CoV-2 infection.

73 In late 2020 the international research community described several SARS-CoV-2
74 “variants of concern” that warranted special scrutiny. These include the United Kingdom (UK)
75 variant (B.1.1.7), South Africa variant (B.1.351), Brazil variants (P.1 and P.2) and two California
76 variants (B.1.429/CAL.20C and B.1.427/CAL.20C).¹⁴⁻²² These virus variants were designated as
77 “concerning” predominantly due to their reported enhanced person-to-person transmission in
78 some geographic areas, and they have since been detected in several countries worldwide. For
79 example, the UK B.1.1.7 variant spread rapidly in southeast England where it caused large
80 numbers of COVID-19 cases,¹⁴ and was identified shortly thereafter in the United States (US)
81 [CDC; <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/transmission/variant.html>].²³ More than
82 1,600 cases have since been documented in the US, and at least one large outbreak recently
83 was reported in a Michigan prison.^{24, 25} There is concern at the Centers for Disease Control and
84 Prevention (CDC) that it could become the dominant variant causing disease in the US by
85 March.^{23, 24, 26} Moreover, the UK B.1.1.7 variant may be linked to an increased death rate
86 compared to other virus types, adding further concern.^{18, 21, 27, 28}

87 Similarly, the South Africa and Brazil variants caused large disease outbreaks in their
88 respective countries.^{19, 20} These variants also are of concern because they contain a mutation
89 (E484K) in the spike protein that decreases efficacy of some therapeutic mAbs, decreases *in*
90 *vitro* virus neutralization, and may result in potential escape from immunity induced by natural
91 infection or vaccination.²⁹⁻³⁷ All three variants (UK B.1.1.7, Brazil P.1, and South Africa B.1.351)
92 also have a N501Y mutation in spike protein that is associated with stronger binding to the
93 ACE2 receptor, possibly contributing to increased transmissibility.^{38,39}

94 The Houston metropolitan area is the fourth largest and most ethnically diverse city in
95 the US, with a population of approximately 7 million ([https://www.houston.org/houston-](https://www.houston.org/houston-data)
96 [data](https://www.houston.org/houston-data)).⁴⁰ The 2,400-bed Houston Methodist health system has eight hospitals and cares for a
97 large, multiethnic, and geographically and socioeconomically diverse patient population
98 throughout greater Houston. The eight Houston Methodist hospitals have a single central
99 molecular diagnostic laboratory, which means that all RT-PCR-specimens can readily be
100 identified, banked, and subjected to further study as needed. In addition, the Department of
101 Pathology and Genomic Medicine has a long-standing record of integrating genome sequencing
102 efforts into clinical care and research, especially related to microbial pathogens infecting our
103 patients.⁴¹⁻⁴⁹ In the aggregate, strategic co-localization of these diagnostic attributes coupled
104 with a contiguous research institute building seamlessly facilitates comprehensive population
105 genomic studies of SARS-CoV-2 viruses causing infections in the Houston metropolitan region.
106 ^{46, 49}

107 Before the SARS-CoV-2 virus arrived in Houston, we planned an integrated strategy to
108 confront and mitigate this microbial threat to our patients. In addition to rapidly validating an

109 RT-PCR test for the virus, we instituted a plan to sequence the genome of every positive
110 specimen from patients within the Houston Methodist system, with the goal of understanding
111 pathogen spread in our community and identifying biologically-important mutant viruses. We
112 previously described the detailed population genomics of the first and second waves of SARS-
113 CoV-2 in the Houston metropolitan region.^{46,49} We have continued to sequence positive SARS-
114 CoV-2 specimens with the goal of monitoring for variants of concern and genome mutations
115 that may be associated with patient outcome or therapeutic failure.

116 This report describes the identification of multiple isolates of important SARS-CoV-2
117 variants, including the UK B.1.1.7, South Africa B.1.351, Brazil P.1 and P.2, and California
118 B.1.429 and B.1.427 variants in Houston patient specimens collected from December 2020
119 through mid-February 2021. These findings represent the first detection of the South Africa and
120 Brazil variants in Texas and only the second time UK variants have been identified in Houston.
121 Greater Houston is the first metroplex in the US documented to have all of these important and
122 concerning variants circulating among its residents. Our discoveries further illustrate the need
123 for increased population genomic and epidemiology efforts to identify and help track
124 dissemination of these variants, monitor development of new variants, and assess the
125 relationship between variants and COVID-19 disease outcomes.

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129 **Materials and Methods**

130 Patient Specimens

131 All specimens were obtained from individuals who were registered patients at Houston
132 Methodist hospitals, associated facilities (e.g. urgent care centers), or institutions in the greater
133 Houston metropolitan region that use our laboratory services. Virtually all individuals had signs
134 or symptoms consistent with COVID-19 disease. This work was approved by the Houston
135 Methodist Research Institute Institutional Review Board (IRB1010-0199).

136

137 SARS-CoV-2 Molecular Diagnostic Testing

138 Specimens obtained from symptomatic patients with a high degree of suspicion for COVID-19
139 disease were tested in the Molecular Diagnostics Laboratory at Houston Methodist Hospital
140 using assays granted Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) from the FDA
141 ([https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/emergency-situations-medical-devices/faqs-diagnostic-](https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/emergency-situations-medical-devices/faqs-diagnostic-testing-sars-cov-2#offeringtests)
142 [testing-sars-cov-2#offeringtests](https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/emergency-situations-medical-devices/faqs-diagnostic-testing-sars-cov-2#offeringtests)). Multiple molecular testing platforms were used, including the
143 COVID-19 test or RP2.1 test with BioFire Film Array instruments, the Xpert Xpress SARS-CoV-2
144 test using Cepheid GeneXpert Infinity or Cepheid GeneXpert Xpress IV instruments, the SARS-
145 CoV-2 Assay using the Hologic Panther instrument, the Aptima SARS-CoV-2 Assay using the
146 Hologic Panther Fusion system and the SARS-CoV-2 assay using Abbott Alinity m instruments.
147 All assays were performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. Testing was performed
148 on material obtained from nasopharyngeal, oropharyngeal, or nasal swabs immersed in
149 universal transport media (UTM), bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, or sputum treated with
150 dithiothreitol (DTT). To standardize specimen collection, an instructional video was created for
151 Houston Methodist healthcare workers (<https://vimeo.com/396996468/2228335d56>).

152

153 SARS-CoV-2 Genome Sequencing

154 Libraries for whole virus genome sequencing were prepared according to version 3 of the ARTIC
155 nCoV-2019 sequencing protocol (<https://artic.network/ncov-2019>). Long reads were generated
156 with the LSK-109 sequencing kit, 24 native barcodes (NBD104 and NBD114 kits), and a GridION
157 instrument (Oxford Nanopore). Short sequence reads were generated with either a NextSeq
158 550 or NovaSeq 6000 instrument (Illumina).

159

160 SARS-CoV-2 Genome Sequence Analysis

161 Viral genomes were assembled with the BV-BRC SARS-Cov2 assembly service ([https://www.bv-](https://www.bv-brc.org/app/ComprehensiveSARS2Analysis)
162 [brc.org/app/ComprehensiveSARS2Analysis](https://www.bv-brc.org/app/ComprehensiveSARS2Analysis)).⁵⁰ The One Codex SARS-CoV-2 variant calling and
163 consensus assembly pipeline was chosen for assembling all sequences
164 (<https://github.com/onecodex/sars-cov-2.git>) using default parameters and a minimum read
165 depth of 3. Briefly, the pipeline uses seqtk version 1.3-r116 for sequence trimming
166 (<https://github.com/lh3/seqtk.git>); minimap version 2.1⁵¹ for aligning reads against reference
167 genome Wuhan-Hu-1 (NC_045512.2); samtools version 1.11 for sequence and file
168 manipulation⁵²; and iVar version 1.2.2 for primer trimming and variant calling.⁵³

169

170 Geospatial Analysis

171 The patient home address zip codes were used to visualize the geospatial distribution of spread
172 for each variant of concern. Figures were generated using Tableau version 2020.3.4.

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174

175 **Results**

176 Since the start of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, we have sequenced 20,453 specimens collected
177 from patients in the Houston metropolitan area. In genome sequencing conducted in January
178 and February 2021, we discovered our first variants of concern. These included 23 UK variants
179 (B.1.1.7), two South African variants (B.1.351), and four Brazilian variants (P.1). We also
180 identified 162 patients infected with the California variants (B.1.429, $N = 143$; B.1.427, $N = 19$)
181 and 39 patients infected with Brazil P.2 variants 2020 (Table 1).

182

183 UK Variant of Concern (B.1.1.7)

184 The UK variant known as B.1.1.7 was first identified in September 2020 in the UK and was
185 designated as a variant of concern in South London on December 14, 2020. It was strongly
186 associated with a resurgence of SARS-CoV-2 infections in that region and rapidly became the
187 dominant lineage.²⁶ Importantly, the UK has the most extensive SARS-CoV-2 genome
188 sequencing program in the world, making them particularly well situated to rapidly identify new
189 variants. Of the ~500,000 SARS-CoV-2 genome sequences submitted to GISAID from global
190 sources, approximately one-half originated from collaborating laboratories in the UK as part of
191 the COVID-19 Genomics UK Consortium.^{54, 55}

192 The UK B.1.1.7 variant is of particular concern because it has an unusually large number
193 of genome mutations, including multiple changes in spike protein (Figure 1). Some of the
194 mutations of primary concern include N501Y located in the receptor binding domain, and a two
195 amino acid deletion (del69-70) that has arisen in multiple SARS-CoV-2 genetic backgrounds and

196 is associated with increased transmissibility²⁶. In addition, evidence has been presented from
197 the UK that B.1.1.7 strains may cause increased hospitalization and mortality.^{18, 21, 27, 56} The first
198 patient we identified in Houston with a B.1.1.7 variant was diagnosed the second week of
199 January, 2020; thus far we have identified 23 patients with this variant of concern (Table 1). Of
200 note, none of our first three patients had an international travel history, suggesting that they
201 acquired the B.1.1.7 infections either locally or during domestic travel. Preliminary evidence
202 indicates that immune sera from the Pfizer-BioNTech SARS-CoV-2 vaccine retain the ability to
203 neutralize B.1.1.7 variants *in vitro*.⁵⁷ Additional studies have found that convalescent plasma
204 from many patients, and some monoclonal antibody therapies, retain the ability to neutralize
205 B.1.1.7 variant SARS-CoV-2 *in vitro*.^{34, 35}

206

207 South Africa Variant of Concern (B.1.351)

208 The South Africa B.1.351 variant of concern was first identified in a COVID-19 epidemic wave
209 occurring in Nelson Mandela Bay in October 2020.¹⁹ This variant was concerning because of its
210 large number of spike protein mutations (including K417N, E484K, and N501Y) (Figure 1) and
211 apparent increased transmissibility.^{19, 38} These three mutations are located in the receptor
212 binding domain of spike and may decrease the effectiveness of some mAb therapies and
213 vaccines.^{29-31, 34, 35, 58} The first South Africa variant detected in Houston was identified in a
214 patient specimen we collected the last week of December, 2020, and the second patient's
215 specimen was collected the first week of January, 2021. Of note, these Houston Methodist
216 Hospital patients had no known international travel history, suggesting domestic acquisition of
217 this B.1.351 variant.

218

219 Brazil Variants of Concern (P.1 and P.2)

220 The P.1 variant of concern was reported to have originated in Manaus, Brazil, and like the South
221 Africa B.1.351 variant, has numerous mutations in spike protein, including E484K and N501Y
222 (Figure 1).⁵⁹ We identified our first P.1 variant in Houston specimens the third week of January,
223 2021. In total, we have identified four P.1 variants in our patient samples (Table 1). The P.2
224 variant began to spread in Brazil in earnest in October of 2020, similar to P.1.^{60, 61} It also has a
225 E484K amino acid change in the RBD of spike protein (Figure 1), similar to variant P.1 and
226 B.1.351.¹⁷ We first identified a P.2 variant in a patient specimen obtained the last week of
227 December, 2020. In total, we have documented 39 P.2 variants in our patient specimens (Table
228 1).

229

230 California Variants (B.1.429 and B.1.427)

231 The emergence of what became known as the California variant, originally known as CAL.20C
232 and later designated as lineages B.1.429 and B.1.427, was first identified in Los Angeles County
233 in July 2020 as a single isolate.^{62, 63} This variant re-emerged in October 2020 and was associated
234 with an increasing number of cases during a wave of SARS-CoV-2 infections in the region.¹⁶
235 Variant B.1.429 accounted for 36% of isolates collected from late November to late December
236 2020 in Los Angeles County.¹⁶ Since November 2020, this variant has been detected in 42 states
237 in the US,⁶³ and was first found in Houston Methodist Hospital patients in specimens obtained
238 the last week of December, 2020. We identified 143 and 19 patients with the B.1.429 and
239 B.1.427 isolates, respectively (Table 1). The B.1.427 variant is closely related to B.1.429 (Figure

240 1) and has spread from California to 34 states since October 2020.⁶² The California variants are
241 noteworthy primarily for their emergence and very rapid spread in Los Angeles County and
242 identification elsewhere in the US. However, as of February 17, 2021, they have not been
243 designated as variants of concern by the Centers for Disease Control.

244

245 Geospatial Distribution of Variants

246 Given the importance of the identification of these SARS-CoV-2 variants in the Houston
247 metropolitan area, we examined their geospatial distribution to investigate the extent of
248 dissemination (Figure 2). With the exception of the B.1.351 variant, patients infected with all
249 other variants resided in widely dispersed areas of the metropolitan area. This finding is
250 consistent with the well-known propensity of SARS-CoV-2 to spread rapidly between
251 individuals, and especially so for these variants of concern^{19, 23, 24, 27, 64-66}.

252

253 Discussion

254 Here we report discovery of the UK (B.1.1.7), South Africa (B.1.351), and Brazil (P.1)
255 SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern from patients in the Houston metropolitan region. We also
256 identified geographically-widespread dissemination of the Cal.20C California (B.1.429 and
257 B.1.427) variants of interest. These four SARS-CoV-2 variants are distributed across a large
258 geospatial region in the metropolitan region (Figure 2), indicating successful patient-to-patient
259 transmission among Houstonians. None of the affected patients were from a common
260 household or reported recent international travel, suggesting that every infection was
261 independently acquired locally or during domestic travel. Given that Houston is a culturally- and

262 ethnically-diverse population center with two international airports, a major shipping center,
263 and a global energy sector, the discovery of patients infected with each of the four concerning
264 SARS-CoV-2 variants is not unexpected but it is disquieting. With this report, Houston now
265 becomes the first US city to document patients infected with each of the four SARS-CoV-2
266 variants of concern or interest, testament to our aggressive sequencing of COVID-19 patient
267 samples.

268 The P.2 variant gained recent attention in the scientific and lay press because it has
269 been reported to cause SARS-CoV-2 reinfections.^{67, 68} We identified 39 P.2 infections among
270 Houston patients. Although it is currently a numerically minor cause of all Houston-area
271 infections, P.2 is now the most common SARS-CoV-2 variant of concern in our population.

272 The E484K amino acid replacement in spike protein is characteristic of P.1, P.2, and
273 B.1.351 strains (Figure 1). It has independently arisen in many different SARS-CoV-2 genomic
274 backgrounds, including some B.1.1.7 strains.⁶⁹ This amino acid replacement has caused
275 substantial public health concern due to its potentially detrimental effects on neutralizing
276 activity of therapeutic mAbs, sera obtained from naturally infected individuals, and post-
277 vaccination sera.^{70, 71} That is, the E484K amino acid change may facilitate vaccine escape.
278 Among our Houston SARS-CoV-2 genomes, E484K was detected 84 times (0.4% of the total
279 genomes sequenced). It was first detected in a respiratory specimen collected in July 2020, near
280 the peak of our second massive wave of infections,⁴⁶ and has been identified in many diverse
281 genomic backgrounds thereafter. Due to this strong signal of convergent evolution, we will
282 continue to closely monitor all Houston SARS-CoV-2 genomes for the E484K amino acid change.

283 Recently, the Q677H amino acid change in spike protein has been identified in SARS-
284 CoV-2 patient samples collected in multiple US states and other global locations.^{72,73} Q677H has
285 arisen in at least six distinct genomic backgrounds.⁷³ A Q667P amino acid change has also been
286 identified.⁷³ Among the Houston genomes, Q677H occurred 288 times (1.4%) and is encoded
287 by two different nucleotide changes. We also identified two other amino acid changes, 677P (in
288 330 genomes, 1.6%) and Q677K (2 genomes, <0.1%) in Houston. Taken together, these data
289 suggest selection for a yet to be determined biologic phenotype associated with amino acid
290 replacements at position 677.

291 Many population genomic studies performed in various global locations have clearly
292 demonstrated that SARS-CoV-2 variants with biologically-relevant phenotypes have evolved.
293 Emergence of new variants underscores the need for ongoing extensive genomic sequencing
294 efforts for early identification and public health warning. In support of these efforts, our
295 laboratory has devoted substantial resources to SARS-CoV-2 genomics, resulting in sequence
296 analysis of more genomes than any other state in the US.⁵⁴ Since March 2020, approximately
297 36,500 SARS-CoV-2 positive patients have received care in our Houston Methodist health
298 system, and we have sequenced 20,453 virus genomes. In total, this dataset represents 56% of
299 our Houston Methodist COVID-19 patients. Inasmuch as almost 500,000 COVID-19 infections
300 have been reported in the Houston metropolitan area,⁷⁴ we have sequenced the genome of
301 4.1% of all cases reported in our area. Based on modeling, this sample depth may be sufficient
302 to identify all variants occurring at a biologically-relevant frequency.⁷⁵ Due to the very wide
303 geographic catchment of our eight-hospital system that serves a very diverse patient
304 population, the data presented here likely reflect a reasonably detailed overview of SARS-CoV-2

305 genomic diversity throughout our metroplex. This comparatively deep sampling of the Houston
306 metropolitan SARS-CoV-2 population enabled us to identify patients infected with variants of
307 concern, and provided information regarding the timeframe of initial presence and frequency
308 of each variant. We modeled our strategy on the aggressive genome sequencing being
309 conducted in the UK, a global leader in SARS-CoV-2 genome sequencing.⁷⁶

310 Our large SARS-CoV-2 genome dataset and comprehensive infrastructure are unique
311 resources. By linking the SARS-CoV-2 whole genome sequence data to patient metadata
312 present in our electronic medical record, we are able to use analytic tools such as high-
313 performance compute clusters and machine learning to investigate the relationship between
314 genomic diversity and phenotypic traits such as strain virulence or patient outcomes.⁴⁶ For
315 example, recent reports of increased mortality caused by B.1.1.7 variant strains are very
316 concerning and worthy of further investigation.^{18, 21, 27, 28} Similarly, our COVID-19 biobank has
317 cryopreserved respiratory samples, white blood cells, serum, plasma, and formalin-fixed
318 paraffin-embedded tissues for use in downstream investigations such as viral neutralization
319 assays, RNA sequencing, and immune repertoire analysis.

320 Our goal is to sequence the SARS-CoV-2 genome of every infected patient in our health
321 care system in near-real time, and expand outward to other patients in our community.
322 Consistent with these goals, the American Rescue Plan announced by the Biden administration
323 proposes to substantially fund sequencing capacity in the US. However, it remains unclear how
324 these important funds will be distributed.⁷⁷ Our results from a major metropolitan region in the
325 US underscore the necessity of greatly increased genome surveillance to rapidly identify and
326 track the emergence and introduction of SARS-CoV-2 variants in the US and local areas.

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350

351 **Author Contributions**

352 J.M.M. conceptualized and designed the project; S.W.L, R.J.O., P.A.C., S.S., R.O., J.J.D., M.S., P.Y.,
353 L.P., K.R., M.N.S, J.C., I.J.F, and J.G. performed research. All authors contributed to writing the
354 manuscript.

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357 Data availability: All genomes have been submitted to GISAID (www.gisaid.org)

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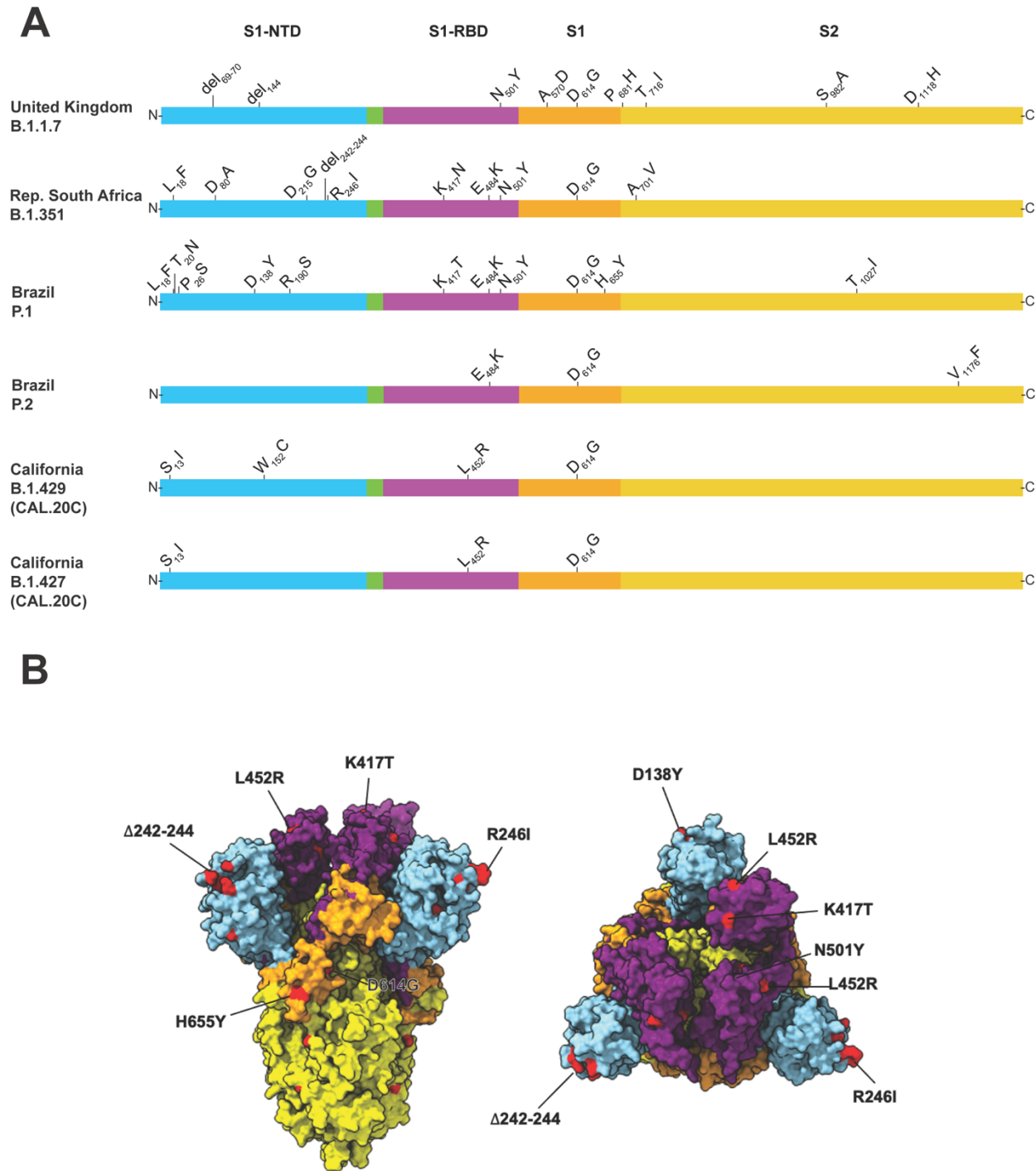
639

640 **Table 1. Variants of concern or variant of interest identified in the Houston Metropolitan**
641 **area.**

| Variant | No. of Isolates |
|----------------|------------------------|
| B.1.1.7 | 23 |
| B.1.351 | 2 |
| P.1 | 4 |
| P.2 | 39 |
| B.1.429 | 143 |
| B.1.427 | 19 |

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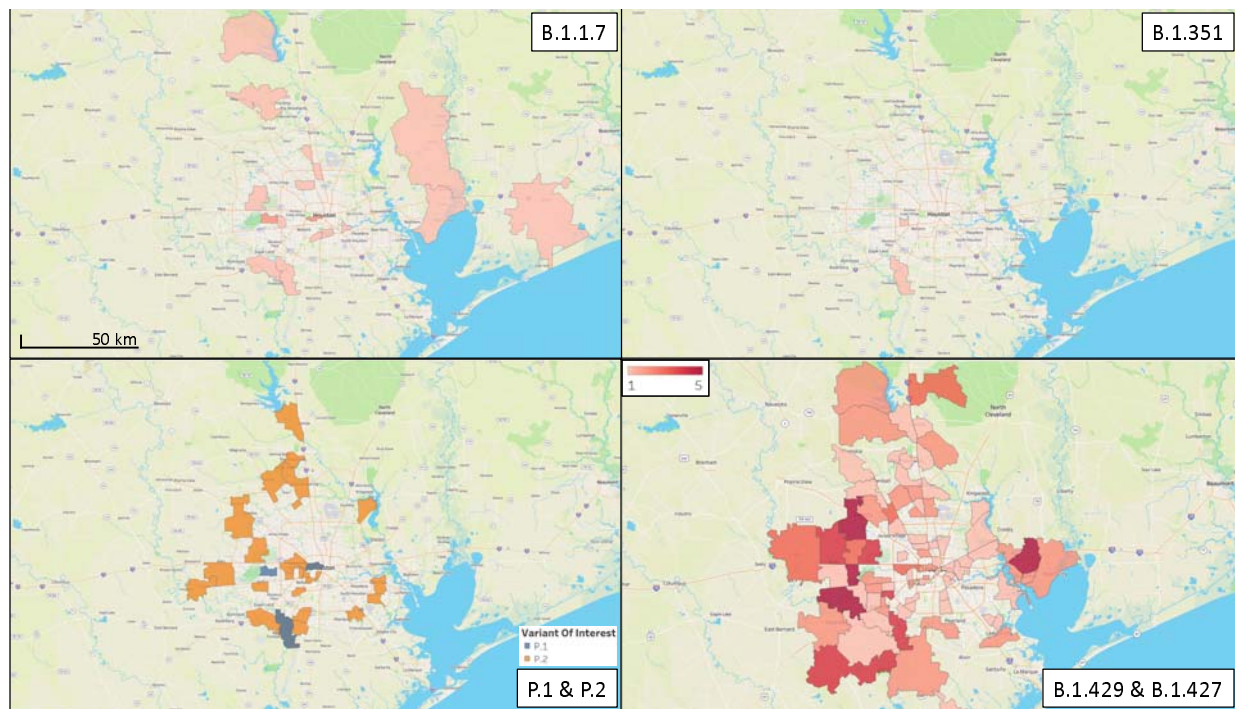


644
 645 **Figure 1. A:** Schematic showing structural changes present in the spike protein of the major
 646 SARS.CoV.2 variants identified in the study. S1-NTD, S1 domain-aminoterminal domain; S1-RBD,
 647 S1 domain-receptor binding domain; S1, S1 domain; S2, S2 domain. **B:** Mapping of important

648 changes onto the cryoEM structure of spike protein. The color scheme matches that used in
649 panel A. Blue (NTD), purple (RBD), orange (S1), and yellow (S2). Aggregate mutations present in
650 variants of concern are colored in red when amino acid residues are present in the resolved
651 structure. Left, side view of SARS-CoV-2 prefusion-stabilized spike. Right, top view. Structure of
652 PDB 6vsb was used as reference.

653

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656 **Figure 2.** Geospatial distribution for each variant of concern identified in the study.

657 The home address zip code for each patient was used and figures were generated using Tableau

658 version 2020.3.4.