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Philippines Lineage Dynamics

Study Overview

This study contains 201 sequences from between 1998 and 2023. This sequence data came from 125 different places.

Place	Number of Sequences		
Alaminos	1		
Alcantara	3		
Amadeo	1		
Angeles	1		
Angono	2		
Atimonan	1		
Baco	6		
Bacoor	1		
Bacoor	3		
Batangas	5		
Binan	2		
Binangonan	1		
Bongabong	2		

lace Number of Seque	
Buenavista	1
Cabanatuan	1
Cabuyao	1
Cagayan de Oro	2
Cagayan de Oro	1
Calamba	2
Calamba	1
Calamba	2
Calapan	2
Calatagan	1
Calauan	1
Calintaan	1
Caloocan	2
Candelaria	1
Carmona	1
Cavinti	1
Cavite	2
Cuenca	1
Dasmarinas	1
Dasmarinas	1
Davao	1
Floridablanca	1
General Trias	7
Gingoog	2
Gloria	1
GMA	2

Place Number of Sequences Guiginto 1 2 Imus Imus 1 Indang 1 Infanta 1 Ipil 1 Iriga 1 Irosin 1 Kawit 1 Labason 1 Lapu lapu 1 Las Pinas 1 Las Pinas 4 Libon 1 Libona 1 Limay 1 Lipa 1 Lipa 2 1 Lucena 1 Lucena Makati 1 Malaybalay 1 Malilipot 1 Malinao 1 Malolos 1 Mamburao 1

ace Number of Sequer	
Mansalay	3
Manticao	1
Marikina	1
Midsayap	1
Mulanay	1
Muntinlupa	1
Muntinlupa	1
Muntinlupa	5
Naga	1
Nagcarlan	1
Naic	1
Noveleta	1
Odiongan	7
Oton	1
Paranaque	2
Paranaque	1
Pasay	2
Pavia	1
Pililla	1
Pinamalayan	2
Pola	1
Puerto Galera	4
Puerto Galera	1
Pulilan	1
Quezon	1
Roxas	1

Place	Number of Sequences
Sagun	1
San Agustin	5
San Andres	1
San Antonio	1
San Francisco	1
San Jose	2
San Jose	1
San Juan	1
San Juan	1
San Miguel	1
San Pablo	1
San Pablo	2
San Pedro	1
Santa Maria	7
Sara	1
Siniloan	1
Sta Cruz	1
Sta. Cruz	3
Sta. Rosa	2
Sta. Rosa	2
Sto. Tomas	1
Tabaco	1
Taguig	3
Taguig	4
Tagum	1
Tanauan	2

Place	ce Number of Sequence		
Tayabas	1		
Taytay	1		
Tibiao	1		
Tuguegarao	1		
Urbiztondo	1		
Victoria	1		
Vinzons	2		
Zamboanga	1		

Table 1. Numbers of sequences by province.

This sequence data came from 4 different hosts. 96.02% of these are from dogs.

Host Number of Seque		
Canis familiaris	193	
Felis catus	5	
Bos taurus	1	
Homo sapiens	2	

Table 2. Numbers of sequences from different hosts.

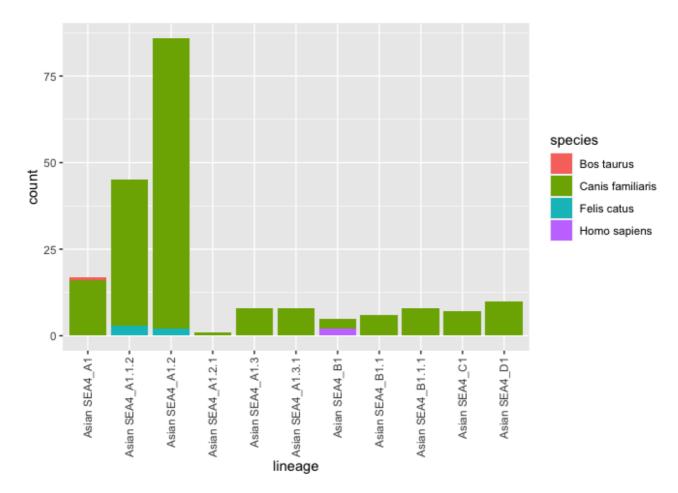


Figure 1. Host numbers by lineage

Lineages Overview

Several well-defined RABV clades circulate globally, within two major phylogenetic groups; bat-related and dog-related. The dog-related group is split into 6 different clades according to Troupin et al. (2016). These clades are: Africa 2, Africa 3, Cosmopolitan, Arctic, Asian and Indian. The majority of Philippine sequences fall within the Asian clade.

The MAD DOG (Method for Assignment, Definition and Designation Of Global lineages) tool is an updated lineage designation and assignment tool for rabies virus based on the dynamic nomenclature used for SARS-CoV-2 by Rambaut et al. (2020). This tool defines sequences beyond the clade and subclade level, allowing increased definition. Application of this tool can be used to generate detailed information to inform control efforts and monitor progress towards the elimination of rabies virus.

Details of the tool can be found at https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5503916 (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5503916)

For more information see: https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1010023 (https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1010023)

Overall 11 lineages have been detected in this study. 1 lineages are included here that have not been seen in this study, but are direct parents of lineages in this study, so are included for relevant evolutionary investigations. There are 4 existing lineages relevant to this study.

country	year_first ye	ear_last n_	_seqs parent
China	1994	2015	1 Asian_A1.1
Philippines	2013	2019	74 Asian SEA4_A1.1
Philippines	2012	2019	95 Asian SEA4_A1
c("Japan", "Philippines")	1994	2020	32 Asian_A1

Table 3. Details of lineages relevant to this study. First and last years refer to the first and most recent years the lineage has been detected.

There are 8 new lineages identified in this dataset.

lineage	country	year_first	year_last	n_seqs
Asian SEA4_B1.1.1	Philippines	2007	2022	11
Asian SEA4_A1.3	Philippines	1998	2019	8
Asian SEA4_C1	Philippines	2013	2020	13
Asian SEA4_A1.3.1	Philippines	1994	2017	13
Asian SEA4_A1.2.1	c("Japan", "Philippines")	1994	2020	5
Asian SEA4_B1	Philippines	1994	2023	9
Asian SEA4_D1	c("Japan", "Philippines")	1998	2015	14
Asian SEA4_B1.1	Philippines	2006	2022	6

Table 4. Details of new lineages identified in this study. First and last years refer to the first and most recent years the lineage has been detected.

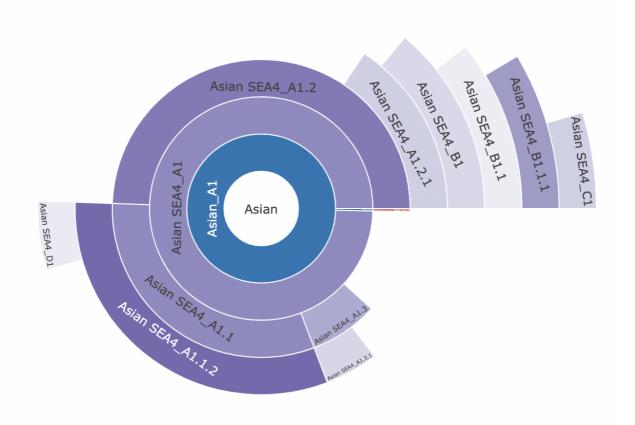


Figure 2. Sunburst plot showing evolutionary relationships of lineages

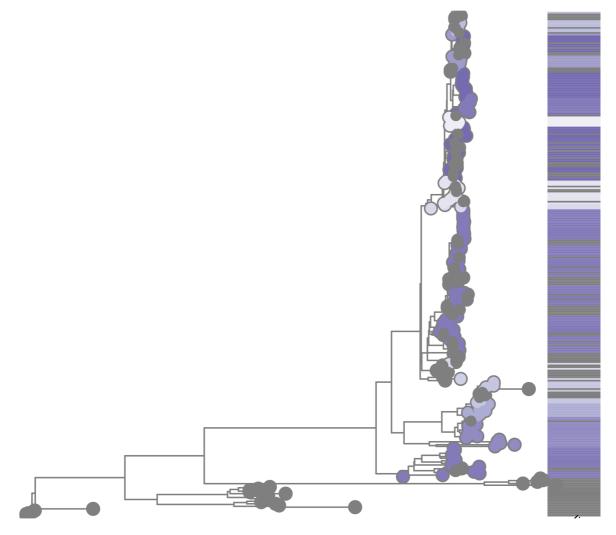


Figure 3. Maximum likelihood tree with tips coloured by lineage, and bar showing lineage positions

Lineage Changes Over Time

The sequences span 25 years from 1998 to 2023. The year with the greatest number of sequences is 2021 with 35 sequences. The most prevalent lineage is Asian SEA4_A1.2 with 86 sequences.

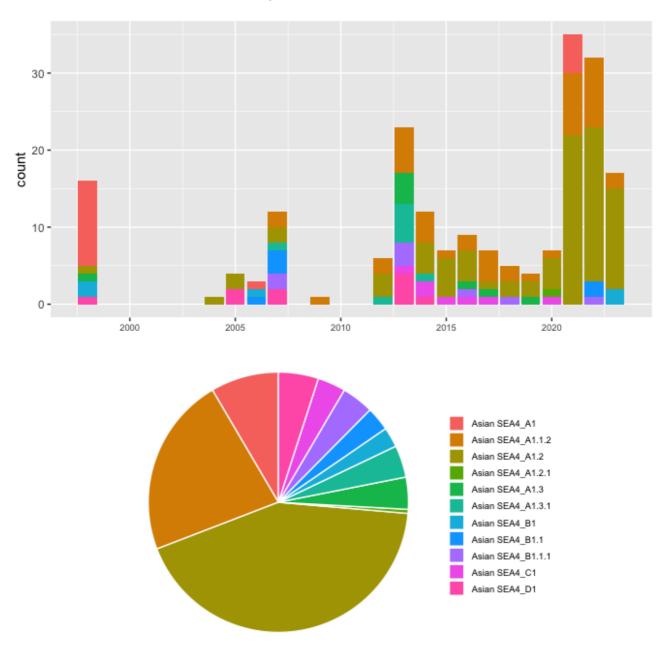


Figure 4. *Above:* Number of sequences per year, with bars split by lineage. *Below:* Pie chart indicating proportions of lineages. All lineages are prefixed by the clade.

Sequence Locations

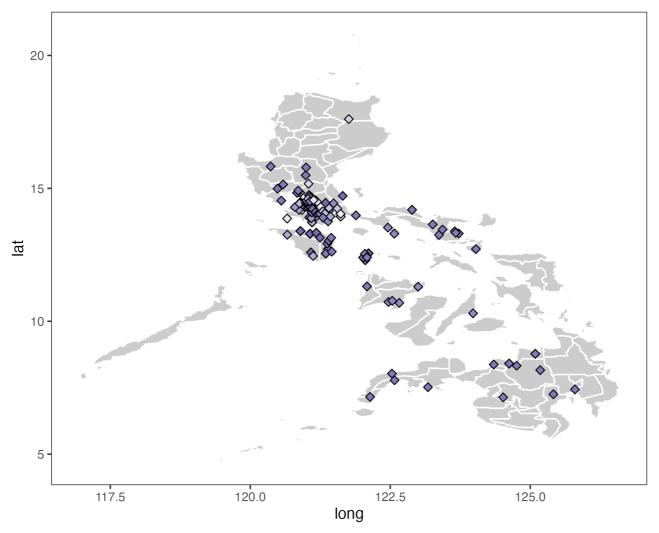


Figure 5. Locations of samples included in the study