

Use of PCR for detection of bovine tuberculosis bacillus in milk of positive skin test cows

Uso da PCR para detecção de bacilo da tuberculose bovina em leite de vacas positivas ao teste cutâneo

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Abstract

The causative agent of bovine tuberculosis (BTB) is *Mycobacterium bovis*, a bacterium belonging to the *M. tuberculosis* complex (MTC). The definitive diagnosis is achieved through isolation and identification of *M. bovis* from clinical samples, using a combination of traditional culture and biochemical methods, which is considered the “gold standard”. This procedure is cumbersome and time-consuming. We evaluated a PCR assay for the direct detection of MTC DNA in milk of positive skin test cows, using primers that were previously tested and proven reliable to target the *IS6110* element. Milk previously seeded with *M. bovis* was used as the starting material, for standardization of the technique. The procedure involved extracting the DNA by enzymatic lysis (proteinase K and lysozyme), phenol, chloroform, isoamyl alcohol, followed by ethanol precipitation and PCR. The PCR assay allowed us to detect BTB in artificially contaminated milk, with a detection limit of 100 CFU/mL, and was also able to detect the bacillus in 50% (75/150) of the milk samples tested. This procedure could be used to assist the *in vivo* diagnosis of BTB, complementing serological or microbiological tests, becoming an alternative option for epidemiological studies of BTB transmission and preventing contaminated milk from entering the food supply.

Keywords: Bovine tuberculosis. Molecular biology. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex. Milk.

Resumo

O agente causador da tuberculose bovina (BTB) é o *Mycobacterium bovis*, uma bactéria pertencente ao complexo *M. tuberculosis* (CMT). O diagnóstico definitivo é realizado através do isolamento e identificação de *M. bovis* em amostras clínicas, utilizando uma combinação de cultura bacteriológica e métodos bioquímicos, que são considerados como “padrão de ouro”. Entretanto, esses procedimentos são trabalhosos e demorados. No presente estudo, foi avaliado um ensaio de PCR para a detecção direta de DNA de CMT em leite de vacas positivas ao teste cutâneo, utilizando *primers* previamente testados e comprovadamente confiáveis, para amplificação da região de interesse *IS6110*. Leite previamente contaminado com *M. bovis* foi utilizado como material de partida para a padronização da técnica. O procedimento envolveu a extração do DNA por lise enzimática (proteínase K e lisozima), fenol, clorofórmio, álcool isoamílico, seguido de precipitação com etanol e PCR. O ensaio de PCR detectou BTB em leite artificialmente contaminado, com um limite de detecção de 100 UFC/mL, e também foi capaz de detectar o bacilo em 50% (75/150) das amostras de leite testadas. A técnica de PCR pode ser utilizada para auxiliar o diagnóstico *in vivo* da BTB, além de complementar os testes sorológicos ou microbiológicos, tornando-se uma alternativa para estudos epidemiológicos da transmissão de BTB, prevenindo que o leite contaminado entre na cadeia de alimentos.

Palavras-chave: Tuberculose bovina. Biologia molecular. Complexo *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Leite.

Introduction

Mycobacterium bovis is a member of the *M. tuberculosis* complex (MTC), a group of species consisting of *M. tuberculosis*, *M. bovis*, *M. bovis* BCG, *M. africanum*, *M. microti*, *M. caprae*, *M. pinnipedii* e *M. canetti*, all with a high genetic homology. *M. bovis* is the etiological agent of bovine tuberculosis (BTB),

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which causes economic and public health problems in many countries. In Brazil, a program for the official control of BTB (National Program for Control and Eradication of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis - PNCEBT) was implemented in 2001, based on a policy of test-and-slaughter (BRASIL, 2004). However, since the beginning of the implementation of PNCEBT, few studies reported the prevalence of the disease, ranging from 0.7% to 3.3% (RIBEIRO et al., 2003; BAPTISTA et al., 2004; POLETTO et al., 2004, OLIVEIRA et al., 2007).

In live cattle, bovine tuberculosis infection is usually diagnosed based on delayed hypersensitivity reaction to the intradermal tuberculin test (ITT), a method that may present problems of sensitivity and specificity (FIGUEIREDO et al., 2010). The definitive diagnosis continues to be established through the classical method of isolation and identification of the etiological agent (*M. bovis*) found in lymph nodes, mainly those associated with the respiratory system, or alternatively, from lungs, by conventional microbiological-biochemical tests. Those methods are laborious and time-consuming (it may take more than 4 weeks to grow the microorganism and an additional 2 weeks to identify it). Several alternative approaches have been evaluated for the rapid and specific diagnosis of tuberculosis, such as histopathology and/or microscopic observation of acid-fast bacilli, or molecular techniques, such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays, which are the most promising for rapid and specific diagnoses in live cattle (SERRANO-MORENO et al., 2008; FIGUEIREDO et al., 2010) without the need for isolating pure cultures. Bovine tuberculosis was detected in blood, nasal mucus and milk from ITT positive cows, by amplification of a specie-specific fragment in the genome of *M. bovis* (ROMERO et al., 1999).

Airborne infection is the most common transmission route, and more than 19% of cattle with BTB shed the mycobacteria, mainly early in the course of the infection (ÁLVAREZ; ESTRADA-

CHÁVEZ; FLORES-VALDEZ, 2009). Studies with molecular markers have shown that infected cattle are a potential source of tuberculosis transmission to humans (SERRANO-MORENO et al., 2008). Milk is an important transmission route, resulting in extra-lung presentation of the illness (WEDLOCK et al., 2002). For example, in New York City, 35 cases of infection by *M. bovis* were reported from 2001 to 2004, and some of the cases were associated with the consumption of cheese made from non-pasteurized milk, from an endemic area of BTB (CDC, 2005).

Using bacteriological culture methods, it has been calculated that only about 5% of tuberculin-reacting cattle (TRC) can eliminate *M. bovis* in milk. In those animals, the occurrence of visible gross lesions in the mammary gland (MG) or supramammary lymph nodes (LN) is less than 0.5% (SERRANO-MORENO et al., 2008). *M. bovis* has been isolated from milk from storage tanks, inadequately pasteurized milk, and milk from tuberculin non-reacting cattle (PARDO et al., 2001; LEITE et al., 2003). This situation stresses the need for sensitive and accurate procedures for the rapid identification of the bacteria in milk, to assist in the control of this zoonosis. PCR techniques are highly sensitive and have been successfully used for diagnosing BTB in several types of naturally infected samples such as tissues, blood and nasal exudates (ROMERO et al., 1999; CARDOSO et al., 2009; FIGUEIREDO et al., 2010). Although the PCR for detecting BTB in milk was developed some years ago (ZANINI et al., 1998; JORDÃO JUNIOR et al., 2005; FIGUEIREDO et al., 2008; ZARDEN et al., 2013), it has not been routinely used for disease detection in milk, which could eventually collaborate with BTB control in cattle herds and reduce the possibility of infecting humans through the consumption of contaminated raw milk.

The objective of this study was to select an already established PCR assay (HERMANS et al., 1990) and adapt the methodology for direct detection of members of MTC in the milk of positive skin test cows.

Materials and Methods

Bacterial strains and DNA extraction

Mycobacterium bovis ATCC 19210, *M. bovis* BCG INCQS 00062 and *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv ATCC 27294 were used as positive controls. *M. avium* ATCC 13950, *M. fortuitum* ATCC 6841, *M. terrae* ATCC 15755, *M. vaccae* ATCC 15483, *M. xenopi* ATCC 33501, *M. flavesceus* ATCC 14474, and *M. scrofulaceum* ATCC 19981 were used as negative controls. Cultures were grown in Lowenstein-Jensen (LJ) or LJ plus sodium pyruvate (LJP) media (*M. bovis* strains) at 37°C. DNA was extracted from cultured *Mycobacterium* spp. through the thermal lysing method (SILVA et al., 2001) and submitted to the PCR under the same conditions used by Hermans et al. (1990), to confirm the sensitivity and specificity of the primers.

Preparation of M. bovis inoculum

A loopful of *M. bovis* cells (strain IP), collected from a single colony grown on LJP slant, was transferred to a 50 mL falcon tube containing glass beads (3-5 mm in diameter) and 10 mL sterile distilled water. After vigorous stirring by vortex, the supernatant was collected and its cellular density was adjusted to 1.5 x 10⁸ cells/mL, using the MacFarland turbidity standard (KOCAGOZ et al., 1993) and stored at -20°C until use. The exact number of CFU in the stock suspension was determined by colony counting after inoculation of serial 10 fold dilutions of the stock solution (0.1 mL) onto LJP slants, followed by incubation at 37°C for 8 weeks. The CFU obtained was used to adjust the number of cells in the stock cell suspension. Milk from an ITT negative cow (1.0 mL) was inoculated with increasing amounts of *M. bovis* cells (101-108 CFU/mL) from a standard stock suspension. A total of three samples of each dilution were infected and analyzed.

PCR analyses of samples from naturally infected animals

A total of 150 adult cows which were reactive to cervical comparative intradermal tuberculin test

(CITT) from various Brazilian dairy herds with a persistent previous history of bovine tuberculosis were used in this study. Milk samples were collected (on the day that PPD was injected) and subjected to bacteriological culture (OIE, 2009) and PCR assay.

Isolation of DNA from raw milk

DNA was extracted from milk samples by a modification of a QIAamp Blood and Tissue Kit (Qiagen). One milliliter of milk was centrifuged at 10.000g for 5 minutes, the pellet was suspended in 180 µl of 20 mg/mL lysozyme in 20 mM Tris•HCl, pH 8.0; 2 mM EDTA; and 1.2% Triton, and incubated for 2 hours at 37°C prior to proteinase K treatment, as recommended by the manufacturer (Qiagen).

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

DNA templates free from contaminants and inhibitors of DNA polymerase were used in amplification reactions, with discrete but significant modifications of the PCR assay previously described. The reaction mix (final volume 50 µL) contained 5 µl of 10 × PCR buffer, 200 µM of each dNTP, 2.5 U of recombinant *Taq* polymerase (Invitrogen®), 0.2 µM of primers INS1 (5'-CGTGAGGGCAT CGAGGTGGC-3') and INS2 (5'-GCGTAGGCGTC GGTGACAAA-3'), (HERMANS et al., 1990) 2.0 mM MgCl₂, and 5 µL (50 ng) of purified DNA template. Amplification was performed in a Perkin-Elmer 2400 GeneAmp® thermal cycler with the following parameters: 5 min at 94°C, followed by 37 cycles of 1 min at 94°C, 1 min at 68°C, and 1 min at 72°C, and a final elongation step at 72°C for 7 min. The annealing time was doubled and the elongation step was included, in order to increase amplification. PCR products (245 bp) were resolved in 2% agarose gel electrophoresis and stained with ethidium bromide (10 µg/mL).

Results

The initial conditions of the PCR were standardized and the sensitivity and specificity of the primer pair

INS1/INS2 were confirmed by using DNA templates prepared from reference strains and from milk artificially contaminated with *M. bovis* at concentrations of 101 to 108 CFU/ml, obtaining specific amplification of the fragment for MTC (245 bp).

In the experiments with serially diluted milk contaminated with *M. bovis*, the DNA extraction method produced DNA suitable for PCR use. The limit of detection of the PCR assays for *M. bovis* in milk, as judged by the amplification of the 245 bp fragment, was 100 CFU/mL.

Regarding milk samples naturally contaminated, the PCR assay was able to detect 50% (75/150) of positive samples, while bacteriological culture was able to identify 25% (38/150) of *M. bovis*. When performing the comparison of the two techniques, PCR assay was shown to be twice as sensitive as culture.

Discussion

The PCR assay amplified the expected 245 bp fragment from *M. bovis* ATCC 19210, *M. bovis* BCG INCQS 00062 and *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv. In accordance with the report of Hermans et al. (1990), no amplification was observed for *M. avium*, *M. fortuitum*, *M. terrae*, *M. vaccae*, *M. xenopi*, *M. flavescens*, and *M. scrofulaceum*, which are non-MTC species commonly isolated from cattle in Brazil (PARDO et al., 2001; LEITE et al., 2003).

Previously reported PCR results in milk samples are variable, showing detection limits ranging from 80 to 1000 CFU of *M. bovis* in samples inoculated with the bacterium (ZANINI et al., 1998; JORDÃO JÚNIOR et al., 2005; ZUMARRAGA et al., 2005). The estimated detection limit of 100 CFU/mL is suitable, since an udder infection can result in the shedding of tuberculosis bacilli ranging from 500 to 500,000 CFU/mL of milk (ZANINI et al., 1998).

The application of PCR for the direct detection of pathogens in milk has been limited by the complex composition of the starting material, which may

contain inhibitors for PCR amplification. The presence of a divalent cation (Mg²⁺ and/or Ca²⁺) can inhibit DNA polymerase, and the presence of proteins and fat globules can obstruct the accessibility of DNA polymerase to the DNA template. Furthermore, the abundance of host epithelial cells in milk could make the bacterial DNA a very small fraction of the total DNA extracted from the sample (ZUMARRAGA et al., 2005). Despite these difficulties, the extraction method reported in the present study produced DNA from spiked milk, which can be used as a template for a PCR assay. The use of the PCR method in spiked milk samples does not guarantee that it would perform equally effectively in the analysis of naturally infected samples. One could expect that in the latter, the interaction between the bacilli and the milk matrix could be more complex, and even that bacilli in milk might have already been killed by mammary macrophages (ZUMARRAGA et al., 2005), and the DNA partially degraded.

For these reasons, the PCR described here was evaluated for detection of BTB in fresh unprocessed milk from CITT-reactive cows. A total of one hundred and fifty raw-milk samples of 50 mL each were collected on the day of PPD inoculation, and DNA templates were prepared and amplified as described above. Whereas 50% of the samples were positive for PCR, we could confirm that milk is a potential source of infection for cattle and also for humans, and thus the consumption of untreated milk and dairy products is a public health risk.

Compared with previously described PCR assays in milk samples, our results indicate that an appropriate detection limit of the pathogen in milk was achieved, and this method was able to detect the bacillus directly in naturally infected milk (Table 1). Using milk samples from cows from infected herds, some investigators have not detected any positive animal by PCR (PEREZ et al., 2002), while others targeting for the RvD1-Rv2031c, IS6110 sequence and MPB70 gene have reported amplifications from 2% to 87% (VITALE

Table 1 – Comparison studies using PCR for detection of bovine tuberculosis in milk samples, demonstrating target sequence, limit of detection, percentage of contaminated samples and place of occurrence

Reference	Target Gene	Detection limit found for BTB in milk by PCR	Percentage detection of BTB in milk by PCR or PCR variations	Country of study
PRESENT STUDY	<i>IS6110</i>	1.0 x 10 ² CFU/mL	50% (75/150)	Brazil
ZARDEN et al., 2013	<i>IS6110 and RvD1-Rv2031c</i>	NOT SHOWN	50% (4/8)	Brazil
JORDÃO JÚNIOR et al., 2005	<i>IS6110 and RvD1-Rv2031c</i>	8.0 x 10 ¹ CFU/mL	NOT SHOWN	Brazil
ZUMARRAGA et al., 2005	<i>IS6110</i>	3.0 x 100 CFU/mL	28% (15/53)	Argentina
PEREZ et al., 2002	<i>IS6110</i>	NOT SHOWN	0% (0/143)	Argentina
ROMERO et al., 1999	<i>RvD1-Rv2031c</i>	NOT SHOWN	2% (4/184)	Colombia
ZANINI et al., 1998	<i>IS1081</i>	1.0 x 10 ³ CFU/mL	NOT SHOWN	Brazil
SERRANO-MORENO et al., 2008	<i>MPB70</i>	NOT SHOWN	18% (8/44)	Mexico
VITALE et al., 1998	<i>IS6110</i>	NOT SHOWN	87% (47/54)	Italy
RODRIGUEZ et al., 1995	<i>RvD1-Rv2031c</i>	NOT SHOWN	NOT SHOWN	Colombia

et al., 1998; ROMERO et al., 1999). Other studies using nested PCR with targets and different techniques (SERRANO-MORENO et al., 2008) also showed that the presence of *M. bovis* in milk is heterogeneous. The variable PCR results can be explained by bacilli shed from tuberculous cows, depending on the progression of the disease, and may be associated with cell-mediated immunity (CMI) (POLLOCK et al., 2001; ROMERO et al., 2006), as well as with epidemiological factors such as viral immunosuppression, metabolic imbalance, corticosteroids and the peripartum condition (DOHERTY et al., 1996; SORDILLO; SHAFER-WEAVER; DEROSA, 1997; PICCININI et al., 2006), resulting in different concentrations of the pathogen in body fluids such as milk. Other explanations to variable PCR results may be related to the amplification conditions, extraction method, sequence and polymorphism of targets used.

Seventy-five (75) of the milk samples taken from CIIT-reactive cows were negative by PCR. This suggested that some periods of bacterial excretion might have been missed, due to the design of the study, which included only one sampling. The intermittent character of bacilli secretion after a short but constant period of post-infection has been documented (MENZIES; NEILL, 2000). The same samples were analyzed through microbiological methods and 25% (38/150) of samples of mycobacterial colonies were isolated. The lack of recovery of *Mycobacterium*

sp. could result from the small number of excreted bacteria, or from the presence of dead or non-viable bacilli through the action of macrophages, or even from the use of the Petroff decontamination method, which might reduce the sensitivity of the culture method compared with PCR (FIGUEIREDO et al., 2010). In this case, the negative results for both PCR and bacteriology indicate that the milk was not contaminated with bacilli.

Although we detected by PCR the DNA of the bacillus in the milk of 75 cows (50%), the confirmation of viability was observed only for 38 animals (25%). The occurrence of infected animals that eliminated the bacillus in milk in this study (50%) is still lower than other studies that have found occurrences of 87% (VITALE et al., 1998).

Conclusion

The PCR assay allowed the detection of *M. bovis* DNA in artificially contaminated milk, with a detection limit of 100 CFU/mL of milk, and also showed the ability to detect the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis in milk of positive skin test cows. This method could be used to assist the in vivo diagnosis of BTB, complementing intradermal or microbiological tests, becoming an alternative option for epidemiological studies of BTB transmission and preventing contaminated milk from entering the food supply.

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Conflict of Interest Statement

None of the authors of this paper has a financial or personal relationship with other people or organisations that could inappropriately influence or bias the content of the paper.

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