EVALUATION OF THE ISOLATION AND DETECTION METHODS FOR \textit{SALMONELLA} SPP. FROM EGG SHELL CONTAMINATION USING MULTIPLEX PCR.

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ABSTRACT

A total of seventy four egg samples were collected from different markets sources, to investigate for \textit{Salmonella} spp. the bacteria was isolated and identified using culturing on selective media, in addition to biochemical and serotyping by monovalent antisera. Multiplex Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) detection of the \textit{invA} and \textit{DH} genes was used for confirmation of the identification of the \textit{Salmonella} spp.. Twenty eight samples from seventy four eggs provide positive results with PCR as \textit{Salmonella} spp. depending on \textit{InvA} gene which is the target for the identification at the genus level.

INTRODUCTION

\textit{Salmonella} spp. considered among the leading causes of community acquired bacterial gastroenteritis worldwide and the second leading cause of bacterial foodborne illness (1). Salmonellosis are associated with the consumption of contaminated products such as poultry, meat, eggs, milk, seafood (2). Transmission is usually derived from fecal contamination on the egg shell, it also includes contamination through environmental vectors, such as farmers, pets and rodents.

Therefore, development of rapid and sensitive methods for detection of \textit{Salmonella} directly from different samples may have a significant impact on the disease burden caused by this pathogen. Tools developed for such purposes could help both in preventing the spread of outbreaks and in diagnosis (3). Traditional methods for \textit{Salmonella} identification are based on cultures using selective media and characterization of suspected colonies by biochemical and serological tests, these methods are generally time-consuming, therefore, a rapid method is necessary for the identification of \textit{Salmonella} (4).
Molecular technique is alternative methods for *Salmonella* detection and typing. Polymerase Chain Reaction has become a potentially powerful tools in microbiological diagnostics due to its simplicity, rapidity, reproducibility, and accuracy.

The aim of this study was to investigate the contamination of table eggs with *Salmonella* species by specific multiplex PCR assay.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Egg samples**

Seventy four egg samples were collected from different markets sources, to investigated for *Salmonella* using sterile cotton swabs to remove over entire surface area of the eggshell, two swabs were used for each sample.

**Bacteriological Examination and identification:**

1- First swab was added to peptone broth, incubated for 24 h at 37°C.

2- Enriched in tetrahionate broth for 24 h at 37°C, streaking on selective media XLD and SS agarfor 24 h at 37°C to isolate the suspected colonies of *Salmonella*.

3- Suspected colonies were selected and further biochemical tests with API 20E and Mini API were done.

4- The isolates were confirmed as *Salmonella* by biochemical tests, send to reference laboratory / Central health public laboratory (CHPL) for serological conformation.

**Molecular Identification of *Salmonella* spp.:**

1- **DNA EXTRACTION:**

   Total genomic DNA was isolated directly from 2ned swab which input in 200 ml distilled water in eppendroff tube, extraction carried out by using genomic DNA kit (Gene aid) according to(5).

2- **PCR:**

   PCR used for detection of the \textit{invA}; and \textit{DH} genes for conformation the identification of the *Salmonella* spp., according to(5). These primers synthesized by Cinna gen company (Table 1).
Table (1) : The sequence and concentration of forward and reverse primers of the invA; and DH genes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primer type</th>
<th>Primer size</th>
<th>Product size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(InvA gene)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InvA F</td>
<td>CGAGCAGCCGCTTATGATTGAG</td>
<td>881bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InvA R</td>
<td>CATCAAAATTAGCGGAGGCTTC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Flic-d gene)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dh F</td>
<td>GCTTAATGTCCAAGATGCCTAC</td>
<td>587bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dh R</td>
<td>GAGCAACGCCAGTACCATCTG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PCR reaction was conducted in 100 µl of reaction mixture containing 50 µl of green master mix, 5 µl of each primer, 10 µl DNA template and 30 µl of deionized water (Table 2).

Table (2): The mixture of conventional PCR working solution for detection of the invA; and DH genes in Salmonella spp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working solution</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>30 µl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward primer</td>
<td>5 µl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse primer</td>
<td>5 µl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNA</td>
<td>10 µl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master mix</td>
<td>50 µl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final volume</td>
<td>100 µl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amplification was conducted using a master cycler eppendorf programmed with 30 cycler for Initial denaturation 95°C for 2 min, Denaturation for 94°C 30 sec., Anneling 64°C 30 sec., Extention 72°C 30 sec. and final Extention 72 °C 5min. (Table 3).
Table (3): PCR program for fragment *invA*; and *DH* genes amplification by the conventional methods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thermocycler conditions</th>
<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
<th>Time (min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial denaturation</td>
<td>95°C</td>
<td>2min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denaturation</td>
<td>94°C</td>
<td>25sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primer annealing</td>
<td>64°C</td>
<td>30sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primer extension</td>
<td>72°C</td>
<td>30 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final extend</td>
<td>72°C</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cycles number: 30 cycles

Gel Electrophoresis: PCR products and the ladder marker were resolved by electrophoresis on 2% w/v agarose gels.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1- Egg analysis:–

Examination of egg samples:

A total of seventy four egg samples were tested by conventional culture method for detection of *Salmonella* spp., thirty one samples were positive using culturing method. Depending on morphology, round pale colony with black center on XLD, SS agar. The outcome of biochemical tests clarified that all isolates fermented glucose not lactose appeared as red surface and yellow bottom of KIA slant with gas and H₂O formation for their further conformation API20E were used also in diagnosis according to (6) and (7).

Table (2): Results of *Salmonella* spp. detected by using culture methods and PCR method from different egg samples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of total samples</th>
<th>No. of positive samples</th>
<th>No. of negative samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>31 (41.8%)</td>
<td>43 (58%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 samples were PCR Positive (37.8%)</td>
<td>31 samples were culture positive (41.8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Molecular level and PCR technique:

All samples of egg were detected for contamination by *Salmonella* with PCR, twenty eight samples from seventy four eggs provide positive results with PCR as *salmonella* spp. depending on *InvA* gene which is the target for the diagnosis at the genus level, which is located on the pathogenicity island 1 of *Salmonella* spp. It is essential for invasion of epithelial cells (8). All isolates formed PCR products of the expected size, Dh primer for the detection of *Flic-d* gene give positive results in all *Salmonella* isolates which is present in over 100 *Salmonella* serovar fig.(1) which, encode for the synthesis of H (flagellar) antigens one of the three antigens responsible for the basis of classification for *Salmonella* by Kauffman–White scheme (9).

Fig.(1): agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR product. PCR was carried out with DNA obtained from *Salmonella* spp. (line 1 and line 13 are marker 50bp), line 2 was positive control, line 3 was negative control, line 4, 5, 7-10, 12 were positive for *Salmonella* spp. .

Multiplex PCR can be used as quality control method for detect egg contamination from different sources. *Salmonella* in eggs constitute a public health warning, can colonize the ovaries of hens and contaminate the internal contents of eggs (10) .
استخدام السلسلة المتبلمرة المتعددة الثنائية لتقييم وتشخيص التلوث بجرثومة السالمونيلا في قشرة البيض

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الخلاصة

جمعت أربعون وسبعين عينة من البيض من أسواق مختلفة لغرض فحص حساس السالمونيلا وتم عزل البكتيريا وشتمت باستخدام الزرع على وسط زرعي إنتقائي بالإضافة إلى الحفاظات الكيموجينية والسيروولوجية. استخدمت تقنية

السلسلة المتبلمرة المتعددة الثنائية بالإعتماد على تشخيص كل من جينات: در جين invA و DH لغرض تأكيد تشخيص

بكتيريا السالمونيلا. أُعطت ثمانية وعشرون عينة من مجموع أربعون وسبعين نتائج موجبة بالإعتماد على تقنية البلمرة المتسلسلة على أنها بكتيريا السالمونيلا اعتماداً على جين invA التي يعد مهمًا لتشخيصها على مستوى النوع.

REFERENCES


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