Isolation, Identification and Molecular Detection of *Brucella abortus* from Buffaloes in Gujarat, India


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**ABSTRACT**

Brucellosis is an infectious disease, has a considerable impact on animal health as well as socioeconomic impacts. It causes significant reproductive losses in sexually mature animals. The present study reports the isolation, identification and molecular detection of *Brucella abortus*. A total of 192 buffalo clinical samples were processed by cultural isolation on BBL Brucella agar and direct PCR. Out of 192 clinical samples, 7 samples growth yielded on BBL *Brucella* agar plate and identify *Brucella* organism by colony character, Gram’s staining, MZN staining, Catalase, KOH and Triple Sugar Iron Agar (TSI) test. Moreover, the confirmation of these isolate as *Brucella abortus* was carried out by genus specific PCR using B4/B5 (223bp), species specific PCR using +IS711 (498bp), and SYBR green based real time PCR. In direct PCR out of 192 clinical samples, 12 samples detected positive by genus specific PCR using B4/B5 (223bp). Genus specific PCR positive 12 samples conform *Brucella abortus* by species specific PCR using +IS711 (498bp), and SYBR green based real time PCR. In this study 7 clinical samples positive for *B. abortus* by culture isolation as well as direct PCR. However, 5 clinical samples positive by direct PCR but could not be growth yielded on BBL *Brucella* agar plate.

**Keywords**

Buffalo, *Brucella abortus*, Molecular detection, PCR, Real time PCR.

**Article Info**

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**Introduction**

Brucellosis is caused by various species of the genus *Brucella*, which is the second most widely spread zoonosis worldwide (Dawood, 2008). It is one of the infectious diseases, which poses major constraint for animal production. The disease is an important public health problem in many parts of the world including India (Pal, 2007; Hadush and Pal, 2013). The disease is manifested by late term abortions, weak calves, still births, infertility and characterized mainly by placentitis, epididymitis and orchitis, with excretion of the organisms in uterine discharges and milk (England et al., 2004). In addition to its direct effects on animals, brucellosis causes economic losses through abortions, stillbirths or the death of young stock. The disease can also have a blow on exports and have negative impact on the efforts to improve breeding. Brucellosis has a considerable impact on animal and human health, as well as wide socio-economic impacts, especially in countries in which rural income relies largely on livestock breeding and dairy products.
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2011). As signs and symptoms of brucellosis are unspecific so, culture

isolation and serology are necessary for
diagnosis (Colmenero et al., 1996). Cultural

isolation and identification of the agent is the

gold standard test for Brucella diagnosis,

although, limitations associated with cultural

isolation and identification of the Brucella

from clinical samples, the only unequivocal

method for the diagnosis of brucellosis is

based on the isolation of Brucella organisms

(Alton et al., 1988). To surmount the

problems associated with cultural isolation.

Nucleic acid amplification has been explored

for the rapid detection and confirmation of

Brucella. A number of nucleic acid sequences

have been targeted for the development of Brucella
genus specific PCR assays, including 16S rRNA (Romero et al., 1995),

IS711 genetic element, omp2 (Leal-Klevezas

et al., 1995) and bcsp31.

Materials and Methods

Collection of sample

A total of 192 various clinical samples of buffaloes were collected in BBL broth from
different district of Gujarat.

Isolation

Each sample collected from an animal was

separately streaked on BBL Brucella agar

medium with selective antibiotic supplements

and incubated at 37°C anaerobically in an

atmosphere of 5 per cent CO2 in CO2

incubator for minimum of 15 days. The plates

were observed at every 24 hours interval for

the growth.

Identification

The isolates suspected to be of Brucella were

subjected to Gram staining and Modified

Ziehl-Neelsen (MZN) staining for confirming

the purity of cultures and morphological

characters, identification of Brucella

organism by agglutination and biochemical
test.

Rapid slide agglutination test

One drop (0.03 ml) of known Brucella

positive serum (I. V. R. I., Izatnagar) was taken

on a glass slide by micropipette. A loopful

culture from suspected single colony was

mixed thoroughly with the spreader and then

the slide was rotated for four min. The result

was read immediately. Definite clumping/agglutination was considered as

positive reaction, whereas no clumping/agglutination was considered as

negative.

Biochemical characterization of isolates

Oxidase test

Standard oxidase discs (HiMedia Laboratories

Ltd., Mumbai) containing 1% NNN’N’–
tetramethyl- p- phenylene diamine
dihydrochloride were used to perform the test.
The loopful of culture from single colony was
just touched on the disc. Development of blue

colour within 10 seconds was considered as

positive test.

Catalase test

This test was performed by taking 2-3 drops

of 3% H2O2 on clean grease-free sterile glass

slide and single colony from BAM plate was

mixed with the help of a wire loop. Immediate
development of gas bubbles was considered

as positive test.

Triple Sugar Iron Agar (TSI) test

In Triple Sugar Iron Agar test, a test colony

was taken with a sterilized straight

inoculation needle and inoculated first by

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stabbing through the center of the medium to the bottom of the tube and then streaking the surface of the agar slant. Then tube with loose cap was incubated at 37°C for 18 to 24 hours and observed for colour changes and gas production.

**Molecular detection of Brucella abortus**

**DNA extraction**

DNA extraction was carried out from clinical samples and colony using DN easy Blood and Tissue Kit (Qiagen) following manufacturers protocols.

**Detection of Brucella abortus using genus-specific B4/B5 primer**

A PCR was standardized in a total reaction volume of 25 µl, containing 12.5 µl of 2 x PCR Master mixture, 10 pmol of forward (5’TGG CTC GGT TGC CAA TAT CAA3’) and reverse (5’CGC GCT TGC CTT TCA GGT CTG3’) (Bailey et al., 1992) primers each 1 µl, Template DNA 2 µl and nuclease free water up to 25 µl. The reaction was standardized in a thermal cycler (Eppendorf, Germany). with initial denaturation at 93°C for 5 min, followed by 35 cycles at 90°C for 60 s, 64°C for 30 s and 72°C for 60 s. Final extension was carried out at 72°C for 10 min. The amplified product (223 bp) was electrophoresed in 2% agarose gel stained with ethidium bromide (0.5 µg/ml) and image was documented by gel documentation system (Mini BiS Bio Imaging System).

**Detection of Brucella using species-specific B. abortus+ IS711primer**

A PCR was standardized in a total reaction volume of 25 µl, containing 12.5 µl of 2X SYBR green PCR Master mixture, 10 pmol of forward (5’ GAC GAA CGG AAT TTT TCC AAT CCC 3’) and reverse (5’ TGC CGA TCA CTT AAG GGC CTT CAT 3’) (Bricker and Halling, 1994) primers each 1 µl, Template DNA 2 µl and nuclease free water up to 25 µl. The reaction was standardized in a thermal cycler (Eppendorf, Germany). with initial denaturation at 95°C for 5 min, followed by 35 cycles at 95°C for 90 s, 57°C for 120 s and 72°C for 120 s. Final extension was carried out at 72°C for 5 min. The amplified product (498 bp) was electrophoresed in 2% agarose gel stained with ethidium bromide (0.5 µg/ml) and image was documented by gel documentation system (Mini BiS Bio Imaging System).

**SYBR green based real time PCR using B. abortus+ IS711primer**

A PCR was standardized in a total reaction volume of 25 µl, containing 12.5 µl of 2X SYBR green PCR Master mixture, 10 pmol of forward (5’ GAC GAA CGG AAT TTT TCC AAT CCC 3’) and reverse (5’ TGC CGA TCA CTT AAG GGC CTT CAT 3’) primers each 1 µl, Template DNA 2 µl and nuclease free water up to 25 µl. The reaction was standardized in a thermal cycler (Eppendorf, Germany) with initial denaturation at 95°C for 5 min, followed by 40 cycles at 90°C for 60 sec, 64°C for 30 sec and 72°C for 60 sec and final Melting curve analysis was carried out at 95°C for 15 sec, 60°C for 1 min and 95°C for 30 sec.

**Results and Discussion**

**Isolation**

Out of 192 clinical samples, 07(3.64%) samples produce round, glistening and smooth or mucoid colonies on *Brucella* agar medium (Fig. 1, Table 1). In the present finding was in agreement with earlier studies which reported 4% to 8% overall isolation rate (Ghodasara, 2008; Kanani, 2007).
However, in contrast to these findings overall isolation rate between 20 to 39 % (Das, 1990; Pal and Jain, 1985).

**Identification**

**Morphological and staining characters of isolates**

The all 7 isolates were subjected to Gram’s staining and Modified Ziehl-Neelsen’s (MZN) staining. In Gram’s staining pink, gram negative, coccobacillary rods were observed (Fig. 2). While in MZN staining they appeared to be red coccobacillary organisms (Fig. 3). Similar morphology of organism was observed by Alton (1998), Ghodasara (2008) and Kanani (2007).

**Rapid slide agglutination test**

All the colonies presumed to be of *Brucella* organism were tested for agglutinatibility with known positive anti *Brucella* serum. All the isolates revealed clear agglutination, indicative of *Brucella*.

**Biochemical characterization of isolates**

All these 07 isolates gaved positive reaction in catalase (Fig. 4) and oxidase test (Fig. 5). On TSI slant, organism showed reaction as slant (yellow), butt (black) indicative as *Brucella abortus* (Fig. 6). Pal and Jain (1985) and Rhyian *et al.*, (1994) reported catalase and oxidase positive for *B. abortus*.

**Table 1** Molecular characterization of *Brucella abortus* from clinical samples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of sample</th>
<th>No. of tested</th>
<th>No. of sample positive in direct PCR from clinical samples</th>
<th>No. of isolate obtained from clinical samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaginal swab</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaginal discharge</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placenta</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placental fluid</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygroma fluid</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amniotic fluid</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foetal intestine fluid</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foetal lung</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foetal liver</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foetal stomach content</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foetal heart blood</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotyledon</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foetal heart</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>12 sample</td>
<td>07 isolate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. 1 Growth on BBL AGAR

Fig. 2 Gram –ve coco bacilli

Fig. 3 MZN positive

Fig. 4 Catalase test

Fig. 5 Oxidase test

Fig. 6 Triple Sugar Iron Agar (TSI) Test

Control

TSI: +Ve
Fig. 7 Agarose Gel electrophoresis of 223bp PCR products with bcsρ31 primers

1- Ladder
2- NTC
3- Sample (positive)
4- Sample (positive)

Fig. 8 Agarose Gel electrophoresis of 495 bp PCR product with primer IS711

1- Ladder
2- NTC
3- Sample (positive)
4- Sample (Negative)
5- Sample (Negative)
Molecular detection of *Brucella abortus*

In PCR study targeting 16S rRNA gene, Out of 192 clinical samples, 12 clinical samples (Table 1) and 7 culture isolated colonies were found positive to give specific amplicon of 223 bp region of the sequence encoding a 31 kDa immunogenic bcsP31 by *Brucella* genus specific primer pairs B4/B5 (Fig. 7). All genus specific PCR positive 12 samples and 7 cultural colony yielded an amplicon of 498 bp in +IS711 primers indicate species as *Brucella abortus* (Fig. 8). Similarly, Kanani (2007) and Jung et al., (1998) detection of *Brucella* by using bcsP31 gene based B4/B5 primer. Navarro et al., (2002) and Varasada (2003) used same primer pair for diagnosis of human brucellosis. Earlier Navarro et al., (2002), Kanani (2007) and Patel (2007) used same three primer pairs for molecular detection of *Brucella abortus*. Patel et al., (2015) and Karthik et al., (2014) used species specific +IS711 primers for detection of *Brucella abortus* and they yielding 498 bp band when electrophoresed through 2 per cent agarose gel. SYBR green based real time PCR used for detection of *Brucella abortus* species by IS711 primer. All genus specific positive 12 samples and 7 cultural colony were processed by SYBR green based real time PCR. After the complete cycling parameters as described in Material and methods data analysis was done based on amplification curves obtained (Fig. 9).

The specificity of the amplified PCR products was assessed by performing a melting curve analysis. The samples which were detected positive in conventional species specific PCR also detected positive for *Brucella abortus* as it is matching the Tm values of the *Brucella abortus* control sample.

In conclusion, Molecular detection of *Brucella abortus* from clinical samples is more sensitive and rapid method than culture isolation. The use of the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) to identify *Brucella* DNA at genus and species levels has becoming extended to improve diagnostic tests. The Molecular detection results showed the presence of *B. abortus* in clinical samples which is of public health importance because it is zoonotic disease.
Acknowledgement

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References


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