

PCR

**Development of polymerase chain reaction
for diagnosis of bovine tuberculosis**

1997

PCR

- : 1. 8
- 2. 1

1997. 12. .

:

:

:

“ PCR ”

.

1997. 12. .

:

:

I .

PCR

II.

, 가

가 .
 , 1979
 0.1% 1991
 가 '93 가 146
 '92 82 1.8 가 .
 1891 가 .
 . 1978 (SIDT)
 72% , (1991) SIDT
 65.5% .

가

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60-90

, 3

가

가

가

가

Mycobacterium bovis가

가

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M.bovis가

, 가

가

M.bovis

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가

, ,

가

가

가

가 5-8

DNA

PCR

PCR

PCR

가

가

in situ PCR

M bovis

III.

PPD- T (Purified

Protein Derivative Tuberculin)

5

PCR

in situ PCR

가

BM

bead beater

bead beater

eppendorf tube

가

Proteinase K 가 lysis . Proteinase K

DNA PCR 4 - 70 .

M. bovis, M. tuberculosis

primer *M. tuberculosis* *M. bovis, M. microti, M. africanum*

IS1081 , *M. tuberculosis*

mpt40 . PCR primer *M. bovis* IS 987

2 . Primer (Korea Biotech,

Korea) PAGE .

DNA , PCR

DNA DNA Mineral Oil 가

DNA

. DNA Thermal cycler preheating , denaturation, annealing,
extension 1 (cycle) , 1

extension 10 . DNA
 first PCR , 1 , 30
 1 extension .
 PCR ,
 DNA band .
 DNA PCR DNA
 , , DNA size
 marker DNA , DNA
 PCR .
 PCR single PCR .
 PCR carry over DNA
 , 1 tip
 microcentrifuge tube , DNA
 primer , 가 DNA
 .
 10%
in situ PCR
 .
 ,
 , PBS
 5 μ m
in situ PCR .
in situ PCR , Kimwipe
 PBS .
 , Proteinae K coverslip
 37 1 95 heat block 1
 protease . 80% ethanol 5 , 95%
 ethanol 5 , 100% ethanol .

Protease *in situ* PCR
 .
 5 70 50 μ l PCR reaction
 ,
 - 70 , PCR
 Amplicover Disc Clips *in situ* PCR
 .
 primer
 Biotin- 11- dUTP .
in situ PCR *in situ* PCR
 Crystal mount coverslip .
 .
 , PCR .
 가
 가
in situ PCR .

IV.

1.

33

69

10% 69 , H&E

33

가 가

5 , 10

BM 37 5- 10

33 69 46 , 가

13

30 12

69 IS 1081 mpt40 Primer IS987

outer primer 87 PCR

DNA band

가

PCR 40%

PCR

in situ PCR

PCR

, , , ,

in situ PCR

in situ PCR

in situ PCR

, ,

in situ PCR

가

, 가

PCR

2.

가

가

(PPD)

in vitro Mycobacteria

3

M. bovis 가

in vitro Mycobacteria

IFN - gamma

가

가

BCG M. bovis

가

BCG

PCR

가

BCG

M. bovis

가

가

가

PCR

가

가

가

M bovis

DNA prove가 .

Mycobacterium spp.

DNA

PCR

in situ PCR

M bovis

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,

가 가

SUMMARY

In the suspected bovine tuberculosis, it has been difficult to make an early and specific diagnosis with tuberculin test and even with specific staining and culture. The aim of this study was to establish specific diagnosis of bovine tuberculosis by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). To obtain a results, we collected the specimen in the tuberculin-positive cattle, observed pathological lesions, cultured *Mycobacterium bovis* in BM medium, and carried out PCR. The results obtained were summarized as follows: In the necropsy of total 69 tuberculin-positive cattle, we could observed the tuberculous lesions at the pulmonary, mesenteric, mandible, parotid, mammary lymphnodes, lung, and liver (i.e, tuberculous lymphadenitis, granulomatous pneumonia, and hepatitis) in the 33 cows, but not in the 36 cows. Total 87 organs had the tubercles. The rate of gross lesions in the 33 cows was from 23%, 18% in pulmonary and mesenteric lymphnodes to 9% in liver. The histopathological findings of this lesions showed typical granulomatous inflammation, which is composed of a caseous, necrotic center bordered by a zone of epithelial cells, some of which had formed multinucleated giant cells; and finally, an accumulation of lymphocytes, a few granulocytes, and an encapsulation of fibrous connective tissue of varying thickness.

The *M. bovis* successfully cultured in BM medium from the 46(67%) of total 69 specimens; i.e, in the 13 cows of 36 no visible lesion reactor (NVLr).

To detect *M. bovis*, PCR amplification using IS1081 and mpt40 primers was carried out in 87 tubercle containing samples and 534 samples of no lesions observed. PCR using IS1081 primers detected 85(98%) of tubercle containing samples, and 185(40%) of no lesion-observed samples.

Two-step PCR using both IS1081 and mpt40 primers detected 197(48%) of 409 no lesion-observed samples.

These results suggest that the PCR amplification of *M. bovis* target gene (more sensitive by use of two-step PCR) was more sensitive and specific than tuberculin test and pathological diagnosis.

Technological developments have made possible extension of polymerase chain

reaction(PCR) analysis to individual cells to localize DNA/RNA with non-radioactive labels at the light microscopic level. This approach, *in situ* PCR, is particularly useful in resolving low-frequency bacteria presents in the insidious bovine tuberculosis. We have established a working protocol for non-radioactive localization of nucleic acid by direct *in situ* PCR in paraffin-embedded sections and have utilized several controls to validate our results. In this report we outline the procedures for detecting the DNA of *Mycobacterium bovis* from naturally infected bovine cases in a rapid and reproducible manner. The processing of *in situ* PCR techniques required 11 hours. Positive signals were detected in the lung and mesenteric and pulmonary lymph nodes. Positive signal, appeared as a dark purple colour, were observed in the cytoplasm of macrophages, epithelioid cells and pneumocytes and interstitial tissues. From the present results, *in situ* PCR technique was very useful for a rapid, accurate diagnosis of bovine Tuberculosis.

In situ PCR for *Mycobacterium bovis* was applied to nasal discharge, pellet fractions of centrifuged whole cows' milk. This approach is particularly useful in resolving low-frequency of bacteria presents in the insidious bovine tuberculosis. We have established a working protocol for non-radioactive localization of nucleic acids by direct *in situ* PCR in cytology specimens and have utilized several controls to validate our results. In this report we established the procedures for detecting the DNA of *M. bovis* in cytology samples from naturally infected bovine cases in a rapid and reproducible manner. The assay is also useful for identifying the bacilli directly from uncultured biological samples, such as nasal discharge. Positive signals were detected in the cells of cytology specimens. Positive signals, appeared as a dark purple colour, were observed in the cytoplasm of exfoliated cells of nasal discharge, pellet fractions of centrifuged whole cows' milk, etc.. Positive signals were detected in not only insidious but also apparent bovine tuberculosis cases. The significance of these results for a diagnostic laboratory is enormous since insidious infection of *M. bovis* could be definitively diagnosed. From the present results, *in situ* PCR technique was very useful for a rapid, accurate diagnosis of bovine Tuberculosis.

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3	32
1	32
2	32
3	35
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5	<i>in situ</i> PCR	39
6	<i>in situ</i> PCR	43
	46

1

(Mycobacterium bovis)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

Mycobacterium bovis가

가

M.bovis가

, 가

M.bovis

가 ,

가 .

가

M.bovis

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Mycobacterium tuberculosis가

M.bovis가 ,

가 가

M.bovis 가 . M.bovis

가

가 M.bovis

가

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가

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,

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1 .

0.003% (1994) , 가

0.32% (1990) 가 (1991)

0.0024%, 0.37%, 0.15%

3.71%, 10.8%

1979

0.1%

1990

91

93

가 146 92 82 1.8 가

94 257 , 95 268 , 96 400 가 가

가

가

가 1984 32 가 가

가

1965

1990 72 (1990

) 가 10

1992 3 1 17 가 800

가 가 300 가 가

가 가

(WHO)가 , .

가 가

, 가 가

가

가

가

가

1891 Robert Koch가

1978

(SIDT)

72%

(1991)

SIDT

65.6%

. SIDT

(98.8%. Francis et al. 1978)

mycobacteria

가

3

60- 90

가

가

가

가 5-8

DNA

PCR

DNA probe
 DNA (Polymerase Chain Reaction ;
 PCR)
 PCR DNA
 sequence

PCR 가

가 가
 ,
 Denes(1981) 15Kg, 25Kg
 가 , 10- 12% 5% ,
 1,5 17
 1 400

가 가
 Arthur Myers Steele
 , 가 가
 가

1985

가

2

1

1995 1996 , , PPD- T (Purified Protein
 Derivative Tuberculin)
 , 69 , ,
 , 5 , ,
 , 10% - 70
 , , PCR
 .
 1995 1997 *in situ*
 PCR , , , , ,
 가 *in*
situ PCR .

2

, ,
 ,
 10% neutral formalin paraplant
 3- 4 μ m hematoxylin- eosin
 .

3

1.

5MØ
tissue homogenizer 4-5
5g
2% NaOH 15 vortex mixer
PBS(pH 7,3) 10 , 4 , 7,000 X
g 30 , 2 .

2.

glycerol BM (Table 1.) 0.1MØ 2
37 5-10 .

Table 1. BM

Potassium phosphate, monobasic	9.0g
Sodium glutamate	3.0g
Sodium phosphate dibasic(anhydrous)	3.33g
Pyruvic acid	0.33g
D.W.	333ml
2% malachite green	20.0ml
Whole egg	667ml

1. DNA

가. Proteinase K- chloroform

3% NaOH 12.000 Xg 2
 TEN . 10% SDS Proteinase K 가
 37 2- 14 .
 chloroform / Isoamyl alcohol 가 12.000X g 5
 5M Nacl 가 - 20 30 10 DNA
 . DNA PCR
 - 70 .

. Bead- beating

3% NaOH 12.000 Xg 2
 TEN . 10% SDS Proteinase K 가
 37 2- 14 .
 chloroform/Isoamyl alcohol 가 bead bead beater 2
 . 12.000X g 10 5M Nacl 가 - 2
 0 30 10 DNA .
 DNA PCR - 70

. Modified Bead- beating

solution A (lysis buffer) 가 bead beater 2
 11,000- 12,000 rpm 5 , pippet
 , solution B 가 bead beater 10
 4000 rpm 30

eppendorf tube 12,000 rpm 5
 가 solution C(2X lysis buffer,) 가
 Proteinase K 가 60 1 lysis . Proteinase K
 94 10 denaturation 4,000rpm 30 DNA
 PCR 4 - 70 .

2. Oligonucleotide primer

M. bovis, M. tuberculosis
 primer *M. tuberculosis* , *M. bovis, M. microti, M. africanum*
 IS1081 , *M. tuberculosis*
 mpt40 . PCR primer *M. bovis* IS 987
 2 . Primer (Korea Biotech,
 Korea) PAGE .

Table 2. PCR IS 1081 mpt 40 primers

primer	Sequence	Product size
IS1081	-5' TCGCGTGATCCTTCG3' -5' CGCAGCTTGGGGATCGCGAC3'	300bp
mpt40	-5' CAACGCGCCGTGGTGG3' -5' CCCCCACGGCACCGC3'	396bp

Table 3. PCR IS 987 primers

Primers	sequence	position	product size
outer primers	p1 5'ATCCTGCGAGCGTAGGCGTC3'	IS987 1350-1369	327bp
	p2 5'AGGAGCACATCAGCCGCGTC3'	IS987 1042-1061	
nested primers	p3 5'CCTGCGAGCGTAGGCGTCGG3'	IS987 1348-1367	122bp
	p4 5'CTCGTCCAGCGCCGCTTCGG3'	IS987 1245-1264	

3. (PCR)

DNA $5\mu\ell$, PCR

. $50\mu\ell$ DNA (Takara, Japan)

2Unit DNA (premaster mix : 0.5 μM primer, 200 μM dNTPs, 500mM Tris-HCl [pH 8.0], 1.5mM MgCl₂, 0.1% Triton X-100)

- 70

, PCR

PCR DNA DNA $50\mu\ell$

Mineral Oil 가 .

DNA

. 12,000 X g 30 , well $50\mu\ell$

Mineral Oil DNA Thermal cycler(Model 2400, Perkin-Elmer Cetas, U.S.A.)

95 5 preheating , 94 30 denaturation,

62 30 annealing, 72 1 extension 1

(cycle) 30 , 30 1 extension

10 . DNA first PCR

$1\mu\ell$, 94 30 denaturation, 62 30

annealing, 72 1 extension 1 , 30

1 extension 10 .

4. PCR

PCR 10- 15 μ l 2- 3 μ l gel loading buffer
 , 1 μ g/ml ethidium bromide가 2% agarose gel , 0.5
 X Tris-boric acid, 0.001M EDTA [pH 8.0]) 80V 2
 . UV DNA transilluminator(302nm :
 Vilber Lourmat, France) SL- 5, GD- photographic system(Sealin, Korea)
 DNA band .

5. PCR

DNA PCR DNA
 260nm , lysis
 buffer 10 , DNA size marker 2% agarose gel
 DNA , 0.23 ng 2.3fg DNA
 PCR agarose gel .
 PCR single PCR 1 μ l
 .

6. PCR

PCR carry over DNA
 , 1 tip
 microcentrifuge tube , DNA
 primer , 가 DNA
 .

5 .

in situ PCR

1. *in situ* PCR

가.

10%

5 μ m

in situ PCR

45 - 60

hot plate

18- 48

.

.

3,000rpm

10

2

1% agarose gel

1:1

10%

,

10%

1:1

3,000rpm

10

PBS

1% agarose gel

1:1

10%

5 μ m

in situ PCR

45 - 60

hot plate

18- 48

.

2. *in situ* PCR

Xylene

10

, 100% ethanol

10

, 95% ethanol

10

pH7.5 PBS

5

3. Protease Digestion

Kimwipe

PBS

.

,

Proteinase K 50 μ l(20 μ g/ml, proteinase K sol.) coverslip
 37 1 95 heat block 1
 protease . coverslip off PBS 1
 , 80% ethanol 5 , 95% ethanol 5 , 100% ethanol 5
 3 .

4. *in situ* PCR primer

PCR *M. bovis* IS1081
 Primer , Primer (Korea Biotech, Korea)
 PAGE .

5. *in situ* PCR

Protease *in situ* PCR
 .
 50 μ l PCR reaction 5
 70 , 10X PCR buffer II 15 μ l (1X
 final), MgCl₂(25mM) 21 μ l (3.5mM final), dNTPs(10mM each) 12 μ l (3 μ l of
 each dNTP)(0.2mM final), Primer 1 (50 μ M) 3 μ l (1 μ M final), Primer 2 (50 μ
 M) 3 μ l (1 μ M final), Biotin- 11- dUTP(0.4mM) 0.15 μ l (2.5 μ M final), H₂O
 96 μ l, Total 150 μ l (3 samples) assembly tool

AmpliTaq DNA 0.5 μ l(10U final) Polymerase, IS(20U/ μ l)

- 70

PCR Amplicover
 Disc Clips *in situ* PCR .
 primer

Biotin- 11- dUTP .

Perkin- Elmer Gene Amp[®] *in situ* PCR system 1000
 model 95 10 preheating , 95 2
 denaturation, 65 2 annealing, 72 2 extension

1 (cycle) 40 , 1 extension
 10 .

6. *in situ* PCR

in situ PCR Amplicover Disc Clips , 2X SSC(at
 40- 60) 5 , TBS Buffer rinse , Streptoavidin- AP 2- 3
 37 10 , TBS Buffer rinse, NBT /
 BCIP 2- 3 37 5- 15 , 2 ,
 fast green Crystal mount coverslip

7. *in situ* PCR

in situ PCR carry over 1
 tip microcentrifuge tube ,
 DNA primer , 가

3

1

69

33

(Table 4).

, , ,

. 5 4

33 3

가 9 , 1 , 2 8

.

2 .

69

10%

, H&E

33

. , ,

,

가

가

가

.

36

가

.

Table 4.

1								
2								
3	+		+			+		3
4								
5		+	+	+		+		4
6								
7	+	+	+	+		+		5
8	+	+		+	+		+	5
9								
10	+	+						2
11								
12	+		+	+		+		4
13		+						1
14								
15								
16								
17					+		+	2
18	+	+				+		3
19								
20								
21	+	+				+		3
22								
23	+	+			+			3
24								
25	+		+		+	+	+	5
26		+		+			+	3
27	+							1
28	+		+			+		3
29								
30								
31	+		+					2
32								
33								
34								
35								

36											
37	+		+			+					3
38							+				1
39	+	+									2
40											
41			+								1
42											
43		+									1
44											
45											
46	+	+	+			+	+				5
47											
48	+					+					2
49											
50											
51	+		+	+							3
52											
53	+			+		+					3
54		+					+				2
55	+					+					2
56	+										1
57											
58											
59	+	+					+		+		4
60			+								1
61											
62											
63											
64											
65	+										1
66											
67											
68		+					+				2
69	+	+	+		+						4
(%)	23(26)	16(18)	13(15)	8(9)	4(5)	13(15)	8(9)	0(0)	2(2)		87(100)

Table 5.

PCR

	23	16	13	8	4	13	8	0	2	87
PCR	23	16	13	8	3	13	7	0	2	85(98%)

Table 6.

PCR

	46	53	56	61	65	56	61	69	67	534
PCR	46	53	56	61	65	56	40	46	44	467(100%)
PCR	32	30	28	18	13	36	13	1	14	185(40%)

2. IS987 2 primer PCR

2 primer PCR (Two-step or nested polymerase chain reaction) 48% PCR

PCR (Table 7).

PCR 30 23

Table 7.

PCR

(IS 987 2 primer)

PCR	46	53	37	43	44	56	40	46	44	409
PCR	39	38	21	7	5	44	18	3	22	197(48%)

3. PCR

PCR H37Rv DNA () 0.23 ng 0.023 fg 10
 PCR , PCR 2.3 pg
 PCR 2.3 fg .

4. Primer

PCR IS 1081, mpt 40 Primer 1 IS 987
 outer primer 1 PCR IS 987 2
 outer primer nested primer PCR .
 IS987 2 primer PCR 51%
 , IS 987 outer primer, IS 1081, mpt40
 .

Table 8. primer PCR

primer		IS1081	mpt 40	IS987 outer primer	PCR (IS987 2)
	46	34	32	34	40
	46	25	24	25	31
	46	22	21	23	30
	46	7	7	7	10
	46	3	3	4	7
	46	28	25	29	36
	46	19	17	19	24
	46	1	0	1	3
	46	15	16	16	24
	30	21	20	21	23
	444	175(39%)	165(37%)	179(40%)	228(51%)

5. DNA PCR

DNA Proteinase K - chloroform bead- beating
 modified bead- beating 3가 IS 987 outer primer
 (Table 9). Modified bead- beating
 가 3가 .

Table 9. DNA PCR (IS 987 outer primer)

DNA		ProteinaseK- chloroform	Bead- Beating	M o d i f i e d bead- beating
	46	34	34	34
	46	25	25	25
	46	22	23	23
	46	7	7	7
	46	3	4	4
	46	28	28	29
	46	17	18	19
	46	1	1	1
	46	16	16	16
	30	20	20	21
	444	173(38%)	176(39%)	179(40%)

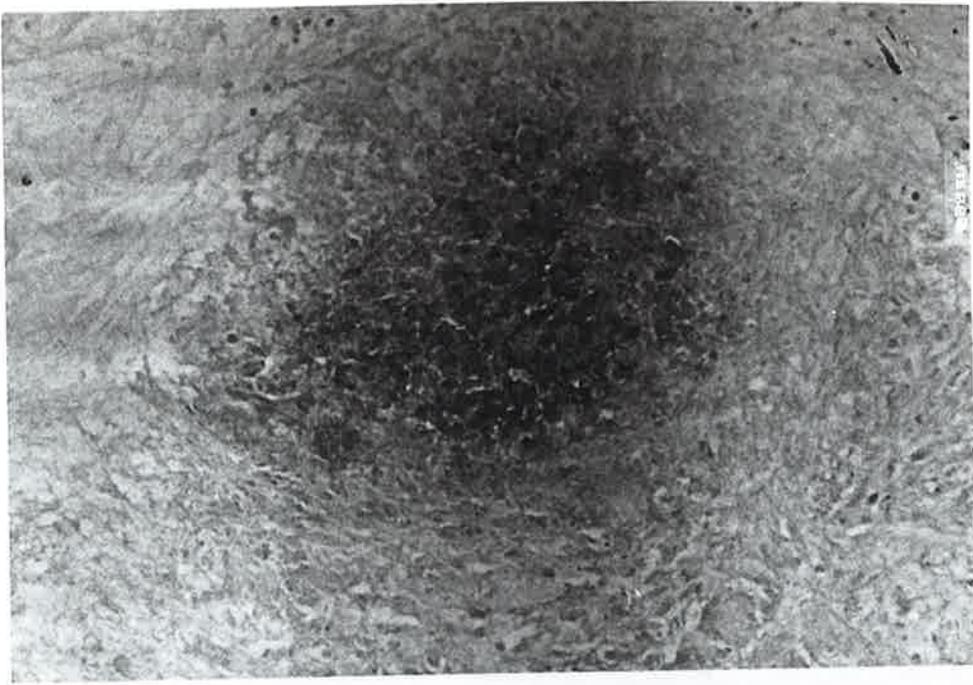


Fig 1. *M bovis* detected by *in situ* PCR in mesenteric lymph node from bovine. x100.

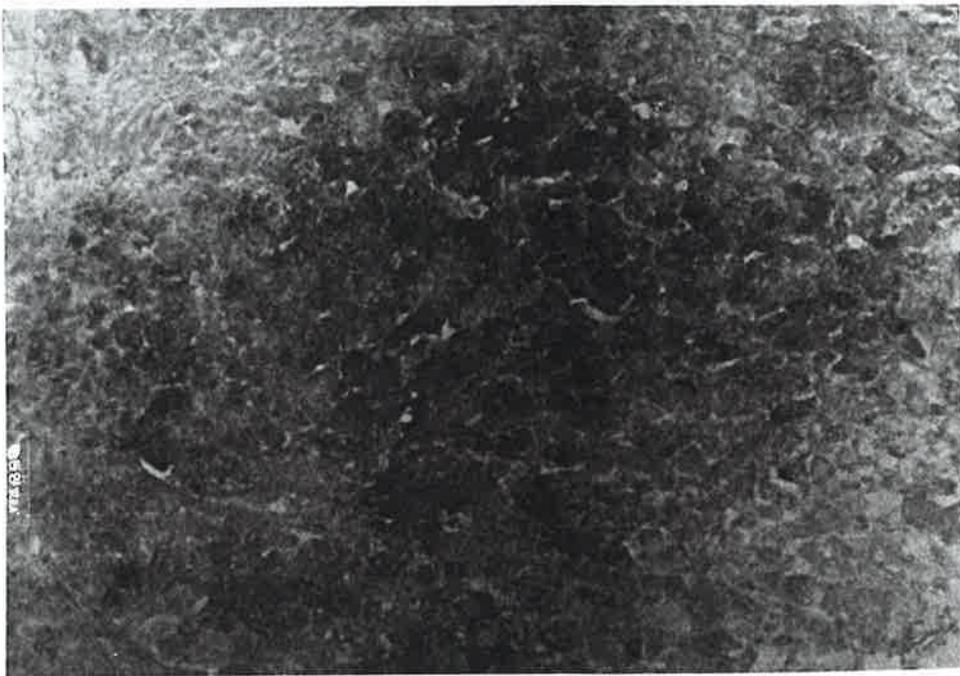


Fig 2. *M bovis* detected by *in situ* PCR in pulmonary lymph node from bovine. x200.

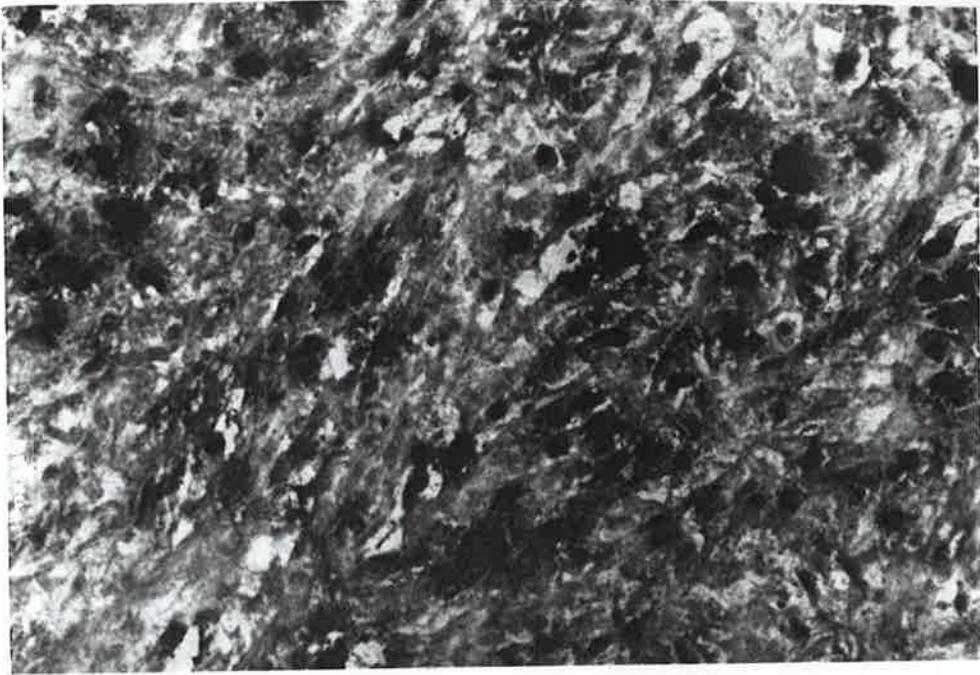


Fig 3. *M bovis* detected by *in situ* PCR in mesenteric lymph node from bovine. x400.



Fig 4. *M bovis* detected by *in situ* PCR in pulmonary lymph node from bovine. x400.

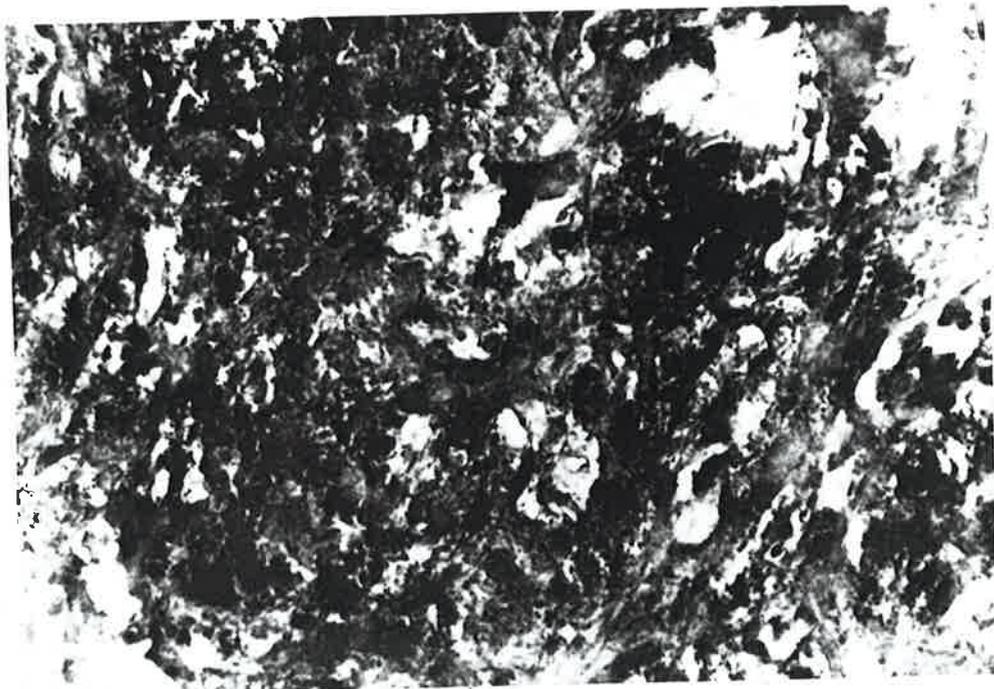


Fig 5. *M bovis* detected by *in situ* PCR in lung from bovine. x400.

6 *in situ* PCR

, , , ,

in situ PCR

1.

in situ PCR

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2.

in situ PCR

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3.

, ,

in situ PCR

가

, 가

PCR

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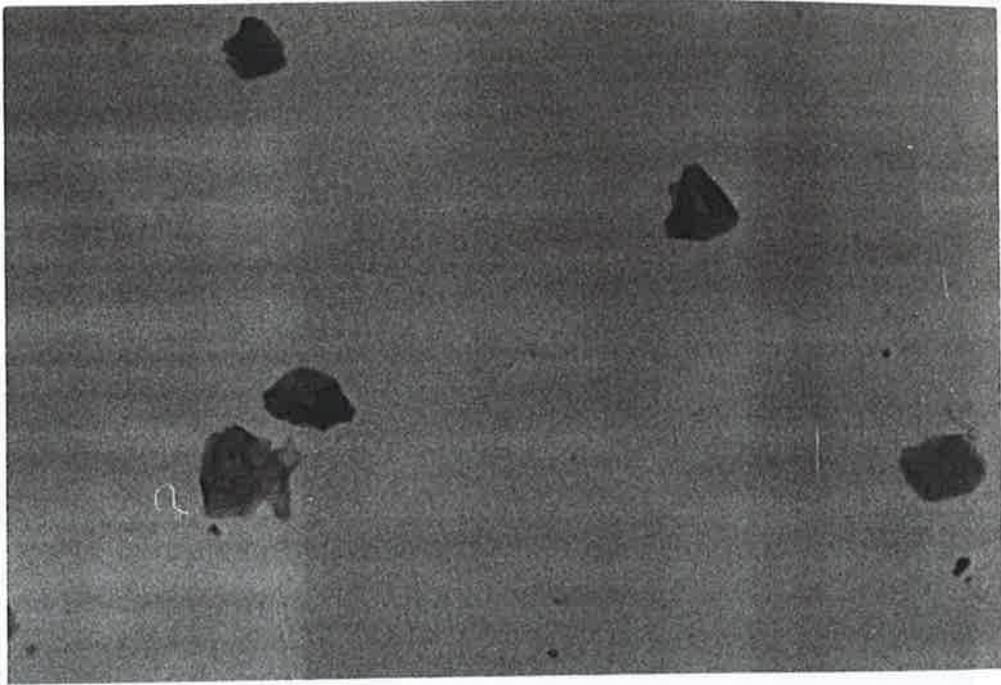


Fig 6. Negative control (primers for *M bovis* were excluded from amplification mixture). x100.

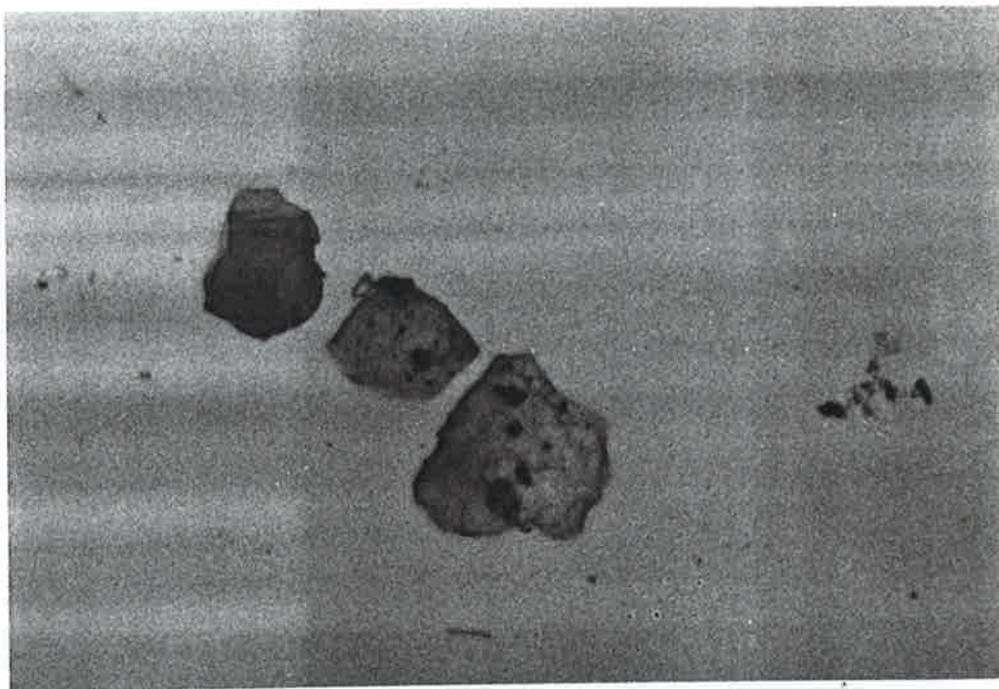


Fig 7. *M bovis* detected by *in situ* PCR in nasal discharge. x200.



Fig 8. High power view of Fig 7. x400.

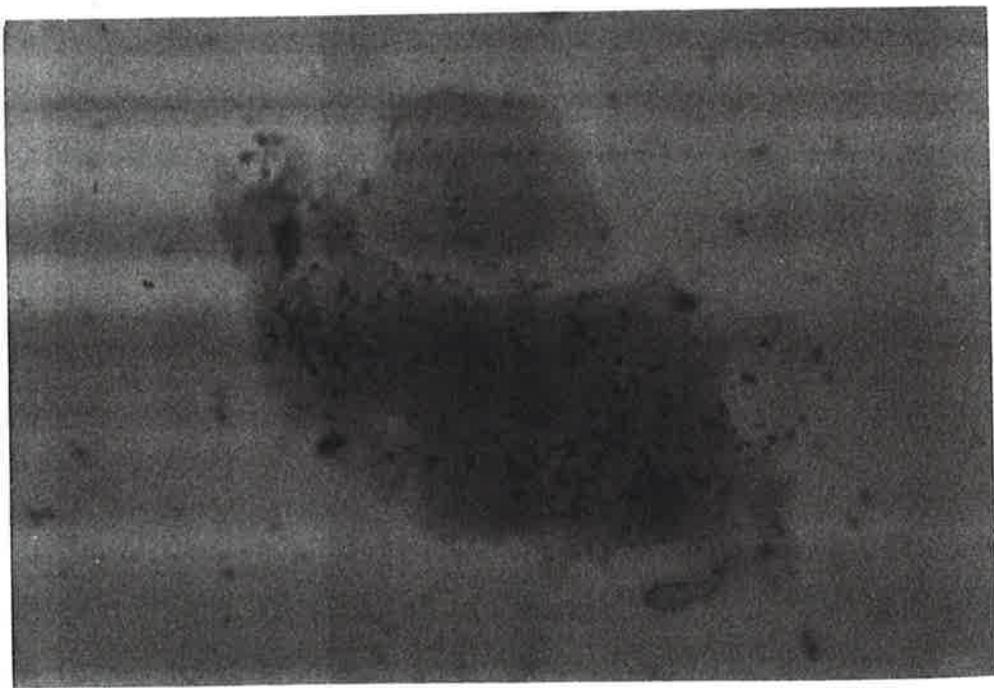


Fig 9. *M bovis* detected by *in situ* PCR in milk from bovine. x400.

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가

1) PCR ?
 : 69 621 85
 PCR
 DNA band ,
 185(40%) 197(48%) DNA band

2) PCR 가?
 : PCR PCR 8%가
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3) ?
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4) Primer PCR PCR
 가 primer ?
 : PCR IS 1081, mpt 40 Primer 1 IS
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 2 outer primer nested primer PCR

, IS987 2 primer PCR 51%
, IS 987 outer primer, IS 1081, mpt40

5) DNA PCR PCR
가 가?
: DNA Proteinase K - chloroform bead- beating
modified bead- beating 3가 IS 987 outer primer
Modified bead- beating 가
3가

6) , 가
가?
: PCR , in situ PCR
, in situ PCR , ,
PCR .

7) PCR cross contamination carryover
in situ PCR 가?
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1.

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2.

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3. 가

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