

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

, 3

60- 90

가

가

가

가

Mycobacterium bovis가

가

M.bovis가

가

가

M.bovis

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 , 가

33 69 46 13

30 12

69 IS 1081 mpt40 Primer IS987

outer primer 87 PCR

DNA band

가

PCR 40%

PCR
가

가

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

PCR 30 23

PCR H37Rv DNA (PCR)

PCR IS 1081, mpt 40 Primer 1 IS 987
outer primer 1 PCR IS 987 2
outer primer nested primer PCR
PCR
in situ PCR
in situ PCR
가

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

,

,

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.

C O N T E N T S

| | |
|---|----|
| I. INTRODUCTION | 7 |
| II. MATERIALS & METHODS..... | 23 |
| 1. Materials..... | 23 |
| 2. Pathologic Observation..... | 23 |
| 3. Culture of <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> | 24 |
| 4. Polymerase Chain Reaction..... | 25 |
| 5. <i>in situ</i> PCR(Polymerase Chain Reaction) | 29 |
| III. RESULTS & DISCUSSION..... | 32 |
| 1. Gross findings..... | 32 |
| 2. Histopathological findings..... | 32 |
| 3. Culture of <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> | 35 |
| 4. Detection of <i>M. bovis</i> using PCR and Two- step PCR..... | 35 |
| 5. Detection of <i>M.bovis</i> using <i>in situ</i> PCR | 39 |
| 6. Diagnostic Cytology using <i>in situ</i> PCR | 43 |
| IV. REFERENCE..... | 46 |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|----|
| 1 | ..... | 7 |
| 2 | ..... | 23 |
| 1 | ..... | 23 |
| 2 | ..... | 23 |
| 3 | ..... | 24 |
| 4 | PCR | 25 |
| 5 | <i>in situ</i> PCR | 29 |
| 3 | ..... | 32 |
| 1 | ..... | 32 |
| 2 | ..... | 32 |
| 3 | ..... | 35 |
| 4 | PCR | 35 |
| 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

,

.

,

.

Mycobacterium tuberculosis가

M.bovis가 ,

가 가

M.bovis 가 . M.bovis

가

가 M.bovis

가

.

가

,

,

,

,

,

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

가 , 2,000 가 1/3 17 가
 가 가 , 800 가
 가 .
 가
 3,4 가 가
 . ,
 , 가
 .
 가
 HCSM PPD 가 가
 PCR
 .

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 paraplast

3- 4 μ m hematoxylin- eosin

3

1.

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

2.

5 , 10 ,
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) |

3

glycerol BM 5 , 10 ,
 2 0.1ml 37
 5- 10 . 69 46
 , 가 33
 13
 . 30 12
 . , ,

4

PCR

1. Modified Bead- beating

DNA

PCR

DNA Proteinase K- cloroform , Bead- beating Modified
 Bead- beating 가 Modified Bead- beating
 69 IS1081 mpt40 Primer IS987
 outer primer 87
 PCR DNA band

(Table 5.).

가

PCR

(Table 6.).

PCR

40%

PCR

가

가

가

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%) |

, , *in situ* PCR

, , .

,

.

,

.

,

.

,

.

in situ PCR

가

PCR

in situ PCR

,

PCR

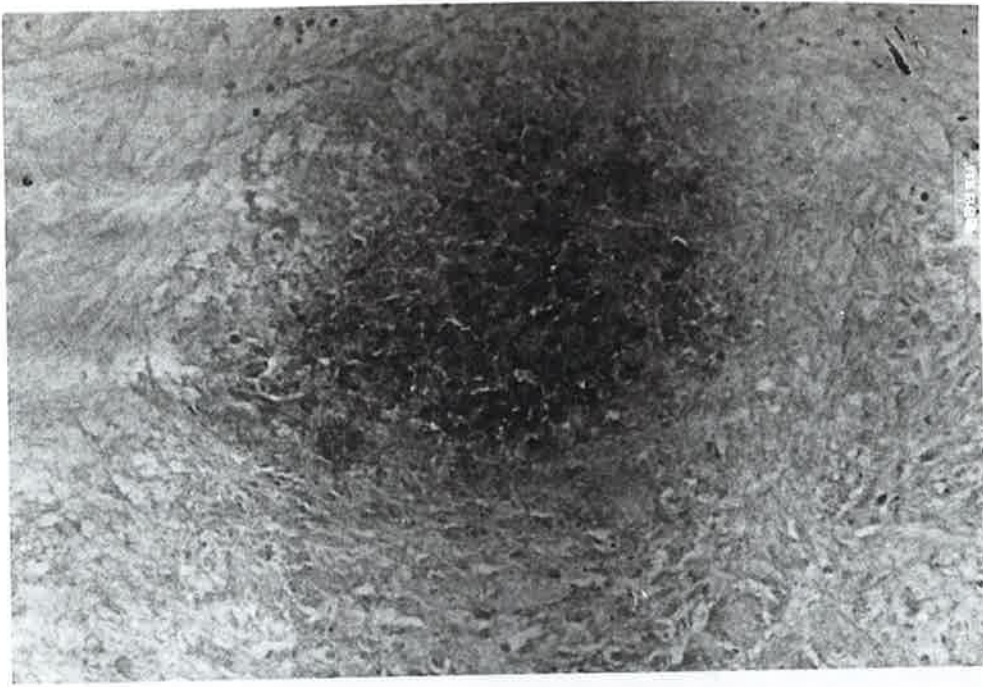


Fig 1. *M bovis* detected by *in situ* PCR in mesenteric lymph node from bovine. x100.

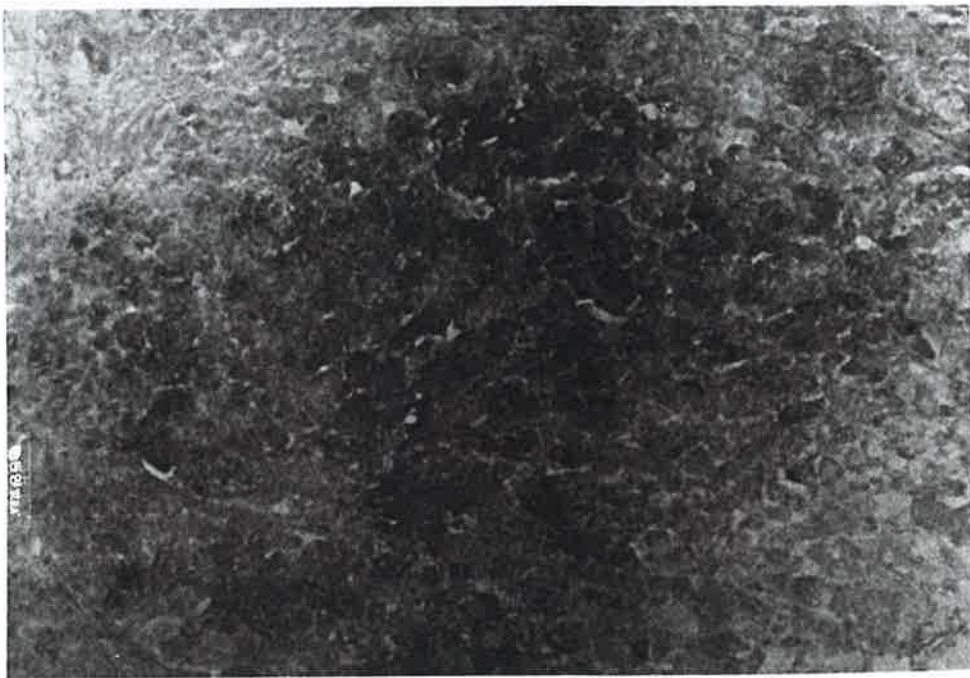


Fig 2. *M bovis* detected by *in situ* PCR in pulmonary lymph node from bovine. x200.

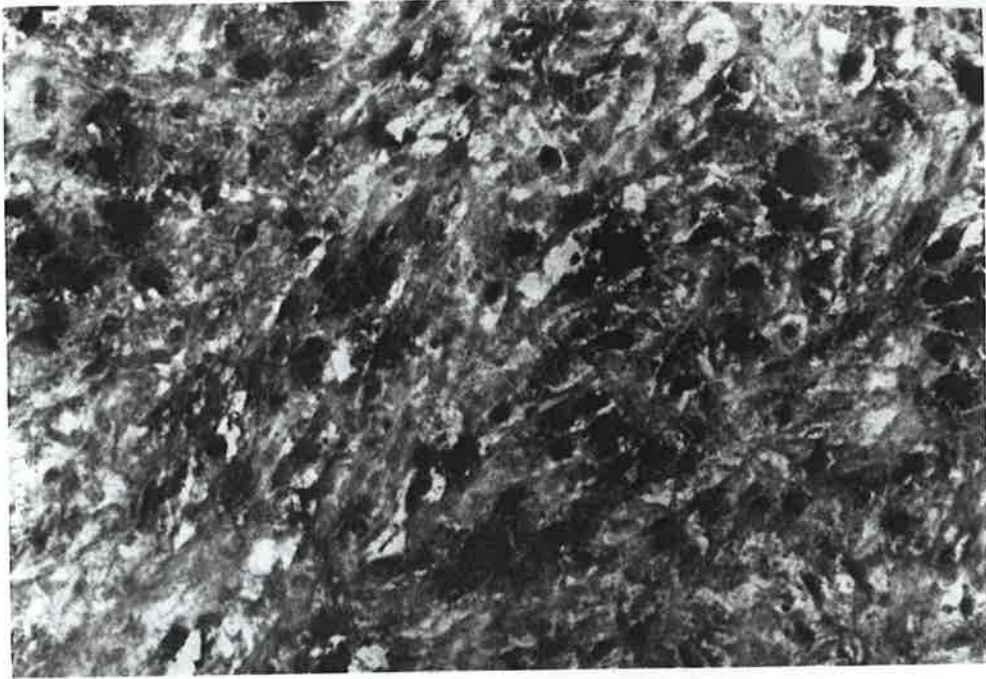


Fig 3. *M bovis* detected by *in situ* PCR in mesenteric lymph node from bovine. x400.

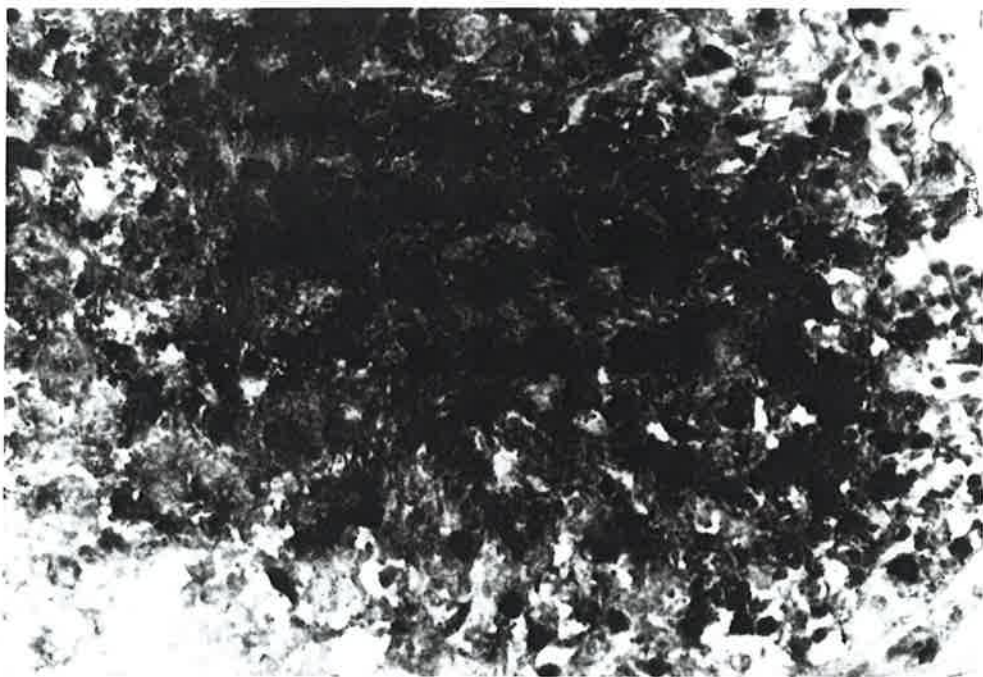


Fig 4. *M bovis* detected by *in situ* PCR in pulmonary lymph node from bovine. x400.

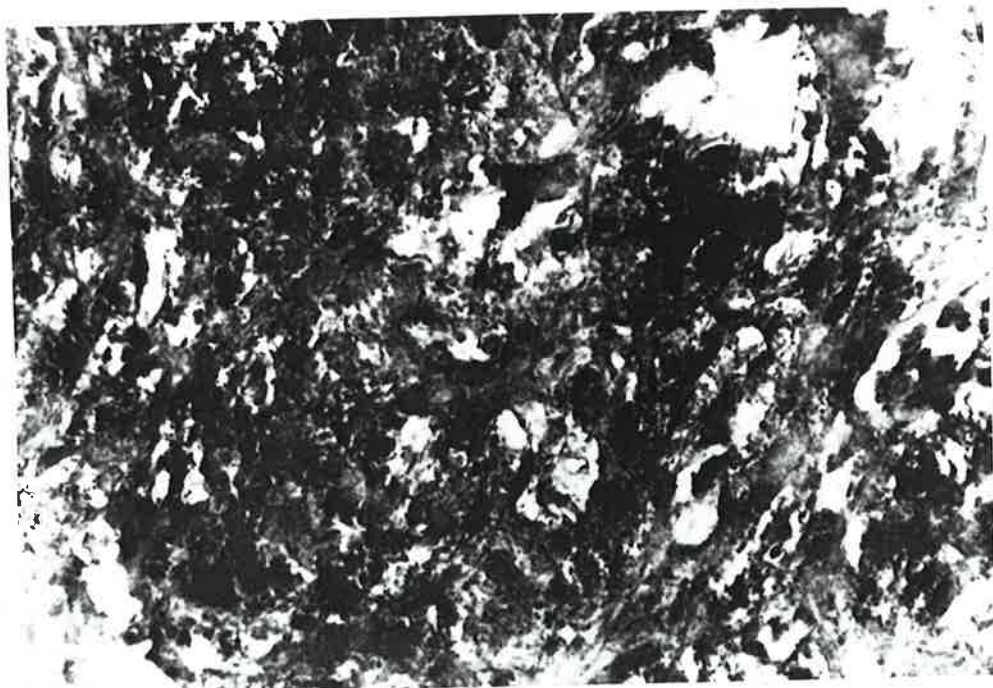


Fig 5. *M bovis* detected by *in situ* PCR in lung from bovine. x400.

6 *in situ* PCR

, , , ,

in situ PCR

1.

in situ PCR

,
.

2.

in situ PCR

,

.

3. , ,

in situ PCR

가

, 가

PCR

.

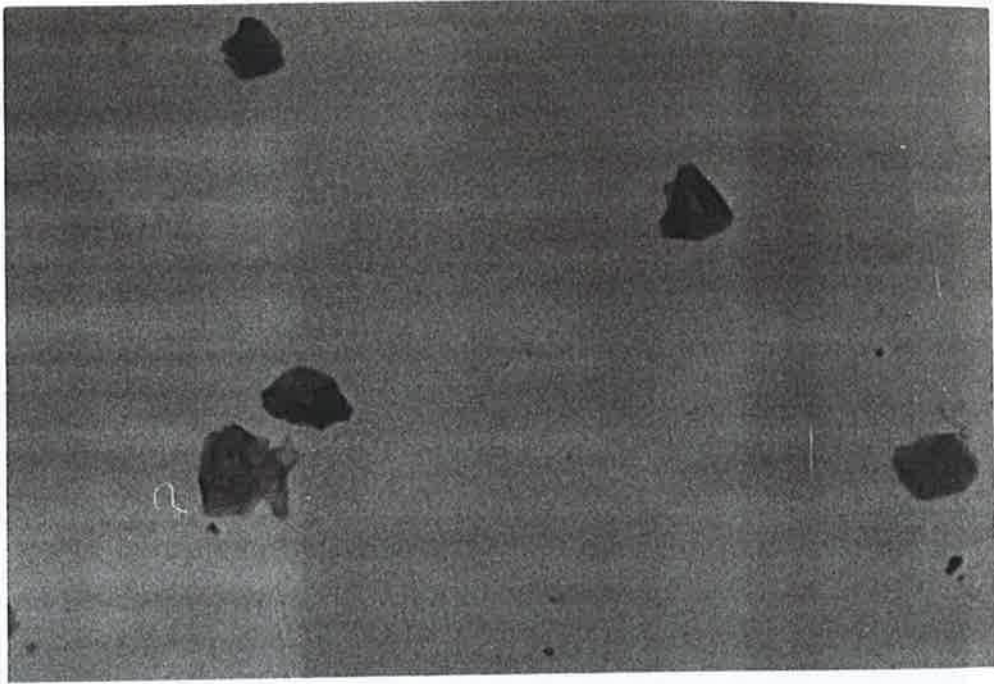


Fig 6. Negative control (primers for *M bovis* were excluded from amplification mixture). x100.

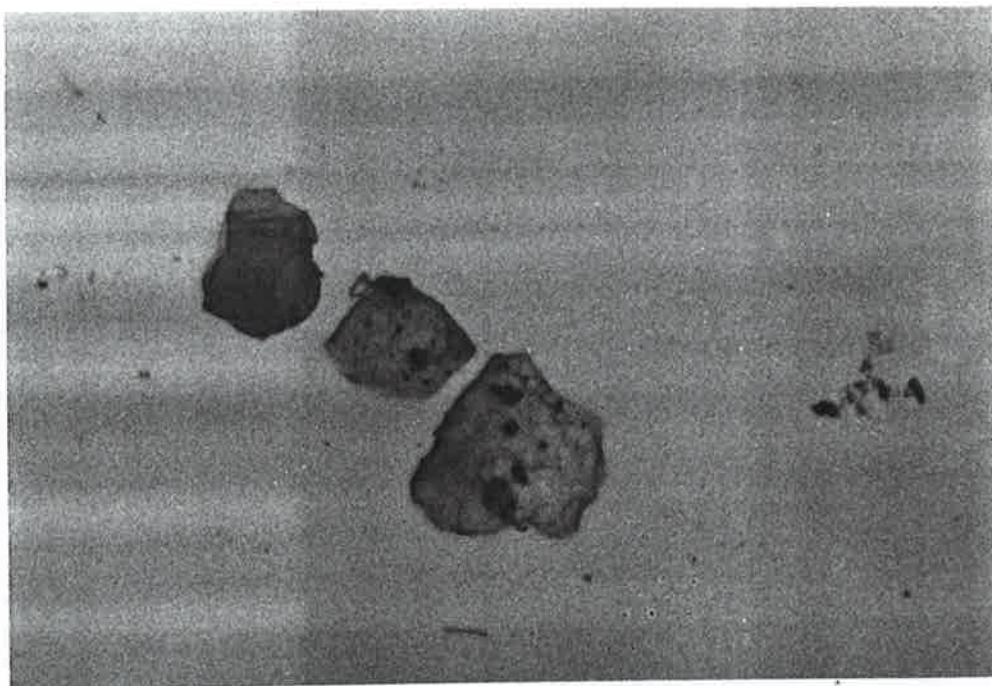


Fig 7. *M bovis* detected by *in situ* PCR in nasal discharge. x200.



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

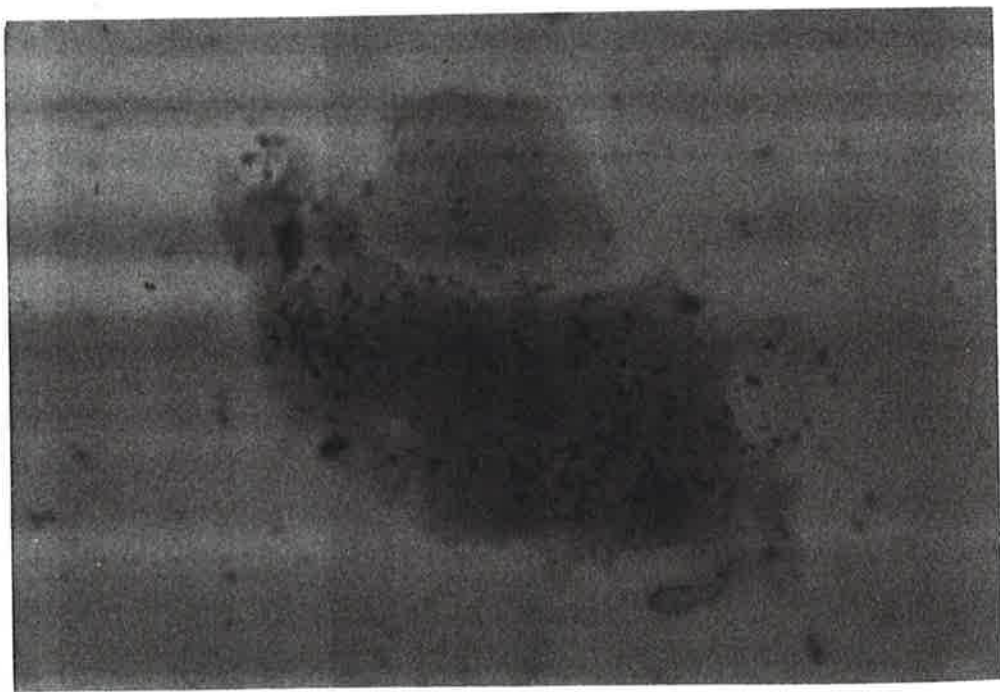


Fig 9. *M bovis* detected by *in situ* PCR in milk from bovine. x400.

- 1 Ahn CH, McCarty JW, Ahn SS, Ahn SI and Hurst GA:Diagnosis criteria for pulmonary disease caused by Mycobacterium Kansasii and Mycobacterium intracellulare Am Rev Respir Dis 25:388- 391,1982
- 2 American Thoracic Society: diagnosis and treatment of disease caused by nontuberculous mycobacteria. Am Rev Respir Dis 142:940- 953,1990.
- 3 April MM, Garelick JM, Nuovo GJ: Reverse transcriptase in situ polymerase chain reaction in atypical mycobacterial adenitis. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 122:11,1214- 8,1996
- 4 B rutlag D, Schlehuber C, Bonner J : Properties of formaldehyde treated nucleohistones. Biochemistry 8:3214- 3218,1977
- 5 Cave, MD, Eisenach K D, Salfinger M, Bates J H and Crawford J T: Usefulness of IS6110 in fingerprinting DNA of Mycobacterium bovis. Med. Microbiol Lett.1:96- 102,1992.
- 6 Cho SN, Lee TY, Yoon KH, Chung DH, Chong YS and Kim JD: Detection of Mycobaterium tuberculosis in clinical specimens by polymerase chain reaction. J Korean Soc Macrobiol 25:491- 499, 1990.
- 7 Collins, D.M.; Erasmusion, S.K.;Stephens, D.M.;Yates,G.F.;and de Lisle,G.W.1993. DNA fingerprinting of Mycobacterium bovis strains by restriction fragment analysis and hybridization with insertion elements IS1088 and IS6110. J.Clin. Microbiol., 31:1143- 1147
- 8 Crawford JT:Applications of molecular methods to epidemiolog of tuberculosis. Res Microbiol 144:111- 116,1993.
- 9 Doran JL, Pang Y, Mdluli KE, et al., Mycobacterium tuberculosis efp encodes an efflux protein of the QacA transpoter family, Clin Diagn Lab Immunol, 4:1, 23- 32, 1997

- 10 Dubeau L, Chandler LA, Gralow JR, Nicols PW, Jones PA : Southern blot analysis of DNA extracted from formalin fixed pathology specimens. *Cancer Res* 1986;46:2964- 2970
- 11 Eisenach KD, Cave MD, Bates JH and Crawford JT:Polymerase chain reaction amplication of a repetitive DNA sequence specific for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *J Inf Dis* 161:997- 981,1990.
- 13 Erlich, H. A (ed.) 1989. *PCR Technology : Principles and Amplification for DNA Amplification*. Stockton Press, New York.
- 14 Erlich, H. A Gelfand,D. H., and Saiki, R. K. 1988. Specific DNA amplification. *Nature*, 331:461- 462
- 15 Goelz SE, Hamilton SR, Vogelstein B. Purification of DNA from formaldehyde fixed and paraffin embadded tissue. *Biochem Biochem Biophys Res Commun* ;130:118- 124,1985
- 16 Greer CE, Lund JK, Manos MM. PC : amplification from paraffin- embedded tissues:effects of fixative times *Am J Clin Pathol* ;95:117- 124,1991
- 17 Greer CE, Lund JK, Manos MM. PCR amplification from paraffin- embedded tissues:recommendation on fixatives for long- term storage and prospective studies. *Cold Spring Harb Symp Quant Biol*;1:46- 50,1991
- 18 Hence AJ, Grandchamp B, LevyFrebault V, Lecssier D, Lauzier J, Bocart D and Gicquel B:Detection and identification of mycobacteria by amplication of mycobacterial DNA. *Mol Microbiol* 3: 843- 847,1989.
- 19 Innis, M.A. Gelfand,D.H. Sninsky,J. J., and White, T. J. (eds.) 1990. *PCR Protocols : A Guide to Methods and Amplification*. Academic Press San Diego
- 20 Karlson,A.G.1962.Nonspecific or cross- sensitivity reactions to

- tuberculin in cattle. *Adv. Vet. Sci.* 7:147- 181
- 21 Kent PT and Kubica GP:Public health mycobacteriology. A guide for the level III laboratory.U.S. Department of health and human Services, PublicHealth Center for Disease Control,Atlanta, GA.1985
 - 22 Kim SJ, Hong YP and Jin BW: Tuberculous and nontuberculous mycobacterial infection in Korea. In *Mycobacteria of Clinical Interest*,Elsevier Science Publishers B.V. 144- 148, 1986.
 - 23 Kim SJ, Park YK, Cho SH and Shim MS:Primer directed amplification of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* DNA in clinical specimens I.Primers and Reaction Conditions.*J Korean Soc Microbio* 127:35- 44,1992.
 - 24 Kwok,s.,and Higuchi, R. 1989. Avoiding false positive with PCR, *Nature*, 339:237- 238.2
 - 25 Marterz A, Miller MJ, Quninn K, Unsworth EJ, Ebina M, Cutta F, Non-radioactive localization of nucleic acids by direct in situ PCR and in situ PT-PCR in paraffin-embedded sections, *J Histochem Cytochem*, 43:8 739- 47,1995
 - 26 Martin, W. J. 1991. Polymerase Chain Reaction : A Tool for the Modern Pathologist. In *Molecular Diagnosis in Pathology*(eds, Fenoglio-Preiser, C.M., and Williman, C.L.),21- 46. Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore.
 - 27 McAllister HA, Rock DL. Comparative usefulness of tissues fixatives for in situ viral nucleic acid hybridization. *J Histochem Cytochem* ;33:1026- 1032,1985.
 - 28 McFadden,J.J.;Kunze,Z.;and Seechurn,P.1990.DNA probes for the detection and identification. In *Molecular Biology of the Mycobacteria*. Ed.J.J. McFdden, 139- 172. San Diego
 - 29 Millar D, Ford J, Sanderson J, Withey S, Tizard M, Doran T, Hermon-Taylor : IS900PCR to detect *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* in retail supplies of whole pasteurized cows' milk in England and ppl

- Environ Microbiol, 62:9,3446- 52,1996
- 30 Nuovo GJ, Becker j, MacConnell P, Margiotta M, Comite S, Hochman H. Histological distribution of PCR-amplified HPV 6 and 11 DNA in penile lesions. AM J Surg Pathol 16:269- 275,1992
- 31 Nel, E. E.;Kleeberg, H. H.;and Gatner, E. M. S. 1980. Laboratory Manual of Tuberculosis Methods 2nd Revised Eddition. Capetown, s. Africa : South African Medical Resech Council
- 32 Nuovo GJ, MacConnell P, Forde A, Delvenne P. Detection of human papillomavirus DNA in formalin fixed tissues by in situ hybridization after amplification by PCR. Am J. Pathol ;139:847- 854,1991.
- 33 Nuovo GJ, Gallery F, MacConnell P, Becker J, Bloch W. Animproved technique for the detection of DNA by in situ hybridization after PCR amplification. Am J Pathol ;139:1239- 1244,1991.
- 34 Nuovo GJ, Silverstein SJ. Comparision of formalin, bufferd formalin, and Bouin's fixation on the detection of human papillomavirus DNA from genital lesions. Lab Invest ;59:720- 724,1988.
- 35 Nuovo GJ, Buffered formalin is the superior fixative for the detection of human papillomavirus DNA by in situ hybridization analysis. Am J Pathol ;59:720- 724,1989.
- 36 Nuovo GJ. Comparision of Bouin's solution and buffered formalin fixation on the detection rate by in situ hybridization of human papillomavirus DNA in genital tract lesion. J Histotech ;14:13- 18,1991.
- 37 Nuovo GJ. Detection of viral infections by in situ PCR : theoretical considerations possible value in diagnostic pathology, J Clin Lab Anal, 10:6,335- 49, 1996
- 38 Nuovo GJ. In situ PCR : protocols and applications, PCR Methods Appl, 4:4, S151- 67, 1995
- 39 Oste, C. Polymerase Chain Reaction. Biotechniques, 6:162- 167,1988.

- 40 Pao C, Benedict-Yen TS, You JB, Maa JS and Fiss EM: Detection and identification of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* by DNA amplification. *J Clin Microbiol* 28:1877- 1880,1990.
- 41 Rodriguez JG, Mejia GA, Del Portillo P, Patarroyo ME, Murillo LA, Species-specific identification of *Mycobacterium bovis* by PCR, *Microbiology*, 141:2131- 8,1995
- 42 Sjobring U, Mecklenburg M and Anderson AB: Polymerase chain reaction for detection of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *J Clin Microbiol* 28:2200- 2204,1990.
- 43 Special Technology Section : Methods and Materials. Amplification of nucleic acid sequences : The choices multiply . *J. NIH Reserch*, 3:81- 94,1991.
- 44 Thierry D, Brisson-Noel A, Levy-Frebault V, Nguyen S, Guesdon JL and Gicquel B: Characterization of a *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* insertion sequence, IS6110, and its application in diagnosis. *J Clin Microbiol* 28: 2668- 2673,1990.
- 45 Thierry D, Cave MD, Eisenach KD, Crawford JT, Bates JH, Gicquel B and Guesdon JL: IS6110, and IS like element of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex. *NAR* 18:188,1990.
- 46 Thoen, C.O. Tuberculosis in wild and domestic mammals. In *Tuberculosis: Pathogenesis protection and Control*. Ed. B.R.Bloom, pp. 157- 162,1994. American Society for Microbiology (in Press)
- 47 Thoen, C.O.; Karlson, A.C.; and Himes, E.M. Mycobacterial infection in animals *Rev. Infec. Dis* 3(5):960- 972
- 48 Tsukamura M: Diagnosis of disease by *M. avium* complex. *Chest* 99(3):667- 669,1975
- 49 Walker DA, Tayler IK, Mitchell DM and Shwa RJ: Comparison of polymerase chain reaction amplification of two mycobacterial DNA sequences, IS6110 and the 65 kDa antigen gene in diagnosis of

- tuberculosis. *Thorax* 47:690- 694, 1992.
- 50 White, T. J., Arnheim, N., and Erlich, H. A. 1989. The polymerase chain reaction. *TIG*, 5:185- 189
- 51 Winblad,B.,and Ducheck,M.1973.Comparision between microscopical methods, and cultivation for demonstration of tubercle bacilli in experimental tuberculous infection. *Acta Pathol. Microbiol. Scnad. Sect. A*81,824- 830
- 55 Williams, J. F. 1989. Optimization strategies for the polymerase chain reaction. *Biotechniques*. 7:762- 768
- 56 Yamamoto M, Ogura Y, Sudo K and Hibino S:Diagnostic criteria for disease caused by atypical mycobacteria.*Am Rev Respir Dis* 96:773- 778,1967

가

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

2) PCR 가?
 : PCR PCR 8%가
 PCR 가

3) ?
 : 5 , , ,
 PCR 가
 , , , , 가

4) Primer PCR PCR
 가 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

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?
: in situ PCR
PCR 가
, 가 .

.

1.

.

2.

.

3. 가

.