



Technical Development to Produce Milk
of Good Quality

{ 7 }

1996

: 1. 10

2. 1

1999. 10. 31.

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: ()

:

“ ” (:
가 2 , :
Staphylococcus aureus streptococci)

1999 . 10 . 29 .

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:
:
:
:

I. : : 가 2
 : *Staphylococcus aureus* streptococci

II.

HACCP가

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 , 가 가
 가 가
 가 가 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 가
 2 가

1.

. 가 2
 가 (shelf life)
 2 가 가
 2 가 가

2

resazurin

SC-TS

PCR

2

가

2.

Staphylococcus aureus streptococci

Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxin

Staphylococcus aureus

streptococci

PFGE

dendrogram

genotyping

type

genotyping

가

RAPD

III

1.

2

Mosley

가

ATP-bioluminescence, impedance resazurin

Resazurin SC-TS
 Resazurin
 2
 semi nested PCR
 primer
 2.
 10
 Staph. aureus, Str.
 agalactiae, Str. uberis Str. dysagalactiae
 Staph. aureus enterotoxin type PCR 가
 PFGE genotype genome 가
 genotype 가
 19
 pattern
 genotyping RAPD PFGE PCR
 IV.
 1.
 가.
 7 10 가 5
 10 0.68
 5 10
 0.73

10 , 13 , 15 10 가 10⁶CFU M₀
 가 7 가 .
 13 15 10 10⁶CFU M₀ 가
 7 10 2,500CFU M₀ .
 7 5 10 , 21 18
 dairy gram negative
 21 18
 가 . 5 10
 가 -0.71 -0.81
 (P<0.01). 21 18
 DGN 가 21 18
 가 -0.48 -0.56
 (P<0.05). Dairy gram negative agar crystal violet tetrazolium agar
 0.01% benzalkonium chloride plate count agar

가
 가
 ATP bioluminescence 2
 . DGN , BC-TGY CV-TGY
 가 ATP bioluminescence
 BC-TGY *Pseudomonas fluorescens*
 DGN CV-TGY . 가 3
 0 가 25 ATP bioluminescence DGN
 ATP bioluminescence
 . CFC
Pseudomonas *E. aerogenes* DGN
E. faecalis *S. aureus* 가 Pseudosel
 SC-TS 가
 2
 .
 2
 . Methylene blue
Pseudomonas
 resazurin
 cephaloridine-fucidic acid (CFC) , dairy

gram negative (DGN) Pseudosel . CFC
Escherchia coli *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
 , DGN *Enterococcus faecalis*
Lactococcus sp. . Pseudosel
 . DGN Pseudosel 가
 resazurin
 . Pseudosel desoxycholate 가

SC-TS resazurin
 2
 . SC-TS agar
 SC-TS 21 , 25 30
 resazurin
 . 5 , 6 9 resazurin
 가
 7 8 resazurin
 가 가

.
 10⁶CFU M₀
Pseudomonas 가
 50% *Acinetobacter* *Aeromonas*
 21 SC-TS *Acinetobacter*,
Pseudomonas *Enterobacter* 가

primer semi nested PCR
 2CFU . GNFI
 GNR2, GN2 GNR2 UNV GNR2 primer PCR
Enterococcus faecalis DNA 16S rDNA
Pseudomonas fluorescens DNA 16S rDNA . Boiling
 2CFU *P. fluorescens* DNA DNA가
 PCR 16S
 rDNA가 . LTLT- *P. fluorescens* 가 6
 5 , 80 100 30 가 16S rDNA가 .
 121 15 autoclave . *P.*
fluorescens 가 65 30 1U DNase
 16S rDNA가 . *Achromobacter lyticus*

Alcaligenes faecalis

16s rDNA

PCR

572

가

Staphylococcus aureus

Streptococcus agalactiae

Streptococcus uberis

Streptococcus

dysagalactiae

29.2% 3.2%

11.4% 6.8%

가

Staphylococcus

aureus

type

Staphylococcus aureus 46

Streptococcus agalactiae 7

, *Streptococcus uberis* 20

Streptococcus dysagalactiae 21

가

16S-23S intergenic spacer region rRNA primer

STAA-AuI, STRU-UbI STRD-DyI

Staphylococcus aureus 가

enterotoxin type

PCR

Staphylococcus aureus *Streptococcus* spp.

typing

genomic DNA PFGE

typing

genomic

DNA

PFGE

genomic DNA

*Sma*I 가

pulse time 5-40sec

22 가

Staph. aureus genomic DNA 2.0Mb

3.0Mb 가

genome

Streptococcus spp. 2.0-3.0Mb

typing

Staphylococcus aureus,

Streptococcus uberis

Streptococcus dysagalactiae

19, 7

11 genotype

genotype 가

type

Staph. aureus 47 streptococci 49 . *Staph. aureus*

ampicillin-sulbactam vancomycin 가

, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole imipenem

. *Str. dysgalactiae* trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, imipenem

ampicillin-sulbactam , *Str. agalactiae* amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, ampicillin-sulbactam

imipenem , *Str. uberis*

amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, ampicillin-sulbactam imipenem

trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole

-lactamase gene

Staph. aureus 4 Germex

가 , *Str. dysgalactiae*

Betadin *Str. agalactiae*

Betadin , *Str. uberis* Farmluid S

. Chloramphenicol

Bioscreen *Staph. aureus* 30µg/MØ, *Str. agalactiae*

Str. uberis 50µg/MØ *Str. dysgalactiae* 50µg/MØ

가

Staphylococcus aureus *Streptococcus* spp.

genotyping PFGE

genotype primer

RAPD . Genomic DNA

purification kit DNA KI KI

primer(TGCACTGATG) PCR , RAPD cyclers

denaturation 93 3 denaturation 93

1 , annealing 37 1 extension 72 1 1 35

extension 72 4 .

1.5% agarose gel 100V 2
genotyping .

amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, ampicillin sulbactam chloramphenicol . *Streptococcus uberis* genotyping
genotyping .

2.

가 2 가 2
가 . 가 2
가 10
7 0-10 0-7
가 .
resazurin 2 가
가 . PCR 가
가 .
가
가 .
가 .

가
 genomic DNA PFGE .
 genotype . 1)
 genotype , 2)
 가
 genotype 3)
 가 , ,
 genome ,
 가
 가 .

SUMMARY

Subject 1: Technical Development to Determine Post-pasteurization Contamination and Shelf Life of Market Milk

1. Purpose of Study

To develop selective medium to detect gram-negative bacteria, to apply microbiological method to detection of post-pasteurization contamination of market milk and to develop PCR method to detect gram-negative bacteria in milk.

2. Results and Conclusion

The standard plate counts of all market milk except some LTLT-pasteurized milk did not increase significantly during storage at 7 for 10 days. The correlation coefficient between the SPCs after storage for 5 days and 10 days was 0.68 ($P < 0.01$). The correlation coefficient between the ratio of the SPC after storage for 5 days to that at the production day and the SPC after storage for 10 days was 0.73. The SPCs of LTLT- and HIST-pasteurized milk increased to more than 10^6 CFU/Ml during storage at the temperature higher than 10, 13 and 15 for 10 days. The SPC of UHT-pasteurized milk increased to more than 10^6 CFU/Ml during storage at the temperature higher than 13.

The correlation coefficients between shelf life and SPC after storage for 5 and 10 days were -0.71 and -0.80 ($P < 0.01$), respectively, which indicated that the activity of psychrotrophic bacteria in milk determined the shelf life during refrigerated storage. The correlation coefficients between shelf life and mPBC after preliminary incubation at 21 for 18 hours with and without addition of DGNB were -0.56 and -0.48 ($P < 0.05$), respectively. Dairy gram negative agar was better selective media for growth of gram-negative bacteria than crystal violet tetrazolium agar and plate count agar containing 0.01% benzalkonium chloride. The results suggested that the rapid methods to predict the shelf life of market milk by using mPBC after preliminary incubation should be improved.

ATP bioluminescence method showed that tryptone glucose yeast extract broth containing benzalkonium chloride inhibited growth of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* as well as gram positive bacteria and that dairy gram negative (DGN) broth and TGY broth containing crystal violet inhibited growth of gram positive bacteria only. The bacterial counts after storage at 7 °C for 10 days of most LTLT-pasteurized market milk from plant A were more than 10^6 CFU ML, which indicated post-pasteurization contamination. The ATP bioluminescence values after preliminary incubation at 30 °C were higher than that at 25 °C. There was not consistent relationship between the ATP bioluminescence values after preliminary incubation with DGN broth and the bacterial counts after storage at 7 °C for 10 days. Impedance method showed that addition of CFC broth to skim milk culture resulted in growth of *Pseudomonas* and *Enterobacter aerogenes*. Addition of DGN broth to skim milk culture allowed growth of *Enterococcus faecalis* and *S. aureus* as well as gram negative bacteria. Addition of Pseudosel broth inhibited growth of gram positive bacteria but not gram negative bacteria. Impedance method using trypticase soy broth containing sodium desoxycholate and cetrinide enabled detection of post-pasteurization contamination of LTLT-pasteurized milk but not UHT-pasteurized milk.

Resazurin reduction method and gram negative bacteria selective broth were developed to detect post-pasteurization contamination in milk processing. CFC broth inhibited growth of *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and all gram positive bacteria. *Enterococcus faecalis*, and *Lactococcus* sp. as well as most of gram negative bacteria grew in the mixture of skim milk and DGN broth. Only gram negative bacteria grew in the mixture of skim milk and Pseudosel broth. The growth of gram positive cocci and spore-forming gram positive bacilli in market milk which was mixed with DGN broth and Pseudosel broth, respectively, was detected. Addition of sodium desoxycholate to Pseudosel broth inhibited spore-forming gram positive bacilli and enabled selective detection of gram negative bacteria in market milk.

Resazurin reduction time test including preliminary incubation of market milk with SC-TS broth was studied to apply to market milk produced in different months. Gram positive bacteria did not grow on

SC-TS agar but gram-negative bacteria did. All of the bacteria isolated from resazurin reduction time test were gram negative bacteria, which showed that SC-TS medium is reliable for using resazurin reduction time test to detect post-pasteurization contamination of market milk. Resazurin reduction time test and bacteria number of market milk after cold storage in May, June and September were highly related each other but not in July and August. *Pseudomonas* was the most frequently identified gram-negative bacteria of all isolated from the market milk after cold storage. *Acinetobacter* and *Aeromonas* followed. *Acinetobacter*, *Pseudomonas* and *Enterobacter* were frequently identified in resazurin reduction time test where preliminary incubation of mixture of skim milk and SC-TS media was done at 21 °C for 18hr.

PCR method to detect gram-negative bacteria up to 2CFU was developed. PCR with primer pairs of GNF1 and GNR2, UNV and GNR2, and GNF2 and GNR2 amplified 16S rDNA from purified DNA of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* but not *Enterococcus faecalis*. 16S rDNA was amplified from LILT-pasteurized milk and UHT-pasteurized milk by using semi-nested PCR. 16S rDNA was amplified from LILT-pasteurized milk which was added with *P. fluorescens* and heated at 65 °C, 80 °C, 100 °C for 30 min but not from that autoclaved at 121 °C for 15min. 16S rDNA was amplified from gram-negative bacteria except *Achromobacter lyticus* and *Alcaligenes faecalis*, but not from gram-positive.

The results indicated that there were problems of post-pasteurization contamination of market milk. Resazurin reduction time method could be used to detect post-pasteurization contamination of milk and to determine shelf life. PCR method was shown to detect gram-negative bacteria in milk.

Subject 2 : Study on Contamination Route of *Staphylococcus aureus* and Streptococci into Milk

1. Purpose of Study: To determine route of *Staph. aureus* and streptococci to contaminate raw milk and to determine their sensitivity to antibiotics and disinfectants.

2. Results and Conclusion

Specimens were taken from the milk, body surfaces of dairy cow and environments of ten dairy farms located in Kyunggi-do, Korea. Identification of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus uberis* and *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* by using IDF method and PCR method from 572 samples taken during winter and summer season was conducted. Isolation rates of *Staph. aureus* and *Str. agalactiae* which are classified as contagious mastitis pathogen were 29.2 % and 3.2% respectively and those of environmental mastitis pathogen *Str. uberis* and *Str. dysgalactiae* were 11.4% and 6.4% respectively.

In order to identify species of *Staphylococcus* spp. and *Streptococcus* spp., PCR performed with rRNA primers STAA-AuI, STRU-UbI, STRD-DyI from 16S-23S intergenic spacer region amplified specific DNA products for those species. By using specific primers, strains of *Staph. aureus* producing six types of enterotoxin A, B, C, D, E, and TSST-1 were effectively differentiated.

Pulsed field gel electrophoresis of *Sma*I-digested genomic DNA of *Staph. aureus* and *Streptococcus* spp. was undertaken for genome characterization and genotyping. The contamination routes of the pathogens into raw milk were postulated.

*Sma*I was chosen for the PFGE analysis of *Staph. aureus* and *Streptococcus* spp. genomic DNA and optimum condition for PFGE found to be pulse time of 5-40 second and running time of 22 hours. Sizes of the genomic DNA of *Staph. aureus* and *Streptococcus* spp. averaged 2.3Mb. Genotyping results indicated that 52 strains of *Staph. aureus*, 18 strains of *Str. uberis* and 22 strains of *Str. dysgalactiae* were classified into 19 types, 7 types and 11 types, respectively.

Antibiotic- and disinfectant-susceptibility determination of *Staph. aureus*, and *Streptococcus* spp. was undertaken to get data for effective control of mastitis. *Staph. aureus* was shown to be very susceptible against ampicillin-sulbactam, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, vancomycin and imipenem in order. *Str. dysgalactiae* was susceptible to ampicillin-sulbactam, imipenem and

trimethoprim sulfamethoxazole. *Str. agalactiae* was highly susceptible to amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, ampicillin-sulbactam trimethoprim sulfamethoxazole and meropenem. *Str. uberis* was highly susceptible to amoxicillin-clavulanic acid and ampicillin-sulbactam. Cernex, a quaternary ammonium compound was the most effective disinfectant against *Staph. aureus*. Betadin, an iodine compound was the highest effective against *Str. dysagalactiae* and *Str. agalactiae*. FarnfluidS was the most effective disinfectant against *Str. uberis* of all. Minimal inhibitory concentration of chloramphenicol against *Staph. aureus*, *Str. agalactiae*, *Str. uberis*, and *Str. dysagalactiae* revealed as 30ug/ml, 50ug/ml, 50ug/ml and >50ug/ml, respectively.

RAPD method of genotyping and strain identification of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus* spp. could obtain reliable results which shows similar degree of strain differentiation ability and reproducibility as PFGE in shorter time with less analyzing cost. Isolated genomic DNA was amplified with newly designed primer KKI. The PCR condition was initial denaturation at 93 for 3 minutes, 35 cycles of denaturation at 93 for 1 minutes annealing at 37 for 1 minutes, and extension 72 for 1 minutes, final extension at 72 for 4 minutes. The amplified DNA was electrophoresed at 100 volt for 2 hours with 1.5% agarose gel.

For the practical application of the results, common susceptible antibiotics against all the isolated strains turned out to be amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, ampicillin-sulbactam and chloramphenicol. Bacterial strains sensitive to antibiotics and disinfectants could be related with PFGE genotypes.

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1

1	-----	20
2	-----	21

2 가 2

1		,	-----	22
2	가	가		
		가		
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3	ATP bi ol uni nescence			
2			-----	45
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3 *Staphylococcus aureus* Streptococci

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1

1

가 . 가 , 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 2 가 2
 가 (shelf life) 가
 2 가 가
 2 가
 2
 Staphylococcus aureus streptococci
 Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxin
 가
 streptococci Staphylococcus aureus
 PFGE dendrogram genotyping
 type

science, impedance Mosley , ATP- biol uni ne-
resazurin resazurin

resazurin SC TS

Resazurin

semi nested PCR primer

, , , Staph.
aureus, Str. agalactiae, Str. uberis Str. dysagalactiae

가 Staph. aureus enterotoxin type PCR
PFGE genotype genome
genotype

가

19
pattern

genotyping RAPD-PCR PCR
PFGE

2 가 2

1
, 가 가

SUMMARY

Changes in bacterial counts of market milk during storage were investigated in relation to heat treatment processes and storage temperatures. The soluble whey protein contents of the market milk were determined and the patterns of β -lactoglobulin and α -lactalbumin in SDS-PAGE were compared in order to estimate the condition of heat treatment process. The standard plate count (SPC) of all the market milk except some LTLT-pasteurized milk did not increase significantly during storage at 7 for 10 days. One LTLT-pasteurized milk had a high average SPC of 29,000CFU M ℓ at the production day. Another LTLT-pasteurized milk had an average SPC of 4.7×10^6 CFU M ℓ after storage for 10 days. The correlation coefficient between the SPCs after storage for 5 days and 10 days was 0.68. The correlation coefficient between the ratio of the SPC after storage for 5 days to that at the production day and the SPC after storage for 10 days was 0.73. The SPCs of LTLT- and HIST-pasteurized milk increased to more than 10^6 CFU M ℓ during storage at 10, 13 and 15 for 10 days but not at 7. The SPC of UHT-pasteurized milk increased to more than 10^6 CFU M ℓ during storage at 13 and 15 but less than 2,500CFU M ℓ at 7 and 10. The soluble whey protein contents and the electrophoretic patterns of β -lactoglobulin and α -lactalbumin in two products of HIST-pasteurized milk were similar with UHT-pasteurized milk.

(Key word : milk, pasteurization, heat treatment, bacterial count, shelf life, whey protein)

1.

가 1Mℓ 20,000 1Mℓ 10
 0 10 5 .
 (LTLT pasteurization), (HIST pasteurization),
 (UHT) 10

2
 (, 1994).
 95 99%

가 .

10⁹
 가

(Kessler, 1981).

(pasteurization) 가 2
 . 2 가

가 (shelf life) .
 2 45 (7.2) 14
 50% 1/Mℓ

20,000/Mℓ (Barnard , 1995).
 2 가

가 가 . 2
 가 .

가 가 (shelf life)

. Mekin Ross(1996) 1Mℓ 1g 가 10⁷
 가 10^{7.5}가

. Bishop (1984) 7
 7 가

ADSA score card

가 .
 7 5

Msley (IDF, 1993; White , 1993)가 . 18 21

18 Bactometer 21

(Bishop , 1984).

21 18 21

1989; White , 1993).

가

2.

가.

3 , 2 가 , 4 가

3

200Ml 250Ml

7

, 5 10

standard

plate count (SPC)

standard method agar

1Ml

32 48

Petrefilm

aerobic count (PAC)

PAC

Petrefilm

1Ml

Petrefilm

(Marshall, 1993).

PAC SPC

5 10

SPC

(r) Sigmplot (Jandel, USA)

Sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis

β -lactoglobulin α -lactalbumin (

, 1993; Laemmli, 1971). 2% sodium dodecyl sulfate
 10% glycerin 가 pH 6.8 62.5mM Tris
 100 5 가 13% polyacrylamide gel

bovine serum albumin(66,000), egg
 albumin(45,000), glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase(36,000),
 carbonic anhydrase(29,000), trypsinogen(24,000), trypsin
 inhibitor(20,100) α-lactalbumin(14,200) (

가

가 Harland-Ashworth (Kuramoto, 1959)
 (, 1993) NaCl NaCl
 가 가
 . 가
 optical density 420nm 가
 Lowry (1951)
 (, 1994).

3.

가.

3 (A, B, C),
 3 (D, E, F), 3 (G, H, I)
 2 6 7 (), 5 , 10
 (Table 1).
 A 가 10,000 90,000CFU Mℓ
 6 2 가 10 10⁶CFU Mℓ
 가 가 B 가 500 4,000CFU Mℓ
 가 C
 가 500CFU Mℓ 10 6
 4 가 10⁶CFU Mℓ 가 .
 D E
 가 . 가 가
 F 가 40

0 1,700CFU Mℓ . 6 1 10
 10⁶CFU Mℓ . 7
 10 600-700CFU Mℓ 가 . SPC
 PAC SPC PAC
 가 . SPC PAC 0.99
 1% (Fig 1).

Table 1. Changes of standard plate count of market milk stored at 7

Heat Treatment	Processing plant	Number of Sample	Geometric mean of SPC (CFU Mℓ)		
			0 day	5 day	10 day
LTLT	A	6	29,000	62,000	460,000
	B	6	1,600	1,900	1,400
	C	6	500	5,500	4,700,000
	D	3	<25	32	9,500
HIST	E	2	<25	<25	35
	F	6	810	1,500	100,000
	G	3	<25	<25	600
UHT	H	3	<25	260	600
	I	3	<25	<25	700

가 90-5,000CFU Mℓ, 60-3,000CFU Mℓ (. 1993).

6,730CFU Mℓ, 4,960CFU Mℓ (, 1995).

100,000CFU Mℓ 가 2 3
 9 100CFU Mℓ (, 1995).

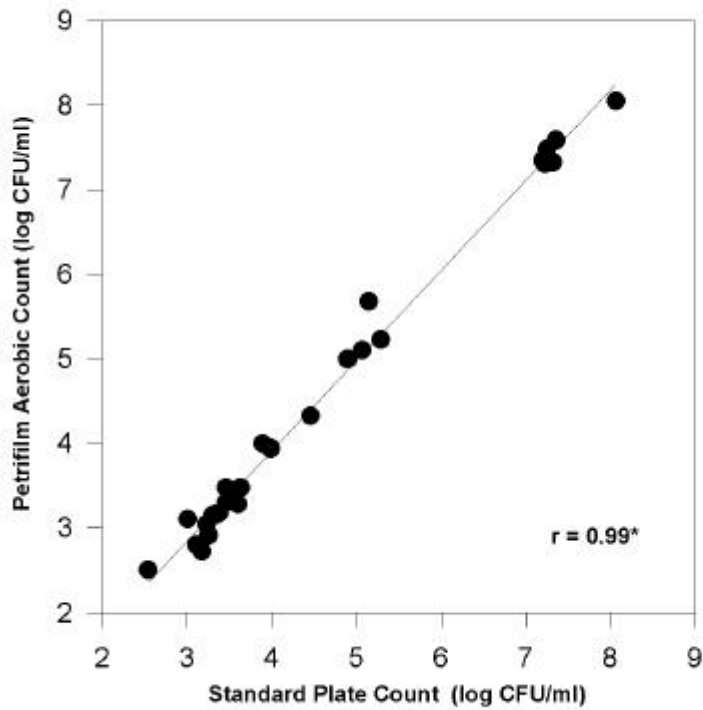


Fig. 1. Regression line of standard plate count versus Petrifilm aerobic count of milk

* $P < 0.01$

(1995)

A 가 10^4 CFU Mℓ

가 가 . 가

2

A 가 가 2

가

C 가 $10^2 - 10^3$ CFU Mℓ

가 10 10^6 CFU Mℓ

가
 2 . 2
 가 가 2
 가 가 (Bi shop Wi te, 1986).
 가
 2

(Var nam Sut her land, 1994).
 가
 가

가
 2 가

SPC PAC
 PAC Petrifilm

2, 3, 5-triphenyl tetrazolium chl ori de

2, 3, 5-triphenyl tetrazolium chl ori de
 가 가
 B C F 26
 7 5 SPC 10 SPC
 가 0.68 1% (Fi g
 2). 5 SPC가 10^4 CFU/ Mℓ 가 10
 SPC가 $10^5 - 10^7$ CFU/ Mℓ 5 SPC
 가 $10^2 - 10^4$ CFU/ Mℓ 10 SPC
 가 SPC 5 SPC
 10 SPC 0.73 1%
 (Fi g 3). 가 SPC
 5 가 SPC 가 가
 SPC SPC
 Msley

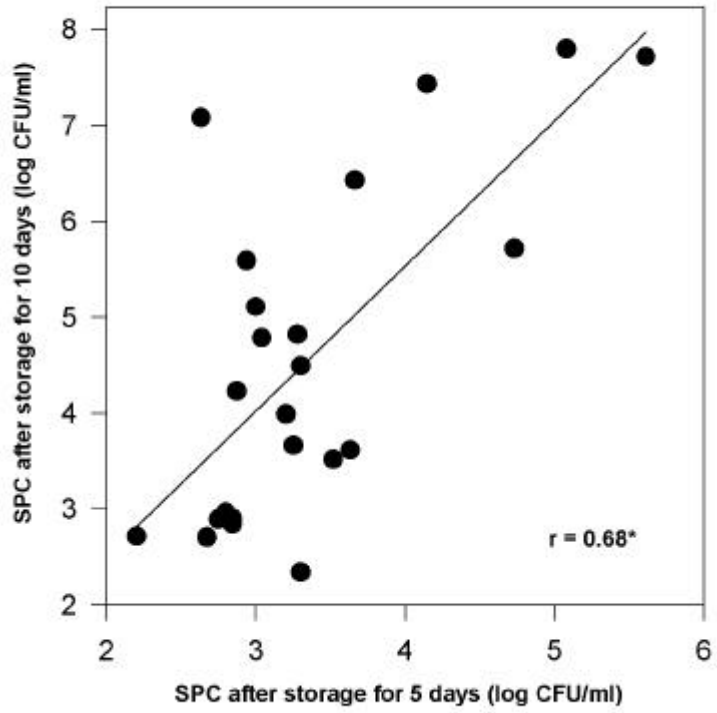


Fig. 2. Regression line of the standard plate counts of the milk stored for 5 days versus those of the milk stored for 10 days *
P<0.01

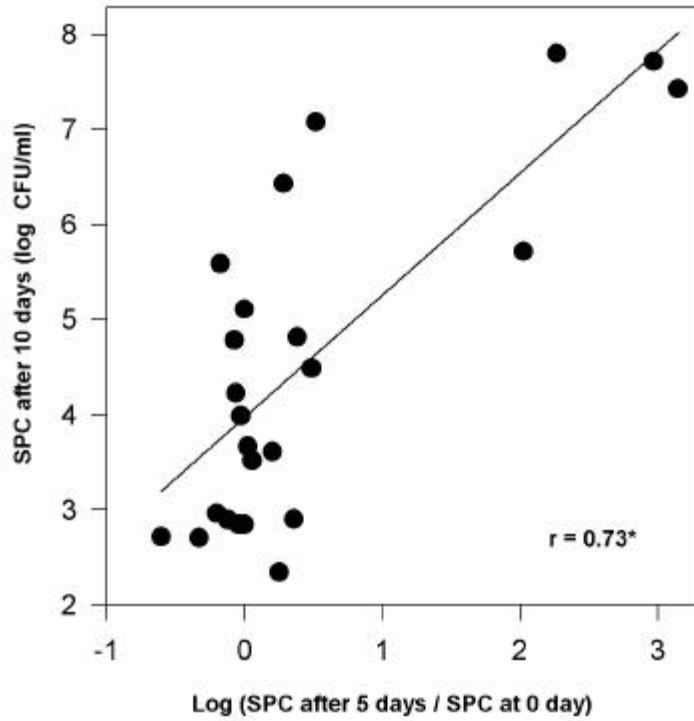


Fig. 3. Regression line of the ratio of the standard plate count of the milk stored for 5 days to those of milk at the production day versus the standard plate count of milk stored for 10 days * P<0.01

C, F, G
 7, 10, 13, 15
 (Table 2).
 7, 10, 15
 20,000CFU/ML, 2, 10, 5, 10, 18,000CFU/ML

79,000CFU Mℓ

10

가

가

20,000CFU Mℓ

5

13
10⁷CFU Mℓ

3

15
10⁷CFU Mℓ

5

13

10⁶CFU Mℓ

3

10⁷CFU Mℓ

가

Bacillus

7

가

가

가

(Varnam Sut herland,

1994).

Table 2. Changes of standard plate count of market milk stored at the different temperatures

Heat treatment (Plant)	Storage day	SPC (CFU Mℓ)			
		7	10	13	15
LTLT (C)	0	2,900	2,900	1,300	2,900
	3	2,400	4,000	140,000	18,000,000
	5	3,300	79,000	32,000,000	21,000,000
	10	3,300	16,000,000	-	-
HIST (F)	0	1,700	1,700	290	1,700
	3	1,500	1,800	44,000	17,000,000
	5	1,600	18,000	12,000,000	42,000,000
	10	9,700	23,000,000	-	-
UHT (G)	0	4	4	0	0
	3	3	0	2,000	400
	5	0	0	1,700,000	32,000,000
	10	26	<2,500	-	-

10 가
7
0-10
가 10
가
7 가
가 15
7
3. 가
가

(Lewis, 1986).
가 540nm optical density 가
(Table 3). 540nm
optical density F
0.146-0.196 D E
0.29-0.49 F
2.72 3.60mg/ M \emptyset 가
D E 0.58 1.48mg/ M \emptyset
가 F 가
가
D E
가
SDS-PAGE(Fig 4)
18,362 β -lactoglobulin 14,174 α
-lactalbumin band A, B
C F
D E G H I

Table 3. The soluble whey protein content of market milk

Heat treatment	Processing plants	Optical density at 540 nm	Soluble whey protein (ng/ml)
LILT	A	0.147 ± 0.004	2.72 ± 0.07
	B	0.196 ± 0.014	3.60 ± 0.25
	C	0.185 ± 0.006	3.41 ± 0.11
	D	0.029 ± 0.003	0.58 ± 0.01
HIST	E	0.044 ± 0.016	0.84 ± 0.31
	F	0.146 ± 0.005	3.02 ± 0.10
	G	0.042 ± 0.002	0.82 ± 0.04

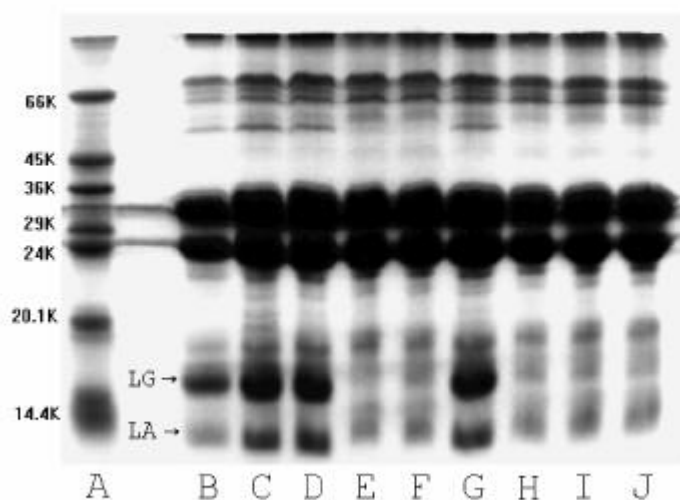


Fig. 7. Sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of market milk.

B, C, D LILT-pasteurized milk, E, F, G HIST-pasteurized milk, H, I, J: UHT-pasteurized milk, A: marker proteins, LG: β -lactoglobulin, LA: α -lactalbumin. The numbers at left indicate molecular weights of marker proteins as described in Materials and Methods.

SUMMARY

The shelf life of market milk was correlated with the bacterial counts using different incubation methods which include standard plate counts (SPC) after storage at 7 for 5 days and 10 days and modified psychrotrophic bacterial counts (mPBC) after preliminary incubation at 21 for 18 hours with or without addition of dairy gram negative broth (DGNB). The correlation coefficients between shelf life and SPC after storage for 5 and 10 days were -0.71 and -0.80, respectively, which indicated that the activity of psychrotrophic bacteria in milk determined the shelf life during refrigerated storage. The correlation coefficients between shelf life and mPBC after preliminary incubation at 21 for 18 hours with and without addition of DGNB were -0.56 and -0.48, respectively. Dairy gram negative agar was better selective media for growth of gram negative bacteria than crystal violet tetrazolium agar and plate count agar containing 0.01% benzalkonium chloride. The results suggested that the rapid methods to predict the shelf life of market milk by using preliminary incubation method and mPBC should be improved.

(Key word : milk, bacterial count, shelf life, psychrotrophic bacteria)

1.

가 (pasteurization) 가 2
 . 2 가
 가 (shelf life) .
 2 45 (7.2) 14
 50% 1/ML
 20,000/ML (Barnard . 1995).
 2 가

2 가

가 (shelf life)
 . Mekin Ross(1996) 1M⁰ 1g 10⁷
 가 10^{7.5} 가
 . Bi shop (1984) 7 가
 7 가
 ADSA score card
 가 가

7 5

Masley (IDF, 1993; White , 1993)가 . 18
 21 18 21
 (Bi shop , 1984). dairy gram
 negative broth 가
 21 18 2
 1 25 (modified
 psychrotrophic bacterial count) (Byrne ,
 1989). 가 30 24
 bioluminescence ATP
 (Wie Bossuyt, 1982).
 가
 (Byrne , 1989a; White , 1993).

가

2.

가.

1 가 2 가 2
 1 .

Pseudomonas fluorescens KCTC 1767, *Pseudomonas fragi* KCTC 2345, *Escherichia coli* KCTC 2441, *Enterococcus faecium* KCTC 3077, *Staphylococcus aureus* KCTC 1928
Enterobacter aerogenes KCCM 12177, *Aeromonas hydrophilia* KCCM 11533, *Bacillus subtilis* KCCM 11314, *Micrococcus luteus* KCCM 11326

200Mℓ 250Mℓ 7
 5 10 (SPC)
 standard method agar 32 48
 (Marshall, 1993). r Sigmplot (Jandel, USA)

50Mℓ 100Mℓ 21 18
 dairy gram negative broth(DGNB) 2
 1 18 DGNB
 (modified psychrotrophic bacteria count) plate count
 agar 21 25

7 6 2 3
 22
 30 3 ASDA scoring guide
 3
 가 (shelf life) (Bishop
 , 1984, Bodyfelt , 1988).

Dairy gram negative agar, Crystal

violet tetrazolium agar (Marshall, 1993), 0.01% benzalkonium chloride plate count agar, Trypticase soy broth, agar streaking

21 30 24

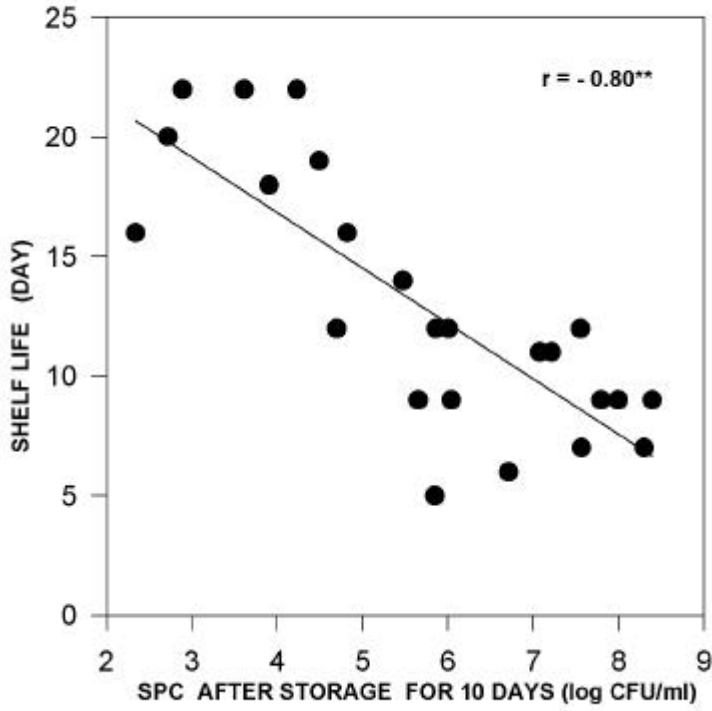


Fig 1. Scattergram of the linear relationships of shelf life and standard plate count after storage for 10 days ** P<0.01

3.

가.

가

1

7

5

10

2

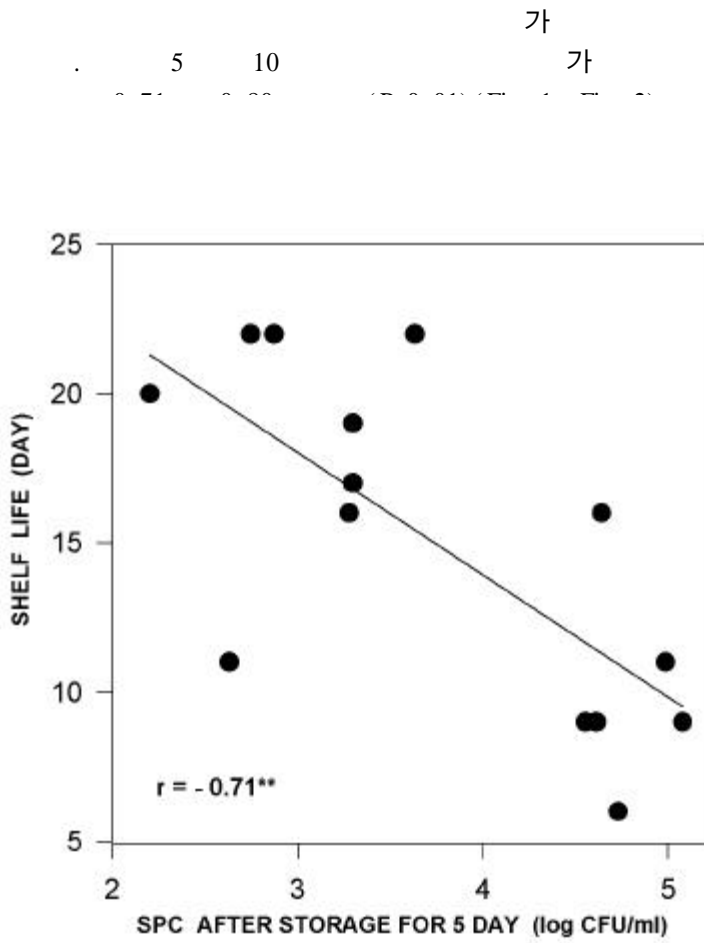
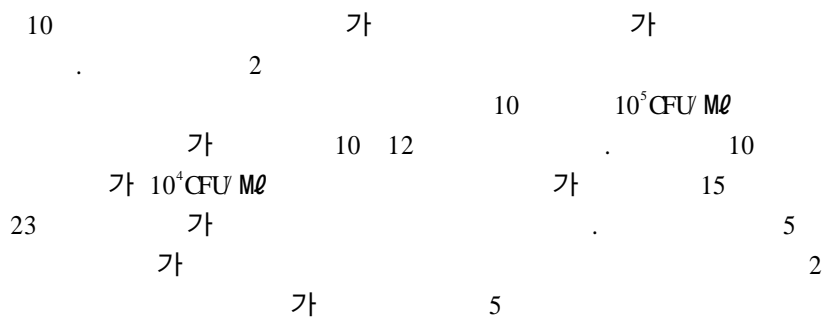


Fig. 2. Scattergram of the linear relationships of shelf life and standard plate count after storage for 5 days. ** P<0.01



가 2
가

Dairy gram negative agar, crystal violet tetrazolium agar
0.01% bezalkonium chloride plate count agar (BCPCA)
4 5

(Table 1). 21 30

가 . BCPCA *Enterobacter aerogenes*
Pseudomonas fragi 가

Aeromonas hydrophilia Crystal violet tetrazolium agar

Enterococcus faecium . Dairy gram negative
agar *Aeromonas hydrophilia*

Table 1. Growth of bacteria on selective agar for gram negative
b a c t e r i a

Bacteria	Gram stain	Dairy gram negative agar	Crystal violet tetrazolium agar	BCPCA
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	+	-	-	-
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	+	-	-	-
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	+	-	+	-
<i>Micrococcus luteus</i>	+	-	-	-
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	-	+	+	-
<i>E. aerogenes</i>	-	+	+	+
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	-	+	+	-
<i>Pseudomonas fragi</i>	-	+	+	+
<i>Aeromonas hydrophilia</i>	-	-	-	-

Dairy
gram negative agar 가
BCPCA crystal violet tetrazolium agar

benzal koni um chl ori de
 가 가 가
 .
 가
 . Byrne (1989b) 0.1%
 benzal koni um chl ori de 가
 benzal koni um
 chl ori de가 cr yst al vi olet al kyl sul phonat e
 . Vi sser de
 Groot e(1984) 0.001 0.003% benzal koni um chl ori de 가 plate
 count agar 30 24
 0.01%
 benzal koni um chl ori de 가 plate count agar
 가
 .
 가
 21 18 가
 가 가 가 (Fi g. 3).
 21 18 7
 가
 21
 가 7 Bacillus
 가
 (Bi shop Wi te, 1986). 21 18
 가
 가
 (Wi te ,
 1993)
 가 1,000CFU Mℓ 14 가
 200,000CFU Mℓ 가 9
 가
 가

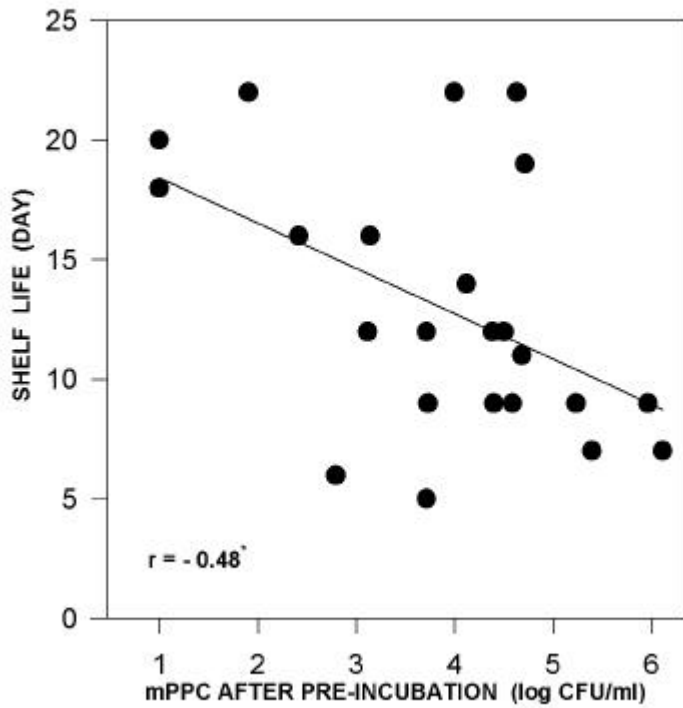


Fig. 3. Scattergram of the linear relationship of shelf life and modified psychrotrophic plate count after preliminary incubation at 21 for 18 hours. * $P < 0.05$

dairy gram negative broth(DGNB) 21 18
가 가
-0.56 (P<0.05)(Fig. 4).
DGNB 2 가
가 가 21 18
가 가

가 2 가

chloride 가 . Byrne (1989a) 0.1% benzalkonium
 negative broth 가 가 dairy gram
 가 가 가 -0.84 가 -0.88
 가 . 3 가 1 가
 2

4.

7 5 10 , 21 18
 broth(DGNB) 가 21 18 Dairy gram negative
 가 . 5
 10 가
 -0.71 -0.81 (P<0.01). 21 18
 DGNB 가 21 18
 가
 -0.48 -0.56 (P<0.05). Dairy gram negative agar crystal
 violet tetrazolium agar 0.01% benzalkonium chloride
 plate count agar .

가 가 가

3 ATP Bioluminescence

2

SUMMARY

ATP bioluminescence method and impedance method were investigated to detect post-pasteurization contamination of market milk. ATP bioluminescence method showed that tryptone glucose yeast extract broth containing benzalkonium chloride inhibited growth of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* as well as gram positive bacteria and that dairy gram negative(DGN) broth and TGY broth containing crystal violet inhibited growth of gram positive bacteria only. The bacterial counts after storage at 7 for 10 days of most LTLT-pasteurized market milk from plant A were more than 10^6 CFU Ml, which indicated post-pasteurization contamination. The ATP bioluminescence values after preliminary incubation at 30 were higher than that at 25. There was not consistent relationship between the ATP bioluminescence values after preliminary incubation with DGN broth and the bacterial counts after storage at 7 for 10 days. Impedance method showed that addition of CFC broth to skim milk culture resulted in growth of *Pseudomonas* and *Enterobacter aerogenes*. Addition of DGN broth to skim milk culture allowed growth of *Enterococcus faecalis* and *S. aureus* as well as gram negative bacteria. Addition of Pseudosel broth inhibited growth of gram positive bacteria but not gram negative bacteria. Impedance method using tryptcase soy broth containing sodium desoxycholate and cetrinide enabled detection of post-pasteurization contamination of LTLT-pasteurized milk but not UHT-pasteurized milk.

(Key Words : Market milk, Post-pasteurization contamination, Gram negative bacteria, Psychrotrophic bacteria, ATP bioluminescence, Impedance method)

I.

가

가

contamination) (post-pasteurization, 1994) 2
 .가
 2
 ' ---',
 2
 . *Salmonella* *Listeria*
 2
 . salmonellosis가 Illinois
 16,000 가 (Phillips
 Griffiths, 1989). 가 가
 . 가
 . 2
 2
 가 (Vasavada, 1993; White, 1993; IDF, 1993; Bishop
 White, 1986).
Pseudomonas
 (IDF, 1993; Phillips, 1981;
 Gyllenberg, 1960).
 , 2
 가 . 21 18
 plate count agar 21 25
 modified psychrotrophic bacteria count (mPBC)
 (White, 1993).
 2
Bacillus 가
 가 (7)
 mPBC 가 .
 가
 2 .

ATP

biol umi nescence . ATP biol umi nescence

2

(Griffiths, 1993). 2 Benzalkon A, crystal violet, nisin,

penicillin 가

ATP (IDF, 1993; Baustista ,

1992; Phillips Griffiths, 1985; Wies Bossuyt, 1981; Wies

Bossuyt, 1982).

2

ATP biol umi nescence 가 10⁶CFU MØ

가 (Bossuyt, 1982).

ATP nylon

filter (Reybroeck Schram 1995).

10⁴CFU MØ 가

(Reybroeck Schram 1995; Baustista , 1992).

가 Bactometer

detection time(DT)

DT가

(Bishop , 1984; Bossuyt Wies, 1983, Visser de Groot,

1984) Byrne (1989a) benzalkonium chloride 가

nutrient broth dairy gram negative(DGN) 21

18 DT가

가 ATP biol umi nescence

2.

가.

	A	B	C
가	1998	2	7
1			

(Denmark)	<i>Lactococcus</i> sp. Chr. Hansen's (R-703)	(Table 1). <i>Pseudomonas</i>
26	30	24 2

Table 1. Bacteria used in the study

	Sources
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	KCTC 1013
<i>Bacillus circulans</i>	KCTC 3347
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	KCTC 1928
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	KCTC 3512
<i>Lactococcus</i> sp.	Chr. Hansen's R-703
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	KCTC 2441
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	KCTC 2001
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	KCTC 2190
<i>Flavobacterium</i> sp.	KCTC 2480
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	KCTC 2344
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	KCTC 1767
<i>Pseudomonas putida</i>	KCTC 1644

LB tryptone(10g/), yeast extract(5g/), NaCl(10g/)
 TGY tryptone(5g/), yeast extract(2.5g/),
 glucose(1g/) Dairy gram negative(DGN) (Byrne , 1989b)
 tryptone(20.0g/), yeast extract(20.0g/), dextrose(4.0g/),
 sodium desoxycholate (0.5g/), crystal violet(0.0001g/)
 121 15 autoclave . CFC (Atlas

Parks, 1993; Mad, 1985) pept one(16.0g/), trypt one(10.0g/),
 K₂SO₄(10.0g/), MgCl₂ · 6H₂O(1.4g/) glycerol(10.0Mℓ/)
 121 15 autoclave 10Mℓ
 CFC (cephaloridine(5g/), fucidine(1g/),
 cetrimide(1g/) 가 Pseudosel (Atlas
 Parks, 1993) pept one(20.0g/), K₂SO₄(10.0g/), MgCl₂(1.4g/),
 cetrimide(0.15g/) glycerol(10.0Mℓ/) 118 15
 autoclave . CP Pseudosel cetrimide

. ATP bioluminescence

LB 24 3 MFarland nephelometer
 LB 20Mℓ (Difco) 20μℓ
 가 가 10³CFU Mℓ
 DGN , 0.1% benzalkonium chloride 가
 TGY (BC-TGY) 0.002% crystal violet TGY
 (CV-TGY) (Byrne 1989b) 25 30 18
 ATP
 50Mℓ DGNB 25 30 18
 ATP
 ATP Reybroeck Schran(1995)
 Biofiltration system(Lumac) nylon filter 300
 μℓ 300μℓ L-NRS () 가 4
 nylon filter
 . 600μℓ quarter strength Ringer solution nylon filter
 cuvette Biocounter M500 (Lumac)
 . 200μℓ NRM () 가
 30 100μℓ luciferin luciferase(Lumit-QM) 가 가
 Luminescence가 10 (relative light
 intensity)

TGY PBS MFarland
 nephelometer 10³ CFU Mℓ가 (5Mℓ)
 DGN , CFC , Pseudosel

0 CV-TGY *B. cereus*가
 (Table 2). DGN CV-TGY
 BC-TGY
P. fluorescens

Table 2. ATP bioluminescence determination of bacterial culture in the mixture of selective broth and skim milk.

(Unit : relative light unit)

Bacteria	DGN broth		BC-TGY broth		CV-TGY broth	
	25	30	25	30	25	30
<i>P. fluorescens</i>	880	12,000	68	40	400	12,000
<i>E. aerogenes</i>	180,000	14,000	450	6,500	210,000	76,000
<i>E. coli</i>	69,000	76,000	1,500	40,000	35,000	75,000
<i>B. cereus</i>	53	810	430	40	290	930
<i>S. aureus</i>	48	940	55	41	77	170

ATP bioluminescence

가 10^6 CFU Mℓ 가
 10^7 CFU Mℓ 가
 (Meklin Ross, 1996). 7 10 10^6 CFU Mℓ
 가 가 가 2
 . 7 10 (SPC10d) 가
 10^6 CFU Mℓ 가 A 2
 (Table 3).
 Table 3 2
 21 18 nPBC
 (PI-nPBC) . DGN 21
 18 nPBC (DGN-nPBC) .
 DGN 25 18 ATP
 bioluminescence (DGN25-ATP) .
 DGN 30 18 ATP
 bioluminescence (DGN30-ATP) .

Table 3. Detection of post-pasteurization contamination of market milk by using modified psychrotrophic bacterial count (nPBC) and ATP-bioluminescence.

Plant	PI-nPBC ¹ (CFU Ml)	DGN-nPBC ¹ (CFU Ml)	DGN25-ATP ¹ (RLU)	DGN30-ATP ¹ (RLU)	SPC10d (CFU Ml)
A	620	90	580	nd ²	5,200,000
A	72,000	22,000	640	11,000	63,000,000
A	<10	<1	270	240	520
A	5,400	190	230	3,900	1,100,000
A	5,200	9,500	1,500	8,700	700,000
A	250,000	40	170	17,000	37,000,000
A	1,300	<10	290	320	36,000,000
A	1,300,000	120,000	140,000	33,000	20,000,000
A	<10	<10	230	250	8,000
A	920,000	17,000	220	370	25,000,000
A	25,000	12,000	290	110,000	10,000,000
A	nd	456,000	46,000	81,000	40,000
A	nd	490	490	13,000	11,000
A	nd	<10	270	310	2,800
A	nd	7,800	59,000	13,000	4,300,000
B	80	<1	310	230	780
B	9,900	<1	320	220	4,100
B	230	30	240	nd	220
C	1,400	<1	250	nd	66,000
C	52,000	<1	380	270	31,000
C	43,000	<1	320	270	17,000
C	13,000	<10	150	220	300,000
C	24,000	<10	80	180	50,000
C	32,000	<10	220	190	720,000
C	39,000	<10	190	270	450,000

1, Refer to Results and discussion

2, Not determined

가 A 3 9 PI-nPBC 가 10CFU M \emptyset
 SPC10d가 10,000CFU M \emptyset . PI-nPBC가
 SPC10d가 . PI-nPBC 2

가 A 12 13 DGNB-nPBC가 460,000CFU M \emptyset
 490CFU M \emptyset 12 DGN25-ATP DGN30-ATP ATP biol uninescence
 2 12 13 SPC10d
 가 10⁶CFU M \emptyset 2
 DGN30-ATP가 7 DGN-nPBC, DGN25-ATP
 ATP biol uninescence 2
 SPC10d 36,000,000CFU M \emptyset
 2 (Table 3).
 DGN 2 SPC10d
 DGN 가 7
 . 2 가

가 B 3 PI-nPBC가
 10,000CFU M \emptyset 18 DGN-nPBC ,
 DGN25-ATP DGN30-ATP 500RLU 2
 . SPC10d 5,000CFU M \emptyset .
 18 DGN-nPBC가 30
 SPC10d가 220 DGN-nPBC 가
 (Table 3).
 가 C 7 PI-nPBC가
 1,400CFU M \emptyset 39,000CFU M \emptyset
 DGN-nPBC DGN25-ATP DGN30-ATP 500RLU
 . SPC10d가 17,000CFU M \emptyset 720,000CFU M \emptyset
 10⁶CFU M \emptyset . 가 C
 2
 가 C PI-nPBC SPC10d가

Bacillus

PI-nPBC 2 가
 가 A 10CFU M \emptyset 2 가 B
 9,900CFU M \emptyset 2 . 가 C

PI-mPBC가 가 SPC10d가 2

DGN25-ATP 25 가
 DGN30-ATP DGN-mPBC 10CFU/Ml
 10 1 500RLU
 2 ATP

bioluminescence 2
 30

DGN-mPBC DGN30-ATP
 43 18 DGN30-ATP
 가

Biofiltration system
 가 가 가

Pseudosel CFC, DGN, Pseudosel
 Pseudomonas,
 (Mad, 1985; Byrne, 1989; Atlas Parks, 1993).
 CFC, DGN, Pseudosel CP
 가 21, 25, 30 18 Bactermeter
 21, 25 30 48 DT
 (Table 4).
 CFC 가 가
K. pneumoniae
E. coli 21 25 30
Flavobacterium sp. 21 . *Pseudomonas*
E. aerogenes (Table 4). *Pseudomonas*
 가 DT가 . CFC *Pseudomonas*

Table 4. Detection time of bacterial culture in the mixture of selective broth and skim milk. (unit : hour)

Bacteria	Selective broth	CFC broth			DGN broth		
		21	25	30	21	25	30
<i>B. coagulans</i>		>48.0	>48.0	>48.0	>48.0	>48.0	>48.0
<i>S. aureus</i>		>48.0	nd ¹	>48.0	>48.0	nd	9.3
<i>E. faecalis</i>		>48.0	>48.0	>48.0	17.9	6.9	7.3
<i>Lactococcus</i> sp.		nd ¹	nd ¹	>48.0	nd ¹	nd ¹	3.1
<i>E. coli</i>		>48.0	>48.0	4.4	17.5	1.5	4.9
<i>E. aerogenes</i>		7.1	1.3	3.1	2.7	1.0	3.0
<i>K. pneumni ae</i>		>48.0	>48.0	>48.0	3.2	1.3	4.5
<i>Flavobacterium</i> sp.		7.1	>48.0	>48.0	>48.0	>48.0	47.6
<i>P. fluorescens</i>		7.1	7.8	4.4	7.1	4.9	4.2
<i>P. fluorescens</i>		12.3	7.7	2.6	12.3	9.1	2.5
<i>P. putida</i>		10.8	5.2	3.3	9.0	5.4	2.8

Bacteria	Selective broth	Pseudosel broth			CP broth		
		21	25	30	21	25	30
<i>B. coagulans</i>		>48.0	>48.0	>48.0	41.7	17.2	28.2
<i>S. aureus</i>		>48.0	nd ¹	>48.0	>48.0	nd ¹	2.6
<i>E. faecalis</i>		>48.0	>48.0	>48.0	11.5	3.5	5.6
<i>Lactococcus</i> sp.		nd ¹	nd ¹	>48.0	nd ¹	nd ¹	5.0
<i>E. coli</i>		20.7	3.6	5.3	20.9	3.1	5.9
<i>E. aerogenes</i>		3.8	1.2	3.6	3.5	1.5	3.9
<i>K. pneumni ae</i>		3.9	1.5	3.9	3.7	1.4	3.8
<i>Flavobacterium</i> sp.		>48.0	>48.0	>48.0	>48.0	>48.0	>48.0
<i>P. fluorescens</i>		7.0	4.6	4.5	6.9	5.6	4.5
<i>P. fluorescens</i>		11.5	7.8	2.6	11.5	7.7	2.7
<i>P. putida</i>		10.4	5.9	3.2	7.1	6.0	3.7

nd Not determined

DGN 가 가 B
coagulans *S. aureus* 30
E. faecalis .
Flavobacterium sp. *E. coli*,
E. faecalis, *E. aerogenes*, *K. pneumoniae* *Pseudomonas* DT 2
1 25 . 30 *Pseudomonas* DT

Pseudosel 가 가
Flavobacterium sp.
. *E. coli* DT 21 25 6 *E.*
aerogenes *K. pneumoniae* 2-3 , *Pseudomonas* 1.5-2
30 DT가 가 .
Cetrimide 가 Pseudosel (CP) 가 가
Flavobacterium sp. . CP
DT DGN Pseudosel DT 가
DGN Pseudosel sodium desoxycholate, crystal violet,
cetrimide

DGN 가
. *E. faecalis* *S. aureus* 2 DGN streaking
DGN DGN
DGN sodium desoxycholate
crystal violet 가

가 A 가 B F
2
sodium desoxycholate cetrimide가 가 Trypticase soy
broth (SC-TSB) 21 25 18
Bactermer 21 25 48 DT
. 가 A 2가 25
DT가 24 5가 21 21 25 9
. 2 2 5

7 10 (SPCI0d) 470,000CFU/Mℓ
 350,000,000CFU/Mℓ 2
 10, 12 14 DT가 48
 SPCI0d가 10⁶CFU/Mℓ 2

Table 5. Detection of post-pasteurization contamination of market milk by using impedance method

Sample No.	Plant	Detection time (hour)		SPCI0d (CFU/Mℓ)
		21	25	
1	A	> 48	> 48	4,900
2	A	> 48	24	470,000
3	A	> 48	> 48	4,200
4	A	> 48	> 48	3,800
5	A	21	9	350,000,000
6	B	> 48	> 48	8,100
7	B	> 48	> 48	< 100
8	B	> 48	> 48	< 100
9	B	> 48	> 48	< 100
10	C	> 48	> 48	9,800,000
11	C	> 48	> 48	< 100
12	C	> 48	> 48	3,100,000
13	C	> 48	> 48	12,000
14	D	> 48	> 48	1,200,000
15	E	> 48	> 48	110,000
16	E	> 48	> 48	< 100
17	F	> 48	> 48	< 100

가 A 2
 Bactometer module 가 가 가 가 가

4.

AIP bioluminescence 2
 DGN , BC-TGY CV-TGY

가
 BC-TGY
 DGN CV-TGY
 ATP biol umi nescece
Pseudomonac fluorescens
 . 가 A
 7 10
 가 10⁶CFU/Ml 2 . 가
 30 가 25 ATP biol umi nescece DGN
 ATP biol umi nescece SPC10d
 CFC *Pseudomonas*
E. aerogenes DGN
E. faecalis *S. aureus*가 Pseudosel
 . SC-TSB 가
 2
 .

SUMMARY

Dye reduction method and gram-negative bacteria selective broth were developed to detect post-pasteurization contamination in milk processing. Methylene blue reduction method did not detect growth of *Pseudomonas* but resazurin reduction method detected its growth. The growth of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria in cephaloridine-fucidine-cetrimide (CFC) broth, dairy gram-negative (DGN) broth, and Pseudosel broth which were added to equal volume of skim milk was determined by using resazurin reduction method. CFC broth inhibited growth of *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and all gram-positive bacteria. *Enterococcus faecalis*, and *Lactococcus* sp. as well as most of gram-negative bacteria grew in the mixture of skim milk and DGN broth. Only gram-negative bacteria grew in the mixture of skim milk and Pseudosel broth. The growth of gram-positive cocci and spore-forming gram-positive bacilli in market milk which was mixed with DGN broth and Pseudosel broth, respectively, was detected. Addition of sodium desoxycholate to Pseudosel broth inhibited spore-forming gram-positive bacilli and enabled selective detection of gram-negative bacteria in market milk. The gram-negative bacteria isolated from market milk were identified as *Enterobacter agglomerans*, *Enterobacter sakazakii*, *Pseudomonas* spp. and *Aeromonas salmonicida*.

(Key word : Market milk, Post-pasteurization contamination, gram-negative bacteria, resazurin)

1.

가

1994). 2 (,

2

2

1986; IDF, 1993). 2 (Bi shop Wi te,
가 가 .

1

8 21 (Wi te , 1993)

(Byrne , 1989b; Phillips , 1984)
Bact eneter (Bi shop , 1984; Bossuyt Wes,
1983, Visser de Groot e, 1984) ATP- bi ol umi nescence (Wes
Bossuyt, 1982) 2

Langevel d (1976) 24 25
benzal koni um chl ori de가 streak 30 24

. Byrne (1989a)
benzal koni um chl ori de 가 nutri ent brot h
dai ry gram negat i ve(DGN) 1: 1 21 18

가 .

2.

가.

Lactococcus sp. Chr. Hansen

(R-703)

(Table 1). *Pseudomonas* 26

30 24 2

tryptone-yeast

extract-glucose(TGY) broth

Table 1. The bacterial strains and their optimum incubation temperature used in the study

Bacteria	Sources
<i>Bacillus circulans</i>	KCTC 3347
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	KCTC 1928
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	KCTC 3512
<i>Lactococcus</i> sp.	Chr. Hansen R-703
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	KCTC 2441
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	KCTC 2001
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	KCTC 2190
<i>Flavobacterium</i> sp.	KCTC 2480
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	KCTC 2344
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	KCTC 1767
<i>Pseudomonas putida</i>	KCTC 1644

TGY broth
 nephelometer
 10³ CFU M₇[†]
 dairy gram negative (DGN)
 cephaloridine-fucidine-cetrimide (CFC)
 Mad, 1985), Pseudosel (Atlas Parks, 1993), cetrimide
 Pseudosel 18, 21, 25 30 18

PBS

McFarland

(5M₀)

(Byrne, 1989a),

(Atlas Parks, 1993;

Atlas Parks, 1993), cetrimide

30 18

DGN tryptone(20.0g/), yeast extract(20.0g/),
 dextrose(4.0g/), sodium desoxycholate (0.5g/), crystal

violet (0.0001mg/) 121 autoclave .
 CFC peptone(16.0g/), tryptone(10.0g/), K₂SO₄(10.0g/),
 MgCl₂ · 6H₂O(1.4g/) glycerol (10.0Mℓ) 12
 1 autoclave CFC
 (cephaloridine(5mg/ Mℓ), fucidine(1mg/ Mℓ), cetrinide(1mg/ Mℓ)) 10Mℓ
 가 Pseudosel peptone(20.0g/),
 K₂SO₄(10.0g/), MgCl₂(1.4g/), cetrinide(0.15g/) glycerol(10.0
 Mℓ/) 118 autoclave .

0.22μm membrane(Celman) methylene blue
 (44μg/ Mℓ) resazurin (55μg/ Mℓ) 1Mℓ 10Mℓ 가
 30 ,
 1 10 , P, R, W .

API 20E(bioMerieux sa) 가
 motility test media
 oxidation-fermentation Hugh and Lefeon's CF basal medium
 (McCaddin, 1980).

Modified Hucker crystal violet (Hendrickson
 Krenz, 1991) Schaffer Fulton(1933)

3.

2 *Pseudomonas*
 가 2

2

Table 2. Methylene blue reduction time(hour) of skim milk inoculated with bacteria and incubated after addition of selective broth

bacteria	broth		CFC broth		DGN broth		Pseudosel broth		Pseudosel broth without cetrimide	
	21	25	21	25	21	25	21	25	21	25
<i>B. circulans</i>	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>S. aureus</i>	>10	nd	>10	nd	>10	nd	>10	nd	>10	nd
<i>E. faecalis</i>	>10	>10	7	1	>10	>10	2	0.5		
<i>E. coli</i>	>10	>10	8	1	8	>10	8	3.1		
<i>E. aerogenes</i>	>10	1	3	1	3	1	3	1.5		
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	>10	>10	3	1	3	3	3	1.4		
<i>Flavobacterium</i> sp.	>10	>10	>10	7	>10	>10	>10	>10		
<i>P. fluorescens</i>	>10	8	>10	8	>10	8	>10	5.6		
<i>P. fluorescens.</i>	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	7.7		
<i>P. putida</i>	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	6.0		

Pseudosel , CFC , DGN , Pseudosel
Pseudomonas,
(Mad, 1985; Byrne , 1989a; Atlas Parks,
1993).
18 30 18
methylene blue
resazurin 가 30
2
(10³/Ml)
18 methylene blue 가 30
(Table 2).
CFC *E. aerogenes* methylene blue
DGN *E. faecalis*, *E. coli*, *E. aerogenes*
*K. pneumoniae*가 Pseudosel *E. aerogenes* *K. pneumoniae*가
methylene blue *P. fluorescens* *P. putida*
methylene blue *Pseudomonas*

Table 3. Resazurin reduction time(hour) of skim milk inoculated with bacteria and incubated after addition of selective broth at 18 and 21

bacteria	1									
	broth		CFC broth		DGN broth		Pseudosel broth		Pseudosel broth without cetrimide	
	18	21	18	21	18	21	18	21		
<i>B. circulans</i>	>10	>10	6.5	6.5	>10	>10	>10	>10		
<i>S. aureus</i>	>10	>10	6.5	6.5	>10	>10	7.5	5.5		
<i>E. faecalis</i>	>10	>10	3.5	1.5	>10	>10	1.5	0.5		
<i>Lactococcus</i> spp.	>10	>10	3.5	1.5	>10	>10	1.5	0.5		
<i>E. coli</i>	>10	5.5	3.5	1.5	4.5	1.5	1.5	0.5		
<i>E. aerogenes</i>	5.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5		
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5		
<i>Flavobacterium</i> sp.	nd	nd	4.5	6.5	nd	nd	nd	nd		
<i>P. fluorescens</i>	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.5		
<i>P. fluorescens.</i>	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		
<i>P. putida</i>	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		

nd: Not determined

methylen blue resazurin . 1
 8 21 18 resazurin 가 30
 (Table 3). *Pseudomonas* 1.5 2.5
 . *Pseudomonas* CFC *E. aerogenes*, *K.*
pneumoniae *E. coli* 가 resazurin DGN
 . Pseudosel
 . Cetrimide 가 Pseudosel *B.*
circulans
 25 30 18 resazurin 가
 P. fluorescens 가 0.5 1.5 (Table 4).

CFC *E. aerogenes* 가 DGN
 Lactococcus sp., *E. faecalis* *S. aureus*
 Pseudosel 가 Pseudosel *B.*
 Cetrimide 가 Pseudosel *Pseudomonas*
circulans 가 Pseudosel *Pseudomonas*

Table 4. Resazurin reduction time(hour) of skim milk inoculated with bacteria and incubated after addition of selective broth at 25 and 30 .

	CFC broth		DGN broth		Pseudosel broth		Pseudosel broth without cetrimide	
	25	30	25	30	25	30	25	30
	<i>B. circulans</i>	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>S. aureus</i>	>10	>10	>10	5.5	>10	>10	1.5	0.5
<i>E. faecalis</i>	>10	>10	>10	0.5	>10	>10	0.5	0.5
<i>Lactococcus</i> sp.	>10	>10	0.5	0.5	>10	>10	0.5	0.5
<i>E. coli</i>	>10	>10	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<i>E. aerogenes</i>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	>10	>10	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<i>P. fluorescens</i>	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5
<i>P. fluorescens.</i>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5
<i>P. putida</i>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5

resazurin
3 Pseudosel 가
 DGN 가
CFC 가 Pseudosel 가 (Table
3 4).

Pseudosel DGN 25 18
 resazurin 가 30
 plate count agar
 (Table 5). DGN
 가 A, B, D 가
 resazurin
 Pseudosel 가 A, B, C, D
 가 resazurin
 Bacillus Pseudosel
 Bacillus 가
 resazurin

Table 5. Resazurin reduction time of market milk

Sample No.	Plant	DGN broth		Pseudosel broth	
		Time (hour)	Gram staining	Time (hour)	Gram staining
1	A	0.5	- rods	>10	
2	A	0.5	- rods	3.5	- rods
3	A	0.5	- rods	2.5	- rods
4	A	>10		0.5	+ rods
5	B	6.5	nd	2.5	+ rods
6	B	3.5	+ cocci	>10	
7	B	5.5	nd	5.5	+ rods
8	B	7.5	nd	0.5	+ rods
9	B	5.5	+ cocci	2.5	+ rods
10	C	>10		0.5	+ rods
11	C	>10		0.5	nd
12	C	>10		>10	
13	C	>10		>10	
14	D	9.5	nd	>10	
15	D	8.5	- rods	4.5	- rods
16	D	5.5	- rods	5.5	- rods
17	E	>10		>10	
18	E	>10		>10	

Table 6. Identification of gram negative bacteria isolated from market milk

Strains	A25-1	A25-2	A7
β-Galactosidase	+	+	+
Arginine dihydrolase	-	-	+
Lysine decarboxylase	-	-	-
Ornithine decarboxylase	-	-	-
Citrate utilization	-	-	-
H ₂ S production	-	-	-
Urease	-	-	-
Tryptophane desaminase	-	-	-
Indole production	-	-	-
Acetoin production	+	+	+
Gelatinase	-	-	-
Fermentation			
/oxidation of			
Glucose	+	+	+
Mannitol	+	+	+
Inositol	+	+	+
Sorbitol	-	-	-
Rhamnose	+	+	+
Sucrose	+	+	+
Melibiose	+	+	+
Arabinose	+	+	+
Cytochrome oxidase	-	-	-
Identification	<i>Enterobacter agglomerans</i>	<i>Enterobacter agglomerans</i>	<i>Enterobacter sakazaki</i>

Pseudosel 25 18 (Table 5)
 7 10 API
 20E kit (Table 6 7). 가 A 25
 (Table 5) A25-1 A25-2
Enterobacter agglomerans 7 10
 A7 *Enterobacter*
sakazaki (Table 6). 가 D 25
 D25 *Pseudomonas* sp.
 7 10 D7-1

D7-2 *Aeromonas salmonicida* D7-3

(Table 7).

Table 7. Identification of gram negative bacteria isolated from market milk

Strains	D25	D7-1	D7-2	D7-3
β-Galactosidase	-	-	-	-
Arginine dihydrolase	+	-	-	-
Lysine decarboxylase	-	-	-	-
Ornithine decarboxylase	-	-	-	-
Citrate utilization	-	-	-	-
H ₂ S production	-	-	-	-
Urease	-	-	-	-
Tryptophan desaminase	-	-	-	-
Indole production	-	-	-	+
Acetoin production	+	-	-	-
Gelatinase	-	+	+	+
Fermentation/oxidation of				
Glucose	-	-	-	-
Mannitol	-	-	-	-
Inositol	-	-	-	-
Sorbitol	-	-	-	-
Rhamnose	-	-	-	-
Sucrose	-	-	-	-
Melibiose	-	-	-	-
Amygdalin	-	-	-	-
Arabinose	-	-	-	-
Cytochrome oxidase	-	+	+	+
Nitrate production	-	-	-	-
Reduction to N ₂ gas	+	-	-	+
Motility	+	+	+	+
McConkey medium	+	-	-	-
Fermentation of glucose	-	+	+	-
Oxidation of glucose	-	+	+	-
Identification	<i>Pseudomonas</i> sp.	<i>Aeromonas salmonicida</i>	<i>Aeromonas salmonicida</i>	Not identified

25 resazurin 가
 7 DGN 가 Pseudosel 가
 Bacillus 가 cetrimide, crystal violet 가 sodium desoxychoate 가 Bacillus 가
 crystal violet sodium desoxychol ate 가 Pseudosel 가
 resazurin (Table 8).

Table 8. Resazurin reduction time of market milk incubated at 25 after addition of Pseudosel broth added with crystal violet and sodium desoxychol ate

Plant	No addition		crystal violet		Desoxychol ate		Desoxychol ate and crystal violet		SPC CFU Mℓ
	Time (hr)	Gram stain	Time (hr)	Gram stain	Time (hr)	Gram stain	Time (hr)	Gram stain	
A	0.5	+ rod	1.5	+ rod	>10		>10		5,000
A	0.5	+ rod	0.5	+ rod	>10		>10		1,500
A	1.5	+ rod	2.5	+ rod	>10		>10		9,700
A	1.5	+ rod	>10		>10		>10		6,600
B	>10		>10		>10		>10		>25
B	>10		>10		>10		>10		>25
B	>10		>10		>10		>10		>25
B	>10		6.5	+ rod	2.5	- rod	>10		2,900,000

Pseudosel crystal violet 가 Pseudosel 가
 Bacillus 가 가 B 250Mℓ
 sodium desoxychol ate 가 가 Pseudosel
 (Table 8). 10
 7 10⁶CFU Mℓ
 2
 Cetrimide sodium desoxychol ate

가 *Pseudomonas*

4.

2

. Methylene blue

Pseudomonas

resazurin

cephaloridine-fucidine-cetrimide(CFC), dairy

gram negative(DGN), Pseudosel . CFC

Escherichia coli *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

, DGN *Enterococcus faecalis*

Lactococcus sp. . Pseudosel

. DGN Pseudosel

resazurin

. Pseudosel desoxycholate 가

. 2

Enterobacter agglomerans, *Enterobacter sakazakii*,

Pseudomonas sp. *Aeromonas salmonicida*

SUMMARY

Resazurin reduction time test consisting of preliminary incubation of market milk with SC-TS broth was studied to apply to detection of post-pasteurization of market milk produced in different months. Gram positive bacteria did not grow SC-TS agar but gram negative bacteria did. All of the bacteria isolated from resazurin reduction time test were gram negative bacteria, which showed that SC-TS medium was reliable for using in resazurin reduction time test to detect post-pasteurization contamination of market milk. Resazurin reduction time test and bacteria number of market milk after cold storage in May, June and September after were highly related each other but not in July and Autumn. *Pseudomonas* was the most frequently identified gram negative bacteria of all isolated from the market milk after cold storage. *Acinetobacter* and *Aeromonas* followed. *Acinetobacter*, *Pseudomonas* and *Enterobacter* were frequently identified in resazurin reduction time test where preliminary incubation of mixture of skim milk and SC-TS medium was done at 21 .

(Key words; Market milk, Gram negative bacteria, Post-pasteurization contamination, Resazurin reduction time)

1.

(2)

(Bishop White, 1986; IDF, 1993).

2

가

가 .

(White, 1993)

(Byrne, 1989b; Phillips, 1984)	Bacter		
(Bishop, 1984; Bossuyt, 1983; Visser de Groot, 1984)	ATP-biolunescence	(Wes, 1982)	
Langeveld (1976)	benzaloni um chl oride가	24	25
	benzaloni um chl oride가	streak	30 24
dairy gram negative(DGN)	benzaloni um chl oride가	1:1	21 18
	nutrient broth		
	sodi um desoxychol ate cetrimi de 가		
trypticase soy broth(SC-TS)			SC-TS

Table 1. The bacterial strains and their optimum incubation temperature used in the study

Bacteria	Sources
<i>Bacillus coagulans</i>	KCTC 1015
<i>Bacillus circulans</i>	KCTC 3347
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	KCTC 1928
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	KCTC 3512
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	KCTC 2441
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	KCTC 2001
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	KCTC 2190
<i>Flavobacterium</i> sp.	KCTC 2480
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	KCTC 2344
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	KCTC 1767
<i>Pseudomonas putida</i>	KCTC 1644
<i>Achromobacter lyticus</i>	KCTC 2336
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	KCTC 2508
<i>Alcaligenes faecalis</i>	KCTC 2678

2.

가.

(Table 1). *Pseudomonas* 26

30 24 2

tryptone-yeast extract-glucose broth

SC-TS agar Trypticase soy agar(Difco) sodium desoxycholate
(0.25g/) cetrimide(0.075g/) 가 NPC agar plate
count agar(Difco) 10Mℓ (ni sin
(10mg/ml), penicillin G (20,000 unit/ml), crystal violet (2mg/ml))

가 desoxycholate-hydrogen sulfide-lactose(DHL) agar(Daigo,
Japan) MacConkey agar(Difco)

Resazurin SC-TS Trypticase
soy broth sodium desoxycholate (0.5g/) cetrimide (0.15g/)
118 15 . MacConkey

peptone (17g/), Proteose peptone (3g/), lactose (10g/), bile
salts No. 3(Difco) (1.5g/), sodium chloride (5g/), crystal
violet (0.001g/) 121 15 .

DGN tryptone(20.0g/), yeast extract(20.0g/),
dextrose(4.0g/), sodium desoxycholate (1.0g/), crystal
violet(0.0002mg/) 121 autoclave .

CFC peptone(16.0g/), tryptone(10.0g/), K₂SO₄(10.0g/),
MgCl₂ · 6H₂O(1.4g/) glycerol (10.0Mℓ/) 12

1 autoclave CFC
(cephaloridine(5mg/ Mℓ), fucidine(1mg/ Mℓ), cetrimide(1mg/ Mℓ)) 20Mℓ

가

. Resazurin

1

resazurin

50Mℓ

가

media

21 , 25

30

18

10Mℓ

1Mℓ

resazurin(55μg/ Mℓ)

가 30

30

250Mℓ media 200Mℓ 7 10

API 20E API 20NE(bioMérieux sa)
가 motility test media
oxidation-fermentation High and Leifson's CF basal
medium (MacFaddin, 1980).
cytochrome oxidase가 glucose fermentation/oxidation가
API 20E API 20NE

3.

. NPC agar, DHL agar, MacConkey agar SC-TS
agar streaking 26 30 NPC
agar DHL agar *B. cereus* *E. faecalis*가
. MacConkey agar SC-TS agar
Flavobacterium sp. *Achromobacter*
*lyticus*가
100CFU Mℓ plate count agar,
MacConkey agar SC-TS agar plate count agar
MacConkey agar SC-TS agar
(Table 3). MacConkey agar *Pseudomonas* 3
가 SC-TS agar
. *Acinetobacter baumii* 가 SC-TS agar

Table 2. Growth response of type culture of bacteria on selective agar

Bacteria	NPC agar	DHL agar	McConkey agar	SC-TS agar
<i>B. coagulans</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>B. cereus</i>	+	-	-	-
<i>S. aureus</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>L. invanovii</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>E. faecalis</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>E. coli</i>	-	+	+	+
<i>E. aerogenes</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Flavobacterium</i> sp.	-	+	-	-
<i>P. fluorescens</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>P. fluorescens</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>P. putida</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>A. lyticus</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>A. baumii</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>A. faecalis</i>	-	+	+	+

Table 3. Ratio of bacterial count of gram-negative bacteria on selective agar against bacterial count on plate count agar for control

Bacteria	McConkey agar (%)	SC-TS agar (%)
<i>E. coli</i>	107 ± 40	140 ± 34
<i>E. aerogenes</i>	108 ± 14	95 ± 14
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	118 ± 44	110 ± 35
<i>P. fluorescens</i>	3 ± 2	107 ± 27
<i>P. fluorescens</i>	73 ± 27	162 ± 117
<i>P. putida</i>	26 ± 45	400 ± 369
<i>A. baumii</i>	83 ± 43	29 ± 45
<i>A. faecalis</i>	67 ± 20	101 ± 1

Table 4. Growth response of gram negative bacteria isolated from market milk with bacterial count more than 10^6 after storage at 7 for 10 days

Bacteria	No. of culture	No. of culture with growth		
		CFC agar	SC-TS agar	MacConkey agar
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	7	7	7	7
<i>Pseudomonas putida</i>	3	1	2	2
<i>Pseudomonas chloraphis</i>	2	2	1	1
<i>Acinetobacter junii</i>	2	1	1	0
<i>Acinetobacter lwoffii</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Aeromonas hydrophilia</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Mbellerella wisconsensis</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>Serratia ficaria</i>	1	0	1	1
Total	18	12	14	14

7 10 가 10^6 CFU MØ 가
 (Table 17) CFC agar, SC-TS agar MacConkey agar
 streaking (Table 4). CFC agar
Pseudomonas putida 3 2 가 *Acinetobacter*
lwoffii 2 1 가 *Acinetobacter lwoffii*,
Mbellerella wisconsensis *Serratia ficaria* 가 .
 SC-TS agar *Pseudomonas putida* 3 1 가
Pseudomonas chloraphis 2 1 가 *Acinetobacter*
chloraphis 2 1 *Acinetobacter lwoffii* 1 가
 . MacConkey agar *Pseudomonas putida* 3
 1 가 *Pseudomonas chloraphis* 2 1 가
Acinetobacter junii 2 가 . CFC 가
 enterobacteria *Mbellerella*
wisconsensis *Serratia ficaria* SC-TS agar
 MacConkey agar .
 SC-TS 가 21 , 25 30
 resazurin 가 30 resazurin
 2 . 7
 10
 5 11 9 3 (Table 5, 6, 7, 8 and

9).

Table 5. Resazurin reduction time after preliminary incubation with SC-TS broth and bacterial count after storage at 7 for 10 days of market milk produced in May 11, 1999

Type	Mlk	Resazurin reduction time (hour)			Bacterial count (CFU Ml)
		21	25	30	
LTLT	A	>10	>10	10.5	4,900
	B	>10	4.5	9.5	470,000
	C	>10	>10	9.5	4,200
	D	>10	>10	8.5	3,800
	E	6.5	1.5	2.5	46,000,000
	F	>10	>10	>10	8,100
	G	>10	>10	>10	<10 ²
	H	>10	>10	>10	<10 ²
	I	>10	>10	>10	<10 ²
UHT	J	>10	4.5	>10	9,750,000
	K	>10	>10	>10	<10 ²
	L	>10	6.5	1.5	3,110,000
	M	>10	>10	>10	12,000
	N	>10	2.5	7.5	1,200,000
	O	>10	>10	>10	110,000
	P	>10	>10	>10	<10 ²
	Q	>10	>10	>10	<10 ²

Resazurin 10
 2 . 7 10
 가 10⁵CFU Ml
 10⁶CFU Ml 10
 (Table 10 and 11).
 Resazurin 가 10
 가 가 (Table 10).
 30 10 가
 68 100%가 ,
 . 25 30
 가

7 10 가 10^5 CFU Mℓ

6 7 10% 5 , 8 9

40 60% . 5 , 6 , 7

30% 가 10^5 CFU Mℓ 가 8 50% 가

가 . 가

9 0%

10^6 CFU Mℓ 10^5 CFU Mℓ

(Table 10).

Resazurin 10

가 10^5 CFU Mℓ

4 (Table 11). 5

17 resazurin test 10 가

10^5 CFU Mℓ 가 5 .

. 11

. 17

가

가 16 94% .

resazurin

. .

resazurin

5 , 6 9 92-95% 7

77% 8 58% . 7 8

가

Bacillus

resazurin 가

(Table 11).

Resazurin SC-TS , DGN

neutral red 가 MacConkey (Table 8).

SC-TS DGN resazurin reduction time

30 21 25 가 10

resazurin . MacConkey 30

10 21 25 가

MacConkey 가 30 SC-TS DGN

.

Table 6. Resazurin reduction time and bacterial count after storage at 7 °C for 10 days of market milk produced in June 30th

Type	Milk	Resazurin reduction time (hour)			Bacterial count (CFU/Ml)	
		21	25	30		
LILT	A	>10	>10	9.5	6,900	
	A	>10	>10	9.5	4,300	
	B	>10	>10	5.5	<10 ²	
	B	>10	7.5	7.5	<10 ²	
	C	>10	>10	>10	1,600	
	C	>10	>10	>10	65,000	
	D	>10	7.5	>10	<10 ²	
	D	6.5	0.5	0.5	1,700,000	
	E	>10	>10	>10	<10 ²	
	E	7.5	7.5	>10	690,000	
	F	4.5	0.5	0.5	25,000,000	
	F	5.5	1.5	1.5	<10 ²	
	G	>10	>10	6.5	<10 ²	
	G	>10	>10	3.5	<10 ²	
	H	>10	5.5	1.5	<10 ²	
	H	>10	5.5	1.5	<10 ²	
	I	>10	>10	>10	<10 ²	
	I	>10	>10	>10	<10 ²	
	UHT	J	9.5	3.5	3.5	38,000,000
		J	9.5	3.5	3.5	44,000,000
K		>10	>10	>10	2,700	
K		>10	>10	2.5	<10 ²	
L		>10	7.5	>10	<10 ²	
L		>10	7.5	>10	<10 ²	
M		9.5	1.5	2.5	26,000	
M		>10	9.5	1.5	11,000,000	
N		7.5	1.5	1.5	71,000,000	
N		7.5	1.5	1.5	53,000,000	
O		>10	9.5	>10	<10 ²	
O		>10	>10	>10	<10 ²	
P		>10	>10	>10	<10 ²	
P		>10	>10	>10	<10 ²	
Q		>10	>10	>10	<10 ²	
Q		>10	>10	9.5	<10 ²	
R		5.5	1.5	1.5	37,000,000	
R		6.5	1.5	1.5	52,000,000	
S	>10	>10	3.5	<10 ²		
T	7.5	1.5	1.5	1,600,000		

Table 7. Resazurin reduction time and bacterial count after storage at 7 for 10 days of market milk produced in July 29, 1999

Type	Milk	21	25	30	Bacterial count (CFU MØ)
LTLT	A	>10	>10	0.5	15,000
	A	>10	3.5	>10	16,000
	B	>10	9.5	5.5	10,000
	B	>10	>10	2.5	12,000
	C	>10	>10	7.5	30,000,000
	C	>10	>10	0	20,000
	C	>10	>10	10.5	43,000
	D	7.5	4.5	0.5	18,000
	D	>10	>10	0	11,000
	F	7.5	7.5	3.5	18,000
	F	1.5	1.5	0	110,000
	G	>10	>10	>10	11,000
	G	>10	>10	2.5	14,000
UHT	H	4.5	0.5	0	<100
	H	2.5	0.5	0	18,300
	I	>10	8.5	>10	<100
	I	>10	>10	1.5	<100
	J	0.5	0	0	22,000,000
	K	>10	>10	>10	<100
	K	>10	>10	7.5	<100
	L	1.5	0	0	<100
	L	>10	>10	>10	8,600
	L	1.5	05	0	6,400,000
	M	>10	>10	>10	<100
	M	>10	>10	>10	<100
	N	>10	8.5	>10	<100

Table 9. Resazurin reduction time and bacterial count after storage at 7 for 10 days of market milk produced in September 3, 1999

Type Milk	Resazurin reduction time (hour)						Bacterial count (CFU/ Ml)	
	SC-TS broth			CFC Broth				
	21	25	30	21	25	30		
LILT	A	6.5	>10	2.5	>10	7.5	>10	22,000,000
	A	6.5	1.5	0.5	>10	3.5	10.5	14,000,000
	A	>10	10.5	6.5	>10	>10	>10	4,000
	A	>10	3.5	2.5	>10	>10	>10	4,400
	A	6.5	1.5	0.5	>10	5.5	>10	2,000,000
UHT	B	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	<100
	B	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	<100
	B	>10	6.5	>10	>10	>10	>10	<100
	B	>10	>10	5.5	>10	>10	>10	<100
	B	>10	10.5	>10	>10	>10	>10	<100
	C	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	<100
	C	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	<100
	C	>10	9.5	10.5	>10	>10	>10	<100
	C	5.5	7.5	2.5	>10	>10	>10	<100
	C	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	<100
	D	>10	9.5	1.5	>10	>10	>10	<100
	D	>10	7.5	>10	>10	>10	>10	<100
	D	>10	>10	4.5	>10	>10	>10	<100
	D	>10	>10	3.5	>10	>10	>10	<100
	D	>10	>10	2.5	>10	>10	>10	<100

Resazurin (Table 9). SC-TS resazurin
 가 10⁶CFU Ml 가
 resazurin 가 21
 가 1 7 10
 100CFU Ml
 CFC 25 10
 가 10⁶CFU Ml
 10
 CFC *Pseudomonas* *Enterobacter*

Table 10. The percentage of market milk which had resazurin reduction time less than 10 hour after preliminary incubation with SC-TS broth and the percentage of market milk with bacterial count more than 10^5 and 10^6 CFU Mℓ after storage at 7 for 10 days

Mg. date	Type	No of milk	Resazurin reduction time <10 hour (%)			Bacteria count > 10^5 CFU Mℓ (%)	Bacterial count > 10^6 CFU Mℓ (%)
			21	25	30		
May 11	LILT	5	20	40	100	40	20
	UHT	12	0	25	17	33	25
Jun 30	LILT	16	25	50	69	19	13
	UHT	23	35	52	52	35	35
Jul 29	LILT	13	23	38	85	15	7
	UHT	19	37	58	53	26	21
Aug 11	LILT	7	42	29	86	43	14
	UHT	12	33	33	50	50	42
Sep 3	LILT	5	60	80	100	60	60
	UHT	15	20	40	46	0	0

Table 11. Classification of market milk based on resazurin reduction time and bacterial count

Mg date	No. of milk	Temperature in resazurin test	Resazurin reduction time / Bacterial count* (No. of milk)				Milk with same response
			+/+	+/-	-/+	-/-	
May 11	17	25	5	0	1	11	94%
Jun 30	39	21	11	2	1	25	92%
Jul 29	26	21	3	5	1	17	77%
Aug 11	19	21	4	3	5	7	58%
Sep 3	20	21	3	1	0	16	95%

* Resazurin reduction time less than 10 hour : + , Resazurin reduction time more than 10 hours : - , Bacterial count more than 10^5 CFU/Ml : /+ , Bacterial count less than 10^5 CFU/Ml : /-

1999 6 8 7 10
 가 10^6 CFU/Ml API
 20E API 20NE (Table 12, 13, 14, 15, 16).
 (Table 17).
 A, D E 6, 7 8
 . B 6 .
 D
 . A E 가 A
 가
 28 2 가
 . API 20E API 20NE 26 14
 가 *Pseudomonas* 50%
Acinetobacter Aeromonas . B 3
Aeromonas . Enterobacteria *Mbellerella*
wisconsensis, Seratia ficaria 1 3
 23 . (Table 17)
 A D
 C E *Pseudomonas* . B *Pseudomonas*
chl oraphi s 1 3
 (Table 13).

Table 12. Identification by using API 20NE of gram negative bacteria isolated from market milk stored at 7 °C for 10 days

TESTS	A28A7	A29A7	A40A7	A24B7	A11C7B	A12C7Y	A12C7W
Reduction of nitrate	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Indole production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glucose acidification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arginine dihydrolase	+	+	-	-	+	-	-
Urease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
β-Glucosidase	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
Protease	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
β-Galactosidase	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Assimilation of							
Glucose	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
Arabinose	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
Mannose	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Mannitol	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
N-acetyl-glucosamine	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
Maltose	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
Gluconate	+	+	-	-	+	-	-
Caprate	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Adipate	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Malate	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Citrate	+	+	-	+	+	-	-
Phenyl-acetate	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Cytochrome oxidase	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
Identification*	Pp	Pf	Al	Aj	As	nd	Pv

* Pp: *Pseudomonas putida*, Pf: *Pseudomonas fluorescens*,
Al : *Acinetobacter lwoffii*, Aj : *Acinetobacter junii/johnsonii*,
As : *Aeromonas salmonicida* ssp. *salmonicida*, nd: Not determined,
Ps : *Pseudomonas vesicularis*

Table 13. Identification by using API 20NE of gram negative bacteria isolated from market milk stored at 7 for 10 days

TESTS	B36A7A	B36A7B	B37A7	B29B7	C28B7	C18C7
Reduction of nitrate	-	-	-	-	-	+
Indole production	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Glucose acidification</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arginine dihydrolase	-	-	-	-	+	-
Urease	-	-	-	-	-	-
β -Glucosidase	+	+	+	-	-	-
Protease	+	+	+	-	+	-
β -Galactosidase	+	+	+	-	-	-
Assimilation of						
Glucose	+	+	+	+	+	+
Arabinose	-	-	-	+	+	+
Mannose	-	-	-	+	+	+
Mannitol	+	+	+	+	+	+
N-acetyl-glucosamine	+	+	+	+	+	+
Maltose	+	+	+	-	-	-
Gluconate	+	+	+	+	+	+
Caprate	-	-	-	+	+	+
Adipate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malate	-	-	-	+	+	+
Citrate	-	-	-	+	+	+
Phenyl-acetate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cytochrome oxidase	+	+	-	-	-	+
Identification*	nd	nd	nd	Pc	Pa	Pf

* nd: Not determined, Pc: *Pseudomonas chloraphis*,

Pa: *Pseudomonas aureofaciens*, Pf: *Pseudomonas fluorescens*

Table 14. Identification by using API 20NE of gram negative bacteria isolated from market milk stored at 7 for 10 days

TESTS	D8A7	D10A7A	D10A7B	D5B7	D11B7
Reduction of nitrate	-	-	-	+	-
Indole production	-	-	-	+	-
<u>Glucose acidification</u>	-	-	-	+	-
Arginine dihydrolase	+	+	+	-	-
Urease	-	-	-	-	-
β -Glucosidase	-	-	-	+	-
Protease	+	-	-	+	-
β -Galactosidase	-	-	-	+	-
Assimilation of					
Glucose	+	+	+	+	-
Arabinose	+	-	-	+	-
Mannose	+	+	+	+	-
Mannitol	+	-	-	+	-
N-acetyl-glucosamine	+	-	-	+	-
Maltose	-	-	-	+	-
Gluconate	+	+	+	+	-
Caprate	+	+	+	+	+
Adipate	-	-	-	-	+
Malate	+	+	+	+	+
Citrate	+	+	+	-	+
Phenyl-acetate	-	-	-	-	-
Cytochrome oxidase	+	-	+	+	-
Identification*	Pf	Pp	Pf	Ah	Aj

* Pf: *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, Pp: *Pseudomonas putida*,
 Ah: *Aeromonas hydrophila/caviae*, Aj: *Acinetobacter junii/johnsonii*,

Table 15. Identification by using API 20NE of gram negative bacteria isolated from market milk stored at 7 for 10 days

TESTS	E20A7	E21A7	E15B7	E18B7	E9C7
Reduction of nitrate	-	-	-	-	-
Indole production	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Glucose acidification</u>	-	-	-	-	-
Arginine dihydrolase	+	+	+	+	+
Urease	-	+	-	-	-
β -Glucosidase	-	-	-	-	-
Protease	+	+	+	+	+
β -Galactosidase	-	-	-	-	-
Assimilation of					
Glucose	+	+	+	+	+
Arabinose	+	+	+	+	+
Mannose	+	+	+	+	+
Mannitol	+	+	+	+	+
N-acetyl-glucosamine	+	+	+	+	+
Maltose	-	-	-	-	-
Gluconate	+	+	+	+	+
Caprate	+	+	+	+	+
Adipate	-	-	-	-	-
Malate	+	+	+	+	+
Citrate	+	+	+	+	+
Phenyl-acetate	-	-	-	-	-
Cytochrome oxidase	+	+	+	+	+
Identification*	Pf	Pf	Pf	Pf	Pf

* Pf: *Pseudomonas fluorescens*

Table 16. Identification by using API 20E of gram negative bacteria isolated from market milk stored at 7 for 10 days

Tests	A27A7	DA12A7	D3C7
β-Galactosidase	+	+	+
Arginine dihydrolase	-	+	-
Lysine decarboxylase	-	-	-
Ornithine decarboxylase	-	-	-
Citrate utilization	-	-	+
H ₂ S production	-	-	-
Urease	-	-	-
Tryptophane desaminase	-	-	-
Indole production	-	-	-
Acetoin production	+	-	+
Gelatinase	-	-	+
Fermentation/oxidation of			
Glucose	+	+	+
Mannitol	-	+	+
Inositol	-	-	+
Sorbitol	-	-	-
Rhamnose	-	-	+
Sucrose	+	+	+
Melibiose	+	-	-
Anygdalin	-	+	+
Arabinose	-	+	+
Cytochrome oxidase	-	-	-
Nitrate production	-	+	+
Reduction to N ₂ gas	-	-	-
Motility	nd	nd	+
McConkey medium	-	+	+
Fermentation of glucose	+	+	+
Oxidation of glucose	+	+	+
Identification	Mw	nd	Sf

* Mw: *Mbellerella wiscosensis*, Sf: *Serratia ficaria*,

Nd : not determined

Table 17. Bacteria isolated from market milk which had bacterial counts more than 10⁶CFU/ml after storage at 7 °C for 10 days

Bacteria	Market milk					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	1		1	2	5	9
<i>Pseudomonas putida</i>	1			1		2
<i>Pseudomonas aureofaciens</i>			1			1
<i>Pseudomonas chlororaphis</i>		1				1
<i>Pseudomonas vesicularis</i>	1					1
<i>Acinetobacter junii/johnsonii</i>	1			1		2
<i>Acinetobacter lwoffii</i>	1					1
<i>Aeromonas hydrophilia/caviae</i>				1		1
<i>Aeromonas salmonicida</i> ssp. <i>salmonicida</i>	1					1
<i>Mbellerella wisconsinensis</i>	1					1
<i>Serratia ficaria</i>				1		1
Not determined	1	3		1		5

SC-TS 21 18 resazurin
 10 25 21
 (Table 18, 19, 20, 21). 7 가 *Acinetobacter*, 5
 가 *Pseudomonas*, 4 가 *Enterobacter*, 가 *Chryseomonas*
luteola, *Klebsiella oxytosa*, *Sphmon. paucimobilis* 1
 2 . Enterobacteria 가
Enterobacter 3 , *Klebsiella oxytosa* *Sphmon. paucimobilis*
 1 5 가
 (Table 22). 7
Pseudomonas 가 *Enterobacter* 가
 . SC-TS
 .
 2
 . 21
 resazurin 7

가

Table 18. Identification by using API 20NE of gram negative bacteria isolated from market milk which was mixed with SC-TS broth and incubated at 21 for 18 hours

TESTS	A26A21	A28A21A	A28A21B	B36A21	B37A21	B32B21A
Reduction of nitrate	-	+	+	-	-	-
Indole production	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Glucose acidification</u>	-	+	-	+	+	-
Arginine dihydrolase	-	-	-	-	-	+
Urease	-	-	-	-	-	-
β -Glucosidase	-	+	-	-	-	-
Protease	-	-	-	-	-	+
β -Galactosidase	-	+	-	-	-	-
Assimilation of						
Glucose	-	+	+	+	+	+
Arabinose	-	-	+	+	+	+
Mannose	-	-	-	-	-	+
Mannitol	-	+	+	-	-	+
N-acetyl-glucosamine	-	+	-	-	-	+
Maltose	-	-	+	-	-	-
Gluconate	-	-	+	-	-	+
Caprate	+	+	+	+	+	+
Adipate	-	-	+	+	+	-
Malate	+	+	+	+	+	+
Citrate	+	+	-	+	+	+
Phenyl-acetate	-	+	-	+	+	-
Cytochrome oxidase	-	-	+	-	-	-
Identification	Aj	nd	Ps	Ab	Ab	Pa

* Aj; *Acinetobacter junii/johnsonii*, Ps: *Pseudomonas stutzeri*, Ab. *Acinetobacter baumannii*, Pa: *Pseudomonas aureofaciens*

Table 19. Identification by using API 20NE of gram negative bacteria isolated from market milk which was mixed with SC-TS broth and incubated at 21 °C for 18 hours

TESTS	D10A21A	D10A21B	D11A21	D12A21A	D21A21B	D8B21	E21A21
Reduction of nitrate	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Indole production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Glucose acidification</u>	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Arginine dihydrolase	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
Urease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
β-Gucosidase	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Protease	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
β-Galactosidase	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Assimilation of							
Glucose	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Arabinose	+	-	-	+	+	-	+
Mannose	+	+	-	+	-	-	+
Mannitol	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
N-acetyl-glucosamine	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Maltose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gluconate	+	+	-	+	-	-	+
Caprate	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
Adipate	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Malate	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Citrate	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Phenyl-acetate	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Cytochrome oxidase	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
Identification	Pf	Pp	Aj	Cl	Ab	nd	Pf

* Pf: *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, Pp: *Pseudomonas putida*, Aj: *Acinetobacter junii/johnsonii*, Cl: *Chryseomonas luteola*, Ab: *Acinetobacter baumannii*, nd: not determined

Table 20. Identification by using API 20E of gram negative bacteria isolated from market milk mixed with cefrimide-deoxycholate broth and incubated at 21 for 18 hours

Tests	A24B21	B32B21B	B37A21	C18M21
β-Galactosidase	-	+	-	+
Arginine dihydrolase	-	-	-	-
Lysine decarboxylase	-	-	-	-
Ornithine decarboxylase	-	-	-	+
Citrate utilization	-	-	-	-
H ₂ S production	-	-	-	-
Urease	-	-	-	-
Tryptophan desaminase	-	-	-	-
Indole production	-	-	-	-
Acetoin production	-	+	-	+
Gelatinase	-	+	-	-
Fermentation/oxidation of				
Glucose	+	-	+	+
Mannitol	-	-	-	+
Inositol	-	-	-	-
Sorbitol	-	-	-	+
Rhamnose	-	-	-	+
Sucrose	-	-	-	+
Melibiose	+	-	+	+
Anygdalin	-	-	-	+
Arabinose	+	-	+	+
Cytochrome oxidase	-	-	-	-
Nitrate production	-	-	-	+
Reduction to N ₂ gas	-	-	-	-
Motility	nd	nd	nd	nd
McConkey medium	+	+	+	nd
Fermentation of glucose	+	+	+	+
Oxidation of glucose	+	+	+	+
Identification	As	Sp	As	Ei

* As: *Acinetobacter* sp., Sp: *Sphmon. paucimobilis*,

Ei: *Enterobacter intermedius*

Table 21. Identification by using API 20E of gram negative bacteria isolated from market milk mixed with cefrimide-deoxycholate broth and incubated at 21 °C for 18 hours

Tests	C28B21	D23A21A	E18B21A	E18B21B
β-Galactosidase	+	+	+	+
Arginine dihydrolase	+	-	+	+
Lysine decarboxylase	-	-	+	-
Ornithine decarboxylase	+	+	-	+
Citrate utilization	+	-	+	+
H ₂ S production	-	-	-	-
Urease	-	-	+	-
Tryptophan desaminase	-	-	-	-
Indole production	-	-	+	-
Acetoin production	+	-	-	+
Gelatinase	-	-	-	-
Fermentation/oxidation of				
Glucose	+	+	+	+
Mannitol	-	+	+	+
Inositol	-	-	+	-
Sorbitol	+	+	+	-
Rhamnose	+	+	+	+
Sucrose	+	+	+	+
Melibiose	+	+	+	+
Anygdalin	+	+	+	+
Arabinose	+	+	+	+
Cytochrome oxidase	-	-	-	-
Nitrate production	+	+	+	+
Reduction to N ₂ gas	-	-	-	-
Motility	nd	+	nd	nd
McConkey medium	+	+	+	+
Fermentation of glucose	+	+	+	+
Oxidation of glucose	+	+	+	+
Identification	Ec	Ei	Ko	Es

* Ec: *Enterobacter cloacae*, Ei: *Enterobacter intermedius*,
Ko: *Klebsiella oxytosa*, Es: *Enterobacter sakazakii*

Table 22. Bacteria isolated from market milk which incubated at 21 for 18 hours after adding SC-TS broth

Bacteria	Market milk					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
<i>Acinetobacter baumaii</i>		2		1		3
<i>Acinetobacter junii/johnsonii</i>	1			1		2
<i>Acinetobacter</i> sp.	1	1				2
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>				1	1	2
<i>Pseudomonas aureofaciens</i>		1				1
<i>Pseudomonas putida</i>				1		1
<i>Pseudomonas stutzeri</i>	1					1
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>			1			1
<i>Enterobacter intermedium</i>			1	1		2
<i>Enterobacter sakazakii</i>					1	1
<i>Chryseomonas luteola</i>				1		1
<i>Klebsiella oxytosa</i>					1	1
<i>Sphmon. paucimobilis</i>		1				1
Not determined	1			1		2

4.

SC-TS resazurin
2

SC-TS agar
SC-TS 21, 25 30 resazurin
. 5, 6 9

resazurin
가 7 8
resazurin 가 가

10⁶CFU MØ
Pseudomonas 가 50%
Acinetobacter Aeromonas 21 SC-TS
Acinetobacter, Pseudomonas Enterobacter 가

6 16S rDNA PCR

2

SUMMARY

A method to detect gram-negative bacteria up to 2 CFU was developed by using PCR-amplification of 16S rDNA PCR with primer pairs of GNF1 and GNR2, UNV and GNR2, and GNF2 and GNR2 amplified 16S rDNA from purified DNA of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* but not *Enterococcus faecalis*. 16S rDNA was amplified from LTLT-pasteurized milk and UHT-pasteurized milk by using semi-nested PCR. 16S rDNA was amplified from LTLT-pasteurized milk which was added with *P. fluorescens* and heated at 65 , 80 , 100 for 30 min but not from that autoclaved at 121 for 15min. 16s rDNA was amplified from gram-negative bacteria except *Achromobacter lyticus* and *Alcaligenes faecalis* but not from gram-positive bacteria.

(Key words ; PCR, 16S rRNA, Gram-negative bacteria, Market milk)

1.

2

PCR

DNA

Polymerase chain reaction(PCR)

primer DNA

. PCR

nested PCR (Herman, , 1995) PCR Ligase Chain
Reaction (LCR) (Wedmann, 1992, Wedmann, 1993) Nucleic Acid
Sequence-Based Amplification (NASBA) (Uyttendaele, 1995)

PCR

PCR

primer

DNA

primer

Listeria monocytogenes .
prfA, *hlyA* (listeriolysin O) *plcC* (phospholipase C) DNA PCR
 (Cooray , 1994). PCR
Yersinia enterocolitica (Rasmussen , 1995)
Salmonella typhi (Hashimoto , 1995) .
 Ribosomal RNA
 가
 (Wes, 1987).
 16S rRNA oligonucleotide
 hybridization PCR probe primer
 archaeobacteria, eubacteria, eucaryote,
 (Giovannoi , 1988, Greisen , 1993).
 primer
 16S rRNA .
 PCR 가 가
 . 70 가 *Legionella pneumophila* PCR DNA
 (Bej , 1991). DNA가 .
 2 가 DNA
 PCR PCR

2.

가.

Lactococcus sp. Chr. Hansen's
 (Denmark) (R-703)

(Table 1). *Pseudomonas*
 26 30 24 2

Table 1. Bacteria used in the study

Bacteria	Sources
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	KCTC 1013
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	KCTC 1928
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	KCTC 3512
<i>Lactococcus</i> sp.	Chr. Hansen's R-703
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	KCTC 2441
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	KCTC 2001
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	KCTC 2190
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	KCTC 2344
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	KCTC 1767
<i>Pseudomonas putida</i>	KCTC 1644
<i>Achromobacter lyticus</i>	KCTC 2336
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	KCTC 2508
<i>Alkaligenes faecalis</i>	KCTC 2678

DNA

Versalovic (1991)

genomic DNA

Tryptic soy agar 24

PBS 7,000rpm 10

1M 1M NaCl 50mM TE (50mM

Tris, 50mM EDTA, pH 7.8) 0.45M 10mM

TE (10mM Tris, 1mM EDTA, pH 7.8) 25μl

mutanolysin(5,000 unit/Ml 10mM TE) 25μl RNase A(6ng/ml 10mM

Tris, 15mM NaCl, pH 7.8) 가 37 1 . 30μl

SDS(10%) 30μl protei nase K(10ng/ml, 10mM TE) 가 55

2 . Phenol (0.4M) 가

1 .

phenol chl or of or m(0.4M) 2 .

10mM TE 가 0.4M 40μl 3M sodi um

acetate(pH 5.2) 가 0.8M et hanol 가 -2

0 2 . 2

DNA 70% et hanol

10mM TE . DNA

Mannheim 가 37 1 100
 15 4μl PCR

PCR
 PCR 25μl PCR 50mM Tris, pH 8.3, 10mM KCl,
 1.5mM MgCl₂, 200 μM dNTP, 1U Taq polymerase, 100nM primer 100ng
 DNA 4μl Perkin-Elmer thermal
 cycler 94 5 가 94 1, 62
 1 72 2 1 cycle 35 cycle
 72 3 가 4
 Semi-nested PCR 가 1
 PCR GNF1 GNR2 primer 2 PCR GNF2 GNR2
 primer 2 PCR 30 cycle
 PCR DNA 2% agarose gel, 1×TAE buffer, 70V
 DNA ethidium bromide

III.

16S rDNA
 oligonucleotide
 primer
 가 oligonucleotide (Table 2).
 primer GNF1 GNF2
 UNIV
 primer primer GNR2
 가
 inosine
 GNF1, GNF2 UNIV forward primer GNR2 reverse primer
Pseudomonas fluorescens *Enterococcus faecalis*
 DNA template DNA PCR (Fig.
 1). *P. fluorescens* PCR DNA가 GNF1
 GNR2 PCR 1,150bp DNA가 GNF2 GNR2
 PCR 180bp DNA가 UNIV GNR2
 PCR 170bp DNA가 *E. faecalis*
 primer PCR

Table 2. Gram-negative bacteria-specific nucleotide sequences of primer oligonucleotides based on 16S rDNA

Primer	Nucleotide sequence of 16S rDNA	
GNF1 (forward)	41	GCCAGTCC/TTAACACATGCAA 60
GNF2 (forward)	1024	AGGTGCTGCATGGCTGTCG 1032
UNV (forward)	1029	GTCGTCAGCTCGTGTCTG 1047
GNR2 (reverse)	1203	GTAAGGCCCA/GTGATGACTAG 1194

* Gram-negative bacteria : *Escherichia coli*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter* sp., *Acinetobacter johnsonii*, *Aeromonas* sp. *Flavobacterium breve*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Pseudomonas* sp.

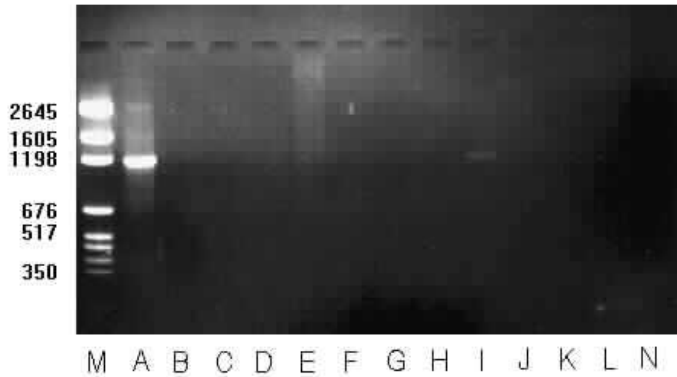
* Gram-positive bacteria : *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*,

Gram-negative (GNF2-GNR2)

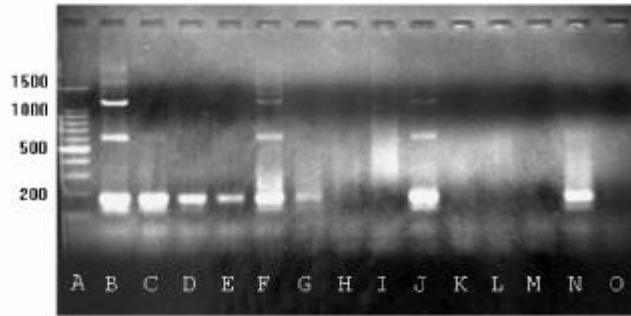


<i>P. fluorescens</i>	PBS	boiling	,
lysis	bead beater	DNA	PCR
2CFU	PCR	2 × 10 ⁶ CFU	2 × 10 ⁴ CFU
GN2	DNA	가	primer
10 ⁶	boiling	가	GN1
			DNA

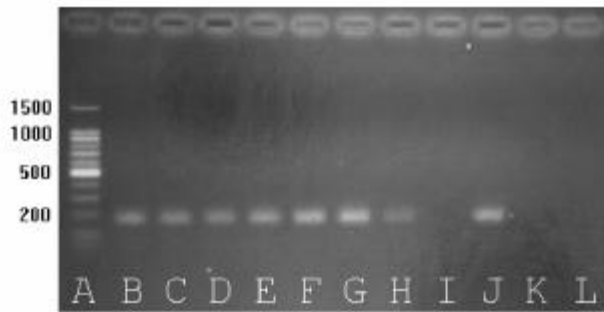
RAPID-PCR



template	GN2	GN2 primer	sem-nested PCR
	(Fi g. 3).	boiling	2 × 10 ⁶ CFU
2CFU	DNA가	bead beater	2 ×
10 ⁶ CFU	2 × 10 ⁴ CFU	DNA가	가
	1200bp	600bp	DNA가
	2	2	
semi-nested PCR		4	16S rDNA가
(Fi g. 4).		<i>P. fluorescens</i>	가
100	30	DNA가	65 , 80
autoclave		DNA가	121 15



ed 16S
 beat er
 method and lysis buffer method. A, 100bp ladder, B, C, D and E,



min; I, heated at 100 °C for 30 min; J, incubated at 121 °C for
 15min; J, not heated; K, water(control) in semi nested PCR; L,
 water(control) in 2nd PCR

1M $P. fluorescens$ 가 65 30
 PBS TE buffer 0.1U, 1U
 5U DNase 가 37 30 95 15
 가 semi-nested PCR 16S rDNA (Fig. 5).
 10⁶CFU $P. fluorescens$ 가 가 65 가
 DNA가 DNA가 DNA가 65
 30 DNA가 . 가
 DNase 가 0.1U DNase DNA가
 1U 5U DNase DNA가 . 가
 0.1U 1U DNA가 5U .
 DNA DNA $P. fluorescens$ DNase
 $P. fluorescens$ DNA가 가

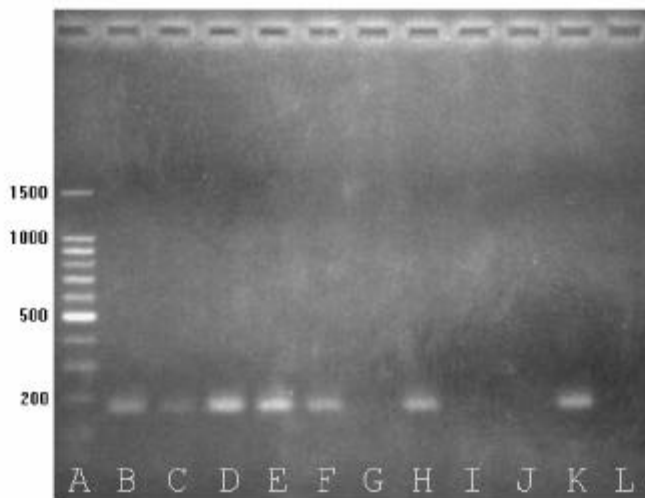
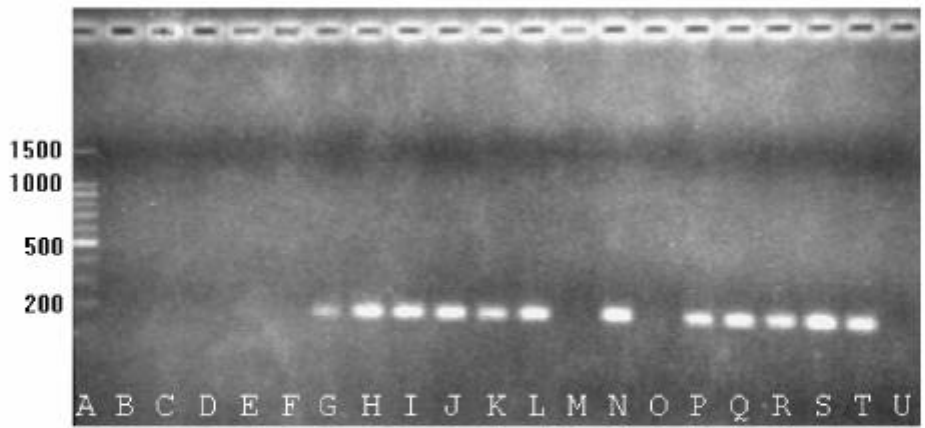
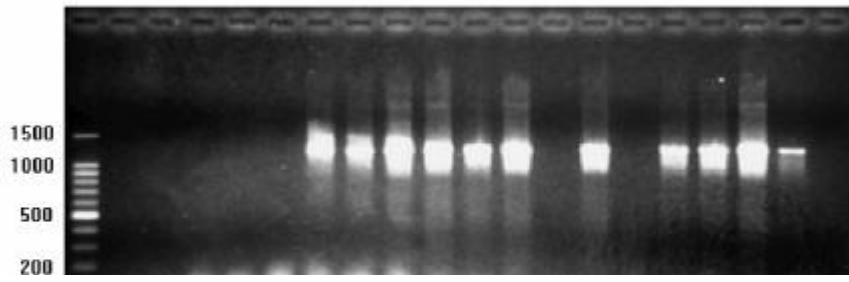


Fig. 5. Agarose gel electrophoresis of semi-nested PCR amplified 16S rDNA of *P. fluorescens* heated at 60 °C for 30min and treated with DNase. A, 100bp ladder; B, milk; C-J, milk added with *P. fluorescens*; C, D, H, I and J, heated at 65 °C for 30min; D, treated without DNase at 37 °C for 1hr; E and H, treated with 0.1U DNase; F and I, treated with 1U DNase; G and J, treated with 5U DNase; K, purified DNA, L, water(control).



GNF1 primer GNR2 primer GNF2 primer GNR2 primer
 PCR(Fig. 6) 100
 16S rDNA

DNA가 . *Achromobacter*
lyticus *Alcaligenes faecalis* DNA가
Pseudomonas *Acinetobacter baumii*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*,
Klebsiella pneumoniae, *Escherichia coli* DNA가 .

IV.

 primer semi nested PCR

2CFU . GNF1
 GNR2, GNF2 GNR2 UNV GNR2 primer PCR
Enterococcus faecalis DNA 16S rDNA
Pseudomonas fluorescens DNA 16S rDNA . Boiling
 2CFU *P. fluorescens* DNA DNA가
 . PCR 16S rDNA
 가 . *P. fluorescens* 가 65 ,
 80 100 30 가 16S rRNA가 .
 121 15 autoclave . *P.*
fluorescens 가 65 30 DNase
 16S rDNA가 . *Achromobacter lyticus*
Alcaligenes faecalis 16s rDNA

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3 *Staphylococcus aureus*

Streptococci

1 *Staphylococcus aureus* Streptococci

SUMMARY

Specimens were taken from milk, body surfaces of dairy cow and environments of ten selected dairy farms located in Kyunggi-do, Korea. Identification of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus uberis* and *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* by using IDF and molecular biological methods from 572 samples taken during winter and summer season was conducted. Isolation rates of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus agalactiae* were 29.2 % and 3.2% respectively and those of environmental mastitis pathogen *Streptococcus uberis* and *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* were 11.4% and 6.4% respectively.

In order to identify at the species level, PCR performed with rRNA primers STAA-AuI, STRU-UbI and STRD-DyI from 16S-23S intergenic spacer region amplified specific DNA products for those species. Using specific primers, *Staphylococcus aureus* strains producing six types of enterotoxin A, B, C, D, E, and TSST-1 could be effectively differentiated.

1.

가

2 (cont agi ous
pat hogen)
(envi ronment al pat hogen)
가 가

(Oliver Mitchell, 1983).

Staphylococcus aureus,
Streptococcus agalactiae, *Mycoplasma* spp. *Corynebacterium bovis*

Streptococcus agalactiae

streptococci

streptococci

(Kang

1990: Kang 1991: Jeffrey, 1988: Davis, 1996).

Streptococcus spp.

S.

uberis, *S. dysgalactiae*, *S. equinus(bovis)*, *S. equi*, *S. parauberis*

S. canis

S. uberis *S. dysagalactiae*

(Batish

Chander 1987).

Staphylococcus aureus coagulase positive

20

Streptococcus agalactiae

Staphylococcus aureus

streptococci 가

10

Staphylococcus

aureus *Streptococcus* spp.

가

2.

가.

- 1) : cap tube .
- 2) : 2 × 4cm swab swab
Brain heart infusion broth (BHI broth)가 3Mℓ tube .
- 3) , , . 3-4 sample
muzzle swab .
- 4)
가) Bedding ; 10 g
· 1 g 10Mℓ BHI broth .
·) Feed stuff ; Bedding .
·) Equipment ; . swab
·
·) Husing ; , , swab .
·) Non bovine animal ; dog muzzle swab
·
·) Handler ; swab .
·) Air ; .
· Baird-Parker plate Blood plate 1 open .

· *Staphylococcus aureus*

- 1) Sample milk sample BHI broth (37 4
·). Air sample 37 . 24 .
- 2) Baird Parker plate colony , coagulase test
staphylococci blood plate hemolysis
type .
- 3) Coagulase test
Difco rabbit plasma . Positive
4 .

· *Streptococcus* spp.

- 1) Rapid hippurate hydrolysis test .
- 2) Heavy suspension colony(culture) 0.5Mℓ solution
hippurate 2 0.2Mℓ nihydrin 가

. 0.2M ninhydrin 가 10

3) Carbohydrate utility test

Phenol red broth, pH 7.4 . (stock) 1-2 %

가 sample 가 phenol red plate

control . Positive reaction

, culture 4-6 37

. API Strep kit

Kit Streptococcus

. 16S-23S spacer ribosomal DNA primer Staphylococcus

aureus Streptococcus spp.

culture (16,000 rpm) 1ml washing buffer

, 300µl washing buffer

. 20µl lysostaphin 10µl RNase 가 37 30

. 20µl protease K 50µl SDS(10%) 가 50

1 . 600µl phenol - chloroform isopropanol (25:24:1) 가

, tube 550µl

chloroform isopropanol (24:1) 가

tube 16µl 5M NaCl, 100% Ethanol 800µl 가

. -20 1 ,

70% ethanol . ethanol (air dry) , 200µl TE

buffer DNA . 10µl DNA PCR kit (Bioneer, Korea)

10µl 가 . 1 products 2 kit PCR .

DNA products 2% agarose gel .

3.

가.

가

1

Table 1

, Table 2

Table 1. *Staphylococcus aureus* streptococci
()

()	Milk						
	sample	Nuzzle	Side	Rectum	Vagina	Orifice	
(CA)	15	7	3	7	3	3	8
(PLX)	6	4	2	4	3	2	9
(ws)	6	6	5	6	5	5	9
(JL)	3	5	4	5	4	4	9
(YO)	6	4	2	5	3	2	9
(SW)	5	7	2	6	2	2	9
(CC)	5	4	2	4	3	2	9
(CHK)	5	2	1	2	1	1	9
(CY)	6	3	2	3	2	2	9
	57	42	23	42	26	23	80
				156			

Table 2. *Staphylococcus aureus* streptococci
()

()	Milk						
	sample	Nuzzle	Side	Rectum	Vagina	Orifice	
(CA)	16	2			4		8
(PLX)	10	2	1	2	2	1	9
(WS)	8	2	1	2	2	1	9
(SGI)	16	3	2	3	3	2	9
(YO)	12	3	1	3	1	2	9
(SW)	16	2	1	2	2	1	8
(CC)	10	2	1	2	3	1	9
(CHK)	17	3	2	2	2	2	9
(CY)	9	3	2	3	3	2	9
	114	22	11	19	22	12	79
				86			

156 , 80 , 293 , 2 1997
 6 , Table 2 114 ,
 86 , 79 279
 , 572 .

1) *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Str. uberis*, *Str. agalactiae* *Str. dysagalactiae*

IDF가 *Staphylococcus aureus* . Baird-Parker plate hemolysis , catalase *Staphylococcus aureus*

Str. uberis, *Str. agalactiae* *Str. dysagalactiae*

Brain heart infusion broth Table 3

, API kit (isolates)
 Table 4 .

Table 3. *Streptococcus* spp.

Bacteria	Biochemical reaction			
	Hippurate hydrolysis	sorbitol	ribose	trehalose
<i>S. agalactiae</i>	+	-	+	+
<i>S. dysagalactiae</i>	-	+	+	+
<i>S. uberis</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>S. ini ae</i>	-	-	+	+
<i>S. adjacens</i>	-	-	-	-

Table 4	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	46	,
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	11	, <i>Str. agalactiae</i>	7
, <i>Str. uberis</i>	20	, <i>Str. dysagalactiae</i>	21
3			

Table 4.

Isolate Designation	Sources	Farm*
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		
CU 1101, 1104, 1176	Floor of barn	CA, SW, YO
1106, 1120, 1157	Feedstuff	CA, US, CY
1105, 1158, 1133	Wall of Barn	CA, CY, SGJ
1149	Air of Barn	SW
1159, 1134	Milking machine	CY, SGJ
1104, 1135, 1189, 1182, 1110	Dog of farm	CA, SGJ, CC, CHK, PLX
1103, 1108, 1115, 1117, 1166, 1183	Vagina of cow	CA, CA, VS ₁ , VS ₂ , CY, CC
1147, 1165, 1142, 1192	Rectum of cow	SW, CY, SGJ, CC
1154, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1143	Teat of cow	SW, YO, YO, YO, SGJ
1107, 1164	Muzzle of cow	CA, VS
1122, 1146, 1162, 1163	Raw Milk	VS, SW, CY, CY, JL, YO, SGJ ₁ , SGJ ₂ , SGJ ₃ , SGJ ₄ , PLX, PLX
1124, 1174, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1113, 1114		
ATCC13515, FRI 913, MNHCCH, MNDON, PMN403, FRI 472, FRI 326, 805T, 807C, 877A-S, FRI M8, RN4220	Reference strain	Seoul National Univ.
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>		
CU 2132	Air of Barn	YO
2129	Water	CY
2102	Milk (mastitis)	CA
2119, 2114, 2117, 2104	Raw Milk	YO, CY, CY, JL
ATCC 13813	Reference	Seoul National Univ.
<i>Streptococcus uberis</i>		
CU 2123,	Feedstuff	CA
2124, 2131, 2135, 2133	Milking machine	CA, YO, CHK, YO
2137, 2146, 2145	Hand of handler	CA, YO, CY,
2140, 2149, 2143	Vagina of cow	CA, YO, CY,
	Rectum	CA, YO, CY

2136, 2148,	Teat	CA, YO
2142, 2144	Muzzle	CY, CY
2111, 2116, 2122	Raw milk	SW, CY, CC
2121, 2110		CH, WS
ATCC 27957	Reference strain	Seoul National Univ.

Streptococcus dysgalactiae

CU 2127, 2130	Floor of barn	PLX, YO
2128	Hand of handler	CC
2134	Water of barn	CH
2138, 2147, 2150	Muzzle of cow	CA, YO, CC
2139,	Skin	CA
2101, 2105, 2106	Raw milk	CA, CA, CA
2107, 2103, 2108,		CA, PLX, PLX
2109, 2112, 2113,		PLX, SW, SW
2118, 2120, 2141, 2115		YO, YO, JL, CY
ATCC 27957	Reference strain	Seoul National Univ.

* CA, Chungang, WS, Wongsoo, SW, Sungwon, CY, Choya, JL, Joolim, YO, Yungoh, SG, Segongju, CC, Gunchun, CH, Chyungyung, PLX, Pelix.

2)

Fig. 1 *Staphylococcus aureus* 16S-23S intergenic spacer ribosomal DNA oligonucleotide primer PCR band size marker 가

. 가 band

Staphylococcus aureus , 가

Fig. 2 *Streptococcus* spp. 16S-23S intergenic spacer primer PCR

. *Str. agalactiae*, *Str. uberis* *Str. dysgalactiae* DNA product size 270bp, 320bp 960bp(880bp) .

Table 5. *Staphylococcus aureus* 와 streptococci 균속 및 균종동정에 PCR에 사용된 primer 와 product의 크기(16S-23S intergenic spacer rRNA)

Genus/species	Oligonucleotide	Sequence(5'→3')	Length (nt)	MgCl ₂ in PCR (mM)	Size of the main PCR product (bp)
<i>Streptococcus</i> -genus	STR I	TGTTTAGTTTGAGAGGTCTTG	22	1.5	150-210
	STR II	CGTGGAAATTGATATAGATATTC	23		
<i>Staphylococcus</i> -genus	STA I	GGAATAACGTGACATATTGTA	21	2.0	100-200
	STA II	TTCACTCGGTTTGTCTTGG	19		
<i>Str. dysagalactiae</i>	STRD-DyI	TGGAACACGTTAGGGTCG	18	1.5	370
	STRD-23-ID	CTTACAGCTCCCAAGCAT	20		
<i>Str. uberis</i>	STRU-UbI	TAAGGAACAGTTGGTTAAG	20	3.5	330
	STRU-UbII	TCCAGTCCTTAGACCTTCT	19		
<i>Sta. aureus</i>	STAA-AuI	TCTTCAGAAGATGCGGAATA	20	2.0	420
	STAA-AuII	TAAGTCAAAGCTTAACATACG	21		

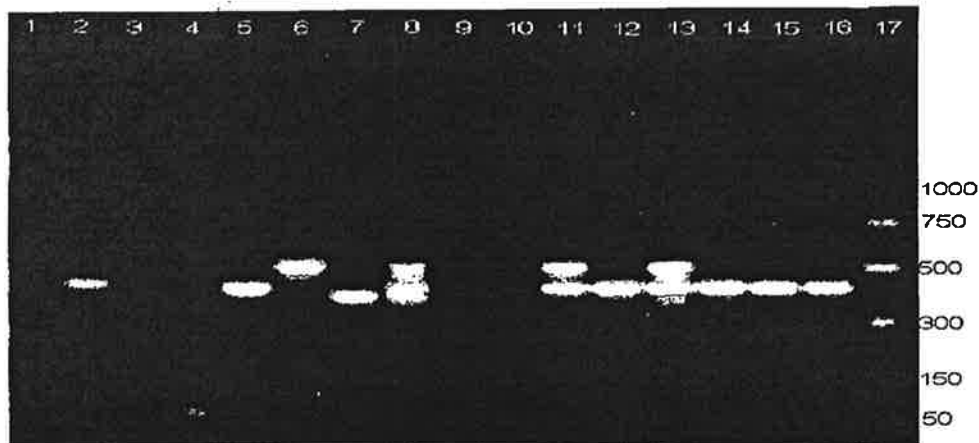


Fig. 1. 16S-23S intergenic spacer rRNA Species specific primer를 이용한 reference strains의 PCR 결과

Lane 1: *Staphylococcus epidermidis* CU, lane 2: *Staphylococcus epidermidis* ATCC 12228, lane 3: *Staphylococcus hyicus* NVRI, lane 4: *Staphylococcus aureus* NCTC 9393, lane 5: *Staphylococcus aureus* FRI 913, lane 6: *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 13515, lane 7: *Staphylococcus aureus* MNHOCH, lane 8: *Staphylococcus aureus* MNDON, lane 9: *Staphylococcus aureus* FRI 472, lane 10: *Staphylococcus aureus* FRI 326, lane 11: *Staphylococcus aureus* RN4220 pMIN403, lane 12: *Staphylococcus aureus* FRI MN8, lane 13: *Staphylococcus aureus* RN4220, lane 14: *Staphylococcus aureus* 805(T), lane 15: *Staphylococcus aureus* 807(C), lane 16: *Staphylococcus aureus* 877(A-S), lane 17: size marker

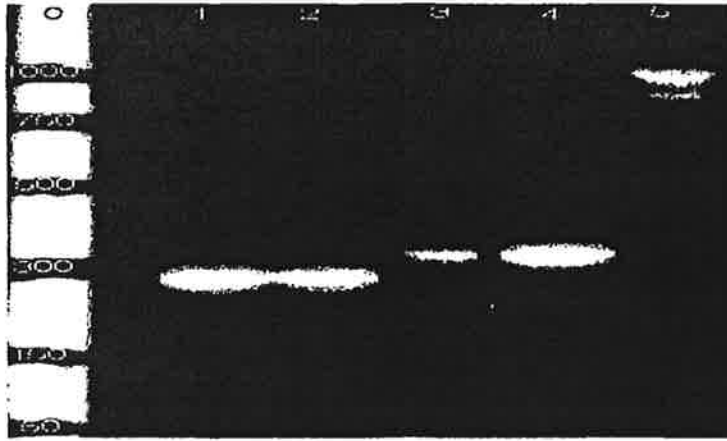


Fig. 2 Streptococci의 species 수준의 동정

Species	products size
Lane 1, 2 : <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	270bp
Lane 3, 4 : <i>Streptococcus uberis</i>	320bp
Lane 5 : <i>Streptococcus dysgalactiae</i>	960bp, 880bp

3) *Staphylococcus aureus*의 enterotoxin 생산 strain 구분

Table 3에 제시된 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region primer인 AU I와 AU II를 사용하여 분리균주에 대한 종(species)동정을 72개 시료에 대하여 실시한 결과 amplified된 종에 대한 확인이 가능하였다. 그리고 증폭된 band size로서 toxin type을 추정할 수 있었다(Fig. 3). 총 16개의 *Staphylococcus aureus*의 reference strains을 이용하여, PCR 동정 실험하여 다음의 결과를 얻었다. 각 strains 또는 enterotoxin type에 따라서 증폭이 된 fragments의 크기가 다르게 나타났다. *Staphylococcus aureus* 균주 중에는 primer AU I와 AU II가 specific하게 증폭을 일으키지 않는 strain의 존재를 확인 할 수 있었다. Fig. 3의 Lane 8과 Lane 11에 나타난 enterotoxin C와 enterotoxin C-bovine의 toxin type의 경우와 같이 510bp 와 425bp에서 동시에 증폭이 이루어져 2개의 product를 생산하였다. toxin type에 따라서는 증폭이 전혀 이루어지지 않은 경우도 있었으며 이는 enterotoxin D와 enterotoxin E type의 경우이다.

종합적으로 고찰할 때 우선 genomic DNA상에서 항생제나 환경요인의 변화에 따른 genomic DNA sequence의 변화가 유발된 것으로 생각할 수 있다. 증폭된 size의 차이도 mutation에 따른 영향으로 생각할 수 있으며, amplified fragments가 2개로 나타나는 경우도 앞에 언급한 경우와 plasmid DNA의 유무에 따라서 가능하리라 생각된다. 그러므로 primer AU

I와 AU II를 이용한 PCR 균종동정 방법은 *Staphylococcus aureus*의 species의 동정에 이용될 수 있다는 결론을 얻게 되었다.

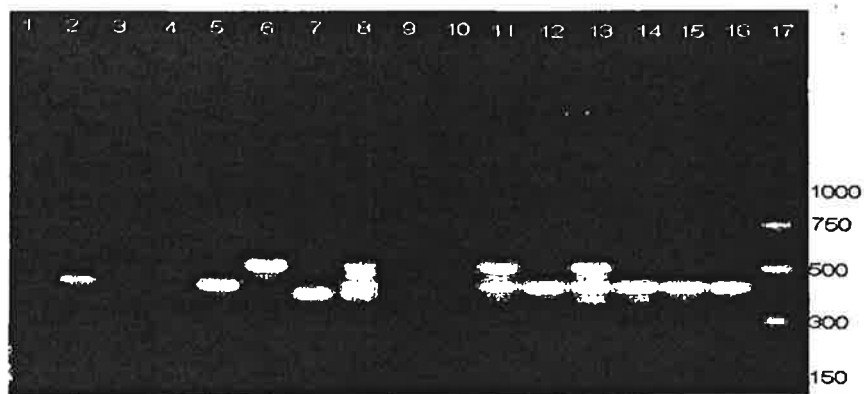
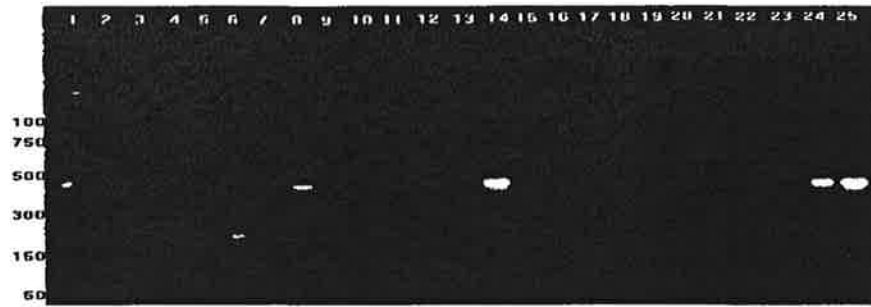


Fig. 3. *S. aureus*의 reference strains에 따른 증폭된 band pattern

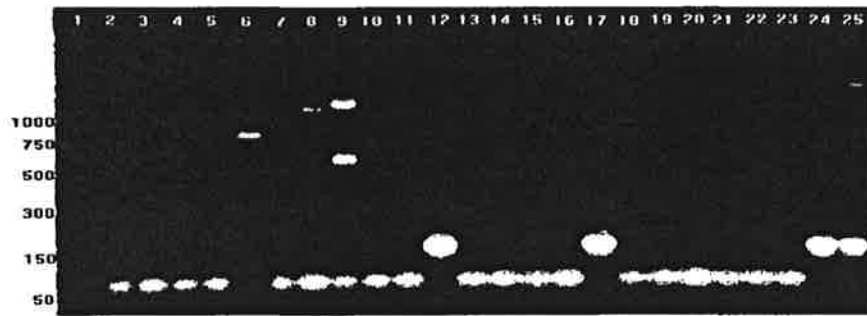
Lane	Strains	Product size(bp)	Lane	Strains	Products.size(bp)
4	<i>S. aureus</i> NCTC 9393	510	5	<i>S. aureus</i> FRI 913	440
6	<i>S. aureus</i> Toxin A	520	7	<i>S. aureus</i> Toxin B	400
8	<i>S. aureus</i> Toxin C	518, 433	11	<i>S. aureus</i> RN4220	509, 426
12	<i>S. aureus</i> FR1118	429	13	<i>S. aureus</i> RN4220	500, 422
14	<i>S. aureus</i> 805(T)	415	15	<i>S. aureus</i> 807(C)	426
16	<i>S. aureus</i> 877(A-S)	426			



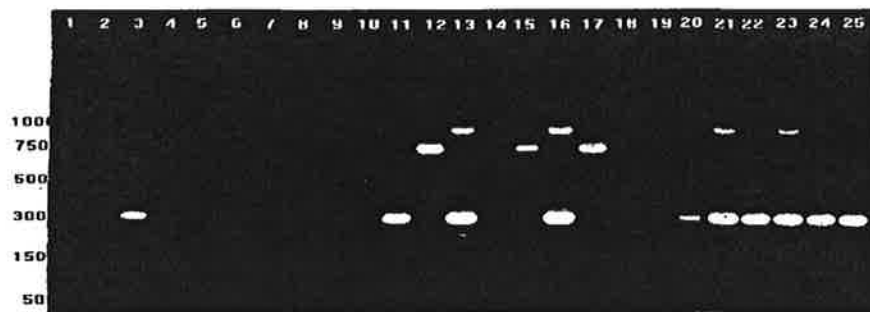
A



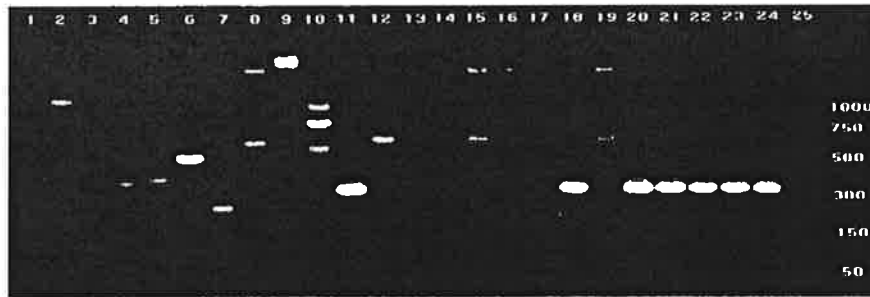
B



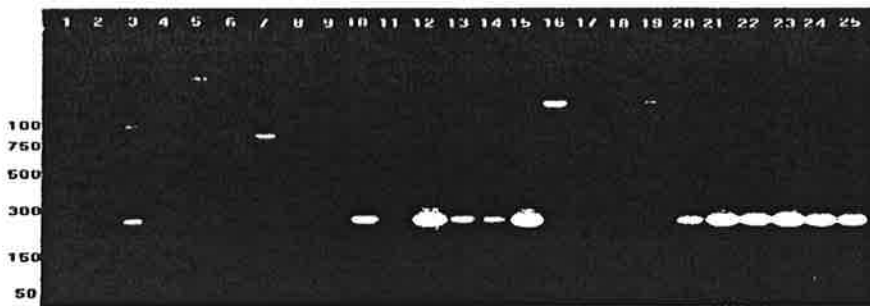
C



D



E



TSST-1

Fig. 4. 표준균주에서 Enterotoxin 생성과 PCR product

Lane 1: size marker, Lane 2: *Str. agalactiae* CU, lane 3: *treptococcus agalactiae* ATCC 13813, lane 4: *Str. uberis* CU, lane 5: *Str. uberis* ATCC 27958, lane 6: *Str. dysagalactiae* 27957, lane 7: *Str. pyogenes* CU, lane 8: *Staphylococcus epidermidis* CU, lane 9: *Staphylococcus epidermidis* ATCC 12228, lane 10: *Staphylococcus hyicus* NVRI, lane 11: *Staphylococcus aureus* NCTC 9393, lane 12: *Staphylococcus aureus* FRI 913, lane 13: *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 13515, lane 14: *Staphylococcus aureus* MNHOCH, lane 15: *Staphylococcus aureus* MNDON, lane 16: *Staphylococcus aureus* FRI 472, lane 17: *Staphylococcus aureus* FRI 326, lane 18: *Staphylococcus aureus* RN4220 pMIN403, lane 19: *Staphylococcus aureus* FRI MN8, lane 20: *Staphylococcus aureus* RN4220, lane 21: *Staphylococcus aureus* 805(T), lane 22: *Staphylococcus aureus* 807(C), lane 23: *Staphylococcus aureus* 877(A-S), lane 24, 25: *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 13515.

Fig. 4에는 *Staphylococcus aureus*에 있어서 생산하는 enterotoxin type 균주 동정하기 위하여 특이하게 사용되는 6종의 primer SEA, SEB, SEC, SED, SEE 및 TSST-1를 사용하여 enterotoxin A, B, C, D, E와 TSST-1 type의 PCR products는 120, 478, 257, 317, 170 및 350bp의 product가 확인되었고 이 결과는 Johnson 등(1991)과 일치한다.

다. 유방염 원인균 *Staph. aureus* 및 *Str. spp.*의 분리율

Table 6. Distribution of mastitis causing *Staph. aureus* and streptococci in raw milk and environmental samples

	Season of sampling		
	Summer 279	Winter 293	Total 572
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (%)	57(20.4)	47(16.0)	104(18.2)
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> (%)	9 (3.2)	10 (3.4)	19 (3.3)
<i>Streptococcus dysagalactiae</i> (%)	41(14.7)	17 (5.8)	58(10.1)
<i>Streptococcus uberis</i> (%)	26 (9.3)	19 (6.5)	45 (7.9)

시료 중에서 *Staphylococcus aureus*가 18%의 빈도로 존재함이 확인되었고, *Str. agalactiae*가 3.3%, *Str. dysagalactiae*가 10.1% 그리고 *Str. uberis*가 7.9%의 시료에서 확인되었다.

일반적으로 동절기에 채취된 시료보다 2종류의 유방염 원인균의 검출 빈도는 현저하게 하절기에서 높게 나타났다. 또한 발생빈도를 볼 때 *Staphylococcus aureus*가 *Streptococcus spp.* 보다 높은 빈도로 출현되는 것으로 확인되었다. 또한 여름철에 착유된 우유 중에는 원유 내에 유방염 원인균이 배출될 가능성이 높다는 사실에 감안하여 원유를 그대로 저온살균 처리를 생략하고 음용하는 것은 지극히 위험하다는 사실을 제시하고 있다.

Table 7에서는 본 실험에서 채취된 목장별로 2종의 주요 유방염 원인균에 의한 감염상태에 대한 분석이 이루어 졌다. 동절기에 채취된 시료분석 결과 목장별로 차이를 크게 나타낼 수 있다는 구체적인 data로 그 중요성이 높을 것으로 평가된다.

특히 *Staphylococcus aureus*의 오염정도는 목장에 따른 격심한 정도의 차이를 보이고 있으며 원유의 착유 및 보관과정에서 바른 처리를 못함으로써 나타나는 현상으로 판단된다.

Table 7. 목장별 *Staphylococcus aureus*와 *Streptococcus* spp. 검출 현황

Herds	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		<i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	
	Positive		Positive	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
CA	10	13.2	15	19.7
PLX	7	12.2	10	17.5
WS	12	17.9	5	7.4
JL	22	30.5	23	31.9
YO	10	16.1	15	24.2
SW	12	18.5	15	23.1
GC	10	17.5	15	26.3
OHK	9	15.5	9	15.5
CY	12	20.7	17	29.3

CA. 중앙 PLX, 펠렉스 WS, 용수 JL 주림(세공주) YO영오 SW, 성원 GC 건천 OHK, 오현경 CY 초야

또한, 성원목장과 같은 원유 위생관리 상태가 우수한 대형 목장의 원유시료에서는 *Staphylococcus aureus* 및 *Streptococcus* spp. 두 종류의 병원균의 분리율이 4.8%와 14.3%인 반면 오현경 목장은 *Staphylococcus aureus*가 31.8%, 초야목장은 *Streptococcus* spp.이 26.7%로 현저한 차이로 분리율이 다르게 나타났다. 본 시험에서 *Streptococcus* spp.로 분리된 균주는 생화학적 시험과 형태학적 시험 등의 과정을 종합하여 Table 5에서 제시한 기준에 따라 5개 종으로 구분되었다.

분리된 시료의 형태학적인 특성과 gram 염색성 반응을 확인하였고 각 병원균별 특이한 형태적인 특성은 현미경 관찰에 의하여 결과를 확인하였다.

Table 6에서는 분리된 *Streptococcus*의 균종별로 분리빈도를 보여주고 있으며 *S. dysagalactiae*가 가장 높은 빈도로 출현되고 있는 것으로 확인되었고, 이러한 현상은 자료조사결과 나타난 환경형 streptococci에 의한 유방감염의 발생빈도와 유사한 성향을 보인 것이다.

라. 착유 환경의 *Staphylococcus aureus* 및 *Streptococcus* spp.의 오염상태

1) 계절별 유우 체표면의 *Staphylococcus aureus*의 오염도

Table 8에서는 동절기와 하절기를 대비하여 유우의 체표면 시료 중에

서 *Staphylococcus aureus*의 검출 빈도와 검출율을 표시하였다. 검출율은 일반적으로 하절기 시료에서 23.3%로 동절기의 13.4% 보다 높게 검출되었으며, 그 범위는 부위에 따라 차이를 나타내었으나 비경 부위에서 21.9%, 유방 side에서 8.8%, 직장 부위의 14.8%, 질에서 12.5% 및 유두공에서 25.7% 까지 높은 검출율을 나타내었다. *Staphylococcus aureus*의 검출율이 가장 높은 부위는 유두공으로서 동절기에는 26.1%이고 하절기에는 25%로 나타났다. 그러나 하절기에는 muzzle 부위가 40.9%로서 가장 높게 나타났다.

Table 8. *Staphylococcus aureus*의 체표면 오염 상태

Site	Winter			Summer		
	Total	No.	%	Total	No.	%
Muzzle	42	5	11.9	22	9	40.9
Side	23	3	13.0	11	0	0
Rectum	42	3	7.1	19	6	31.6
Vagina	26	4	15.4	22	2	9.1
Orifice	23	6	26.1	12	3	25.0
Average			13.5			23.3

Table 9에서는 *Streptococcus* spp.의 검출율을 동절기와 하절기를 대비하여 측정한 결과이다. 체표면에서 검출되는 *Streptococcus* spp.의 검출빈도에서도 하절기에는 검출빈도가 높은 것으로 나타났으며 평균 검출율이 동절기에는 11.5% 하절기에는 33.7%를 보여서 계절별로는 하절기에 높게 나타났다. 부위별 검출율은 muzzle 부위의 검출율이 하절기에 45.5%로 가장 높게 나타났다.

Table 9. *Streptococcus* spp.의 체표면 오염 상태

Site	Winter			Summer		
	Total	No.	%	Total	No.	%
Muzzle	42	3	7.1	22	10	45.5
Side	23	3	13.0	11	2	18.2
Rectum	42	7	16.7	19	7	36.8
Vagina	26	4	15.4	22	7	31.8
Orifice	23	1	4.3	12	3	25.0
Average			11.5			33.7

마. 유방염 원인균의 환경시료에서 계절 및 근원별 검출율

Table 10에서는 *Staphylococcus aureus*이 계절별로 환경요인별로 검출되는 빈도와 검출율을 측정한 결과이다.

Table 10. 환경 중에서 *Staphylococcus aureus*의 오염

Sources	Winter		Summer	
	No. sample	% Sample positive	No. sample	% Sample positive
Bedding	2(9)	22.2	2(9)	22.2
Feedstuff	0(9)	0	3(9)	33.3
Equipment 1.	2(9)	22.2	3(9)	33.3
Equipment 2.	0(9)	0	3(9)	33.3
Housing	2(8)	25.0	4(9)	44.4
water	0(9)	0	0(8)	0
Nonbovine animal	3(9)	33.3	7(9)	77.8
Milk handler	2(9)	22.2	1(8)	12.5
Air	2(9)	22.2	0(9)	0
Average		16.2		29.1

착유환경의 *Staphylococcus aureus* 검출특성은 계절요인에 의한 변화가 크게 나타난다는 것이다. 동절기 검출율의 평균치는 16.2%이고 하절기 검출율은 29.1%로서 큰 차이를 나타내고 있으며, 근원별로 볼 때 음용수의 오염도가 가장 낮은 수치를 보이고, 깔짚, 사료, 공기 및 housing 등

에 고루 분포하고 있으나 특히 개가 매우 높은 *Staphylococcus aureus* 오염도를 나타내고 있는 환경요인이 되고 있다는 점을 중시하여야 한다. 목장내의 출입이 자유로운 개의 원유 및 착유실의 출입을 차단해야하며, 또한 원유에 오염을 일으킬 수 있는 source로서 공기노출이 가장 중요한 요인으로 인식되어야 하며 이 요인을 차단하는 것은 오염도를 감소시키기 위하여 매우 중요할 것으로 사료된다.

Table 11. 환경 중에서 *Streptococcus* spp. 의 오염

Sources	Winter		Summer	
	No. sample	% Sample positive	No. sample	% Sample positive
Bedding	5(9)	55.6	2(9)	22.2
Feedstuff	4(9)	44.4	4(9)	44.4
Equipment 1.	4(9)	44.4	4(9)	44.4
Equipment 2.	2(9)	22.2	3(9)	33.3
Housing	0(8)	0	2(9)	22.2
Water	2(9)	22.2	2(8)	25.0
Nonbovine animal	1(9)	11.1	5(9)	55.6
Milk handler	2(9)	22.2	3(8)	37.5
Air	2(9)	22.2	4(9)	44.4
Average		27.5		36.7

Table 11에 제시된 *Streptococcus* spp. 의 환경 요인별 검출율에서 동절기 시료의 검출율 평균치는 27.5%이며 하절기 평균치는 36.7%로 나타났다. 근원별로 검출율의 차이는 광범하게 나타나고 있으며 공기로부터 오염가능성이 특히 하절기에 높은 상태라는 점에 유의하여야 한다. 사료, 깔짚 및 착유기 내부에 있어서 검출율이 계절과 상관없이 높음을 알 수 있었다.

4. 고 찰

본 연구 결과에서는 당발효 능력과 hemolysis 용혈 능력을 기준으로 한 재래적인 표준방법에 의한 균종이 동정되었으며 이 방법에 의한 동정

과정은 시간과 비용소모 및 정확도 면에서 보다 간편한 방법으로 대체하는 것이 요청된다. 따라서 균종 수준으로 분자생물학적 방법에 의하여 간편하게 동정이 가능한 것으로 확인되었다.

균종의 정확한 동정에 활용할 수 있는 기법을 선정하기 위하여 primer로 사용하는 oligonucleotide를 16S rDNA를 사용하여 RFLP 방법에 따라 PCR 증폭한 후 제한효소로 절단하고 나타나는 특이한 절편분포를 분석하는 방법과 16S-23S intergenic spacer region의 rDNA primer를 사용하는 방법을 비교하여, 그 정확도를 측정한 결과 후자의 결과가 보다 정확하고 바람직한 방법인 것으로 확인되었다.

또한 이 방법을 이용할 때 *Staphylococcus aureus*에 의하여 생산되는 enterotoxin type을 기준으로 하여 균주를 선별함에 있어서도 재현성이 있는 결과를 얻을 수 있었다. 세균을 동정하고 같은 균종내에서 계통 및 개체간의 차이를 판별하는 방법에 의하여 세균의 생태를 조사할 수 있다. 분석방법으로서 colony의 형태, bacteriophage typing, 항생제감수성 조사(antibiogram), 효소 및 당 발효성을 조사하는 생화학적 검사와, plasmid의 분포조사, 제한효소 절단형, PCR을 이용한 DNA 다형현상 조사 및 restriction fragment length polymorphism 등이 있다.

Bacteriophage typing은 국제적으로 공인된 실험실에서만 수행할 수 있는 제한성이 있고 항생제 감수성과 생화학적 방법은 배양조건과 생리적인 변화에 의한 영향을 받아 반복성이 낮다. Plasmid분석 등 DNA 분석법은 환경에 의해 영향을 받지 않고 계통 수준에 분류할 수 있는 방법으로서 많은 연구가 진행되고 있다.

리보솜의 RNA에서 유도된 probe를 사용하여 Southern blot된 세균의 DNA 절편에 hybridize하여 rDNA 유전자의 제한효소 절단형을 조사하는 방법(ribotyping)이 있다. *E. coli*의 16S-23S rRNA를 ribotyping의 probe로서 사용되고 있다 (Fred 등, 1995). 16S rRNA에 상보한 oligonucleotide primer를 사용하여 PCR로 16S rDNA를 증폭한 후 제한효소로 절단하여 전기영동 하여 종과 계통의 수준에서 분류할 수 있다. Young 등(1994)은 PCR로 증폭된 16S rDNA를 *Hha*I, *Rsa* 및 *Msp*I으로 절단하여 agarose 전기영동 하여 분석하므로써 소의 유방염에서 분리한 7종의 *Streptococcus*, 3종의 *Enterococcus*, 및 1종의 *Aerococcus*를 동정할 수 있었으며 이러한 기술은 amplified rDNA restriction analysis 라고 한다(Fred, 1994). 본 연구에서는 이를 이용하여 *Streptococci* 균주들의 동정을 확인하고자 한다.

임상형 유방염에 주요 원인이 되는 *Staphylococcus aureus*는

enterotoxin A와 B Type으로 나타났으며, enterotoxin A와 B에 대한 발병 기작에 대한 연구의 필요성을 갖게 되었다.

임상형 유방염의 원인균의 중간 전달 매개체로 각 목장의 non bovine animal(dog)도 관여될 수 있음을 알 수 있었다.

5. 적 요

우리 나라 경기도 일원의 낙농목장에서 동절기와 하절기에 우유 시료, 체표면 시료 및 환경 시료 등으로 구분하여 총수는 572점을 채취하여 동정하고 그 분포특성과 분자생물학적인 동정방법에 의한 동정의 가능성을 시험하여 다음과 같이 그 결과를 얻었다. 전염성 유방염의 대표적인 원인균이 되는 *Staphylococcus aureus*와 *Str. agalactiae* 환경형 유방염의 원인균이 되는 *Str. uberis*와 *Str. dysagalactiae*의 시료 중 검출율을 분석 하였던 바 29.2%, 3.2%, 11.4% 및 6.8%로 나타났으며 하절기의 검출율이 높아져 있는 경향을 보였다.

균주별로 그 유전자 type을 구분하고 적절히 예방하기 위한 대책 수립의 기초 자료로 활용하기 위하여 *Staphylococcus aureus* 46 균주, *Str. agalactiae* 7 균주, *Str. uberis* 20 균주 및 *Str. dysagalactiae* 21 균주 이외 표준균주를 확보하여 보존균주로 확보하였다.

균속 및 균종 수준으로 유방염 원인균을 신속 간편한 동정방법의 적용 가능성을 검토하여 16S-23S intergenic spacer region의 rRNA primer STAA-AuI, STRU-UbI 및 STRD-DyI를 사용함으로써 가능하였다. 또한 표준균주를 이용한 실험에서 *Staphylococcus aureus*가 생산하는 enterotoxin type을 결정하는 것도 PCR 방법에 의하여 가능한 것으로 확인되었다.

2 *Staphylococcus aureus* Streptococci Genomic DNA Pulsed Field Gel Electrophoresis

SUMMARY

Pulsed field gel electrophoresis of *Sma*I digested genomic DNA of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus* spp. was undertaken for genome characterization and genotyping. Contamination route of the pathogens into raw milk was postulated.

*Sma*I was chosen for the PFGE analysis of genomic DNA of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus* spp. The optimum condition for PFGE was found to be pulse time of 5-40 second and running time of 22 hours.

Sizes of the genomic DNA of *Staph. aureus* and *Streptococcus* spp. averaged 2.3Mb. The genotyping results indicated that 52 strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*, 18 strains of *Str. uberis* and 22 strains of *Str. dysgalatiae* were typed into 19, 7 and 11 genotypes, respectively.

1.

PFGE genomic DNA genotype
가

(Bourgeois , 1993; Charles , 1988; Cassandra Condemine, 1990).
agarose embedding

DNA agarose slice buffer
. Agarose slice

CHEF(Coutour Clamped Homogenous Electrophoresis)
band pattern .

가 band pattern
 software
 dendrogram typing 가
 (Bautsch, 1988;
 Dingwall, 1990).

genome
 pulsed field
 typing type

2.

가. Genomic DNA agarose block

overnight chloramphenicol 100ug/ml
 가 2 . 1.5ml
 (15000rpm 4, 15) cell, 1M NaCl 10mM Tris(pH
 7.6) 1M NaCl 10mM Tris(pH 7.6) 300μl
 agarose 1M NaCl 10mM Tris 2%가 가
 boiling water bath 50 incubator
 sample mold block
 block lysozyme (1ng/ml) mutanolysin 100U가
 EC lysis buffer(6mM Tris pH 7.6, 1M NaCl, 0.1M EDTA pH 7.5, 1%
 Sarkosyl) 16 ES buffer(0.5M EDTA pH 9.2, 1%
 Sarkosyl) protease K(1ng/ml) 37
 48-72 TE(10mM Tris pH 8.0, 0.1mMEDTA pH 7.5)
 1mM phenyl methyl sulfonyl (PMSF) 7
 PMSF overnight TE 2
 3 0.5MEDTA(pH 8.0) 1% Sarkosyl
 (4).

. Genomic DNA

PFGE

block 1-2mm TE 2 , 1X
 buffer 1 . 20U buffer
 5-6 . block TE 1 , 0.5X TBE
 1 . genomic DNA
 band pattern CHEF DR III system(Bio-Rad, USA)
 1.1% agarose gel 0.5X TBE 14
 23 .

. Genomic DNA size

PFGE 6V, 5-40sec, 22h Lambda ladder size
 marker PFGE band . Size
 agarose gel band size
 . data typing dendrogram Biogene
 software(Vilberlourmat, France) , confidence 5% 80%
 group
 (Lefevre , 1993).

3.

가. *Staphylococcus aureus* streptococci genomic DNA

1) PFGE Band pattern
 Fig. 1 *Not* I 18 *Staphylococcus aureus*
 genomic DNA 6 ,
 3 12

. *Not* I
 .
 Fig. 2 *Sfi* I pattern ,
Sfi I strain 18 6
 , 2 7

가

Fig. 3 *Sma*I *Staphylococcus aureus* genomic DNA . 18
 가 PFGE pattern ,
 11 17 PFGE pattern
*Sma*I
Staphylococcus aureus PFGE
 band band , *Sma*I 가
 , *Csp*I 가
 (Manuel 1993).
*Sma*I *Staphylococcus aureus* genome
 band 15-20 10-500Kb
 (Fred , 1995)

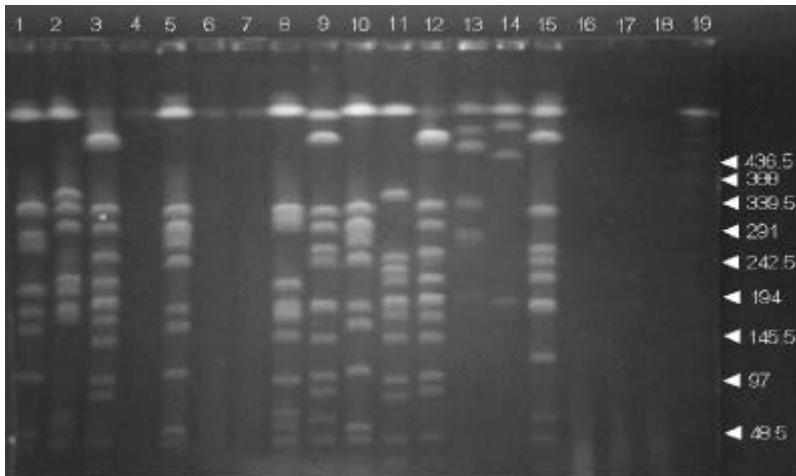


Fig. 1. Pulsed field gel electrophoretogram of *Staph. aureus* genomic DNA digested by restriction endonuclease *Not*I.

Lane 1 ; *S. aureus* CU 1108, Lane 2 ; CU 1106, Lane 3 ; CU 1105, Lane 4 ; CU 1104, Lane 5 ; CU 1183, Lane 6 ; CU 1127, Lane 7 ; CU 1126, Lane 8 ; CU 1147, Lane 9 ; CU 1110, Lane 10 ; CU 1117, Lane 11 ; CU 1122, Lane 12 ; CU 1113, Lane 13 ; CU 1162, Lane 14 ; CU 1161, Lane 15 ; CU 1138, Lane 16 ; CU 1137, Lane 17 ; CU 1177, Lane 18 ; CU 1131, Lane 19 ; Size marker

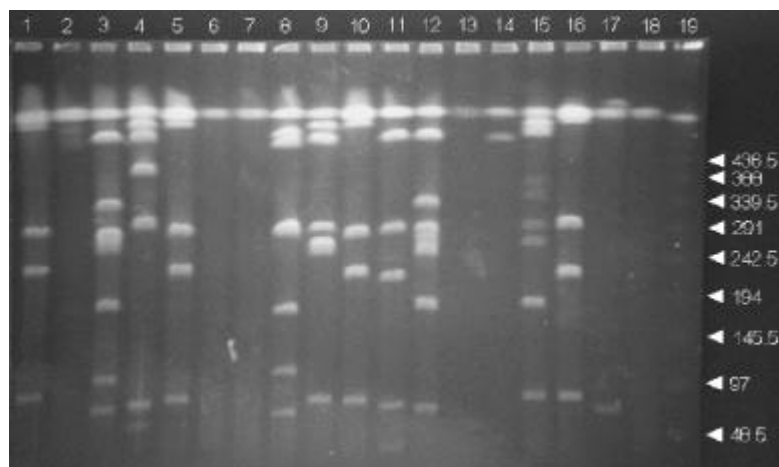


Fig. 2. Pulsed field gel electrophoretogram of *Staph. aureus* genomic DNA digested by restriction endonuclease *Sfi* I

Lane 1 ; *S. aureus* CU 1108, Lane 2 ; CU 1106, Lane 3 ; CU 1105, Lane 4 ; CU 1104, Lane 5 ; CU 1183, Lane 6 ; CU 1127, Lane 7 ; CU 1126, Lane 8 ; CU 1147, Lane 9 ; CU 1110, Lane 10 ; CU 1117, Lane 11 ; CU 1122, Lane 12 ; CU 1113, Lane 13 ; CU 1162, Lane 14 ; CU 1161, Lane 15 ; CU 1138, Lane 16 ; CU 1137, Lane 17 ; CU 1177, Lane 18 ; CU 1131, Lane 19 ; Size marker

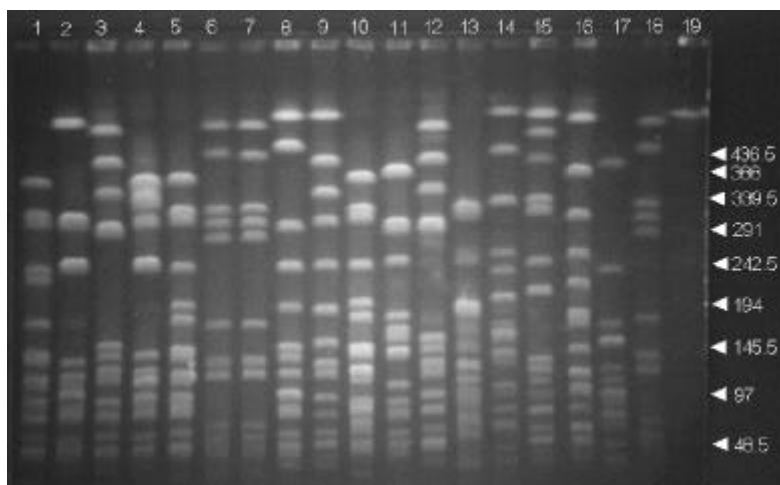


Fig. 3. Pulsed field gel electrophoretogram of *Staph. aureus* genomic DNA digested by restriction endonuclease *Smu* I.

Lane 1 ; *S. aureus* CU 1108, Lane 2 ; CU 1106, Lane 3 ; CU 1105, Lane 4 ; CU 1104, Lane 5 ; CU 1183, Lane 6 ; CU 1127, Lane 7 ; CU 1126, Lane 8 ; CU 1147, Lane 9 ; CU 1110, Lane 10 ; CU 1117, Lane 11 ; CU 1122, Lane 12 ; CU 1113, Lane 13 ; CU 1162, Lane 14 ; CU 1161, Lane 15 ; CU 1138, Lane 16 ; CU 1137, Lane 17 ; CU 1177, Lane 18 ; CU 1131, Lane 19 ; Size marker

2) pulse time

PFGE DNA ,
 pulse time ,
 pulse time .
 3가 pulse time , 가

Fig. 4 17 genomic DNA *Sma*I , pulse
 time 1-20 sec, 5-40sec, 10-120 sec ,
 band pattern . Fig.

4 3 Genomic DNA band pattern ,
 pulse time

Fig. 4 A pulse time 1-20sec, 16 ,
 DNA가 agarose gel
 , pulse가 DNA
 가 agarose gel .
 DNA agarose gel band pattern
 DNA
 size

Fig. 4 B pulse time 5-40sec, 22 .
 , DNA fragments DNA fragments가
 band pattern .

Fig. 4 C pulse time 10-120sec, 22
 , DNA fragments가 가 pulse time
 agarose gel , band pattern
 DNA
 size

17
 pulse time 5-40sec 22 .

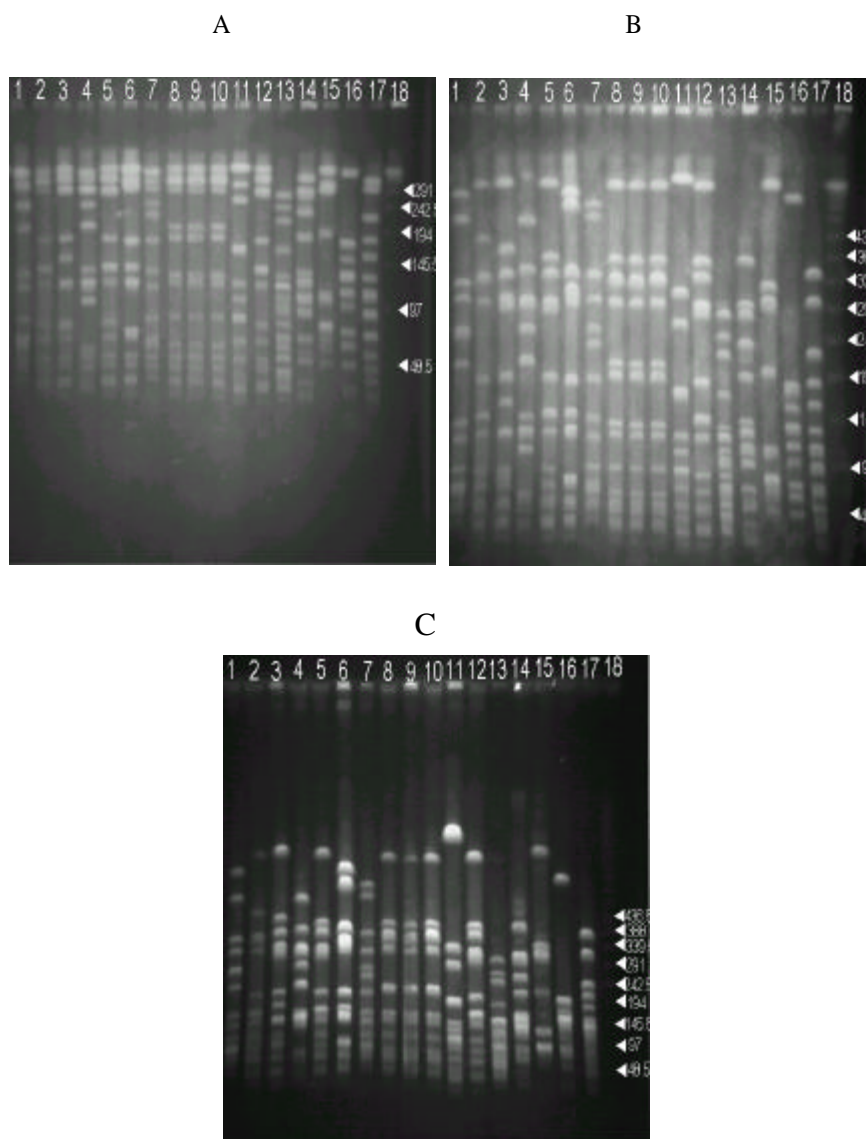


Fig. 4. PFGE electrophoresis band pattern of *Staph. aureus* strains and Streptococci spp. at varied pulse conditions; A at 1-20sec pulse time 16 h, B at 5-40sec pulse time 22h, C at 10-120sec pulse time 22h

Lane 1; FRI 913, lane 2; ATCC 13515, lane3; MNDCH, lane 4; MNDON, lane 5; pMN 403, lane 6; FRI 472, lane 7; FRI 326, lane 8; 805(T) lane 9; 807(C), lane 10; 877AS, lane 11; FRI MN 8, lane 12; RN 4220, lane 13; NVRI, lane 14; ATCC 12228, lane 15; ATCC 13813, lane 16; ATCC 27957, lane 17; ATCC 27958, lane 18; lambda ladder.

3) *Staphylococcus aureus* genomic DNA

Staphylococcus aureus CU 1101 17 genomic DNA band pattern genomic DNA size Table 1

. *Streptococci* spp. CU 2101 17 genomic DNA band pattern Fig. 5 , genomic DNA size Table 2

. *Staph. aureus* CU 1101 17 genomic DNA band pattern , 1.0Mb 3.1Mb , 1.0Mb 2.0Mb 6 , 2.0Mb 3.0Mb 7 , 3.3Mb 1 band pattern . Fig. 5 *Staph. aureus* genome type , 가 가

. *Streptococci* spp. CU 2101 17 genomic DNA band pattern , 1.0Mb 3.3Mb , 1.0Mb 2.0Mb 9 , 2.0Mb 3.0Mb 6 , 3.3Mb 2 pattern . Fig. 6 Lane 9 CU 2108 Lane 10 CU 2109 DNA band pattern , Table 2 image analyzer

. *Str. pneumoniae* 23 isolate PFGE 22 type 가 (Lefevre , 1993).

ApaI SmaI pattern . *Staph. aureus*



Fig. 5. Pulsed field gel electrophoretogram of *Staph. aureus* genomic DNA digested by restriction endonuclease *Sma*I.

Lane 1 ; *S. aureus* CU 1101, Lane 2 ; CU 1107, Lane 3 ; CU 1109, Lane 4 ; CU 1104, Lane 5 ; CU 1114, Lane 6 ; CU 1115, Lane 7 ; CU 1116, Lane 8 ; CU 1118, Lane 9 ; CU 1119, Lane 10 ; CU 1120, Lane 11 ; CU 1121, Lane 12 ; CU 1123, Lane 13 ; CU 1130, Lane 14 ; CU 1128, Lane 15 ; CU 1129, Lane 16 ; *S. aureus* NCTC 9393, Lane 17 ; *S. epidermidis*, Lane 18 ; CU 1133, Lane 19 ; Size marker

Table 1. Size(kb) of restriction fragments obtained after digestion with *Sma*I of the chromosome of *Staph. aureus* strains.

Strain	Band size(kb)	Total size
CU 1107	410 384 321 308 276 244 220 195 181 152 116 97 93 79 59	3,135
CU 1109	472 430 367 186 157 136 126 108 95 61 33 23 3	2,197
CU 1104	329 270 249 201 182 142 128 117 108 86 67 54 47	1,980
CU 1114	520 271 158 135 121 102 92 76 45 28 18	1,566
CU 1115	408 346 252 195 180 149 128 88 70 51 23 5	1,895
CU 1116	478 348 335 260 223 140 131 114 87 67 56 36 4	2,279
CU 1118	421 317 258 218 156 151 89 68 55 36 6	1,775
CU 1119	395 308 288 187 160 134 118 100 88 80 65 44 30 15	2,012
CU 1120	358 271 244 192 158 149 118 109 78 70 62 44 6	1,859
CU 1121	375 275 260 224 208 187 152 134 123 105 84 68 53 38 21	2,307
CU 1128	494 450 348 323 297 178 140 124 70 57 49 25 16	2,571
CU 1129	371 312 236 217 159 142 118 99 93 72 44 20	1,883
NCTC 9393	514 463 308 247 188 147 121 104 86 59 47 3	2,287
CU 1133	344 295 189 165 140 126 114 97 69 36 27 24 3	1,629

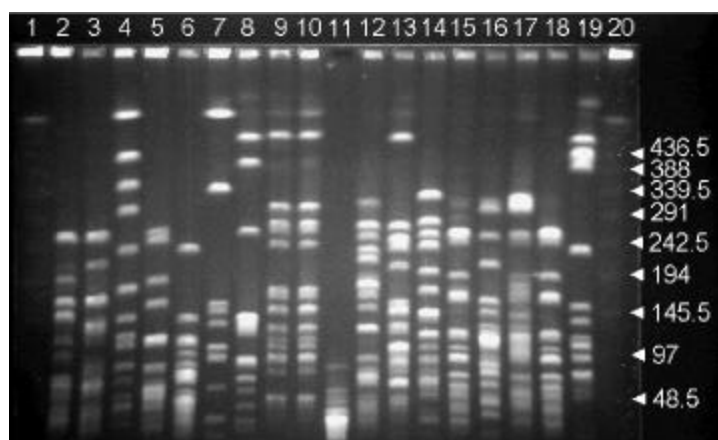


Fig. 6. Pulsed field gel electrophoretogram of *Streptococci* spp. genomic DNA digested by restriction endonuclease *Sma*I.

Lane 2 ; Streptococci spp. CU 2101, Lane 3 ; CU 2102, Lane 4 ; CU 2103, Lane 5 ; CU 2104, Lane 6 ; CU 2105, Lane 7 ; CU 2106, Lane 8 ; CU 2107, Lane 9 ; CU 2108, Lane 10 ; CU 2109, Lane 11 ; CU 2110, Lane 12 ; CU 2111, Lane 13 ; CU 2112, Lane 14 ; CU 2113, Lane 15 ; CU 2114, Lane 16 ; CU 2115, Lane 17 ; CU 2116, Lane 18 ; CU 2117, Lane 19 ; CU 2118, Lane 20 ; Size marker

Table 2. Size(kb) of restriction fragments obtained after digestion with *Sma*I of the chromosome of *Streptococci* spp. strains.

Strain	Band size(kb)	Total size
CU 2102	257 206 192 162 143 114 97 70 65 53 37 34 24	1,454
CU 2103	257 211 163 131 115 85 76 63 30 19	1,150
CU 2104	554 437 356 307 235 180 141 120 109 85 70 51 39	2,684
CU 2105	265 253 190 160 115 84 60 51 40 25 17	1,260
CU 2106	239 141 114 100 89 77 72 51 45 35 25	988
CU 2107	554 345 159 150 135 109 95 63 26 7	1,643
CU 2108	490 421 269 142 133 93 71 59 41 23 13	1,755
CU 2109	564 500 313 282 272 245 177 173 153 129 116 109 97 80 50	3,260
CU 2110	562 498 310 280 271 245 177 171 152 129 117 109 98 81 49	3,249
CU 2112	318 277 257 236 222 183 175 154 129 95 73 41 23	2,183
CU 2113	493 275 253 240 214 160 149 130 106 93 67 49 45 9	2,283
CU 2114	331 283 262 241 204 177 144 122 108 93 78 70 53 35 24 9	2,234
CU 2115	257 198 168 125 107 96 76 63 53 39 23	1,205
CU 2116	309 260 215 163 148 131 118 111 88 78 67 46 32 9	1,775
CU 2117	325 309 259 195 182 173 143 128 119 109 100 71 56 43 25	2,237
CU 2118	259 196 168 122 105 95 74 63 52 38 21	1,193

. *Staph. aureus* *Streptococcus* spp. PFGE genotyping

1) *Staph. aureus* genotyping

Table 3	52	<i>Sma</i> I	genome
pattern	dendrogram	19	genotype
Dendrogram	confidence	5%	80%
type	typing	.	
a Genotype	CU 1110	15	b Type
CU 1107 7 가	c Type	CU 1121	4 가
d Type	CU1119	4	.
e Type	CU 1176	3 가	f type
가	, g, h, I	j Type	2
l, m, n, p, q, r	s Type		, k,
가	.		

Tamy (1995) *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteriophage typing
 PFGE genotyping PFGE
 phage typing typing 가
 가 PFGE typing 가

Tynkkynen (1999) *Lactobacillus casei* PFGE
 ribotyping RAPD PFGE가 가

typing

band pattern

PFGE band pattern

PFGE band pattern

(Fred , 1995).

Genomic DNA “ 가”, “ ”, “ 가
 ” “ ” 4가
 (Fred , 1994). “ 가” band size pattern

genomic DNA 가 . “
 ” 가 1 가

2-3 band pattern . “ 가 ” genomic DNA
 2가
 , genomic DNA 4-6
 “ ” 3가
 가
 genomic DNA 7 (Fred , 1994).
Staph. aureus PFGE
 , PFGE가 biotype
 (phenotype marker)가 (Robert
 , 1995).
 PFGE
 , FICE(Field Inversion Gel
 Electrophoresis), TAFE(Transverse Field Electrophoresis),
 CHEF(Coutour Clamped Homogenous Electrophoresis), RGE(Rotating
 Gel Electrophoresis) 가 ,
 CHEF 가
 Fig. 7 *SmaI* PFGE pattern *Staph.*
aureus dendrogram genotyping .

2) *Streptococcus uberis* genotyping

Tenover(1994) 19 *Str. uberis* *SmaI*
 genomic DNA a, b, c, d, e, f g 7
 type 가 가 Table 4 .
 a Type CU 2148, CU 2140, CU 2137, CU 2123 CU
 2131 5 11 13
 29kb 557kb DNA . Genomic DNA
 Fig. 8 dendrogram 가 .

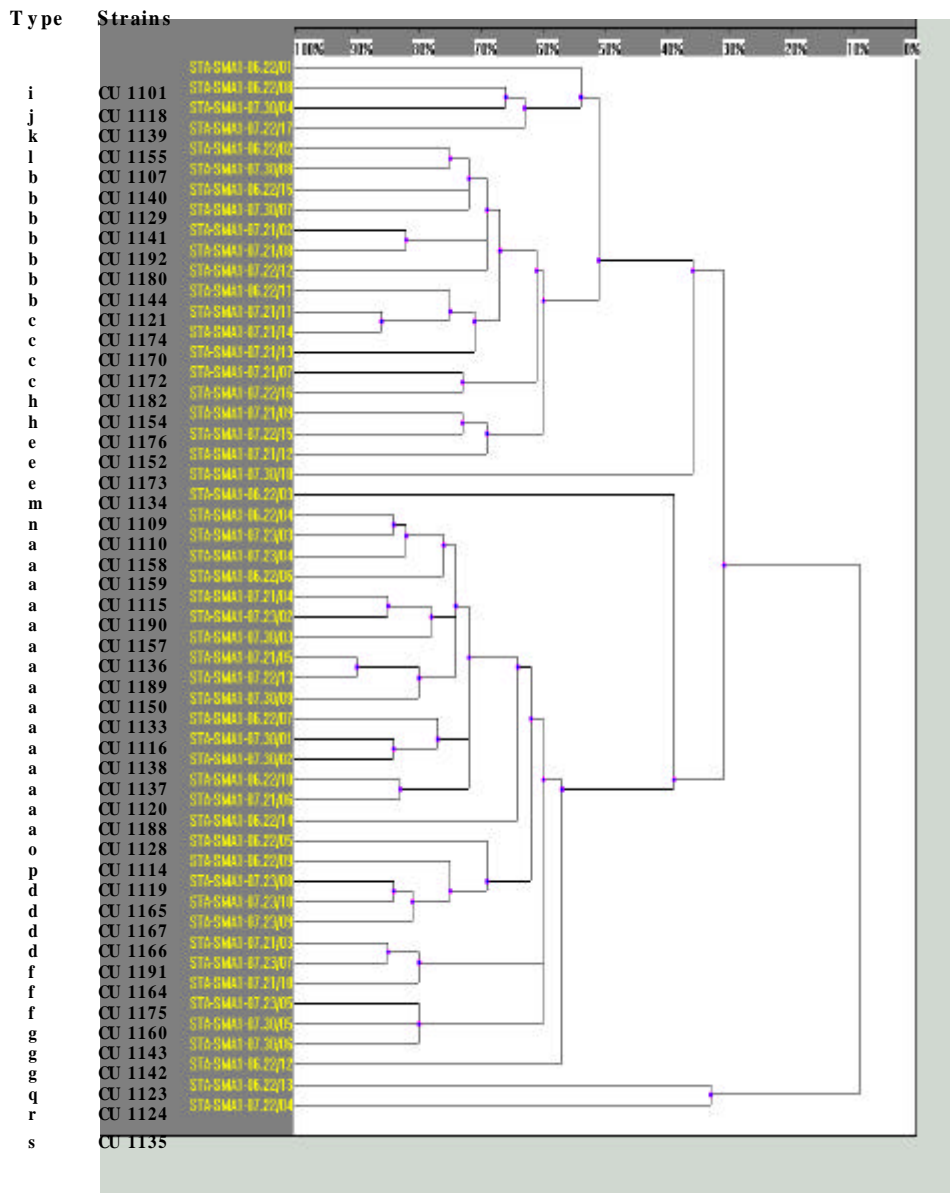


Fig. 7. Dendrogram of *Staphylococcus aureus* based on the *Sma*I-digested genome DNA fragment pattern by PFGE

Table 3. Determination of genotype of *Staph. aureus*.

Type	Isolate No.	Source	Farm	Type	Isolate No.	Source	Farm	
a	CU 1110	Dog	PLX	d	CU 1119	Dog	WS	
	CU 1158	Housing	CY		CU 1165	Rectum	CY	
	CU 1159	Milking machine	CY		CU 1167	Muzzle	CY	
	CU 1115	Vagina	WS		CU 1166	Vagina	CY	
	CU 1190	Housing	GC		CU 1176	Bedding	YO	
	CU 1157	Feedstuff	CY		e	CU 1152	Muzzle	SW
	CU 1136	Raw milk	SGJ			CU 1173	Orifice	YO
	CU 1189	Dog	GC		CU 1191	Muzzle	GC	
	CU 1150	Bedding	SW		f	CU 1164	Muzzle	CY
	CU 1133	Housing	SGJ			CU 1175	Milking machine	YO
	CU 1116	Muzzle	WS		g	CU 1160	Dog	CY
	CU 1138	Raw milk	SGJ			CU 1143	Orifice	SGJ
	CU 1137	Raw milk	SGJ		h	CU 1142	Rectum	SGJ
	CU 1120	Feedstuff	WS			CU 1182	Dog	CHK
CU 1188	Feedstuff	GC	i	CU 1154	Orifice	SW		
CU 1107	Muzzle	CA		CU 1101	Bedding	CA		
CU 1140	Muzzle	SGJ	j	CU 1118	Milking machine	WS		
CU 1129	Housing	JL		k	CU 1139	Raw milk	SGJ	
b	CU 1141	Muzzle	SGJ	l	CU 1155	Rectum	SW	
	CU 1192	Rectum	GC	m	CU 1134	Milking machine	SGJ	
c	CU 1180	Raw milk	CHK	n	CU 1109	Rectum	CA	
	CU 1144	Bedding	SW	o	CU 1128	Raw milk	JL	
	CU 1121	Muzzle	WS	p	CU 1114	Raw milk	PLX	
	CU 1174	Raw milk	YO		q	CU 1123	Raw milk	WS
	CU 1170	Handler	YO	r	CU 1124	Raw milk	JL	
	CU 1172	Orifice	YO	s	CU 1135	Dog	SGJ	

b Type CU2116, 2143 2145 3 11-13
37kb 650kb

c Type CU 2142 CU 2144 2
10-12 44kb 584kb

d Type CU 2135, CU 2136, CU 2146 CU 2149
11-13 42kb 546kb

e Type CU 2124 CU 2133 9-11
54kb 328kb

f Type g Type 1 가

Table 4. Typing and Distribution of *Str. uberis*

PFGE types	AntiChl ^{**} profile	Isolate designat ion	Origin	Farm [*]
a	S	CU 2123	Feedst uff	CA
	S	CU 2131	Mlki ng machi ne	YO
	S	CU 2137	Vagi na	CA
	S	CU 2140	Rect um	CA
	S	CU 2148	Orif ice	YO
b	S	CU 2116	Raw mi lk	CY
	S	CU 2143	Rect um	CY
	S	CU 2145	Vagi na	CY
c	S	CU 2142	Mizzle	CY
	R	CU 2144	Mizzle	CY
d	S	CU 2135	Mlki ng machi ne	CHK
	R	CU 2136	Orif ice	CA
	R	CU 2146	Vagi na	YO
	S	CU 2149	Rect um	YO
e	S	CU 2124	Mlki ng machi ne	CA
	S	CU 2133	Handl er	YO
f	S	CU 2117	Raw mi lk	CY
g	S	CU 2121	Raw mi lk	CHK

* CA; Chungang, WS; Wongssoo, SW Sungwon, CY; Choya, JL; Joolim YO
Yungoh, SG; Segongju, CC; Gunchun, CH; Chyungyung, PLX; Pelix,

** Chloramphenicol sensitivity; R-resistant S-susceptible

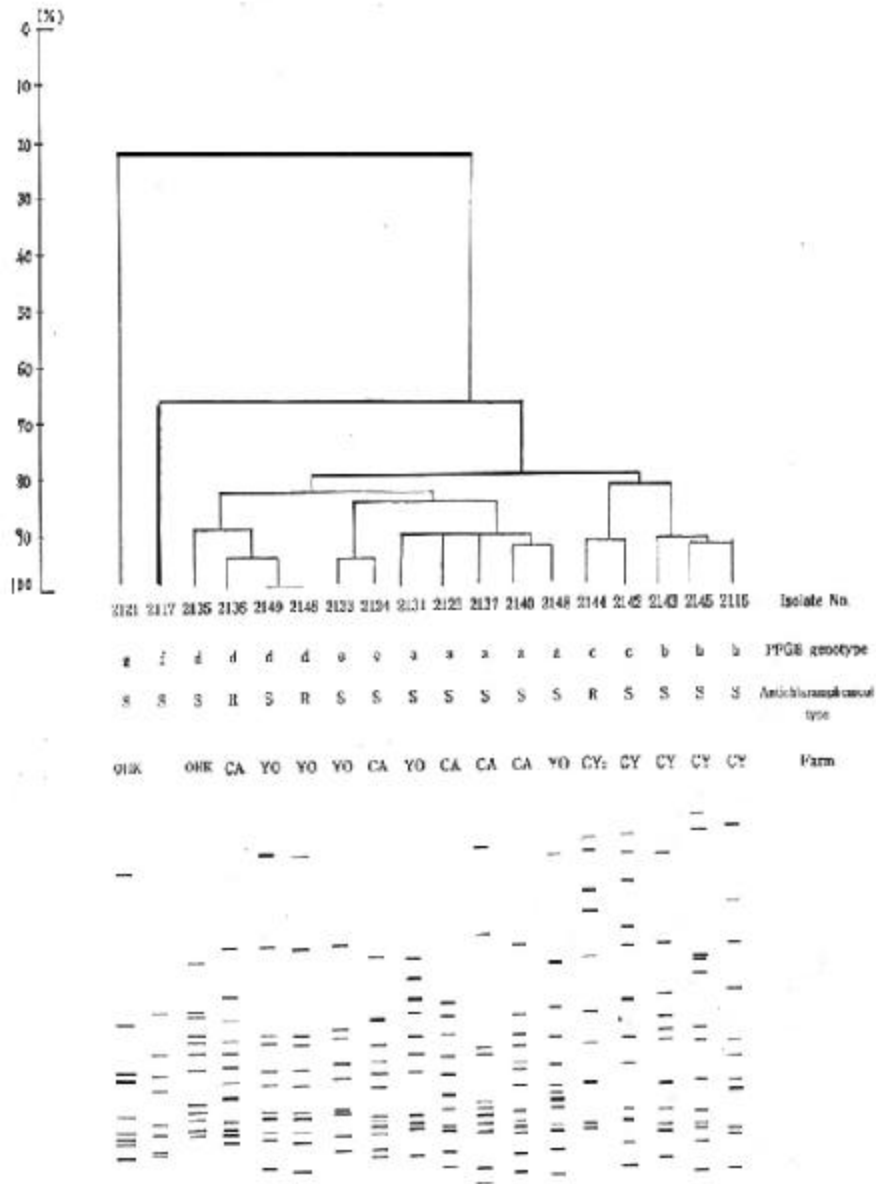


Fig. 8. Dendrogram analysis of 19 isolates of *Str. uberis* comparing relatedness by DNA profiling, antibiotic type and antichloramphenicol-type. R; resistant S; susceptible, Name of farm given in bottom of Table 4.

Str. uberis pulsed field gel electrophoresis
 typing 가 . Table 4 , a Type

type
 가 (Tanskanen , 1990: Cassandra
 Condemi ne, 1990).

b Type

가

. d Type

가

20

genot ype 가 . a Type 2 sub t ype 80% 9
 b Type 2 sub t ype d Type 3 sub t ype
 가 . d Type CU 2146 CU 2149 100%
 e Type CU 2124 CU 2133 95% profile 가
 CU 2136 CU 2149 95%

profile

CU 2146

CU 2149

chl orampheni col

3) *Str. dysagal act i ae* genot ypi ng

293

279

572

가

Str. dysagal act i ae 가

15 (5.1%)

24 (8.6%)

가

Tenover (1994)

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i,

j k 11 t ype

가 가

. a Type

CU 2115, CU 2147, CU 2112, CU 2113, CU 2108, CU

2109 CU 2125 7 , 10 14
 30kb 597kb DNA . Genomic DNA
 Fig. 9 dendrogram 가 . b
 Type CU 2120, CU 2127, CU 2150 CU 2134 4
 , 11-13 37kb 650kb

Table 5. Typing and Distribution of *Str. dysgalactiae*

PFGE types	AntiChl ^{**} profile	Isolate designation	Origin	Farm [*]
a	S	CU 2115	Raw milk	CY
	M	CU 2147	Muzzle	YO
	S	CU 2112	Raw milk	SW
	S	CU 2113	Raw milk	SW
	R	CU 2108	Raw milk	PLX
	S	CU 2109	Raw milk	PLX
	S	CU 2125	Dog	PLX
b	S	CU 2120	Raw milk	YO
	S	CU 2127	Bedding	PLX
	S	CU 2150	Muzzle	GC
c	S	CU 2134	Water	CHK
	S	CU 2141	Raw milk	JL
	S	CU 2103	Raw milk	PLX
d	S	CU 2101	Raw milk	CA
e	S	CU 2139	Side	CA
f	S	CU 2105	Raw milk	CA
g	S	CU 2138	Muzzle	CA
h	S	CU 2128	Handler	GC
i	S	CU 2106	Raw milk	CA
j	S	CU 2130	Bedding	YO
k	S	CU 2107	Raw milk	CA
	S	CU 2118	Raw milk	YO

* CA; Chungang, W; Wongssoo, SW Sungwon, CY; Choya, JL; Joolim YQ Yungoh, SGJ; Segongju, CC; Gunchun, CHK; Chyungyung, PLX; Pelix, antichloramphenicol type R; resistant S; susceptible, Name of farm given in bottom of Table 2.

c Type CU 2141, CU 2103 CU 2101 3 ,
 d Type k Type 1 . e Type CU 2105 1
 , f Type CU 2138 1 가 .

Str. dysgalactiae pulsed field gel electrophoresis
 typing 가 . a Type 3 , muzzle
 (dog) 가 .
 22 ,
 80% 11
 genotype 가 .

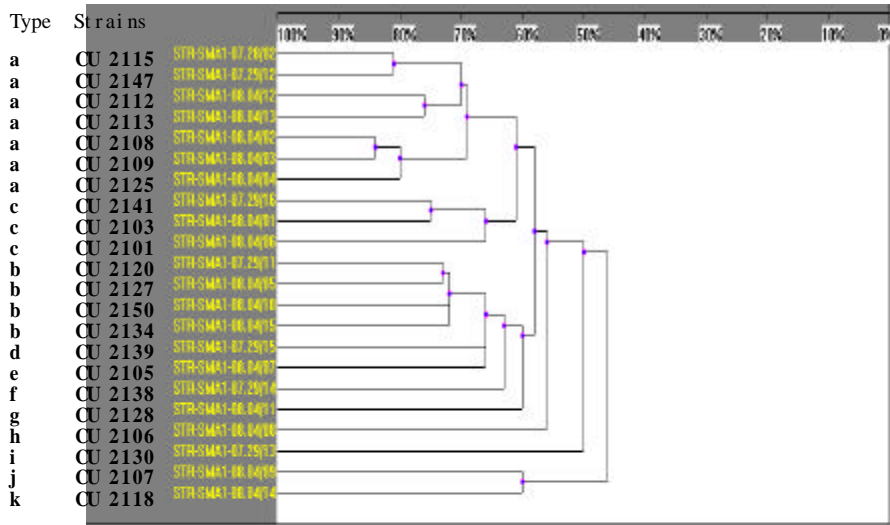


Fig. 9. Dendrogram and genotyping of *Str. dysgalactiae*

d Type CU 2115 CU 2147 2
 16 38kb 586kb . e Type CU 2106 CU 2118
 7-9 59kb 584kb , f Type
 CU 2101 CU 2128 15
 7kb 542kb g, h i Type 1 가 .
Str. dysgalactiae pulsed field gel electrophoresis
 typing 가 . Table 5 ,
 a Type 가 .
 b Type

가 c Type
 가
 . *Str. dysagal at i ae* genot ypi ng Table 5
 . 19
 80% 9
 genot ype 가 . a Type 2 subt ype
 b Type 1 subt ype 가 . b Type
 CU 2128 CU 2109 d Type CU 2115 CU 2147 95%
 profile .

Table 1 *Staphylococcus aureus* t ype
 source
 가 .
 a Type
 t ype
 가
 b Type
 가 , t ype 가
 c Type ,
 d Type (dog) , ,
 t ype .
Str. uberis a Type ,
 t ype 가 (Romeo
 , 1999: Cass andra Conde mi ne, 1990: Loui e , 1999).
 b Type
 가
 . d Type
 가

electrophoresis . *Str. dysagalactiae* pulsed field gel
 typing 가 가

a Type 가 (Cassandra
 Condemi ne. 1990).

b Type 가 c Type
 가

. *Str. dysagalactiae* genotyping Table 5

4.

Staphylococcus aureus *Streptococcus* spp.
 typing genomic DNA PFGE genomic
 DNA . PFGE genomic DNA
SmaI 가 ,
 pulse time 5-40sec 22 .
Staph. aureus genomic DNA 2.0Mb 3.0Mb 가
 genome
Streptococcus spp. 2.0-3.0 Mb .
 typing *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Str.*
uberis *Str. dysagalactiae* 19, 7 11 genotype
 가 . Genotype
 가 .

3 *Staphylococcus aureus* Streptococci

SUMMARY

Antibiotic and disinfectant susceptibility determination for mastitis causing strains of *Staph. aureus* and *Streptococcus* spp. was undertaken to get data for effective control of mastitis.

Staph. aureus was shown to be very susceptible against ampicillin-sulbactam, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, vancomycin and imipenem in order. *Strep. dysgalactiae* was susceptible to ampicillin-sulbactam, imipenem and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. *Str. agalactiae* was highly susceptible to amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, ampicillin-sulbactam, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole and imipenem. *Strep. uberis* was highly susceptible to amoxicillin-clavulanic acid and ampicillin-sulbactam. Germex, a quarternary ammonium compound was the most effective disinfectant against *Staph. aureus*. Betadin, an iodine compound was the highest effective against *Str. dysgalactiae* and *Str. agalactiae*. FarnfluidS was most effective disinfectant against *Str. uberis*. Minimal inhibitory concentration of chloramphenicol against *Staph. aureus*, *Str. agalactiae*, *Str. uberis* and *Str. dysgalactiae* revealed as 30ug/ml, 50ug/ml, 50ug/ml and >50ug/ml, respectively.

1.

Watts (1987) *Staph. aureus* . Owen
 diffusion disc
 가
 novobiocin, streptomycin, gentamicin, tetracycline
 vancomycin . *Staph. aureus*

amoxicillin 78 2 62.5mg
 group 6
 9,000,000 U penicillin G 3
 30.4%
 48%
 (Owens, 1988; Fred Nancy
 1996).
 Penicillin 가 Staph.
aureus penicillin 가
 , penicillin G -lactamase ,
 penicillin methicillin
 가 ,
 1970 (Kang, 1993; Dunsmore Nizum
 가 1977: Everhart, 1983).
 Methicillin *Staph. epidermidis* *Staph. aureus*
 가 가 *Staph. aureus*
 , , , salt
 (Goran, 1991; Larry, 1981).
Staphylococcus aureus
Streptococcus spp. 1)

data
 2) 가 가
 3)

2.

가.

1)

2)

test Brain heart infusion(BHI, 121 , 15) , Meller-H nton agar(MHA, 121 , 15)

3)

turbidity standard plate McFarland 0.5
 plate 60° agar plate
 plate
 , plate 3-15 disk plate

4)

agar disk , agar
 disk 가 24mm
 , disk가 agar
 150mm plate 12 disk , disk가
 plate 15 (37 , 16h) 가 plate
 가 45°

5)

Table 1

(MC)

Chloramphenicol	<i>Staph. aureus</i>	<i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	12
MC	Bioscen C		Chloramphenicol
50µg/ Ml,	30µg/ Ml	15µg/ Ml	37 16h
			20
,	10µl,	30µl	broth 310µl 가

350 μ l

1)

Brain heart infusion(BHI, 121 , 15) , Mueller-Hinton agar(MHA, 121 , 15) , McFarland 0.5 turbidity standard , plate .

2)

가

Longlife250S() 1:250, FarnfluidS()
1:500 , 4 Cermex() 1:1000
, Betadin 1:10 , Danzol ()
) 1:100 . 30 μ l disk
(Sheldrake Hare 1982).

3)

1 Table 4 ,

Table 2 .

Table 1. Zone diameter interpretation standards for staphylococci and streptococci

Antimicrobial agent	Disk content	Zone diam (mm)			
		Resistant	Intermediate	Moderately susceptible	Susceptible
Ampicillin	30µg	14	15-16		17
Ampicillin - clavulanic acid	20/10µg	19			20
Ampicillin	10µg	28			29
Ampicillin - sulbactam	10/10µg	11		12-14	15
Cefazolin	30µg	14	15-17		18
Cefotaxime	30µg	14		15-22	23
Ceftriaxone	30µg	13		14-20	21
Cephalexin	30µg	14		15-17	18
Chloramphenicol	30µg	12	13-17		18
Ciprofloxacin	5µg	15		16-20	21
Cloxacillin	2µg	14	15-20		21
Erythromycin	15µg	13	14-22		23
Gentamicin	10µg	12	13-14		15
Imipenem	10µg	13		14-15	16
Oxacillin	1µg	10	11-12		13
Penicillin	10	28			29
Tetracycline	30µg	14	15-18		19
Trimethoprim - sulfamethoxazole	1.25/ 23.75µg	10		11-15	16
Vancomycin	30µg	9	10-11		12

Table 2. List of disinfectants

		()
4	Longlife250S ()	(1:250)
	FarnfluidS ()	(1:500)
	Germax ()	(1:1000)
	Betadin ()	(1:10)
	Danzol ()	(1:100)

3

가.

1) *Str. uberis*

Table 3 18 *Str. uberis* 가 19
R
S M

Chloramphenicol pattern
가 Table 4 18 3 (18%)
chloramphenicol genotype c d
. CRSU 66.6% anicasin ampicillin
. CRSU 33.3% cefotaxim
ceftriaxone, erythromycin, trimethoprim sulfamethoxazol
vancomycin . CRSU
(100%) clindamycin, oxacillin, penicillin tetracycline

Table 3. Susceptibility of *Streptococcus uberis* against antimicrobial agents

R; resistant M moderately susceptible S; susceptible

Isolate	Antimicrobial agent																			
	Nb.	AN30	AmC30	AM10	SAM0	CZ30	CTX30	CRCB0	CF30	C30	CP5	CC2	E15	GM10	IPM0	OKI	P10	Te30	SXT	Va30
a	2123	M	S	R	S	R	S	M	R	S	S	R	S	S	S	R	R	S	S	S
	2131	S	S	R	M	R	S	S	R	S	S	R	M	S	S	R	R	R	S	R
	2137	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	S	M	M	M	S	R	R	S	S	S
	2140	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	R	M	S	S	R	R	R	S	R
	2148	S	R	R	S	S	S	S	R	S	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
	2116	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	R	M	S	S	R	R	S	S	R
b	2143	M	S	R	S	M	M	M	R	S	M	R	M	S	S	R	R	S	S	S
	2145	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	M	R	M	R	S	R	R	S	S	S
	2142	S	S	R	S	M	S	S	R	S	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	R	S	R
c	2144	R	S	R	S	M	R	R	M	R	M	R	R	M	S	R	R	R	S	S
	2135	R	S	S	S	R	R	R	R	S	S	R	S	R	S	R	R	S	S	S
	2136	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	R	S	R	M	S	S	R	R	R	R	R
d	2146	R	S	M	S	M	M	M	M	R	M	R	M	M	S	R	R	R	S	S
	2149	M	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	S	S	M	M	S	S	R	R	M	S	S
	2124	R	S	S	S	M	R	R	M	S	S	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	S	S
e	2133	R	S	S	S	S	M	M	S	S	S	R	S	S	S	R	R	S	S	S
f	2101	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	M	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
g	2121	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	S	M	M	M	S	R	R	S	S	S

profile CU 2146
 CU2149 chl or ampheni col
 chl or ampheni col, amicasin,
 cylindamycin, oxacillin penicillin tetracycline 6
 가 CU2149 oxacillin penicillin 2
 methicillin vanconycin
 . *S. aureus* methicillin
mecA penicillin
 methicillin
mecA
 (Willet , 1996).
S. aureus mecA vanconycin
mecA
 vanconycin . Table 4
 vanconycin 27.8 %
 vanconycin
 streptococci (Poyart , 1997). 3가
*vanA, vanB vanC*가 vanconycin van
 (Gold Møllering 1996)

2) *Str. dysagalactiae*

Str. dysagalactiae Table 5
 . 22 2 (9.1%) chl or ampheni col
 genotype a b . Table 6
 22 가 19
 . CRSD 100% oxacillin penicillin
 91.0% ampicillin clindamycin
 100% imipenem trimethoprim sulfamethoxazol
 CSSD amoxicillin, ampicillin-sublactam ciprofloxacin
 (Table 6). oxacillin, penicillin
 clindamycin CSSD CRSD

CSSD 23% vancomycin

Table 5. Susceptibility of *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* against antimicrobial agents

T y p e	Iso No.	Antimicrobial agent																		
		AN 30	AnC 30	AM 10	SAM 0	CZ30	CIX 30	CR0 30	CF30	C30	CP5	CC2	E15	GM 10	IPM 0	OXI	P10	Te30	SXT	Va30
a	2115	R	S	S	S	M	M	R	M	S	S	R	M	R	S	R	R	R	S	S
	2147	S	R	R	S	R	S	S	R	M	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	S	S	R
	2112	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	M	S	S	R	M	R	S	R	R	S	S	S
	2113	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	S	M	S	R	S	R	R	S	S	S
	2108	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	R	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
	2109	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	R	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
	2125	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	M	S	S	R	M	R	S	R	R	R	S	S
	2120	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	R	M	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	R	S	R
	2127	M	S	R	S	R	R	R	M	S	S	R	M	R	S	R	R	R	S	S
	2150	S	M	R	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	R	S	R
b	2134	S	S	R	S	R	S	S	R	S	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	S	S	R
	2141	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	M	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	S	S
	2103	R	S	R	S	M	R	R	M	S	S	R	M	R	S	R	R	R	S	S
c	2101	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	M	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
	2139	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	R	M	S	S	R	R	S	S	R
d	2105	S	M	R	S	S	S	S	R	S	S	R	M	S	S	R	R	S	S	S
	2138	R	S	S	S	M	R	R	S	S	S	S	S	M	S	R	R	S	S	S
e	2128	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	S	R	M	R	S	R	R	R	S	S
	2106	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	M	R	M	R	S	R	R	R	S	S
f	2130	S	S	R	S	S	R	S	S	S	S	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	S	S
	2107	S	S	R	R	R	R	S	R	S	S	R	M	S	S	R	R	S	S	R
g	2118	S	S	R	M	R	R	S	S	S	S	R	S	S	S	R	R	R	S	S

Table 6. Antimicrobial susceptibilities of chloramphenicol resistant and susceptible *Str. dysagalctiae*

Antimicrobial agent	Resistant isolates (%)	
	CSSD*	CRSD*
Chloramphenicol	0	100
Aminocasin	50.0	0
Amoxicillin	5.0	0
Ampicillin	90.0	100
Ampicillin-sulbactam	5.0	0
Cefazolin	60.0	0
Cefotaxime	65.0	0
Ceftriaxone	55.0	0
Cefalothin	50.0	0
Ciprofloxacin	5.0	0
Clindamycin	90.0	100
Erythromycin	25.0	100
Gentamicin	50.0	0
Imipenem	0	0
Oxacillin	100	100
Penicillin	100	100
Tetracycline	60.0	100
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	0	0
Vancomycin	30.0	0

* CSSD, chloramphenicol susceptible *Str. dysagalctiae*

CRSD, chloramphenicol resistant *Str. dysagalctiae*

3) *Staphylococcus aureus* *Streptococcus* spp. penicillin

Staph. aureus Table 7
 Table 8 *Staph. aureus* penicillin
 , amoxicillin-clavulanic , *Staph. aureus* 19
 type 19 type 100% , ampicillin-sulbactam
 vancomycin 19 type 100% . Oxacillin
 penicillin genotype

Table 7. Susceptibility of *Staphylococcus aureus* against antimicrobial agents

T y p e	Isol ate N o.	Antimicrobial agent																		
		AN 30	AmC 30	AM 10	SAM 20	CZ30	CTX 30	GRO 30	CF30	C30	ClP5	CC2	El5	GM 10	IPM 10	GKI	P10	Te30	SXT	Va30
a	1110	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	M	R	R	R	M	R	R	R	S	S
	1158	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	M	R	M	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1159	R	S	R	S	M	R	R	R	S	M	R	M	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1115	R	S	R	S	M	R	R	R	S	M	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1190	R	S	R	S	M	R	R	M	S	M	R	M	M	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1157	R	S	R	S	M	R	R	M	S	S	R	M	M	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1136	R	S	R	S	M	R	R	M	S	S	R	S	M	S	R	R	S	S	S
	1189	R	S	S	S	M	R	R	M	S	M	R	S	M	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1150	R	S	R	S	M	R	R	R	S	M	R	M	M	S	R	R	S	S	S
	1133	R	S	R	S	M	R	R	M	S	S	R	M	M	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1116	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	M	R	M	M	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1138	R	S	R	S	M	R	R	M	S	M	R	M	M	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1137	R	S	R	S	M	R	R	R	S	M	R	M	M	S	R	R	S	S	S
	1120	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	M	R	M	M	S	R	R	S	S	S
	1188	R	S	R	S	S	R	R	M	S	M	R	M	M	S	R	R	R	S	S
1107	R	S	M	S	R	R	R	R	S	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	R	S	S	
b	1140	R	S	S	S	M	R	R	R	S	M	R	M	M	S	R	R	S	S	S
	1192	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	M	R	R	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1144	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	S	R	S	M	S	R	R	S	S	S
c	1121	R	S	M	S	M	R	R	R	S	S	R	S	M	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1174	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	M	S	S	S	S	M	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1170	R	S	M	S	S	R	R	M	R	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1172	R	S	R	S	S	R	R	R	R	M	R	R	S	S	R	R	R	S	S

T y p e	isol ate No.	Ant i m i c r o b i a l a g e n t																		
		AN 30	AmC3 0	AM 10	SAM 0	CZ30	CTX3 0	CRG 0	CF30	C30	CP5	CC2	EI5	GM 10	IPM 0	OXI	P10	Te30	SXT	Va30
d	1119	S	S	M	S	M	R	R	S	S	S	R	S	S	S	R	R	S	S	S
	1165	R	S	M	S	M	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1167	R	S	M	S	M	R	R	M	R	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1166	R	S	M	S	M	R	R	M	R	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1176	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	M	S	M	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
e	1152	S	S	R	S	S	R	S	S	R	M	R	M	M	S	R	R	S	S	S
	1173	R	S	S	S	S	M	M	S	S	S	R	M	S	S	R	R	S	S	S
	1191	S	S	R	S	R	S	S	R	S	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	M	S	S
f	1164	R	S	S	S	M	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1175	R	S	S	S	S	R	R	S	R	M	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1160	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	M	M	S	M	R	S	R	R	R	S	S
g	1143	R	S	M	S	S	R	R	S	S	S	R	M	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1142	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	M	M	R	M	R	S	R	R	R	R	S
h	1182	R	S	S	S	M	R	R	M	S	M	R	S	S	S	R	R	R	S	S
	1154	R	S	S	S	M	R	R	R	R	M	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	S	S
i	1101	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	M	R	M	R	S	R	R	S	S	S
j	1118	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	M	R	R	M	M	R	R	R	S	S
k	1139	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	S	S	S
l	1155	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	S	M	R	R	S	M	R	R	R	S	S
m	1134	R	S	R	S	M	R	R	M	S	M	R	M	M	S	R	R	R	S	S
n	1109	R	S	R	S	M	R	R	R	S	M	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	S	S
p	1114	R	S	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	M	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	S
r	1124	S	M	R	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	R	M	S	S	R	R	S	S	M
s	1135	R	S	R	S	R	R	R	R	M	M	R	R	M	S	R	R	R	S	S

Table 8. Susceptibility of *Staph. aureus* against penicillins

Penicillins	Types of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>						Susceptible strains from total	%
	a	b	c	d	e	Others		
Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid	15/15	4/4	4/4	4/4	3/3	17/17	47/47	100
Ampicillin	1/15	2/4	2/4	4/4	1/3	6/17	16/47	34
Ampicillin-sulbactam	15/15	4/4	4/4	4/4	3/3	17/17	47/47	100
Oxacillin	0/15	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/3	0/17	0/47	0
Penicillin	0/15	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/3	0/17	0/47	0
Group % ^a	80	80	80	100	80	80		

Group %^a : group % of all susceptible and all resistant

Table 9. Susceptibility of *Streptococcus* spp. against penicillins

Penicillins	22 Strains of <i>Str. dysgalactiae</i>		7 Strains of <i>Str. agalactiae</i>		20 Strains of <i>Str. uberis</i>	
	Susceptible	%	Susceptible	%	Susceptible	%
	Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid	19/22	86	7/7	100	19/20
Ampicillin	2/22	9	1/7	14	4/20	20
Ampicillin-sulbactam	20/22	90	6/7	86	19/20	95
Oxacillin	0/22	0	0/7	0	0/20	0
Penicillin	1/22	5	1/7	14	0/20	0

Fig. 1 *Staph. aureus* *Streptococcus* spp. penicillin

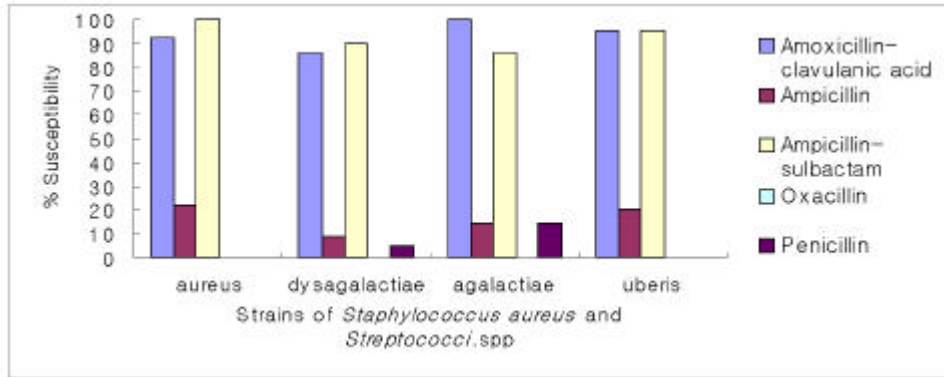


Fig. 1. Susceptibility of *Staph. aureus* and *Streptococcus* spp. against penicillins

4) Cephalosporins aminoglycosides

Table 10 *Staph. aureus* cephalosporins
 , cefazolin *Staph. aureus* 19 type
 66% , Cefotaxime e, f, p r Type
 5 type
 cephalothin b Type
 42.5% *Staph. aureus*

Table 11 *Streptococcus* spp. cephalosporins
 . Cephalosporins
 cefazolin, cefotaxime cephalothin *Str. agalactiae* 57%
 , Cefotaxime *Str. uberis* 50%
 40%

2 genus 가
 Fig. 2 *Staph. aureus* *Streptococcus* spp. cephalosporins
 . *Staph. aureus* ,
 cephalosporins 가 t type
 20% group

Streptococcus spp. Fig. 2 cephalosporins
 가 Str. agalactiae 57%
 40% group
 Genome type cephalosporins b
 d 66% a c 33% genome type
 가 plasmid transposon DNA 가
 (Jung, 1993).

Table 10. Susceptibility of *Staph. aureus* against cephalosporins and related antibiotics

Cephalosporins and related antibiotics	Types of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>						Susceptible strains	%
	a	b	c	d	e	Others		
Cefazolin	11/15	1/4	3/4	4/4	2/3	9/17	30/47	63.8
Cefotaxime	0/15	0/4	0/4	0/4	1/3	3/17	4/47	8.5
Cephalothin	7/15	0/4	2/4	3/4	2/3	6/17	20/47	42.5
Group % ^a	33	66	33	66	0	0		

Group %^a : group % of all susceptible and all resistant

Table 11. Susceptibility of *Streptococcus* spp. against Cephalosporins and related antibiotics

Cephalosporins and related antibiotics	22 Strains of <i>Str. dysagalactiae</i>		7 Strains of <i>Str. agalactiae</i>		20 Strains of <i>Str. uberis</i>	
	Susceptible	%	Susceptible	%	Susceptible	%
Cefazolin	7/22	32	4/7	57	8/20	40
Cefotaxime	8/22	36	4/7	57	10/20	50
Cephalothin	6/22	27	4/7	57	6/20	30

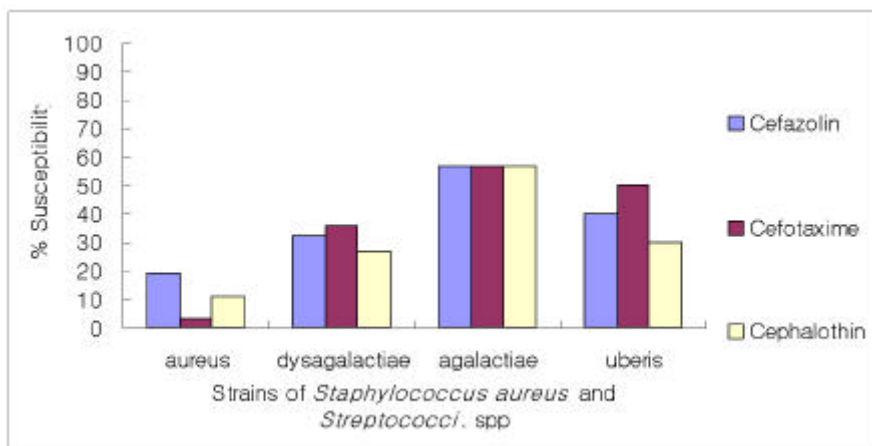


Fig. 2. Susceptibility of *Staph. aureus* and *Streptococcus* spp. against cephalosporins and related antibiotics

Table 12 *Staph. aureus* aminoglycosides
 , aminicillin a, b c Type
 8.5%
 gentamicin type 80.8%

Table 13 *Streptococcus* spp. aminoglycosides
 . Aminoglycosides
 aminicillin *Str. dysagalactiae* 50%
Str. agalactiae 43% , *Str. uberis* aminicillin
 45% . Gentamicin *Str. dysagalactiae* 50%
 , *Str. agalactiae* 43% , *Str. uberis*
 65% aminoglycosides
 gentamicin

Fig. 3 *Staph. aureus* *Streptococcus* spp. aminoglycosides
 . *Staph. aureus*
 aminoglycosides aminicillin 8%
 gentamicin 40%
 c d Type

Table 12. Susceptibility of *Staph. aureus* against aminoglycosides

Aminoglycosides	Types of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>						Susceptible strains from total	%
	a	b	c	d	e	Others		
Amikacin	0/15	0/4	0/4	1/4	1/3	2/17	4/47	8.5
Gentamicin	13/15	4/4	4/4	4/4	0/3	10/17	38/47	80.8
Group % ^a	50	100	50	100	50	0		

Group %^a : group % of all susceptible and all resistant

Table 13. Susceptibility of *Streptococcus* spp. against aminoglycosides

Aminoglycosides	22 Strains of <i>Str. dysagalactiae</i>		7 Strains of <i>Str. agalactiae</i>		20 Strains of <i>Str. uberis</i>	
	Susceptible	%	Susceptible	%	Susceptible	%
Amikacin	11/22	50	3/7	43	9/20	45
Gentamicin	11/22	50	3/7	43	13/20	65

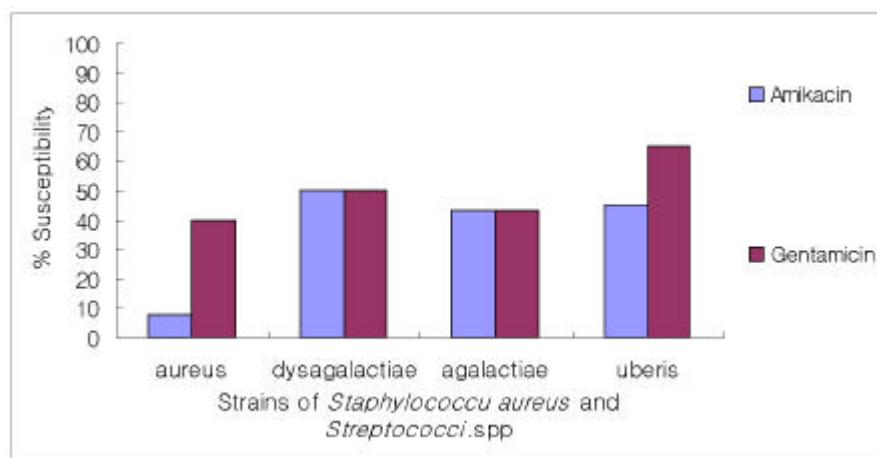


Fig. 3. Susceptibility of *Staph. aureus* and *Streptococcus* spp. against aminoglycosides

6) Tetracycline

Table 14 *Staph. aureus* tetracyclines
 , ceftriaxone a, b, c d Type
 , Chloramphenicol a Type 100% ,
 chl oramphenicol strain 가
 . ciprofloxacin k Type , 100%
 . Imipenem a, b, c, d e Type 100%
 . tetracycline c type ,
 trimethoprim sulfamethoxazol a, b, c, d e Type 100%
 . Clindamycin a, b d Type
 , erythronycin d Type
 . , vancomycin *Staph. aureus* 19 type 100%

Table 15 *Streptococcus* spp. tetracyclines
 . Ceftriaxone *Str. dysagalactiae* *Str.*
agalactiae *Str. uberis* 50% 57% 45% ,
 chl oramphenicol 82% 71% 85% .
 Ciprofloxacin *Str. dysagalactiae*, *Str. agalactiae* *Str. uberis*
 86% 57% 80% 가
 , imipenem 95% 86% 100%
 , *Streptococcus* spp.
 . , tetracycline *Str. dysagalactiae*, *Str.*
agalactiae *Str. uberis* 36% 43% 50%
 , tetracycline *Streptococcus* spp.
 , Trimethoprim sulfamethoxazol
 100% 86% 95% imipenem *Streptococcus*
 spp. 가 ,
 clindamycin erythronycin 20%
 , vancomycin *Streptococcus* spp.
 70%

Fig. 4 *Staph. aureus* *Streptococcus* spp. tetracyclines
 . *Staph. aureus* imipenem a,
 b, c, d h Type 100% 95%
 , trimethoprim sulfamethoxazol a, b, c, d h Type
 100% 97% *Staph.*
aureus , vancomycin

Staph. aureus 6 type 100% 가
 , clindamycin erythronycin 5% 14%
 . *Streptococcus* spp.
 , imipenem trimethoprim sulfamethoxazole
 85% ,
 vancomycin *Streptococcus* spp. 65%
 clindamycin erythronycin 20%

Table 14. Susceptibility of *Staph. aureus* against tetracycline antibiotics

Other Antibiotics	Types of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>						Susceptible strains from total	%
	a	b	c	d	e	Others		
Ceftriaxone	0/15	0/4	0/4	0/4	2/3	3/17	5/47	10.6
Chloramphenicol	15/15	3/4	2/4	1/4	2/3	14/17	37/47	78.7
Giprofloxacin	15/15	4/4	4/4	4/4	3/3	16/17	46/47	97.8
Imipenem	15/15	4/4	4/4	4/4	3/3	16/17	46/47	97.8
Tetracycline	4/15	2/4	0/4	1/4	2/3	4/17	13/47	27.6
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	15/15	4/4	4/4	4/4	3/3	15/17	45/47	95.7
Clindamycin	0/15	0/4	1/4	0/4	1/3	2/17	4/47	5
Erythronycin	13/15	2/4	2/4	1/4	3/3	8/17	29/47	61.7
Vancomycin	15/15	4/4	4/4	4/4	3/3	17/17	47/47	100
Group % ^a	67	67	67	67	56	11		

Group %^a : group % of all susceptible and all resistant

. Chloramphenicol

1) *Staph. aureus* (MC)

Chloramphenicol *Staph. aureus*
 , chloramphenicol MC 12.5 µg/ MØ peak
 (, 1990).

Fig. 5 *Staph. aureus* CU 1164, CU 1165 CU 1166
 chloramphenicol 50 µg/ MØ, 30 µg/ MØ 15 µg/ MØ
 37 16h absorbance ,

chl or ampheni col 가 A) 50 µg/ Ml, B) 30 µg/ Ml 가
, C) 15 µg/ Ml , (MC) 30
µg/ Ml genome type d

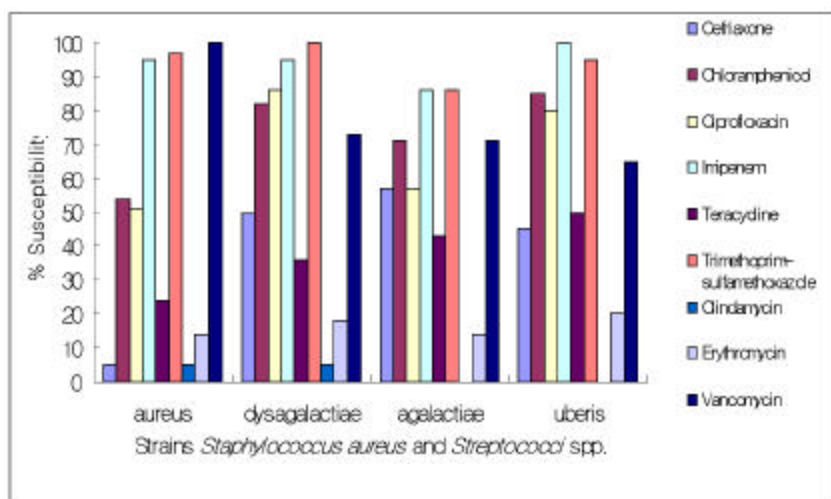
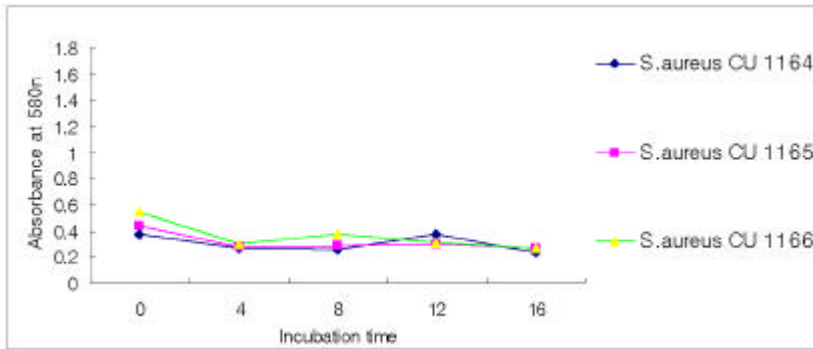


Fig. 4. Susceptibility of *Staph. aureus* and *Streptococcus* spp. against tetracycline antibiotics

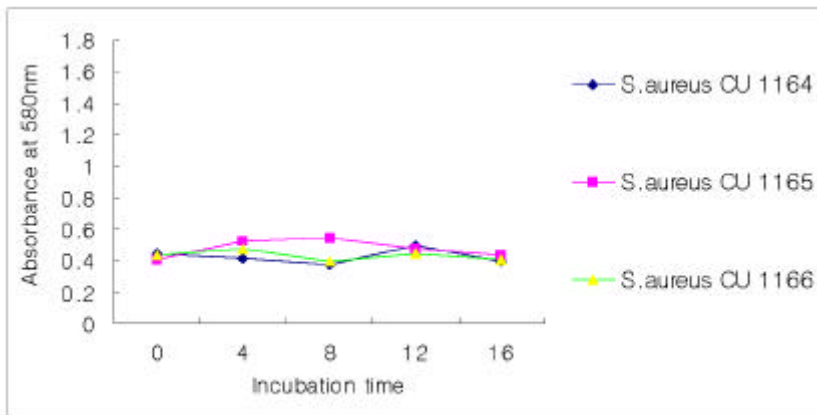
Table 15. Susceptibility of *Streptococcus* spp. against tetracycline antibiotics

Other Antibiotics	22 Strains of <i>Str. dysagalactiae</i>		7 Strains of <i>Str. agalactiae</i>		20 Strains of <i>Str. uberis</i>	
	Susceptible	%	Susceptible	%	Susceptible	%
Ceftriaxone	11/22	50	4/7	57	9/20	45
Chloramphenicol	18/22	82	5/7	71	17/20	85
Ciprofloxacin	19/22	86	4/7	57	16/20	80
Imipenem	21/22	95	6/7	86	20/20	100
Tetracycline	8/22	36	3/7	43	10/20	50
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	22/22	100	6/7	86	19/20	95
Clindamycin	1/22	5	0/7	0	0/20	0
Erythromycin	4/22	18	1/7	14	4/20	20
Vancomycin	16/22	73	5/7	71	13/20	65

A)



B)



C)

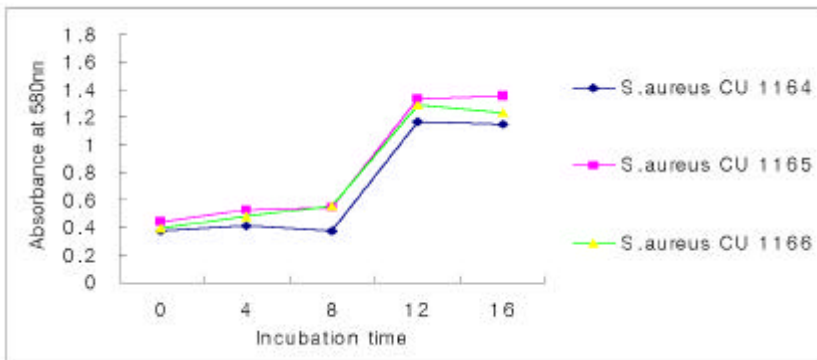


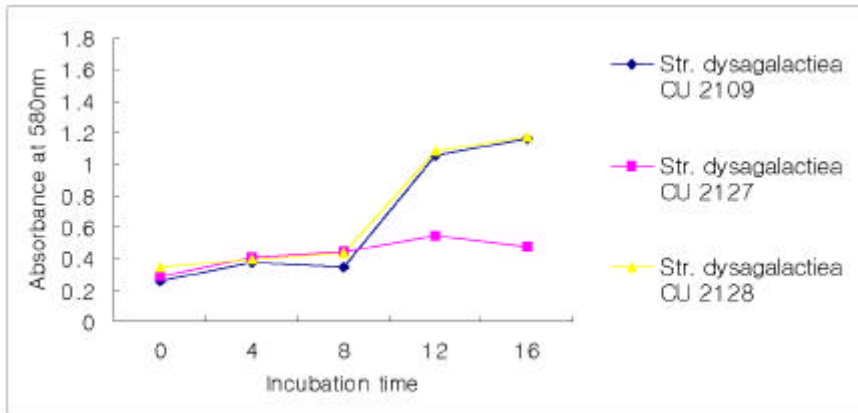
Fig. 5. Absorbance of *Staph. aureus* culture incubated in the medium containing A) 50 µg/ Ml, B) 30 µg/ Ml and C) 15 µg/ Ml of chloramphenicol at 37 °C for 16h

2) *Str. dysgalactiae*

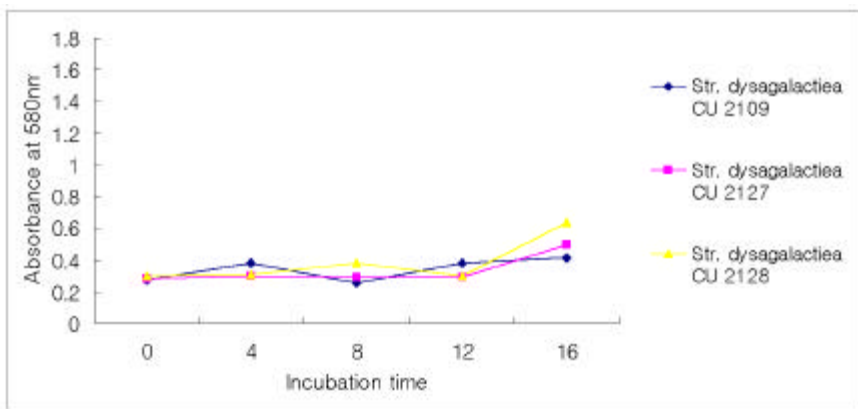
Fig. 6 *Str. dysgalactiae* CU 2109, CU 2127
 CU 2128 . CU
 2109 CU 2128 50 µg/ Ml ,
 30 µg/ Ml 2 MC 50 µg/ Ml ,
 CU 2127 50 µg/ Ml 30 µg/ Ml
 , 15 µg/ Ml MC 30 µg/ Ml

Str. dysgalactiae chl or amphenicol
 가 CU 2109 CU 2128 .

A)



B)



C)

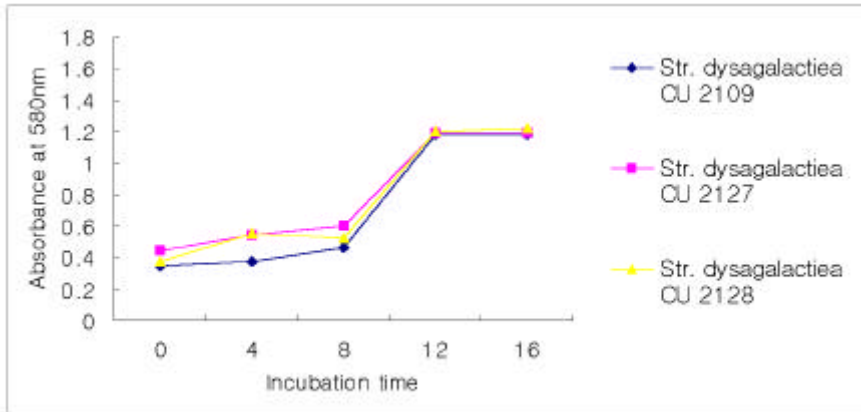


Fig. 6. Absorbance of *Str. dysagalactiae* culture incubated in the medium containing A) 50 µg/Ml, B) 30 µg/Ml and C) 15 µg/Ml of chloramphenicol at 37 °C for 16h

3) *Str. agalactiae*

Fig. 7 *Str. agalactiae* CU 2119, CU 2129 CU 2132 . CU 2119
 CU 2129 chl or amphenicol 50 µg/Ml
 가
 group CU2132 50 µg/Ml 30 µg/Ml
 , 15 µg/Ml 가
 MC 30 µg/Ml .

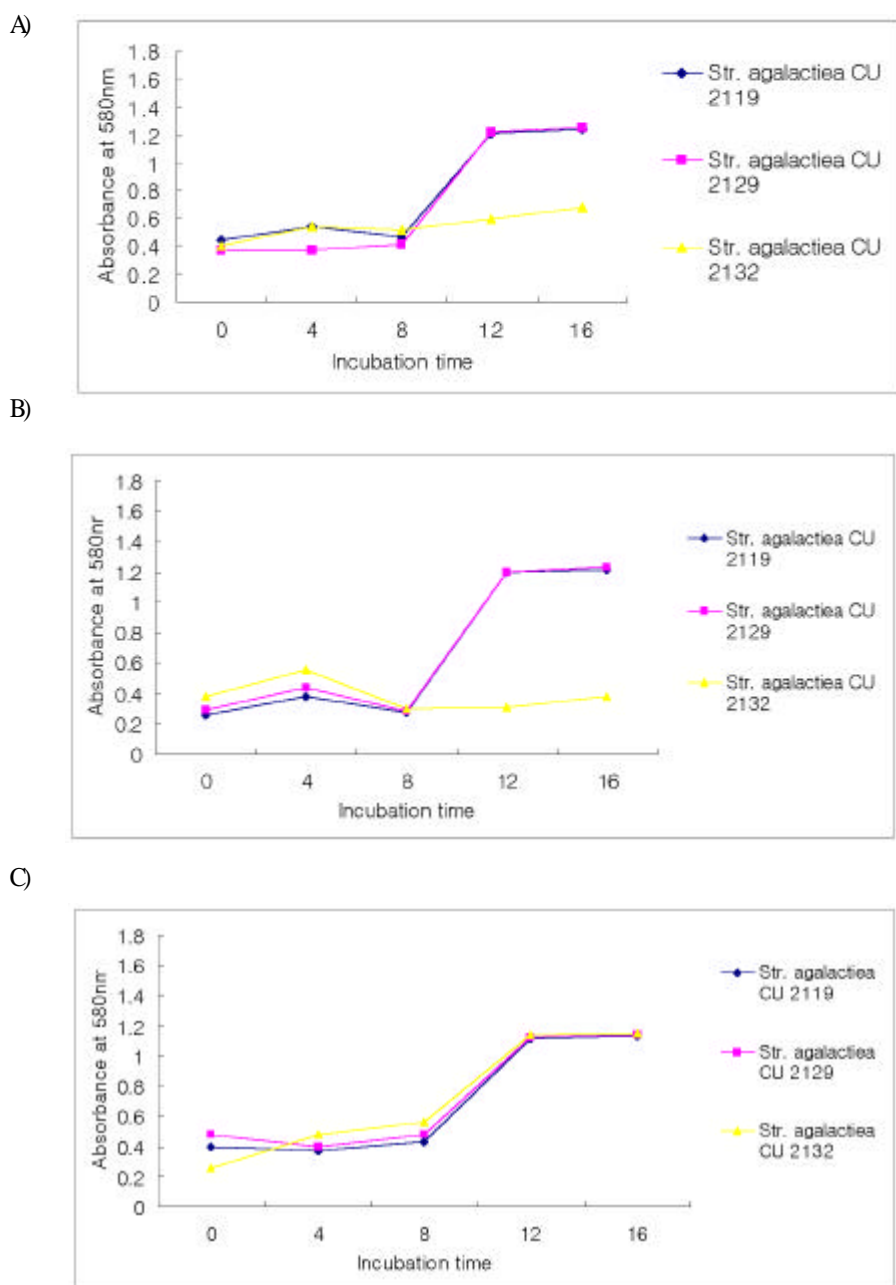
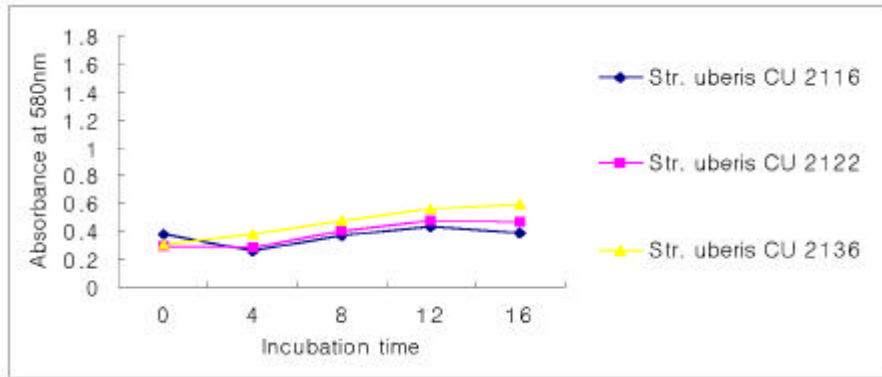


Fig. 7. Absorbance of *Str. agalactiae* culture incubated in the medium containing A) 50 µg/Me, B) 30 µg/Me and C) 15 µg/Me of chloramphenicol at 37 °C for 16h

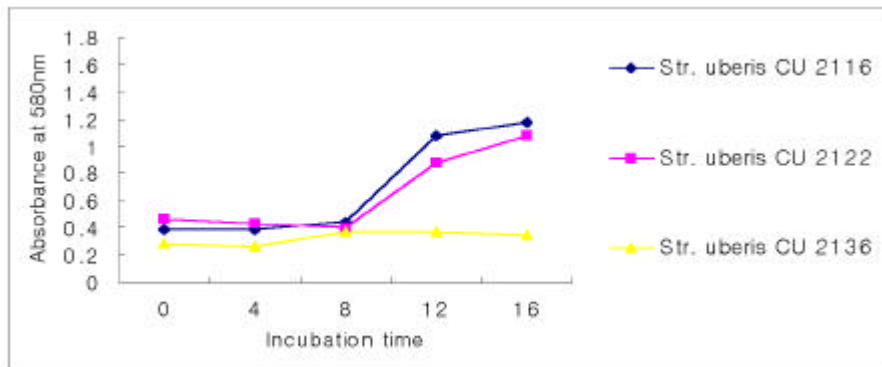
4) *Str. uberis*

Fig. 8 *Str. uberis* CU 2116, CU 2122 CU 2136
 CU 2116
 CU 2122 50µg/ Ml 가 , 30µg/ Ml
 가 MC 50µg/ Ml , CU2136
 30µg/ Ml 가 , 15µg/ Ml
 MC 30µg/ Ml
Str. uberis chl or ampheni col CU
 2116 CU 2122 genome pattern .

A)



B)



C)

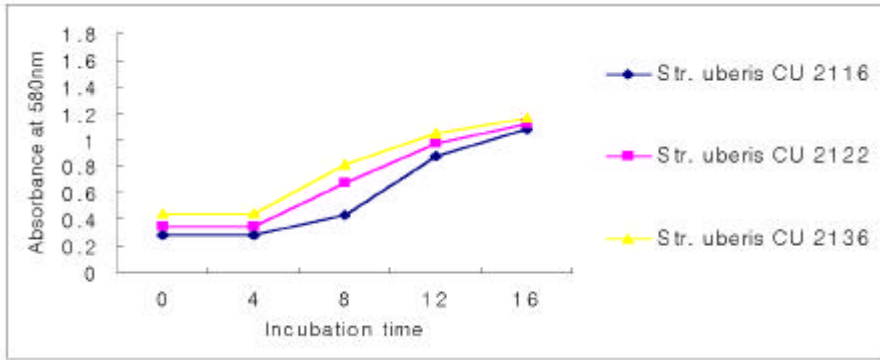


Fig. 8. Absorbance of *Str. uberis* culture incubated in the medium containing A) 50 µg/ Ml, B) 30 µg/ Ml and C) 15 µg/ Ml of chloramphenicol at 37 °C for 16h

gene

-Lactamase gene

gene PCR

-lactamase gene specific primer BlaZ I II

PCR products Fig. 9 . 22 가 2

. Fig. 10

Staphylococcus aureus -lactamase gene PCR , Fig. 11

Streptococcus spp. . 144 가 140 가

-lactamase gene

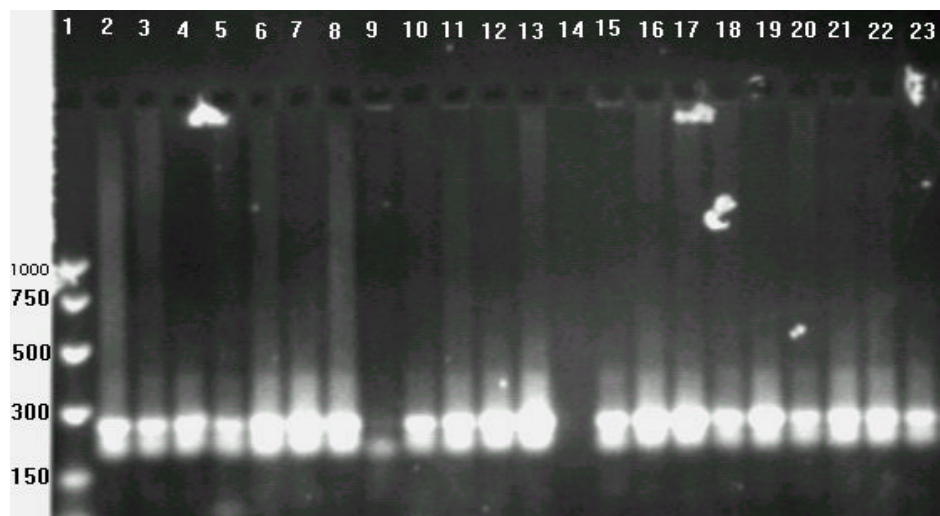


Fig. 9. β -lactamase gene PCR products of standard strains

Lane 1; size marker, Lane 2; *Streptococcus agalactiae* CU, lane 3; *Streptococcus agalactiae* ATCC 13813, lane 4; *Streptococcus uberis* CU, lane 5; *Streptococcus uberis* ATCC 27958, lane 6; *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* 27957, lane 7; *Streptococcus pyogenes* CU, lane 8; *Staphylococcus epidermidis* CU, lane 9; *Staphylococcus epidermidis* ATCC 12228, lane 10; *Staphylococcus hyicus* NVRI, lane 11; *Staphylococcus aureus* NCTC 9393, lane 12; *Staphylococcus aureus* FRI 913, lane 13; *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 13515, lane 14; *Staphylococcus aureus* MHOCH, lane 15; *Staphylococcus aureus* MNDN, lane 16; *Staphylococcus aureus* FRI 472, lane 17; *Staphylococcus aureus* FRI 326, lane 18; *Staphylococcus aureus* RN4220 pMN403, lane 19; *Staphylococcus aureus* FRI M8, lane 20; *Staphylococcus aureus* RN4220, lane 21; *Staphylococcus aureus* 805(T), lane 22; *Staphylococcus aureus* 807(C), lane 23; *Staphylococcus aureus* 877(A-S)



Fig. 10. β -lactamase gene of *Staphylococcus aureus*

Lane 1; size marker, lane 2; CU 1101, lane 3; CU 1102, lane 4; CU 1104, lane 5; CU 1105, lane 6; CU 1106, lane 7; CU 1107, lane 8; CU 1108, lane 9; CU 1109, lane 10; CU 1110, lane 11; CU 1111, lane 12; CU 1112, lane 13; CU 1113, lane 14; CU 1114, lane 15; CU 1115, lane 16; CU 1116, lane 17; CU 1117, lane 18; CU 1118, lane 19; CU 1119, lane 20; CU 1121, lane 21; CU 1122, lane 22; CU 1123, lane 23; CU 1125, lane 24; CU 1126, lane 25; CU 1129

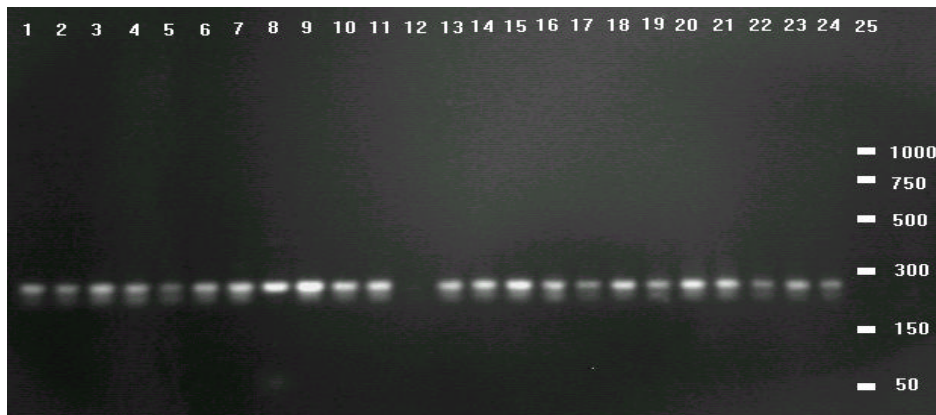


Fig. 11. β -lactamase gene of *Streptococcus* spp.

Lane 1; CU 2101, lane 2; CU 2102, lane 3; CU 2103, lane 4; CU 2104, lane 5; CU 2105, lane 6; CU 2106, lane 7; CU 2107, lane 8; CU 2108, lane 9; CU 2109, lane 10; CU 2110, lane 11; CU 2110, lane 12; CU 2112, lane 13; CU 2113, lane 14; CU 2114, lane 15; CU 2115, lane 16; CU 2116, lane 17; CU 2117, lane 17; CU 2117, lane 18; CU 2118, lane 19; CU 2119, lane 20; CU 2120, lane 21; CU 2121, lane 22; CU 2122, lane 23; CU 2123, lane 24; CU 2124, lane 25; size marker

Table 16 Fig. 12

Staph. aureus

Longlife 250S 100%

92%

FarmfluidS 100%

89%

4

Cernex

100%

Staph. aureus 36 35

가

Betadin a, b, h Type 100%

89%

Danzol a h Type 100%

83%

Staph. aureus 4

Cernex가 가

Staph. aureus type

Table 17 Fig. 13

Streptococcus spp.

Longlife 250S

Str. dysagalactiae, *Str. agalactiae* *Str. uberis* 71 90%

FarmfluidS *Str.*

dysagalactiae *Str. agalactiae* *Str. uberis* 86 100%

4 Cernex *Str. dysagalactiae*

Str. agalactiae *Str. uberis* 71 86%

Betadin *Str. dysagalactiae* *Str.*

agalactiae *Str. uberis* 95 100%

Danzol *Str. dysagalactiae*, *Str. agalactiae* *Str.*

uberis 57 70%

Betadin 가

Table 16. Susceptibility of *Staph. aureus* against disinfectants

Disinfectant	Types of <i>Staph. aureus</i>						Number of susceptible	%
	a	b	c	d	h	Others		
Longlife 250S	3/3	3/3	4/4	5/5	3/3	18/21	33/36	92
FarnfluidS	3/3	3/3	2/4	5/5	3/3	19/21	32/36	89
4 Cernex	3/3	3/3	4/4	5/5	3/3	20/21	35/36	97
Betadin	3/3	3/3	3/4	4/5	3/3	18/21	32/36	89
Danzol	3/3	2/3	3/4	4/5	3/3	18/21	30/36	83
Group % ^a	100	80	40	60	100	0		

Group %^a : group % of all susceptible and all resistant

Table 17. Susceptibility of *Streptococcus* spp. against disinfectants

Disinfectant	22 Strains of <i>Str. dysgalactiae</i>		7 Strains of <i>Str. agalactiae</i>		20 Strains of <i>Str. uberis</i>	
	Susceptible	%	Susceptible	%	Susceptible	%
Longlife 250S	19	86	5	71	18	90
FarnfluidS	20	91	6	86	20	100
4 Cernex	19	86	5	71	16	80
Betadin	22	100	7	100	19	95
Danzol	14	64	4	57	14	70

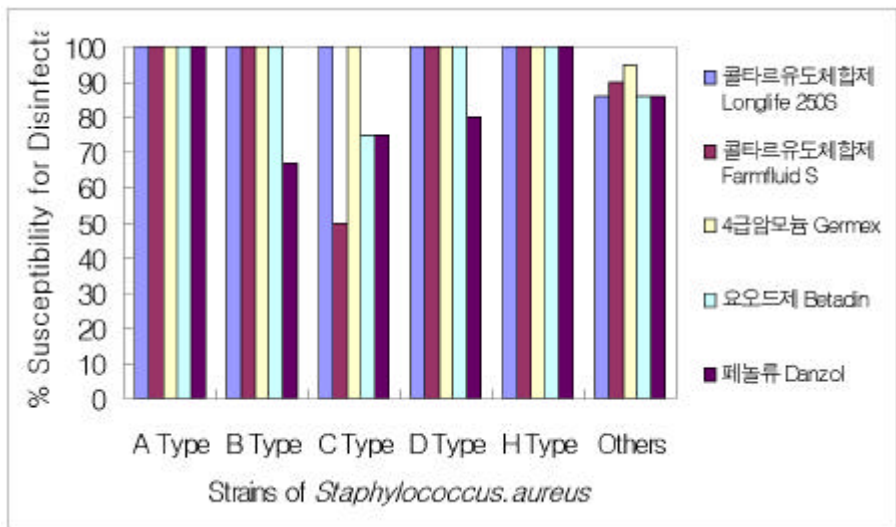


Fig. 12. Susceptibility of *Staph. aureus* against disinfectants

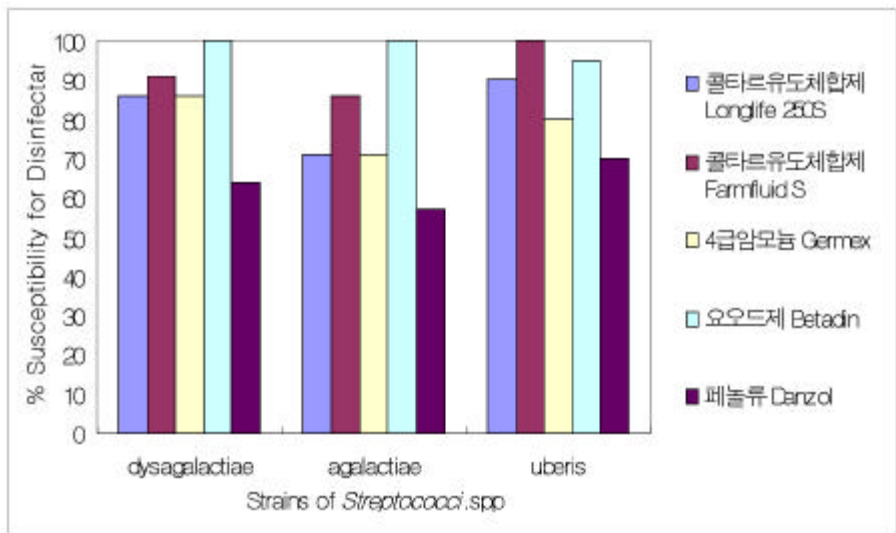


Fig. 13. Susceptibility of *Streptococcus* spp. against disinfectants

Staph. aureus 47*Streptococcus* 49

Staph. aureus ampi cilli n- sul bact am vanconyci n 가
 , tri net hopri m sul fanet hoxazole i ni penem
 . *Str. dysagal act i ae* tri net hopri m sul fanet ho-
 xazole, i ni penem ampi cilli n- sul bact am
 , *Str. agal act i ae* anoxi cilli n- cl avul ani c,
 ampi cilli n- sul bact am i ni penem *Str.*
uberis anoxi cilli n- cl avul ani c aci d, ampi cilli n- sul bact am
 i ni penem tri net hopri m sul fanet hoxazole

Staph. aureus 4 Ger nex
 가 , *Str. dysagal act i ae*
 Bet adi n *Str. agal act i ae*
 Bet adi n , *Str. uberis* Far nflu id S

Chl or ampheni col

Bi oscreen

Staph. aureus 30µg/ MØ, *Str. agal act i ae* *Str. uberis* 50µg/ MØ
 , *Str. dysagal act i ae* 50µg/ MØ 가 .

4 *Staphylococcus aureus* *Streptococcus*
spp. genotyping RAPD
가

SUMMARY

RAPD method of genotyping and strain identification of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus* spp. could obtain reliable results which showed similar degree of strain differentiation ability and reproducibility as PFGE in shorter time with less analyzing cost. Isolated genomic DNA was amplified with newly designed primer KIKI. The PCR condition was initial denaturation at 93 for 3 minutes, 35 cycles of denaturation at 93 for 1 minutes annealing at 37 for 1 minutes and extension 72 for 1 minutes, and final extension at 72 for 4 minutes. The amplified DNA product was electrophoresed at 100 volt for 2 hours with 1.5% agarose gel.

For the practical application of the results, common susceptible antibiotics against all the isolated strains turned out to be amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, ampicillin-sulbactam and chloramphenicol. Bacterial strains sensitive to antibiotics and disinfectants could be related with PFGE genotypes.

1.

genotyping

(Romeo, 1999; Stephen , 1994).

typing 가

PFGE

(Tynkkynen , 1999; Young , 1994; Manuel , 1993).

PFGE 가

가

가 가

가 가

PFGE

가

RAPD

가

genotyping

PFGE

RAPD

2.

가.

가

Table 1, Table 2 Table 3

BHI (Brain heart infusion) broth (Difco.

U.S.A)

. Genomic DNA

1.5 Ml microcentrifuge tube , 50

mM EDTA

Wizard™ Genomic DNA purification kit

(Promega, U.S.A)

. PCR primer

PCR polymerase dNIP PreMx™-Top (Bioneer, Korea) , MgCl₂ 1.5mM . Thermal

cycler Perkin elmer 2400 . RAPD cycler

denaturation 93 3 denaturation 93

1 , annealing 37 1 extension 72 1 35

extension 72 4
 1.5% agarose gel 100V 2
 RAPD primer 7 primer
 primer (G+C content)
 KIK I KIK II primer

Table 1. References strains of *Streptococcus* spp. and *Staphylococcus* spp.

<i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	
1. <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> CU	
2. <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> ATCC 13813	
3. <i>Streptococcus uberis</i> CU	
4. <i>Streptococcus uberis</i> ATCC 27985	
5. <i>Streptococcus dysagalactiae</i> ATCC 27957	
6. <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> CU	
<i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.	
7. <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> CU	
8. <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> ATCC 12228	
9. <i>Staphylococcus hyicus</i> NVRI	
10. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> NCTC 9393	
11. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> FRI 913	(Enterotoxin A-C)
12. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 13515	(Enterotoxin A)
13. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> MHOC	(Enterotoxin B)
14. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> MDCN	(Enterotoxin C)
15. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> FRI 472	(Enterotoxin D)
16. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> FRI 326	(Enterotoxin E)
17. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> RN4220	(Enterotoxin C-bovine)
18. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> FRI M8	TSST-1
19. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> RN4220	No toxin
20. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> 805(T)	
21. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> 807(C)	
22. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> 877(A-S)	

Table 2. Strains of *Staphylococcus* spp.

Farm	Strain	Origin	Farm	Strain	Origin
	CU 1101			CU 1126	
	CU 1102			CU 1127	
	CU 1103			CU 1128	
	CU 1104		(9)	CU 1129	
(9)	CU 1105			CU 1130	
	CU 1106			CU 1131	
	CU 1107			CU 1132	
	CU 1108			CU 1133	
	CU 1109			CU 1134	
	CU 1110			CU 1135	
	CU 1111			CU 1136	
(5)	CU 1112			CU 1137	
	CU 1113		(11)	CU 1138	
	CU 1114			CU 1139	
	CU 1115	4		CU 1140	
	CU 1116			CU 1141	
	CU 1117	4		CU 1142	
	CU 1118	内		CU 1143	
(9)	CU 1119			CU 1144	Bed
	CU 1120			CU 1145	Dog
	CU 1121			CU 1146	Milk 9
	CU 1122		(12)	CU 1147	
	CU 1123			CU 1148	
	CU 1124	Milk		CU 1149	Air
	CU 1125			CU 1150	Bed

Farm	Strain	Origin	Farm	Strain	Origin
	CUI151			CUI172	
	CUI152			CUI173	
	CUI153		(9)	CUI174	3693
	CUI154			CUI175	内
(12)	CUI155			CUI176	
				CUI177	8
				CUI178	2
				CUI179	4
			(6)	CUI180	2
	CUI156	4		CUI181	20
	CUI157			CUI182	
	CUI158			CUI183	
	CUI159			CUI184	
	CUI160			CUI185	1
(12)	CUI161	4		CUI186	2
	CUI162	8		CUI187	
	CUI163	7	(10)	CUI188	
	CUI164			CUI189	
	CUI165			CUI190	
	CUI166			CUI191	
	CUI167			CUI192	
	CUI168				
	CUI169				
(9)	CUI170				
	CUI171				

Table 3. Strains of *Streptococcus* spp.

Farm	Strain	Origin	Farm	Strain	Origin
	CU2101	Milk 12		CU2112	Milk 2
	CU2102	Milk 21		CU2113	Milk 1
	CU2103	Milk 7		CU2114	Milk 3
	CU2104	Milk 1		CU2115	Milk 4
	CU2105	Milk 15		CU2116	Milk 9
	CU2106	Milk 6		CU2117	Milk 8
	CU2107	Milk 10		CU2118	Milk 3643
	CU2108	Milk 6		CU2119	Milk 8040
	CU2109	Milk 2		CU2120	Milk 3
	CU2110	Milk 1		CU2121	Milk 5
	CU2111	Milk 4		CU2122	Milk 8
Farm	Strain	Origin	Farm	Strain	Origin
	CU2123	Feed stuff		CU2136	
	CU2124	Equip		CU2137	
	CU2125	Dog		CU2138	
	CU2126	Air		CU2139	Side
	CU2127	Bedding		CU2140	
	CU2128	Handler		CU2141	Side
	CU2129	Water		CU2142	
	CU2130	Bedding		CU2143	
	CU2131	Equip		CU2144	
	CU2132	Air		CU2145	
	CU2133	Handler		CU2146	
	CU2134	Water		CU2147	
	CU2135	Equip		CU2148	
				CU2149	
				CU2150	

3.

가. genotyping PFGE RAPD 가

1) RAPD genotyping

Table 4. PFGE RAPD genotyping

Strains	Total Number	Number of genotype(s) by	
		RAPD	PFGE
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	57	8	19
<i>Streptococcus uberis</i>	19	7	7
<i>Streptococcus dysgalactiae</i>	22	7	11

Table 4 *Staph. aureus*
 57 dendrogram genotyping RAPD
 8 genotype PFGE
 19 genotype, *Str. uberis* 19
 typing RAPD 7 type PFGE 7 type
 , *Str. dysgalactiae* 22
 genotyping RAPD 7 type, PFGE 6 type
 가 . genotyping
Staphylococcus aureus *Str. dysgalactiae*
 PFGE *Str. uberis*

RAPD
 가 ,
 Fig. 1 2 *Str. dysgalactiae* primer Re EI RAPD
 dendrogram . Fig. 3 *Str.*
dysgalactiae PFGE dendrogram .



Fig. 1. *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* RAPD

Lane 1; size marker, lane 2; CU 2101, lane 3; CU 2103, lane 4; CU 2105, lane 5; CU 2106, lane 6; CU 2107, lane 7; CU 2108, lane 8; CU 2109, lane 9; CU 2112, lane 10; CU 2113, lane 11; CU 2115, lane 12; CU 2118, lane 13; CU 2120, lane 14; CU 2125, lane 15; CU 2127, lane 16; CU 2128, lane 17; CU 2130, lane 18; CU 2134, lane 19; CU 2138, lane 20; CU 2139, lane 21; CU 2141, lane 22; CU 2147, lane 23; CU 2150.

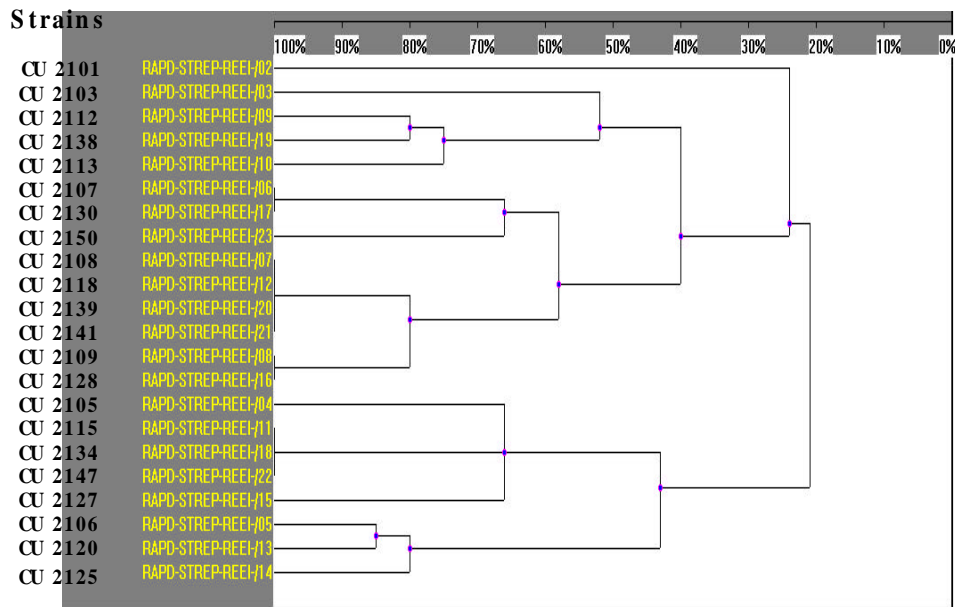


Fig. 2. Dendrogram of *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* RAPD pattern

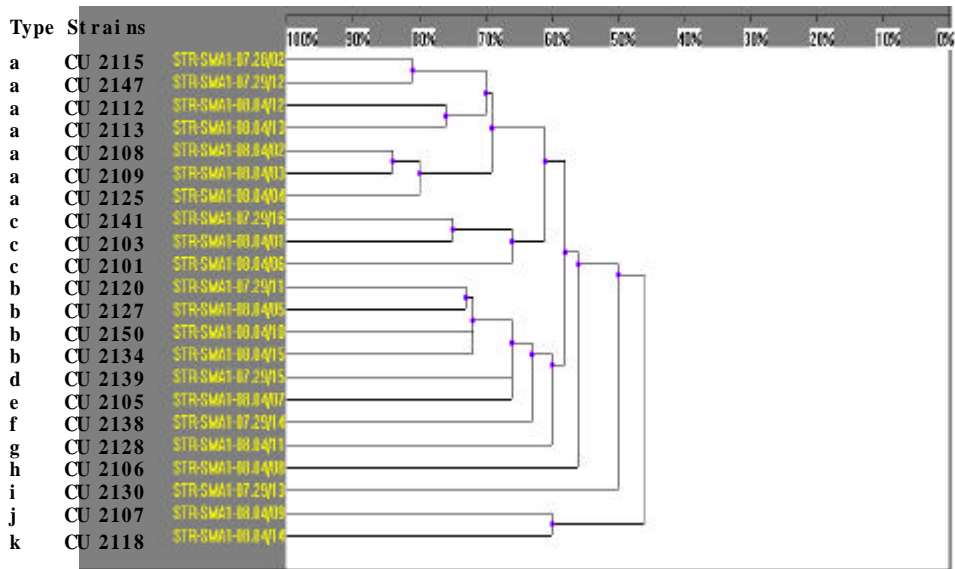


Fig. 3. Dendrogram of *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* PFGE pattern dendrogram

2) primer

RAPD genotype primer
 22 LAB arBI, ReAI, ReDI, ReEI,
 Quel I, KIKI KIKI 7 primer, Table
 5 primer RAPD
 dendrogram 가
 KIKI, KIKI LAB arBI 3 primer
 3 primer 가 가 10
 TGCACGTATG, ATGTATCCCG ATGTAACGCC G+C mole%가
 50% . 3 primer 22
 9 genotype

Fig. 4 KIKI primer RAPD band pattern Fig. 5 KIKI primer Fig. 6 KIKI primer RAPD band pattern dendrogram

Table 5. Primer sequences and composition

Primer	Sequence	G+C content (%)
LAB arb I	ATGTAACGCC	50
Re AI	TGCACTGGAG	60
Re DI	TCCACCGACG	70
Re EI	ATGTTCCACG	50
Gui I	ACCACCGTGG	70
KIK I	TGCACTGATG	50
KIK II	ATGTATCCCG	50

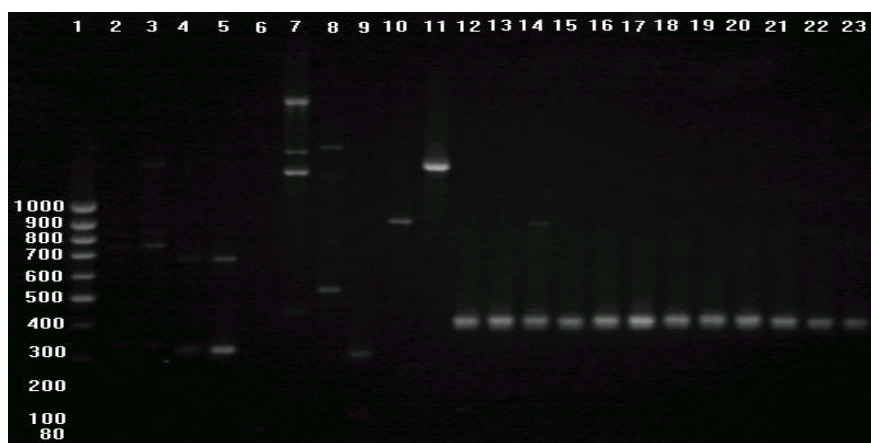


Fig. 4. RAPD genotyping of standard strains of *staphylococcus aureus* *streptococcus* spp. (use for KIK I)

Lane 1; size marker, Lane 2; *Streptococcus agalactiae* CU lane 3; *Streptococcus agalactiae* ATCC 13813, lane 4; *Streptococcus uberis* CU lane 5; *Streptococcus uberis* ATCC 27958, lane 6; *Streptococcus dysagalactiae* 27957, lane 7; *Streptococcus pyogenes* CU lane 8; *Staphylococcus epidermidis* CU lane 9; *Staphylococcus epidermidis* ATCC 12228, lane 10; *Staphylococcus hyicus* NMRI, lane 11; *Staphylococcus aureus* NCTC 9393, lane 12; *Staphylococcus baureus* FRI 913, lane 13; *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 13515, lane 14; *Staphylococcus aureus* MHOCH lane 15; *Staphylococcus aureus* MNDN lane 16; *Staphylococcus aureus* FRI 472, lane 17; *Staphylococcus aureus* FRI 326, lane 18; *Staphylococcus aureus* RN4220 pMN403, lane 19; *Staphylococcus aureus* FRI M8, lane 20; *Staphylococcus aureus* RN4220, lane 21; *Staphylococcus aureus* 805(T), lane 22; *Staphylococcus aureus* 807(C), lane 23; *Staphylococcus aureus* 877(A S)



Fig. 5. RAPD genotyping of standard strains of *staphylococcus aureus* *streptococcus* spp. (use for KIK II)

Lane 1; size marker, Lane 2; *Str. agalactiae* CU lane 3; *Str. agalactiae* ATCC 13813, lane 4; *Str. uberis* CU lane 5; *Str. uberis* ATCC 27958, lane 6; *Str. dysagalactiae* 27957, lane 7; *Str. pyogenes* CU lane 8; *Staphylococcus epidermidis* CU lane 9; *Staphylococcus epidermidis* ATCC 12228, lane 10; *Staph. hyicus* NVRI, lane 11; *Staph. aureus* NCTC 9393, lane 12; *Staph. baureus* FRI 913, lane 13; *Staph. aureus* ATCC 13515, lane 14; *Staph. aureus* MHCH lane 15; *Staph. aureus* MDCN lane 16; *Staph. aureus* FRI 472, lane 17; *Staph. aureus* FRI 326, lane 18; *Staph. aureus* RN4220 pMN403, lane 19; *Staph. aureus* FRI M8, lane 20; *Staph. aureus* RN4220, lane 21; *Staph. aureus* 805(T), lane 22; *Staph. aureus* 807(C), lane 23; *Staph. aureus* 877(A S)

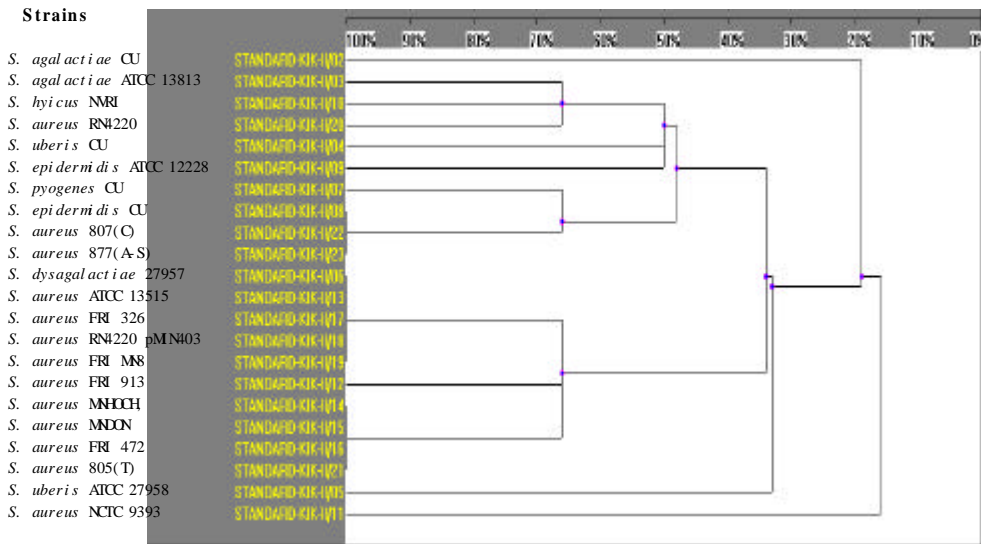
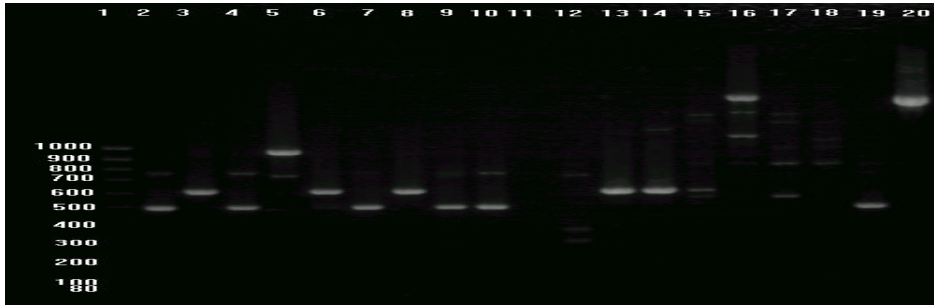


Fig. 6. Dendrogram of RAPD pattern of standard strains of *Staph.*

aureus and *streptococcus* spp. (use for KIKI)

3) RAPD



A)



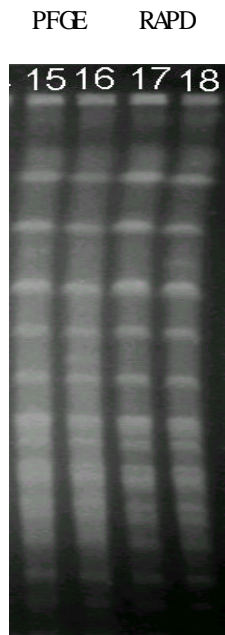
B)

Fig. 7. RAPD pattern of *staphylococcus aureus* and *streptococcus* spp. isolates A); 1st subculture B) 3rd subculture

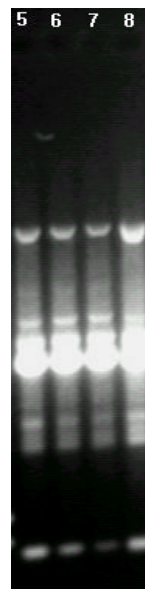
Lane 1; size marker, lane 2; *S. aureus* CU 1103, lane 3; *S. aureus* CU 1106, lane 4; *S. aureus* CU 1108, lane 5; *S. aureus* CU 1123, lane 6; *S. aureus* CU 1126, lane 7; *S. aureus* CU 1129, lane 8; *S. aureus* CU 1135, lane 9; *S. aureus* CU 1147, lane 10; *S. aureus* CU 1155, lane 11; *S. uberis* CU 2101, lane 12; *S. uberis* CU 2111, lane 13; *S. uberis* CU 2113, lane 14; *S. uberis* CU 2149, lane 15; *S. agalactiae* CU 2114, lane 16; *S. agalactiae* CU 2119, lane 17; *S. agalactiae* CU 2132, lane 18; *S. dysagalactiae* CU 2112, lane 19; *S. dysagalactiae* CU 2115, lane 20; *S. dysagalactiae* CU 2151

Fig. 7 (A) subculture 1 RAPD pattern
 (B) pattern 3 subculture RAPD
 pattern . band pattern
 RAPD

4)



(A)



(B)

Fig. 8. *Staphylococci* spp.

PFGE RAPD

(A) PFGE

Lane 15 : *Staphylococcus aureus* CUI167

lane 16 : *Staphylococcus aureus* CUI166

lane 17 : *Staphylococcus aureus* CUI165

lane 18 : *Staphylococcus aureus* CUI164

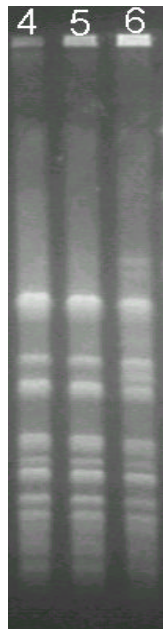
(B) RAPD

Lane 8 : *Staphylococcus aureus* CUI167

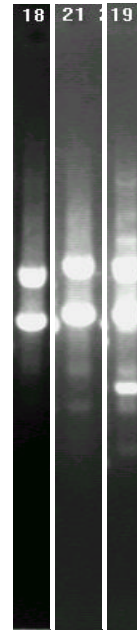
lane 7 : *Staphylococcus aureus* CUI166

lane 6 : *Staphylococcus aureus* CUI165

lane 5 : *Staphylococcus aureus* CUI164



(A)



(B)

Fig. 9. *Streptococcus* spp.

sample

PFGE RAPD

(A) PFGE lane 4 : *Streptococcus* CU2122
 lane 5 : *Streptococcus* CU2145
 lane 6 : *Streptococcus* CU2143

(B) RAPD lane 18 : *Streptococcus* CU2122
 lane 21 : *Streptococcus* CU2145
 lane 19 : *Streptococcus* CU2143

Fig. 8 *aureus*

Fig. 9 *Streptococcus* spp.

Staphylococcus pattern

가 RAPD genotyping

1)

genot ype Table 6

가

9

4 8

amoxi cilli n-cl avul ani c aci d, ampi cilli n-sul bact am chl ora mpheni col,
 i ni penem, tri net hopri m sul fanet hoxazole vanconyci n

가

가

amoxi cilli n-cl avul ani c aci d, ampi cilli n-sul bact am
 chl ora mpheni col, i ni penem tri net hopri m sul fanet hoxazole,
 vanconyci n, tetracycl i ne ci profloxaci n가

9 가 3

amoxi cilli n-cl avul ani c aci d, ampi cilli n-sul bact am
 chl ora mpheni col

2) *Streptococcus uberis* genot ypi ng

genot ype dat a

base genot ypi ng

Table 7

Table 7 PFGE dat a *Str. uberis*

sample 가 가

3-4 가

RAPD t ypi ng
genot ypi ng

가

Table 6. Genotypes and recommended effective antibiotics for strains isolated from farms.

Farms	Genotypes (PFGE)			Antibiotics * (Recommended)
	<i>Staph. aureus</i>	<i>Str. uberis</i>	<i>Str. dysgalactiae</i>	
			a, d	Am, SAM, C, IPM, S, Va
	c, d, f, h	b, c		Am, SAM, C, IPM, S
	a, h	a, d, c	a, d	Am, SAM, C, IPM, S
	s		a, b	Am, SAM, C, Va
	a, d, f, i, p		c, f	Am, SAM, C, S, Va
	g,			Am, SAM, C, S
	b, f, n			Am, SAM, C, IPM, S, Va
		d, g		Am, SAM, C, IPM, S, Va
			a	Am, SAM, C, IPM, S, Va, Te, CIP

* amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (Am), ampicillin sulbactam (SAM), chloramphenicol (C), imipenem (IPM), trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (S), vancomycin (Va), tetracycline (Te), ciprofloxacin (CIP)

Table 7. Genotypes and antibiotic susceptibility in *Str. uberis*

Genotype(PFGE)	Drug susceptibility*	
	Susceptible antibiotics	Disinfectant
a	C, CIP, IPM S	L, F
c	AnC, SAM IPM S	L, F, B
d	AnC, SAM IPM	F, G, B
e	AnC, AM C, CIP, IPM S, Va	L, F, G, B
f	AnC, SAM C, CM IPM S, Va	L, F, G, B
g	AnC, SAM C, CIP, IPM Te, S, Va	L, F, G, B

* amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (Am), ampicillin sulbactam(SAM), chloramphenicol (C), imipenem (IPM), trimethoprim sulfamethoxazole(S), vancomycin (Va), tetracycline (Te), ciprofloxacin (CIP)

L: Long life(1:250) F: Farmfluid(1:500) G: Germax(1:1000)

B: Betadin(1:10)

4.

Staphylococcus aureus *Streptococcus* spp.

type
data

가
가
PFGE
pattern
genotyping
typing
data base

RAPD
genotyping
genotyping
primer
7
primer

RAPD

, PFGE RAPD pattern
pattern , RAPD genotyping
가 .

5.

Staphylococcus aureus *Streptococcus* spp.
genotyping PFGE
genotype primer
RAPD . Genomic DNA
purification kit , KIKI
primer(TGCACTGATG) PCR , RAPD cyclor
denaturation 93 3 denaturation 9
3 1 , annealing 37 1 extension 72 1 35
, extension 72 4 .
1.5% agarose gel 100 voltage 2
genotyping .

amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, ampicillin sulbactam chloramphenicol
. *Streptococcus uberis* genotyping
genotyping

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