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Immunological and Molecular Detection of Human Brucellosis Patients in Muthanna province

A thesis

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By

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Abstract

One hundred positive rose Bengal test samples and 50 samples from healthy individuals as the control group was gathered from human blood depended on age, gender, region, taking medication, and smoking, during the extended period from December/ 2015 to July/ 2016 in Al Hussein Teaching Hospital of Muthanna Province. *Brucella melitensis Rev1* was isolated by Lysis-centrifugation method, and diagnosis of that strain was done by the Api-20E system, Vitek 2 System, conventional Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), Serotyping, and Biotyping. Antibiotic sensitivity test done on growing colonies of that strain by disk diffusion method. The best treatments for *Brucella melitensis Rev1* are Gentamicin and Tobramycin. Real Time Polymerase chain reaction technique is done on DNA samples extracted from 100 positive rose Bengal fresh blood samples, that is done by using *bcsp31* and *omp2* as diagnostic genes, and SYBR Green I dye. The results showed 38 (38%) samples were positive and 62 (62%) were negative for both genes *omp2* and *bcsp31*. So the Real Time Polymerase chain reaction considers as a golden test in specificity and sensitivity, comparing with other parameters in the current study. 2-mercaptoethanol test done to confirm the rose Bengal test addition, differentiate between chronic and acute infections. Positive 2-Mercaptoethanol test samples were 64 (64%) and negative samples were 36 (36%) from positive Rose Bengal test samples, the number of acute infections were 17 (17%) and chronic infections were 47 (47%), at the highest sensitivity (92%), lowest specificity (53%). Indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay IgG did to diagnosis human brucellosis, The results of an indirect ELISA IgG assay excluded the suspected cases (ELISA_{ex}) were 26 (26%) positive cases and 74 (74%) negative cases, at highest specificity (96%), lowest sensitivity (63%). The results of an indirect ELISA IgG included the suspected cases (ELISA_{in}) were 41 (41%) positive cases and 59 (59%) negative cases, at the intermediate estimations for sensitivity (73%) and specificity (79%). The nitroblue tetrazolium (NBT) test done to estimate the phagocytic activity in positive rose Bengal test patients, The results of (NBT) test

showed a significant increase ($P < 0.05$) in phagocytic activity (266%) in the blood of patients who positive rose Bengal test, compared with (112%) in the blood of healthy individuals as a positive control. The MTT assay used for evaluating the lymphocyte transformation index % of peripheral blood leukocytes in positive rose Bengal test patients. The results of MTT assay showed a significant increase ($P < 0.01$) in the lymphocyte transformation index (209%) in the lymphocytes of positive rose Bengal test patients, compared with (59%) in the lymphocytes of healthy individuals as a positive control. The total and differential count of the WBC estimate by the system (Sysmex/Japan). The results showed decreases in WBC, neutrophils, monocyte, and increase in lymphocyte at significant ($P < 0.05$) in most patients with positive rose Bengal test.

Contents

No.	Subject	Page
	Dedication	
	Acknowledgment	
	Summery	I
	Contents	III
	List of Figures	VII
	List of Tables	IX
	List of Abbreviations	XI
	Appendices	XIV
Chapter I	INTRODUCTION	
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Aims of study	3
1.3	The objective of the study	3
Chapter II	LITERATURE REVIEW	
2	Literature review	
2.1	History of <i>Brucella</i> infection in human	4
2.2	Taxonomy	5
2.3	Significant virulence factors	7
2.3.1	Immune evasion factors	7
2.3.1.1	BtpA (Btp1/TcpB)	7
2.3.1.2	BtpB	7
2.3.2	Intracellular survival factors	8
2.3.2.1	Cyclic β-1,2 glucan (CβG)	8
2.3.2.2	Lipopolysaccharide (LPS)	8
2.3.2.3	Rab2 interacting conserved protein A (RicA)	9
2.3.3	Regulation factors	10
2.3.3.1	BvrR-BvrS	10
2.3.4	Secretion system factors	10
2.3.5.1	VirB type IV secretion system (VirB T4SS)	10
2.4	Pathogenesis and pathogenicity of Brucellosis	11
2.5	Immunobiology of <i>Brucella</i>	12
2.6	Intracellular trafficking	14
2.7	The innate immune system of <i>Brucella</i>	14
2.7.1	Macrophages and dendritic cells (DCs)	14
2.7.2	Neutrophils	16
2.7.3	Innate lymphocyte	16
2.8	Adaptive immunity in brucellosis	16
2.8.1	Specific T-cell immunity	16

2.8.2	B lymphocytes and <i>Brucella</i> infection	18
2.9	Epidemiology of brucellosis	19
2.9.1	Worldwide scenario	19
2.9.2	Brucellosis in center East	20
2.9.3	Iraq	22
2.10	Transmission	22
2.11	Pathogenesis-informed approaches to therapeutics	23
2.12	Pathogenesis-informed approaches to vaccines	24
2.13	Diagnosis of Brucellosis in human	25
2.13.1	Clinical features	25
2.13.2	Identification of the agent	26
2.13.2.1	Staining methods	26
2.13.2.2	Culture	27
2.13.2.2.1	Basal media	27
2.13.2.2.2	Selective media	27
2.13.3	Identification and typing	29
2.13.4	Molecular identification	30
2.13.4.1	Real time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)	32
2.13.5	White blood cell differential and total counts	33
2.13.6	Nitroblue tetrazolium (NBT) assay	34
2.13.7	Antibody detection of <i>Brucella</i>	35
2.13.7.1	Rose Bengal test	35
2.13.7.2	2-Mercaptoethanol test (2-ME)	36
2.13.7.3	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)	38
2.13.8	MTT assay	39
Chapter III	MATERIALS AND METHODS	
3	Materials and methods	41
3.1	Materials	41
3.1.1	Equipment's and Instruments	41
3.1.2	Chemicals and Biological Materials	42
3.1.3	Antibacterial disks	43
3.1.4	Commercial kits	44
3.2	Methods	45
3.2.1	Preparing the Culture Media	45
3.2.2	Preparation of Solutions	45
3.2.3	Collection of specimens	47
3.2.4	Study Desgin	48
3.2.5	Isolation	48
3.2.5.1	Blood culture	48

3.2.5.2	Lysis- centrifugation method	49
3.2.6	Identification of isolates	49
3.2.6.1	Cultural characteristics	49
3.2.6.2	Microscopic examination	49
3.2.6.3	Biochemical test	49
3.2.6.4	APi-20 system (Analytical profile index)	50
3.2.6.5	Vitek 2 System Diagnosis	51
3.2.6.6	Antibiotic sensitivity test	51
3.2.6.7	Stock culture	51
3.2.6.8	Serotyping & Biotyping	51
3.2.7	Molecular detection	53
3.2.7.1	Bacterial Genomic DNA Extraction	53
3.2.7.2	Blood genomic DNA extraction	53
3.2.7.3	Gel electrophoresis	53
3.2.7.4	Quantitative Realtime- Polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)	53
3.2.7.4.1	PCR Primers	53
3.2.7.4.2	Quantitative Real-Time PCR (qPCR) master mix preparation	54
3.2.8	Nitroblue Tetrazolium (NBT) index	55
3.2.9	Total and differential count of WBC	56
3.2.10	Serological evaluation of humeral immune response	56
3.2.10.1	Rose Bengal test (RB)	56
3.2.10.2	The 2-Mercaptoethanol test	56
3.2.10.3	ELISA Assay	57
3.2.11	Preparation of lymphocytes	57
3.2.12	MTT Assay	58
3.2.13	Statistical analysis	59
Chapter IV	RESULTS AND DISSCUSION	
4	Results and discussion	60
4.1	Collection of specimens and Isolation of <i>Brucella species</i>	60
4.2	Api-20E system	62
4.3	Vitek 2 System Diagnosis	64
4.4	Antibiotic sensitivity test for <i>Brucella melitensis</i> <i>Rev1</i>	66
4.5	Serotyping & Biotyping	69
4.6	Molecular detection	71
4.6.1	Extraction of DNA	71
4-6.2	Conventional PCR	71

4.6.3	Quantitative Real-Time PCR (qPCR)	74
4.7	Nitro Blue Tetrazolium (NBT) index	77
4.8	Total and differential count of WBC	80
4.9	Rose Bengal test	82
4.10	The 2-Mercaptoethanol test	85
4.11	Indirect Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)	88
4.12	Lymphocyte transformation index by MTT assay	94
Chapter V	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
5	Conclusions and recommendations	
5.1	Conclusions	100
5.2	Recommendations	101
Chapter VI	REFERENCES	102

List of Figures

No.	Subject	Page
3-1	Study design	48
4-1	<i>Brucella</i> colonies under microscopic examination after staining by Gram stain	62
4-2	Api-20E system for <i>Brucella species</i>	64
4-3	Sensitive antibiotics to <i>Brucella melitensis</i> Rev1	69
4-4	Agglutination by monospecific antisera (A- <i>B.abortus</i> = negative, m- <i>B. melitensis</i> = positive)	71
4-5	Diagnosis of an <i>omp2</i> gene on agarose gel electrophoresis 1% at 100 Volt for 1hour. M: Molecular weight ladder), (100-10000 bp) n: 1-11: (193 bp).	73
4-6	Diagnosis of a <i>bcs31</i> gene on Agarose gel electrophoresis 1% At 100 Volt for 1hour. M: Molecular weight ladder (100-10000 bp), n: 1-11: (223 bp).	73
4-7	The positive cases percentage which diagnosed by RT-PCR, according to age groups/ years	75
4-8	Dissociation curve for <i>bcs31</i> Gene in human brucellosis, that display a positive and negative DNA sample from human blood, By using SYBER green 1 RT-PCR amplification.	76
4-9	Real-Time PCR amplification design for <i>bcs31</i> Gene in human brucellosis, that display a positive and negative DNA sample from human blood, By using SYBER green 1 RT-PCR amplification.	77
4-10	The Phagocytic activity percentage by NBT, according to age group/ years.	79
4-11	Rose Bengal test showed the percentage of infections, according to age groups/ years	83

4-12	The positive cases percentage by 2-mercaptoethanol test according to age groups/ years	86
4-13	The percentage of acute and chronic infection by 2-Mercaptoethanol test, according to age groups/ years	87
4-14	The percentage of positive cases by ELISA_{ex}' according to age groups/ years.	90
4-15	The percentage of positive cases by ELISA_{in}' according to age groups/ years	92
4-16	Lymphocyte transformation index %, which measured by MTT assay, according to age groups/ years	95

List of Tables

No.	Subject	Page
2-1	<i>Brucella</i> species, including ‘new’ atypical strains, and their pathogenicity for humans	6
3-1	Equipment’s and Instruments with their origin	41
3-2	The chemicals and biological Materials were used in the experiments for the study	42
3-3	The antimicrobial disks used for detection the susceptibility of <i>Brucella spp.</i> isolate to 19 selected antibiotics	43
3-4	The commercial kits used in our study	44
3-5	The culture media and purpose from their used	45
3-6	The PCR primers used in our study to diagnosis human brucellosis	54
3-7	The components of (qPCR) master mix preparation	54
3-8	The thermal cycling conditions within the Minopticon Real-Time PCR system	55
4-1	The ages, gender, region, medical taking, and smoking of the patients, according to a positive result for rose Bengal test.	60
4-2	The Vitek 2 system result	65
4-3	Serotyping & Biotyping results to <i>Brucella</i> isolates	70
4-4	RT-PCR technique result, according to age groups/years	75
4-5	Nitro Blue Tetrazolium (NBT) index results to control and patient groups.	78
4-5	Nitro Blue Tetrazolium (NBT) index results according to age groups.	78
4-7	The total and differential WBC count according to age groups/year	81
4-8	The number and percentage of infections by Rose Bengal test, according to age groups/ years	84
4-9	The 2-Mercaptoethanol test results, according to age groups/ years	85
4-10	The acute and chronic infection by 2-Mercaptoethanol test, according to age groups/ years	86
4-11	Statistical analysis of 2-Mercaptoethanol test results as compared to golden test RT-PCR	87
4-12	The results ELISA _{ex} according to age groups	89
4-13	Statistical analysis of ELISA _{ex} results as compared to golden test RT-PCR	89

4-14	The results ELISA_{in} according to age groups	91
4-15	Statistical analysis of ELISA_{in} results as compared to golden test RT-PCR	91
4-16	Lymphocyte transformation index for control and patients	94
4-17	Lymphocyte transformation index for patients, according to age groups.	95

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Terms
2-MET	2-Mercaptoethanol Test
ADCC	Antibody-Dependent Cell-intervened Cytotoxicity
APCs	Antigen Presenting Cells
bcs31	<i>Brucella</i> cell surface protein 31
BCV	<i>Brucella</i> Containing Vacuoles
CBC	Complete Blood Cell count
CD4+ T cell	Cluster of differentiation 4 (T-helper cell)
CFT	Complement Fixation Test
Cgs	Cyclical β-1,2-Glucan synthase
CITA	Centro de Investigación y Tecnología Agroalimentaria
CTLs	Cytotoxic T lymphocytes
CβG	Cyclic β-1,2 glucan
PrPc	cellular prion protein
DCs	Dendritic Cells
DMEM	Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium
DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
ELISA	Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay
ELISA_{ex}	ELISA excluded the suspected cases
ELISA_{in}	ELISA included the suspected cases
ER	Endoplasmic Reticulum
ERES	Endoplasmic Reticulum Exit Site
GTPases	Guanosine 5'-Triphosphatases
HSP60	Heat Shok protein 60
IELISA	Indirect Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay
IFNγ	Interferon gamma
IL-10	Interleukin-10
LAVs	Live Attenuated Vaccines
LAMP-1	lysosomal associated membrane protein 1
LPS	Lipopolysaccharide
LSD	Least significant differences

MAT	Microagglutination Test
MHC-II	Major Histocompatibility Complex Class II
MR-VP	Methyl Red – Voges-Proskauer
NAD	Nicotinamide-Adenine Dinucleotide
NBT	Nitroblue Tetrazolium
NK	Natural killer
NKT	Natural killer T cells
NPV	Negative Predictive Value
OD	Optical Density
omp2	Outer Membrane Proteins 2
PAMPs	Pathogen-Associated Molecular Patterns
PBMCs	Peripheral blood Mononuclear cells
PBS	Phosphate Buffered Saline
PPV	Positive Predictive Value
qPCR	Quantitative Real Time- Polymerase Chain Reaction
RBPT	Rose Bengal plate test
RBT	Rose Bengal test
ROS	Receptive Oxygen Species
RPMI -1640 medium	Roswell Park Memorial Institute
RT-PCR	Real Time- Polymerase Chain Reaction
SAT	Serum agglutination Test
SDA	Serum–Dextrose Agar
SRs	Scavenger Receptors
STAT	Standard Tube Agglutination test
T4SS	Type IV Secretion System
TcpB	Area Containing Protein B
TGF	Transforming Growth Factor
TIR	Toll-Interleukin-1 Receptor
TLR2	Toll-like Receptor 2
TLR4	Toll-like Receptor 4
TNFα	Tumor Necrosis Factor- Alpha
TSA	Tryptose (or Trypticase) –Soy Agar
WBC	White Blood Cell

WHO	World Health Organization
$\alpha\beta$TCR	Alpha beta T Cell Receptor
$\gamma\delta$ T cells	Gamma delta T cells