



Poster # 1708

SHIGA TOXIN CHEK and SHIGA TOXIN QUIK CHEK Detect *Escherichia coli* Subtypes Associated with Human Disease

D.E. Campbell, J.T. Boone, A.S. Dandro, and J.F. Herbein
TECHLAB, Inc., Blacksburg, Virginia



TECHLAB®, Inc.
2001 Kraft Drive, Blacksburg, VA, 24060
540-953-1664

PURPOSE

This study was conducted to evaluate the new *SHIGA TOXIN CHEK* and *SHIGA TOXIN QUIK CHEK* tests for their ability to detect Stx1 and Stx2 subtypes associated with human disease.

BACKGROUND

Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) were first isolated from undercooked beef in 1982. STEC infections may lead to diarrhea and hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) through the production of Shiga toxin 1 (Stx1) and/or Shiga toxin 2 (Stx2). Subtypes of Stx1 and Stx2 toxins have been identified that are associated with human disease. Stx1a, Stx1c, Stx2a, Stx2c, and Stx2d have been detected in patients with clinical symptoms that include diarrhea, hemorrhagic colitis (HC) and hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS). Stx1c is associated with less severe disease, unlike Stx1a that has been isolated from patients with HUS. Stx2c has been associated with O157:H7 serotype and Stx2d has been associated with non-O157:H7 in patients with clinical symptoms.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Vero cell cytotoxicity assay: The cytotoxicity assay was performed by adding diluted and filtered broth culture supernatant to a monolayer of Vero cells in a microtiter plate. Positive results were indicated by cell rounding and confirmed by neutralization with specific antiserum against Stx1 and/or Stx2.

Sorbitol MacConkey Agar (SMAC) plates: Plates were streaked from a chopped meat broth to obtain isolated colonies. The plates were stored at 37 ± 2°C for 16-24 hours.

Broth Cultures: 5 mL of Gram Negative broth were inoculated with an isolated colony from SMAC plates. Inoculated tubes were incubated overnight at 37 ± 2°C for 16 -24 hours before testing. Broth cultures with no growth were not tested.

Reference Subtype Standards: Scheutz F, Teel LD, Beutin L, Piérard D, Buvens G, Karch H, Mellmann A, Caprioli A, Tozzoli R, Morabito S, Strockbine NA, Melton-Celsa AR, Sanchez M, Persson S, O'Brien AD. *J Clin Microbiol.* 2012 Sep;50(9):2951-63.

MSU Strains: Purchased from the STEC Center that is based at Michigan State University (MSU) in the Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics.

Extraction of DNA: DNA extraction was performed on the BioMerieux Nuclisens® EASYMAG®.

Real-Time PCR (qPCR): Real-Time PCR was conducted on the CFX96™ Real-Time System C100 Thermal Cycler.

DISCUSSION

*Stx1a, Stx1c, Stx2a, Stx2c, and Stx2d have been shown to cause disease in humans and were detected by the *SHIGA TOXIN CHEK* and *SHIGA TOXIN QUIK CHEK* assays.

*Isolates were confirmed by Vero cells and correlated with the *SHIGA TOXIN CHEK* and *SHIGA TOXIN QUIK CHEK*.

| Isolates Tested N = 55 | SHIGA TOXIN CHEK (ELISA) | SHIGA TOXIN QUIK CHEK (Rapid) | Real-Time PCR | Vero Cell Cytotoxicity |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| N = 30 Stx1 Isolates | All Isolates were Positive | All Isolates were Stx1 Positive | 29 Isolates were Stx1a 1 Isolate was Stx1c | All Isolates were Stx1 Positive |
| N = 10 Stx1/Stx2 Isolates | All Isolates were Positive | All Isolates were Stx1/Stx2 Positive | All Isolates were Stx1a/ Stx2a Positive | All Isolates were Stx1/ Stx2 Positive |
| N = 15 Stx2 Isolates | All Isolates were Positive | All Isolates were Stx2 Positive | 10 Isolates were Stx2a 1 Isolate was Stx2b 2 Isolates were Stx2c 2 Isolates were Stx2d | All Isolates were Stx2 Positive |

| Subtype | Isolates Tested | SHIGA TOXIN CHEK (ELISA) | SHIGA TOXIN QUIK CHEK (Rapid) | Vero Cell Cytotoxicity Testing |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Stx1a | 29 | ✓ | ✓ | Stx1 Positive |
| Stx1c | 1 | ✓ | ✓ | Stx1 Positive |
| Stx1a/Stx2a | 10 | ✓ | ✓ | Stx1/Stx2 Positive |
| Stx2a | 10 | ✓ | ✓ | Stx2 Positive |
| Stx2b | 1 | ✓ | ✓ | Stx2 Positive |
| Stx2c | 2 | ✓ | ✓ | Stx2 Positive |
| Stx2d | 2 | ✓ | ✓ | Stx2 Positive |

Davina Campbell, dcampbell@techlab.com

| Gene | Primer | Sequence (5' to 3') |
|--------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Stx1a | Forward | CGCGAGTTGCCAGAATGGCATCTG |
| | Reverse | CATTTTACCCCTCAACTGC |
| Stx1c* | Forward | CCTTTCCTGGTACAACCTGCGGTT |
| | Reverse | CAAGTGTGTACGAAATCCCTCTGA |
| Stx1d* | Forward | CAGTTAATGCGATTGCTAAGGAGTTT |
| | Reverse | CTCTTCTCTGGTTCTAACCCCATGATA |

*Scheutz, F. et al. Multicenter Evaluation of a Sequence-Based Protocol for Subtyping Shiga Toxins and Standardizing Stx Nomenclature. (2012). *Journal of Clinical Microbiology*, 50(9), 2951-2963. doi: 10.1128/JCM.00860-12

| Gene | Primer Name | Sequence (5' to 3') |
|--------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Stx2a* | Forward | GCGATACTGRBACTGTGGCC |
| | Reverse | GCCACCTTCACTGTGAATGTG |
| Stx2b* | Forward | AAATATGAAGAAGATATTTGTAGCGGC |
| | Reverse | CAGCAAATCCTGAACCTGACG |
| Stx2c* | Forward | GAAAGTCACAGTTTTATATACAACGGGTA |
| | Reverse | CCGGCCACYTTTACTGTGAATGTA |
| Stx2d* | Forward | AAARTCACAGCTTTATATACAACGGGTG |
| | Reverse | TTYCCGGCCACTTTTACTGTG |
| Stx2e | Forward | CGGAGTATCGGGGAGAGGC |
| | Reverse | TCATTACCAGTTGTATATAAAGG |
| Stx2f | Forward | TGACGGCTCAGGATGTTGAC |
| | Reverse | GCAACACTTCCGAGAATCGC |
| Stx2g* | Forward | CACCGGCTAGTTATATTTCTGTGGATATC |
| | Reverse | GATGGCAATTGAGATAACCGCT |

*Scheutz, F. et al. Multicenter Evaluation of a Sequence-Based Protocol for Subtyping Shiga Toxins and Standardizing Stx Nomenclature. (2012). *Journal of Clinical Microbiology*, 50(9), 2951-2963. doi: 10.1128/JCM.00860-12

CONCLUSIONS

- ❖The *SHIGA TOXIN CHEK* and *SHIGA TOXIN QUIK CHEK* can detect subtypes of Stx1 and Stx2 associated with human disease.
- ❖The *SHIGA TOXIN CHEK* and *SHIGA TOXIN QUIK CHEK* are comparable to Vero cell cytotoxicity assay.
- ❖The *SHIGA TOXIN CHEK* and *SHIGA TOXIN QUIK CHEK* allow for rapid identification of STEC patients.