

# Real-time Fluorescence PCR assays for the Detection and Characterization of Heat- labile and Heat-stable Enterotoxin Genes from Enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*

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# **Enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*** **(ETEC)**

- **Recognized as a pathogen in 1968, Calcutta, India**
- **Cause watery (cholera-like) diarrhea**
  - **Developing world**
  - **Travelers to endemic areas**
- **26 outbreaks in US from 1975-present**
- **Produce plasmid-encoded enterotoxins**
  - **Heat-labile (LT)**
  - **Heat-stable (ST)**

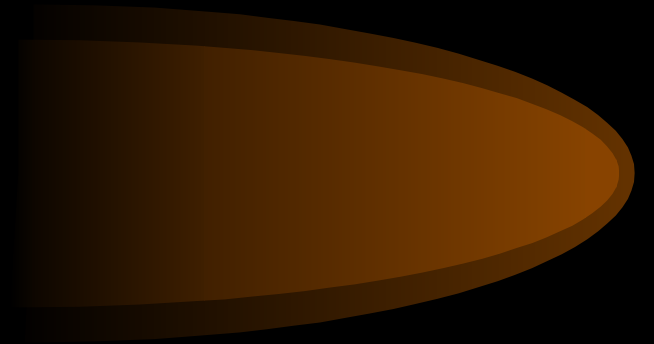
# Detection of ETEC

- **Phenotypically heterogeneous**
  - No bacteriologic culture methods
- **Identified by detecting enterotoxins**
  - Animal and cell culture
  - Immunological
  - DNA-hybridization
  - PCR

# Conventional PCR challenges

## Gel-based detection format

- Labor-intensive
- Slow – gels required several hours
- Non-specific bands complicate interpretation
- Sequence confirmation of products not practical for most laboratories
- Opportunities to contaminate lab with PCR products

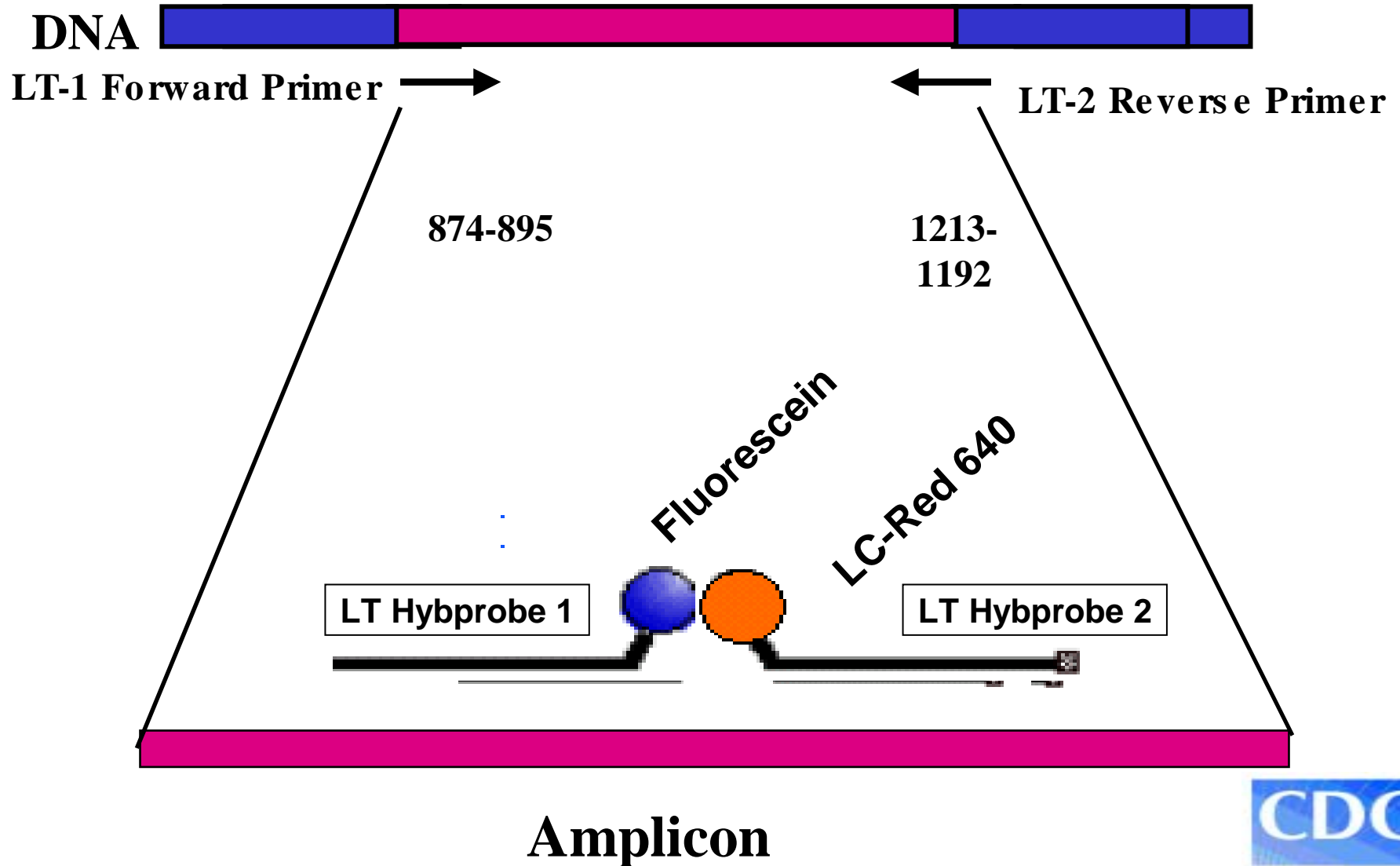


# Objective

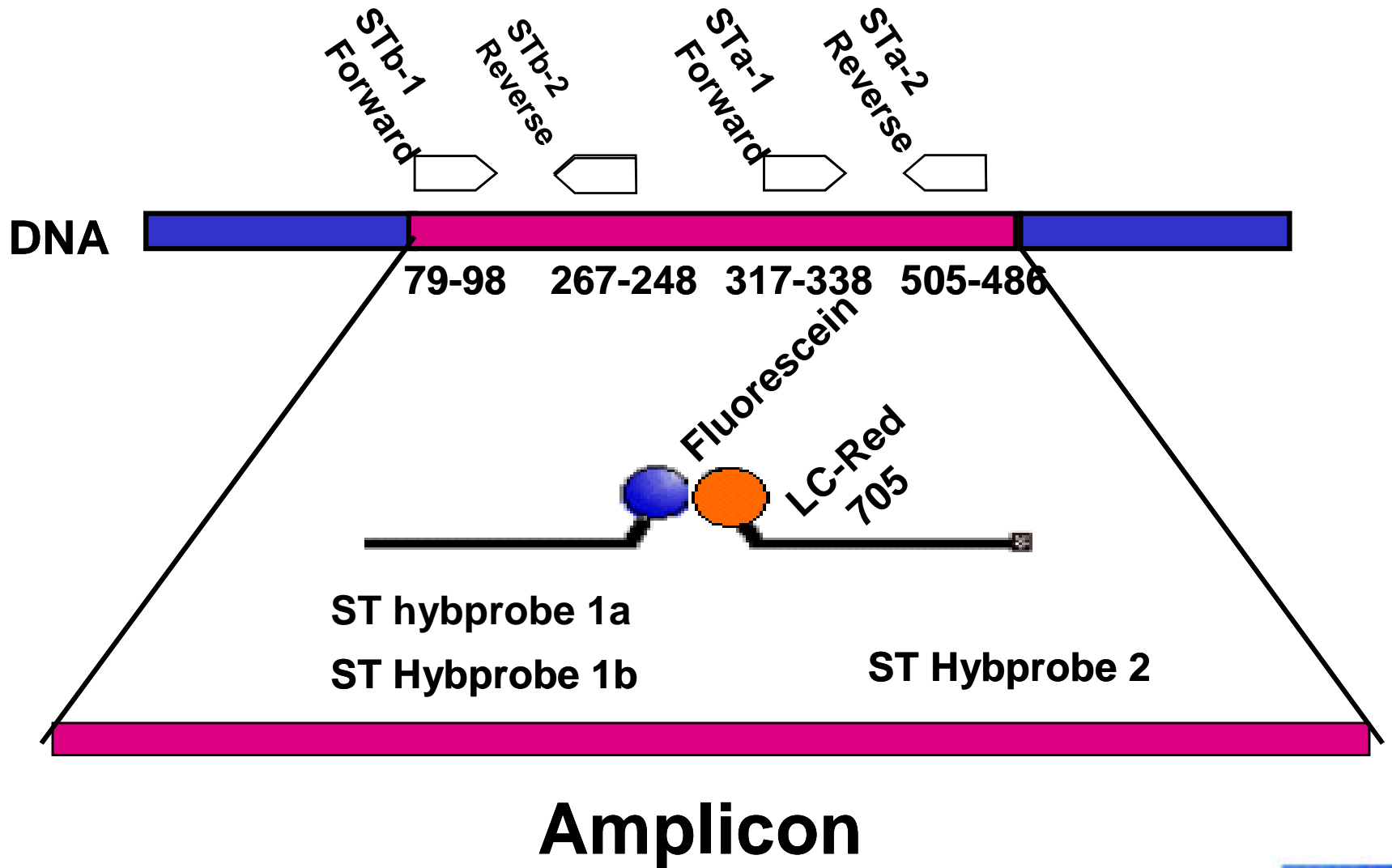


**To develop a real-time fluorescence assay for the LightCycler to detect and characterize ETEC.**

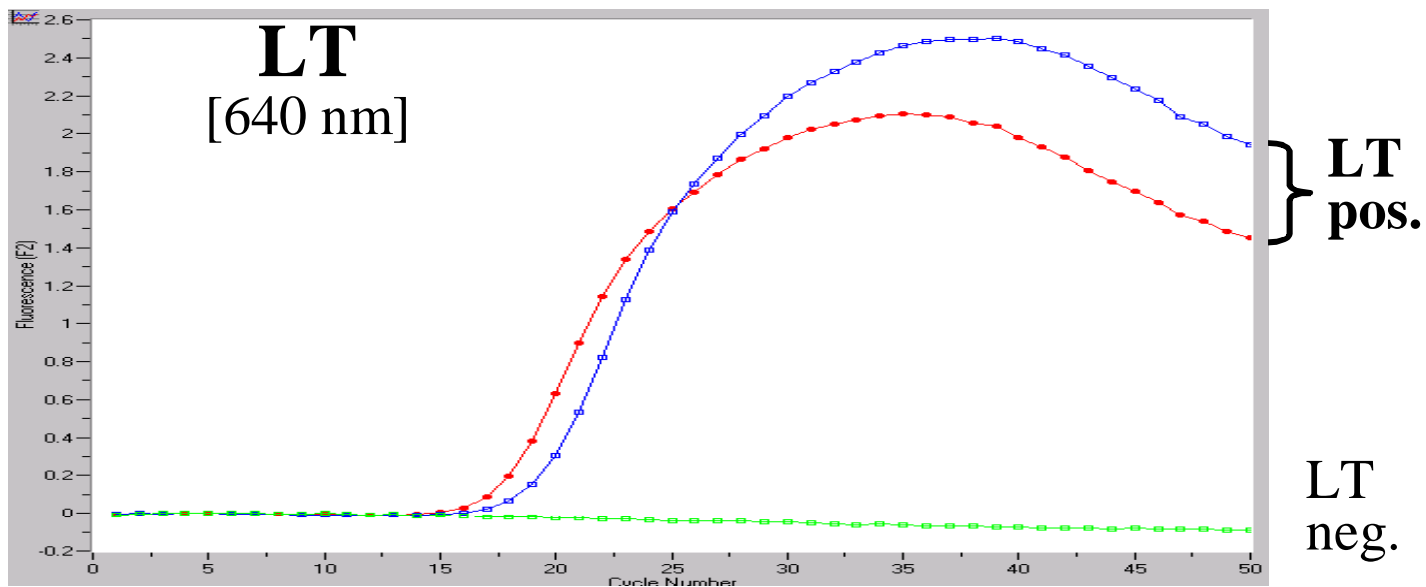
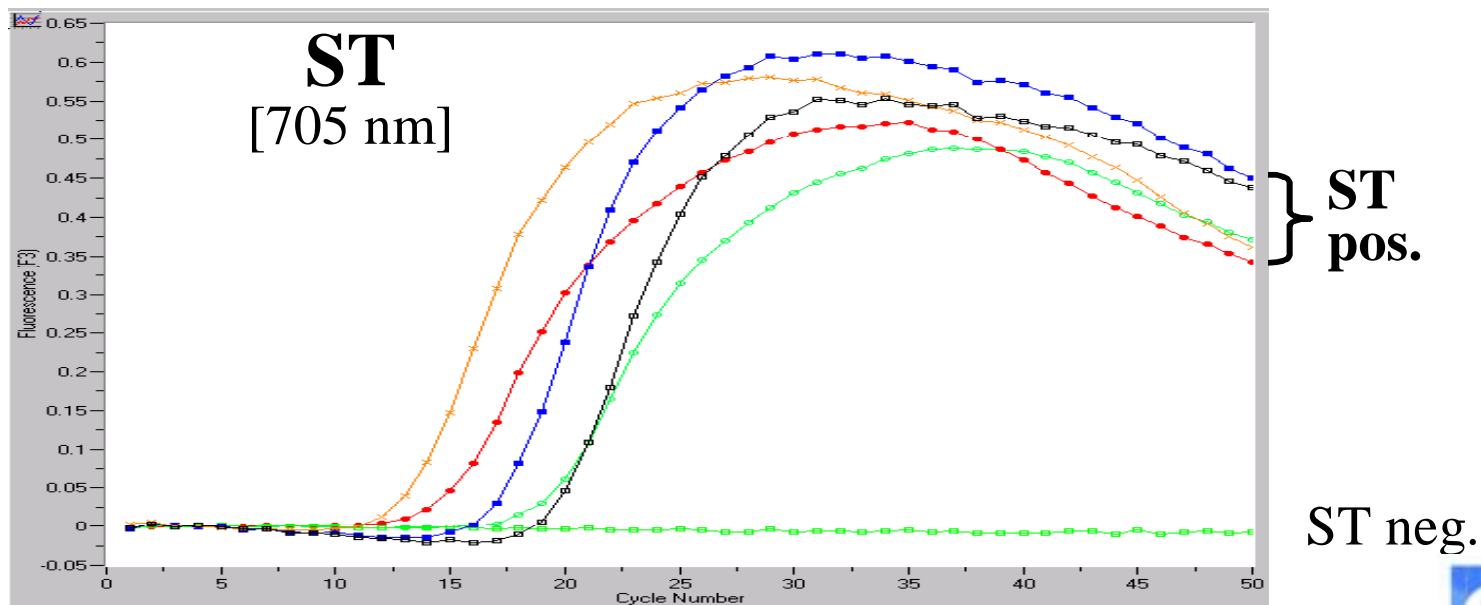
# LightCycler PCR for the detection of LT



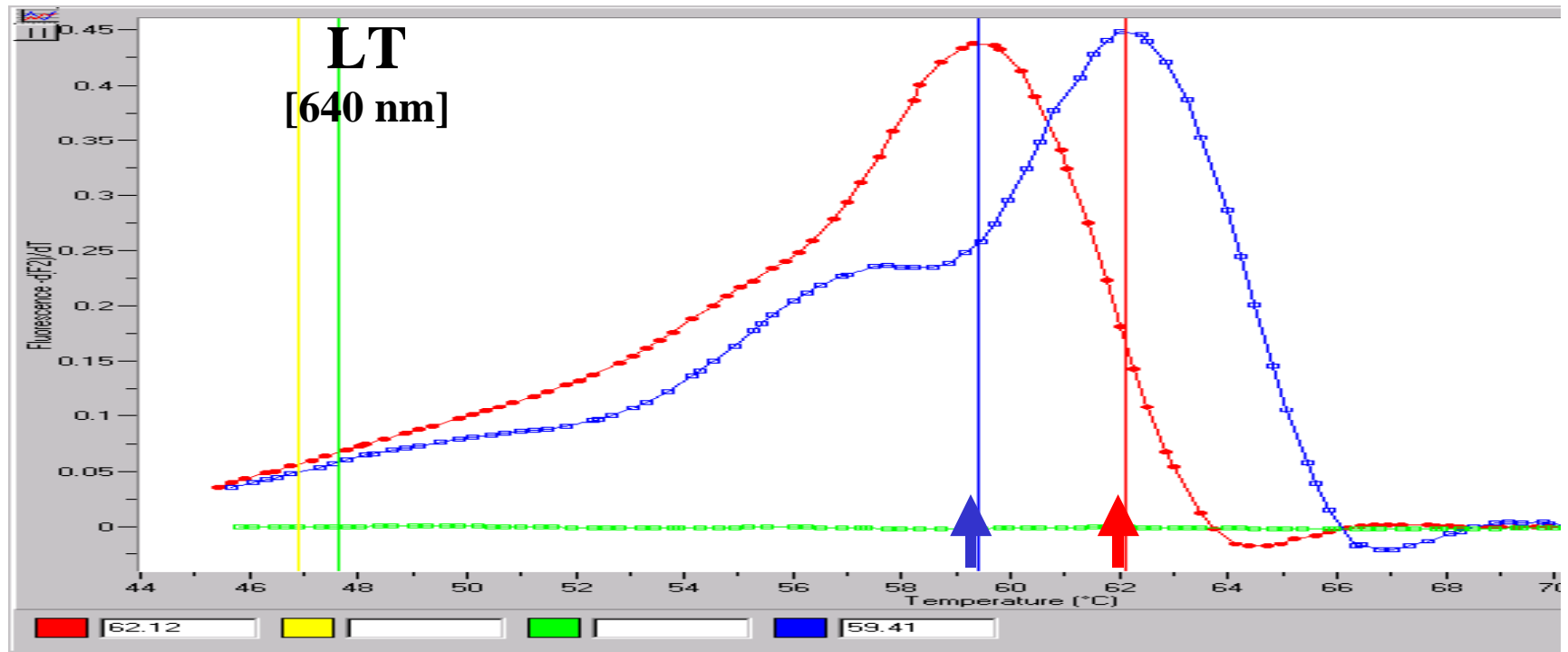
# LightCycler PCR for the detection of ST





**A****B**

# Melting curve analysis of LT PCR products



61°C

63°C

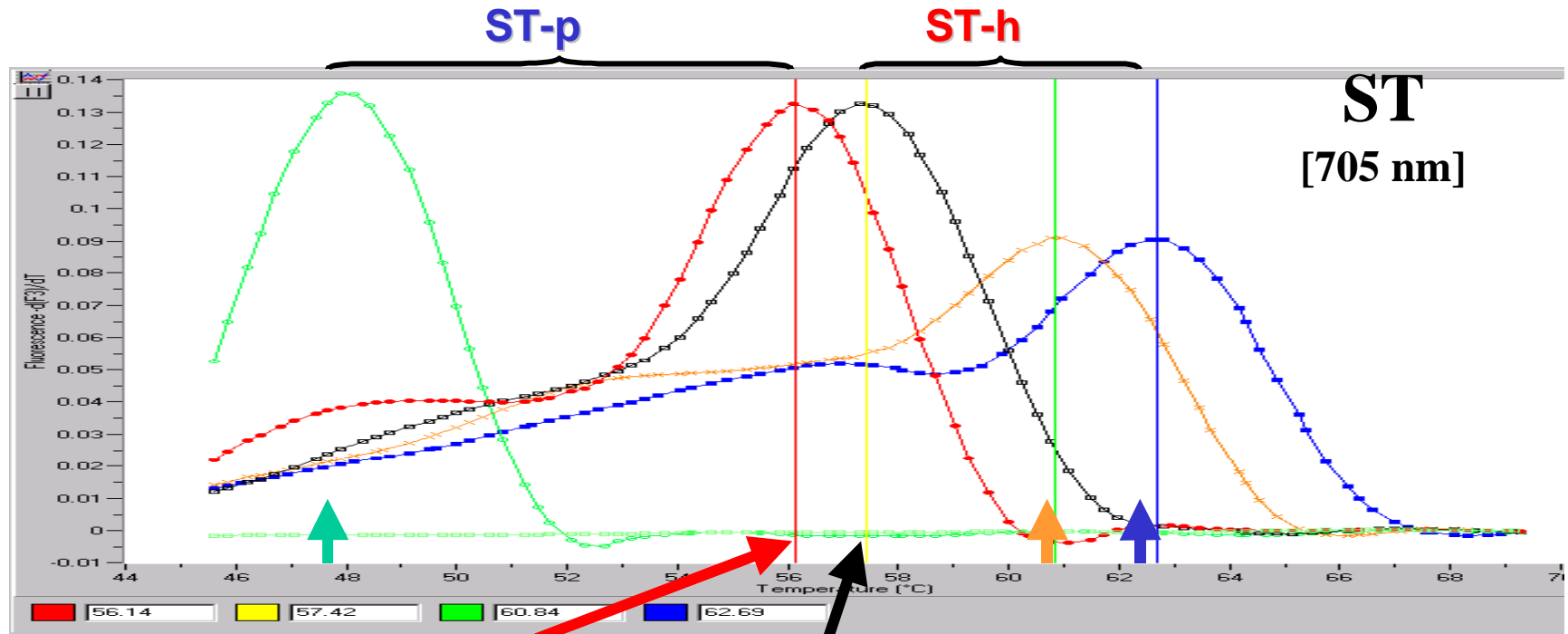
LT  
variant

#F5176

LT

H10407

# Melting curve analysis of ST PCR products



<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;">48°C</div> <p>ST Ia variant</p> <p>#F7682</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;">57°C</div> <p>ST Ia</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;">59°C</div> <p>ST Ib variant</p> <p>#R 554</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;">62°C</div> <p>ST Ib variant</p> <p>#C4046</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;">64°C</div> <p>ST Ib</p>	<p>H10407 (Tx-1)</p>
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***E. coli* strains tested by conventional and  
LightCycler PCR assays (n = 160)**

	<b>Number of Strains</b>
<b>ETEC (45 serotypes)</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>LT</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>ST1a (STp)</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>ST1b (STh)</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Non-ETEC (13 serotypes)</b>	<b>23</b>

# Conventional PCR assays



Olive, M. 1989. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 27:261-265.

Olsvik et al. 1991. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 29:2375-2379.

Schultsz *et al.* 1994. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 32:2393-2397.

# Correlation of conventional and LightCycler PCR results

**n = 160 bacterial isolates**

Target gene	Conventional PCR / LightCycler				Sensitivity	Specificity
	+ / +	- / +	+ / -	- / -		
<b>ST Ia</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>
<b>ST Ib</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>
<b>LT</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>

# Summary

- **LightCycler ETEC PCR**
  - **Equals conventional PCR in sensitivity and specificity**
  - **Faster (60 min vs 4.5-5 hrs)**
  - **Sequence-specific product identification**
  - **Detection of sequence variants**
  - **Limited multiplexing**

# Conclusion

**LightCycler PCR is a good alternative to conventional PCR for ETEC.**