



Ciência Rural

ISSN: 0103-8478

cienciarural@mail.ufsm.br

Universidade Federal de Santa Maria  
Brasil

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Ciência Rural, vol. 46, núm. 7, julio, 2016, pp. 1223-1228  
Universidade Federal de Santa Maria  
Santa Maria, Brasil

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## Comparison of nine DNA extraction methods for the diagnosis of bovine tuberculosis by real time PCR

### Comparação de nove métodos de extração de DNA para diagnóstico de tuberculose bovina por PCR em tempo real

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#### ABSTRACT

*Bovine tuberculosis is an infectious disease with a high impact on the cattle industry, particularly in developing countries. PCR is a very sensitive method for detection of infectious agents, but the sensitivity of molecular diagnosis is largely dependent on the efficiency of the DNA extraction methods. The objective of this study was to evaluate DNA extraction methods for direct detection of *Mycobacterium bovis* in bovine tissue. Nine commercial kits for DNA extraction were evaluated when combined with two real time PCRs. The DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit from QIAGEN showed better performance and sensitivity followed by the DNA Mini Kit RBC and FTA Elute Micro Card. Results suggested that, even when the analytical sensitivity of the qPCR is very high, the extraction method can influence the diagnostic sensitivity.*

**Key words:** bovine tuberculosis, DNA extraction, real time PCR.

#### RESUMO

*A tuberculose bovina é uma doença infecciosa com um alto impacto na pecuária, particularmente em países em desenvolvimento. A PCR é um método muito sensível para a detecção de agentes infecciosos, mas a sensibilidade do diagnóstico molecular é em grande parte dependente da eficiência dos métodos de extração de DNA. O objetivo deste estudo foi avaliar métodos de extração de DNA para detecção direta de *Mycobacterium bovis* em tecido bovino. Nove kits comerciais para extração de DNA foram avaliados, quando combinados com duas PCRs em tempo real. O Kit Dneasy Blood & Tissue da Qiagen apresentou melhor desempenho e sensibilidade, seguido dos kits DNA Mini RBC e FTA Elute Micro Card (protocolo modificado com digestão enzimática prévia). Os resultados sugerem que, mesmo quando a sensibilidade analítica do qPCR é muito elevada, o método de extração pode influenciar na sensibilidade de diagnóstico.*

**Palavras-chave:** tuberculose bovina, extração de DNA, PCR em tempo.

#### INTRODUCTION

Bovine tuberculosis (bTB) is an infectious disease with a high impact on the cattle industry, particularly in developing countries. It is characterized by the development of nodular granulomatous lesions, predominantly located in the respiratory tract and bronchial and mediastinal lymph nodes. The economic losses are related to the direct impact of infection due to reduced weight gain, decreased milk production and condemnation of carcasses or indirect losses as the depreciation of meat price due to sanitary barriers (BRAZIL, 2006; HEINEMANN et al., 2008).

Lesions found at *post-mortem* examinations can be confirmed by bacterial isolation, the gold standard method for detection of *Mycobacterium bovis*. However, this technique is laborious and time consuming and may require months to reach its conclusion, which slows the development of health programs, which aim to control and eradication of the disease (De La RUE-DOMNENECH et al., 2006). Thus, to reduce the time of diagnosis of tuberculosis in cattle, new molecular methods are proposed.

The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is a very sensitive method for the detection of infectious agents, including the evaluation of animals in epidemiological surveys (YOON et al., 2005). The speed of the methodology can be increased by using real-time PCR (qPCR) which, besides providing

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better precision, reproducibility and quality control in the process, reduced contamination and enabled the analysis of a large number of samples in a shorter period of time (SALES et al., 2013).

The sensitivity of molecular diagnosis is largely dependent on the efficiency of the DNA extraction methods (NAKATANI et al., 2004). Isolation of bacterial DNA in tissues is a highly complex procedure, mainly because of the low concentration of microorganisms in the tissue sample and the presence of large amounts of contaminant genetic material, making difficult to obtain high quality DNA (BURGGRAF & OLGEMÖLLER, 2004). Currently, there are several commercial kits for the extraction of bacterial genetic material directly from tissues. Although some studies have shown a significant variation in the sensitivity of PCR according to the extraction method used, there is no definitive view regarding the best method of extraction of DNA from *M. bovis* in bovine tissue samples (YOSHIKAWA et al., 2011). The objective of this study was to evaluate nine DNA extraction methods for the direct detection of *M. bovis* in bovine tissue.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Sample preparation

All samples were derived from cattle carcasses in slaughterhouses inspected by the Serviço de Inspeção Federal (SIF) and sent to the official diagnosis facility in Brazil. Tissues contained granulomatous lesions suggestive of bTB in retropharyngeal, mediastinal and mesenteric lymph nodes, liver and lung fragments. A small fraction of each sample was extracted in a biological safety cabinet Class II A and aliquoted into 2ml tubes containing 500µL of ATL buffer (Qiagen, Germany). Enzymatic digestion was done adding 50µL of Proteinase K to each sample and incubating overnight at a temperature of 56.5°C. Subsequently, the samples were inactivated at 87.5°C and subjected to DNA extraction.

### DNA extraction

There were five rounds of testing, in which seventy different randomly chosen samples were assessed. The tests were performed in rounds, due to insufficient volume of each sample being available for simultaneous evaluation of all extraction methods. In each round, the samples were extracted with two or three different commercial kits. The kit with the best performance in the first round was compared to other kits in the next round and so on.

The first round of tests comparing the extraction of 70 samples with three commercial extraction kits: Maxwell 16 (Promega, USA), DNeasy Blood & Tissue kit (Qiagen, Germany) and Cador Pathogen (Qiagen, Germany), using initial volumes for extraction of 400µL and 200µL. The second round of tests compared the extraction of 70 samples with another three commercial extraction kits: NucleoSpin TriPrep (Macherey-Nagel, Germany) DNA Blood & Tissue kit (Qiagen, Germany) and innuPREP DNA Mini Kit (Analytik Jena, Germany). The third round of tests compared the extraction of 70 samples with three further commercial extraction kits: Wizard Genomic DNA Purification Kit (Promega, USA), DNA Blood & Tissue kit (Qiagen, Germany) and Genomic DNA Mini Kit (Real Biotech Corporation, RBC, Taiwan). The fourth round of tests compared the extraction of 70 samples with two more commercial extraction kits: DNA Blood & Tissue kit (Qiagen, Germany) and MagNA Pure LC DNA Isolation Kit II (Roche, Germany) using equipment Magna Pure (Roche, Germany). The fifth round of tests compared the extraction of 70 samples with two additional commercial extraction kits: DNA Blood & Tissue kit (Qiagen, Germany) and Whatman FTA Elute cards.

All methods and extraction kits tested followed the extraction protocols recommended by the companies without modification, except for the extraction method used for the Whatman FTA Elute Cards, in which there was the following adaptation: cards were impregnated with 20µL of each sample after enzymatic digestion and left at room temperature atmosphere for three hours to dry. After drying, a Harris Uni-Core™ Micro-3mm punch was used to cut a disk with diameter of 3mm from on each card. Resultant disks were immersed in 500µL of sterile DEPC water. Then, each sample was homogenized three times for five seconds by vortexing. Subsequently, using a micropipette, all water was removed. Each sample was centrifuged for five seconds and the resulting liquid was discarded. 50µL of sterile DEPC water was added in each sample and incubated at a temperature of 95°C for 30 minutes. After this process, the samples were quickly homogenized, followed by centrifugation for 30 seconds in order to separate the matrix from the liquid containing the purified DNA. The microtubes containing the final DNA were placed in a refrigerator at -20°C until use.

Due to the high initial DNA concentration obtained in the Genomic DNA extraction kits Mini Kit and Wizard® Genomic DNA Purification Kit, there was need for a serial dilution of 10<sup>-1</sup>, 10<sup>-2</sup>, 10<sup>-3</sup> in

sterile DEPC water. After the extractions were carried out at different concentrations, it was concluded that the best dilution for performing qPCR was 10-3 whose mean concentration was 100ng  $\mu\text{L}^{-1}$ .

## PCRs

Extracted DNA was subjected to qPCR on the unit QuantStudio 7 Flex™ Real-Time PCR System (Life Technologies, USA) and used in a 25 $\mu\text{L}$  reaction containing the following reagents: 3 $\mu\text{L}$  DNA, 4.0 $\mu\text{L}$  RNase free water, 12.5 $\mu\text{L}$  of RealQ PCR 2 x Master Mix (Amplicon, Denmark), 4.0 $\mu\text{L}$  of  $\text{MgCl}_2$  (25nM). Primers and probes for the two PCRs used are described in table 1. The following cycling regime was used: 50°C for 2min, 95°C for 10min and 50 cycles at 95°C for 15s and 60°C for 1min. Positive samples were those that had amplified Cq's less than or equal to 42.0. All samples amplified with Cq's above this value were considered negative.

The positive control for all PCRs were the reference strain of *M. bovis* AN5 (CANEVARI CASTELÃO et al., 2014). In addition to the positive controls, all tests relied on negative control for DNA extraction and negative control to check contamination of PCR reagents.

## Statistical analysis

McNemar test with 5% significance level was used to determine the independence of the results and disagreement frequencies found between extraction kits in each round, comparing them individually. Finally, to get the actual correlation between them, the kappa test was applied to two kits with smaller discrepancy between themselves in each round (KRAEMER, 1992). To calculate the Kappa coefficient, the criteria described by McGINN et al. (2004) were followed, with values greater than 0.80 representing an "almost perfect" concordance; between 0.60 and 0.80 being "substantial"; between

0.40 and 0.60 as "moderate"; and below 0.40 representing "weak" agreement.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 2 shows the number of samples detected as positive and negative for each extraction kit evaluated. Table 3 shows the results of the McNemar test performed between all kits and the Kappa test performed on both kits with the lowest level of disagreement.

In the first round of testing results for the McNemar test were: DNeasy x Cador  $\chi^2 = 12.9$ , DNeasy x Maxwell 16 (200  $\mu\text{L}$ )  $\chi^2 = 1.39$ , DNeasy x Maxwell 16 (400 $\mu\text{L}$ )  $\chi^2 = 6.05$  and Maxwell 16 (200 $\mu\text{L}$ ) x 16 Maxwell (400 $\mu\text{L}$ )  $\chi^2 = 0.64$ . Extraction kits with less disagreement in this round were the Maxwell 16 (200 $\mu\text{L}$ ) x 16 Maxwell (400 $\mu\text{L}$ ). However, the kappa test was conducted with the results obtained with the DNeasy kit x Maxwell 16 (200 $\mu\text{L}$ ), because the kit with the lowest mismatch did not show better sensitivity. The value obtained for the Kappa test in the round was  $K = 0.37$ .

In the second round of testing, results for the McNemar test were DNeasy NucleoSpin  $\chi^2 = 0.75$  and  $\chi^2$ , Analytik x DNeasy  $\chi^2 = 5.06$ , NucleoSpin x Analytik  $\chi^2 = 0.94$ . Extraction kits with less disagreement in this round were the DNeasy and Nucleospin. Kappa test was performed with the results obtained and gave  $K = 0.64$ .

In the third round of testing, results for the McNemar test were DNeasy x Promega  $\chi^2 = 12.07$ , DNeasy x RBC  $\chi^2 = 0.13$ , Promega x RBC  $\chi^2 = 7.69$ . Extraction kits with less disagreement in this round were the DNeasy and RBC. The Kappa test was performed with the results obtained and gave  $K = 0.25$ .

In the fourth round of testing, results for the McNemar test were DNeasy x Roche  $\chi^2 = 18.37$ .

Table 1 - Oligonucleotides used in this research.

Oligonucleotide	Oligonucleotide sequences	Concentration (nM)	Fragment size (bp)	Target
Mbo.IS1081.124.F	5'AGGAACGCCTCAACCGAGAAG3'	600	124	is1081
Mbo.IS1081.124.R	5'CCTTCGATCCATTCGTCGTG3'	600		
Mbo.IS1081.124.S	5'FAM-CGACGCCGAACCGACGTCGTC-IowaBlack1.3'	300		
Mbo.RD4.88.F	5'CGCCTTCCTAACCAGAATTG3'	600	88	Region of Difference 4
Mbo.RD4.88.R	5'GGAGAGCGCCGTTGTAGG3'	600		
Mbo.RD4.88.S	5'FAM-AGCCGTAGTCGTGCAGAAGCGCA-IowaBlack1.3'	300		

Table 2 - Number of positive and negative samples submitted for each PCR extraction kit. 70 samples were used for each round of testing.

Kit	-----Results-----	
	Positives	Negatives
-----Round 1-----		
DNeasy	51	19
Maxwell 16 (200µL)	38	32
Maxwell 16 (400µL)	39	31
Cador Pathogen	29	41
-----Round 2-----		
DNeasy	39	31
NucleoSpin TriPrep	35	35
innuPREP DNA Mini Kit	30	40
-----Round 3-----		
DNeasy	65	5
Genomic DNA Mini Kit	63	07
Wizard® Genomic DNA Purification	53	17
-----Round 4-----		
DNeasy	43	27
MagNA Pure LC DNA Isolation Kit II	23	47
-----Round 5-----		
DNeasy	53	17
FTA™ Card	51	19

Kappa test was performed with results obtained and met  $K = 0.28$ . In the fifth round of testing results for the McNemar test were DNeasy x FTA Card  $\chi^2 = 0.56$ . Kappa test was performed with results obtained and gave  $K = 0.41$ .

This study evaluated and compared the performance of nine extraction kits in clinical samples with suggestive tuberculosis lesions. The use of the extract control was important to prove the efficiency of the procedures and the quality of the obtained material.

The DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit from QIAGEN showed better performance and sensitivity for the detection of *M. bovis* in comparison with the other extraction kits evaluated in all five rounds. In addition, unlike the results obtained by QUEIPO-ORTUÑO et al. (2008) and DURNEZ et al. (2009), cross-contamination was not observed in the extraction of DNA in the tests performed with this kit. Genomic DNA Mini Kit RBC and FTA Elute Micro Card extraction kits were the most similar to the QIAGEN kit, balanced by the number of positive samples detected.

The Genomic DNA Mini Kit, which uses no columns or the like in the centrifugation steps,

performed well and with good sensitivity. According to ALDOUS et al. (2005), although DNA purification columns tend to be less conducive to contamination by inhibiting substances, the procedure does not guarantee greater efficiency of the extraction process, so it is possible to extract DNA from lesions suspected of bTB even without these columns.

The FTA Elute Micro Card proved to be a promising method for DNA extraction (if tissue is submitted to enzymatic digestion previously to impregnation), due to the convenience of sample storage cards, simple method of implementation and good sensitivity displayed by the kit, agreeing with the findings of WOLFGRAMM et al. (2009) and GONZALEZ et al. (2012). A disadvantage of the FTA is the time required for the extraction; approximately 240 minutes for 30 samples, as compared to other kits, which take 100 to 120 minutes.

Low sensitivity displayed by the other kits is probably related to the small amount of bacterial DNA present in the tissue, which difficult detection by qPCR even when extracted with a highly efficient and sensitive technique (TOMASO et al., 2010).

Despite the strong correlation observed between the RBC and DNeasy extraction kits in the third round of testing, the Kappa coefficient was low, which can be explained by the prevalence of a different distribution presented by the sum of the marginal, resulting in a relatively low Kappa, even when there is a high similarity between the tests (FEINSTEIN & CICCHETTI, 1990). Another possibility would be the detection limit of the technique, since some samples extracted with the kit Genomic DNA Mini Kit RBC (unlike the DNeasy Blood & Tissue) needed to be confirmed with specific primers Mbo.RD4.88, after being previously detected with the primers Mbo.is1081.124.

PCR sensitivity can still be improved. This study did not include tissue mechanical lysis by equipment like Tissue Lyzer (Qiagen, Germany) or MagNA Lyser (Roche, Germany). Mycobacterial DNA extraction from tissue is not an easy task and the use of mechanical lysis will definitely improve results obtained with any kit (COSTA et al., 2013).

## CONCLUSION

The objective of this study was to evaluate nine DNA extraction methods to detect *M. bovis* in bovine tissue. Results suggested that nucleic acid extraction kit influences deeply the diagnosis of bovine tuberculosis by qPCR in bovine tissue samples suggestive of tuberculosis lesions.

Table 3 - Results of McNemar and Kappa tests.

Kits	McNemar (ns)*	Kappa
-----Round 1-----		
Dneasy x Maxwell 16 (200µL)	1.39**	0.37
Dneasy x Maxwell 16 (400µL)	6.05	0.36
Dneasy x Cador Pathogen	12.9	0.21
Maxwell 16 (200µL) x Maxwell 16 (400µL)	0.64**	0.56
-----Round 2-----		
Dneasy x NucleoSpin TriPrep	0.75**	0.64
Dneasy x innuPREP DNA Mini Kit	5.06	0.51
NucleoSpin TriPrep x innuPREP DNA Mini Kit	0.94**	0.40
-----Round 3-----		
Dneasy x Wizard® Genomic DNA Purification	12.07	0.28
Dneasy x Genomic DNA Mini Kit	0.13**	0.25
Wizard® Genomic DNA Purification x Genomic DNA Mini Kit	7.69	0.29
-----Round 4-----		
Dneasy x MagNA Pure LC DNA Isolation Kit II	18.37	0.28
-----Round 5-----		
Dneasy x FTA Card	0.56**	0.41

\*Level of significance 5%. \*\*Disagreement not significant.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful to Laboratório Nacional Agropecuário (Lanagro-MG), INCT Pecuária and Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq). SAGRES Project: 457417/2012-9 for financial support and fellowships.

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