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A practical molecular identification of nonfermenting Gram-negative bacteria from cystic fibrosis



Carolina Paulino da Costa Capizzani^a, Natália Candido Caçador^a,
Elizabeth Andrade Marques^b, Carlos Emílio Levy^c, Ludmilla Tonani^a,
Lidia Alice Gomes Monteiro Marin Torres^d, Ana Lúcia da Costa Darini^{a,*}

^a Universidade de São Paulo, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto, Departamento de Análises Clínicas, Toxicológicas e Bromatológicas, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil

^b Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro, Faculdade de Ciências Médicas, Departamento de Microbiologia, Imunologia e Parasitologia, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil

^c Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Faculdade de Ciências Médicas, Departamento de Patologia Clínica, Campinas, SP, Brazil

^d Universidade de São Paulo, Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto, Departamento de Puericultura e Pediatria, Serviço de Referência de Fibrose Cística do Hospital das Clínicas, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil

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ABSTRACT

Identification of nonfermenting Gram-negative bacteria (NFGNB) of cystic fibrosis patients is hard and misidentification could affect clinical outcome. This study aimed to propose a scheme using polymerase chain reaction to identify NFGNB. This scheme leads to reliable identification within 3 days in an economically viable manner when compared to other methods.

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* Corresponding author at: Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas de Ribeirão Preto, Universidade de São Paulo, Avenida do Café, s/nº, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil.

E-mail: aldarini@usp.br (A.L. Darini).

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Chronic respiratory tract infection is responsible for high morbidity and mortality in cystic fibrosis (CF) patients and is frequently associated with nonfermenting Gram-negative bacteria (NFGNB).¹ The microbiology of CF lung disease has changed substantially in recent decades, and now includes novel NFGNB such as *Burkholderia cepacia* complex (Bcc), *Achromobacter xylosoxidans* and *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*, as well as several species of *Ralstonia*, *Cupriavidus* and *Pandoraea*.^{1,2} Most exhibit high resistance to antimicrobials, which makes treatment problematic, and have the potential for interpatient transmission, leading some healthcare facilities to strongly recommend patient segregation.^{1,3,4}

Chronic infections, especially by Bcc species, may result in accelerated decline of pulmonary function.⁵ This complex comprises at least 20 species, and although most are potentially capable of causing infections, *Burkholderia cenocepacia* and *Burkholderia multivorans* are considered the most prevalent, and *B. cenocepacia* is related to highly transmissible and virulent clonal lineages.⁶ Some are associated with cepacia syndrome, a necrotizing pneumonia that leads to rapid deterioration of lung function, bacteremia and increased mortality.^{5,7,8} *A. xylosoxidans*, which is considered the most common species within the genus *Achromobacter*, has been shown to cause a level of inflammation similar to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in chronically infected CF patients and a greater decline in lung function in these patients compared to non-infected patients.⁹ Chronic pulmonary infection with *S. maltophilia* has been shown to be associated with an increased risk of pulmonary exacerbations, which leads to increased risk of lung transplantation or death in individuals with CF.¹⁰ The large number of pili/fimbriae synthesized by *S. maltophilia*, which are associated with adhesion and biofilm formation, may contribute to the maintenance of this bacteria in lung infections, which shows why this microorganism is persistent and difficult to eradicate.¹¹ Since the consequence of these pathogens in the CF lung can be very serious, their correct identification is extremely important for a more efficient treatment.

Due to taxonomic complexity and high phenotypic similarity between these NFGNB, accurate identification represents a challenge for conventional microbiology. Conventional phenotypic methods including observation of colony morphology on media, analysis of manual biochemical reactions, and the use of automated and nonautomated commercially available biochemical panels are not suitable for CF isolates identification. NFGNB often present colonies of atypical appearance and lack key metabolic characteristics, which impairs the identification.^{12,13} Automated systems, as Vitek[®] 2 (bioMérieux), lead to inaccurate identification of NFGNB due to their phenotypic variations and slower growth rates.¹⁴ Moreover, commercial phenotypic databases are often outdated and lack current taxonomy.¹² Misidentification of NFGNB seriously compromises infection control measures and confounds efforts to more clearly understand the epidemiology and natural history of infection in CF.^{4,15}

Currently, matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) is used in clinical microbiology laboratories for identification of CF bacterial species. It presents low cost per sample, and is considered to be a faster, and more reliable alternative than

polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for these microorganisms identification.¹⁵ However, the high cost of the equipment may be considered a limitation for some laboratories.¹⁶ In addition, many recent studies report difficulty in identifying microorganisms at the species level, due to great variations of protein spectra in different strains belonging to the same species.^{17–19}

PCR is considered a simple and highly sensitive technique that produces results quickly, and it is economically viable when compared to sequencing methods.²⁰ The objective of the present study was to propose a scheme using PCR to identify NFGNB, based on the results of identification of reference strains and clinical isolates from CF patients.

The following reference strains were used in this study: *A. denitrificans* LMG 1231, *A. piechaudii* LMG 1873, *A. xylosoxidans* LMG 1863, *A. dolens* LMG, *A. insuavis*, *A. mucicolens*, *A. ruhlandii*, *C. gillardi* LMG 5886, *P. norimbergensis* LMG 18379, *P. pnomenusa* LMG 18087, *P. pulmonicula* LMG 18106, *P. apista* LMG 16407, *R. picketti* LMG 5942, *S. maltophilia* LMG 958, *B. cepacia* 1254, *B. multivorans* 788, *B. cenocepacia* LMG 21462, *B. cenocepacia* 818 Genomovar IIIA, *B. cenocepacia* 17604 Genomovar IIIB, *B. cenocepacia* 842 Genomovar IIIB, *B. cenocepacia* 805 Genomovar IIIB, *B. stabilis* 790, *B. stabilis* 825, *B. vietnamiensis* LMG 10929, *B. vietnamiensis* 1109, *B. dolosa* LMG-18943, *B. ambifaria* LMG 19182, *B. ambifaria* ATCC-53266, *B. ambifaria* AMMD, *B. anthina* LMG-20980, *B. anthina* LMG-16670, *B. pyrrocinia* ATCC-39227 and *B. pyrrocinia* LMG-14191. All of them were tested with each pair of primers shown in Table 1 in order to evaluate the specificity of PCR assays.

The extraction of genomic DNA was performed using the method described by Gianni-Rossolini.²¹ PCR was conducted in a volume of 25 μ L adding 2.5 μ L of 10 $\times$ concentrated PCR buffer solution, 2 mM magnesium chloride (MgCl₂), 0.625 U Taq DNA polymerase (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA), 0.2 mM each of the 4 nucleotides (dNTP – Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany), 20 pmol of the primers for amplification of genes, 60 ng of DNA and ultrapure water (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, Missouri, USA). Amplification was carried out with the Mastercycler Gradient Thermal Cycler (Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany). Cycling conditions for amplification were used according to the referenced articles (Table 1).

PCR was first performed according to Table 1. Modifications were proposed when nonspecific reactions were obtained or products were not amplified for the purpose of each primer (Table 2).

This study included 201 clinical isolates of NFGNB previously identified by the Vitek[®] 2 Compact system (bioMérieux, Marcy l'Etoile, France). The isolates were obtained from July 2011 to September 2014 from patients with CF who were treated at two locations: 44 patients from Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto – Universidade de São Paulo (HCFMRP-USP), and 56 patients from Hospital de Clínicas da Faculdade de Ciências Médicas – Universidade Estadual de Campinas (HCFCM-UNICAMP). The study was approved by the Committee on Ethical Practice of the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo by number 210, with agreement by the Clinical Hospital of the Ribeirão Preto Medical School of the University of São Paulo and the Clinical Hospital of the School of Med-

Table 1 – PCR conditions used in the present study.

Primer Target	Primers	Annealing temperature (°C)	Product size (bp) ^a	References
<i>B. cepacia</i> (Genomovar I)	BCRG11 BCRG12	62	492	Mahenthiralingam et al. ²²
<i>B. multivorans</i> (Genomovar II)	BCRBM1 BCRBM2	62	714	Mahenthiralingam et al. ²²
<i>B. cenocepacia</i> (Genomovar III-A)	BCRG3A1 BCRG3A2	62	378	Mahenthiralingam et al. ²²
<i>B. cenocepacia</i> (Genomovar III-B)	BCRG3B1 BCRG3B2	60	781	Mahenthiralingam et al. ²²
<i>B. stabilis</i> (Genomovar IV)	BCRG41 BCRG42	64	647	Mahenthiralingam et al. ²²
<i>B. vietnamiensis</i> (Genomovar V)	BCRBV1 BCRBV2	62	378	Mahenthiralingam et al. ²²
<i>B. dolosa</i> (Genomovar VI)	G6N BCR1	67	135	Vermis et al. ²³
<i>B. ambifaria</i> (genomovar VII)	BCRGC1 BCRGC2	62	810	Coenye et al. ²⁴
<i>B. anthina</i> (genomovar VIII)	BCRG81 BCRG82	61	473	Vandamme et al. ²⁵
Complexo <i>B. cepacia</i> – Gene <i>recA</i>	BCR1 BCR2	58	1043	Mahenthiralingam et al. ²²
<i>A. xylosoxidans</i>	AX-F1 AX-B1	56	163	Liu et al. ²⁶
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	SM1 SM4	58	531	Whitby et al. ²⁷
<i>P. sputorum</i>	spuF spur	63	813	Coenye et al. ²⁸
Genus <i>Ralstonia</i>	RalGS-F RalGS-R	58	546	Coenye et al. ²⁹
Genus <i>Cupriavidus</i>	ral2f ral2r	58–61	187	Barrett and Parker ³⁰

^a Size of amplified product by PCR.**Table 2 – Comparison of the primers and genus/species proposed by the literature and proposed by the present study.**

Primers	Genus/species		Targets	Proposed modifications ^a
	Literature	The present study		
BCR1/BCR2	Bcc bacteria	Bcc bacteria		AT 55 °C and 56 °C
AX-F1/AX-B1	<i>A. xylosoxidans</i>	<i>Achromobacter</i> sp.		NMT
SM-1/SM4	<i>S. maltophilia</i>	<i>S. maltophilia</i>		NMT
spuF/spuR	<i>P. sputorum</i>	<i>Pandoraea</i> sp. + <i>Ralstonia</i> sp.		NMT
RalGS-F/RalGS-R	<i>Ralstonia</i> sp.	<i>Ralstonia</i> sp. + <i>Cupriavidus</i> sp.		NMT
ral2f/ral2r	<i>Cupriavidus</i> sp.	<i>Cupriavidus</i> sp. + <i>Ralstonia</i> sp. + <i>Pandoraea</i> sp. + <i>Achromobacter</i> sp.		AT 62 °C

^a According to identification carried out with the reference strains and clinical isolates. AT, annealing temperature; NMT, no modification to previously proposed temperature.

ical Sciences of the State University of Campinas. Informed consent was obtained from all participants included in the study. The following tests were carried out for screening of the NFGNB isolates: macroscopic characteristics in Mueller-Hinton agar supplemented with 5% sheep's blood, MacConkey agar (Oxoid, Basingstoke, Hampshire, UK) and *B. cepacia* Selective Agar (BCSA – Oxoid, Basingstoke, Hampshire, UK); Gram morphology; oxidation/fermentation of glucose and xylose (Difco, Franklin Lakes, New Jersey, USA); and production of oxidase, as previously described.³¹

Identification of clinical isolates was performed by PCR using primers of genus/species according to proposed

modifications by this study (Table 2). All clinical isolates identified as belonging to Bcc were selected to perform restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis (PCR-RFLP) in order to identify the species of Bcc. Amplicons generated by PCR using the primers BCR1 and BCR2 were digested with *Hae*III restriction endonuclease in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA).³² Generated restriction fragments were analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis (2%). Molecular size markers were used (100bp ladder, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA). After electrophoresis, the gels were stained with ethidium bromide and visualized and

Table 3 – Results of amplification of all NFGNB using proposed modifications.

Bacteria tested	Genus/species Primers					
	Bcc BCR1/BCR2	<i>P. sputorum</i> spuF/spuR	<i>Ralstonia</i> sp. RalGS-F/RalGS-R	<i>A.</i> <i>xylosoxidans</i> AX-F1/AX-B1	<i>S. maltophilia</i> SM-1/SM4	<i>Cupriavidus</i> sp. ral2f/ral2r
Reference strains						
<i>A. denitrificans</i> LMG 1231	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive ^a
<i>A. piechaudii</i> LMG 1873	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive ^a
<i>A. xylosoxidans</i> LMG 1863	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive ^a
<i>A. dolens</i> LMG	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive ^a
<i>A. insuavis</i>	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive ^a
<i>A. mucicolens</i>	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive ^a
<i>A. ruhlandii</i>	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive ^a
<i>C. gillardi</i> LMG 5886	Negative	Negative	Positive ^a	Negative	Negative	Positive
<i>P. norimbergensis</i> LMG 18379	Negative	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive ^a
<i>P. pnomenusa</i> LMG 18087	Negative	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive ^a
<i>P. pulmonicula</i> LMG 18106	Negative	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive ^a
<i>P. apista</i> LMG 16407	Negative	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive ^a
<i>R. picketti</i> LMG 5942	Negative	Positive ^a	Positive	Negative	Negative	Positive ^a
<i>S. maltophilia</i> LMG 958	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative
<i>B. cepacia</i> 1254	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. multivorans</i> 788	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. cenocepacia</i> LMG 21462	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. cenocepacia</i> 818 Gen. IIIA	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. cenocepacia</i> 17604 Gen. IIIA	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. cenocepacia</i> 842 Gen. IIIB	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. cenocepacia</i> 805 Gen. IIIB	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. stabilis</i> 790	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. stabilis</i> 825	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. vietnamiensis</i> LMG 10929	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. vietnamiensis</i> 1109	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. dolosa</i> LMG-18943	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. ambifaria</i> LMG 19182	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. ambifaria</i> ATCC-53266	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. ambifaria</i> AMMD	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. anthina</i> LMG-20980	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. anthina</i> LMG-16670	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. pyrrocinia</i> ATCC-39227	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>B. pyrrocinia</i> LMG-14191	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
Isolates						
Bcc (n = 91)	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
<i>Achromobacter</i> sp. (n = 85)	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive ^a
<i>S. maltophilia</i> (n = 12)	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative
<i>Ralstonia</i> sp. (n = 10)	Negative	Positive ^a	Positive	Negative	Negative	Positive ^a
<i>Pandoraea</i> sp. (n = 2)	Negative	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive ^a
<i>Cupriavidus</i> sp. (n = 1)	Negative	Negative	Positive ^a	Negative	Negative	Positive

^a Unexpected results. Gen., genomovar.

photographed with the AlphaImager System® (Alpha Innotech, San Leandro, California, USA). All reference strains of Bcc were used as positive controls.

PCRs carried out for primers as shown in Table 2 allowed the recognition only of the genus for most NFGNB, except for primer pair SM-1/SM-4, which was specific to the genus and species for *S. maltophilia*.

Primers BCR1/BCR2 and SM-1/SM-4, used to identify Bcc isolates and *S. maltophilia*, respectively, generated amplicons of the expected size and showed high specificity and sensitivity. Primers BCR1/BCR2 showed positive results not only for *B. cepacia*, *B. multivorans*, *B. cenocepacia* IIIA and IIIB, *B. stabilis* and *B. vietnamiensis* as presented by Mahenthiralingam et al.,²²

but also for *B. dolosa*, *B. ambifaria*, *B. anthina*, and *B. pyrrocinia* (Table 3).

According to Liu et al.,²⁶ the primer pair used to identify *A. xylosoxidans* (AX-F1/AX-B1) showed 97% specificity. In this study, this primer pair generated amplicons only for *Achromobacter* genus. However, it generated amplicons for *A. xylosoxidans*, and for all isolates of *A. piechaudii*, *A. denitrificans*, *A. dolens*, *A. insuavis*, *A. mucicolens*, and *A. ruhlandii* (Table 3). According to Coenye et al.,²⁸ the primer pair spuF/spuR was effective for identification of *P. sputorum* and genomospecies 2 and 3. In the present study, these primers generated amplicons for all species of *Pandoraea* tested, but they also generated amplicons for *Ralstonia* sp. The primer pair RalGS-F/RalGS-R

provided amplicons for *Ralstonia* sp., but they also generated amplicons for *Cupriavidus* sp. The primer pair *ral2f/ral2r*, which is specific for *Cupriavidus*, also provided amplicons for three other bacteria genera: *Achromobacter*, *Pandoraea* and *Ralstonia* (Table 3). It was necessary to perform PCR using both primer pairs *spuF/spuR* and *RalGS-F/RalGS-R* to allow identification of these microorganisms. If both primer pairs generate amplicons, the isolate should be identified as belonging to the genus *Ralstonia*. If there are amplicons only with the pair of primers *spuF/spuR*, the isolate should be identified as belonging to the *Pandoraea* genus. If after conducting PCR for the genera *Pandoraea* and *Ralstonia*, only amplicons from the primer pair *RalGS-F/RalGS-R* are generated, the *Cupriavidus* genus is suspected. Therefore, it is also necessary to obtain amplicons with primer pair *ral2f/ral2r* to confirm the identification as *Cupriavidus*.

Amplification with specific primers for bacterial species from Bcc did not produce nonspecific reactions to other bacterial genera that were not from Bcc. Primers used to identify the genomovars *B. cenocepacia* (III-A), *B. cenocepacia* (III-B), *B. stabilis* (IV), *B. dolosa* (VI) and *B. anthina* (VIII) generated amplicons of the expected size with high specificity. However, the primers used for identification of *B. anthina* (VIII) provided amplicons for strain *B. anthina* (VIII BC LMG-16670), but not *B. anthina* (VII BC AMMD). The primer pairs recommended for identification of *B. cepacia* (I), *B. multivorans* (II) and *B. vietnamiensis* (V) allowed amplification of fragments of the same size as other

standard strains, different from what was expected: primers BCRG11/BCRG12 were considered effective for identification of *B. cepacia*, but also provided amplicons for *B. cenocepacia* (IIIA, 818 BC), *B. pyrrocinia* (IX, ATCC 39227) and *B. pyrrocinia* (LMG 14191); primers BCRBM1/BCRBM2 were considered effective for identification of *B. multivorans* (II, 788 BC) but also produced amplicons for *B. cenocepacia* (IIIB, 842 BC) and *B. stabilis* (IV BC 790); and primers BCRBV1/BCRBV2 were considered effective for the identification of *B. vietnamiensis* (V BC 1109) but also produced amplicons for *B. multivorans* (II, 788 BC), *B. cenocepacia* (IIIB, 842 BC), *B. stabilis* (IV, 790 BC), *B. anthina* (VIII BC 16670) and *B. pyrrocinia* (IX, BC 39227). The primer pair recommended for *B. ambifaria* (VII) did not work at any annealing temperature (data not shown).

All PCRs were repeated at least five times to ensure reproducibility under the conditions described by the authors (Table 1) and under the proposed conditions for annealing temperature (Table 2).

Analysis of PCR-RFLP patterns generated by digestion with the restriction enzyme *HaeIII* was able to discriminate all genomovars, except genomovars I and IIIA, which were differentiated by PCR. This analysis was also able to differentiate subgroups IIIA and IIIB of *B. cenocepacia*. Due to the high cost of sequencing, PCR-RFLP may be considered an option for clinical laboratories, especially because of its ability to identify the species *B. multivorans* and *B. cenocepacia*, which are linked to worse clinical prognoses than other species.⁴

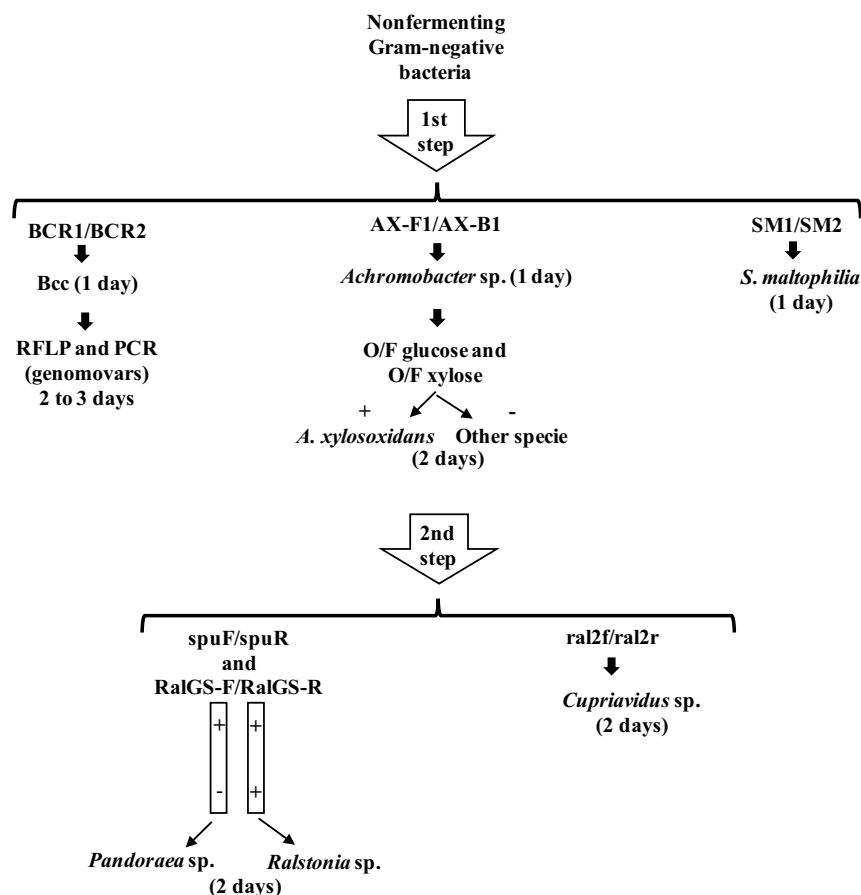


Fig. 1 – Proposed scheme for molecular identification of NFGNB isolated from patients with CF. Bcc, *Burkholderia cepacia* complex; RFLP, restriction fragment length polymorphism; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; O/F, oxidation/fermentation.

Based on the results of the identification of reference strains and clinical isolates, the present study proposed a PCR scheme for identification of emerging NFGNB isolated from CF patients (Fig. 1). The proposed scheme suggested that the first primers to be tested must have the highest specificity and first target the most frequent NFGNB with greater clinical impact.

The first step proposed was using the primer pairs BCR1/BCR2, AX-F1/AX-F2 and SM1/SM2 for *Bcc*, *Achromobacter* sp. and *S. maltophilia*, respectively. Within a shorter time frame compared with traditional tests, this approach allows the adoption of a segregation policy for individuals infected with *Bcc*. When amplification for *Bcc* occurs, PCR-RFLP and PCR with the primers BCRG3A1/BCRG3A2, which is used to identify *B. cenocepacia* (IIIA), should be performed to identify *Bcc* genomovars, since only PCR-RFLP was not able to discriminate *B. cepacia* from *B. cenocepacia* (IIIA).

The second step proposed was using the primer pairs spuF/spuR, RalGS-F/RalGSR and ral2f/ral2r to differentiate *Pandoraea*, *Ralstonia* and *Cupriavidus*, which were effectively identified by this scheme.

This scheme leads to reliable identification of all these microorganisms within three days, and this rapid identification allows for early antibacterial therapy and segregation. Comparative outcome studies are needed before conclusions about the relative virulence of specific strains can be drawn, and the first step is accurate identification in the laboratory. Furthermore, this scheme is more economically viable when compared to other methods based on sequencing. Therefore, this scheme can provide early bacterial diagnosis in CF patients, which can assist in increasing life expectancy.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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