

## Molecular Methods for Bacterial Strain Typing

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**ABSTRACT**

Typing of bacteria is an important part of epidemiological studies on nosocomial infections. Bacterial identification methods have dramatically improved in recent years, which is mainly due to advancements in the field of molecular biotechnology. In many cases, molecular techniques have replaced phenotypic typing methods.

Currently, a wide range of bacterial typing techniques is used that are different from one another in the aspects of study objectives, costs, reliability and discriminatory power. None of the typing methods can achieve all desired objectives of a study alone.

Different typing methods are used for various purposes including: 1. confirmation of epidemiological relationships in spread of an infection, 2. providing epidemiological hypotheses about epidemiological relationships between bacteria in the absence of epidemiological data, 3. describing the distribution of bacterial types and identification of affecting factors. Inferences of epidemiological studies depend on the chosen typing technique and objectives of the study.

Therefore, the typing technique can be useful and effective in increasing our understanding of the pathogenesis, transmission and prevention of possible diseases. The aim of this study was to evaluate various methods of molecular typing of bacteria and to compare these methods from different aspects.

**Keywords:** Molecular, Molecular Typing, Bacterium.

## INTRODUCTION

The outbreak of nosocomial infections are continually being reported around the world (1). Although fungi, viruses and parasites can also cause nosocomial infections, the most common cause is bacterial agents (1). The use of therapeutic tools such as ventilator, catheter and other equipment in hospitals and patients themselves are considered as sources of infection (2). In addition, the reduced effectiveness of antibiotics due to emergence of resistant bacteria has made controlling the spread of bacterial infections very difficult (3). To investigate the prevalence of bacterial infections in hospitals, the data obtained from bacterial strain typing are needed to identify the type of bacteria at the strain level and to distinguish epidemic isolates from endemic and sporadic isolates (4, 5). The results of bacterial strain typing using new molecular methods will be effective and helpful for evaluating the prevalence of a wide range of pathogens such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), vancomycin-resistant Enterococci (VRE), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and other bacteria (6,7,8). The objectives of bacterial typing generally include control of communicable diseases, identification of origin, transmission mechanisms and the rate of infection spread. Moreover, molecular typing technology can exceed the objectives: determining the dynamics and genetics of bacterial populations, ecological studies to identify and monitor new microorganisms in new habitats, and new industrial plans to search for new bacterial products to deal with bioterrorism (9, 10). Generally, typing of bacteria is based on their phenotypic and genotypic characteristics (11). In the past, classification and identification of bacteria were based on their phenotypic characterization using techniques such as serological, biochemical and phage typing as well as antibiotic sensitivity testing. However, these tests have a number of shortcomings including: some of these tests are for the identification of a group of bacteria and cannot be used for other groups, the procedure is time-consuming and only used for a limited range of bacterial species (6, 12).

Therefore, there is a need for comprehensive molecular approaches for quicker identification and typing and more power of discrimination. Nucleic acids, proteins and lipopolysaccharides contain sufficient information in their sequences in this regard. Overall, typing of bacteria for identification of bacterial strains is performed as two methods of epityping for epidemiological purposes and pathotyping to monitor the potential virulence of bacteria (13). This study represents an overview of the molecular typing methods based on nucleic acids. The methods based on nucleic acid analysis and bacterial genome could be around two main axes including:

1. Evaluating the association of nucleic acid molecules, their structure and size. Nucleic acids can be analyzed by means of four methods or four different targets.
  - a. Plasmid DNA analysis
  - b. Chromosomal DNA analysis
  - c. Hybridization
  - d. Amplification (PCR) and sequencing (14,15)

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Plasmid DNA analysis

Study of plasmid patterns is among the simplest targets of investigating bacterial nucleic acids and one of the first molecular methods of bacterial typing (16). Nowadays, the simple plasmid patterns can be used for typing different bacterial genera. The strains can be identified based on the number and size of plasmids. It is also used to investigate antimicrobial susceptibility in clinical microbiology laboratories. Using this technique, the prevalence of nosocomial and community-acquired infections caused by different Gram-negative bacilli can be successfully analyzed. Enzyme digestion using restriction enzymes or endonuclease to create DNA fingerprints (in form of linear DNA fragments) can also be used for further analysis of plasmid DNA, especially large plasmids. DNA fragments can be compared by DNA-DNA hybridization. The flaws of using plasmid DNA include lack of durability and stability of plasmids in some bacterial strains and lack of efficiency in the strains that lack the desired plasmids (17-19).

Bacterial chromosome is a large and fragile molecule. Recently, some methods have been developed that can place intact cells in agarose plugs and perform lysis and deproteinization on bacterial strains within the plug.

After treatment by appropriate endonuclease enzymes, agarose plugs containing the sample can be placed directly into agarose gel well for electrophoresis. The conventional agarose gel techniques do not allow the separation of DNA fragments larger than 50 Kbp and the restriction enzymes produce many similar fragments. This problem is solved by the pulsed-field electrophoresis technique (PFGE)(20).

The PFGE technique was first described by Schwartz and Cantor in 1984. They were able to separate successfully thousands of Kbp long yeast chromosome.

The technique uses endonuclease enzymes that cut genomic DNA in the limited regions and thus create small number of fragments (10 to 20 fragments).

The results are analyzed and interpreted based on comparison of the created bands' patterns related to each sample. Although all bacterial species could be typed using this technique, it makes the separation of chromosomal DNA difficult in some bacterial strains. For example, chromosomal DNA of some strains of *Clostridium difficile* is cutoff on its own and the use of this technique is not possible.

The PFGE enables the migration of distinct fragments in a large electric field.

There are several types of this technique based on the form of pulsed electric field. The most common type is clamped homogeneous electric field (CHEF) that spreads the electric current uniformly across the entire field (21,22).

This technique has been successful in subtyping of many pathogenic bacteria. A wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria and mycobacteria have been typed using the PFGE technique, thus it can be used as a general technique for this purpose (23, 24).

<http://www.cdc.gov.net> database is available for a large number of bacteria that have been studied by this method.

This method has a higher discriminatory power for many bacteria in comparison with the other typing methods.

The bands resulted from DNA cutting by restriction enzymes are stable and reproducible in laboratories, and even between laboratories (11, 22).

**Limitations of PFGE**

It is time-consuming: the procedure of this technique is different depending on the species of bacteria, but overall the sample preparation, electrophoresis and detection of the bands require several days.

It requires a high level of individual skills and an expert with a lot of experience and expertise.

The band patterns obtained by a technician could be different from the results of the same samples reported by other technicians.

It is not possible to claim that the bands of the same size definitely belong to the same DNA fragment.

It is impossible to optimize separation of the bands from any part of the gel.

Changes in an enzyme restriction site can lead to more than one change in the bands created. In fact, bands and not sequences, they are just the bands. Similar bands may not necessarily belong to the same DNA fragments (11).

### **Hybridization**

Hybridization is considered a routine technique for detection of presence or absence of certain bacterial species in clinical and environmental samples using specific nucleic acid probes.

1. Separation of fragments from chromosomal DNA using endonuclease enzymes on agarose gel

2. Transferring to a nylon or nitrocellulose membrane

3. Hybridization with labeled probes

4. Detection by placing a photographic film placed on the nitrocellulose membrane so that the membrane is exposed to radioactive substance and bands becomes apparent.

Ribotyping is one of the most common and widely used methods based on hybridization. In this technique, ribosomal RNA (rRNA) genes and genes associated with RNA are used as probes (22, 25).

#### **Advantages of the ribotyping technique**

1. It is applicable for a wide range of microorganisms.
2. Commercially available rRNA probes can be used as general probes.
3. Hybridization patterns are reproducible and interpreted easily.
4. Created band patterns can be compared using computer analyzes and stored on databases.

#### **Limitations of the ribotyping technique**

1. It is time consuming and somewhat complex.
2. Information can only be obtained from the certain regions of the genome that have been hybridized with the probe (26, 27).

#### **Typing based on PCR**

The most important typing techniques based on PCR includes:

1. RFLP analysis: Restriction fragment length polymorphism created by PCR using specific primers
2. AFLP: amplification of polymorphic restricted polymorphed fragments
3. PCR ribotyping
4. Repetitive sequence-based PCR (Rep-PCR)
5. Randomly amplified polymorphic DNA fingerprinting (RAPD-PCR) (28,29)

#### **RFLP**

This method is based on the enzymatic digestion of amplified DNA using endonuclease enzymes in order to produce RFLPs and compare band patterns. This method requires less time, because the hybridization phase is removed (30).

#### **AFLP**

Two endonuclease enzymes are used in the method that attach to the end of restriction fragments of an adapter. Then, PCR is done using the primers complementary to the adapter and restriction fragments. The presence or absence of fragments is defined as fingerprint or an AFLP pattern. This technique is used to perform a variety of purposes including typing, molecular markers identification, mapping of genetic loci and evaluation of genetic diversity (31).

#### **PCR ribotyping**

This technique was described earlier, but there are some alternatives to this method involving the use of PCR to determine polymorphisms in genes or intergenic regions associated with

rRNA or tRNA. Production of large number of rRNA copies by PCR increases the sensitivity of the method for diagnosis (32).

#### **Rep-PCR**

It is an alternative technique for producing fingerprints directly and without the use of endonuclease enzymes. The oligonucleotide primers are designed based on repetitive nucleotide sequences in prokaryotes.

This technique is rapid, reproducible and has a high discriminatory power. Three types of primers are used in this method with sequences that are complementary to three types of repetitive elements: one titled ERIC (126 bp long) is complementary to repetitive intergenic sequences of the family *Enterobacteriaceae* and another called REP (38 bp long) is complementary to extragenic palindromic sequences. Third region is the 154-bp BOX element (34).

#### **RAPD-PCR**

Random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) technique is also known as arbitrary primed PCR (AP-PCR), due to amplification of unnamed regions of the genome.

In this method, the primers with short lengths (usually 10 bp and sometimes longer or shorter than 10 bp) are used. Usually, a certain type of primer is used for each reaction, but two primers could also be used in some cases. In addition, random primers are usually used.

The annealing temperature is low (about 35 to 40 °C), but it can be increased in order to increase the specificity of the reaction. The number of bands is related to size of the target genome, primer length and the annealing temperature. The bands created in this method are less than 2Kbp in length (36).

#### **Advantages of RAPD**

1. low costs for testing
2. Requires small amounts of DNA
3. Easily done and not technically difficult
4. No need for previous information about the genome
5. Can show genetic diversity in all organisms

#### **Disadvantage of RAPD**

1. There is a problem in reproduction of results.
2. It is not technically very strong and is largely affected by environmental conditions.
3. Presence of negative or null alleles in all cases is not related to an identical mutation (34 ,36).

### Typing based on nucleic acids sequencing

The conserved genes are in the stable conditions in all organisms. The best-known and most specific method for identifying and typing of organisms is to determine the exact nucleotide sequence of certain regions in their chromosomes that are normally conserved.

In the past, nucleotide sequencing was done using chemical method (Maxam and Gilbert) and Sanger sequencing that had the following problems. These methods were time-consuming and complex in nature. There was very small amount of target material in the sample and the Sanger method required cloning step (37).

Fortunately, the PCR method provides the possibility to produce large amounts of template material for sequencing of a locus in the genomic DNA. Accordingly, there are various methods for sequencing-based typing and the most important of them include:

1. Multilocus variable-number tandem repeat analysis (MLVA)
2. Multilocus sequence typing (MLST)
3. Whole genome sequencing

#### MLVA

The genome of many bacteria contains the regions of variable number tandem repeat (VNTR) that could be from a few bp to more than 100bp in length.

In fact, MLVA is typing of bacteria based on the number of VNTRs. These sequences are genetically very unstable.

The results depend on the type and number of repetitive loci. In the MLVA technique, number of copies resulted from each of these repetitive loci are classified together and placed in the same category. The number of repetitions in variable sequences could be variable in strains of bacterial specie.

This method not only shows the changes in the variable sequences but also provide a catalog of changes (point mutations, deletions and insertions) at these repetitive sequences. The method is useful for clinical microbiology, typing and phylogenetic and dynamic evaluation of bacteria (38, 39).

#### MLST

This method is widely used for phylogenetic studies and typing of bacteria. The method is based on PCR and sequencing of fragments within a number of (six to seven) housekeeping genes in the entire bacterial chromosome. The difference between allelic patterns is defined as sequence type (ST).

The genetic relationship between isolates is determined by comparing STs. Recent studies have shown that the MLST can be used to determine the most common nosocomial pathogens, especially during outbreaks. Moreover, it can be used indirectly to identify the host that the bacteria have been isolated from and to determine host susceptibility to infection or colonization by a specific clone or genotype of bacteria. A database (<http://pubmlst.org>) is designed that provides updated information for a lot of bacteria (39-41).

#### Whole genome sequencing

It is a definitive resource for studying genetic diversity of bacteria, which shows mutations in the whole genome (42).

#### DNA array

This technique is based on obtaining the differences between bacterial isolates by genomic DNA hybridization with synthetic DNA. This technique is mostly used to identify the fragments of the genome with no complementary sequences available for them (43).

Table 1- Comparison of the most important and widely used bacterial typing techniques

Typing techniques	Discriminatory power	Repeatability	Reproducibility	Diffused or limited to certain parts of the genome	Time required after culture	Cost and equipment
PFGE	Moderate to high	Moderate to high	Moderate to high	Diffused	3 days	High equipment and facilities
RFLP	Moderate to high	Moderate to high	Moderate	Diffused	1-3 days	Moderate
AFLP	Moderate to high	High	Moderate to high	Diffused	2 days	Moderate
Plasmid profile	Low	High	Moderate	Limited	1 day	Low
RAPD	Low	Low	Moderate	Diffused	1 day	Low
REP	Low to moderate	Moderate	Low	Diffused	1 day	Low
MLST	Moderate to high	High	High	Diffused	1 day	Moderate to high
MLVA	Moderate to high	Moderate to high	Moderate to high	Diffused	1 day	Moderate to high
Sequencing whole genome	High	High	High	Whole genome	Several months and years	Moderate to high
DNA array	High	Moderate to high	Moderate to high	Diffused	Several weeks and months	High

## CONCLUSION

The relationship between bacterial isolates in an outbreak, and methods of spread and transmission of bacterial infections can be determined using molecular typing methods. Bacterial typing is performed at different levels ranging from local studies in hospitals or other basic laboratories to regional and national studies in reference laboratory. Typing methods provide useful information about epidemiological surveillance of infectious diseases. The information includes data collection process, analysis, interpretation of results, consequences of spread and transmission of infection, process of infection

and designing strategies to limit the spread of infection in hospitals and community. Typing methods are not efficient when used alone, and interpretation of their results requires epidemiological, clinical and demographic data. Therefore, Epidemiologists should cooperate with other laboratories to choose the best technique for typing and interpretation of results. Regarding the use of each typing technique, one should always pay attention to the costs, reproducibility, reliability, discriminatory power between bacterial strains, and eventually to objectives of typing.

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