New diagnostic approaches to detect Salmonella spp. in blood

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Introduction

 Blood culture, the standard diagnostic, is often unavailable in the places where it is needed most

 The median S. Typhi count in blood is ~1 CFU/ml and ~63% are intracellular (mononuclear cells)

 Sensitivity of buffy coat culture = blood culture



New Salmonella Diagnostic Assays

 Antibody-in-lymphocyte-supernatant (ALS) assay - F. Qadri

 Loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP)- A. Pollard

Microwave-accelerated metal-enhanced fluorescence

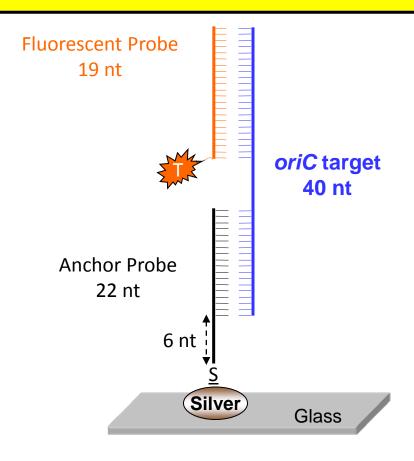


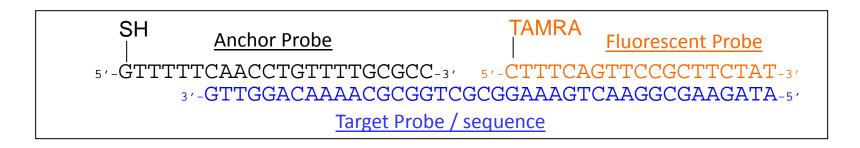
Microwave-Accelerated Metal-Enhanced Fluorescence (MAMEF) incorporates 2 technologies

- Metal-Enhanced Fluorescence (MEF): increases the sensitivity of fluorescence-based assays
- Low-power microwave heating: kinetically accelerates the recognition events thereby reducing the run time

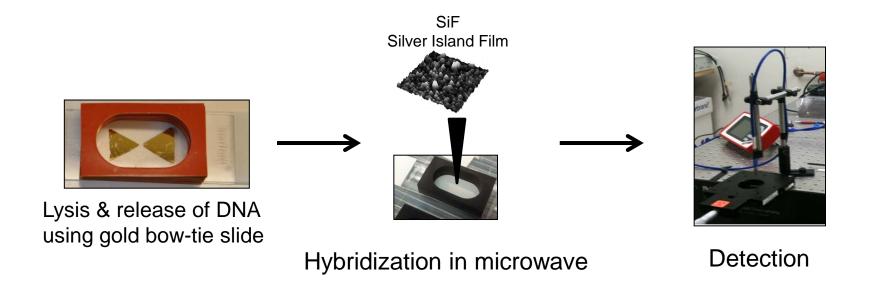


Detection of Salmonella oriC





Microwave accelerated metalenhanced fluorescence (MAMEF)



We have shown that we can detect 1 CFU of Salmonella in 1 ml of bacteriological media using MAMEF



Congealing of blood

General Procedure for Salmonella Lysis and Detection

Whole Blood



Remove RBCs/clotting factors



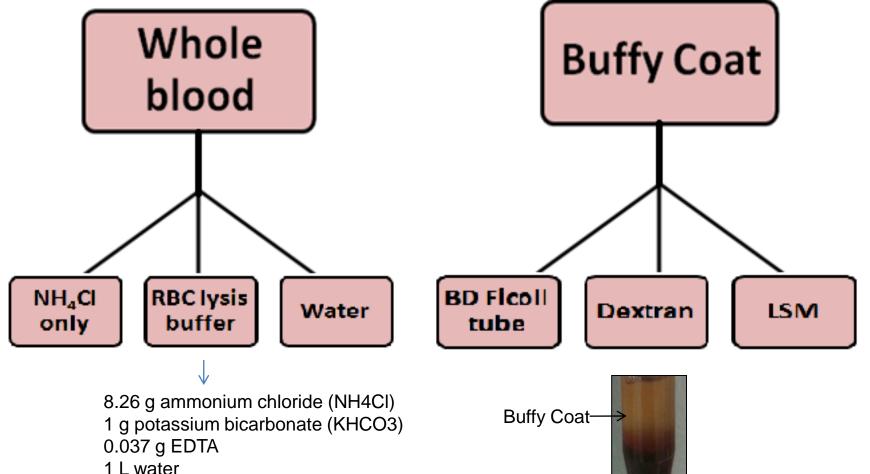
Lyse and release Salmonella DNA



Detection



Overview of Separation Methods



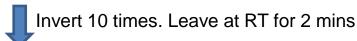


Salmonella Whole Blood Separation protocol

Anti-coagulated whole blood



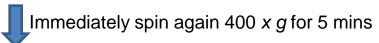
Add 10X volume lysis buffer



Spin at 400 x g for 5 mins



Resuspend pellet in lysis buffer



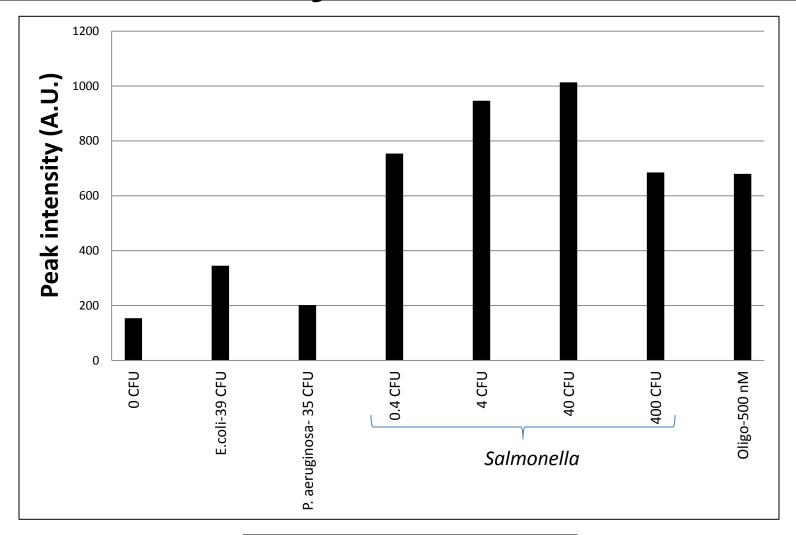
Resuspend pellet in X ml



Pros & Cons of best blood treatment methods

	Pros	Cons
RBC Lysis Buffer	✓ Cheap ✓ Fast ✓ Easy ✓ Intracellular & some extracellular bacteria ✓ Fresh or older blood ok	✓ Need swing bucket centrifuge
Dextran	✓ Cheap ✓ Fast ✓ Easy ✓ Intracellular & some extracellular bacteria ✓ Microcentrifuge	✓ Fresh blood better than old blood

Detection of Salmonella in blood by MAMEF





Real-time PCR detection of S. Typhi

- We are using a probe set described in Nga et al. (BMC Infect Dis 2010, 10:125)
- STY0201-putative fimbrial-adhesion protein
- Probes were specific and had a detection limit of ~100-200 organisms per ml of whole blood

Using RBC lysis buffer and a mini DNA extraction kit we can detect ~0.5 CFU in 2 ml blood by qPCR 60% of the time

S. Typhi CFU per 2 ml blood	# of positive assays/total # of assays	Range of CT values
2400	1/1 (100%)	27-28
240	1/1 (100%)	29-30
56	5/5 (100%)	34-39
5.6	4/5 (80%)	36-39
0.56	3/5 (60%)	36-39
0.08	0/2 (0%)	
0	1*/5 (20%)	



Conclusion

- We have prevented congealing of blood during microwave heating in MAMEF by removing RBCs and clotting factors
- MAMEF needs further optimization of metal surfaces before it can be field tested
- We have adapted our blood preparation method to improve sensitivity of qPCR
- Further optimizations need to be done to ensure reproducible detection of low concentrations of Salmonella by qPCR



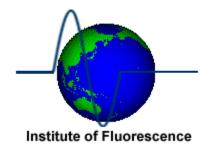
Acknowledgements





CVD

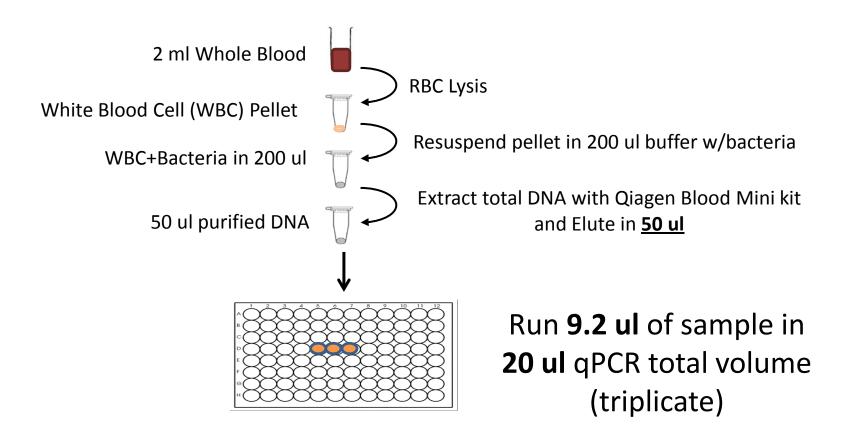
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Method to Improve Sensitivity



Each reaction is now run with ~1/5th of the sample (compared to 1/60th)



Using RBC lysis buffer and a mini DNA extraction kit is cheaper and faster than using a midi DNA extraction kit

	Regular DNA extraction method	New DNA extraction method (CVD)
Pre-processing	None	RBC lysis
DNA extraction kit	QIAamp DNA Blood <u>midi</u> kit (Qiagen)	QIAamp DNA Blood <u>mini</u> kit (Qiagen)
Processing time	~5 h	<2 h
Cost (USD)	\$8.23 per sample	\$2.37 per sample (plus <\$1 for RBC lysis)
Equipment required	Waterbath, centrifuge that can attain 4500 x g	Microcentrifuge, waterbath, benchtop centrifuge that can attain 300-400 x g (for RBC lysis)
Elution volume	300 ul	30-50 ul