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【实验报道】

# 吉曼尼茲(Gimenez)染色法快速筛选 阿米巴滋养体内嗜肺军团菌

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【摘要】 目的 寻找简便、有效的染色方法,用于快速筛选阿米巴滋养体内嗜肺军团菌。 方法 嗜肺军团菌 (Legionella pneumophila)与多噬棘阿米巴(Acanthamoeba polyphaga)共培养,取不同时点的共培养物制作涂片,采用革兰氏染色、吉曼尼兹(Gimenez)染色、姬姆萨(Giemsa)染色、免疫荧光染色等多种方法,用光学显微镜及荧光显微镜观察鉴别阿米巴滋养体与其胞内嗜肺军团菌,并比较这些染色方法的效果。 结果 Gimenez 染色方法效果较好。虫体呈蓝色、嗜肺军团菌呈红色,两色分明。在共培养初期即可观察到阿米巴滋养体胞内少量的杆状嗜肺军团菌。本法灵敏度高,省时、耗材少,操作简便。 结论 Gimenez 染色对阿米巴滋养体胞内嗜肺军团菌形态学检测具有实用价值,适合于实验室检测和临床诊断应用。

【关键词】 吉曼尼兹染色;染色与标记;阿米巴滋养体;嗜肺军团病杆菌

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## Gimenez Staining: A Rapid Method for Initial Identification of Legionella pneumophila in Amoeba Trophozoite

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[Abstract] Objective To establish a rapid staining method for facilitating initial identification of Legionella pneumophila in amoebal trophozoite. Methods Acanthamoeba polyphaga and Legionella pneumophila were co-cultured under laboratory condition. At consecutive time points during the culture, smears of the cultured products were made on glass slides for staining purposes. Different types of stainings including Gram's staining, Gimenez staining, Giemsa staining and immunofluorescence were used to determine the best method for the identification of amoebal pathogens. Results Gimenez staining technique is simpler and yields better results as compared with the other three stainings. Gimenez stain gives the best color and contrast for amoeba and amoebal Legionella Amoeba trophozoites and/or cysts showed a distinct purplish blue with amoebal Legionella in red. Amoebal Legionella can be distinguished clearly at an earlier time of co-culture, providing a proper sensitivity. It takes only 10 minutes to finish the operation. The other techniques require the use of expensive reagents, are relatively time-consuming, and involve complex staining procedures. Conclusion Gimenez staining is of value for the initial identification of amoebal pathogens, and it is suitable for laboratory diagnosis.

[ Key words] Gimenez staining; Staining and labeling; Amoeba trophozoite; Legionella pneumophila

1980 年首次发现嗜肺军团菌(Legionella pneumophila)能在自由生活阿米巴(FLA)滋养体中生存、繁殖<sup>1]</sup>。已发现的阿米巴滋养体胞内共生菌及寄生菌,有军团菌样阿米巴致病菌(Legionella-like amoebal pathogens,LLAPs) 1-15 型、衣原体样胞内菌(Chlamydia-like endosymbionts)。乌分枝杆菌(Mycobacterium avium)。李斯特单核细胞菌(Listeria monocytogenes)野兔热弗郎西丝菌(Francisella tularensis)新型隐球菌(Cryptococcus neoformans)等,以及一些病毒,如巨病毒(giant minivirus <sup>52-7]</sup>。阿米巴滋养体内嗜肺军团菌样品主要是通过与阿米巴滋养体共培养、分离获得。由于嗜肺军团菌形态较大,进入阿米

巴滋养体后用常规染色、光学显微镜(油镜)观察,不能准确区分两者结构,必须通过电镜观察其形态。作者采用革兰氏染色、吉曼尼兹(Gimenez)染色、姬姆萨(Giemsa)染色、免疫荧光染色等多种方法,观察了阿米巴滋养体内嗜肺军团菌,以寻找一种快速、有效的检测阿米巴滋养体胞内菌的方法。

### 材料与方法

#### 1 材料

嗜肺军团菌由本实验室保存,多噬棘阿米巴为美国 American Type Culture Collection 公司产品。军团菌属特异性免疫荧光抗体染液[异硫氰酸荧光素(FITC)标记]为美国 Sigma 公司产品,蛋白胨为美国 Difco公司产品,酵母浸液为美国 Difco公司产品。复红、

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孔雀绿、结晶紫、碘、碘化钾、甲醇(100%)、乙醇(95%)、葡萄糖均为国产分析纯。

### 2 嗜肺军团菌与多噬棘阿米巴共培养

多噬棘阿米巴在 712 蛋白胨酵母肉汤(peptone-yeast-glucose broth, PYB712)培养基[蛋白胨(difco 0118)20.0 g,酵母浸液(difco 0127)1.0 g,葡萄糖 18.0 g]中25  $^{\circ}$  培养  $1 \sim 2$  d,至阿米巴滋养体单层铺满培养瓶底部,滴入  $1 \sim 2$  ml 嗜肺军团菌悬液(浓度约为 109),25  $^{\circ}$  共培养 1、2 及 3 d 后,吸除上层液体,用阿米巴生理盐水(amoebal saline,AS)[NaCl 120 mg,MgSO<sub>4</sub> 4 mg,CaCl<sub>2</sub> 4 mg,Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> 142 mg,KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 136 mg]重悬贴壁的阿米巴滋养体和(或)包囊制成涂片。

### 3 革兰氏染色

涂片经火焰固定,结晶紫染液染色  $1 \, \text{min}$  后冲洗,碘液 [ 碘  $5 \, \text{g}$  , 碘化钾  $10 \, \text{g}$  ] 染色  $1 \, \text{min}$  后冲洗,乙醇脱色  $30 \, \text{s}$  , 冲洗后用复红染液复染  $1 \, \text{min}$  , 冲洗,晾干。

#### 4 Gimenez 染色

涂片 经甲醇固定,用新鲜配制的复红染液 (37~% 预热 48~h ) 染色 5~min , 冲洗后用 0.8% 孔雀绿染液染色 1~min , 至阿米巴呈现蓝绿色 , 冲洗,晾干后再用 0.8% 孔雀绿染液复染 1~min , 晾干。

### 5 Giemsa 染色

涂片用甲醇固定,滴加10倍稀释的Giemsa染液, 30 min 后冲洗,晾干。

#### 6 免疫荧光染色

涂片用丙酮(-20 ℃预冷)固定 5 min,滴加 20 倍稀释的军团菌属特异性免疫荧光抗体染液,37 ℃水浴中避光孵育 30 min,用磷酸缓冲盐溶液(PBS)(pH 8.0)冲洗后观察湿片。

### 7 显微镜观察

前4种染色涂片用 Olympus 光学显微镜(×1000)观察,免疫荧光染色涂片用 Olympus 荧光显微镜(×1000)观察。

### 结 果

### 1 Gimenez 染色

阿米巴滋养体呈蓝绿色,嗜肺军团菌呈红色,两

种颜色清晰。嗜肺军团菌为细杆状,长短不一。共培养初期为短杆状、数量较少,阿米巴滋养体空泡或胞浆中仅以单个或二三个分布。共培养后期,嗜肺军团菌数量明显增多,红色,形态各异,呈短杆状,充满整个阿米巴滋养体空泡和(或)胞浆,或呈长杆状分布于胞浆中,或呈短杆、长杆混合分布于空泡和(或)胞浆中(图 1)。

#### 2 革兰氏染色

阿米巴滋养体呈革兰氏阴性的红色, 共培养各时间段均分辨不出阿米巴滋养体与嗜肺军团菌。

### 3 Giemsa 染色

阿米巴滋养体呈浅蓝色,核和空泡明显,嗜肺军团菌呈深蓝色,颜色对比度相对较差(图 2)。共培养初期,菌量较少,难分辨。共培养后期大量菌体进入阿米巴滋养体并有增殖,可见嗜肺军团菌呈杆状,长短不一,多数重叠,染色较深,分布于阿米巴滋养体空泡和(或)胞浆中,分色相对较差。

### 4 免疫荧光染色

共培养初期,阿米巴滋养体与胞内嗜肺军团菌较难分辨。共培养后期,阿米巴滋养体呈现非特异性的黄绿色,着色较暗,而胞内嗜肺军团菌呈现特异性的亮绿色,杆状,长短不一,容易分辨(图3)。

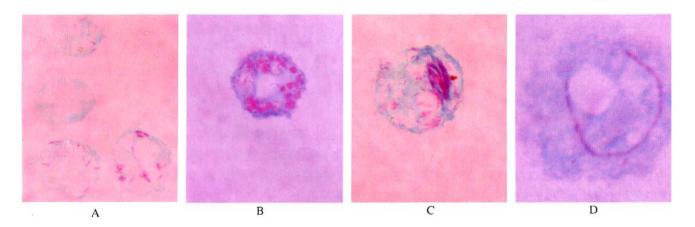
### 讨 论

自由生活的阿米巴滋养体如同微生物界的"特洛伊木马",以吞噬多种细菌等微生物为食<sup>8</sup><sup>1</sup>。但其中有多种细菌具有抗自由生活阿米巴滋养体"功能",并与其处于一定程度的寄生或共生状态,称为抗阿米巴细菌(amoebae-resisting bacteria )<sup>9</sup><sup>1</sup>。嗜肺军团菌是首先被发现能在阿米巴滋养体内生存、繁殖的胞内菌<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>。有关胞内菌形态学研究,一直采用电镜观察方法。电镜观察结果是判断细菌能否在阿米巴滋养体内生长、增殖的形态学方面的"金标准"。用电镜能观察到嗜肺军团菌在阿米巴滋养体内的生长过程,甚至能清楚的观察到不同形态的二分裂状态。但本法费用较高,制作超薄切片步骤复杂,观察结果耗时较长。

本次实验采用多种染色方法,对阿米巴滋养体内嗜肺军团菌进行观察。结果显示,Gimenez 染色敏感性较高,操作简便。阿米巴滋养体(包囊)呈蓝绿色,嗜肺军团菌呈鲜红色。复染方法的改进使红、蓝两色对比清晰,较 Giemsa 和免疫荧光染色分辨明显,在共培养初期阿米巴滋养体吞噬少量菌体时也能观察到

明显的胞内菌体。本法灵敏度高,省时(全过程不超过 10 min ) 耗材少,操作简便。适合于实验室检测

### 和临床初步诊断鉴别。

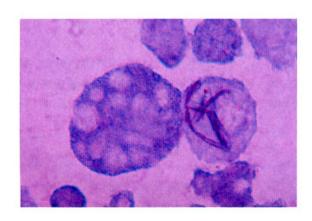


阿米巴滋养体呈蓝绿色 胞内嗜肺军团菌呈红色( $\times 1~000$ ) A:嗜肺军团菌呈短杆状 数量较少; B:嗜肺军团菌数量增多,呈红色团状充满阿米巴空泡和(或)胞浆; C:嗜肺军团菌呈短杆、长杆混合分布于空泡和(或)胞浆; D:嗜肺军团菌呈红色长杆状分布于胞浆。

Amoeba trophozoites stained in blue with bacteria inside in red × 1 000 ) A: In early co-culture, a few bacteria can be detected within amoeba; B: In anaphase of co-culture, number of bacteria in red increased and filled in amoeba vacuole or plasma; C: In anaphase of co-culture, some bacteria shown in short or long rod within amoeba vacuole or plasma; D: In anaphase of co-culture, bacteria in the shape of long rod within amoebae.

### 图 1 吉曼尼兹染色

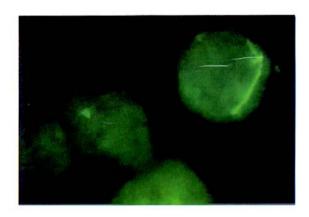
Fig.1 Gimenez staining



阿米巴滋养体呈浅蓝色 核和空泡明显 嗜肺军团菌呈深蓝色(×1000)
In anaphase of co-culture , showing amoebal bacteria in dark blue(×1000)

图 2 姬姆萨染色

Fig.2 Giemsa staining



阿米巴滋养体呈现出非特异性黄绿色,着色较暗,嗜肺军团菌呈特异性亮绿色(×1000)

In anaphase of co-culture , a moebal bacteria in differential bright green (  $\times$  1 000 )

### 图 3 免疫荧光抗体染色

Fig.3 Immunofluorescent staining

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