

禽源结肠弯曲杆菌的耐药性分析与 MLST 分型

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摘要: 为了解禽肉结肠弯曲杆菌的耐药表型和分子型, 采用琼脂平板稀释法和多位点序列分型(Multilocus Sequence Typing, MLST)技术分别对54株禽肉结肠弯曲杆菌进行耐药性及分子分型研究。耐药性试验结果得到单重耐药菌株有41株(75.9%), 分别是对环丙沙星耐药有9株(16.7%)、对强力霉素耐药有23株(42.6%)和对红霉素耐药有9株(16.7%); 多重耐药菌株有10株(18.5%), 其中4株(7.4%)对环丙沙星和强力霉素耐药, 1株(1.9%)对环丙沙星和红霉素耐药, 4株(7.4%)对红霉素和强力霉素耐药, 1株(1.9%)对环丙沙星、红霉素和强力霉素耐药; 所有菌株对硫酸庆大霉素敏感。MLST得到了38个(含1个新的)等位基因(allele); 26个(含8个新的)序列型(Sequence type, ST); 2个已知序列型克隆系(ST clonal complexes), ST-828克隆系(45株, 83.3%)和ST-1150克隆系(3株, 5.6%), 以及5个(6株, 11.1%)没有序列型克隆系。耐药性与序列型和序列克隆系相关性比较, 相关性不大。结果显示, 禽肉结肠弯曲杆菌出现了对环丙沙星、红霉素和强力霉素的单重及多重耐药菌株; 禽肉中结肠弯曲杆菌主要流行ST-828克隆系; 耐药性与序列型及序列克隆系相关性差, 揭示耐药菌株来源广泛。

关键词: 结肠弯曲杆菌; 耐药性; 多位点序列分型; 基因型

中图分类号: R378.22; S852.61

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 0366-6964(2010)02-0234-06

Multilocus Sequence Typing for Molecular Typing of *Campylobacter coli* from Poultry Meat

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Abstract: To determine the phenotypic and genotypic resistance of *Campylobacter coli* (*C. coli*) isolates from poultry meat, 54 *C. coli* isolates from retail poultry meat were phenotyped for ciprofloxacin(CIP), erythromycin(ERY), doxycycline(DOX) and gentamicin(GEN) by agar dilution method, and were genotyped by multilocus sequence typing (MLST). Within the 54 *C. coli* isolates, resistance only to CIP, ERY and DOX were respectively 16.7%, 16.7% and 42.6%, 18.5% of the isolates were resistant to two or three antimicrobial agents, whereas none of the isolates were resistant to GEN. MLST analysis of 54 isolates identified 38 alleles and 26 STs, including 1 new allele and 8 new STs. 26 STs revealed ST-828 clonal complexes, ST-1150 clonal complexes and 5 STs not assigned clonal complexes in the international databases at <http://pubmlst.org/campylobacter/>. ST-828 clonal complexes were predominant(83.3%, 45 isolates). MLST did not group the isolates by their resistance and susceptibility to these four antimicrobial agents. These results indicated that resistance to ciprofloxacin, erythromycin and doxycycline were found in *C. coli* from poultry meat, and ST-828 clonal complex was mainly clonal complex in poultry meat. There was no linear relationships between the resistance and susceptibility to these four antimicrobial agent and ST clonal or ST clonal complexes.

收稿日期: 2009-08-23

基金项目: 博士科研启动费(01140407)

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Key words: *C. coli*; antibiotic resistance; MLST; genotype

弯曲杆菌(*Campylobacter*)是近年来受到国内外广泛重视的食源性致病菌之一,主要引起人的急性肠炎和格林—巴利综合征等疾病^[1]。弯曲杆菌广泛分布于自然界,主要通过动物粪便、食物、水等传播到人。虽然在弯曲杆菌感染当中,结肠弯曲杆菌约占5%^[2],但是来自禽肉和其他动物肉的结肠弯曲杆菌的多重耐药比空肠弯曲杆菌更为普遍^[3-10]。现在使用氨基糖苷类、四环素类、喹诺酮类药物和大环内酯类抗生素治疗人弯曲杆菌感染时,发现治疗效果不明显^[11-12],所以食源性结肠弯曲杆菌对喹诺酮类、大环内酯类和四环素类等的多重耐药性引起了世界的广泛关注。

MLST 技术是利用 DNA 测序技术揭示管家基因(house-keeping genes)的突变来对病原菌进行分型和鉴定,它克服了 PFGE 和 flaA 分型及溯源的缺点。该法具有分辨率高、数据可靠、重复性好、结果便于不同实验室进行比较,从而使全球的分子流行病学数据标准化等优点^[13-16]。MLST 分型技术不仅被广泛用于弯曲杆菌的分型和溯源^[17-21],而且可以帮助我们了解弯曲杆菌克隆系与不同宿主的关系^[17,22],从而了解弯曲杆菌在不同宿主的流行情况。目前国内 MLST 分型技术用于禽肉结肠弯曲杆菌相关研究的报道还较少。

本研究从禽肉结肠弯曲杆菌对环丙沙星(CIP)、强力霉素(DOX)、红霉素(ERY)和硫酸庆大霉素(GEN)的耐药特点进行分析,以了解禽肉结肠弯曲杆菌的耐药表型;应用 MLST 方法对其菌株进行分型,以了解禽肉结肠弯曲杆菌主要流行菌株的分子型,从而有利于减少结肠弯曲杆菌对食品的污染和流行。

表 1 用于 MLST 分析的 7 个管家基因位点的相关基因的引物

Table 1 Oligonucleotide primers for *campylobacter coli* MLST

位点 Locus	上游引物 Forward	下游引物 Reverse
Asp	5'-CAACTTCAAGATGCAGTACC-3'	5'-ATCTGCTAAAGTATGCATTGC-3'
Gln	5'-TTCATGGATGGCACACCTATTG-3'	5'-GCTTTGGCATAAAAGTTGCAG-3'
Glt	5'-GATGTAGTCATCTTTACTC-3'	5'-AAGCGCTCCAATACCTGCTG-3'
Gly	5'-TCAAGGGCTTATGCTGCAC-3'	5'-CCATCACTTACAAGCTTATAC-3'
Pgm	5'-TTATAAAGGTAGCTCCGACTG-3'	5'-GTTCCGAATAGCGAAATAACAC-3'
Tkt	5'-AGGCTTGTGTTTCAGGCGG-3'	5'-TGACTTCCTCAAGCTCTCC-3'
Unc	5'-AAGCACAGTGGCTCAAGTTG-3'	5'-CTACTTGCCTCATCCAATCAC-3'

引物既是扩增引物也是测序引物

Amplification primers are also the sequencing primers

1.6 管家基因 PCR 扩增

50 μL 的 PCR 反应体系包括 5 μL 10 × PCR

1 材料与方法

1.1 菌株来源

54 株结肠弯曲杆菌(*C. coli*)分离于 2002 年零售禽肉中,均为不重复菌株。

1.2 主要试剂和实验仪器

Tryptic Soy Agar 培养基、脱纤维羊血,ED-TA、Tris、EB、电泳级琼脂糖、缓冲液,购于美国 Fisher 公司;细菌基因组 DNA 提取试剂盒(Mo Bio Laboratories, Inc., Carlsbad, CA);Pfu DNA Polymerase, 购于美国 Fermentas 公司;脱氧核糖核苷酸(dNTP), 购于美国 Promega 公司;100 bp DNA Marker (New England BioLab 公司)。

1.3 药敏试验

参照 CLSI 指导说明进行琼脂平板稀释法测定菌株抗生素敏感性试验^[19]。

1.4 细菌基因组 DNA 提取

将冻存的分离菌株接种在 5% 脱纤维羊血 TSA 平板培养,于微需氧环境下(5% O₂, 10% CO₂, 85% N₂), 42 ℃ 培养 36~48 h。然后用一次性棉签收集细菌,转入 500 μL 灭菌水中。室温下 12 000 r · min⁻¹ 离心 15 min, 收集沉淀。按照细菌基因组 DNA 提取试剂盒 (MoBio Laboratories, Inc., Carlsbad, CA) 说明进行抽提, -20 ℃ 保存待用。

1.5 MLST 引物

采用 Dingle 等^[23]推荐的方法,确定结肠弯曲杆菌基因组上的 7 个管家基因(*aspA*, *glnA*, *gltA*, *glyA*, *tkt*, *pkm* 和 *uncA*)作为目标测序基因(表 1);采用 PCR 产物直接测序法测定这 7 个管家基因的内部片段。

Buffer, 上下游引物各 1 μL (反应终浓度均为 50 pmol), 以及 1.4 步纯化的模板 DNA 2 μL, 3 μL

$MgCl_2$ (25 mmol · L⁻¹)、4 μ L dNTPs (10 mmol · L⁻¹)和0.25 U *Taq* 聚合酶。PCR 扩增反应程序如下:先94℃预变性10 min;然后进行35个循环,即94℃变性1 min,50℃退火1 min,72℃延伸1 min;最后在72℃延伸10 min。取PCR扩增产物5 μ L,至1.5%的含有EB琼脂糖凝胶,用130 V电压,在1×TBE缓冲液中电泳30 min。取出电泳胶,拍照记录。

1.7 DNA测序

PCR扩增产物用96-well Millipore Multiscreen Filter plate (Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA)进行纯化。将纯化的PCR产物作为测序模板,按照测序试剂盒(BigDye Terminator v3.1 cycle-sequencing kit, Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif., USA)说明进行,以正向和反向PCR引物进行双向测序,最后上样至ABI PRISM DNA analyzer 3730 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif., USA)进行DNA测序。

1.8 MLST数据提交

将Sequencer软件组装分析确认的双向测序序列在线递交至弯曲杆菌MLST分析网络(www.mlst.net)进行分析,得出等位基因型、序列型以及序列型克隆系。最后进行UPGMA分析ST序列型的发育树。

2 结果与分析

2.1 药敏试验

药敏试验结果如表2所示,54株结肠弯曲杆菌中9株表现对环丙沙星药物耐药,占总数的16.7%;23株表现对强力霉素药物耐药,占总数的42.6%;9株表现对红霉素药物耐药,占总数的16.7%;对环丙沙星和红霉素耐药的菌株有1株,占总数的1.9%;对环丙沙星和强力霉素耐药的菌株有4株,占总数的7.4%;对红霉素和强力霉素耐药的菌株有4株,占总数的7.4%;对环丙沙星、红霉素和强力霉素耐药的菌株有1株,占总数的1.9%;所有菌株对硫酸庆大霉素药物敏感。

2.2 管家基因片段PCR扩增结果

所有实验菌株均扩增出管家基因 $aspA$, $glnA$, $gltA$, $glyA$, tkt , pgm 和 $uncA$ 基因的大小如图1所示。

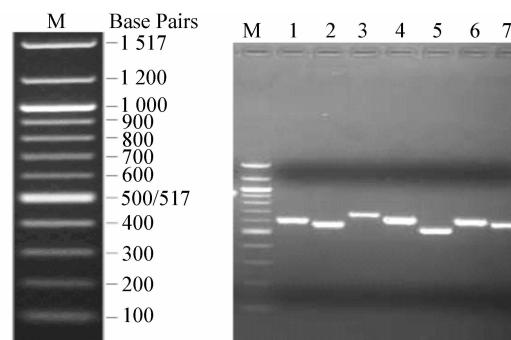
表2 54株禽肉结肠弯曲杆菌对4种抗生素的敏感性

Table 2 Antimicrobial susceptibility of 54 *C. coli* isolates from poultry meat

抗生素 Antibiotics	菌株数 strains	耐药率/% Resistance rate
CIP	9	16.7
ERY	9	16.7
DOX	23	42.6
GEN	0	0
CIP+ERY	1	1.9
CIP+DOX	4	7.4
RRY+DOX	4	7.4
CIP+ERY+DOX	1	1.9

CIP 环丙沙星、ERY 红霉素、DOX 强力霉素、GEN 庆大霉素

CIP Ciprofloxacin, ERY Erythromycin, DOX Doxycycline, GEN Gentamicin



M: 100 bp DNA Ladder; 1~7. *uncA*, *pgm*, *tkt*, *glyA*, *gltA*, *glnA* 和 *aspA* 基因

M: 100 bp DNA Ladder; 1~7. *uncA*, *pgm*, *tkt*, *glyA*, *gltA*, *glnA* 和 *aspA* gene

图1 *C. coli* 7个管家基因扩增结果

Fig. 1 PCR products of *C. coli* MLST

2.3 菌株MLST分型结果

54株*C. coli*各自的7个管家基因 $aspA$, $glnA$, $gltA$, $glyA$, tkt , pgm 和 $uncA$ 扩增产物测序结果与国际MLST网络数据库中*C. coli*菌株的序列(www.mlst.net)BLAST比对后,结果如下表所示(表3)。

通过对54株结肠弯曲杆菌的MLST分析可知:得到38个等位基因(allele),包括了1个新的等位基因;得到26个序列型(Sequence type),包括8个新的序列型,其中ST-829序列型最多,占总数的14.8%(8株),其次是ST-1119占总数的11.1%(6株);得到2个序列型克隆系(ST clonal complexes),其中ST-828克隆系最多,占总数的83.3%(45株),其次是ST-1150克隆系,占总数的5.6%(3株);5个没有序列型克隆系,占总数的11.1%(6株)。用UPGMA方法对ST序列进行聚类分析如图2所示,54株结肠弯曲杆菌聚为4个聚类群。从

耐药菌株所对应 ST 及 ST 克隆系聚类结果表明耐

药性与 ST 及 ST 克隆系没有多大的关联性。

表 3 54 株禽肉结肠弯曲杆菌的 MLST 数据分析

Table 3 Distribution of 54 *C. coli* isolates among CCs and STs

菌株数 The number of strains	等位基因数 The number of alleles							ST	ST Clonal complex
	aspA	glnA	gltA	glyA	pgm	tkt	uncA		
4	33	39	30	82	113	47	17	825	ST-828 complex
2	33	39	30	82	104	43	17	828	ST-828 complex
8	33	39	30	82	113	43	17	829	ST-828 complex
2	33	39	65	82	113	47	17	894	ST-828 complex
1	33	39	30	79	104	43	17	902	ST-828 complex
2	33	39	30	82	104	43	41	1 017	ST-828 complex
4	33	39	122	140	113	43	17	1 050	ST-828 complex
5	33	39	30	140	113	43	41	1 063	ST-828 complex
1	33	39	30	140	104	43	41	1 067	ST-828 complex
1	33	39	30	78	104	43	17	1 068	ST-828 complex
2	33	39	30	82	211	85	17	1 082	ST-828 complex
6	33	39	30	82	113	43	41	1 119	ST-828 complex
1	103	110	30	140	188	164	79	1 121	ST-1150 complex
1	33	39	30	82	113	56	17	1 173	ST-828 complex
1	103	110	103	140	104	164	79	1 639	ST-1150 complex
1	33	39	65	140	113	47	17	1 656	—
2	33	39	30	140	113	47	41	2 628	—
1	103	110	103	140	104	164	120	2 633	ST-1150 complex
1	33	157	30	82	104	47	17	2 910	ST-828 complex
1	33	39	30	82	253	47	41	3 698	ST-828 complex
1	53	38	44	82	118	47	36	3 699	—
1	119	39	44	82	118	35	36	3 700	—
1	33	157	30	82	113	47	17	3 701	ST-828 complex
1	33	39	30	82	113	65	17	3 702	ST-828 complex
1	33	39	30	140	104	47	41	3 703	ST-828 complex
1	33	39	30	82	439	43	17	3 710	ST-828 complex
1	33	310	103	82	113	64	41	3 729	—

黑体的数字表示为新发现的等位基因或者新的序列型, — 表示 MLST 数据库没有给出对应的序列型克隆系

Bold figures mean new alleles or genotypes discovered, — means there weren't the corresponding sequence of clone system in MSTL data base

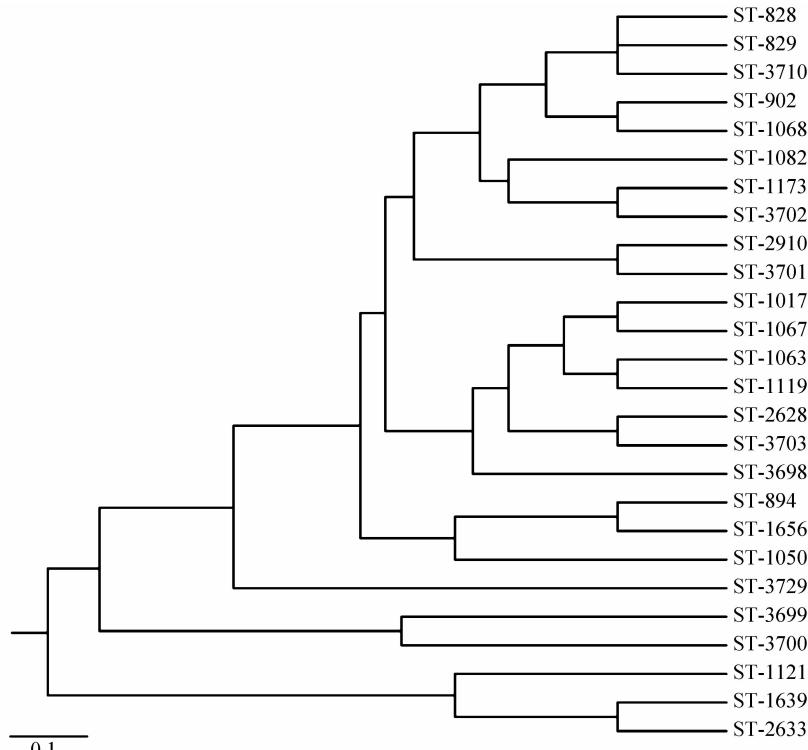


图 2 54 株禽肉结肠弯曲杆菌的 26 个 ST 序列型的基因发育树

Fig. 2 Phylogenetic trees of 26 STs identified among 54 *C. coli* isolates

3 讨 论

结肠弯曲杆菌是重要的食源性致病菌之一。近些年来,大量的抗生素被滥用到集约化养殖生产中,导致了动物弯曲杆菌耐药性问题日益严重,而来自禽肉和其他动物性食品的结肠弯曲杆菌的多重耐药比空肠弯曲杆菌更为普遍^[3-10]。本次研究对禽肉结肠弯曲杆菌耐药现状进行4种常规抗生素(常用于人感染弯曲杆菌的治疗)的监测,研究结果显示:所有分离菌株对硫酸庆大霉素药物都敏感,对强力霉素、环丙沙星、红霉素都表现了不同程度的耐药性,同时也出现了双重耐药菌株和三重耐药菌株,说明了禽肉结肠弯曲杆菌的多重耐药也较为普遍,存在常规药物不能治疗人感染禽肉结肠弯曲杆菌的风险。面对出现多重耐药状况,有必要对喹诺酮类、四环素类和大环内酯类抗生素在动物生产中的应用进行准确评价,指导动物生产合理应用抗生素,最大限度避免滥用抗生素;另外,有必要对结肠弯曲杆菌的耐药机制进行深入研究,追踪其耐药变化趋势,有利于采取有效措施预防和控制耐药菌株的流行,减少常规抗生素不能治疗人感染禽肉弯曲杆菌的风险,保障食品安全。

对54株禽肉结肠弯曲杆菌分离株进行MLST分析,得到一个新的等位基因,说明禽肉中的结肠弯曲杆菌等位基因变异性不大;通过结肠弯曲杆菌的MLST的官方网站得到ST-828克隆系、ST-1150克隆系和5个未知ST克隆系,而ST-828克隆系占总数的83.3%(45株),这与Thakur等报道的禽肉中主要流行ST-828克隆系相一致^[24],说明了禽肉中主要流行ST-828克隆系。这对下一步进行结肠弯曲杆菌的进化分析,以及结肠弯曲杆菌从鸡肉到人类的迁徙活动,提供了溯源数据。通过聚类分析耐药性与ST及ST克隆系的相关性分析,表明耐药性菌株与ST和ST克隆系相关性差,从而说明耐药菌株来源广泛。

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