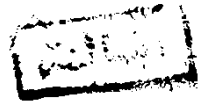


IDENTIFICATION OF PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS USING RECOMBINANT DNA METHODS

Thesis

Submitted By

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THIS THESIS HAS NOT BEEN SUBMITTED FOR A DEGREE
AT THIS OR ANY OTHER UNIVERSITY

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CONTENTS

PREFACE

I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Recombinant DNA "an Overview"	1
1. <i>Biological Information Transfer</i>	1
2. <i>Molecular Cloning of DNA</i>	3
3. <i>Applications of Recombinant DNA Technology</i>	10
B. Nucleic Acid Hybridization Technology	16
1. <i>Methods of Nucleic Acid Hybridization</i>	16
a. Nucleic Acid Dot Blots	19
b. Southern Transfer	21
c. Colony Hybridization	22
2. <i>Hybridization Probes</i>	24
a. Plasmid Derived Probes	24
1) <i>Radiolabeled Probes</i>	25
2) <i>Non-Radiolabeled Probes</i>	27
- Indirect Labeling	29
* <i>Enzymatic Labeling</i>	29
* <i>Chemical Labeling</i>	33
* <i>Photoaffinity Labeling</i>	37
- Direct Labeling	38
b. Synthetic DNA Probes	39
C. Biotin Mediated Probe Detection Systems	41
1. <i>The Biotin Label</i>	42
2. <i>Avidin and Streptavidin Bridges</i>	43
3. <i>Anti-Biotin Antibody</i>	44
4. <i>Immunological Detection</i>	44
5. <i>Avidin and Streptavidin Mediated Detection</i>	45
6. <i>Advantages of Biotin Labeling</i>	47
D. Enterotoxigenic <i>Escherichia coli</i>	48
1. <i>Escherichia coli as an Etiologic Agent</i>	48
a. General Features	51
b. Diagnostic Features	52
c. Epidemiologic Aspects	53
d. Isolation and Definitive Identification	56
e. Pathogenesis	57
2. <i>Escherichia coli Enterotoxins and Pathogenic Determinants</i>	57
a. Heat-Labile (LT) and Heat-Stable (ST) Toxins of Enterotoxigenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> (ETEC)	61
3. <i>Identification of Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli</i>	68
a. Bioassays (Biologic Assays)	69
1) <i>The Ligated Loop Technique</i>	69
2) <i>Tissue Culture Assays</i>	71
- Y-1 Mouse Adrenal Cell Assay	71
- Chinese Hamster Ovary Cell Assay	72
- Vero Cells	72

b. Immunologic Assays	73
1) <i>Enzyme Immunoassays (Antibody-Based Assays)</i>	73
2) <i>Biken Test</i>	74
c. DNA Hybridization Assay	75
1) <i>Homology of ETEC with DNA Probes</i>	76
2) <i>Advent Attempts in DNA Hybridization Assay</i>	78
- <i>Constrution of Synthetic Oligonucleotide Hybridization Probes for Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli</i>	78
- <i>Use of Non Radioactive Label to Tag the Probe</i>	80
- <i>Processing of the Specimen Containing the Target Gene</i>	81
- <i>Amplification of the Target DNA Sequences</i>	82
II. MATERIALS AND METHODS	84
A. Equipment Used	84
1. <i>Bacterial Strains and Plasmids</i>	84
2. <i>Media and Antibiotics</i>	85
3. <i>Buffers and Stock Solutions</i>	87
4. <i>Fragment Sizes of Common DNA Molecular Weight Markers</i>	90
5. <i>Preparation of Dialysis Tubing, Polyacrylamide Gels and Sephadex G-50</i>	91
6. <i>Immobilization and Transfer Media Selection Chart</i>	92
B. DNA Probes	93
1. <i>Bacteria</i>	93
a. <i>Isolating Single Colonies by Streaking a Plate</i>	93
b. <i>Growth of Bacteria</i>	94
c. <i>Long-Term Storage</i>	95
2. <i>Probe Preparation (Preparation of Enterotoxin Probes)</i>	95
a. <i>Isolation of Plasmids (Plasmid DNA Preparation)</i>	95
1) <i>Plasmid "Mini-Prep" Method (Small-Scale, Rapid Isolation of Plasmid DNA)</i>	96
2) <i>Large Prep Using the Alkaline Lysis Method: Plasmid Purification</i>	98
- <i>Ethanol Precipitation of Plasmid DNA</i>	102
- <i>Quantitation of Plasmid DNA</i>	105
b. <i>DNA Restriction Fragment Preparation (Restriction Endonuclease Digestion and Gel Analysis of Plasmid DNA)</i>	106
1) <i>Restriction Endonuclease Digestion of Plasmid DNA</i>	106
2) <i>Analysis of DNA Fragments After Enzymatic Cleavage (Separation of DNA Fragments by Electrophoresis)</i>	111
- <i>Agarose Gel Electrophoresis</i>	111
- <i>Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis (PAGE)</i>	115
3) <i>Detection of DNA Fragments</i>	120
4) <i>Isolation and Purification of DNA Restriction Fragments</i>	121
- <i>Electroelution into Dialysis Bags</i>	121
- <i>Elution by Maxam and Gilbert Method</i>	124
c. <i>Preparation of Labeled Probes</i>	126
1) <i>Labeling DNA by Nick Translation</i>	126
- <i>Radioactive Labeling of Probes</i>	126
- <i>Non-Radioactive Labeling of Probes</i>	129
2) <i>Measuring Radioactivity in DNA by Acid Precipitation</i>	130
3) <i>Separating Radioactively or Biotin Labeled DNA from Unincorporated dNTP Precursors by Spin-Column Procedure</i>	131

C. Filter Hybridization	133
1. Screening Techniques	133
a. Colony Hybridization	133
b. DNA Dot Blots	136
c. Southern Blotting	138
1) Using Nitrocellulose Filters	138
2) Using Nylon Filters	140
2. Molecular Hybridization of Immobilized DNA	141
a. Hybridization Using Radioactive Probes	142
1) Hybridization of DNA Immobilized on Nitrocellulose Filters (Colony Lifts, Dot and Southern Blots)	142
- Hybridization in Formamide	142
- Hybridization in Aqueous Solution	144
2) Hybridization of DNA in Southern Transfers on Nylon Membranes	145
- Gene Screen Plus™	145
* Hybridization at 65°C (Preferred methods)	145
* Hybridization at 42°C-Formamide Procedure (Preferred methods)	147
b. Hybridization Using Biotin-Labeled Probes	147
1) Hybridization of DNA in Southern Transfers and Dot-Blots on Nitrocellulose Filters	148
2) Hybridization of DNA in Southern Transfers on Nylon Membranes	149
- Gene Screen Plus™	149
- Nytran®	149
c. Re-Use of Probes	151
3. Detection of Hybrids	151
a. [³² P] Hybrids	151
Autoradiography	151
b. Detection of the Biotinylated Probe/Target Hybrids	153
1) Detection of Biotinylated DNA with Streptavidin and a Biotin- Conjugated Alkaline Phosphatase	153
- On Nitrocellulose Filters	153
- On Nylon Membranes	155
2) Detection of Biotinylated DNA with Complex of Streptavidin and Biotinylated Horseradish Peroxidase	156
3) Detection of Subpicogram Quantities of Specific DNA Sequences on Blot Hybridization with Biotinylated Probes	158
4) Use of Biotinylated DNA Probes in Colony Hybridization	160
D. Staining of DNA and Proteins on Nitrocellulose and Nylon Membranes	161
Amido Black 10B Staining on Nitrocellulose Filters	163
III. RESULTS	164
A. Detection of Enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i> Using 4 Gene Probes (LT, LT-B, ST-P and ST-H Probes)	164
1. Enterotoxin Probes	164
a. ST-P Probe	167
b. LT Probes	169
c. ST-H Probe	172
2. Colony Hybridization	180
a. Colony Hybridization of <i>E. coli</i> Isolates from Patient Samples with Enterotoxin Probes	180

b. Colony Hybridization of Standards Enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i> with ST-H Probe	187
B. Capillary Transfer of pBR322 from <i>E. coli</i> Colonies to a Nitrocellulose Membrane	190
1. <i>Lysis Protocol</i>	190
2. <i>DNA Transfer</i>	192
3. <i>Effect of Lysis Protocol on the Efficiency of DNA Transfer</i>	197
4. <i>Rate of DNA Transfer from Bacterial Colonies</i>	199
C. Electrotransfer of pBR322 from <i>E. coli</i> Colonies to a Nylon Membrane	202
1. <i>Electro-Blot Procedure</i>	203
a. Transfer in Acetate Buffer	207
b. Transfer in Tris-Glycine Buffer	217
D. Detection of Specific DNA Sequences Using Biotinylated Probes... ..	220
1. <i>Interaction of Bacterial Colonies with Biotinylated Probes and Enzymatic Detection Systems</i>	220
a. Binding of Streptavidin to Bacterial Colonies	223
b. Elimination of Background and Detection of Plasmid DNA in Extracts of Lysed Bacterial Cells	224
c. Capillary Transfer and Streptavidin Binding Components	225
2. <i>Detection of Plasmid Sequences Transferred to Nylon Membranes Using Biotinylated Probes</i>	227
3. <i>Colony Hybridization Following Capillary Transfer to Remove Streptavidin Binding Components</i>	233
4. <i>Elimination of Background in Colony Hybridization</i>	237
IV. DISCUSSION	242
V. SUMMARY	255
VI. REFERENCES	258
VII. ARABIC SUMMARY	

ABBREVIATIONS

A	adenine or current ampere
A_{260}	absorbance at 260 nm
AAAF	N-acetoxy-N-2-acetyl-aminofluorene
ABC	avidin DH-biotinylated horseradish peroxidase complex
ABC-AP	avidin DH-biotinylated alkaline phosphatase
ac	acrylamide
ADP	adenosine 5'-diphosphate
AEC	3-amino-9-ethylcarbazole
amm.	ammonium
AMP	adenosine 5'-monophosphate
AP	alkaline phosphatase
Ap	ampicillin
ATP	adenosine 5'-triphosphate
BCIP	5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate
Bio	biotinylated
Biotin-11-dUTP	8-(2, 4-dinitrophenyl-2, 6- aminohexyl) aminoadenosine-5'-triphosphate or 2'-deoxyuridine-5' triphosphate-5' allylamin biotin
bis, bisacrylamide	N, N'-methylene-bisacrylamide
BM	Boehringer Mannheim
bp	base pairs
Bq	becquerel (1 disintegration/sec)
BRL	Bethesda Research Laboratories
BSA	bovine serum albumin
C	cytosine or carbon
°C	degree centigrade
ccc DNA	covalently closed circular DNA
cDNA	complementary DNA
CHO	Chinese hamster ovary
Ci	Curie= 3.7×10^{10} Bq = 2.2×10^{12} disintegrations per minute
Cm	Chloramphenicol
cm	centimetre
Co.	Corporation
Col E1	colhicin
CsCl	cesium chloride
CT	Cholera toxin
DAB	3, 3' diaminobenzidine
dATP	deoxyadenosine triphosphate
DC	direct current
dCTP	deoxycytidine triphosphate

dd	deionized distilled
dGTP	deoxyguanosine triphosphate
dist	distilled
DMF	N,N-dimethylformamide
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DNase	deoxyribonuclease
dNP	2, 4 dinitrophenyl
dNTP	deoxynucleoside triphosphate
dpm	disintegrations per minute (60 Bq)
DTT	dithiothreitol
dTTP	deoxythymidine triphosphate
dUTP	deoxyuridine triphosphate
<i>E. coli</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Ed.	editor
EDTA	ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid disodium salt
EHEC	enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i>
EIA	enzyme immunoassays
EIEC	enteroinvasive <i>E. coli</i>
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
Ent	enterotoxin plasmids
EPEC	enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i>
ETEC	enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i>
Eu	Europium
FIG.	figure
G	guanine or gauge
g	gram
GMP	guanosine 5'-monophosphate
³ H	tritium
Hly	hemolysin
H ₂ O	water
H ₂ O ₂	hydrogen peroxide
hr	hour
<i>Hrp</i>	horseradish peroxidase
H ₂ S	hydrogen sulfide
¹²⁵ I	iodine 125
IgG	immunoglobulin
kb	kilobases (1,000 nucleotide bases)
KCN	potassium cyanide
kg	kilogram
LB	Luria-Bertani medium
Log	logarithm
LT	Heat-labile enterotoxin production
M	molarity
mCi	milliCurie = 3.7 x 10 ⁷ Bq = 2.2 x 10 ⁹ dpm

Mdal	megadaltons
Mg ²⁺	magnesium
mg	milligram
min	minutes
ml	millilitre
mM	millimolar
mm	millimetre
m mol	millimol
MRHA	mannose-resistant hemagglutination
mRNA	messenger ribonucleic acid
ms	millisecond
M. wt	molecular weight
N	normality or nitrogen
η	density
NAD	nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
NaCl	sodium chloride
NAMRU-3	Naval Medical Research Unit No. 3
NaOH	sodium hydroxide
NBT	nitro-blue tetrazolium
NC	nitrocellulose
NEN	New England Nuclear
ng	nanogram
no.	number
NTB	nick-translation-buffer
NY	New York
OD	optical density read at a defined wavelength
OH	hydroxyl
ONPG	orthonitrophenyl- β -D-galactopyranoside
p	para or page
³² p	phosphorus 32
PAGE	polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
pg	picogram
pI	isoelectric point
pmol	picomol
poly	polymer
ppt	precipitation
prep	preparation
R	deoxyribose 5' triphosphate
RE	restriction endonuclease
RFLPs	restriction-fragment-length-polymorphisms
RL	radiolabeled
RNA	ribonucleic acid
RNase	ribonuclease

rpm	round per minute
rRNA	ribosomal ribonucleic acid
³⁵ S	sulphur 35
S & S	Schleicher and Schuell
SBAP	Streptavidin biotinylated alkaline phosphatase
SDS	sodium dodecyl sulfate
sec	second
SNAP ^R	Synthetic Nucleic Acid Probe
sp.	species
SSB	single-stranded binding protein
SSC	standard saline citrate
ST-H	heat-stable enterotoxin production of human origin
ST-P	heat-stable enterotoxin production of porcine origin
Suppl.	supplement
T	thymine
T ₅₀	the actual time required for the successful 50% hybridization of a given probe
Tc	tetracycline
TCA	trichloroacetic acid
TEMED	N, N, N', N' tetramethylethylenediamine
T _i	incubation temperature
TM	transfer membrane
T _m	melting temperature
TR-FIA	time-resolved fluorimmunoassays
Tris	tris (hydroxymethyl) aminomethane
tRNA	transfer RNA
Tween 20	polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate
U	uridine or unit of enzyme activity
μ	micron
μCi	microCurie = 3.7 x 10 ⁴ Bq = 2.2 x 10 ⁶ dpm
μg	microgram
μl	microlitre
μM	micromolar
unpubl.	unpublished
USA	United State of America
UTI	urinary tract infections
UTP	uridine 5'-triphosphate
UV	ultraviolet light
V	volts or volume
vol/vol	volume/volume
w/w	weight/weight
x	times or fold
xg	centrifugal force (x unit gravitational field)

PREFACE

Colony hybridization is an important technique used in recombinant DNA work for clinical and non clinical applications. It is a rapid and simple technique for detecting specific DNA sequences in bacterial colonies with the drawback that adequate sensitivity requires radiolabeling the probe with ^{32}P . An alternative hybridization approach which has gained widespread acceptability over the past few years involves labeling the probe with biotin and enzymatic detection *via* a streptavidin (or avidin) bridge. While such assays are currently available using biotin/avidin systems their limited sensitivity and their high background precludes their current use in colony hybridization assay. We have tried to extend the usefulness of this technique to bacterial colony hybridization. In this respect we have identified the source of high backgrounds in the colony hybridization assay and have worked out a method to eliminate that background.

While the broader scope of the research undertaken in this thesis is to increase the usefulness of the colony hybridization assay for diagnosing infectious diseases. To achieve this goal we are focusing on the detection of enterotoxigenic *E. coli* and the use of a biotin-streptavidin enzymatic detection system.

I. INTRODUCTION