Short Report

Simultaneous Detection of *Helicobacter* Genus and *Helicobacter* pylori Species using a Multiplex PCR Method

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ABSTRACT

In order to improve simultaneous detection and identification of Helicobacter genus in general and Helicobacter pylori specifically and reduce the number of amplifications needed, we established a multiplex PCR. In this study, two pairs of primers: Hcom1 and Hcom2 specific for Helicobacter genus, Hicd1 and Hicd2 specific for Helicobacter pylori species were used. To determine the sensitivity of our multiplex PCR, the lower limits of DNA detection from pure culture were established using phenolchloroform method. To evaluate the specificity of our protocol, we tested DNA extracted from various Gram-negative and -positive bacteria. A study was subsequently undertaken on stomach tissue samples from 18 patients to evaluate this protocol for detection of Helicobacter in tissue samples. In our optimized PCR, two fragments of 389- and 1200-bp were produced using Hcom1-Hcom2 and Hicd1-Hicd2 primers, respectively. Amplification of Helicobacter pylori genomic DNA was achieved at concentration as low as 0.03 pg equivalent to 150 bacteria. No DNA amplification of other Grampositive and -negative bacteria was seen. Twelve specimens, positive in culture and rapid urease test for Helicobacter pylori were positive for DNA of this organism using this multiplex PCR. Our results demonstrate that this protocol represents a specific and sensitive assay for simultaneous detection of Helicobacter genus members, in general, and Helicobacter pylori species, specifically, in clinical samples yielding no false-positive. Iran. Biomed. J. 8 (4): 205-209, 2004

Keywords: Helicobacter, Helicobacter pylori, Multiplex PCR

INTRODUCTION

elicobacter is a microaerophilic Gramnegative spiral-shaped microbe that was first described in 1983 [1]. It has been cited as the most prevalent bacterial pathogen of human. Helicobacter species have been isolated from various animal species in association with or without gastric ulcers [2-5]. Thereafter in 1984, Helicobacter pylori, the most prevalent species of Helicobacter genus, was described [6]. It is strongly associated with gastroduodenal diseases including chronic and active gastritis, duodenal ulcer, peptic ulcer and gastric mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue [7]. A chronic H. pylori infection is also associated with an increasing risk for the patient to develop gastric adenicarcinoma later in life [8]. H. cinaedi

and H. fennelliae can cause gastoenteritis and protocolitis with septicemia in homosexual men. H. cinaedi also causes recurrent cellulitis with fever and bacteremia in immuno-compromised patients [9]. During the past few years, it has been reported that H. pylori and other Helicobacter species can cause some kinds of extradigestive diseases in liver and gallbladder of human [4, 10, 11]. There are some other reports that discuss about the relationship of *Helicobacter* to diabet and anemiae diseases Therefore, [12-15]. it seems Helicobacter organisms can cause a wide rage of diseases. In addition, one disease can be caused by two different *Helicobacter* species, as *H. heilmannii* has recently been identified in human gastric pathology [16, 17]. Hence, it is valuable to make plans for researches on the basis of detectiong Helicobacter species in any disease suspect to be related to these organisms. Histopathological examinations and urease tests performed on gastric biopsis, urea breath tests, gastric biopsy culturs and serology are techniques used to diagnose *H. pylori* infections. However, these methods have the disadvantages of being time-consuming (except the breath test) and giving false-negative and -positive results [18,19].

In the last decade, PCR has become an important tool to identify a number of fastidious organisms such as Helicobacter. Molecular assays are inherently valuable because detection can be achieved by enhanced sensitivity and specificity, and it is not diminished by non-viable organisms. The aim of this study was to establish a sensitive and specific multiplex PCR according to two pairs of primers based on sequence specific for genus and species to identify Helicobacter genus gene in general and H. pylori species gene in particular. Ultimately, It was our aim adapt to this method for direct detection from clinical specimens.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Clinical samples and culture. From 18 patients who underwent endoscopy for upper gastro-intestinal complaints, 2 gastric biopsies were taken. For each patient, one biopsy was placed in a sterile bottle and stored at -70°C until subsequent preparation for PCR. Another biopsy sample was used for rapid urease test, gram staining and culture on Brucella agar supplemented with 10% lysed horse blood and antibiotics of Trimethoprim, amphotericin B and nalidixic acid. The cultures were incubated in a microaerophilic atmosphere in gaspak jars at 37°C for 5-7 days. The isolates were identified as H. pylori by their morphology upon gram staining and by positive oxidase, catalase and rapid urease tests.

Positive controls. Three confirmed *H. pylori* isolates from gastric biopsies were used as positive controls to determine the PCR *in vitro* assay sensitivity and test sensitivity and to validate this multiplex PCR protocol.

DNA extraction from bacteria. Genomic DNA from positive controls was extracted using three methods. The bacterial suspensions used in all three methods were made in normal saline and had the same bacterial concentration.

- A) Phenol-chloroform method. Briefly, 350 μl of extraction buffer (100 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris-HCL [pH 8.0], 25 mM EDTA, 0.5% SDS) was added to 100 μl of bacterial suspension in a 1.5 ml Eppendorf tube. To each tube, 3 μl of proteinase K (20 mg/ml) (MBI, Fermentas, USA) was added. The tubes were then incubated in a hot block at 56°C for 120 min and afterwards kept in lab temperature overnight for cell lysis completion. After centrifugation, the supernatant was transferred to new tube. DNA was isolated from supernatant by a sequence of procedures including extraction via phenol chloroform, precipitation with ethanol and dissolution in sterile double distilled water, respectively.
- **B)** Sonication method. The bacterial suspension was sonicated for 2 periods of 5 min. This crude lysate was used as template in the PCR.
- *C) Boiling method.* The bacterial suspension was incubated in a hot block at 95°C for 60 min and then was used in the PCR.

In each method, nucleic acid concentration was determined spectrophotometricaly. Each genomic DNA (10 µl) obtained from above protocols was used as the template in the PCR.

DNA extraction from tissue. In a 1.5-ml Eppendorf tube, 1.2 ml digestion buffer (NaCl 100 mM, Tris-HCl 10 mM [pH 8.0], EDTA 25 mM, SDS 0.5%) and 10 μl proteinase K were added to 100 mg of homogenized stomach tissue and the mixture was vortexed and incubated in a hot block at 56°C for 120 min. These lysates were then kept at 37°C for 4-5 days while shaking. Thereafter, all tissue lysates were processed using the phenol-chloroform method to purify genomic DNA for PCR.

Primer preparation. Two sets of primers (TIB MoLBId, Syntheselabor, Berlin, Germany) were used in this protocol. A pair of primers (Hcom1 and Hcom2) on the basis of the 16 s rRNA gene sequence of *Helicobacter* genus, as described by Choi *et al.* [20], was with the sequences of 5 - GTA AAG GCT CAC CAA GGC TAT-3 and 5 CCA CCT ACC TCT CCC ACA CTC-3. The second set of primers (Hicd1 and Hicd2), based on an isocitrate dehydrogenase gene sequence of *H. pylori* species, as originally described by Argyros *et al.* [21], were with the sequences of 5 -ATG GCT TAC AAC CCT AAA ATT TTA CAA AAG CC-3 and 5 -TCA CAT GTT TTC AAT CAT CAC GC-3.

Optimization of multiplex PCR. To optimize the condition, in which two sets of primers could amplify their specific target, a broad range of each reagent was used. The optimized reaction was performed in a volume of 50 µl, comprising 50 pm each primer, 10 µl of chromosomal DNA from positive control, 2 U of Taq DNA polymerase, 0.2 mM deoxynucleoside triphosphates, and 2 mM MgCl₂ in a thermal cycler gradient (Eppendorf, Germany) using a broad range of annealing temperature according to the annealing temperature of each pair of primers. The cycle profiles were set as follows: initial denaturation at 94°C for 5 min denaturation at 94°C for 1 min, primer annealing at 55°C for 2 min, and 2 min extention at 72°C. The samples were amplified for 30 cycles followed by 10 min at 72°C. PCR products were analyzed by electrophoresis of a 10-µl aliquot using a 1.5% (wt/vol) agarose gel and the sizes of the PCR products were estimated by comparison with 100-bp DNA size markers (MBI, Fermentas, USA). Negative control reactions with distilled water were performed with each batch of amplification to exclude the possibility of contamination.

Sensitivity assay. A determined concentration of DNA extracted from pure *H. pylori* was serial diluted (dilution from 10⁻¹ to 10⁻⁶) and optimized multiplex PCR was done on these dilutions. According to the genomic DNA, molecular weight of *H. pylori* [22] sensitivity of this PCR assay was determined based on the highest dilution of DNA in which the primers could amplify their specific sequences.

Specificity assay. The specificity of optimized multiplex PCR was tested using 9 non-Helicobacter control bacteria including: E. coli, Enterobacter sp., Klebsiella sp., Shigella sp., Proteus mirabilis, Salmonella typhi, Streptococcus viridance, Campylobacter sp. and Heamophilus influenza.

Identification of Helicobacter in clinical samples. To evaluate this protocol in identification of *Helicobacter* in clinical, this multiplex PCR was performed on DNA extracts from stomach samples of 18 patients who underwent endoscopy.

RESULTS

Development of multiplex PCR. Our optimized multiplex PCR assay successfully amplified two

fragments of the expected sizes of 389- and 1200-bp from a DNA preparation of *H. pylori* positive control, using Hcom1-Hcom2 and Hicd1-Hicd2 primers, respectively (Fig. 1).

Sensitivity. The sensitivity of this assay has been tested by serial dilution of genomic DNA from *H. pylori* positive control. The 389- and 1200-bp fragments were amplified by this multiplex PCR assay from a minimum of 0.03 pg of DNA from *H. pylori* equivalent to 150 organisms.

The comparison of three DNA extraction techniques of boiling, sonication and phenol chloroform showed the same sensitivity.

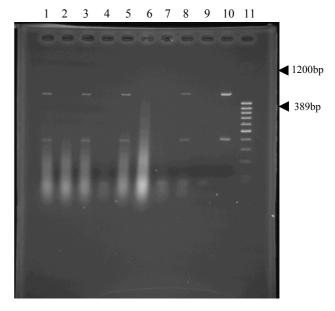


Fig. 1. Multiplex PCR amplification of 16s RNA region (389 bp) and isocitrate dehydrogenase gene (1200 bp) of *H. pylori* in tissue samples: (1, 3, 5, 8) positive samples, (2, 4, 6, 7) negative samples, (9) negative control, (10) positive control, (11) molecular marker.

Specificity. Our multiplex PCR proved to be very specific for *Helicobacter* genus and *H. pylori* species specific genes and did not result in false-positive with any of the other bacterial species. Therefore, the specificity for this protocol was 100%.

Clinical application. Of 18 stomach samples examined, 12 (66%) positive in culture, gram staining, rapid urease, oxidase and catalase test for *H. pylori* were positive for DNA of this organism using this protocol. In clinical samples, it shows the sensitivity of 100% for this protocol.

DISCUSSION

Helicobacter genus members are fastidious and very slow growing microorganisms [9]. The development of highly sensitive and specific PCR assays has alleviated problems typically associated identification of microorganisms Helicobacter that are found in low densities in tissue, difficult to culture or serologically similar. Because H. pylori is considered as the most prevalent species of Helicobacter, in most diseases suspicious to be produred by Helicobacter organisms diagnosis is on the basis of isolation of H. pylori, while different species can cause similar diseases [9-11]. According to these data, we established a multiplex PCR to Helicobacter members in general and H. pylori species in particular. In multiplex PCR, in addition to reduction of the preparatory steps of PCR, less materials are used. To prevent false-negative results, the development of efficient DNA purification methods is necessary to isolate genetic material from cellular substances found to inhibit DNA polymerase activity during the PCR. In our study, comparison of three DNA extraction protocols that included boiling, sonication and phenol chloroform showed that all of them have the same sensitivity. It seems that boiling is a cost effective, fast and safe way to extract DNA from pure *H. pylori* organisms.

To identify H. pylori species, we chose Hicd1-Hicd2 primers according to the experience of Argyros et al. [21]. Using a wide range of bacterial species, including all Helicobacter species, he showed that PCR based upon the highly specific icd genes primers represents a specific and sensitive method for detection of H. pylori. His screening experiments showed that use of these primers doesn't result in false-positive amplifications with C. jejuni and E. feacalis that appear when speciesspecific protein antigen primers, described by Makristathis et al. [23] are used. On the other hand, Nilssin et al. [10] and Choi et al. [20] showed that the bacterial DNA extracts from non-Helicobacter species did not react with any primer specific for Helicobacter genus 16s rRNA sequence. The primers of Hcom1 and Hcom2 used in this multiplex PCR to identify Helicobacter genus also displayed good specificity when tested against several bacteria close to Helicobacter members. The minimum DNA concentration of pure H. pylori for a positive multiplex PCR result was 0.03 pg, approximately equivalent to 150 bacteria, which is comparable to other reported sensitivity [21, 24]. To evaluate the potency of this protocol for clinical

application, we used PCR on 18 samples from stomach of patients undertaken endoscopy. *H. pylori* was identified in 12 samples (66%) using culture, gram staining, rapid urease test, catalase and oxidase. All these 12 samples were positive for DNA of *H. pylori* using multiplex PCR. Therefore, this PCR didn't have any false-negative results and showed the sensitivity of 100%.

As today the number of diseases that can be caused by different species of Helicobacter are increasing, considering the possibility of the presence of other species other than H. pylori can help physicians to treat the patients precisely. Hence, using a multiplex PCR instead of a regular PCR as a molecular method to diagnose the causative agent in diseases related to Helicobacter family members is a valuable way. In conclusion, according to our results, this multiplex PCR represents a specific and sensitive assay for detection of Helicobacter genus members in general and H. pylori species in particular. In the next step, we will test this protocol on different extradigestive samples to evaluate its potency for clinical application in diagnosis of possible role of Helicobacter organisms in some of extradigesitive diseases which are suspecious to be caused by Helicobacter.

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