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[54] METHOD FOR DETECTING SPECIES AND BIOVARS OF BRUCELLA

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[51] Int. Cl.⁵ **C12Q 1/68**

[52] U.S. Cl. **435/6; 436/50.1; 436/811; 935/78**

[58] Field of Search **435/6, 91, 29, 34; 436/501, 811; 935/77, 78; 536/23.7**

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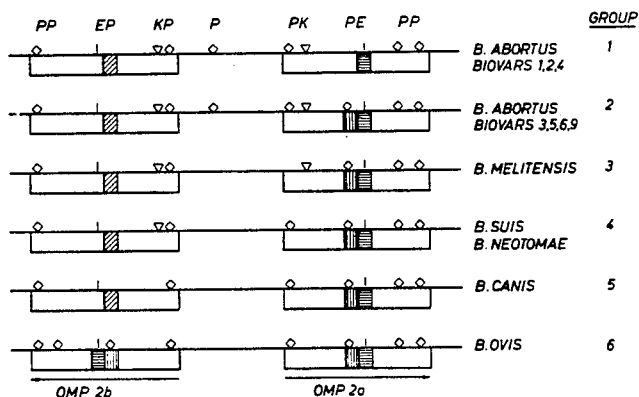
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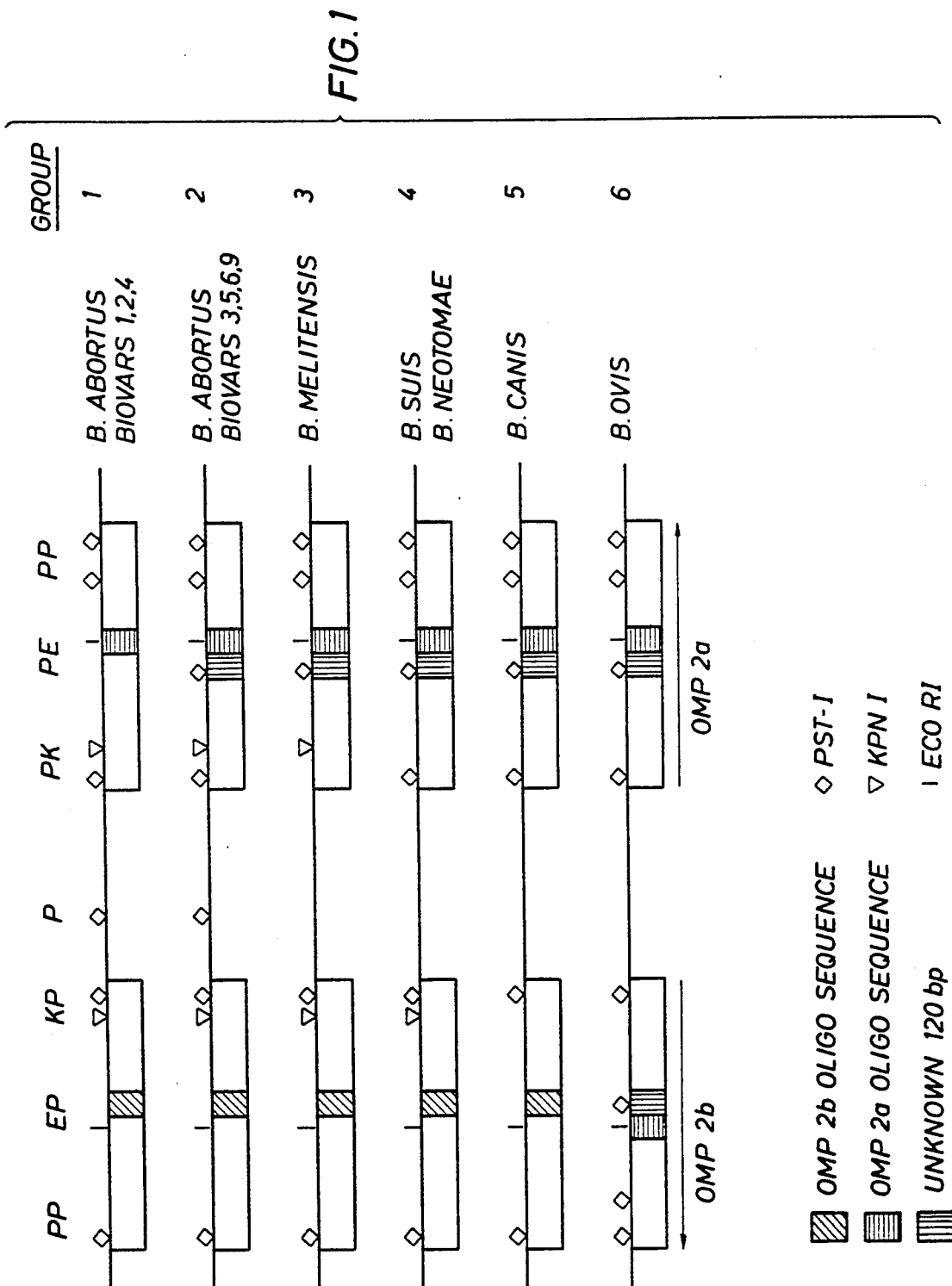
[57] ABSTRACT

A method for detecting *Brucella* infection in an animal which is reliable, rapid, and able to identify species and biovars of *Brucella*. The detection method includes the amplification of the *omp2* gene locus of *Brucella* and analysis of restriction digestion fragments specific to *Brucella* and to individual species and groups of biovars of *Brucella*.

19 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



OMP 2b OLIGO SEQUENCE PST-I
 OMP 2a OLIGO SEQUENCE KPN I
 UNKNOWN 120 bp ECO RI



B. ABORTUS OMP 2
LENGTH OF DNA: 3436 BP.

FIRST NT.

+1 GGATCCGAGC CATGCCCTTC AGCAGGACAT CCGGGCCATC GACATAAAT CCGCCCCAGA CATAGGGTTC CAGGGCTTTT GCGGTCTGTT CGGCAATATC
+101 GGTTCAAAC CGTCCAGCC CGAACCCAGAG CGCCAGGCCG TCAGGCACCG CCAGTCCAGG TGAGACAAGG CCAGAACCAT TTTTTCATGC TGCTTTGCTC
+201 CGTTTCAGGC GATCTCCGC GACCCCTGTA GAAAGACTGC GGTGAGCATA AAAAGCAAGC ATCTGATGCT GCACGAGGGC AACAAAAA CCGGCATTTT
+301 TGCCGTTTC TGTATCCAAAT CCGTAATGGA AACTTCCGGC TTAGAACGAA CGCTGGAAAG GAACGATACC GCCCAAGCA TTTGCTTTCAG CAACGGTGT
+401 CCACCAAAT TGGTGTAGGA AACTTCCGGC GTAAACGGTGA AGCCAGGAAC CAGTTCCGTA GCAACGTTAG CCGTAACTGC CCGTCTGCC CAGTCTGCAT
+501 GCGCAGCCTG CAGGTGAGAG GCAGCCTTCT GCTAGCCCTG ATACTTCCAG CACCCCAATC CAGCCCAATC CCGCCCAAGC TGGCCCTAGT TCTGATCCGG
+601 CGTAGCAGC GACGAATATG CCGCCTGCAA CCAAAACCAG GATCGAACCC CAGCCGCCAG CATACTTCAG CCGCCCAAC AGTCAAGGA TGTAGCCGTC
+701 TCATAGGCAA CAACACCAGC GATCGAACCC CAGCCGCCAG GATCAGAGC GATCAGAGC GATCAGAGC GATCAGAGC GATCAGAGC GATCAGAGC GATCAGAGC
+801 CAGTGAAC ACCGTCTGTTG TCGCCACCTT CATCTGTTGAT GACATCGCCG AGTAAACCGG TGAAGGTATG GAAATCCGAT TCATCGATAC CAACGGCAG
+901 GGAGCCAGCC GAGATCACCT GATCGTTGAT GACATCGCCG AGTAAACCGG TGAAGGTATG GAAATCCGAT TCATCGATAC CAACGGCAG ACCACCGAG
+1001 TGAATATAC CGAATCCAT GACGGTGGC CTGTGGTGT CATTACCAATA TTTACCAATCT ACGCCCAATC GATGAGAGC ATAGTGAAG CCGAGTCTGG
+1101 TGAGTCTT GAGGTCGG AGTTCGGTTT CCGAACCCGGT GGAACCGCG AGTCCGAAAC GAGGCTCTT GTCCAGCCA ATGTAGAGT AGCCAGCCG GTAAGCGTCC
+1201 AACGTATCG CCGCCCTTGA CGTGTAACG GACGTAACCA TGGACCGGCA GGCAGGTTTC GGTGCCCGA ATGTAGAGT AGCCAGCCG GTAAGCGTCC
+1301 CAACCGGGA CATATTCAC GCTTCGGC TCTGGCGGCA CGATTCGCTC GGCAGCCGTA GCGCCGGAAG CTGCAACCAAG AGCTGCAGC GAGCCAAAGG
+1401 GAAAGTCTT GATGTTCAAT TCTGACCTCC AGTCAAGTT AAAAATGGGT CTGGCAATTC TGAATGGCT GAAGACAAC CTGTCCCAT CCCCATAATT
+1501 AAAAAGTCC CCGGAAGCC TCCCTTCTT GAAATGAAG ATACTCGCC ATTTATTCGT TTCACACATCG AATATCTTCT CACAACCTTT ATGGTGTCTG
+1601 TATGAAGGC AGTTGTTGCA GAAATGACAC GAAATACCT GCTTATCTC GCGGATTC TCGTTTATTA ACATAAGTA ACGCAATTA ACCGATGTTA
+1701 ACGTTTGAAT ATGCAAGTT TTTAGGATCG CTTCCAGAAAT AAAGCCGGA ATCTTTCCGTC GAAACAGCC TTAACGGAAT ATGTCGGCAA GGTGGCAAGA
+1801 ATCGTCTGAA CCGGAGCAG AAACCTCGAA TCCCTTTCAT TTAATAAGG CAAAGTCCGT CCGGTCTAA ATTTGTCG CCGTAAAGC GCGCCATATAT
+1901 ATAAAGAA TAATCCGAG GAAATTTAC CAGTTAATGC GAAATCGCT TGAATGCC AGGGTACC GGTATCTGC CTTTACCSSA GAGGTGGCCG
+2001 AGTGTGAA GCGCTCCCT GCTAAGGAT CATACGGAAAT CCGCTTACC CCTCGGCA TGAATCTCTG TTTTCCAGG CTACGAAATC AGAAACAAG CAAGCCATTTG
+2101 GTTTCAGC CGTTGATTT CATACGGAAAT CCGCTTACC CCTCGGCA TGAATCTCTG TTTTCCAGG CTACGAAATC AGAAACAAG CAAGCCATTTG
+2201 ATAAATAG GCTATTCAAA ATTCGGCA TTTCTGACTG GAGTCCAGAA ATGAACATCA AGACCTTCT AGACCTTCT CCGTGGCTC TGTTGTCAGC
+2301 TTTCCGGGCT CAGGCTGCC AGCAATCGT CCGCCAGAG CCGGAGCCG TTTGAATATGT CCGGTTTGC GACGCTACG CCGCTGGCTA CTTCTACATTT
+2401 CCGGGACCG AAACCTGCC TCGGCTCCAT GGTACGTC CCGCCAGAG CCGGAGCCG TTTGAATATGT CCGGTTTGC GACGCTACG CCGCTGGCTA CTTCTACATTT
+2501 AGGGCCTCG TTTCCGCACTC ATGTTCAACA CGAATTCGGA AACCGAATC GGCACACTCG GCACCTATAC TACGTCGC TTAACCTACA CCAGCAACAA
+2601 TTCACGTCAT GATGGCCAAT ACGGCGAATTT CAGGATGAT CAGGATGAT CAGGATGAT CAGGATGAT CAGGATGAT CAGGATGAT CAGGATGAT CAGGATGAT
+2701 AACGGCTCT CCGCTGTGAT CCGTCTCGAA CAGGCTGGG AAGACGTTGA CAACGATTAAC CAGGATGAT CAGGATGAT CAGGATGAT CAGGATGAT CAGGATGAT
+2801 AATATGCTGG CCGCTGGGT TCGATGCTG TCGATGCTG TCGATGCTG TCGATGCTG TCGATGCTG TCGATGCTG TCGATGCTG TCGATGCTG TCGATGCTG
+2901 CCGGTTCTCG GTATGGCTGC AGGGCCGATA TTTCCGTCGTA TTTCCGTCGTA TTTCCGTCGTA TTTCCGTCGTA TTTCCGTCGTA TTTCCGTCGTA TTTCCGTCGTA
+3001 AAGTTCAITG CCCCCGAAA GCAACCTTC AATCTCAGG CTGCGCATGA CCACTGGGC AAGACCCAG TTAACGCCAA CGTCCCTTAT CAGTCTGTTT
+3101 CCGGATTCAC CATTACGCCG GAAATTTCTT ACACCAATTT TGGTGGCGAG TGAAGAACA CCGTTGCTGA AGACAATGCC TGGGCGGCTA TCGTCTGCTT
+3201 CCAGGCTCG TTTCTAATCAG ATCGAGGTA AGCATAGGC GCCAACGTT TCCGTTGGC CCGCGGTTCA TTTGAACAG CGTTCACGAA AGCGTGAGAA
+3301 TCGATTTCT CCGAATGGG ATTCAGGCG GATCAGCAAT TGAGGGAAT GCGGGGACGA CAARAAGCTG GGGGCTCTG TAAAGGATTTG
+3401 AGCCATGTCT CCATAAAGTT AGCCTACTT TCTTGT

FIG. 2

FIG. 4

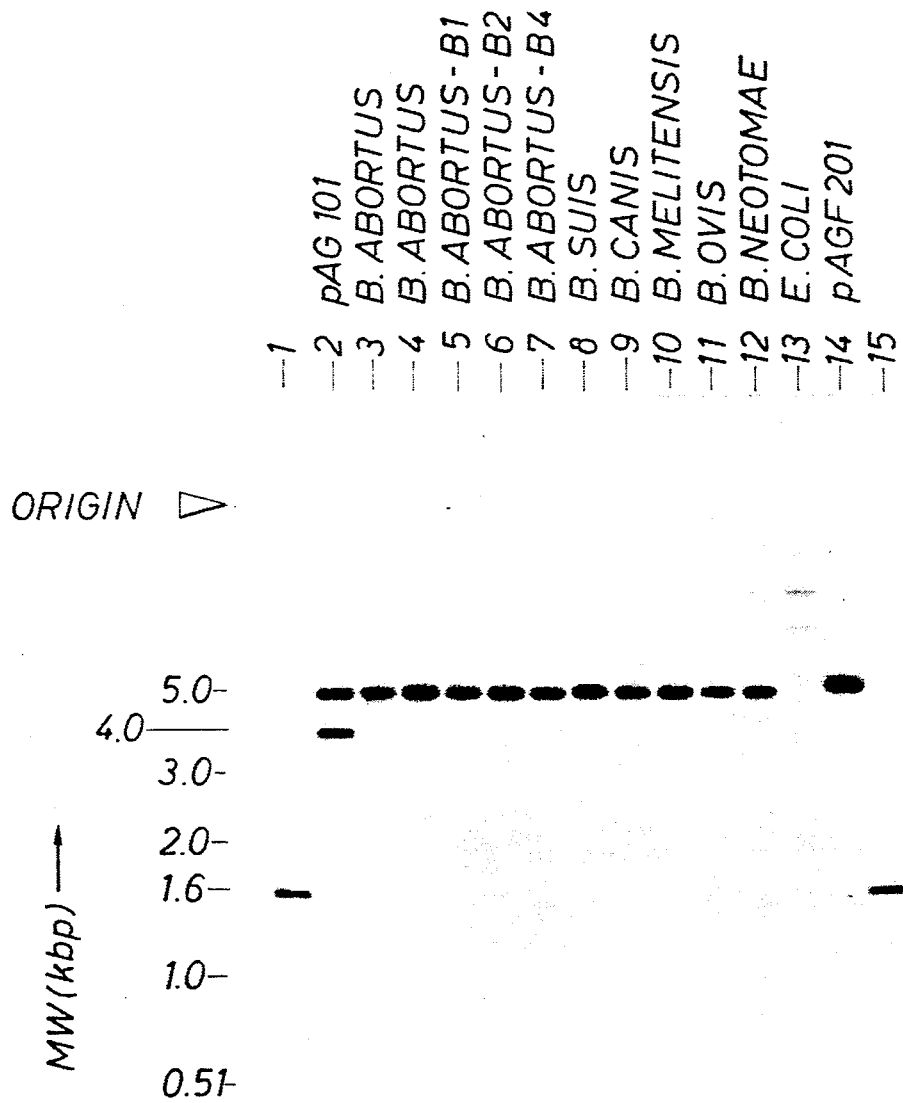


FIG. 5

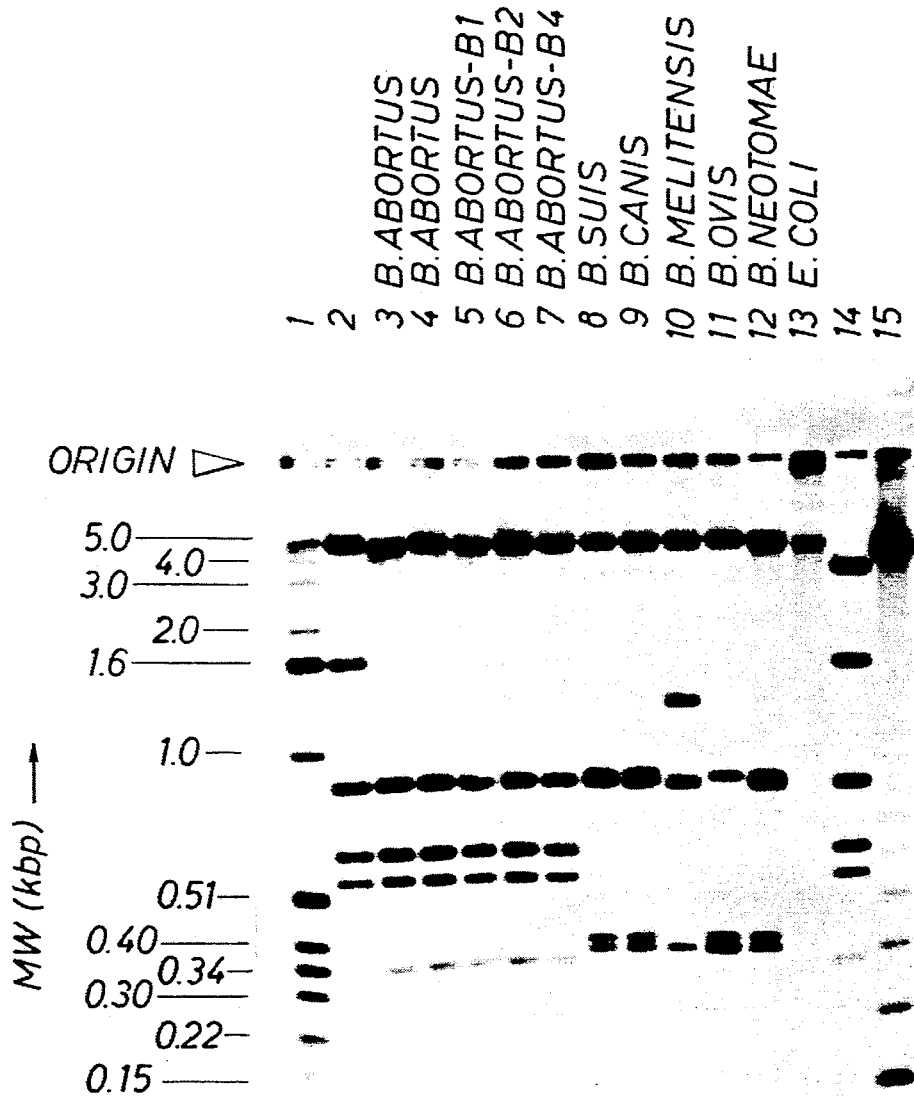


FIG. 6

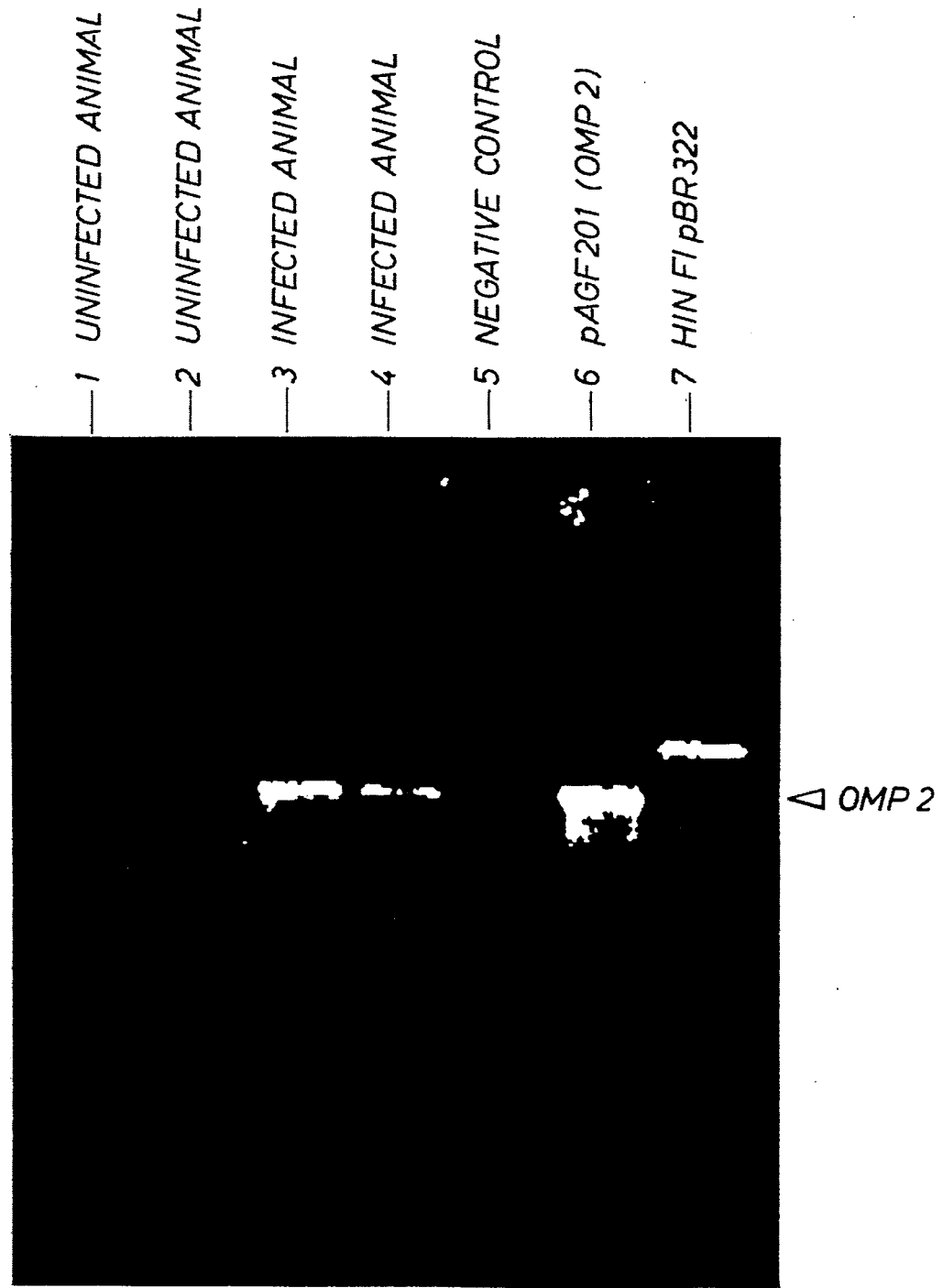


FIG. 7

OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PAIRS TO AMPLIFY BRUCELLA OMP2 GENE

<u>ID.NO.</u>	<u>SEQUENCE</u>	<u>AMPLIFIED GENE</u>
47	CGC GAA CTC CAT GAC GGT GCC GC	<u>omp2b</u>
41	CCT TGG CTC CGC TGC AGC TCT GGT	
32	CAG GCG ATC TTC CGC GAC CCC	<u>omp2b</u>
33	GGG GAT GGG GAC AGG TTG TCC	
51	TGG GTC TGG GCA TTC TGA TTT GGC TG	flanking
50	TCG CCA GAA TTT TGA ATA GCC ATT AC	
41	CCT TGG CTC CGC TGC AGC TCT GGT	<u>omp2a</u>
46	CGT TGT CAA CGT CTT CGC CAC CC	
34	CCG GCG GCC AAC GGG AAA CCG	<u>omp2a</u>
35	CGG CTT TAC CCC TCG CGC AC	

METHOD FOR DETECTING SPECIES AND BIOVAR OF BRUCELLA

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a method for the diagnostic detection of the pathogenic bacterium *Brucella*, and more specifically to a method which can distinguish between species and biovars of *Brucella*.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Brucella is a genus of pathogenic bacteria which cause acute or chronic illness in many animal species, including humans and cattle. Six species of *Brucella* and multiple biovars have been characterized by phenotypic methods, although such methods are not always reliable. The six species and multiple biovars of *Brucella* may also be characterized by their natural host and a strain's geographical origin (See Table 1), however, a species may infect an animal other than its natural host, and a single strain may now be found in multiple geographic locations.

Early detection and characterization of the species or biovar of the infecting *Brucella* organism would be of great value in medical and veterinary practice. Rapid and reliable detection of *Brucella* infection is important to permit removal of infected cattle from a healthy herd and prevent the spread of the disease. Characterization of the species or biovar of *Brucella* would provide epidemiological data to determine the source of the infection.

TABLE 1

SPECIES	BIOVAR	STRAIN	HOST	ORIGIN
<i>B. abortus</i>	1	19		U.S.
	1	2308	cattle	U.S.
	1	RB51	d.2308 ^a	U.S.
	1	45/20	d.45/0	England
	2	ATCC 23449	cattle/	England
	3	ATCC 23450	bison	Uganda
	4	ATCC 23451	"	England
	5	ATCC 23452	"	England
	6	ATCC 23453	"	Africa
<i>B. melitensis</i>	1	ATCC 23456	goat	U.S.
	1	ATCC 23444	pig	U.S.
<i>B. suis</i>	1	ATCC 23444	pig	U.S.
<i>B. neotomae</i>		ATCC 23459	desert wood rat	U.S.
<i>B. canis</i>		ATCC 23365	dog	U.S.
<i>B. ovis</i>		ATCC 25840	sheep	Africa

ATCC - American Type Culture Collection, Bethesda, Maryland.
d. - derivative

Heretofore, standard serological tests used to detect *Brucella* have required several weeks time to complete and have not been able to distinguish between species of *Brucella*. The methods currently available to identify species of infecting *Brucella* require the isolation of bacteria on selective media followed by quantitative analysis of phenotypic properties of the organism. Phenotypic characterization may be based on such features as lipopolysaccharide antigens, phage typing, dye sensitivities, CO₂ requirements, H₂S production, and metabolic properties. Such methods are time consuming (requiring 1-4 weeks) and are unreliable. (see Alton, 1988, *Techniques for the Brucellosis Laboratory*; Moriera-Jacob, 1963, *Nature* 197:406; Shibata, 1962, *Nat. Inst. Anim. Health Q.* 2:10-14) Time delays in obtaining test results and uncertainty due to unreliable test results can result in great economic losses. Suspect animals may

require quarantine or may contaminate healthy animals in the herd during the waiting period.

Identification of *Brucella* species using DNA probes has not previously been possible, due to the high degree of inter-species DNA homology (approximately 90%).

There remains a great need for a rapid and accurate method for detecting the presence of pathogenic *Brucella* organisms in a suspect animal. It is also greatly desirable that such a detection method have the ability to distinguish between and identify the species and/or biovars of *Brucella*.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The method of the present invention solves the problems of the prior art methods by providing a rapid, sensitive, and accurate diagnostic method for the detection of *Brucella* and, more specifically a diagnostic method which is able to distinguish between species and biovars of *Brucella*.

It has now been found that the *omp2* gene locus is conserved in all species of *Brucella*. Rapid detection of *Brucella* is achieved by identification of the conserved *omp2* gene locus.

It has also been found that genetic variation at the *omp2* gene locus of *Brucella* correlates with established species designations, and that this genetic variation may be used as a stable diagnostic marker for particular species of *Brucella*. Differentiation between species and biovars is based upon analysis of restriction fragment length polymorphism in the *omp2* gene locus of *Brucella*.

A preferred embodiment of the method of the present invention includes amplification of the *omp2* gene locus. The amplified *omp2* gene locus may then be analyzed directly by electrophoretic separation, dot blot or Southern Blot analysis to enable diagnosis of *Brucella* infection. Alternatively, restriction digestion of the amplified *omp2* gene releases fragments which may be analyzed, for example by gel electrophoresis, and the restriction fragment pattern used to detect the presence of *Brucella* and to identify the species or biovar of *Brucella*.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a partial restriction map of the *omp2* locus of the different *Brucella* species and biovar groups.

FIG. 2 shows the top strand of the DNA sequence encoding the *Brucella abortus omp2* gene locus with solid lines depicting oligonucleotides useful in amplifying portions of the *omp2* gene locus.

FIG. 3 is a partial restriction map of the *omp2* locus of the *Brucella abortus*.

FIG. 4 is a Southern Blot of *Brucella* genomic DNA digested with Bam HI and hybridized with a labeled Bam HI fragment containing the *omp2* gene locus of *B. abortus*.

FIG. 5 is a Southern Blot of *Brucella* genomic DNA digested with Pst I and hybridized with a labeled Bam HI fragment containing the *omp2* gene locus of *B. abortus*.

FIG. 6 is an agarose gel stained with ethidium bromide showing the presence of the amplified *omp2* gene in *Brucella* infected versus non-infected cattle.

FIG. 7 is a listing of oligonucleotides useful in the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

According to the method of the present invention, animal fluids or tissues may be tested for the presence of *Brucella*, and the species and biovar of *Brucella* infecting the animal may be rapidly and accurately detected. Animal fluids and tissues including blood, urine, milk, semen, vaginal secretions, rectal secretions or other available tissues may be collected and used as the test sample, despite the presence of complex, non-*Brucella* DNA. The live bacteria in the sample are killed, for example by heating to 68° C. for approximately 1 to 2 hours. The cells of the sample are then lysed to release DNA, for example, by heating to approximately 95° C. for approximately ten minutes or by repeated freezing and thawing of the cells. It may be desirable to immobilize the released DNA on a solid support in order to concentrate the DNA. For example, the DNA released by the lysed cells may be collected and concentrated in an agarose gel, or on a nitrocellulose filter.

A desired gene sequence in the DNA released from the lysed cells is then amplified, preferably through 30 to 50 cycles, by means of standard liquid polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using commercially available cyclers or manually in changing water baths. The PCR method is known in the art, and is described, for example, in Saiki et al, *Science* 239:487-491, 1985, which is hereby incorporated by reference. In general, the PCR amplification method includes the hybridization of a pair of oligonucleotide primers to a segment of DNA. The oligonucleotide primers are designed to anneal to the DNA sequences flanking the target gene sequence that is to be amplified, with one oligonucleotide upstream and one downstream of the target sequence, on opposing DNA strands. During each amplification cycle, DNA strands are separated, for example by heating, priming oligonucleotides are annealed, for example by cooling the heated DNA in the presence of the oligonucleotides, and the primers are extended using DNA polymerases and adding nucleotides to the end of each primer to make copies of the target DNA sequence. This process is repeated through approximately 30-50 amplification cycles, geometrically increasing the number of copies of the target gene sequence.

Specific oligonucleotides are used to prime the amplification at the omp2 gene locus. As shown in FIG. 1, the omp2 gene locus includes the omp2a and omp2b genes as well as flanking and intervening gene sequences. The DNA sequence of the *B. abortus* omp2 gene locus is shown in FIG. 2. Specific oligonucleotide pairs designed to hybridize to specific gene sequences of the omp2 gene locus permit amplification of a desired gene sequence of the omp2 gene locus.

Examples of oligonucleotides useful in the present invention include those listed in FIG. 7, and those shown in FIG. 2.

The amplified DNA may be analyzed directly by dot blot analysis using a labeled omp2 gene probe, by competitive hybridization analysis using radiolabeled oligonucleotide probes, or by separating the amplified DNA, for example, using agarose gel electrophoresis and ethidium bromide staining or Southern Blot analysis to detect the amplified gene sequence. The presence of the amplified omp2 gene indicates the presence of *Brucella* organisms in the test sample.

In a preferred embodiment, the amplified DNA may first be digested with specific restriction enzymes to

generate restriction fragments characteristic of the omp2 gene locus prior to analysis by separation and staining or hybridization to specific omp2 gene probes. Proper selection of the restriction enzyme may result in fragments displaying an electrophoretic pattern characteristic of the *Brucella* omp2 gene in all species of *Brucella*. Alternatively, the selection of restriction enzymes may result in fragments displaying restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP), for example, in the omp2a gene and flanking sequence of *Brucella*.

A preferred restriction enzyme which can be used to detect the omp2 gene in all species of *Brucella* is Bam HI. Restriction digestion of genomic or amplified *Brucella* DNA using Bam HI releases a characteristic 6.5 kb fragment containing the omp2 gene.

Preferred restriction enzymes which can be used to identify the particular species or biovar of the infecting *Brucella* organism include PstI and KpnI. Digestion of the amplified omp2 gene locus with PstI and/or KpnI results in restriction fragments displaying a unique electrophoretic pattern in agarose gels for *B. abortus*, *B. melitensis*, *B. canis*, and *B. ovis*. The restriction fragment patterns for *B. suis* and *B. neotomae*, while distinct from the other 4 *Brucella* species, are not distinguished from each other using these digestive enzymes. Biovars 1, 2, and 4 of *B. abortus* may also be identified based upon the size of the PstI restriction fragments.

The pattern of restriction fragments may be visualized in the electrophoretic gel by staining, for example, with ethidium bromide, which has a sensitivity in the range of 0.1-1.0 µg DNA. Alternate the amount of DNA is limited, i.e., 0.0-0.1 µg DNA, Southern Blot or dot blot analysis with omp2 DNA probes can be used.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1

Conservation of the omp2 Gene Locus in Species and Biovars of *Brucella*

B. abortus smooth strains 19 and 2308 were obtained from Dr. Billy Deyoe at the National Animal Disease in Ames, Iowa. *B. abortus* biovars 1-7 and 9, *B. suis*, *B. canis*, *B. neotomae*, *B. melitensis*, and *B. ovis* were obtained for the American Type Culture Collection, in Bethesda, Md. (See Table 1). Strain identification was confirmed by standard biovar analysis (see Alton, 1988). *Brucella* strains were cultivated on either *Brucella* agar or tryptic soy agar (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.). *E. Coli* cells were grown as described in Ficht, 1988, *Infect. Immunol.* 56:2036-2046.

Brucella cells were grown on agar plates at 37° C. for approximately 48 hours. Cells were washed off the plates in 5 ml of phenol/saline (0.1% w/v and 0.85% w/v, respectively). The cells were killed by incubation for 1-2 hours at 68° C. and pelleted by centrifugation at 5000 rpm for 20 minutes. The cell pellet was resuspended in 5 ml buffer A (10mM TrisHCl, pH 7.6, 1 M NaCl) at room temperature, pelleted again, and resuspended in a final volume of 2 ml buffer A. The cell suspension was warmed to 42° C. and diluted with an equal volume of a solution containing 1 % W/v low melting point agarose (Bethesda Research Labs,—Bethesda, Md.) in sterile water. Aliquots (100-200 µl) of this mixture were poured into molds to form agarose blocks and chilled on ice. The blocks were transferred to Eppendorf tubes containing an equal volume of lysis buffer (6 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.6, 1 M NaCl, 100 mM EDTA, pH 7.5, 0.5% w/v Bri-58 (Aldrich, Milwaukee,

Wis.), 0.2% w/v sodium deoxycholate, 0.5% w/v sodium N-lauroylsarcosine) made from sterile stock solutions and filter sterilized following the addition of detergents. This solution was supplemented just prior to use with 1 mg/ml lysozyme and 20 µg/ml RNase A (10 mg/ml stock in sterile dH₂O heated to 80° C. for 20 minutes). The cell suspension was then incubated in the lysis buffer overnight at 37° C. The following day the lysis buffer was removed and an equal volume of ESP buffer (0.5 M EDTA, pH 9-9.5, 1% w/v in sodium lauryl sarcosinate, and 1.0 mg/ml proteinase K pre-incubated for 2 hours at 37° C.) was added. The mixture was incubated for 24-48 hours at 50° C. The gel block was then washed in 4 changes of TE buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, pH 7.5) containing 1 mM phenyl methyl-sulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) for 4 hours at room temperature. The gel block was then washed twice for 4-16 hours with Bam HI restriction enzyme buffer (as supplied by the manufacturer, Boehringer-Mannheim, Indianapolis, Ind.) The washed block was dissolved in 0.5 ml of the restriction enzyme buffer at 65° C. for 10 minutes.

The restriction fragments were separated in a 2% w/v agarose gel. Southern Blot analysis included the transfer of the separated restriction fragments onto nitrocellulose, and hybridization with a labeled oligonucleotide probe consisting of the Bam HI restriction fragment of the *B. abortus* omp2 gene locus, as shown in FIG. 3. The results of the Southern Blot analysis are shown in FIG. 4, and indicate that all six species of Brucella and all *B. abortus* biovars tested have conserved the omp2 locus on a 6.5 kb Bam HI fragment.

EXAMPLE 2

Heterogeneity of the omp2a Gene in Species and Biovars of Brucella

Aliquots of Brucella DNA prepared for Example 1 were treated as described in Example 1, but digested with Pst I in Pst I restriction enzyme buffer (as provided by the manufacturer, Boehringer-Mannheim). Electrophoresis and Southern blot analysis were carried out as described for Example 1. The results of the Southern Blot analysis are shown in FIG. 5, and indicate that the genetic variation of the omp2 locus segregated along classical species lines, that is the Pst I restriction fragment profiles of the omp2 gene locus were distinct for different species and Biovars of Brucella. Based on Pst I restriction digestion, the species can be divided into six groups as shown in FIG. 1. Group 1 includes *B. abortus* biovars 1,2 and 4. Group 2 includes *B. abortus* biovars 3,5,6,7 and 9. Group 3 includes only *B. melitensis*. Group 4 includes *B. suis* and *B. neotomae*. Additional restriction digestion with the restriction enzyme Kpn I enabled distinction of Group 5, *B. canis* from the species of Group 4. Group 6 contains only *B. ovis*.

This data indicates that after one restriction digest with Pst I, analysis of the restriction fragments can distinguish between *B. abortus*, *B. ovis*, *B. melitensis*, and the remaining species of Brucella. Restriction fragments generated from Pst I digestion can also distinguish between *B. abortus* biovars 1,2 and 4 from *B. abortus* biovars 3,5,6, 7 and 9. Additional digestion with Kpn I permits the distinctive identification of *B. canis*.

EXAMPLE 3

Detection of Brucella in Tissue Samples of Infected and Control Cattle by Amplification of omp2 DNA

Cattle (two) (mixed breed, (*Bos Taurus* × *Bos Indicus*, Montana Beaver Head Ranch, Big Hole, Mont.), at approximately 120 days gestation, were infected with 1 × 10⁷ *B. abortus* S2308 organisms (obtained from Dr. Billy Deyoe, U.S.D.A. N.A.D.C.). Abomasal tissue samples were prepared from either aborted calves or live calves of the two infected animals and two non-infected control animals.

Abomasal tissue samples were obtained by necropsy following animal sacrifice. The fetal stomach or abomasum and its contents were dissected and stored in whirlpak bags (NASCO, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin). Portions of the abomasal samples were heated at 68° C. for 2 hours in eppendorf tubes to kill any live Brucella, and 5 µl portions were then added to amplification reactions according to the method of Saiki et al, 1985.

The standard amplification reaction was performed in a final volume of 100 µl containing 200 µM of each nucleotide (dNTP, dGTP, dCTP, dTTP), 2.5 units Taq polymerase, approximately 0.1ng template DNA and 1µM each oligonucleotide primer. The reaction buffer also contained 10 mM TRIS-HCl, pH 8.3, 50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, and 0.01% w/v gelatin. The oligonucleotides used to prime the amplification were No. 32 and No. 33, as shown in FIG. 7, which amplified the omp2b gene of Brucella.

The DNA was amplified through 30 cycles including a 30 second melting at 94° C., annealing over 30 seconds at 62°-65° C., and polymerization at 72° C. for three minutes.

The amplified DNA was then sized in a 1-2% w/v agarose gel and stained with ethidium bromide to visualize the DNA. As shown in FIG. 6, DNA obtained from infected animals amplified the 1268 bp omp2b gene fragment characteristic of Brucella. Non-infected animals showed no amplified DNA product.

EXAMPLE 4

Detection of Brucella in Milk Samples From Infected and Control Cattle

Pregnant cattle (six) (*Bos Taurus* × *Bos Indicus*, Montana Beaver Head Ranch, Big Hole, Mont.), at approximately 120 days gestation were infected with 1 × 10⁷ *B. abortus* S2308 (obtained from Dr. Billy Deyoe) organisms by conjunctival installation. Four uninfected cattle served as controls. The animals are monitored serologically for infection until abortion or the birth of a live calf. Samples collected for bacteriologic analysis are used for PCR amplification and DNA analysis of Brucella.

Blood samples are collected weekly; sera is tested by the following methods:

1. buffered Brucella antigen (Card) (O'Reilly and Cunningham, 1971, Vet.Rec. 88:590-594; Ladwig, 1968, Iowa Vet. 39:9-14).

2. enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) (Heck et al, 1980, Am. J. Vet. Res. 41:2082-2084).

3. rivanol precipitation plate agglutination (Huber and Nicoletti, 1986, Am. J. Vet. Res. 47:1529-1531).

4. automated tube (warm) complement fixation with Brucella antigens and hemolysis in gel test (Timbs et al, 1978, N.Z. Vet. J. 26:52-56; Nicoletti and Carlsen, 1981, Am. J. Vet. Res. 42:1494-1497).

Vaginal and rectal swabs, placental and quarter milk samples from all parturient cattle will be cultured for *Brucella*. Rectal swabs from viable calves, and pulmonary tissue, gastric contents, mediastinal lymph nodes, and rectal swabs from dead fetuses or neonates will be streaked onto semi-restrictive *Brucella* agar medium with 5% bovine serum and antibiotics (Farrell's Medium, Farrell et al, 1974, *Res. Vet. Sci.* 16:280-286).

Culture negative parturient principals and controls will be euthanized and at least 50 tissues will be collected, trimmed of non-lymphatic tissue, and both sides of the cut surface will be rubbed over the surfaces of Farrell's media (3 plates per tissue sample). Inoculated media will be incubated at least 7 days at 37° C. in 10% CO₂ with bacterial colonies resembling *Brucella* further identified and biotyped by conventional methods for comparison with results for the same animal from PCR amplification and analysis of DNA from tissue and fluid samples.

DNA obtained from blood, milk, semen, vaginal secretions, rectal secretions and tissue samples will be concentrated if necessary onto nitrocellulose filters. The DNA obtained will be amplified according to the procedure described for Example 3, using oligonucleotides which amplify specific regions of the omp2 gene locus. Amplification of the omp2b gene locus and identification of the omp2b gene as described for Example 3 will identify the presence of *Brucella* organisms. Amplification of the omp2a gene using the oligonucleotides No. 34 and No. 35, as shown in Table 2, followed by electrophoretic analysis of the amplified sequence will be used to determine the presence of *Brucella* in the test sample. Restriction digestion of the amplified DNA sequence using the enzyme Pst I will characterize the infecting *Brucella* species as *B.abortus* biovars 1,2,4, *B.abortus* biovars 3,5,6,9, *B.ovis*, *B.melitensis*, or one of the remaining three *Brucella* species. Restriction digestion using the enzyme Kpn I will distinguish *B.canis* from the remaining two *Brucella* species, *B.suis* and *B.neotomae*.

Having described the invention above, various modifications of the techniques, procedures, materials, and equipment will be apparent to those in the art. It is intended that all such variations within the scope and spirit of the appended claims be embraced thereby.

We claim:

1. A method for diagnosing *Brucella* infection comprising the steps of:

releasing DNA from a test sample;

releasing DNA from a test sample;

amplifying at high stringency a gene sequence of a *Brucella* omp2 gene locus includes omp2a gene, omp2b gene, nucleic acid sequences intervening between the omp2a and omp2b genes, and approximately 300 nucleic acids flanking the omp2a and omp2b genes; and

analyzing the amplified gene sequence to detect *Brucella* omp2 gene sequences diagnostic of *Brucella*.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene sequence corresponds to a region of *Brucella* omp2a gene.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene sequence corresponds to a region of *Brucella* omp2b gene.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene sequence is approximately 300 nucleic acids immediately adjacent to the omp2a or omp2b gene.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene sequence is the nucleic acid sequence intervening between the omp2a and omp2b genes.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein said amplifying is by polymerase chain reaction.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the polymerase chain reaction is primed with an oligonucleotide pair which anneals to the omp2 gene locus of *Brucella*, where the omp2 gene locus includes omp2a gene, omp2b gene, nucleic acid sequences intervening between the omp2a and omp2b genes, and approximately 300 nucleic acids flanking the omp2a and omp2b genes.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein the polymerase chain reaction is primed with an oligonucleotide pair selected from those shown in FIG. 7.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein prior to said analyzing step, the amplified DNA is digested with a restriction enzyme to generate restriction fragments characteristic of *Brucella*.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein, prior to said analyzing step the amplified DNA is digested with a restriction enzyme selected from the group consisting of Pst I and Kpn I, to generate restriction fragments characteristic of a *Brucella* species or biovar.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein the restriction enzyme is Pst I.

12. The method of claim 10 wherein the restriction enzyme is Kpn I.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein said analyzing includes dot blot analysis using labeled DNA which hybridizes to the omp2 gene locus of *Brucella*.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein said analyzing includes electrophoretic separation of the amplified DNA and staining with ethidium bromide.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein said analyzing includes Southern blot analysis using labeled DNA which hybridizes to the omp2 gene locus of *Brucella*.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein said test sample is animal fluid or tissue.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein said test sample is urine, blood, milk, semen, vaginal or rectal secretions.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein said test sample is milk.

19. A method for identifying a species or biovar of *Brucella* comprising the steps of:

releasing DNA from a test sample;

amplifying at high stringency a gene sequence of a

Brucella omp2 gene locus from the released DNA, where the omp2 gene locus includes omp2a gene, omp2b gene, nucleic acid sequences intervening between the omp2a and omp2b genes, and approximately 300 nucleic acids flanking the omp2a and omp2b genes; and

analyzing the amplified gene sequence to detect *Brucella* omp2 gene sequences diagnostic of a species or biovar of *Brucella*.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 5,310,649

DATED : MAY 10, 1994

INVENTOR(S) : THOMAS A. FICHT, BLAIR A. SOWA, L. GARRY ADAMS

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

CLAIM 1, COLUMN 7, PLEASE DELETE LINE 52.

CLAIM 1, COLUMN 7, LINE 54, AFTER "LOCUS" PLEASE INSERT --FROM THE RELEASED DNA, WHERE THE OMP2 GENE LOCUS--.

CLAIM 13, LINE 36, COLUMN 8, PLEASE DELETE "RUCELLA" AND INSERT --BRUCELLA--.

CLAIM 19, LINE 49, COLUMN 8, PLEASE DELETE "BOVAR" AND INSERT --BIOVAR--.

CLAIM 19, LINE 56, COLUMN 8, PLEASE DELETE "OPM2a" AND INSERT --OMP2a--.

Signed and Sealed this
Thirtieth Day of August, 1994

Attest:



BRUCE LEHMAN

Attesting Officer

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks