

るシステムに発展させることも可能となる。

## 2. 台湾CDCとの共同研究

平成21年2月21日台湾疾病予防センター抗酸菌部部長のDr. Ruwen Jouらと研究会議を持ち、情報交換を行った（資料9）。

### C. 研究結果

VNTR分析では、ローカスの選択が非常に重要で、どのlocusを何箇所、解析するかで本型別法の分解能は大きく左右される。米国疾病予防管理センターでは、Mycobacterial interspersed repetitive units (MIRU) の12箇所、ヨーロッパ諸国ではフランスバスツール研究所のSupplyらが報告したSupply(15)-あるいはSupply(24)-VNTRシステムが、新しい結核菌の型別法として採用されている。ヨーロッパ諸国では、このSupply(15)-VNTRを用いて結核菌の型別情報のデータベース化が進められている。しかし、東アジア諸国では、米国、ヨーロッパ諸国と広まっている結核菌の遺伝子型が異なり、北京型結核菌が結核全体の7~8割を占めている。日本国内の結核菌をMIRU(12)およびSupply(15)-VNTRで分析すると大きなクラスターが形成し、これらのVNTR分析システムでは、北京型結核菌に対する分解能が低いことが判明している。そのため、北京型結核菌を効率良く型別できるVNTRシステムを構築する必要がある。

このような分析システムのひとつ候補として日本全国から集めた結核菌を分析して結核研究所が報告したJATA(12)-VNTR法がある。この方法が直接適応できるか、まずは中国、韓国、日本で広がっている結核菌の遺伝子型を比較した。

**日本株と韓国株との比較：**北京型結核菌は、NTF領域にIS6110が挿入されている“Modern型”と挿入されていない“Ancient型”的2つに大きく区分される。中国（北京）、香港、ベトナム、ロシアおよびヨーロッパ諸国ではModern型が75~95%を占めているのに対して、日本では75~80%がAncient型であり、日本の結核菌は諸外国で広まっている北京型株と異なることが判明している。一方、韓国国内で分離された80株を使ってAncient型とModern型の割合を調べたところ、日本の結核菌と同様に72%がAncient型であった（表1）。また、NTF領域にIS6110が挿入される前に生じるRD181領域欠損という事象が生じていないRD181領域陽性株は、東京都内で分離された株では87株のAncient株中17株（20%）であるのに対して韓国で分離された株では46株のAncient株中29株（63%）とその割合が高いことが判明した（表2）。

**日本株と中国（上海）株との比較：**VNTR 4120は、日本国内株の分析では高頻度変化部位（HV）で北京型結核菌に対するHunter-Gaston discriminatory index (HGI) は、0.902と高い値であった。しかし、上海で分離された株のHGIは、0.092と非常に低かった。このように、同じ

表1. 大阪、東京、韓国で分離された北京型結核菌

	Total numbers	Number of isolates	
		Ancient	Modern
Osaka	175	130 (75%)	45 (25%)
Tokyo	113	87 (77%)	26 (23%)
Korea	64	46 (72%)	18 (28%)

表2. Ancient型結核菌のRD181部位の有無

	No. of Ancient isolates	RD181	
		Positive	Negative
Osaka	130	15 (12%)	115 (88%)
Tokyo	87	17 (20%)	70 (80%)
Korea	46	29 (63%)	17 (37%)

北京型結核菌であってもコピー数の変化頻度は、日本と上海では大きく異なることが明らかになった。

**台湾における分子疫学研究：**台湾CDCは全国で分離される結核菌の約50%の菌株を収集しており、収集した全菌株に対してRFLP及びVNTR (12-MIRU+3ETR)を実施して、データベース化されている。

これらの菌の中で北京株は44.4%と日本、韓国、中国本土よりも低い割合であるが、北部、東部では北京型が多く、過去数十年間に優勢になっており、起こっている感染の原因となっていると考えられる。これらデータを用いてMST解析も可能であり、解析ソフトを入手して実施することになった。

### 今後の研究計画

次年度は、それぞれの国で広まっている結核菌の遺伝的背景を解析し、違いを明らかにするために以下の内容で解析を進める。

- (1) 結核研究所は必要な試薬等を送付し、また技術援助を行う。
- (2) 分析に利用する結核菌の選択は、ある地域内で一定期間内に分離したすべての株を分析し、株の選択の時点でのバイアスがかからないようにする。
- (3) VNTR解析の精度管理：コピー数の定義は、日本で使っている共通なものを利用し、お互いに結核菌DNAを送り同じ結果が得られるようにする（但し、中国からのDNA検体の輸出は政府の許可が必要で難しい）。
- (4) 役割分担をはっきりさせ、期日を設定してそれまでにそれぞれの施設毎にデータを出す。
- (5) 各国のデータに基づきminimum spanning tree

(MST)解析を行い各国で広まっている結核菌株の違い等を明らかにし、共同で学術論文を作成する。

また、台湾 CDC も次年度より本研究に参加することで基本的に合意した。

#### D. 考察

東アジアの国で広がっている北京型結核菌は、遺伝的背景が異なる株がそれぞれの国で広まっていることが判明した。中国（北京や上海）株は、Modern 型の割合が高く、また VNTR 4120 の例のように HGI が日本のものと大きく異なることがわかった。このような北京型株（Modern 型）は、最近ヨーロッパ、南アフリカおよびロシアで広まっている北京型結核菌と同じと考えられるため、Supply(15)-VNTR で型別できる可能性もある。他方、韓国で広まっている結核菌は、日本の株と非常に似ていて Ancient 型が高い割合で検出された。しかし、Ancient 型でも RD181 欠損が起こっていない RD181 陽性株の割合が日本国内で分離された株より高いことが判明した。次年度、それぞれの国から分離された結核菌を用いて minimum spanning tree (MST) 解析を行う予定である。このような解析から各国で広まっている結核菌の遺伝的背景が異なるということを客観的に示すことができる。また、MST 解析により、各国の結核菌を共通に区別できる適切な loci を選択すれば、本研究の目的である東アジアで共通に利用できるコアとなる VNTR システムの構築が可能となる。同時に日本国内株と、韓国あるいは中国由来の株等を高い確率で判別できる loci 等も明らかにできると考えられる。

#### E. 結論

近年、人の移動が活発になり、感染症が流入する可能性が高まっている。共通の方法で結核菌の型別を行いデータベース化することにより、近隣諸国で問題となっている病原性の高い結核菌（スーパースプレッター）や多剤耐性結核菌などの遺伝子型情報を共有することが可能となり、このような高病原性結核菌の流入を早期に把握するためのシステムの確立が可能となる。

#### F. 健康危険情報 なし

#### G. 研究発表

##### 1. 論文発表

1. Yoshiro Murase, Satoshi Mitarai, Isamu Sugawara, Seiya Kato, Shinji Maeda : Promising loci of variable numbers of tandem repeats for typing Beijing family Mycobacterium tuberculosis.: J Med Microbiol., 57: 873~880, 2008

2. 前田伸司、村瀬良朗、御手洗聰、菅原勇、加藤誠也：

国内結核菌型別のための迅速・簡便な反復配列多型 (VNTR)分析システム -JATA (12) -VNTR 分析法の実際-, 結核, 83: 673-678, 2008

#### 2. 学会発表

##### H. 知的財産権の出願・登録状況（予定を含む）

1. 特許取得  
該当なし
2. 実用新案登録  
該当なし
3. その他  
該当なし

## Introduction

- ❖ It is one of the first-line drugs included in short-course anti-tuberculosis therapy in combination with isoniazid, rifampin, and pyrazinamide.

- ❖ EMB is only active against dividing mycobacteria, being bacteriostatic

2009. Jan. 20. RIT meeting

Youngkil Park  
KIT

The implication of *embB* gene polymorphism in clinical *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolates.

## Introduction

- ❖ EMB disrupts arabinogalactan synthesis by inhibiting the enzyme arabinosyl transferase.

- ❖ Disruption of the arabinogalactan leads to increased permeability of the cell wall.

- ❖ Ethambutol (EMB), a synthetic compound with structural similarity to D-arabinose, was first introduced in 1961.
- ❖ This drug is used to treat TB and other infections caused by such as *Mycobacterium kansasii*.

## Material and Method

- ❖ The strains were selected randomly among strains isolated during from 2005 to 2007.
- ❖ All of them were isolated from primary pulmonary tuberculosis patients registered in public health center covered over south Korea
- ❖ We used 4 drugs - isoniazid, rifampicin, ethambutol, and streptomycin - with concentrations of  $0.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$ ,  $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$ ,  $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$ , and  $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{M}\ell$  on the LJ media, respectively.
- ❖ We selected 77 pan-susceptible, 26 any drug resistant, non-MDR but EMB susceptible, 42 MDR but EMB susceptible, 91 EMB resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolates.

## Introduction

- ❖ Recently, the *embB* gene mutation is controversial because the mutation has also been found in ethambutol susceptible strains (2001,2002,2004,2007).
- ❖ This study aims to expand our understanding of EMB resistance in relation to *embB* gene mutation

Mutation codon	Pan-Susceptible (77)	Any R+ non-MDR but EMB-susceptible (26)	MDR but EMB-susceptible (42)	EMB-resistant (91)
Met206Ile		ATG-ATC(I)	ATG-GTG(I)	ATG-ATC(5)
Met205Val				ATG-CTG(4)
Met206Le				ATG-ATA(20)
Met206Leu				ATG-ATT(1)
Ile319Asp	TAT-GAT (1)		Ile119 Ser TAT-TCT(2)	ATG-CTG(2)
Asp54Ala			GAC-GCC(1)	ATG-GCC(3)
Val360Val				
Asn399Thr				AAC-ACC(2)
Glu325Asp			GAG-GAC(1)	GAG-GAC(1)*
Gly406Asp	GGC-GAC(2)	GGC-GAC(3)	GGC-GAC(2)*	GGC-GCC(1)
Gly406Ala		GGC-GCC(2)		GGC-AGC(2)
Gly406Ser				
Gly406Gly#				GGC-GGA(0)†
Gly459Asp	GGC-GAC(0)	CAG-AAG(1)	CAG-AAG(1)	
Gln457Lys		CAG-CGG(2)		
Glu459Pro		CAG-CGG(1)	CAG-CGG(10)	
Glu459Arg				
TOTAL	343.9% (211.6%)	4 (15.4%)	19 (45.2%)	82 (60.1%) / 81 (68.0%)
None	74	22	23	9

## PCR

◆ The primers were designed to become 800bp including ethambutol resistance-determining region(ERDR) of *embB* gene in *M. tuberculosis*.

◆ The sequence of forward primer was 5'-ggtgatattccggcttc-3' and reverse primer was 5'-atacgcgccgtatccaaaag-3'. ◆ PCR was performed in a total volume of 50  $\mu\text{l}$  with 1 U of Ex-Taq polymerase with annealing at 56 °C.

## Pan-Susceptible

### Sequencing

◆ We sequenced the PCR products with ABI 3730 XL.

◆ We confirmed 3 times with forward and reverse primers when the mutation type is rare.

Mutation codon	This study Korea L-3 2ug/ml (77)	Tuberc Respir Dis Kor 2005, 58: 129 L-3 (50)	ICM 2002, 40: 3810 Russia L-3 (43)	Tuberculosis 2007, 87: 123 Kuwait MGTR960 2.5ug/ml (25)
Ile319Asp	TAT-GAT (1)			
Val360Val#		GTG-GTM(1)		
Gly459Asp	GGC-GAC(1)			
TOTAL	2 (2.6%)			
none	74	50	43	25

## EMB-resistant

Mutation codon	This study (94)	Tuberc. Respir Dis 2005; 56:129 (149) (only 306) (limited range)	JCM2002,40:381 Russia (29) (only 306)	Tuberculosis 2007, Kuwait (50) (limited range)
Met306Val	ATG-ATC(5), 5.5%	53 (35.6%)	Val (10) 34.5%	10 (20.0%)
Met306Ile	ATG-GTG(4), 1.51.4%	26 (14.4%)	Ile (4) 13.8%	4 (8.0%)
Met306Asn	ATG-ATA(20), 31.3%	2 (1.3%)		1 (2.0%)
Ala354Ala	GAC-GCC(2), 2.2%			
Asp354Thr	AAC-ACC(2), 2.2%			
Glu354Asp	GAG-GAC(1), 1.1%			
Gly354Asp	GCC-GAC(2), 2.2%		3 (2.0%)	
Cys354Val	GCA-GCT(1), 1.1%		11 (7.4%)	
Gly354Ser	GCC-GAC(2), 2.2%			2 (4.0%)
Gly354Gly	GCC-GGA(1)			
Asp492				
Glu492Lys	CGG-AAC(2), 2.2%	40 (22.7%)		10 (20%)
Glu492Arg	CGG-CGG(10), 11.0%	9 (6.0%)		2 (4.0%)
Leu492Val	CGA-CGC(1), 1.1%	10 (6.0%)		
	(1 double mutation)	14 (double mutant)	14 (48.3%)	20 (40.0%)
note	9	15	30	
	49			

## Any R, non-MDR, EMB - Susceptible

Mutation codon	This study (26)	JCM2002,40:3810 Russia (42) (Only 306)	Tuberculosis 2007, Kuwait (54) (Only 306)
Met306Ile	ATG-ATC(1)	Met-Ile (7), 16.7%	ATG-GTG(1)
Met306Val	ATG-GTG(1)	Met-Val/Ile (1), 2.4%	
Gly492Asp	GGC-GAC(2)	7.7% 1 (1.1%)	
		4 (15.4%)	8 (19.0%)
note	22	34	63

## Desire embB mutation confer EMB resistance?

- ❖ Transfer of embB codon 306 mutation into clinical M. tuberculosis strains alters susceptibility to ethambutol, isoniazid, and rifampin. AAC 2008. 52:2027
- ❖ Depend on DST media? BACTEC460 system more sensitive? (JCM 2001, 39:636)
- ❖ Depend on mutation site? V492L, A680T, and A1007V were not associated with EMB resistance. (JCM 2007, 45:179)

## MDR but EMB- Susceptible

Mutation codon	This study (42)	JCM2002,40:3810 Russia (69) (only 306)	Tuberculosis 2007, Kuwait (22) (only 306)
Met306Val	ATG-GTG(2), 4.8%	Val/Ile (23)	2 (9.1%)
Met306Ile	ATG-ATA(2), 4.8%		
Ile319 Ser	TAT-TCT(2), 4.8%		
Asp354Ala	GAC-GCC(1), 12.4%		
Glu405Asp	GAG-GAC(1), 12.4%		
Gly406Asp	GCC-GAC(3), 7.1%		
Gly406Ala	GGC-GCC(2), 4.8%		
Gly406Ser	GGC-GAC(2), 4.8%		
Gln497Lys	CAG-AAG(1), 12.4%		
Gln497Pro	CAG-CCG(2), 4.8%		
Gln497Arg	CAG-CCG(1), 12.4%		
Trp111L	19 (45.2%)	40 (58.1%)	2 (9.1%)
note	22	29	20



## METHODS

**M. Tuberculosis isolates :**  
They have no significant epidemiological linkage.

### Genotyping methods

#### IS6110 based RFLP analysis :

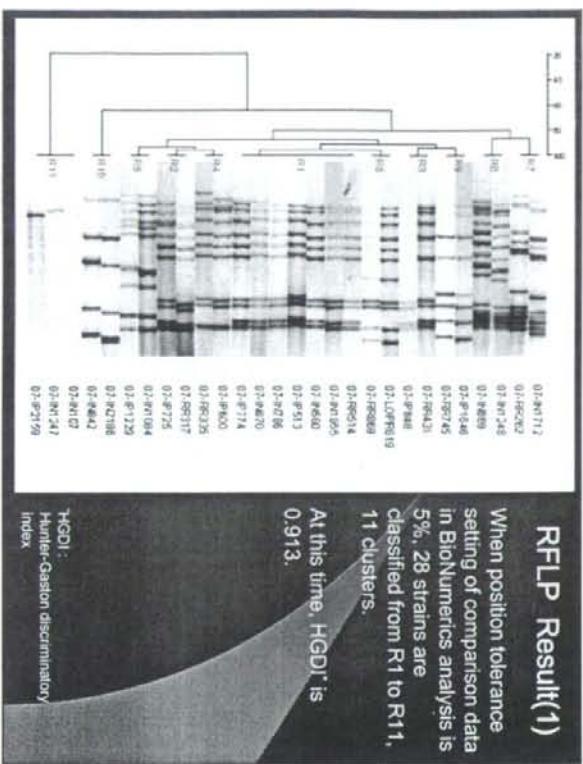
Band patterns were analyzed using the BioNumerics software, fingerprint type.

#### 12-locus VNTR(JATA) typing :

Molecular sizes of PCR products were confirmed in 2.5% agarose gels and analyzed using the BioNumerics software, character type.

#### PCR based strain classification method :

To identify a strain belonging to the Beijing or non-Beijing evolutionary lineage, DNAs were PCR amplified with overlapping primer sets complementary to Rv2820 and Rv2819.



## PURPOSE

Comparison of effectiveness for clustering between the IS6110 based RFLP analysis and the 12-locus JATA(Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association) VNTR Typing

## OBJECTS

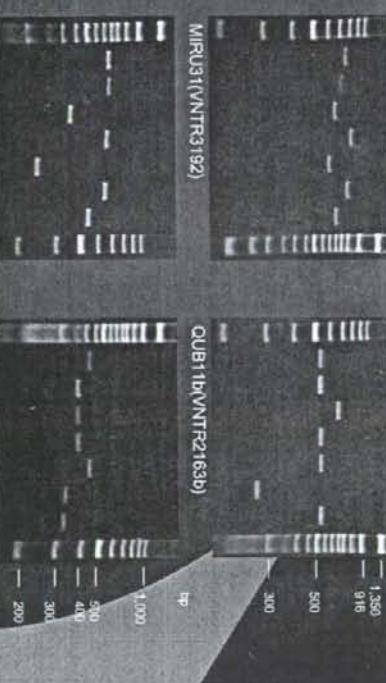
28 strains - They were operated RFLP analysis and analyzed using BioNumerics version 5.1. On the other hand they were classified 11 clusters when position tolerance setting was 5%, they were classified 8 clusters and other 7 genotypes when position tolerance setting was 1%.



## The allelic profiles of 12 JATA VNTR loci in 28 strains and the *h* values for each locus

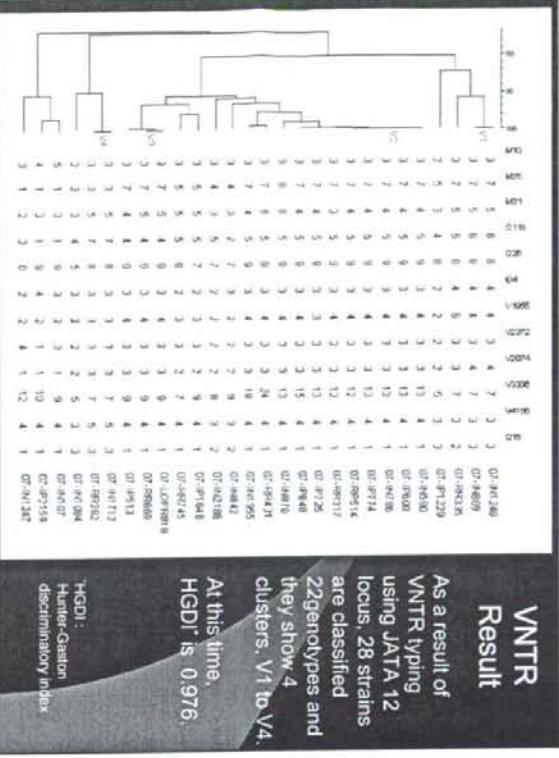
*H* presents the allelic diversity of each locus and was calculated  $H=1-2X^2$ .

### Illustrations of gel images for PC products of VNTR Typing



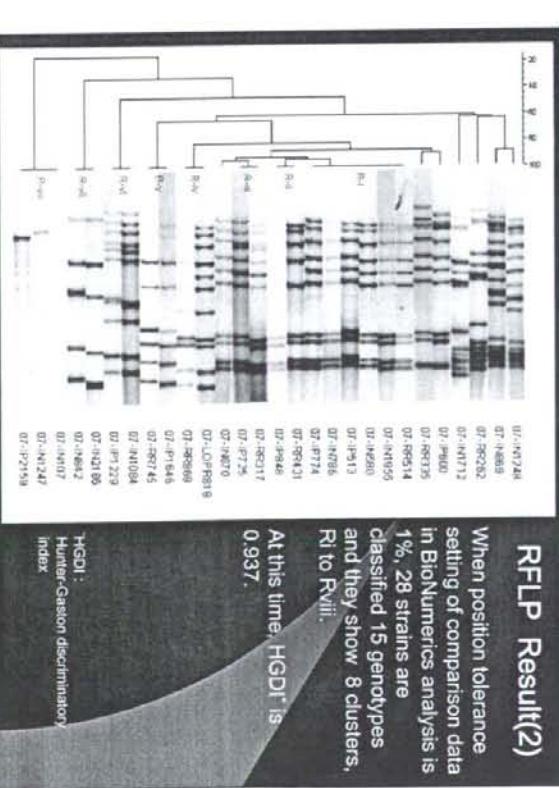
VNTR  
Result

As a result of VNTR typing using JATA 12 locus, 28 strains are classified 22genotypes and they show 4 clusters, V1 to V4.



## RFLP Result(2)

When position tolerance setting of comparison data in BioNumerics analysis is



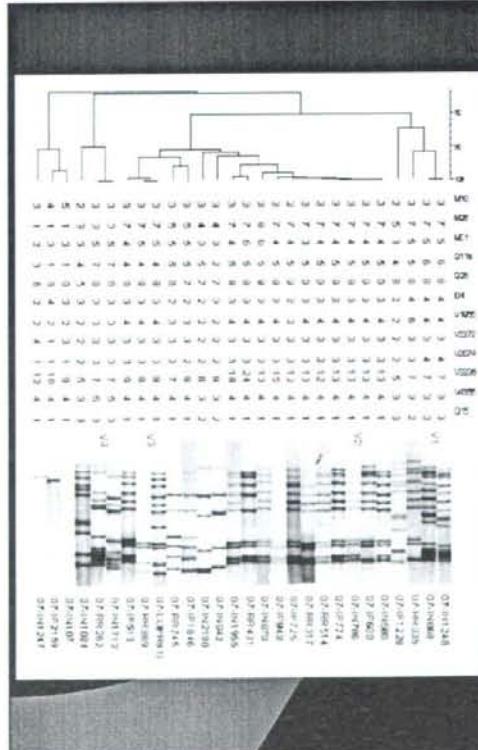
### Comparison of cluster groups analyzed in each



## Estimation of cluster R1 in IS6110 RFLP using 12-locus(JATA) VNTR

No.	NPV Name
Q-1-4774	QHE11b
Q-1-4775	MEU011
Q-1-4776	VHTR1955
Q-1-4777	VHTR2372
Q-1-4778	VHTR6434
Q-1-4779	MEU138
Q-1-4780	VHTR2574
Q-1-4781	VHTR3336
Q-1-4782	VHTR4154
Q-1-4783	VHTR3155
Q-1-4784	MEU128
Q-1-4785	VHTR4052

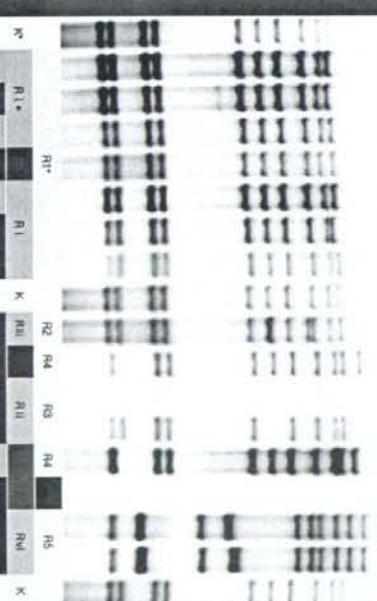
## Comparison of cluster groups analyzed in each genotyping method(1)



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## Genotyping results ordered by similarity on the basis of VNTR typing results

### Comparison of cluster groups analyzed in each



इसका अर्थ है कि विद्युत ऊर्जा की उपलब्धता विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए नियमित रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं होती।

**Estimation of cluster R4 in IS6110 RFLP using  
12-locus(JATA) VNTR**

No.	RFLP Pattern	QURE11b	MIRU1	VNTR1295	VNTR2372	VNTR6424	MIRU26	VNTR2974	VNTR3336	VNTR4154	VNTR3155	MIRU10	VNTR4052
07-34865		8	9	9	2	4	7	9	7	4	2	4	9
07-34848		8	9	9	2	4	7	9	7	4	1	2	4
07-34853		8	9	9	2	4	7	9	7	4	1	2	4

**Estimation of cluster R5 in IS6110 RFLP using  
12-locus(JATA) VNTR**

No.	RFLP Pattern	QURE11b	MIRU1	VNTR1295	VNTR2372	VNTR6424	MIRU26	VNTR2974	VNTR3336	VNTR4154	VNTR3155	MIRU10	VNTR4052
07-34860		8	9	9	2	4	7	9	7	4	1	2	4
07-34860		8	9	9	2	4	7	9	7	4	1	2	4
07-34853		8	9	9	2	4	7	9	7	4	1	2	4

**Estimation of cluster R2 in IS6110 RFLP using  
12-locus(JATA) VNTR**

No.	RFLP Pattern	QURE11b	MIRU1	VNTR1295	VNTR2372	VNTR6424	MIRU26	VNTR2974	VNTR3336	VNTR4154	VNTR3155	MIRU10	VNTR4052
07-34817		8	9	9	2	4	7	9	7	4	1	2	4
07-34817		8	9	9	2	4	7	9	7	4	1	2	4
07-34735		8	9	9	2	4	7	9	7	4	1	2	4

**Estimation of cluster R3 in IS6110 RFLP using  
12-locus(JATA) VNTR**

No.	RFLP Pattern	QURE11b	MIRU1	VNTR1295	VNTR2372	VNTR6424	MIRU26	VNTR2974	VNTR3336	VNTR4154	VNTR3155	MIRU10	VNTR4052
07-34844		8	9	9	2	4	7	9	7	4	1	2	4
07-34844		8	9	9	2	4	7	9	7	4	1	2	4
07-34844		8	9	9	2	4	7	9	7	4	1	2	4

Estimation of cluster R8 in IS<sub>6110</sub>RFLP using  
12-locus(JATA) VNTR

NO.	RFLP Pattern	QURELLA	MIRU1	VNTR1955	VNTR2872	VNTR8434	MIRU26	VNTR2874	VNTR8436	VNTR8436	MIRU38	VNTR4052
97-LOPNE19	II	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
97-PP9609	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
97-RB2449	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

Estimation of cluster R9 in IS<sub>6110</sub>RFLP using  
12-locus(JATA) VNTR

NO.	RFLP Pattern	QURELLA	MIRU1	VNTR1955	VNTR2872	VNTR8434	MIRU26	VNTR2874	VNTR8436	VNTR8436	MIRU38	VNTR4052
97-LOPNE19	II	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
97-PP9609	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
97-RB2449	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

Estimation of cluster R6 in IS<sub>6110</sub>RFLP using  
12-locus(JATA) VNTR

NO.	RFLP Pattern	QURELLA	MIRU1	VNTR1955	VNTR2872	VNTR8434	MIRU26	VNTR2874	VNTR8436	VNTR8436	MIRU38	VNTR4052
97-LOPNE19	II	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
97-PP9609	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
97-RB2449	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

Estimation of cluster R7 in IS<sub>6110</sub>RFLP using  
12-locus(JATA) VNTR

NO.	RFLP Pattern	QURELLA	MIRU1	VNTR1955	VNTR2872	VNTR8434	MIRU26	VNTR2874	VNTR8436	VNTR8436	MIRU38	VNTR4052
97-LOPNE19	II	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
97-PP9609	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
97-RB2449	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

## Summary(1)

To determine the presence of either Beijing or non-Beijing strains for the 28 strains, we applied the PCR method.

20 strains(71.4%) are belonged to the Beijing evolutionary lineage, 7 strains(25.0%) are belonged to the non-Beijing evolutionary lineage, and 1 strain(3.6%) isn't observed any PCR amplification.

We need more analyses to define more effective combination of VNTR loci between Beijing and non-Beijing strains.

## Summary(2)

RFLP typing differentiated 11 genotypes when position tolerance setting is 5% in analysis software and 15 genotypes when position tolerance setting is 1%. So the former HGDI is 0.913 and the latter is 0.937.

VNTR typing differentiated 22 genotypes among the 28 isolates. So HGDI is 0.976.

So the discriminatory power of VNTR using JATA 12-locus is higher than RFLP.

## Estimation of cluster R11 in IS6110 RFLP using 12-locus(JATA) VNTR

No.	RFLP Pattern	QUB111b	MERU111	VNTR1195	VNTR2372	VNTR4234	MERU26	VNTR2074	VNTR3336	VNTR4154	VNTR2155	MERU19	VNTR4052
07-SH127	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
07-SH247	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
07-SH219	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

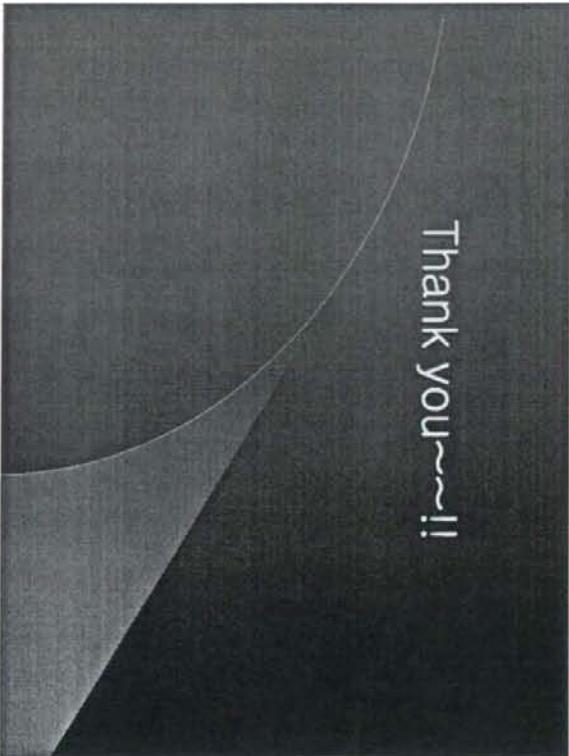
### Summary(3)

Especially, the strains containing low *IS6110* copy number(1 and 5) are certainly divided into each different genotype.

Therefore 12-locus JATA VNTR is more effective genotyping method for these TB strains.

The *h* value presented discriminatory power of each VNTR locus is the most high in VNTR3336 and the most low in MIRU10.

Thank you~~!!



### Summary(4)

Only 3 out of 7 strains belonged to cluster R2(K strain) revealed identical VNTR profiles.

So VNTR typing could compensate *IS6110* RFLP typing to clarify K strain.

However we found one strain which showed identical VNTR profile with K strain but different *IS6110* profile.

So we need more data to set up precise classification.

Use of mycobacterial interspersed repetitive unit variable-number tandem repeat(MIRU-VNTR) genotyping to analyze the genetic diversity of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

## National Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory

China CDC

## Objective

- To provide some data to make comparison with other countries.
- To evaluate the usefulness of MIRU-VNTR typing in China.

## Materials and Methods

- 1.Clinical isolates and DNA samples  
*M. tuberculosis* clinical isolates were selected from different provinces of China. (different regions)
- M. tuberculosis* DNAs were obtained by resuspending mycobacterial colonies into 100–200ul 10mM Tris-HCl/1mM EDTA (pH 7.0) followed by incubation at 95 °C for 30 min. After centrifugation of the suspension, the supernatant containing the DNA was harvested and stored at -20 °C until further use.
- M. tuberculosis* H37Rv were used as controls.

TB is a heavy burden for most of country in Asia. A technique for strain typing of *M. tuberculosis* based on MIRU-VNTR has been introduced. A number of studies have proven that MIRU-VNTR typing is a reliable and reproducible genotyping method, this PCR-based method can be performed easily, and this typing method also has a high discriminatory power for *M. tuberculosis* strains.

## Materials and Methods

### MIRU-VNTR PCR

PCR primers flanking each polymorphic MIRU-VNTR locus and conversion table were sent by molecular epidemiology division, mycobacterium reference center, Tokyo, Japan.

Each MIRU-VNTR locus was individually amplified in a 20ul reaction volume in a 96-well PCR plate.



## Materials and Methods

### MIRU-VNTR analysis:

The reaction mixture contained:  
0.2uM concentration of each primer,  
0.2 mM concentration (each) of dATP, dCTP, dGTP, and dTTP,  
2.0 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>,  
1× Q solution,  
1× PCR buffer,  
1 U of HotStarTaq DNA polymerase (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany),  
and 2ul of DNA.



## Materials and Methods

### Thermocycling parameters:

95°C 15 min,  
then 30 cycles of 94°C 30sec, 63°C 30sec, 72°C 2min.  
72°C 7min  
4°C ∞

## Materials and Methods

### MIRU-VNTR analysis:

The PCR fragments were separated on 2% agarose gel. The sizes of the amplicons were estimated by comparison with 50- and 100-bp marker. The numbers of MIRUs per locus were calculated with Bio-Rad software on the basis of convention table.

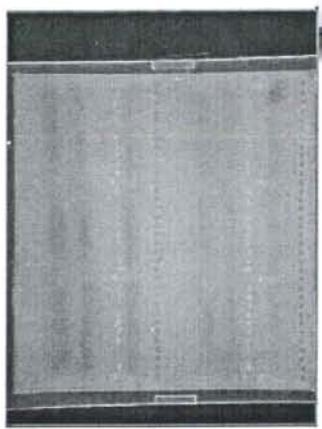
The MIRU-VNTR allelic diversity (*h*) at each of the 15 loci was calculated by the equation:

$$h = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 / n(n-1)$$

where *x<sub>i</sub>* is the frequency of the *i*th allele at the locus and *n* the number of isolates.



## Results

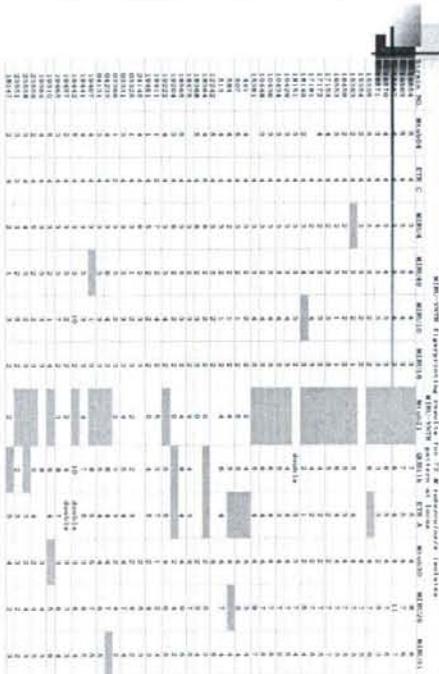


## Results

No.	locus	Alias	$h$	No.	locus	Alias	$h$
1	0424	Mtub04	0.777	9	2165	ETR A	0.719
2	0577	ETR C	0.155	10	2401	Mtub 30	0.595
3	0580	MIRU4	0.613	11	2996	MIRU26	0.766
4	0802	MIRU40	0.657	12	3192	MIRU31	0.786
5	0960	MIRU10	0.743	13	3690	Mtub 39	0.502
6	1644	MIRU16	0.692	14	4052	QUB26	0.739
7	1955	Mtub 21	0.752	15	4156	QUB4156	0.733
8	2163b	QUB 11b	0.819				0.583

THANKS

## Results



## Strategy

- Test and optimize the 19 VNTR loci using ABI 3100 Genetic Analyzer.
- H37Rv
- 4 Japanese strains
  - KIH5015CS, KIH5054SH, KIH2037KS, KIH6045NT
- Using optimized loci to test the clinical strains from three provinces in China
- Determine the discriminatory power of different loci



## Evaluation of 19 VNTR Loci in Differentiate *M. tuberculosis* Strains in China

Xia Li  
Fudan University

## Our Task

MIRU04	MIRU40	ETRA	QUB 11b
MIRU10	Mtb04 (VNTR0424)	ETR C	QUB 15
MIRU16	Mtb21 (VNTR1955)	VNTR2074	QUB 26
MIRU26	Mtb30 (VNTR2401)	VNTR2372	QUB 4156 (VNTR4156)
MIRU31	Mtb39 (VNTR3690)	VNTR3336	

# Compare with Japanese Strains ▲

VNTR loci	KIH2037KS			KIH501SSC		
	Expected	Analyst	Agarose gel	Expected	Analyst	Agarose gel
QUB-18	-	992.2	10.4	129.0	13.3	-
Mtub21	3	300.2	3.7	332.0	4.0	2
QUB-14	8	709.1	8.0	767.0	8.8	7
QUB-25	7	876.2	6.7	1075.0	8.6	8
QUB-19	4	239.5	3.9	359.0	4.2	2
Mtub25	8	633.2	8.1	686.0	9.2	1
Mtub4	2	312.2	2.6	331.0	2.9	1
Mtub16	3	487.0	2.7	545.0	3.6	1
Mtub40	3	487.9	2.5	628.0	5.1	2
ETR-A	4	420.0	3.3	516.0	4.6	3
ETR-C	4	351.8	3.1	386.0	3.7	4
Mtub64	4	340.4	4.0	381.0	4.8	2
VNTR2074	3	182.8	2.4	198.0	2.6	-
VNTR2372	3	-	-	-	-	3
QUB-15	4	415.0	6.0	-	-	2
Mtub10	3	361.2	2.6	396.0	3.3	5
Mtub-31	5	347.7	4.4	382.0	5.1	4
Mtub30	4	468.5	3.7	485.0	4.0	4
QUB-4156	5	316.3	4.4	347.0	4.9	4
				264.3	3.5	283.0
				3.9		

## Electrophoresis of Japanese Strains

QUB18 QUB-11a M Mtub21 QUB-26 QUB-11b Mtub30 Minu28 Minu16 ETR Mtub04 VNTR272 Minu10 Minu31 Q4156 Minu40 ETR V2074 QUB15 M Mtub30

1279.322.167 1075 369.686.337.545.628.516.366.361.198.0.0.396 362.465.347



KIH2037KS

## Optimized 19 loci VNTR

VNTR820	QUB-11b	QUB-18	QUB-11a	MIRU26	QUB-26	Mtub21
775	714	937	477	-	-	KIH2037KS
321	649	1044	342	-	-	KIH501SSC
375	477	-	-	733	345	287
321	649	1044	342	80	348	178
321	649	1044	342	309	508	748
321	649	1044	342	309	508	748

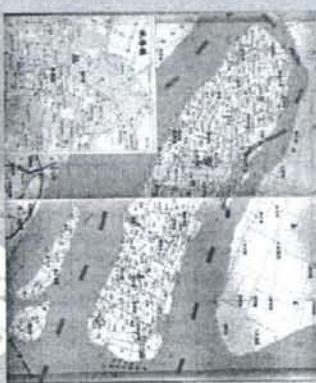
## Expected and Observed Results in H37Rv

VNTR loci	Amplicons in H37Rv	Results	△
MIRU04	353	341	-12
MIRU10	378	364	-14
MIRU16	471	459	-12
MIRU26	387	390	3
MIRU31	264	257	-7
MIRU40	408	398	-10
ETR-A	420	419	-1
ETR-C	382	361	-21
Miru64	269	234	-15
Miru21	206	200	-6
Miru30	363	358	-5
Miru39	388	489	101
VNTR-2074	249	238	-11
VNTR-2372	298	273	-25
VNTR 3336	407	-	
QUB-11b	412	409	-3
QUB-26	708	684	-24
QUB-15	297	283	-14
QUB-4156	224	215	-9

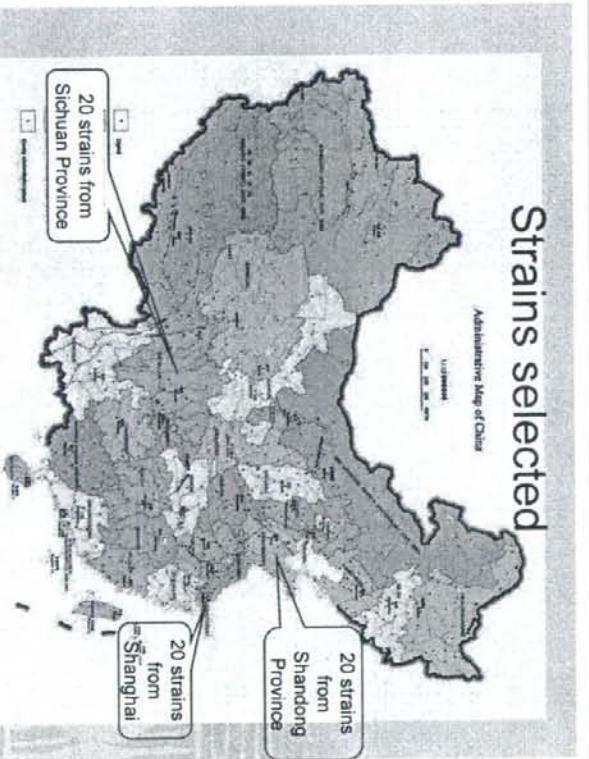
## 19 VNTR loci

strains	Qub-26	Qub-11b	Miru26	Mub21	Qub-18	Qub-11a	Miru10	BTAC	Mub04	VNTR2372
D3647	3	4	5	3	6	3	2	3	2	2
C81	4	6	7	8	5	8	3	4	4	2
H933	4	5	7	4	11	8	3	4	4	2
C83	5	6	7	5	8	8	3	4	4	2
C89	5	6	8	5	11	6	3	4	4	2
<hr/>										
strains	Miru60	Q4156	Mtub30	Miru4	Miru1	Qub15	VNTR2074	Miru6	BTAC	
D3647	2	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	3	
C81	2	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	
H933	3	4	4	3	4	4	2	3	3	
C83	2	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	
C89	3	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	
<hr/>										
HG1=1 - $\frac{1}{N(\mu-1)} \sum_{j=1}^S \sigma(r-1)$										
Hunter P. R. and M. A. Gaston. J Clin Microbiol, 1998										

## 45 VNTR loci in Chongming



## Strains selected



- We tested the 19 loci in H37Rv for five times and read the VNTR repeat number.

VNTR	QUB-11b	QUB-18	QUB-11a	MIRU26	QUB-26	Mub21
Expected	5	5	2	3	5	2
	4.8	5.2	2.1	2.8	5	1.9
	4.9	5.3	2	3.1	5.1	2.1
Electro-	4.7	5	1.9	2.6	4.8	2
phoresis	5.9	5.3	2.1	2.9	5.1	2
	5.1	5.4	2.4	3	5.1	2
	4.8	5	2	2.8	4.8	1.9
Genetic	4.8	5	2	2.8	4.8	1.9
analyzer	4.8	5	2	2.8	4.8	1.9
	4.8	5	2	2.8	4.8	1.9
	4.8	5	2	2.8	4.8	1.9