

A PCR-based system for molecular *E. coli* O:H serotyping

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SUMMARY: The serotyping of isolates with O (lipopolysaccharide) and H (flagellar) antigens is used as a conventional subtyping strategy in epidemiological studies of pathogenic *E. coli* including STEC. Although serotyping is a standard method for subtyping of *E. coli* isolates, agglutination reactions with specific antisera are laborious and time-consuming. To assist conventional *E. coli* serotyping, we developed PCR-based *E. coli* O-genotyping (Og-typing) and H-genotyping (Hg-typing) systems (20 multiplex PCR kits containing 162 Og-typing primer pairs, and 10 multiplex PCR kits containing 51 Hg-typing primer pairs), based on the sequence data sets of O-antigen biosynthesis gene clusters and flagellin-encoding genes. Additionally, we developed 8 PCR primers targeting novel Og-types. This optimized and unified PCR-based methodology allows for comprehensive, rapid, and low-cost typing, and is a promising tool for evaluating the routes, sources, and prevalence of isolates in STEC outbreak investigations, as well as in epidemiological studies for monitoring local, national, and international trends in pathogenic *E. coli*.

Table 1. *E. coli* serotype, genotype and PCR-based genotyping system

Serotype	Genome/Sequence comparison				Development of PCR-based genotyping method		
Serological type (no. of type)	Sequence source strain	Marker genes	No. of genotype	System	No. of single primer pair	No. of multiplex PCR kit	Reference
<i>E. coli</i> O1 – O187 (184 types)	O-serogroup reference strains (Iguchi A et al. DNA Res. 2015)	wzx/wzy or wzm/wzt	162 (see A)	Og- typing	162 (see B)	20 (see C)	Iguchi A, Iyoda S, Seto K, Morita-Ishihara T, Scheutz F, Ohnishi M; Pathogenic <i>E. coli</i> Working Group in Japan. <i>Escherichia coli</i> O-Genotyping PCR: a Comprehensive and Practical Platform for Molecular O Serogrouping. <i>J Clin Microbiol.</i> 53(8):2427-32 (2015)
<i>E. coli</i> H1 – H56 (53 types)	H-type reference strains (Joensen KG et al. J Clin Microbiol. 2015)	fliC	52 (see D)	Hg- typing	51 (see E)	10 (see F)	Banjo M, Iguchi A, Seto K, Kikuchi T, Harada T, Scheutz F, Iyoda S; Pathogenic <i>E. coli</i> Working Group in Japan. <i>Escherichia coli</i> H-Genotyping PCR: a Complete and Practical Platform for Molecular H-typing. <i>J Clin Microbiol.</i> (Accepted)
<i>Additionally, we discovered 15 novel Og-types and developed 8 specific primers.</i>							
?	Og-type untypeable STEC	wzx/wzy	6	Og- typing	6 OgN1, N8, N9, N10, N12, N31	–	Iguchi A, Iyoda S, Seto K, Nishii H, Ohnishi M, Mekata H, Ogura Y, Hayashi T. Six Novel O Genotypes from Shiga Toxin-Producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> . <i>Front Microbiol.</i> 20;7:765 (2016)
?	Og-type untypeable ETEC	wzx/wzy	9		2 OgN3, N5	–	Iguchi A, von Mentzer A, Kikuchi T, Thomson NR. An untypeable enterotoxigenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> represents one of the dominant types causing human disease. <i>Microb Genom.</i> 3;3(9):e000121 (2017)

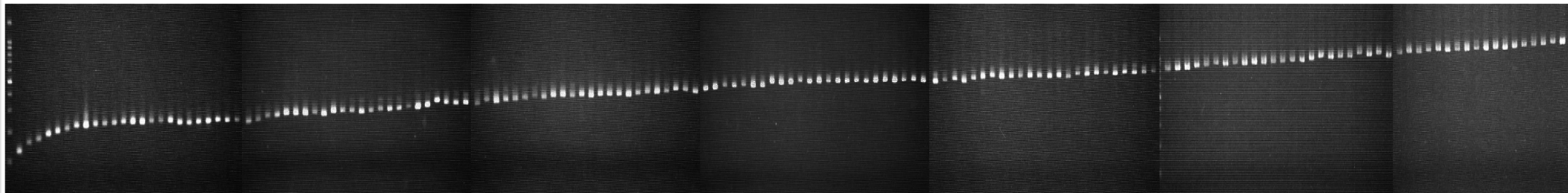
Og-typing PCR

A. Sequence comparison of O-antigen biosynthesis gene clusters and marker genes

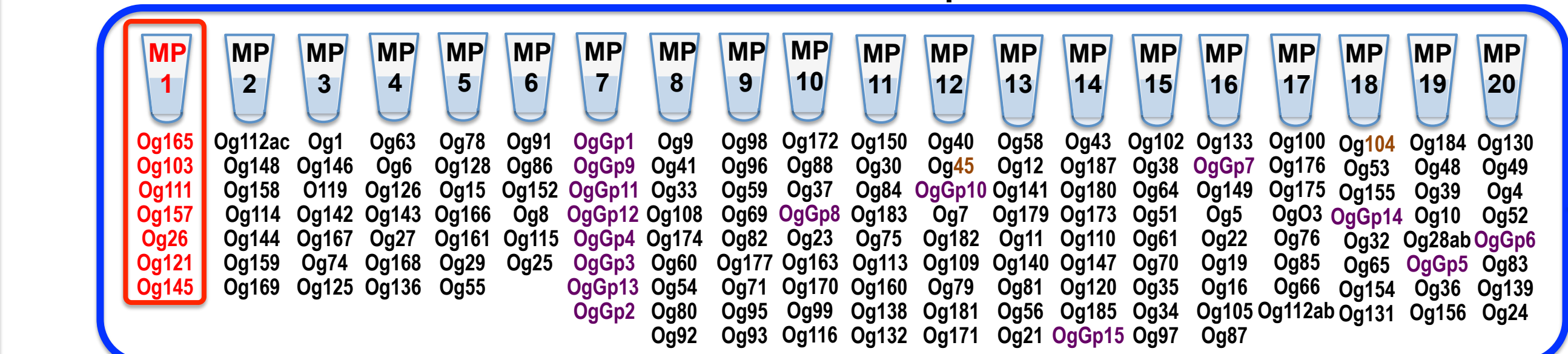
- Two O-serogroup strains O14 and O57 carried defective O-antigen biosynthesis gene cluster.
- 147 O-serogroup strains carried unique marker genes (< 80% DNA sequence identity).
- 35 O-serogroup strains carrying very similar or identical marker genes ($\geq 97\%$) were grouped into 15 Og-types.

OgGp1; O20, O137
OgGp2; O28ac, O42
OgGp3; O118, O151
OgGp4; O90, O127
OgGp5; O123, O186
OgGp6 O46, O134
OgGp7; O2, O50
OgGp8; O107, O117
OgGp9; O17, O44, O73, O77, O106
OgGp10; O13, O129, O135
OgGp11; O153, O178
OgGp12; O18ab, O18ac
OgGp13; O124, O164
OgGp14; O62, O68
OgGp15; O89, O101, O162

B. 162 single primers for identifying 162 Og-types (product size; 132 – 1,253 bp)



C. 20 multiplex PCR kits



*MP-1: Og-typing kit targeting STEC-associated O-types

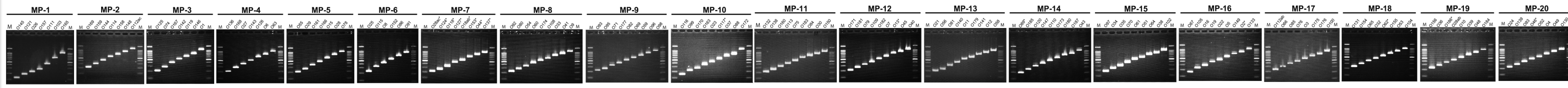
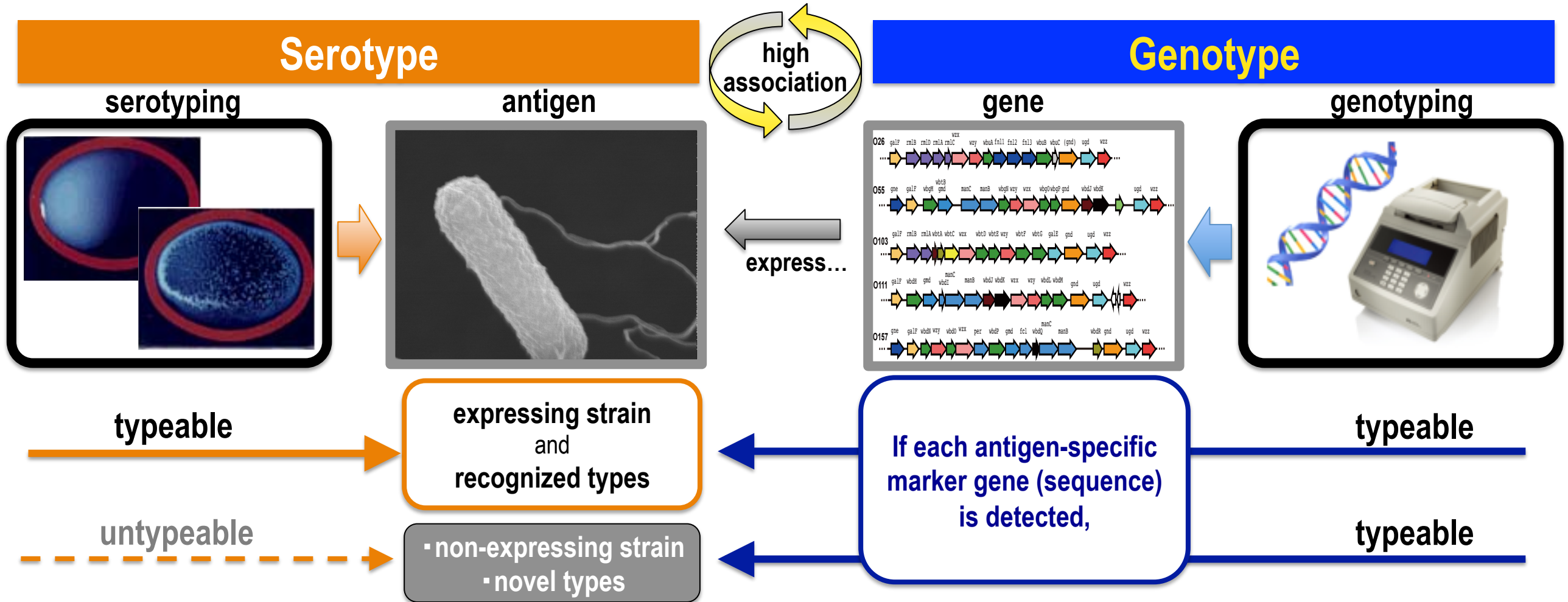


Table 2. Og:Hg-types of 368 STEC determined by the PCR systems
(STEC were isolated from healthy cattle by using DHL or blood agar plates in Japan, 2010-2016)

[illegible]

 eae-positive Og:Hg type UT: untypeable *Red: MP-1 (Og-typing) kit and MP-A&B (Hg typing) kits targeting STEC-associated types

Relationship between Serotype and Genotype

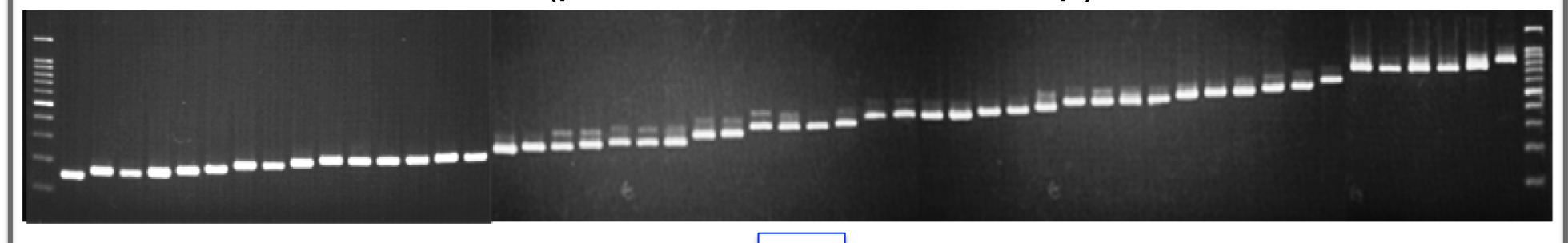


Hg-typing PCR

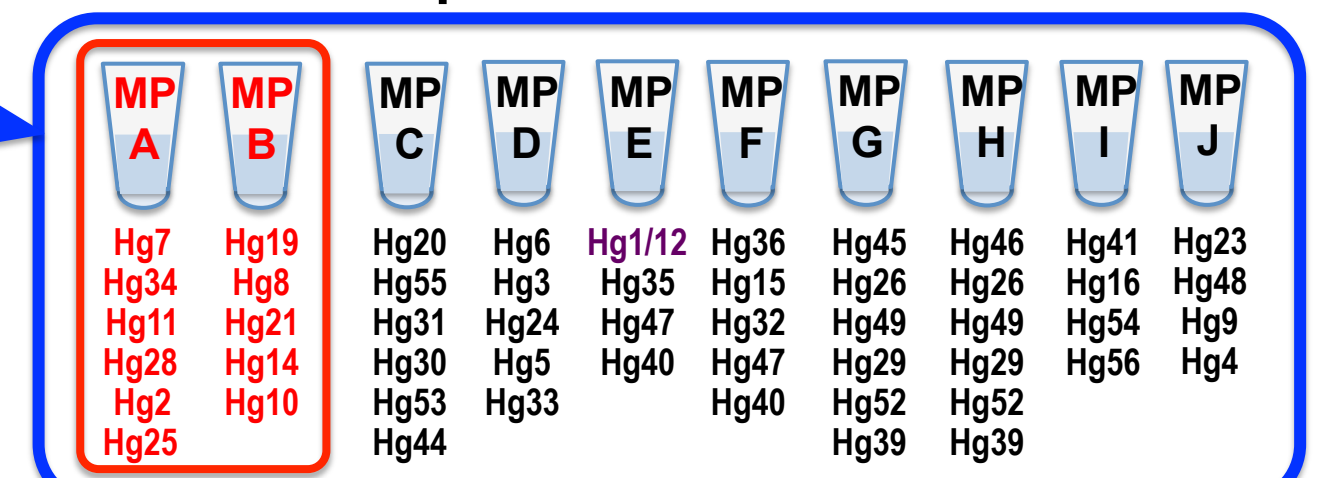
D. Sequence comparison of flagellin-encoding genes

- 51 H-type strains carried unique marker genes.
- 2 H-type strains H1 and H12 carrying very similar *fliC* genes (98%) and grouped into an Hg-types Hg1/12.
- Because PCR product using the H17 (*flnA*)-targeting primer pair were not obtained from H17 reference strain, the Hg17-typing primer was removed from multiplex PCR kits.

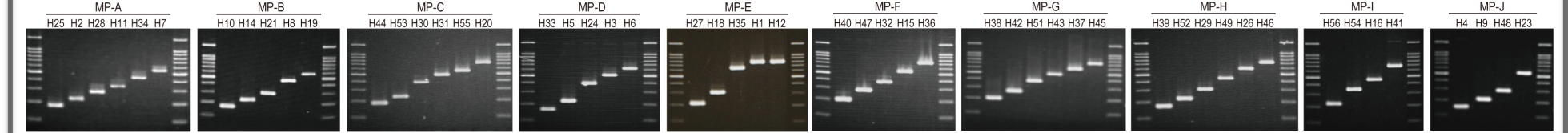
E. 51 single primers for identifying 51 Hg-types
(product size; 150 - 774 bp)



F. 10 multiplex PCR kits

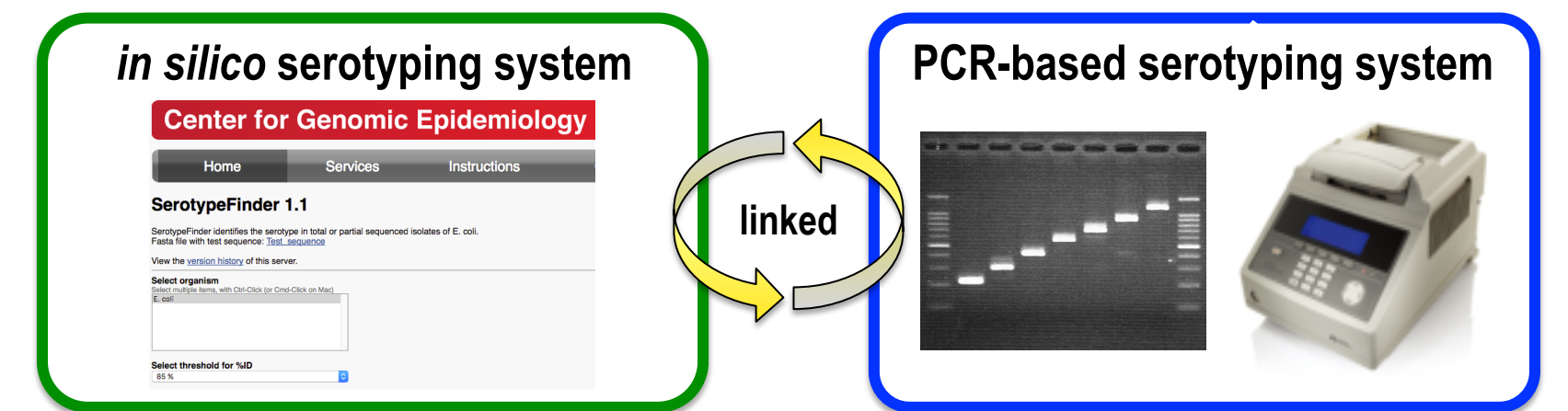


*MP-A&B: Hg-typing kits targeting STEC-associated H-types


$$\frac{O157}{H7} \frac{O26}{H-} \frac{O111}{H11} \frac{O103}{H-} \frac{O145}{H-} \frac{O91}{H14} \frac{O165}{H25} \frac{O165}{H-}$$

Non-motile (H-) isolates can also be subtyped into any Hg-type by the Hg-typing PCR.

PCR-based serotyping systems were developed based on the reference sequences used in the WGS-based *in silico* serotyping Web-tool, **SerotypeFinder** (Joensen KG et al. J Clin Microbiol. 2015) operated on the Center for Genomic Epidemiology (<http://www.genomicepidemiology.org/>).



The following files can be downloaded from here.

- This poster (PDF)
- Og-typing primer sequences (excel)
- Hg-typing primer sequences (excel)



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