

Research article

DEVELOPMENT OF PCR-BASED IDENTIFICATION OF *SALMONELLA ENTERICA* SEROVARS

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The aim of the study was to evaluate and adapt the PCR-based protocol that utilizes the developed serotype-specific primers to identify *Salmonella enterica* species and its serotypes that are most frequently isolated from poultry samples in Vojvodina. Using the slide agglutination test, 64 and 33 out of 107 *Salmonella* isolates were identified as *S. Infantis* and *S. Enteritidis*, respectively, while ten isolates were identified as eight different *Salmonella* serovars. Using the same isolates, presence of 993-bp (*bcfC* gene), 636-bp (*steB* gene) and 293-bp (*sdf* locus) amplicons in multiplex PCR unambiguously identified 31 isolates as *S. Enteritidis*. Two isolates identified as *Enteritidis* in slide agglutination test were not identified as such in PCR-based approach since they both were missing 293-bp long PCR product. Thirty-nine isolates produced a 727-bp amplicon in the specific simplex PCR, and thus were identified as *S. Infantis*. The greatest discrepancy in comparison to the results of conventional serotyping has been observed in the case of *S. Infantis*, since 25 more isolates were noted as *S. Infantis* by conventional serotyping. Seven isolates, with unexpected PCR profiles stayed unidentified by molecular typing, although they were serotyped as *S. Typhimurium* (1) and *S. Infantis* (6). *S. Gallinarum* serovar has to be additionally confirmed, since it shares the same PCR profile with *S. Livingstone*. Clearly, PCR-based identification has to be thoroughly checked, verified and adapted if it is to be applied as the routine identification protocol.

Key words: *Salmonella*, poultry, multiplex PCR, identification, taxonomy

INTRODUCTION

In spite of regular and continuous monitoring of the microbial food safety every year millions of people in developed countries still suffer from salmonellosis, one of the most common human infections transmitted via contaminated food [1-5]. According to the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) from 2007 to 2011, there were 95,548

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epidemics of salmonellosis in European countries alone, whose source were eggs or chicken meat [6,7]. Therefore, the presence and maintenance of *Salmonella* in flocks of poultry, as the point of entry of this pathogen into the food chain, is of particular importance [6,7].

Over 1,600 different serotypes belong to *Salmonella enterica* subspecies *enterica*, however not all of them are of equal importance as zoonotic agents [4,8-10]. Based on the report from the EFSA, the most frequent serotypes in poultry at the EU level in 2008 were Infantis, followed by Enteritidis, Kentucky, and Typhimurium [6].

Nevertheless, at national level distributions of serovars were quite different. The most frequent serovar in poultry in Hungary was Infantis (over 96 %), and as such, considerably influencing the overall frequency, became the predominant serovar in poultry in the EU. On the other hand the most common serovar in Lithuania and the Czech Republic in 2008 was *S. Agona*, while in Sweden the same serovar was found only in one sample. That same year in Ireland the most common serovar was Kentucky, whereas in most other EU countries serovar Enteritidis continued to dominate in poultry. Unlike poultry, according to the latest EFSA report, the most common salmonellosis pathogenic serovar in humans in the EU is Enteritidis, with Typhimurium following close behind it [4,7].

Serotyping is most commonly used method for *Salmonella* identification, although it is time consuming, laborious, and can be imprecise. During the last three decades different strategies to replace or complement traditional serotyping methods have been proposed, including simplex and multiplex Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) protocols [11-16]. PCR methods have a great potential to be an alternative or addition to conventional serotyping due to their simplicity, rapidity, sensitivity, reproducibility, and cost-effectiveness. Although there is a plethora of studies that have used PCR-based methods to identify different *Salmonella* serotypes, they are usually oriented toward the identification of those serotypes that are prevalent and/or of most importance in a given region or country [11-16].

Therefore, the aim of our study was to evaluate and adapt already developed serotype-specific primers in order to develop a PCR-based protocol for identifying *Salmonella enterica* species and its serotypes most frequently isolated from poultry in Serbia. To date the data on epizootic prevalence of different *Salmonella* serotypes in poultry on the territory of Serbia determined by molecular methods are scarce. Molecular serotyping scheme modified to fit our needs combined the work based on whole-genome sequencing and comparative genome analysis performed by Zhu *et al.* [17] and study of Kardos *et al.* [18] in order to identify *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Infantis* serotypes, and to cluster other *Salmonella* serovars in a way that enables their targeted identification either by molecular or conventional identification if necessary. To the best of our knowledge this study is the first attempt to adapt a PCR protocol in order to identify *Salmonella* serovars in Serbia using molecular approach.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Isolation and identification of *Salmonella*

Isolation was performed according to ISO 6579:2002 “*Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp.*” [19]. Poultry fecal samples, carcasses and different organs were used. Samples were taken during 2013–2016 period from different poultry farms in Vojvodina, Serbia, and delivered to the bacteriological laboratory at Veterinary Specialistic Institute Subotica (VSI Subotica) for routine microbiological testing. Buffered peptone water (Becton Dickinson), Rappaport Vasiliadis semisolid agar with novobiocin (Becton Dickinson), XLD agar and SS agar (Becton Dickinson) were used for the cultivation and isolation. Identification of genus *Salmonella* was performed using API 20 E system (bioMeriux). For the determination of serovars, slide agglutination test was performed using specific diagnostic sera (Bio Rad Laboratories, France; Statens Serum Institut, Denmark).

Isolation of bacterial DNA

Hundred microliters of bacterial cultures incubated overnight in LB broth at 37 °C and 180 rpm in a horizontal rotary shaker were used for isolation of DNA with Quick-DNA Universal kit (Zymo Research, USA) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Agarose gel (1 %) electrophoresis was used to visualize isolated DNA.

PCR protocols

Oligonucleotides for the identification of *Salmonella enterica* serovars used in this study were developed by Zhu *et al.* [17] and Kardos *et al.* [18]. We have tested a different number of pairs of primers per a PCR reaction (2 to 5 pairs) in various combinations, varied reaction compositions (different concentrations of dNTPs, enzyme, and primers), as well as PCR cycling protocols (ranges of annealing temperatures) using KAPA Taq PCR kit (KAPA Biosystems, USA). Composition for optimized multiplex PCR reactions, performed in 30 µl, was as follows: 1× KAPA Taq Buffer B, 0.3 mM of each dNTP, up to 250 ng of genomic DNA as a template, 2.5 U of KAPA Taq polymerase, and three pairs of primers (bcfC-F and bcfC-R for *bcfC* gene, steB-F and steB-R for *steB* gene, sdf-F and sdf-R for *sdf* locus) in final concentrations of 0.4 µM each. Two simplex PCR reactions have subsequently been performed to amplify DNK regions that are specific for either *S. Infantis* or *S. Gallinarum*. Each simplex PCR reaction in 30 µl volume contained 1× KAPA Taq Buffer B, 0.2 mM of each dNTP, up to 250 ng of genomic DNA as a template, 1 U of KAPA Taq polymerase, and two primers in final concentration of 0.4 µM each (558f and 1275r for *S. Infantis*; rhs-F and rhs-R for *S. Gallinarum*). Among different annealing temperatures that were tested, the following program was selected for all PCR reactions: after initial denaturation at 95 °C for 10 minutes, 35 cycles of denaturation at 95 °C for 30 seconds, annealing at 57°C for 30 seconds, and extension at 72 °C for 70 seconds were performed. *Salmonella*

Enteritidis ATCC 13076, *S. Infantis* ATCC 51741, *S. Typhimurium* ATCC 14028, and *S. Pullorum* ATCC 13036 strains were used for PCR optimizations and later as positive controls, while *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922 was used as negative control in all amplification reactions. Nucleotide sequences of primers (Invitrogen, USA), size of corresponding PCR products, and names of targeted genes and loci are given in Table 1, while expected multiplex PCR profiles are presented in Table 2. All PCR reactions were carried out in 2720 Thermal Cycler (Applied Biosystem, USA). Agarose gel (1.2 %) electrophoresis has been used to visualize PCR products.

In silico analysis

To obtain *in silico* PCR profiles of *S. Derby*, *S. Havana*, *S. Infantis*, *S. Mbandaka*, *S. Livingstone*, and *S. Senftenberg* serovars, their genome sequences were searched for presence of DNA sequences that used primers specifically amplify. Pairwise alignments was performed using BLAST algorithm [20]. All genome sequences data were obtained from NCBI site (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov) and were as follows: [GenBank: LAZB000000000.1] for *S. Derby*, [GenBank: JWQJ000000000.1] for *S. Havana*, [GenBank: LN649235.1] for *S. Infantis*, [GenBank: AMRS01000002] for *S. Mbandaka*, [GenBank: JZWK000000000.1] for *S. Livingstone*, and [GenBank: CAGQ000000000.1] for *S. Senfteberg*.

RESULTS

Conventional identification of *Salmonella enterica* serovars

According to conventional method of identification, serotyping, 107 *Salmonella* isolates were identified as *S. Infantis* (64 isolates), *S. Enteritidis* (33), *S. Typhimurium* (2), *S. Havana* (2), and one of each of following serovars - *S. Agona*, *S. Derby*, *S. Livingstone*, *S. Mbandaka*, *S. Montevideo*, and *S. Senftenberg*.

Primers and *in silico* analysis

For molecular typing of *Salmonella* isolates we have chosen to evaluate a set of six pairs of primers that were designed based on comparison of more than 3,000 genome sequences of 108 different *Salmonella enterica* serovars [17]. In PCR reaction they create unique profiles enabling identification of *S. Enteritidis* (positive for *bcfC*, *steB*, *sdf*), *S. Heidelberg* (*bcfC*, *heli*, *steB*), *S. Kentucky* (*bcfC*, *steB*, *gly*), two biotypes of *S. Gallinarum* serovar – *Gallinarum* (*bcfC*, *steB*, *rhs*) and *Pullorum* (*bcfC*, *rhs*), and clustering of remaining 104 serotypes in two groups. Those two clusters Zhu *et al.* [17] labeled as Group 1 and Group 2 according to their PCR profiles which were characterized by amplification of two genes (*bcfC*, *steB*) or *bcfC* gene only, respectively. For the convenience we kept the same classification and labeling.

Table 1. List of primers with target DNA sequences and PCR product sizes

Primer	5'-3' sequence	Target sequence	Product size (bp)	Species / Serovars	Ref.*	
befC-F	GGGTGGGCGGAAAACCTATTTC	<i>befC</i>	993	All <i>S. enterica</i> [#]	[17]	
befC-R	CGGCACGGCGGAATAGAGCAC					
steB-F	TGTCGACTGGGACCCGCCCGCCCGC	<i>steB</i>	636	Enteritidis, Gallinarum biotype Gallinarum, Group 1 [†]		
steB-R	CCATCTTGTAGCGCACCAT					
rhs-F	TCGTTTACGGCATTACACAAGTA	rhs	402	Gallinarum		
rhs-R	CAAACCCAGAGCCAATCTTATCT					
sdf-F	TGTGTTTTATCTGATGCAAGAG	sdf	293	Enteritidis		
sdf-R	CGTTCTTCTGGTACTTCAGATGAC					
558f	AACAACGACAGCTTATGCCG	<i>ffjB</i>	727	Infantis		[18]
1275r	CCACCTGCGCCAACGCT					

*Given references contain accession numbers of genes and loci used to design primers and exact primers positions at targeted DNA sequence.

[#]*Salmonella* serovars with only *befC* positive signal are labeled as Group 2.

[†]For list of serovars that belong to Group 1 and Group 2 see Table 2 footnote.

befC – fimbrial usher gene; *steB* – fimbrial usher gene; rhs – rhs locus; sdf – *Salmonella* difference fragment; *ffjB* – phase 2 flagellar gene.

However, the genome of one of the most frequently isolated *Salmonella* serotypes in Serbia, *S. Infantis* [21] was not taken into account for primer design in the study of Zhu *et al.* [17]. Thus, to determine *S. Infantis in silico* PCR profile we have searched its genome for the presence of the six selected DNA sequences. All pairwise alignments were negative except for *befC* gene indicating that *S. Infantis* serovar did not have unique PCR profile, but belonged to Group 2-type (Table 2). Therefore, to identify *S. Infantis* we have included a pair of primers specific for *S. Infantis*, developed by Kardos *et al.* [18]. Similarly, other serovars whose genomes were not included in primers' design by Zhu *et al.* [17], but identified in our study by conventional serotyping (*S. Derby*, *S. Havana*, *S. Livingstone*, *S. Mbandaka*, and *S. Senftenberg*) were also *in silico* analyzed. Obtained results revealed that all serovars belonged to Group 1 (*befC*, *steB*) except for *S. Livingstone* serovar that according to BLAST pairwise alignment shared PCR profile with *S. Gallinarum* biotype Gallinarum (*befC*, *steB*, rhs), an important avian pathogen, causative agent of fowl typhoid disease.

In all six *in silico* analyzed genomes heli (predicted helicase) and gly (putative membrane protein) DNA sequences, targeted by primers specific for Heidelberg and Kentucky serotypes, respectively, were absent. As serovars Kentucky and Heidelberg were not found in our study, their specific primers have not been included in a development of PCR-based identification protocol.

Table 2. Multiplex PCR profiles of *Salmonella* serovars

<i>S. enterica</i> serovars and biotypes*	Multiplex PCR targets		
	<i>bcfC</i>	<i>steB</i>	<i>sdf</i>
Enteritidis	+	+	+
Group 1 [#] & Gallinarum biotype Gallinarum	+	+	-
Group 2 [†] & Gallinarum biotype Pullorum	+	-	-

*For the convenience the same serovars' classification into Group 1 and Group 2 is kept as in Zhu *et al.* [17]. The only difference is that *S. Gallinarum* biotype Gallinarum and *S. Gallinarum* biotype Pullorum are clustered with Group 1 and Group 2, respectively, according their profiles in context of three genes used in our multiplex PCR.

[#]Some of *S. enterica* subspecies *enterica* serotypes that have same PCR profile: Agona, Hadar, Havana, Senfteberg, Mbandaka, Derby.

[†]Some of *S. enterica* subspecies *enterica* serotypes that have same PCR profile: Typhimurium, Montevideo, Infantis.

Salmonella serotypes written in *italic* are analyzed and included in multiplex PCR profiles in this work, while others are selected from original study. For more detailed list on Group 1 and Group 2 see Zhu *et al.* [17].

According to the results of serotyping, veterinary and clinical importance of *Salmonella* serovars, and the results of *in silico* analysis we have chosen five primer pairs that target *bcfC*, *steB*, and *fljB* genes and, *sdf* and *rhs* loci in order to adapt PCR protocol(s) for identification of selected *Salmonella* serotypes.

Multiplex PCR to identify *S. Enteritidis*

Individual PCR reactions with each primer pair and DNA isolated from reference *Salmonella* strains were carried out to ensure that each PCR product was of the correct size (data not shown). Agarose gel electrophoresis (Figure 1A) shows that primers within the multiplex PCR were able to clearly identify the appropriate DNA targets. A 993-bp product was amplified from *bcfC* gene, a 636-bp product from *steB* gene, while a 293-bp product was amplified from the *sdf* locus. Presence of all three products unambiguously identified isolate as *S. Enteritidis* (Figure 1A, lane 1). On the other hand, the absence of the 293-bp product indicated that isolate belongs to Group 1 or to Gallinarum biotype Gallinarum (Figure 1A, lane 2; Table 2). If only *bcfC* gene (993 bp) has been amplified isolate was considered as a member of Group 2 or Gallinarum biotype Pullorum (Figure 1A, lane 3; Table 2).

Out of 107 isolates analyzed in multiplex PCR we have identified 31 as *S. Enteritidis*. Nineteen isolates clustered into Group 1, and 50 isolates into Group 2, while seven isolates exhibited unusual multiplex PCR profile – they were positive for *bcfC* gene (993 bp) and *sdf* locus (293 bp), but negative for *steB* (636 bp).

Using the PCR-based approach we have identified 31 isolates as *S. Enteritidis*, two less than by conventional serotyping (Table 3). Those two *Salmonella* isolates were, by multiplex PCR, identified as Group 1 serovars since they both were missing 293-bp long PCR product that amplifies from the *sdf* locus, which is specific for *S. Enteritidis* [17,22]. Seven less frequently isolated serovars identified as *S. Havana* (2), *S. Agona*, *S. Derby*, *S. Livingstone*, *S. Mbandaka*, and *S. Senftenberg* were by multiplex PCR placed into Group 1, as predicted by *in silico* analysis (Tables 2 and 3).

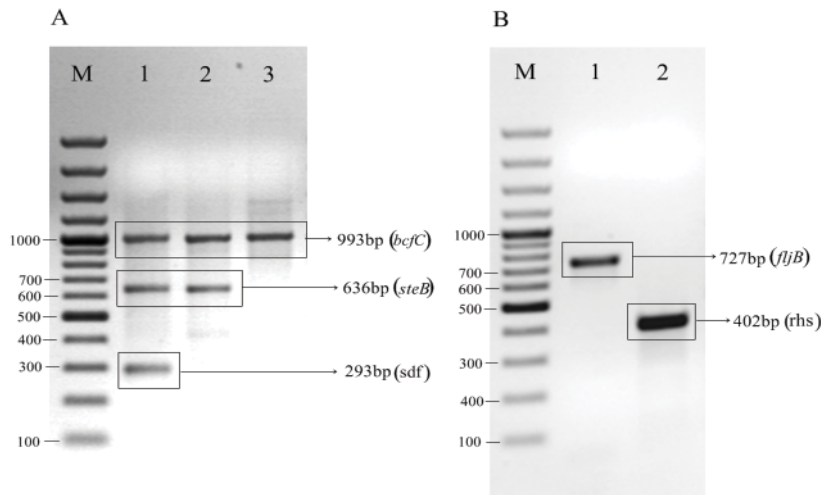


Figure 1. A) Multiplex PCR. Lane M – GeneRuler 100 bp Plus DNA Ladder (Thermo Scientific, USA); Lane 1 – *S. enterica* serovar Enteritidis; Lane 2 – *S. enterica* Group 1, according to Table 2; 3 – *S. enterica* Group 2, according to Table 2. **B)** Simplex PCRs. Lane M – GeneRuler 100 bp Plus DNA Ladder; Lane 1 – *S. enterica* serovar Infantis specific band; Lane 2 – *S. enterica* serovars Gallinarum (both biotypes) and Livingstone specific product. Representative gels from three comparable experiments are given.

PCR-based identification of *S. Infantis*

In silico analysis showed that *S. Infantis* has a Group 2-type PCR profile, which has been confirmed in individual PCR reactions. Therefore, to differentiate *S. Infantis* isolates from other *Salmonella enterica* serovars in Group 2, those isolates had to be subjected to simplex PCR using primers specific for Infantis serovar. Nevertheless, in order to evaluate the PCR protocol we have tested all 107 isolates.

Thirty-nine out of 50 isolates from Group 2 produced a 727-bp amplicon (Figure 1B, lane 1), thus identified as *S. Infantis*, while for 11 isolates this PCR was negative. Obtained results were rather different from the results of conventional serotyping that identified 64 isolates as *S. Infantis* (Table 3).

Table 3. Similarities and differences in the results between two identification methodologies

Multiplex PCR & Simplex Infantis PCR*	Conventional serotyping [#]
31 Enteritidis	31 Enteritidis
39 Infantis	39 Infantis
19 Group 1 & Gallinarum biotype Gallinarum	2 Havana, 1 Agona, 1 Derby, 1 Mbandaka, 1 Seftenberg, 1 Livingstone [†] 2 <i>Enteritidis</i> , 10 <i>Infantis</i>
11 Group 2 & Gallinarum biotype Pullorum	1 Typhimurium, 1 Montevideo 9 <i>Infantis</i>
7 Unidentified	1 <i>Typhimurium</i> , 6 <i>Infantis</i>
Total 107	Total 107

*Numbers of identified serotype or group of serotypes by PCR-based methods for defined category.

[#]Results of identification of the same isolates by conventional serotyping. *Italic* is used to identify differences between PCR and conventional serotyping.

[†]*S. Livingstone* revealed PCR profile identical to Gallinarum biotype Gallinarum – in simplex PCR with primers specific for rhs locus 402-bp long product was obtained.

Twenty-five isolates identified as *S. Infantis* by traditional serotyping when subjected to molecular typing were identified either as isolates of Group 2 since amplification of *ffjB* gene was missing (9) or Group 1, since ten of them were *bcfC* and *steB* positive, but *ffjB* negative. Six out of 25 isolates stayed unidentified by molecular methods. Interestingly, all six isolates had the same unexpected multiplex PCR profile – they were positive for *bcfC* and *sdf*, negative for *steB*, and when tested for *ffjB* they produced a 727-bp long amplicon.

Two remaining isolates out of 11 from Group 2 that were negative in *ffjB* PCR were true Group 2-type isolates – they were identified as *S. Typhimurium* and *S. Montevideo* (Tables 2 and 3).

PCR-based identification of both biotypes of *S. Gallinarum*

Salmonella enterica serovar Gallinarum is a very important avian pathogen that causes fowl typhoid (biotype Gallinarum) and pullorum disease (biotype Pullorum) [23], and monitoring its presence via PCR protocol is of the great importance. According to our adapted multiplex PCR protocol *S. Gallinarum* biotype Gallinarum and *S. Gallinarum* biotype Pullorum would cluster with Group 1 and Group 2, respectively (Table 2). Both *S. Gallinarum* biotypes can be differentiated from other serovars by performing additional simplex PCR targeting rhs locus [17]. PCR protocol for rhs locus was optimized using *S. Pullorum* ATCC 13036 strain as a positive control. All isolates were negative for rhs PCR, except for one isolate from Group 1 that was identified by conventional serotyping as *S. Livingstone*. The result was in accordance with *in silico*

analysis of the genome revealing that *S. Livingstone* serovar can produce amplicon 402-bp long from its rhs locus.

DISCUSSION

In this work we have combined published primers to develop a suitable protocol that would enable fast and accurate identification of most frequently isolated *Salmonella enterica* serovars from samples collected at poultry farms in Vojvodina, Serbia, over the period of three years. We have chosen a set of five primer pairs that target *befC*, *steB*, and *ffjB* genes and, *sdf* and *rhs* loci. Our attempts to adapt multiplex PCR protocol with all five pairs of primers in the same reaction, which would enable identification of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Infantis* in one step was unsuccessful. Instead, we have optimized multiplex PCR with three primer pairs, which allowed us to undoubtedly identify *S. Enteritidis*. Other *Salmonella enterica* serovars were clustered into two groups (including *Infantis*) based on results of this multiplex PCR. Therefore, to identify *S. Infantis* it would be enough to subject only Group 2-type serovars to simplex PCR that uses *S. Infantis* serovar-specific primers.

The results of *S. Enteritidis* identification by multiplex PCR were in good accordance with conventional serotyping results (94 %) (Table 3). Most likely the difference was due to lack of specificity of slide agglutination since those two isolates were missing *sdf* amplicons (*S. Enteritidis* specific) in their PCR profiles.

On the other hand, there was a large discrepancy in the results of *S. Infantis* identification. Out of 64 isolates that were identified as *S. Infantis* by conventional serotyping the same result was obtained for only 39 isolates (61 %) in simplex PCR. This was unexpected since selected primers were reported to be successfully used in *S. Infantis* identification [18,24-27]. The pair of primers used for identification of *S. Infantis* serovar were designed to amplify practically the entire variable region of the flagellar antigen *ffjB* gene. PCR-based identification protocols that target genes involved in antigen expression enables serovar identification even when their antigens are not properly expressed, and that is a key advantage of PCR in comparison to slide agglutination. Interestingly, we have encountered quite the opposite situation – antigen presence was detected, but not the corresponding gene. It is possible that regions where primers should bind to *ffjB* gene have sufficiently been different from sequences used for their design, thus hindering primers hybridization and gene amplification, but not affecting antigen production. Our result revealed the need for development of novel primers and/or targets for identification of *S. Infantis*. The good search strategy for novel target(s) should rely on genome comparisons of *S. Infantis* genome(s) to genomes of other *Salmonella* serovars, similarly to the approach that Zhu *et al.* [17] used. It is worth mentioning that such discrepancy in the results could also be at least partially attributed to drawbacks of traditional methodology used for identification of *Salmonella* serovars.

Probably the most intriguing differences between conventional and molecular methods of typing were those related to the identification of seven isolates that exhibited PCR profiles not anticipated to exist as such, at least not among analyzed genomes/serovars. Six of them shared the same pattern – they were positive for *bcfC* (all *Salmonella* spp.), *sdf* locus (specific for *S. Enteritidis*), and *ffjB* (specific for *S. Infantis*) but negative for *steB* which is a part of *S. Enteritidis* identity. Mixed cultures of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Infantis* as the cause of such an unusual PCR profile have been ruled out due to incomplete *S. Enteritidis* PCR profile. Surprisingly, according to conventional serotyping these six isolates were actually *S. Infantis*. Seventh isolate with uncommon PCR profile was serotyped as Typhimurium, but the PCR profile was not characteristic for PCR Group 2 where this serovar belongs. Instead, its PCR profile was *bcfC* and *sdf* positive. Those seven isolated should be further investigated, since *sdf* locus, located on chromosome has been used as the serovar-specific target in many studies for definite molecular identification of *S. Enteritidis* [22].

Occurring serovars for which genomic data are unavailable at the moment or not included in this study, since they are regarded as less significant, might theoretically exhibit different PCR patterns or share one of defined profiles. Zhu *et al.* [17] identified *rhs* locus as DNA target unique to *S. Gallinarum* (both biotypes), but we have found that this invasive agent of chicken salmonellosis shares its PCR profile with *S. Livingstone*, a serovar that is rarely isolated from humans and animals in Europe, but recently has been identified as a major cause of salmonellosis in certain countries [28]. This finding once again emphasizes that interpretation of the obtained results has to be considered carefully and, if necessary identification should be confirmed by employing a different methodology. In the case of *S. Gallinarum* identification, motility testing and/or conventional serotyping (using just *Gallinarum* specific antibodies) could be subsequently used to confirm the identity and thus avoid mistakes that can have serious consequences.

CONCLUSIONS

To the best of our knowledge this is the first attempt to develop PCR protocol in order to molecularly type two most frequently isolated *Salmonella* serovars in animal-related samples in Vojvodina. We were partially successful – while multiplex PCR works well and it is in concordance with conventional serotyping, the protocol optimized for *S. Infantis* revealed the need for the search for novel unique targets and for the development of suitable primers. In addition, we have shown that the target considered unique for *S. Gallinarum* (both biotypes) is also present in *S. Livingstone*, serovar emerging as a relevant cause of salmonellosis in certain countries. Obviously, PCR-based identification has to be thoroughly checked, verified and adapted if it is to be applied as the routine identification protocol.

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Authors' contributions

KF organized and performed samples collection, and carried out the experiments. MI performed molecular genetics studies, participated in sequence alignments, conceived of the study, participated in study design and coordination, drafted the manuscript. ĐL participated in sequence alignments and help to draft manuscript. VB, ŠL and MD conceived of the study, participated in study design and helped to draft manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Declaration of conflicting interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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IDENTIFIKACIJA SEROARIJETETA VRSTE *SALMONELLA ENTERICA* PCR METODOM

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Cilj rada je bila evaluacija i primena već opisanih PCR protokola u identifikaciji serotipova vrste *Salmonella enterica* podvrste enterica u ispitivanjima serotipova *Salmonella* koji su u najvećem procentu prisutni na živinarskim farmama sa područja Vojvodine. Primenom testa brze aglutinacije na pločici, od 107 ispitivanih izolata *Salmonella*, 64 izolata su identifikovana kao serovarijet Enteritidis, 33 kao Infantis, dok je deset izolata pripadalo drugim serovarijetetima (8 serovarijeteta). Primenom multipleks PCR metode u identifikaciji istih izolata, kod 31 izolata utvrđeno je prisustvo amplikona dugih 993 bp (*bcfC* gen), 636 bp (*steB* gen), odnosno 293 bp (*sdj* lokus), na osnovu čega su identifikovani kao *S. Enteritidis*. Dva izolata, identifikovana u testu aglutinacije na pločici kao *S. Enteritidis*, prema rezultatima multipleks PCR nisu pripadala tom serovarijetetu, jer je izostalo umnožavanje fragmenta dugog 293 bp. U simpleks PCR reakciji kod 39 izolata umnožen je amplikon dužine 727 bp, i ovi izolati su identifikovani kao *S. Infantis*. Najveća neslaganja u rezultatima serološke tipizacije i PCR identifikacije dobijeni su kod serovarijeteta Infantis, gde je čak 25 izolata više identifikovano kao Infantis u testu aglutinacije. Sedam izolata, koji su u testu aglutinacije bili identifikovani kao *S. Typhimurium* (1), odnosno *S. Infantis* (6) nije bilo moguće identifikovani molekularnim pristupom, pošto su imali neočekivane PCR profile. U identifikaciji serovarijeteta *S. Gallinarum* neophodno je koristiti dodatne testove, jer je pokazano da serovarijetet Liv-

ingston ima isti PCR profil. Očigledno je da pre nego što se identifikacija zasnovana na PCR metodi uvede kao rutinska, potrebno je detaljno proveriti, potvrditi i prilagoditi postojeće protokole sopstvenim potrebama.