Euro Clinical Microbiology 2020 Isolation, molecular identification and genomic pattern of Mycobacterium bovis isolates collected from tuberculin-positive cattle in infected farms of Shiraz

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Abstract

Mycobacterium bovis is the main cause of tuberculosis in cattle. At global scale and also in Iran, the most frequent currently-inuse method in detection of infected cattle is tuberculination.

The present study was aimed to improve our genomic knowledge of Mycobacterium bovis population structure in cattle farms of Shiraz.

Fifty pathological samples from tuberculin-positive cattle collected from two slaughterhouses at Shiraz were subjected to bacterial culture on glycerinated and pyruvated Lowenstein-Jensen media. Genomic material from culture-positive slopes was extracted and used in PCR-16S rRNA, PCR-IS6110, and PCR-RD typing experiments. All the M. bovis isolates were further genotyped using pvu II-digested PGRS-RFLP strategy.

In bacterial culture, a total of 13 (26%) samples proved to carry live mycobacteria where in PCRs their identity was all shown to be M. bovis. Genotype profiling by RFLP-PGRS displayed two patterns with 10 isolates shared a single profile identical to that of M. bovis BCG (1173 P2) strain and three holding a different genotype.

While higher frequency of a BCG-like M. bovis in cattle farms of Shiraz is not surprising as this is a typical characteristic of Iranian M. bovis population, we assume detection of a highly similar strain found in our work might indicate local evolution of new M. bovis strains in the region or infiltration of such strain(s) through cattle farming activities.

Biography:

Nader Mosavari has completed his DVM at the age of 29 years from Shahid Chamran's (Jundishapur) University and PhD studies from Jundishapur University too. He is head of Tuberculosis and Glanders department at Razi Vaccine and Serum Research institute, Iran. He has published more than 59 papers in reputed journals. He could isolate and identificate Burkholderia malle from tiger at Tehran zoo.