

Extraction of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* DNA from pretreated sputum using MagDEA Dx SV

(Example of using “MagDEA Dx SV,” a prepacked reagent set for fully-automated nucleic acid extraction)

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Introduction

The cause of tuberculosis is a bacterium called “*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*).” Tuberculosis is a life-threatening disease, starts with inflammation; as the inflammation progresses, then destroys the lung tissue thereby leading to dyspnea, and successively damages other organs. *M. tuberculosis* primarily infects the lungs, and is transmitted to other people by the airborne route to spread the infection.

Large amounts of bacteria exist in the sputum expectorated from patients infected with *M. tuberculosis* (patients with pulmonary tuberculosis). Therefore, testing of the sputum for *M. tuberculosis* is performed to determine whether a patient has tuberculosis. Generally, *M. tuberculosis* testing is conducted using a smear test in which a sputum sample is smeared onto a glass plate, stained, and examined by microscopy. However, when the bacterial quantity is small, microscopic examination may not always detect the bacteria. If the bacteria are not detected, the test is performed after cultivating the sputum. However, because the *M. tuberculosis* organism grows slowly, it takes 4 to 8 weeks until the cultivation result is obtained. In order to expedite detection of a minute amount of *M. tuberculosis*, detection methods using gene multiplication, such as the PCR method, have been employed in recent years.

We herein present the results of *M. tuberculosis* DNA extraction from a pretreated sputum sample using “MagDEA Dx SV,” a reagent set for the novel fully-automated nucleic acid extraction system developed by Precision System Science Co., Ltd. (PSS).

Methods

Sputum samples were pretreated using either of the following methods, A or B:

A. *N*-acetyl-L-cysteine (NALC) treatment

1. To a sputum sample (3 mL) an equal volume of NALC-NaOH solution (2.5 g of *N*-acetyl-L-cysteine, 25 mL of 40%-NaOH, 25 mL of 1M sodium citrate, and 500 mL DNase/RNase-free water) were added, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes.
2. Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH7.4) (8 mL) was added to the above mixture, and the entire solution was stirred.
3. The above mixture was centrifuged at 3,200 g for 15 minutes, and the supernatant was discarded.
4. The pellets were suspended in PBS (pH 7.4) (900 μ L).
5. The mixture was heated at 95°C for 20 minutes.

B. Proteinase K (PK) treatment

1. To a sputum sample (100 μ L) an equal volume of proteinase K buffer was added, and the mixture was stirred for 10 seconds.
2. The resultant mixture was heated at 55°C for 1 hour.

Nucleic acids were extracted from the pretreated sputum suspension (200 μ L) using the fully-automated gene test system geneLEAD XII Plus (PSS), the nucleic acid extraction reagent set MagDEA Dx SV and a nucleic acid extraction device (Company X). The extracted nucleic acids by both methods were tested for *M. tuberculosis* detection by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Results

Mycobacterium (MTB) was spiked to 14 samples of NALC-treated (pretreatment method A above) *M. tuberculosis*-negative sputum suspensions (A to N), and extraction performances were compared by real-time PCR assay. Comparative data of Ct values obtained from the real-time PCR data are shown in **Fig. 1**. MagDEA Dx SV was capable of detecting MTB from all of the samples, and its capability was equal to or better than that of the nucleic acid extraction device from Company X. An extraction internal control (EIC) was also detected in all of the samples.

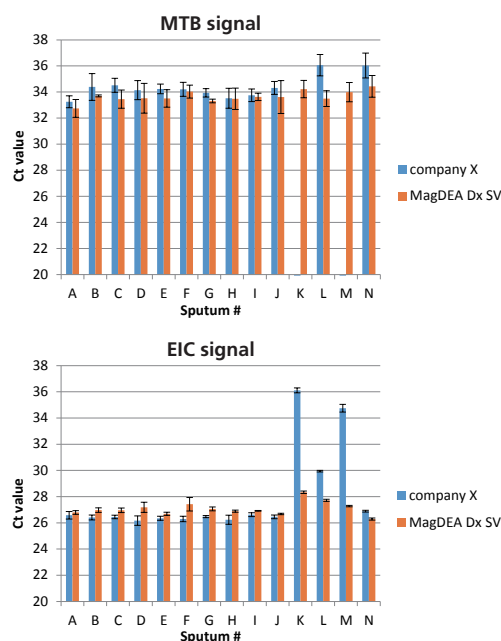


Fig. 1 : Extraction testing using MTB-added sputum suspensions

Application note

MTB was spiked to the PK-treated (pretreatment method B above) *M. tuberculosis*-negative, pretreated sputum samples (A to D) to achieve final MTB concentrations of 0, 10², 10³, and 10⁴ copies/mL, and nucleic acids were extracted. Comparative data of Ct values obtained from the real-time PCR data are shown in **Fig. 2**. The minimal concentration detectable by MagDEA Dx SV was 10³ copies/mL; this detection sensitivity was the same as that of the nucleic acid extraction device of company X. The EIC was detected in all of the MTB concentrations examined.

MTB

	Extraction reagent	Run	Sputum A	Sputum B	Sputum C	Sputum D
10 ⁴ copies/mL	MagDEA Dx SV	1st	32.62	32.37	31.69	32.43
		2nd	32.12	31.96	33.67	31.67
	company X	1st	32.13	31.70	31.31	30.96
		2nd	32.81	31.09	31.67	31.55
10 ³ copies/mL	MagDEA Dx SV	1st	35.25	35.15	35.27	36.34
		2nd	36.48	36.67	36.63	35.88
	company X	1st	35.60	35.15	34.96	34.87
		2nd	36.34	35.89	33.71	35.64
10 ² copies/mL	MagDEA Dx SV	1st	nd	nd	nd	nd
		2nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	company X	1st	nd	nd	nd	nd
		2nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
0 copies/mL	MagDEA Dx SV	1st	nd	nd	nd	nd
		2nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	company X	1st	nd	nd	nd	nd
		2nd	nd	nd	nd	nd

EIC

	Extraction reagent	Run	Sputum A	Sputum B	Sputum C	Sputum D
10 ⁴ copies/mL	MagDEA Dx SV	1st	28.02	27.7	27.28	27.82
		2nd	27.59	27.17	27.59	27.39
	company X	1st	26.82	26.49	25.07	24.75
		2nd	26.82	25.65	26.03	25.17
10 ³ copies/mL	MagDEA Dx SV	1st	27.94	27.67	27.24	27.17
		2nd	27.49	27.25	27.96	27.44
	company X	1st	27.23	26.15	24.95	25.18
		2nd	26.97	27.05	25.29	25.55
10 ² copies/mL	MagDEA Dx SV	1st	27.97	27.34	27.29	27.52
		2nd	28.12	27.23	28	27.77
	company X	1st	27.59	25.61	24.73	27.14
		2nd	27.63	26.91	25.24	25.16
0 copies/mL	MagDEA Dx SV	1st	28.18	28.08	27.45	27.76
		2nd	27.56	26.97	27.58	27.7
	company X	1st	26.55	25.69	25.12	24.55
		2nd	26.22	28.14	25.07	25.59

Fig. 2 : Detection sensitivity test using MTB-added sputum suspensions

Extraction of QCMD panel samples (MTB2015) was performed. Method B was used for the pretreatment of sputum samples. The results are shown in **Fig. 3**. The MTB detection results from nucleic acids extracted with MagDEA Dx SV and for those extracted with the nucleic acid extraction device of Company X coincided in terms of achieving the expected result.

	Content	Expected result	Company X		MagDEA Dx SV	
			MTB	EIC	MTB	EIC
MTBDNA01	<i>M. tuberculosis</i> complex (BCG) Frequently detected	Frequently detected	+(30.54)	+(25.98)	+(29.74)	+(29.12)
MTBDNA02	<i>M. xenopi</i>	Negative	nd	+(26.82)	nd	+(28.83)
MTBDNA03	<i>M. tuberculosis</i> complex (BCG) Frequently detected	Frequently detected	+(29.46)	+(24.52)	+(30.5)	+(27.03)
MTBDNA04	<i>M. tuberculosis</i> complex (BCG) Frequently detected	Frequently detected	+(31.29)	+(24.09)	+(33.48)	+(27.48)
MTBDNA05	Mycobacterium negative	Negative	nd	+(24.75)	nd	+(27.62)

The values in parentheses are the real-time PCR values.

Fig. 3 : Extraction test using the QCMD panel samples.

<Conclusion>

Extraction of *M. tuberculosis* DNA from pretreated sputum and real-time PCR detection were successfully performed with the "MagDEA Dx SV" of PSS.

<References>

- Shah and Dye. 1966. Use of Dithiothreitol to Replace N-Acetyl-L-Cysteine for Routine Sputum Digestion-Decontamination for the Culture of Mycobacteria. American Review of Respiratory Disease. 94: 454

<Product information>

Product Name	Product No.	Quantity
MagDEA Dx SV	E1300	48 tests

Devices

Product Name	Product No.	Consumables		
		Product Name	Product No.	Quantity
magLEAD 6gC	A1060	magLEAD Consumable Kit	F4430	50 tests
magLEAD 12gC	A1120			
geneLEAD XII plus	A2603	geneLEAD Consumable Set	F2118	48 tests
		geneLEAD PCR Cassette	F2121	192 tests
		geneLEAD Waste Box	F2125	20 items

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