2º Simpósio Embrapa LabEx EUA de Sanidade Animal 28-30 de Agosto de 2012 Embrapa Estudos e Capacitação, Brasília - DF

Direct detection of *Mycobacterium* sp in bovine and bubaline tissues by PCR - Araújo C.P.¹, Osório A.L.A.R.¹, Jorge K.S.G.¹, Ramos C.A.N.², Filho A.F.S.¹, Vidal C.E.S.³, Roxo E.⁴, Rocha A.⁵, Fonseca Júnior A.A.⁶, Silva M.R.⁷, <u>Araújo F.R.</u>⁸*

- 1 Programa de pós-graduação em Ciência Animal FAMEZ/UFMS, Campo Grande, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil
- 2 Bolsista DTI- CNPq. Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil
- 3 Aluno de doutorado PPGMV-UFSM, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
- 4 Pesquisadora científica do Instituto Biológico de São Paulo, Brazil
- 5 Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- 6 Laboratório Nacional Agropecuário de Minas Gerais, Brazil
- 7 Pesquisador da Embrapa Gado de Leite, MG, Brazil
- 8 Pesquisador da Embrapa Gado de Corte
- *poster presenter: <u>flabio@cnpgc.embrapa.br</u> (F.R. Araújo)

In this study, a two-step PCR system was developed to detect Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex or Mycobacterium bovis directly from cattle tissues. The first reaction was conventional PCR, followed by a second real-time PCR with internal primers and 6FAM/MGBNFQ probe, both reactions for rv2807 (M. tuberculosis complex) or mmps6 (M. bovis). Among the 92 DNA samples isolated from cultures of M. bovis, 91 (98.9%) were positive for rv2807 and 89 (96.7%) for mmsp6. All of the 170 DNA samples from culture of M. berculosis were positive for rv2807. Primers for rv2807 and mmsp6 did not amplify DNA of Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae, Bordetella bronchiseptica, Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis, Haemophilus influenza, M. avium, M. fortuitum, M. gordonae, M. kansasii, Nocardia asteroides or Rhodococcus equi. Primers for mmsp6 did not amplify DNA of M. tuberculosis H37Rv, but 4 false positive reactions were detected among the 170 culture samples of M. tuberculosis (2.4%). With regards to the 66 tissue samples from cattle with positive intradermal skin tests (IST), among the 40 samples with lesions compatible with **mberculosis (LCT), 34 (85%) were positive for rv2807, 31 (77.5%) for mmsp6 and 36 (90%) for baciloscopy (culture+/fast acid bacilli+). Among the 26 samples with no visible lesions (NVL), 17 (65.3%) were positive for rv2807, 12 (46.2%) for mmsp6 and 13 (50%) for baciloscopy. No amplifications were detected with PCR for rv2807 neither for mmsp6 and issues from 44 iST negative cattle. In other experiment, 30 LCT were cultured and stored for to 4 years before PCR processing, resulting in 14 (46.6%) reactions for *r*v2807, 9 (30%) for mmsp6 and 13 (43.3%) for baciloscopy. Also, among the 20 water buffalo and four bovine tissue samples with LCT, transported in poor conditions (high temperatures) and partial decomposition, 15 (62.5%) were positive for rv2807 and 13 (54.1%) for mmsp6.

Key-words: bubaline and bovine tuberculosis, post-mortem diagnosis, PCR

Embrapa project number: CNPq (processo 578278/2008) e FUNDECT (Processo 23/200.152/2009)

2º Simpósio Embrapa LabEx EUA de Sanidade Animal 28-30 de Agosto de 2012 Embrapa Estudos e Capacitação, Brasília - DF

Edital 64 CNPq/SDA /MAPA - results to be presented in plenary session