Abstract

Background: Identification of gram negative nonfermenters (NF) from cultured human specimens is often difficult using traditional phenotypic methods. Partial 16S rDNA sequencing to identify NF depends on the completeness of the comparative database. Public databases lack quality control, but are routinely updated as sequences are published. Commercial databases are often incomplete and lack routine updates. In this study, the validity of the databases from two commercial systems were compared for the identification of NF. Methods: 100 NF clinical isolates identified by phenotypic methods were included. The 16S rDNA sequence for the first 500 bases was determined for each isolate. Consensus sequences were compared to the MicroSeq500 (Applied Biosystems) and Virodec (Roche Diagnostics) databases. Sequence-based identifications were determined from the closest matched sequences in each database and then compared to the phenotypic identification. **Results:** There was 50% species agreement among the two databases and phenotypic testing. In 28 cases (28%) phenotypic testing did not match either of the database results while in 12 and 10 cases phenotypic testing matched with MicroSeq and Virodec, respectively. Phenotypic identification systems and MicroSeq500 were found to include out-dated organism nomenclature whereas Virodec included more recent taxonomic changes. 55 isolates showed agreement between the two databases. Of these, 21 (38%) were exact matches to sequences in Virodec while 3 (5%) matched exactly to sequences in MicroSeq500. Higher similarity scores were achieved using Virodec for 41 of the remaining 45 isolates. Virodec and MicroSeq500 showed >/= 99% similarity in 93 and 66 cases, respectively. **Conclusion:** The Virodec database is more precise than the MicroSeq500 database for identifying NF since it contains more exact matches and includes more recent taxonomic changes.

Methods

Samples

100 isolates were recovered from clinical samples and identified using phenotypic methods by the Cleveland Clinic Foundation (Cleveland, OH), the University of Texas Medical Branch (Galvaston, TX), Cook Childrens Medical Center (Fort Worth, TX), and the University of Nebraska Medical Center (Omaha, NE). The isolates were sent to the ARUP Institute for Clinical and Experimental Pathology between May and August of 2005 for sequencing and analysis.

Phenotypic/conventional Identification

Phenotypic Identification was obtained using one or more of the following methods:

Colony morphology and pigmentation

Routine biochemicals (i.e. oxidase)

Microscan Neg Combo panel type 32

API 20 NE

Unknown (sent to reference lab for ID)

Sequencing

DNA Preparation

A loopful of bacterial cells was suspended in distilled water to a 1.0 McFarland standard.

- The suspension was centrifuged for 1 min at 6,000 xg.
- The pellet was suspended in 200 ul PrepMan Ultra reagent (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA).
- The suspension was vortexed for 1 min, boiled for 5 min, then centrifuged for 1 min at 6,000 xg.
- 4 ul of the supernatant was used in each PCR reaction.

PCR Primers

Forward: 16S-27for 5'-AGAGTTTGATCMTGGCTCAG [A. Mellman et al., 2003, Int. J. Mol. Microbiol. 293(5):359-70] Reverse: 16S-519rev 5'-GWATTACCGCGGCKGCTG [A. Mellman et al., 2003, Int. J. Mol. Microbiol. 293(5):359-70]

PCR Reaction

Mixture of 40 ul total volume containing:

1X FastStart DNA Master Plus Sybr Green (Roche Diagnostics Corp., Indianapolis, IN),

- 500 nM each primer
- 4 mM final Mg++ concentration
- 4 ul DNA preparatio
- **Thermal Cycling Reactions**

RotorGene 3000 real-time PCR instrument (Corbett Research, Sydney, Australia)

- Protocol:
- initial denaturation (10 min at 95C)
- 35 cycles of denaturation (30 s at 95C), annealing (20 s at 55C), and extension (30 s at 72C)
- single final extension (2 min at 72C) Melt (75-99C), hold 45 secs on 1st step, hold 5 secs on next steps
- Positive PCR products showed a melting peak at approximately 92C

PCR Product Cleanup

Positive PCR products were purified with Microcon-100 microconcentrator columns (Amicon, Beverly, MA)

Sequencing Reactions

ABI Prism BigDye Terminator v3.0 Ready Reaction Cycle Sequencing Kit (Applied Biosystems)

- 0.5 ul of premix from the kit
- 1.8 ul Tris-HCl/MgCl₂ buffer (400 mM Tris-HCl; 10 mM MgCl₂)
- 10 pmol of sequencing primer (same as PCR primers)
- 2 ul of cleaned PCR product

Sequencing Product Cleanup

Sequencing products were cleaned using pre-made columns of Sephadex G-50 (Amersham-Pharmacia) [Cloud et al., 2002, J Clin Microbiol. 40(2):400-406]

Sequencing: ABI Prism 3100 - by the ARUP Institue for Clinical and Experimental Pathology

Sequence Analysis

DNAStar (Lasergene, Madison, WI) - trim, edit forward and reverse; obtain consensus sequence MicroSeq500 v. 1.4.3 software (check version) Virodec v. 6 software (check version)

Sequence-Based Identification of Gram Negative Nonfermenters Using **Commercial 16S rDNA Databases**

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Table 1. All identifications comparing phenotypic methods with 16S sequencing using two database Isolate Conventional ID Traditional ID Notes for Discrepancies notype Agrees With... A. baumannii 99.3 A. calcoaceticus subsp. anitratus A. baumannii A. baumannii 99.6 A. calcoaceticus subsp. anitratus 4 Microscan A. baumannii A. baumannii 99.9 A. calcoaceticus subsp. anitratus 5 Microscan A. baumannii A. baumannii 99.9 A. calcoaceticus subsp. anitratus 98.5 Acinetobacter sp. RUH53T 6 Microscan A. baumannii A. calcoaceticus A. baumannii A. baumannii 99.8 A. calcoaceticus subsp. anitratus A. baumannii inetobacter genomosp .7 Acinetobacter sp. AU783 tobacter genomosp 3.2 Acinetobacter sp. 10 Microscan *inetobacter* genomosp 14 baumannii / A. haemolyticus etobacter genomosp 9.8 A. calcoaceticus 12 Ref lab for ID 96.6 A. calcoaceticus 13 Vitek, API 20 NE A. Iwoffi o perfect scores by sequencing. Highest score with Virode 15 Microscan <u>S. maltophilia</u> 99.9 *S. maltophilia* 99.6 Neither Sequence Database Both MicroSeq and Virodec equal with pretty g 16 Vitek, API 20 NE A. xylosoxidai xylosoxidans xylosoxidai Both MicroSeg and Virodec fairly equal for same species as identified phene 17 Vitek, API 20 NE A. xvlosoxidans 99.8 A. xylosoxidans A. xylosoxidans xylosoxidans 99.9 A. xylosoxidans 18 Microscan A. xvlosoxidans xylosoxidans xylosoxidan 99.8 A. xylosoxidans . xylosoxidans xylosoxidans A. xylosoxidans xylosoxidan 99.7 A. calcoaceticus 20 Microscan cinetobacter species/ P. oryzihabitans inetobacter genomosp. 3 leither Sequence Database Virodec has high score for A. calcoaceticus; check references for valid species 99.8 A. calcoaceticus 21 Microscan Acinetobacter spp. inetobacter genomosp. 3 either Sequence Database Virodec has perfect score for *A. calcoaceticus*; check references for valid species 96.8 *B. petrii* 99.7 *A. faecalis* 99.7 *A. faecalis* 23 Microscan A. faecalis faecalis Alcaligenes spp. <u>Sequence Databases</u> 24 Microscan A. faecalis faecalis Alcaligenes spp. Both Sequence Databases 99.4 A. faecalis A. faecalis faecalis 25 Microscan Alcaligenes spp oth Sequence Databases Phenotypic identification not to species level; sequencing by both databases agree. Virc 99.6 *B. diminuta* 26 routine biochemical *B. diminuta* n Sequence Databases 97.1 C. meningosepticun 27 API 20 NE C. meningosepticun C. meningosepticum 99.9 C. indologenes 28 Microscan nyseobacterium spp. C. indologenes oth Sequence Databases 99.8 D. acidovorans 29 Vitek, API 20 NE D. acidovorans oth Sequence Databases D. acidovorans 30 API 20 NE F. orvzihabitans 99.6 P. psychrotolerans F. orvzihabitans MicroSeq Database 31 Vitek, API 20 NE *B. cepacia* 99.3 *B. cepacia* 3. cepacia Both Sequence Databases 32 Vitek, API 20 NE R. pickettii 97.3 *R. insidiosa* oSeq Database irodec perfect score with a species that is not in the MicroSeq (and probably Vitek) data 98.6 Stenotrophomonas sp. 45 Both Sequence Databases S. maltophilia 33 Vitek S. maltophilia S. maltophilia 5. maltophilia Both Sequence Databases Virodec has higher score with an unnamed species; neither score is great. Should just r 99.1 *S. maltophilia* S. maltophilia S. maltophilia Both Sequence Databases Neither sequencing score is great. Should just report Ge 98.4 <u>S. maltophilia</u> S. maltophilia Neither sequencing score is great. Should just report Genu 5. maltophilia Both Sequence Databases 37 Microscan S. maltophilia maltophilia s great. Should just report Ge S. maltophilia 6. maltophilia oth Sequence Databases S. maltophilia S. maltophilia S. maltophilia 40 Microscan S. maltophilia ither sequencing score is great. Virodec also shows S. malto 99.0%, (published 99.1 *Pseudomonas* sp. 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Ox./ pigment/ morpho P. aeruginosa 99.8 *P. aeruqinosa* Sequence Databases P. aeruginosa 62 Ox./ pigment/ morpho P. aeruginosa 99.8 *P. aeruginosa* oth Sequence Databases P. aeruginosa Both sequence database with good scores, Virodec perfect 99.8 *P. aeruqinosa* 63 API 20 NE P. aeruginosa Both Sequence Databases Both sequence database with good scores. Virodec perfect P. aeruginosa 99.8 *P. aeruginosa* P. aeruginosa oth Sequence Databases aeruginosa th sequence database with good scores, Virodec perfect 100.0 *P. aeruqinosa* P. aeruginosa aeruginosa th Sequence Databases th sequence database with good scores. Virodec perfec 100.0 *P. aeruginosa* P. aeruqinosa sequence database with good scores. 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AT2 /irodec has perfect score, but with un-named specie 92 Vitek, API 20 NE P. putida /irodec has perfect score, but not specific; MicroSeq with good scor 9.5 P. parafulva / P. fulva 93 API 20 NE P. putida 98.2 P. putida / P. plecoglossicida irodec almost perfect score; check validity of both species 94 API 20 NE P. putida 98.2 P. putida / P. plecoglossicida dec Database Virodec almost perfect score; check validity of both species 95 Vitek. API 20 NE P. stutzeri 99.4 *P. stutzeri* 96 Vitek P. stutzeri her Sequence Database Both sequence database with good score 97 Vitek, API 20 NE P. stutzeri 99.7 *P. stutzeri* th Sequence Databases th sequence database with good scores. 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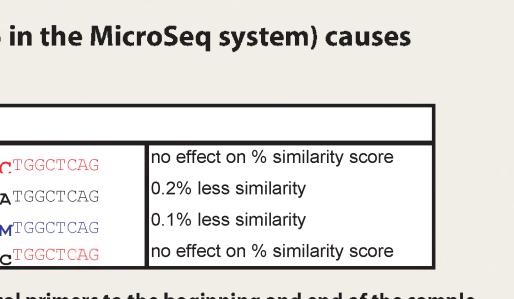
⁵University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, T>

licroSeq and Virodec-Genus only

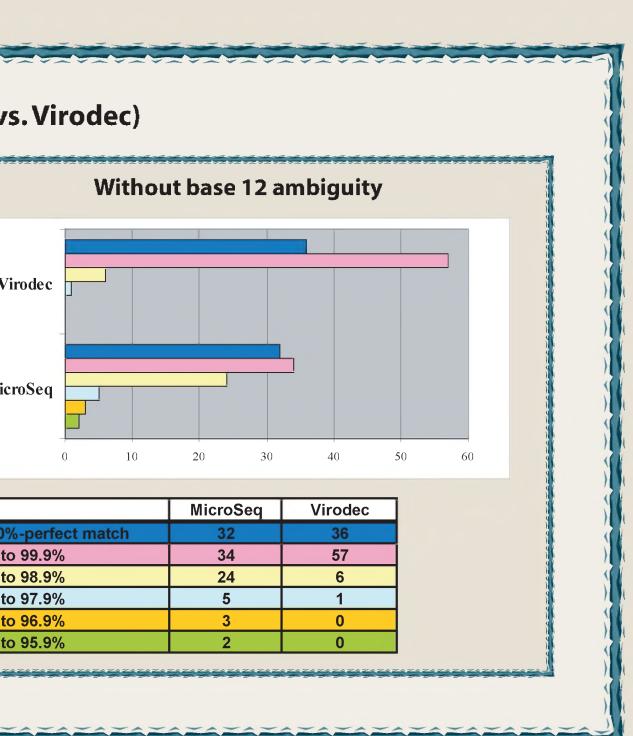
roSeq and Virodec

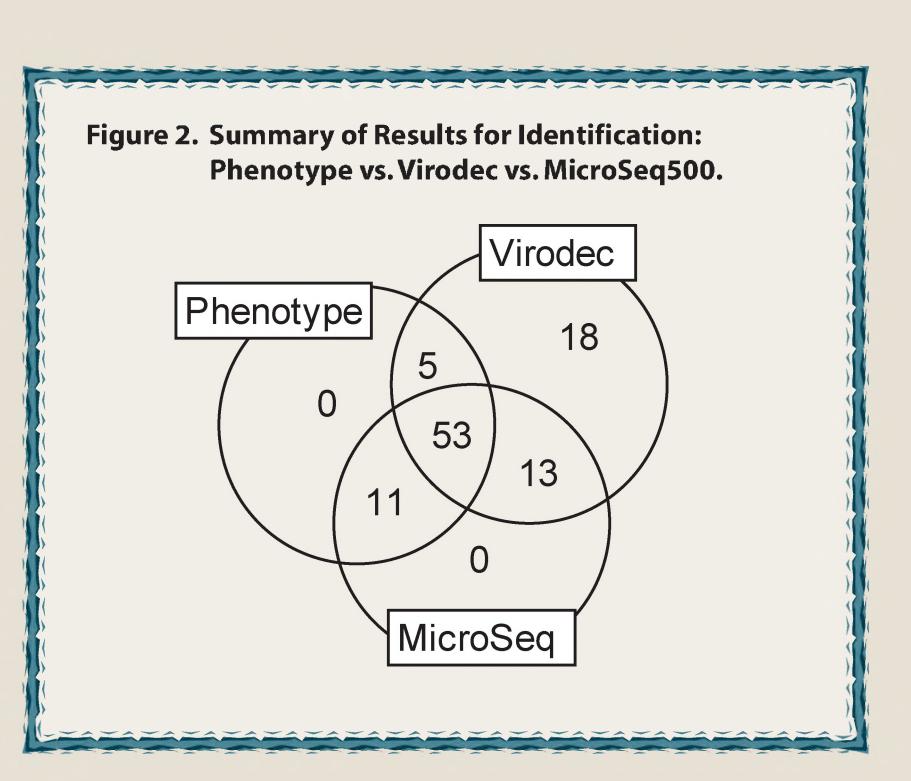
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia S. maltophilia

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	Resu						
System Most Likely to Give Correct Species (best judgement)							
All - unable to identify *MicroSeq and Phenotype; Virodec not valid		Table 2	2. An ambiquous bas	e at po	osition 12 (position 15 in	the Mi	icroSeg system) causes
*MicroSeq and Phenotype; Virodec not valid	* Without adequate checking for		pancies, especially wi	-	-		
*MicroSeq and Phenotype; Virodec not valid *MicroSeq and Phenotype; Virodec not valid	species validity (i.e. accepted by						
All-Genus only - unable to speciate	IJSEM), Virodec results would have been reported in error.		Issues with Base 12 A	Ť			no offect on % similarity appro
*MicroSeq and Phenotype; Virodec not valid *MicroSeq and Phenotype; Virodec not valid			e 12 (default MicroSeq Primer seq	luence)	AGAGTTTGATC _C TGC		no effect on % similarity score 0.2% less similarity
All-Genus only - unable to speciate	IJSEM - International Journal of		r C at base 12 (within primer) or C at base 12 (within primer)		AGAGTTTGATC ⊼ TGC AGAGTTTGATC ™ TGC		0.1% less similarity
All-Genus only - unable to speciate *MicroSeq and Phenotype; Virodec not valid	Systematic and Evolutionary		imbers 65 and 66 (short sequence	ed, theref			no effect on % similarity score
All-Genus only - (Virodec not valid)	Microbiology.		oSea (MacIntosh-based) soft	ware sv	stem adds sequence of universal p	rimers to	o the beginning and end of the sample
MicroSeg and Virodec All-Genus only - unable to speciate			-	•			ne base in the universal primer. In this
MicroSeq and Virodec		study, the	e forward primer begins 3 ba	ases dow	nstream making this position num	nber 12.	
All							
All				~~~			
*MicroSeq and Phenotype; Virodec not valid							
*MicroSeq and Phenotype; Virodec not valid							
Virodec (<i>B. petrii</i> valid) MicroSeg and Virodec							
MicroSeq and Virodec		-		dec "p	perfect matches" and Mic	roSeq5	500 scores for the same
MicroSeq and Virodec		isolates/sequen	ces.				
MicroSeq and Virodec						N (
Phenotype and Virodec MicroSeq and Virodec		Isolate No.	Virodec	%	MicroSeq500	% withou base 12	Reason for discrepancy
All Virodec (new species, 2004)						ambig.	
All		6	<i>Acinetobacter</i> sp. RUH53T	100 0	A. calcoaceticus	98 7	Sequence un-named; sequence not in MicroSeq database
Virodec (new species, 2003)							
All-Genus only - unable to speciate All-Genus only - unable to speciate			A. calcoaceticus subsp. anitratus		A. baumannii		A. calcoaceticus subsp. anitratus not a valid species (strain unpub
All-Genus only - unable to speciate		8, 11, 21	A. calcoaceticus	100.0	Acinetobacter genomosp. 3	100.0	A. calcoaceticus from Virodec is not a valid species (strain unpubli
All-Genus only - unable to speciate		17, 19	A. xvlosoxidans	100.0	A. xvlosoxidans xvlosoxidans	100.0	no discrepancy
All-Genus only - unable to speciate All-Genus only - unable to speciate		25	A. faecalis	100.0	A. faecalis faecalis	99.4	Ambiguous bases in 4 positions prevent perfect matches with Micro since there is only one type strain sequence.
All-Genus only - unable to speciate MicroSeg and Phenotype-Genus only		26	B. diminuta	100.0	B. diminuta	99.8	Virodec has additional invalid sequence with base 12 ambiguity to perfect match. Ambiguities allowed for multiple gene copies.
All					D. acidovorans		no discrepancy
All Phenotype and Virodec			D. acidovorans				
Phenotype and Virodec		<u>32</u> 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62,	R. insidiosa	100.0	R. pickettii	97.5	<i>R. insidios</i> a is a valid species, but is not in the MicroSeq database
Phenotype and Virodec Phenotype and Virodec		63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 100	P. aeruginosa	100.0	P. aeruginosa	100.0	no discrepancy <i>P. putida</i> not valid in Virodec; <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> valid species, but
All		75, 76, 87, 88, 89, 90	P. putida / P. plecoglossicida	100.0	P. pseudoalcaligenes pseudoalcaligenes	98.5	MicroSeq database
		77	Pseudomonas sp. G2	100.0	P. fluorescens A (bt)	100.0	species non-specific
All		78	Pseudomonas sp. 7:3	100.0	P. svnxantha / P. mucidolens	100.0	species non-specific
All-Genus only - unable to speciate							
MicroSeq and Virodec-Genus only			P. multocida septica	100.0	P. multocida septica		no discrepancy
All-Genus only - unable to speciate		91	<i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. AT2	100.0	P. citronellolis	99.6	Sequence un-named; sequence not in MicroSeq database <i>P. parafulva</i> not in MicroSeq database; strain of <i>P. fulva</i> not valid
All		92	P. parafulva / P. fulva	100.0	P. fulva	99.7	Virodec
	Abbreviations	99	P. stutzeri	100.0	P. stutzeri	100.0	no discrepancy
All	Achromobacter piechaudiiA. piechaudiiAchromobacter xylosoxidansA. xylosoxidans						
All All	Acinetobacter baumannii A. baumannii		•	-			ank submissions are not quality-controlled, so are becies are peer-reviewed and accepted by IJSEM.
All	Acinetobacter calcoaceticus A. calcoaceticus Acinetobacter haemolyticus A. haemolyticus					-	r the Virodec answer is acceptable.
	Acinetobacter junii A. junii						
All	Alcaligenes faecalis A. faecalis						
All	Bordetella parapertussis B. parapertussis						
	Bordetella pertussisB. pertussisBordetella petriiB. petrii						
All (none) - unable to identify All-Genus only - unable to speciate	Bordetella bronchiseptica B. bronchiseptica	Ferrer				····	
*MicroSeq and Phenotype; Virodec not valid	Brevundimonas diminuta Brevundimonas intermedia B. intermedia	Eiguro 1	Comparison of Soc	lienco	Databases (MicroSeq vs.	Virod	ec)
All-Genus only - unable to speciate Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only	Brevundimonas nasdae B. nasdae Brevundimonas vesicularis B. vesicularis				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	mout	
Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only			With base 12 am			W	/ithout base 12 ambiguity
All-Genus only - unable to speciate Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only	Burkholderia cepacia B. cepacia					VI.	
Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only	Chryseobacterium indologenesC. indologenesChryseobacterium meningosepticumC. meningosepticum						
All-Genus only - unable to speciate All-Genus only - unable to speciate	Flavimonas oryzihabitans	Virode	ec		Viro	dec	
Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only	Pasteurella multocida P. multocida					_	
MicroSeq and Virodec							
	Pseudomonas asplenii P. asplenii Pseudomonas citronellolis P. citronellolis	MicroSe	eq		Micros	Seq	
All All-Genus only - unable to speciate	Pseudomonas flourescensP. flourescensPseudomonas fulvaP. fulva			50	60 70		
Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only	Pseudomonas oryzihabitansP. oryzihabitansPseudomonas parafulvaP. parafulva		u 10 20 30 40	50	00 /0	U	10 20 30 40 50 60
Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only	Pseudomonas plecoglossicida P. plecoglossicida Pseudomonas putida P. putida			Virodec			MicroSeq Virodec
Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only	Pseudomonas pseudoalcaligenes P. pseudoalcaligenes Pseudomonas psychrotolerans P. psychrotolerans	100%-pe 99 to 99.	erfect match 2 .9% 64	<mark>36</mark> 57	99 to 9	p <mark>erfect mat</mark> 99.9%	tch 32 36 34 57
Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only	Pseudomonas psychrotolerans P. psychrotolerans Pseudomonas stutzeri P. stutzeri Pseudomonas synxantha P. synxantha	98 to 98. 97 to 97.		<mark>6</mark> 1	98 to 9 97 to 9		24 6 5 1
All-Genus only - unable to speciate		96 to 96.	.9% 3	0	<mark>96 to 9</mark>	6.9%	3 0
All Conuc only unable to start the			00/				
All-Genus only - unable to speciate Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicid</i> a_only	Ralstonia insidiosaR. insidiosaRalstonia (Pseudo) pickettiiR. pickettii	95 to 95.	.9% 2	0	95 to 9		
Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only				0			
Virodec, <i>P. plecoglossicida</i> only	Ralstonia (Pseudo) pickettii R. pickettii		*************				









Conclusions

Sequence-based identifications, as well as phenotypic identifications, require regular database updates to keep abreast of the newest taxonomy.

Phenotypic methods often have outdated databases and could assign species that are less accurate than sequence-based identifications.

The MicroSeq500 database is quality-controlled, but consists mainly of type strains and lacks recently described species.

The MicroSeq BLAST (FULL) analysis results in more matches for nonfermenters if the forward primer region (base 15 variability) is eliminated.

- However, if primer region is eliminated then

(a) uniformity in sequence size will be lacking, making it difficult to compare scores between isolates to derive at a cutoff value

(b) clinical laboratories will need to develop a QC program mandating a certain size sequence

The Virodec database does not allow for uniformity in sequence size (see above comments).

There is a GenBank number and often a published reference associated with Virodec matches to help verify species validity.

The Virodec database is continually updated as new GenBank submissions occur.

However.

Virodec has more sequences in the database that are not qualitycontrolled, including un-named species.

> (a) users may be able to develop a customized database within the Virodec system

(b) clinical laboratories can develop a QC program that will filter out the invalid sequences