

The 13th Iranian and The 2nd International Congress of

Microbiology

سیزدهمین کنگره سراسری و دومین کنگره بین المللی میکروب شناسی ایران



RFLP Fingerprinting Gel IS481-Associated and **Pulsed-Field** Electrophoresis Analysis of Bordetella pertussis Vaccine Strains, as a **Means of Strain Typing**

Hosnie Ketabi*1; Esmaeal Asli1; Mohammad Mehdi Feizabadi2; Nader Mosavari3; Naieme Dehghani4

I-Department of Research; Production of Human Bacterial Vaccines, Razi Vaccine and Serum Research Institute, Karaj, Iran

- 2- Department of Microbiology, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
- 3- Department of Tuberculin, Razi Vaccine; Serum Research Institute, Karaj, Iran
- 4- Department of Biology, Payame Noor University, Iran

hketabi88@yahoo.com

Background & Objectives: Whooping cough is a highly contagious, acute respiratory illness of humans that is caused by Bordetella pertussis. Despite the introduction of expanse vaccination in Iran, pertussis has remained an endemic disease. So monitoring represented vaccine strains in our country is necessary. This study was performed to investigate any genotyping profile changes in frequencies of different subcultures of vaccine strains of B. pertussis between 1995 and 2012.

Methods: We have been able to successfully use PFGE and RFLP as tools to monitor the bacterial population in vaccine surveillance. So, after providing the vaccine strains of B. pertussis by Razi Vaccine and Serum Research Institute in Karaj, Genomic DNA was digested with the restriction endonuclease XbaI and the pulsed-field gel electrophoresis analyses were carried out on a CHEFDR III apparatus (Bio-Rad). On the other hand, extracted DNA by phenol/ chloroform Methods was digested with SmaI and was gelelectrophoresed by 1% agarose and stored patterns were analyzed with the GelCompar software version 3.1. Afterward, the gel was transferred to Hybond N+ membrane using standard DNA blotting techniques. The IS481-based probe was used for hybridization amplified by PCR. The profiles obtained were then analyzed and were compared to those obtained with chromosomal DNA from reference strains, 18323.

Results: The PFGE and RFLP profiles showed no significant genetic changes in frequencies of fingerprint types investigated in the vaccine strains in the period between 1995-2012.

Conclusion: It is therefore concluded that the vaccines produced by Razi Institute had evidently no alteration or modification in accordance to PFGE profiles and IS481-based probe in RFLP profiles analysis during 1995 to 2012. This study had shown a good insight for further monitoring of the circulating B. pertussis isolates and makes a good reference for controlling and surveillance of the changes in the B. pertussis population in Iran.

Keywords: RFLP; PFGE; Bordetella pertussis; Genotyping; Vaccine Strains