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EVALUATION OF CONVENTIONAL PCR ASSAY IN COMPARISON TO REAL-TIME PCR ASSAY FOR DETECTION OF BOVINE HERPESVIRUS-1 IN BOVINE SEMEN AND SEMINAL PLASMA

(With One Table and 6 Figures)

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**تقييم إختبار تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل التقليدي مقارنة بإختبار تفاعل البلمرة
المتسلسل الكمي للكشف عن فيروس الهربس البقري-1 في كل من السائل المنوي
وبلازما السائل المنوي البقري**

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الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو تقييم حساسية إختبار تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل التقليدي مقارنةً بإختبار تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل الكمي في الكشف عن فيروس الهربس البقري - 1 في كل من السائل المنوي وبلازما السائل المنوي للأبقار. تم عمل تخفيفات من عشرة أضعاف (ten fold dilutions) من الفيروس في كل من ميديا الـ MEM والسائل المنوي البقري السلبي للفيروس. تبدأ التخفيفات من تركيز 10^{-7} - 10^{-4} (10^7 - 10^4 TCID₅₀) وذلك للكشف عن الحد الأدنى من الفيروس واللازم لكل من الإختبارين' تم إستخلاص الحمض النووي الديوكس ريبوزي من كل من ميديا الـ MEM والسائل المنوي المعديان بالفيروس كما تم أيضا استخلاص الحمض النووي الديوكس ريبوزي من بلازما السائل المنوي المأخوذة من السائل المنوي المعدى بالفيروس معمليا. وقد وجد ان حساسية إختبار تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل الكمي في الكشف عن الحمض النووي المستخلص من تخفيفات الفيروس في كل من ميديا الـ MEM والسائل المنوي هما 10^{-1} TCID₅₀/ ml و 10^2 TCID₅₀/ ml على الترتيب. بينما الحساسية تصل الى 1 TCID₅₀ / ml عند إستخدام الحمض النووي من بلازما السائل المنوي المعدى بالفيروس. أما بالنسبة لإختبار تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل التقليدي فقد كانت الحساسية هي 1TCID₅₀/ ml في كل من ميديا الـ MEM والسائل المنوي المعدى بالفيروس بينما كانت الحساسية 10 TCID₅₀/ ml عند إستخدام بلازما السائل المنوي. خلصت هذه الدراسة الى أن إختبار تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل التقليدي الذي تم تقييمه في هذه الدراسة يعطى نتائج مرضية ومقبولة للكشف عن فيروس الهربس البقري-1 في السائل المنوي للأبقار مقارنة بإختبار تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل الكمي المقيم في نفس الدراسة واختبارات تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل التقليدية المسجلة في البحوث الأخرى. وقد وجد ان إستخدام بلازما السائل المنوي بدلا من السائل المنوي الكامل يمكن أن يكون بديلا أفضل يزيد من حساسية الإختبار.

SUMMARY

The aim of this study was to evaluate the sensitivity of conventional Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) assay in comparison to real time PCR assays for detection of BoHV-1 in bovine semen and seminal plasma. Tenfold serial dilutions of BoHV-1 strain were prepared in one ml aliquots of both minimal essential medium (MEM) and negative bovine semen. The dilutions started from 10^7 to 10^{-4} to detect detection limits of both PCR and real time PCR assays. Detection limits of real time PCR assay were 10^{-1} TCID₅₀/ml and 10^2 TCID₅₀/ml when PCR performed on viral DNA extracted from tenfold dilutions of BoHV-1 in MEM and artificially spiked semen, respectively. When seminal plasma of the same dilutions of spiked semen was used for DNA extraction, the PCR detection limit became 1 TCID₅₀/ ml. Considering conventional PCR, detection limits were 1 TCID₅₀/ml when PCR performed on viral DNA extracted from tenfold dilutions of BoHV-1 in MEM and artificially spiked semen as shown by the presence of a DNA band of the expected size on ethidium bromide-stained agarose gels, respectively. On the other hand, the PCR detection limit was 10 TCID₅₀/ ml when seminal plasma of the same dilutions of spiked semen was used. In conclusion, conventional PCR assay performed in this study provide a satisfactory results for detection of BoHV-1 in bovine semen in comparison to real time PCR and other reported PCR assays. Moreover, the use of seminal plasma instead of whole semen can be better alternative increasing the sensitivity of detection.

Key words: *Bovine herpesvirus-1, BHV-1, Bovine semen, seminal plasma, PCR, Real-time PCR real time PCR assay.*

INTRODUCTION

The bovine herpesvirus 1 (BoHV-1) belongs to the *Herpesviridae* family, subfamily *alpha herpesvirinae*, genus *varicella virus*. BoHV-1 is distributed worldwide which causes infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, (IBR), infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IPV) and balanoposthitis (IBP) (Straub, 1991; Thiry *et al.*, 2006 and Muylkens *et al.*, 2007). Cattle are the principal hosts; however, the virus has been reported in swine, goats, camels, buffaloes and wild ruminants, which are considered as reservoirs (Straub, 1991; Scicluna *et al.*, 2010). BHV-1 related-diseases complex accounts for huge economic losses due to reduced milk production and dropped feed efficiency, induced infertility, abortion, neonatal mortality, and reduced conception (Gibbs and Rweyemamu, 1977 and Miller, 1991). In Egypt, BHV-1 infection represents one of the most important

economical problems in dairy farms affecting fertility (Mohsen *et al.*, 1980; Ibrahim *et al.*, 2001; El-Kholy, 2005 and Abd El-Hafeiz *et al.*, 2010).

In BHV-1 infections in genital tract of bulls, BoHV-1 replicates in the mucosa of the prepuce, penis and possibly in the distal part of the urethra causing decreased semen quality, orchitis and seminal vesiculitis (Muylkens *et al.*, 2007 and Mahony, 2010). Continuous discharge and persistent lesions in the penis are observed in bulls affected by the virus. Semen is most likely contaminated during ejaculation by virus that is shed from the infected mucosa (Elazhary *et al.*, 1980). Natural service or infected semen in artificial insemination centers and contaminated milking machines are implicated in the IPV transmission most commonly observed in dairy cows. Swollen and exuding *labia vulvae*, necrotic ulcers and formation of pustules in the vestibular mucosa, with painful and frequent urination, is described. It is widely accepted that conditions under which semen is frozen and preserved are conducive to maintaining viral infectivity (Chapman, 1979). As semen is widely distributed by the artificial insemination industry, the epidemiological risks of spreading BHV-1 infection are immediately apparent (Drew *et al.*, 1987).

After acute infection, the virus can enter neural cells and establish a latent infection in sensory ganglia (Ackermann and Wyler, 1984 and Pastoret *et al.*, 1984). The latent virus can be reactivated both by stressful conditions and/or administration of glucocorticoids (Thiry *et al.*, 1984 & 2006 and Wyler *et al.*, 1989). BoHV-1 infected seronegative as well as seropositive bulls may shed virus intermittently in their semen long after the primary infection (Dennett *et al.*, 1976; Ackermann and Wyler, 1984 and Office International des Epizooties, OIE, 2004). Therefore, cattle infected with BoHV-1 are regarded as lifelong carriers and potential shedders of the virus.

As BHV-1 infection is of significance to international bovine semen trade, rapid, sensitive and reliable tests for virus detection are crucial. Currently used methods for BoHV-1 detection in semen include virus isolation using cell cultures of bovine origin (OIE, 2004) and molecular techniques. Virus isolation by cell culture presents several disadvantages: it is of relatively low sensitivity because semen, raw or extended, is routinely diluted to reduce cytotoxicity and over-dilution of semen does not permit the detection of viable virus on cell culture (Schultz *et al.*, 1982 and Weiblen *et al.*, 1992). In addition to, the isolation method is quite time-consuming (Weiblen *et al.*, 1992). Different molecular assays (conventional and real-time PCR assays) have been developed to detect BoHV-1 DNA in fresh and extended semen (Wiedmann *et al.*, 1993;

Vilcek *et al.*, 1994; Van Engelenburge *et al.*, 1995; Masri *et al.*, 1996; Wagter *et al.*, 1996; Amin and Ibrahim, 1998; Rocha *et al.*, 1998; Smits *et al.*, 2000 and Wang *et al.*, 2007). Conventional PCR has been reported to be more sensitive, specific and rapid tool for the detection of viruses than virus isolation methods. It required 4–8 h to reach a diagnosis. It has been reported to be more sensitive and much more rapid than virus isolation (Van Engelenburge *et al.*, 1993, 1995 and Amin and Ibrahim, 1998). However, a disadvantage of the conventional PCR is that it can not distinguish non-specific products of the same size from the true products since the products are detected by gel electrophoresis. Real-time PCR assay has many advantages over conventional PCR, including speed (within 1.5–3 h), quantitative measurement, higher sensitivity, higher specificity, easy standardization and no post-amplification manipulation is needed. This significantly minimizes the risk of cross contamination. In 2007, Wang *et al.*, reported their real time PCR assay as rapid and sensitive test for detection of BoHV-1. Later on, The Office International des Epizooties (OIE), 2008 reported their real time assay as a prescribed test for international trade for detection of BoHV-1 in bovine semen. Although BoHV-1 present mainly free in seminal plasma (Van Engelenburge *et al.*, 1995), according to the available data, there is no publication about application of real-time PCR for detection of BoHV1 in seminal plasma.

As facility required for performing a real time PCR assay is so expensive and not available in many laboratories especially in developing countries, the aim of this study was to evaluate the sensitivity of conventional PCR assay utilizing the same primers used in the prescribed real time PCR assay in comparison to their sensitivity in real time PCR assay for detection of BoHV-1 in bovine semen and seminal plasma.

MATERIALS and METHODS

1. Virus strain:

BoHV-1 (Colorado strain) was used in this study as positive control and for inoculation of MEM and bovine semen to establish PCR assays. It was kindly obtained from Virology department, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Cairo University. The virus titer was 10^8 TCID₅₀/ ml.

2. Semen samples:

Three negative semen samples were obtained from bulls from BoHV-1 free private farm. Samples were transported to the laboratory of Biotechnology Research Unit, Animal Reproduction Research Institute. Two of them were experimentally spiked with the virus in ten fold serial

dilutions. The other one was used as negative control to monitor the quality of PCR reactions.

3. Preparation of BoHV-1 tenfold serial dilutions:

Tenfold serial dilutions of BoHV-1 strain were prepared in one ml aliquots of both MEM and negative bovine semen (n=2). The dilutions started from 10^7 to 10^{-4} to detect detection limits of both PCR and real time PCR assays. Spiked MEM and semen samples were submitted for DNA extraction. Also, seminal plasma from the spiked semen samples was also subjected to DNA extraction.

4. Isolation of DNA:

The method for extraction of DNA was essentially according to Wiedmann *et al.* (1993) with the modification of Wang *et al.* (2007). In brief, 10 μ l of MEM, semen or seminal plasma samples were added to 100 μ l of Chelex 100 (Sigma) (10%, w/v, in sterile, distilled water), 11.5 μ l of 10 mg/ml, proteinase K (Sigma), 7.5 μ l of 1M DTT (Sigma) and 90 μ l sterile distilled water. Each sample mixture was mixed gently and incubated at 56°C for 30 min. After vortexing for 10 seconds, each sample was boiled for 8 min. After centrifugation at 10,000 \times g for 3 min, the supernatant containing DNA was used directly or stored at -20 °C for future use. DNA isolation from cultured viruses was also carried out using the above mentioned method.

5. Primers and probe:

The primers and probe reported by Wang *et al.* (2007) were used for PCR amplification and detection. All oligonucleotides were synthesized in Bio Basic Inc. (Canada). The sequences of primers and probe are: gB-F 5' TGT GGA CCT AAA CCT CAC GGT 3', gB-R 5'GTA GTC GAG CAG ACC CGT GTC 3' and Probe 5'FAM-AGG ACC GCG AGT TCT TGC CGC -TAMRA 3'.

6. Conventional Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR):

Conventional PCR assay was performed utilizing the same primers previously used in the real time PCR assay (Wang *et al.*, 2007). A number of experiments were performed to optimize the PCR protocol, including concentration of reagents and PCR cycling parameters. The optimized PCR assay was finally established using a total volume of 25 μ l reaction mixtures contained 5 μ l of DNA as template, 20 pmol of each primer and 1X of PCR master mix (Taq Master/High yield, Jena Bioscience). The amplification cycles were carried out in a PT-100 Thermocycler (MJ Research, USA). Reaction conditions were optimized to be 95°C for 4 min. as initial denaturation, followed by 35 cycles of 95°C for 45 seconds, 60°C for 45 seconds and 72 °C for 60 seconds. A final extension step at 72°C for 10 min. was followed. Positive DNA isolated from BoHV-1 and negative

control (no template) were included in each PCR run to ensure no cross contamination or amplification failure due to presence of inhibitors. All tests were repeated twice to ensure reproducibility of the PCR assays. Amplification products were electrophoresed in 1.5% agarose gel containing 0.5X TBE at 70 volts for 60 min. and visualized under ultraviolet light. To assure that the amplification products were of the expected size, a 100 bp DNA ladder was run simultaneously as a marker. Presence of 96 bp DNA fragment indicated the presence of BoHV-1 DNA in the samples.

7. Real Time PCR:

Real-time amplification of the BoHV-1 DNA was performed according to Wang *et al.* (2007) and OIE (2008). Briefly, real-time PCR was carried out using the ABsolute™ QPCR Mix, Thermo Scientific, ABgene, UK, 180 nm of each primer, 120 nm of the probe and finally 5 µl of template DNA. The real-time PCR was carried out in a Rotor Gene 6000 real time detection system (Corbett Research, Australia). The PCR cycling parameters were initial activation step for the DNA polymerase at 95°C for 15 min followed by 45 cycles of 15 s at 95°C, 45 s of 60°C. From each amplification plot, a threshold cycle (Ct.) value was calculated representing the PCR cycle number at which the reporter dye fluorescence was detectable above an arbitrary threshold. The threshold was set at a level that was significantly higher than that of background. Samples were considered to be positive when its fluorescence exceeds the threshold and Ct. Value was less than or equal to 45. Negative samples have no Ct. Each run included both positive and negative (no DNA template) controls. All PCR experiments were repeated twice to ensure the reproducibility of the assays

RESULTS

Preliminary tests were performed with DNA extracted from BoHV-1 strain as positive control. Many trials were performed to optimize the PCR reaction components and cycling parameters. A clear 96 bp band was readily observed with BoHV-1 DNA using gB forward and gB reverse primers. The limit of detection of both conventional and real time PCR assays was determined by testing DNA extracted from 10 µl of tenfold serial dilutions of BoHV-1 in ml of both MEM and spiked semen samples. Also, it was tested on DNA extracted from 10 µl of seminal plasma obtained after centrifugation of the same serial dilutions of semen. The tenfold serial dilution covered a range of 10^7 to 10^{-4} TCID₅₀ /ml. Positive PCR products were detected covering a range from 10^7 to 1 TCID₅₀/ml

when PCR performed on viral DNA extracted from tenfold dilutions of BoHV-1 in MEM and artificially spiked semen as shown by the presence of a DNA band of the expected size on ethidium bromide-stained agarose gels (Fig. 1 and 2) respectively. When seminal plasma of the same dilutions of spiked semen was used for DNA extraction, the PCR detection limit was 10^1 TCID₅₀/ ml as shown by the presence of a DNA band of the expected size on the ethidium bromide-stained agarose gels (Fig. 3).

Detection limits of real time PCR assays were 10^{-1} TCID₅₀/ml and 10^2 TCID₅₀/ml when PCR performed on viral DNA extracted from tenfold dilutions of BoHV-1 in MEM and artificially spiked semen respectively (Fig. 4 and 5). When seminal plasma of the same dilutions of spiked semen was used for DNA extraction, the PCR detection limit became 1 TCID₅₀/ ml (Fig. 6). All results of the PCR experiments were reproducible when performed twice. Comparison between detection limit of both real time and conventional PCR assays for detection of BoHV-1 DNA in experimentally spiked samples are shown in Table (1).

Table 1: Comparison between real time and conventional PCR for detection of BoHV-1 DNA in different spiked samples

Type of sample	Detection limit	
	Real time PCR	Conventional PCR
MEM	10^{-1} TCID ₅₀ /ml	1 TCID ₅₀ /ml
Semen	10^2 TCID ₅₀ /ml	1 TCID ₅₀ /ml
Seminal plasma	1 TCID ₅₀ / ml	10^1 TCID ₅₀ / ml

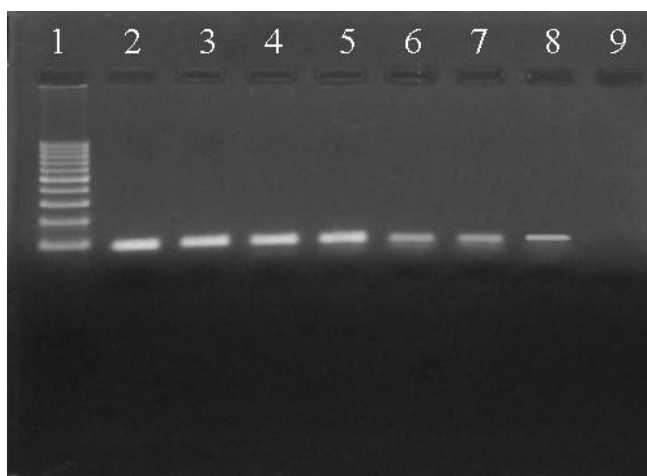


Fig. 1: PCR amplification products of BoHV-1 tenfold serial dilutions in MEM. Lane 1, 100bp ladder DNA marker. Lanes 2-8, serial dilution of BoHV-1 starting from 10^6 to 1 TCID₅₀ per ml of MEM. Lane 9, negative control.

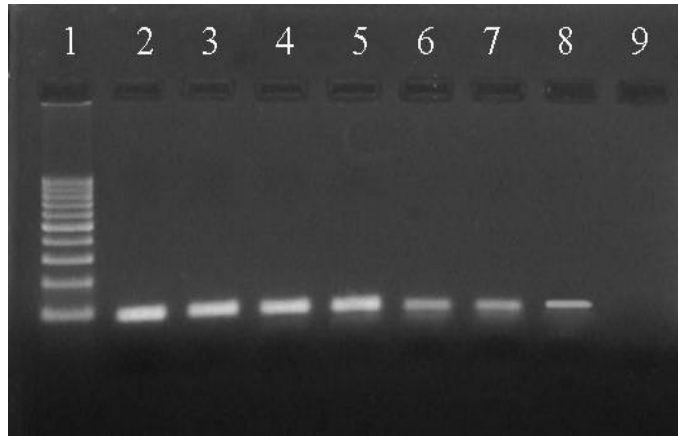


Fig. 2: PCR amplification products of BoHV-1 in tenfold serial dilution in bovine semen. Lane 1, 100bp ladder DNA marker. Lanes 2-8, serial dilution of BoHV-1 starting from 10^6 to 1 TCID₅₀ per ml of semen. Lane 9, negative control.

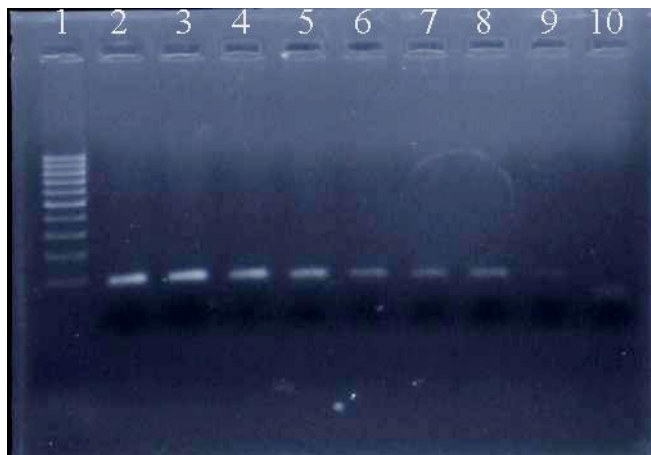


Fig. 3: PCR amplification products of BoHV-1 in seminal plasma of tenfold serial dilution in semen. Lane 1, 100bp ladder DNA marker. Lanes 2-9, serial dilution of BoHV-1 starting from 10^7 to 1 TCID₅₀ per ml of semen Lane 10, negative control.

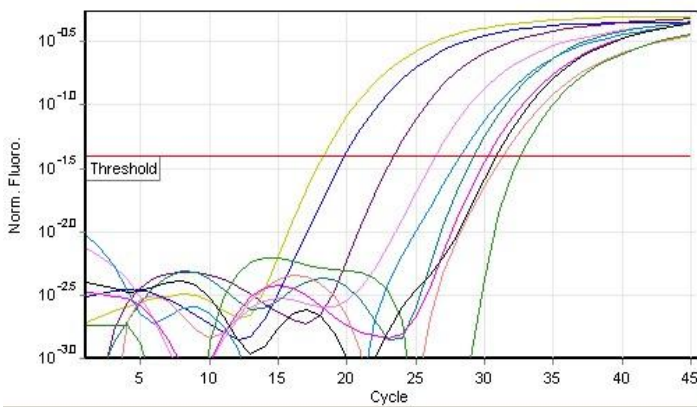


Fig. 4: Raw data of real time PCR of BoHV-1 tenfold serial dilution in MEM

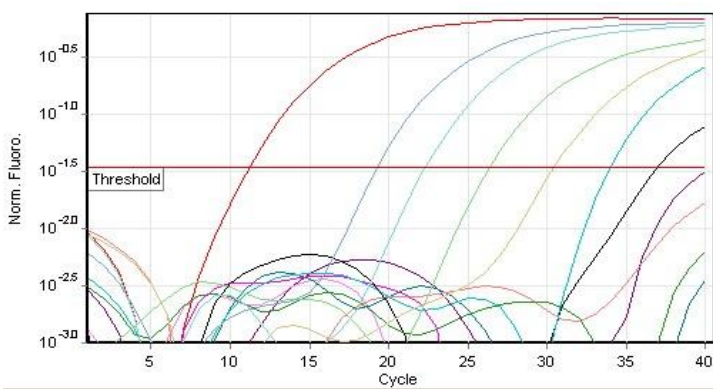


Fig. 5: Raw data of real time PCR of BoHV-1 tenfold serial dilution in semen

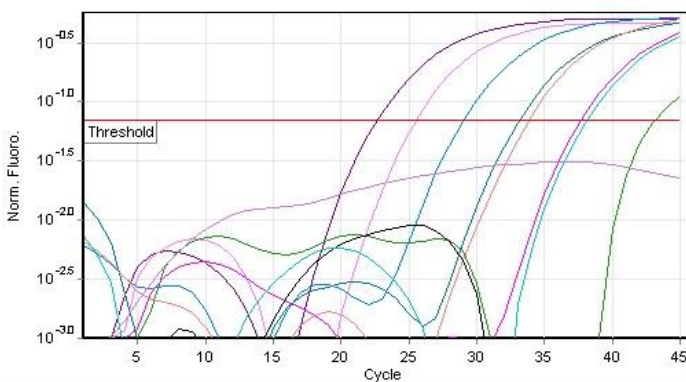


Fig. 6: Raw data of real time PCR of BoHV-1 tenfold serial dilution in seminal plasma

DISCUSSION

BHV-1 is one of the major infectious agents which can be transmitted between cattle by natural service or AI. It establishes latent, life-lasting, and periodically reactivating infections in the host. It is also the most harmful herpes virus property, which makes the use of semen from BHV-1-seropositive bulls a major concern. Because of the disadvantages of BHV-1 detection in bovine semen by virus isolation in cell culture (Schultz *et al.*, 1982 and Weiblen *et al.*, 1992), the PCR has become an important diagnostic tool (Belak and Ballagi-Pordany, 1993; OIE, 2008). In addition to speed, specificity and sensitivity, PCR offers an additional advantage in the case of BHV-1 in that the present absolute requirement for good quality diagnostic samples is eliminated given the fact that only short sequences of target nucleic acid are necessary for detection (Moore *et al.*, 2000). Several reports have shown that the detection of BHV-1 in bovine semen by PCR methods is relatively inexpensive, faster and even more sensitive compared to the virus isolation in cell culture (Van Engelenburg *et al.*, 1993; Wiedmann *et al.*, 1993; Vilcek *et al.*, 1994; Xia *et al.*, 1995; Masri *et al.*, 1996; Wagter *et al.*, 1996; Rocha *et al.*, 1998 and Smits *et al.*, 2000). Wang *et al.* (2007) were developed and standardized a real time PCR assay for detection of BoHV-1 in extended semen. Their assay was reported to be rapid, highly repeatable, purpose specific and more sensitive than virus isolation. Later on, in 2008, the OIE reported their real time PCR assay to be a prescribed test for detection of the virus in semen intended for international trade. The primers of Wang *et al.* (2007) were designed to target sequence of the glycoprotein B gene of BoHV-1 which is highly conserved gene in herpesviruses.

In this study we tried to take benefits of their primers but in conventional PCR assay and to compare results of both real-time and conventional PCR assays. After many trials of reaction optimization, a clear band of the expected size 96bp was steadily amplified in conventional PCR assay when DNA extracted from the BoHV-1 was used as template. Since this primer pair was already tested on total of 75 different strains of herpesviruses and was found to be highly specific and sensitive to BoHV-1 as reported by Wang *et al.* (2007); thereby, from a practical point of view there was no need to retest it again.

Infection of BoHV-1 usually occurs when semen passes down the male reproductive tract resulting in free virus in the seminal plasma (Straub, 1991 and Van Engelenburg *et al.*, 1993). The artificially inoculated semen was reported to be a good model for the simulation of conditions found in the semen of naturally infected bulls. In this study, raw

semen samples from BHV-1-negative bulls were used and experimentally spiked with the virus because naturally occurring BHV1-positive semen samples were not available.

A time-efficient protocol for nucleic acid extraction utilizing Chelex 100 has been developed to purify and isolate BHV-1 DNA and to overcome the inhibitory effects of bovine semen (Walsh *et al.*, 1991 and Wiedmann *et al.*, 1993). In this study, the method of Wiedmann *et al.* (1993) which was later on modified by Wang *et al.*, 2007 for extraction of DNA from bovine semen and seminal plasma was used.

The analytical sensitivity of conventional PCR assay in comparison to real time PCR were determined by testing DNA extracted from 10 µl of tenfold serial dilutions of BoHV-1 in ml of both MEM and spiked semen samples. It was also tested on DNA extracted from 10 µl of seminal plasma obtained after centrifugation of the same serial dilutions of semen. The tenfold serial dilution started from 10^7 to 10^{-4} TCID₅₀/ml. Detection limits of real time PCR assays were 10^{-1} TCID₅₀/ml and 10^2 TCID₅₀/ml when PCR performed on viral DNA extracted from tenfold dilutions of BoHV-1 in MEM and artificially spiked semen respectively. When seminal plasma of the same dilutions of spiked semen was used for DNA extraction, the PCR detection limit became 1 TCID₅₀/ ml. In conventional PCR, positive PCR products were detected down to 1 TCID₅₀/ml when PCR performed on viral DNA extracted from tenfold dilutions of BoHV-1 in MEM and artificially spiked semen respectively. When seminal plasma of the same dilutions of spiked semen was used for DNA extraction, the PCR detection limit was 10^1 TCID₅₀/ ml. It is worthy to mention that all results of the PCR experiments were reproducible when repeated twice.

Comparison between detection limit of both real time and conventional PCR assays revealed that sensitivity of detection of BoHV-1 was better in conventional PCR assay performed on semen 1TCID₅₀/ml versus 10^2 TCID₅₀/ml. On the contrary, the sensitivity of detection was better in real-time PCR assay when seminal plasma was used instead of semen 1TCID₅₀/ml versus 10TCID₅₀/ml. Also, using seminal plasma instead of semen increased the sensitivity of the real-time PCR assay by two fold dilutions 1TCID₅₀/ml versus 10^2 TCID₅₀/ml. Wang *et al.* (2007) reported the sensitivity of their real time assay for negative extended semen spiked with the virus to be 0.38 TCID₅₀ /reaction. The PCR assays reported by Yason *et al.* (1995), Masri *et al.* (1996), Santurde *et al.* (1996), Rocha *et al.* (1998) and Moore *et al.* (2000) were performed on artificially contaminated semen also. The authors reported their detection limit to be 1 TCID₅₀/50µl; 1 TCID₅₀/ml; 0.25-2.5 TCID₅₀/0.5ml; 10^{-3} TCID₅₀/50µl and

1TCID₅₀/50µl of BoHV-1, respectively in semen which were similar to those achieved by virus isolation methods.

In conclusion, conventional PCR assay performed in this study provide a satisfactory results for detection of BoHV-1 in bovine semen in comparison to real time PCR and other reported PCR assays. Also, the use of seminal plasma instead of whole semen can be better alternative increasing the sensitivity of detection of real time PCR assay.

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