

# 副溶血弧菌海产品和临床分离株的表型及溶血素相关基因分析

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**摘 要** 副溶血弧菌(*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*)常见的食源性病原菌,可污染多种水产品,并引起人的食物中毒,其致病性与溶血素密切相关,如直接耐热溶血素(TDH)、TDH-相关溶血素(TRH)、不耐热溶血素(TLH)。用 PCR 方法对分离自浙江省部分地区的副溶血弧菌临床和海产品分离株的 3 种溶血素基因进行检测。结果表明,所有副溶血弧菌菌株均可检测到 *tlh* 基因;11 株临床分离株均检测到 *tdh* 基因,而 42 株水产品分离株中只有 1 株检出 *tdh* 基因,携带 *tdh* 的分离株神奈川试验(KP)均为阳性。所有分离菌株中均未检测到 *trh* 基因以及其尿素酶试验呈阴性,由此可知 *trh* 基因可能与尿素酶基因连锁。副溶血弧菌分离株中致病性相关毒力因子 TDH 的阳性率极低,然而副溶血弧菌性食物中毒发生率较高,它们之间的关系及其发病机制还有待深入研究。

**关键词** 副溶血弧菌;溶血素相关基因;表型

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副溶血弧菌(*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, *V<sub>p</sub>*)是一种嗜盐性细菌,主要存在于近海岸的海水、海水沉积物和鱼虾、贝类等海产品中,是威胁海水养殖业的主要病原菌之一,能够感染鱼、虾和贝类等,引起鱼类皮肤溃疡、虾红体病等疾病<sup>[1]</sup>。人食用这些未煮熟的海产品,可发生食物中毒、反应性关节炎等,在沿海地区发病率较高。有研究表明与其致病力相关的主要毒力因子主要为溶血素类,包括耐热直接溶血素(thermostable direct hemolysin, TDH)、不耐热直接溶血素(thermolabile hemolysin, TLH)和 TDH-相关溶血素(TDH-related hemolysin, TRH)<sup>[2]</sup>。

几乎所有的临床分离株都可产生神奈川现象(Kanagawa phenomenon, KP),这种现象可能与 TDH 有关<sup>[3]</sup>。国外有人曾报道 *trh* 阳性菌株一般表现为尿素酶阳性<sup>[4]</sup>,但也有研究表明 *tdh* 阳性菌株中尿素酶阳性的比例较低<sup>[5]</sup>,尿素酶基因是由 8 个与 *trh* 连锁的基因片段组成的基因簇,尿素酶是否阳性与 *tdh* 基因无直接关系<sup>[6]</sup>。本试验旨在初步探索不同来源副溶血弧菌溶血素相关基因 *tdh*、*trh* 和 *tlh* 的分布特点以及 *trh* 与尿素酶活性的关系,为深入研

究副溶血弧菌的致病性及其分子演化提供基础。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

**1.1.1 菌株和培养基** 副溶血弧菌临床分离(食物中毒及胃肠炎等病人)株 11 株,由浙江省疾病预防控制中心分离;海产品和环境分离株(虾、鱼等海产品及工作台面)42 株,为本实验室分离自舟山的部分加工企业<sup>[7]</sup>,并经本实验室建立的二重 PCR 方法鉴定<sup>[8]</sup>,参考株 BJ1.1997 购自中国普通微生物保藏管理中心,蕨麦氏琼脂培养基购自中国进出口商品检验技术研究所北京陆桥技术有限责任公司,其成分有酵母粉、蛋白胨、磷酸氢二钾、氯化钠、甘露醇、结晶紫、琼脂及兔血或人血。

**1.1.2 试剂** *Taq* 酶、10 × PCR buffer、dNTPs 均购自北京鼎国生物技术有限责任公司;尿素酶试剂盒购自福建三强生物化工有限公司。

### 1.2 引物的设计与合成

引物序列与 Bej 等<sup>[3]</sup>报道的相同,由上海英俊生物技术有限公司合成(表 1)。

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表1 本研究中所用

Table 1 Primers used in this study

| Primer           | Sequence(5'→3')           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>tdh</i> -up   | GTAAGGTCCTCTGACTTTTGGAC   |
| <i>tdh</i> -down | TGGAATAGAACCTTCATCTTCACC  |
| <i>tlh</i> -up   | AAAGCGGATTATGCAGAAGCACTG  |
| <i>tlh</i> -down | GCTACTTCTAGCATTTTCTCTGC   |
| <i>trh</i> -up   | TTGGCTTCGATATTTTCAGTATCT  |
| <i>trh</i> -down | CATAACAAACATATGCCCATTTCCG |

### 1.3 KP 溶血试验

将副溶血弧菌在含 2% NaCl 的 LB 培养基中振荡过夜培养,取 10 $\mu$ L 培养液加在莪斐氏琼脂培养基中培养 24h,判定是否呈  $\beta$  溶血<sup>[7]</sup>。

### 1.4 尿素酶试验

将副溶血弧菌接种到含 0.1% 尿素的高盐 LB 液体培养基中 37 $^{\circ}$ C 振荡培养 16~18h,离心收集菌体后用 0.1mol/L PBS 缓冲液洗涤,将菌液浓度调至 OD<sub>620</sub> 约为 1.4,超声波破碎后用尿素酶试剂盒检测活性。

### 1.5 副溶血弧菌基因组 DNA 的提取

1mL 细菌液体培养物 6000r/min 离心 5min,沉淀用 1mL ddH<sub>2</sub>O 洗涤,6000r/min 离心 5min,弃去上清,加入 2 $\times$  TZ 和 ddH<sub>2</sub>O 各 40 $\mu$ L, -20 $^{\circ}$ C 放置 1h,沸水浴 8~10min 后冰浴 10min,5000r/min 离心 5min,取上清即为模板 DNA。

### 1.6 *tdh*、*tlh* 和 *trh* 基因的 PCR 扩增

PCR 应体积为 30 $\mu$ L,含 1 $\times$  PCR buffer,1.5mmol/L MgCl<sub>2</sub>,0.16mmol/L dNTPs,0.83 $\mu$ mol/L 相应引物,47U/mL *Taq* 酶及 3.3 $\mu$ L 模板 DNA。*tdh* 基因扩增条件:94 $^{\circ}$ C 3min;94 $^{\circ}$ C 1min,56 $^{\circ}$ C 1min,72 $^{\circ}$ C 1min,30 个循环;72 $^{\circ}$ C 5min。*tlh* 基因扩增条件:94 $^{\circ}$ C 3min;94 $^{\circ}$ C 45s,56 $^{\circ}$ C 45s,72 $^{\circ}$ C 45s,30 个循环;72 $^{\circ}$ C 5min。*trh* 基因扩增条件:94 $^{\circ}$ C 3min,94 $^{\circ}$ C 1min,58 $^{\circ}$ C 1min,72 $^{\circ}$ C 1min,30 个循环;72 $^{\circ}$ C 5min。扩增产物用含 0.5 $\mu$ g/mL 溴化乙锭的 1.4% 琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测,在凝胶成像系统下拍照记录结果。

## 2 结果和讨论

### 2.1 不同来源副溶血弧菌溶血素基因检出率

分别用临床株 VP6N 和参考菌株 BJ1.1997 的基因组 DNA 为模板,用特异性引物进行 PCR 鉴定,*tdh*、*tlh* 和 *trh* 基因的扩增产物长度分别为 269bp、450bp 和 486bp,与预期结果一致(图 1)。部分代表性菌株的 *tdh*、*tlh* 和 *trh* 基因 PCR 扩增结果见图 2~4。对 11 株副溶血弧菌临床分离株、42 株海产品和环

境分离株的检测发现,所有副溶血弧菌均携带 *tlh* 基因(图 2),与报道的一致<sup>[3]</sup>,证明该基因具有种特异性;11 株临床分离株均检出 *tdh* 基因,而分离自海产品和环境的副溶血弧菌菌株 *tdh* 携带率为 2.4%(1/42)(表 1,图 3)。除参考菌株 BJ1.1997 外,*trh* 基因在所有分离菌株中均未检出(表 2,图 4)。

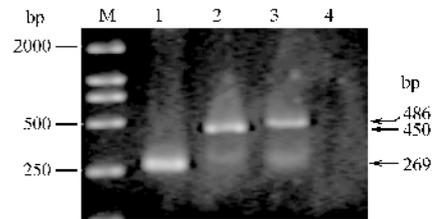
图1 副溶血弧菌 *tdh*、*tlh* 和 *trh* 基因的 PCR 检测

Fig.1 PCR identification of *tdh*, *tlh* and *trh* genes in *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*. M. DL2000; Lanes 1: *tdh*(VP6N); 2: *tlh*(VP6N); 3: *trh*(BJ1.1997); 4: Negative control.

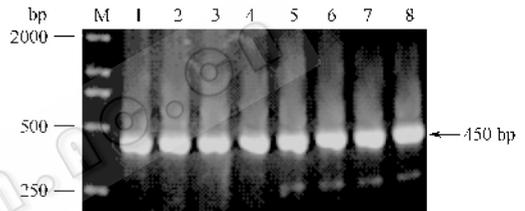
图2 部分代表性副溶血弧菌分离株 *tlh* 基因的 PCR 检测

Fig.2 PCR identification of *tlh* gene in several representative *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* isolates. M. DL2000; 1. VP6N; 2. VP9N; 3. CDC-1; 4. CDC-2; 5. CDC-14; 6. NXS41621; 7. VP-79; 8. BJ1.1997

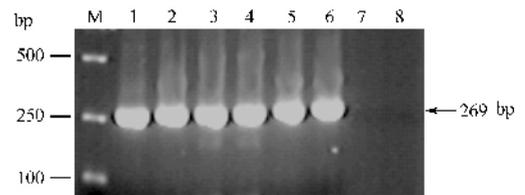
图3 部分代表性副溶血弧菌分离株 *tdh* 基因的 PCR 检测

Fig.3 PCR identification of *tdh* gene in several representative *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* isolates. M. DL2000; 1. VP6N; 2. VP9N; 3. CDC-1; 4. CDC-2; 5. CDC-14; 6. NXS41621; 7. VP-79; 8. BJ1.1997

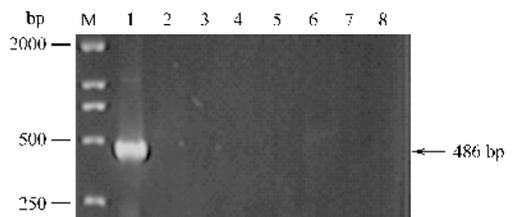
图4 副溶血弧菌分离株 *trh* 基因的 PCR 检测

Fig.4 PCR identification of *trh* gene in *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* isolates. M. DL2000; 1. BJ1.1997; 2. VP6N; 3. VP9N; 4. CDC-1; 5. CDC-2; 6. CDC-14; 7. NXS41621; 8. VP-79

表2 不同来源副溶血弧菌的主要表型及溶血素相关基因的检出率

Table 1 Kanagawa phenomenon urease and hemolysin genes from clinical, seafood and environmental *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* isolates

| Strains              | Sources      | KP   | Urease | Target genes |            |            |
|----------------------|--------------|------|--------|--------------|------------|------------|
|                      |              |      |        | <i>tdh</i>   | <i>tlh</i> | <i>trh</i> |
| <b>Clinical</b>      |              |      |        |              |            |            |
| VP6N                 |              | +    | -      | +            | +          | -          |
| VP9N                 | human        | +    | -      | +            | +          | -          |
| CDC-1                | human        | +    | -      | +            | +          | -          |
| CDC-2                | human        | +    | -      | +            | +          | -          |
| CDC-3                | human        | +    | -      | +            | +          | -          |
| CDC-4                | human        | +    | -      | +            | +          | -          |
| CDC-5                | human        | +    | -      | +            | +          | -          |
| CDC-14               | human        | +    | -      | +            | +          | -          |
| CDC-15               | human        | +    | -      | +            | +          | -          |
| CDC-16               | human        | +    | -      | +            | +          | -          |
| CDC-17               | human        | +    | -      | +            | +          | -          |
| Positive rate        | human        | 100% | 0%     | 100%         | 100%       | 0%         |
| <b>Food isolates</b> |              |      |        |              |            |            |
| VP-1                 | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| VP-74                | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| VP-79                | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| VP16-10              | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| VP17-10              | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| VP2-21               | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| VP2-22               | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| VP2-25               | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| VP2-26               | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| VP3-12               | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| VP3-7                | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| VP4-4                | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| VP4-6                | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| F2-5                 | red fish     | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| F2-6                 | red fish     | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| F2-7                 | red fish     | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| F2-11                | red fish     | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| F3-12                | working desk | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| NXS41610             | clam         | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| NXS41615             | clam         | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| NXS41616             | clam         | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| NXS41617             | clam         | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| NXS41619             | clam         | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| NXS41620             | clam         | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| NXS41621             | clam         | +    | -      | +            | +          | -          |
| NXS41624             | squilla      | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| NXS41625             | squilla      | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| NXS41634             | hairtail     | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| NXS41635             | hairtail     | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| NXS41637             | hairtail     | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| NXS4168              | clam         | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| JF4193               | clam         | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| JF4196               | clam         | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| JF4199               | clam         | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| CDC-6                | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| CDC-7                | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| CDC-8                | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| CDC-9                | prawn        | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| CDC-10               | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| CDC-11               | shrimp       | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| CDC-12               | prawn        | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| CDC-13               | prawn        | -    | -      | -            | +          | -          |
| Positive rate        |              | 2.4% | 0%     | 2.4%         | 100%       | 0%         |
| <b>Reference</b>     |              |      |        |              |            |            |
| BJ1.1997             | CGMCC        | -    | +      | -            | +          | +          |

## 2.2 不同来源菌株 KP 溶血和尿素酶表型与溶血素基因的关系

所有致病性副溶血弧菌均携带 *tdh* 基因,并表现为 KP 阳性,而只有 1 株海产品分离株能检出 *tdh* 基因,且 KP 阳性。这些结果与国外报道基本一致<sup>[2,9-12]</sup>,即副溶血弧菌食品和环境分离株中 *tdh* 基因的检出率显著低于临床分离株。只有参考菌株 BJ1.1997 能检出 *trh* 基因,且尿素酶阳性,而包括临床株在内的所有分离菌株均未扩增出 *trh* 基因,而尿素酶亦为阴性。表明尿素酶基因可能与 *trh* 连锁<sup>[6]</sup>。国外有报道表明,TDH 和 TRH 均是副溶血弧菌引起腹泻的主要毒力因子<sup>[13-15]</sup>。但本试验结果初步表明,引起食物中毒病人腹泻的副溶血弧菌均为 *tdh* 阳性菌株,但不携带 *trh* 基因,表明只有 TDH 与副溶血弧菌的致病性密切相关,TRH 在该菌致病过程中是否发挥作用尚不清楚。在环境中检出的绝大多数副溶血弧菌菌株 *tdh* 和 *trh* 均为阴性。此结果与国外学者的报道类似<sup>[9-11]</sup>。

本次调查中虽然没有检出 *trh* 阳性菌株,但并不排除 *trh* 阳性菌株在环境分离株中不存在,也许在其他沿海城市中有所分布,所以其潜在危险我们不容忽视。致病性副溶血弧菌逐渐成为引起沿海地区食物中毒性疾病的主要病原菌,所引起的食物中毒病例已经超过沙门氏菌。对该菌溶血素基因及其相关毒力因子进行调查,有利于寻找食物加工过程中的关键控制点。然而,分离株中致病性相关毒力因子 TDH 的低阳性率和副溶血弧菌性食物中毒的高发生率之间关系还有待深入研究。

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## Analysis of major phenotypes and hemolysin-related genotypes of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* isolates from clinical and seafood samples

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**Abstract:** *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* is a gram-negative, halophilic bacterium that inhabits the marine and estuarine environments. It is an important human pathogen causing gastroenteritis when raw or partially-cooked seafoods are consumed. Its pathogenicity is believed to be related to hemolysins such as thermostable direct hemolysin (TDH), TDH-related hemolysin (TRH) and thermolabile hemolysin (TLH). PCR method was used to examine three different hemolysin genes in isolates from clinical and seafood samples in Zhejiang province. The *tlh* gene was found in all isolates. The *tdh* gene was positive in all eleven clinical strains but only in one out of a total of 42 seafood isolates. The Kanagawa phenomenon was positive for all *tdh*-positive isolates. None of the isolates was positive for the *trh* gene. The urease test was negative for all isolates. Thus it was assumed that the urease gene could be linked with *trh* gene. Further research is required to examine the relationship between low prevalence of the major virulence factor TDH and the high incidence of foodborne *V. parahaemolyticus* infections and its pathogenesis.

**Keywords:** *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*; hemolysins related genes; phenotypes

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