

DNA

(2010 / 9 / 20 2010 / 2 / 16)

30

Escherichia coli Pseudomonas aeruginosa Klebsiella spp.

.Enterobacter aerogenes Staphylococcus aureus

JM83 : *E.coli JM83*

0.17×10^{-7} 0.091×10^{-8} () *P.aeruginosa* () *S.aureus*

E. coli

DNA $.0.14 \times 10^{-7}$ *Ent. aerogenes*

DNA

DNA :

Testing the Ability of Plasmid DNA Content in Bacteria Isolated from Wound and Burn Infections for Mobilization and Transfer Through Conjugation

Yousrah A. Al-Razaq

Khalid D. Ahmad

Department of Biology
College of Education
Mosul University

ABSTRACT

Bacterial isolates from burn and wound infections were obtained from Mosul city hospitals. These isolates were identified depending on the basis of their morphological, cultural characteristics and biochemical tests. The results showed that they belonged to *klebsiella* spp. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Enterobacter aerogenes*. Conjugation between these bacteria and the laboratory *E.coli* (JM83) strain were carried out. Two crosses succeeded. They were, JM83 strain acting as a recipient with each of *S.aureus* (donar) and *P.aeruginosa* (donar) with exconjugant frequency of 0.091×10^{-8} and 0.017×10^{-7} respectively. In addition, cross between cured *E.coli* isolate as recipient with the bacteria that fail to conjugate with JM83 strain were performed and only one cross succeeded which is between cured *E.coli* and *Ent-aerogenes* with conjugation frequency 0.014×10^{-7} . In all these crosses the plasmid DNA encoding resistance to some antibiotics and heavy metals were transferred from donar to recipient bacteria through conjugation. Conjugation process was induced by ultraviolet light in those trials that fail to occur. Plasmid DNA concentrations in transconjugant and recipient bacterial cells support the occurrence of conjugation.

Keywords: Plasmid DNA, Infections, Conjugation.

:

Staphylococcus aureus *Streptococcus* spp. *Proteus* spp. *Klebsiella pneumonia*

(2001) .(Lari et al., 1998) araerobes

%43

%56.98

Streptococcus *Proteus mirabilis* % 27.93 *P. aeruginosa* %29.05 *S. aureus*

. *P. aeruginosa* *S. aureus* %5.85 *pyogenes*

Enterobacteriaceae

.(Chinedum *et al.*, 2005)

F-plasmid

Pilin

(Tradif and Grant,1983)

Carbenicillin

P. aeruginosa *E. coli* X T M J I_α FI

.Neomycin Tetracyclin Kanamycin Streptomycin

72 °37

E. coli

Bartoloni *et al.*, (2006)

3174

Ampicillin

Methprim Tetracycline Ampicillin

Chloramphenicol Methprim Tetracycline

37

E. coli: JM58

78

27

Isolation and Identification of bacteria

2006

(HIMEDIA)

(Oxoid)

Colle *et al.*, (1996)

(Merck)

E. coli

.Baron *et al.*, (1994)

Koneman *et al.*, (1997)

Delost , (1997)

/

/

/

(JM83) K₁₂

(/)

(Puhler and Timmis, 1979)

Cephalexin (Cn) 50 Ampicillin (Ap) 50 Amikacin (Ak) 25
 Nalidixic acid (Nal) 50 Erythromycin (Er) 15 Chloramphenicol (Cm) 10
 Tetracycline (Tc) 50 Streptomycin (Sm) 50 Rifampicin (Rif) 50
 .25 (CoCl₂) (NiCl₂) (HgCl₂)

Bacterial Conjugation

JM83

Cox *et al.*, (1969) () *E. coli*

Olsen *et al.*, (1992)

.(Salle, 1973)

260 nm

Rajcher Dobrazanski, (1968)

Plasmid DNA Isolation

DNA

JM83

DNA

DNA

Doly Birnboim, (1979)

.(Brown, 1997)

Collection and Diagnosis of the Bacterial Isolates

30

30

14 (%46.7)

6 (%20)

Klebsiella spp

°42

4 (%13.3)

P. aeruginosa

.....

DNA

4 (%13.3) *E. coli*

2 (%6.6) *S. aureus*

Ent. aerogenes

. Koneman *et al.*, (1997) Delost, (1997) Collee *et al.*, (1996)

Klebseilla spp.

6 (%20) *P.aeruginosa* 14 (%46.7)

Ent. Aerogenes 4 (%13.3) *S. aureus E.coli*

(2008) . 2 (%6.6)

(137) .

P. aeruginosa

.Pr. mirabilis

S. aurues

Dhar *et al.*, (2007)

15 *S.epidermidis* 110 62 (%56.4) *S.epidermidis*

E.coli (18.1) 20 *P. aeruginosa* (%13.63)

(2.72) *Klebsiella* (%9.09) 10

Bacterial Conjugation

JM83

-1

JM83

.JM83

:1

$10^{-9.1} \times 10$	JM83	JM83	<i>S.aureus</i>
	Er ^R Clin ^R -Lac	-Clin ^R Er ^S Lac	Clin ^S Er ^R
$8^{-1.7} \times 10$	JM83	JM83	<i>aeruginosa .P</i>
	-Nm ^R Lac	-Nm ^S Lac	-Nm ^R Lac
-	-	JM83	<i>.Klebsiella spp</i>
		-Er ^S Sm ^R Lac	+Er ^R Sm ^S Lac
-	-	JM83	<i>aerogenes .Ent</i>
		-Cp ^S Lac	+Cp ^R Lac
-	-	<i>coli JM83 .E</i>	<i>coli .E</i>
		-Nm ^S Lac	+Nm ^R Lac

(1)

JM83

S. aureus

Er

$. 0.019 \times 10^{-8}$

CoCl₂ NiCl₂ HgCl₂ Tc Rif Nm Na Cp Cm Cf

JM83

S.aureus

°37±2

24-48

NiCl₂ Tc Cm Cf

DNA

mob gene

DNA

bom

. (Puhler and Timmis, 1979)

DNA

..... DNA

JM83 *S. aureus*

.NiCl₂ Tc Cm Cf Er

Courvalin , (1994)

Klebsiella E. coli

S. aureus

Tetracycline

Erythromycin

. *pneumoniae*

JM83

P. aeruginosa

0.17×10⁻⁷

JM83

P. aeruginosa

Nm

24

CoCl₂ NiCl₂ Tc Rif Nm Er Cp Cf Cm Ap Ak

JM83

P.aeruoginosa

37±2

24

DNA

NiCl₂

CoCl₂

Er

Cm

Cf

.JM83

JM83

Shukla *et al.* (2006)

E. coli K12

Klebsiella pneumoniae

Cefotaxime

Nalidixic acid

Ahmad, (2006)

Morganella morganii E. coli K. oxytoca Salmonella Ent. cloacae

)

Tc Er Gm Cm Ap

JM83

(

E. coli °42

(2)

:2

1.4×10 ⁻⁸	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>Ent. aerogenes</i>
	Cm ^R Rif ^R Lac ⁻	Cm ^S Rif ^R Lac ⁺	Rif ^S Cm ^R
-	-	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>Klebsiella spp.</i>
		Er ^S Cp ^R	Er ^R Cp ^S
-	-	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>E. coli</i>
		Cp ^R Ak ^S	Cp ^S Ak ^R

E.coli

Ent.aerogenes

(2)

.Cm

HgCl₂ Er Cf Ap

48-24

37±2

CoCl₂ NiCl₂

DNA

NiCl₂

.....

DNA

Conjugation Induced by UV Rays

E. coli JM83
 () JM83 (Tc^R, Lac⁺) *E.coli*
 (Tc^R, Lac⁻) .(Tc^S, Lac⁻)
E. coli JM83
E. coli Tc .0.027×10⁻⁵
 JM83 *E. coli* JM83

NiCl₂ CoCl₂ HgCl₂ Rif Nm Nal Er Cm Cf Ap Ak

JM83

E. coli

Cf Ap

24-48

E. coli

DNA

HgCl₂ Cm

Cf Ap

JM83

.HgCl₂ Cm

JM83

Klebsiella spp.

(Wood and Walmsley ,1969)

α-particles

X-Ray

DNA

Recombination

DNA

DNA

DNA

(3)

DNA :3

/	DNA	
	0.08	JM83
	0.02	<i>E. coli</i>
	1.3	JM83 Er ^R Clin ^R lac ⁻
	1.06	JM83 Nm ^R lac ⁻
	1.91	JM83 Tc ^R lac ⁻
	1.13	<i>E. coli</i> Cm ^R Rif ^R lac ⁺

DNA (3)
E. coli JM83
 DNA (13.25-23.88) JM83
 DNA (5.65-8.2) JM83
 DNA
 DNA

P. aeruginosa 41 Cabrera *et al.*, (1997)
 (3) %53.66
 $10^{-5} \times 1.6$ $10^{-3} \times 6.0$
 280 P2

.(2008) .

.(2001)

- Ahmed, K. D. (2006). Determination of transposition property of Neomycin, Streptomycin and Trimethoprim resistance gene in clinical isolates of *Escherichia coli* and *Proteus mirabilis*. *J. Raf. Sci.*, **17**(10), 8-15.
- Baron, E.J.; Peterson, L. R.; Finegold, S. M. (1994). "Bailey and Scott's Diagnostic Microbiology". 9th edn., Mosby-year Book, Inc., St. Louis, U.S.A. pp. 95-98.
- Bartoloni, A.; Pallecchi, L.; Benedetti, M.; Fernandez, C.; Vallejos, Y.; Guzman, E.; Liz Villagran, A.; Mantella, A.; Luccjetti, Ch.; Bartalesi, F.; Strohmeyer, M.; Falkenberg, T.; Kronvall, G.; Gotuzzo, E.; Paradisi, F.; Rossolini, G.M. (2006). Multidrug-resistance commensal *Escherichia coli* in children, *J. Peru and Bolivia. Emerg. Infect. Dis.*, **12**(6), 907-913.
- Birnboim, H.C.; Doly, J. (1979). Rapid alkaline extraction procedure for screening recombination plasmid DNA. *J. Nucleic Acid Res.*, **7**, 1513-1524.
- Brown, T.A. (1997). "Gene Cloning": An introduction. 3rd edn., Champan and Hall, London, pp. 81-89 .
- Cabrera, E.C.; Halos, S.C. ; Velmonte, M.A. (1997). Antibigrams serotypes and R plasmids of nosocomial *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates. *J. Microbiol. Infect. Dis.*, **26**(3), 121-128.
- Chinedum, Ch.S.; Abdullah, N.; Siang, T.W.; Wan, H.Y. (2005). Plasmid profiling and curing of *Lactobacillus* strains isolated from gastrointestinal tract of chicken. *J. Microbiol.*, **43**(3) , 251-256.
- Collee, J. G.; Fraser, A.G.; Marmion, B.P.; Simons, A. (Eds). (1996). "Mackie and McCartney Practical Medical Microbiology". 14th edn., Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh, England. pp. 120-123.
- Courvalin, P. (1994). Transfer of antibiotic resistance genes between gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. *J. Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.*, **38**(7), 1447-1451.
- Cox, M. F.; Baldwin, J. N.; Strickland, R. H. (1969). Some properties of the β -lactamase gene in *Staphylococcus epidermidis* . *J. Appl. Microbiol.*, **18**(4), 628-630.
- Delost, M.D. (1997). "Introduction to Diagnostic", Textbook and Workbook. Mosby-year Book, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. pp. 230-237.
- Dhar, S.; Saraf, R.; Singh, K.; Raina, Bh. (2007). Microbiological profile of chronic burn wounds among patients admitted in burn unit. *J. Med. Education and Res.*, **9**(4), 182-185.
- Koneman, E.W.; Allen, S.D.; Janda, W. M.; Scheckenberger, P.C.; Winn, W.C. (1997). "Colour Atlas and Textbook of Diagnostic Microbiology" 5th edn., Lippincott-Raven Publishers, Philadelphia, U.S.A. pp. 85-90.

- Lari, R.; Bahrami, H.H.; Alaghebandan, R. (1998). Pseudomonas infection in Tohid Burn Center, Iran. *J. Burns.* **24**, 637-641.
- Olsen, J. E.; Brown, D. J.; Baggesen, D. L.; Bisgaard, M. (1992). Biochemical and characterization of *Salmonella enterica* serovar berta, and comparison of methods for typing. *J. Epidemiol. Infect.*, **108**, 243-260.
- Puhler, A.; Timmis, K.N. (1979). "Plasmids of Medical, Environmental and Commercial Importance". Elsevier/North-Holland Biomedical Press, Amsterdam, Netherland. pp. 265-272.
- Rajchert, Trazpil, M.; Dobrzanski, W.T. (1968). Influence of mutagenic agents on the integration of the F episome in the chromosome of *Escherichia coli* K₁₂ F⁺. *J. Gen. Microbiol.*, **54**, 47-57.
- Salle, A. J. (1973). "Fundamental Principles of Bacteriology". 7th edn., McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, U.S.A. pp. 330-342.
- Shukla, O. P.; Rai, U.N.; Dubey, S.; Mishra, K. (2006). Bacterial resistance: a tool for remediation of toxic metal pollutant. *Interantl. J. Soc. Environ. Bot.*, **12**(2), 8-14.
- Tradif, G.; Grant, R.B. (1983). Transfer of plasmids from *Escherichia coli* to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* characterization of a *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* mutant with enhanced recipient ability for enterobacterial plasmids. *J. Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.*, **24**(2), 201-208.
- Wood, Th. H.; Walmsley, R.H. (1969). Conjugation in *Escherichia coli* R-12 and its modification by irradiation. *J. Biophysical.*, **9**, 391-420.