

BRIEF COMMUNICATION

DETECTION OF NON-ENTEROTOXIGENIC AND ENTEROTOXIGENIC *Bacteroides fragilis* IN STOOL SAMPLES FROM CHILDREN IN SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

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SUMMARY

Non-enterotoxigenic bacteria of the *Bacteroides fragilis* group and enterotoxigenic *B. fragilis* were identified from children with and without aqueous acute diarrhea. In this study, 170 stool samples from 96 children with and 74 without diarrhea were analyzed. Enterotoxin production and the toxin gene detection were detected by cytotoxicity assay on HT-29/C₁ cells and by PCR, respectively. *B. fragilis* species was prevalent in both groups and enterotoxigenic *B. fragilis* strains were isolated from two children with diarrhea. More studies are important to evaluate the role of each bacteria of the *B. fragilis* group, including which enterotoxigenic strains play in the diarrheal processes in children.

KEYWORDS: *Bacteroides fragilis* group; ETBF; Acute diarrhea; Children.

Bacteroides fragilis is considered to be an important member of the human intestinal indigenous microbiota and in various experimental animal models *B. fragilis* has been reported to be more virulent than the other species from the *B. fragilis* group³.

The involvement of *B. fragilis* in the etiology of human and animal diarrhea has been the subject of some investigation in the last years^{6,11}. Childhood diarrhea is one of the most important causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide⁵. MYERS *et al.*¹⁰ reported *B. fragilis* strains producing an enterotoxin (ETBF) that causes diarrhea in young farm animals and which is associated with diarrhea in man^{2,7,14,15}.

The enterotoxin or fragilisyn has been characterized as a zinc-metalloprotease with a molecular weight of 20,000 Da, and with activity against tight junction proteins, disrupting the intestinal epithelial barrier^{9,12,13} and inducing fluid losses¹⁹. In this study, the isolation and identification of bacteria of the *B. fragilis* group and the detection of the ETBF in stool samples of children with and without diarrhea were performed.

Fresh stool samples from ninety-six hospitalized children with aqueous acute diarrhea from two hospitals (Menino Jesus Hospital and Instituto da Criança, São Paulo, SP, Brazil) and from 74 healthy children from two different day care centers, aged one month to 12 years old, without sex distinction were analyzed. The Ethic Commission from both hospitals approved this study. Collected stools from children with or

without diarrhea were immediately plated onto a selective *B. fragilis*-bile-esculin agar⁸ (BBE, Difco Laboratories) and incubated in atmosphere with 90% N₂/10% CO₂ at 37 °C, for 72 hours. Characteristic dark colonies grown in BBE were subcultured on blood agar (BHI agar - Difco, enriched with 5% sheep desfibrined blood). Isolates were identified by using identification kits API 32-A (bioMérieux) and stored in 10% skim milk at -70 °C.

Two of the enterotoxin-positive strains were used as control: *B. fragilis* ATCC 43858 and *B. fragilis* GAI 97124, kindly provided by Dr Annalisa Pantosti (Laboratory of Bacteriology and Medical Mycology, "Istituto Superiore di Sanità", Rome, Italy) and by Dr Naoki Kato (Institute of Anaerobic Bacteriology, Gifu University School of Medicine, Gifu, Japan), respectively.

Bacteria from *B. fragilis* group were grown in brain heart infusion broth (BHI, Difco) supplemented with 0.5% yeast extract (Difco) in anaerobiosis, at 37 °C, for 48 hours and centrifuged (13,000 g, 5 minutes). Supernatant and pellet were separately collected and stored at -20 °C. Cytotoxic assay was performed according BRESSANE *et al.*¹ in HT-29/C₁ cells grown in Eagle medium (Gibco BRL, Life Technologies) supplemented with 100 IU penicillin ml⁻¹, 100 mg streptomycin ml⁻¹ and heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (15%) in air plus 5%-CO₂, at 37 °C. Then, 20 µl of bacterial supernatant were inoculated into each well, in duplicate, and plates were incubated (air- 5%-CO₂, at 37 °C), and examined after 3-4 hours for the presence of the typical toxin-induced

cellular alterations¹⁴. Bacterial pellets mixed with 500 ml of Milli-Q water, washed twice (12,000 g, for 15 minutes), and resuspended in 500 ml of Milli-Q water were used for DNA extractions by boiling for 10 minutes. After centrifugation (14,000 g, 10 minutes) the supernatant was saved and used as template. Primers were synthesized according to PANTOSTI *et al.*¹⁶ at the Biotechnology Branch, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, Atlanta, GA, USA). For positive isolates the specific primer pair amplified a characteristic 294-bp fragment. DNA amplifications were performed in 25 ml containing 2.5 ml of 10 X PCR buffer (Gibco), 1.25 ml of MgCl₂ (1.5 mM), 2.0 ml of dNTP mixture (0.2 mM) (Gibco), 0.25 ml of *Taq* DNA polymerase (0.5 U) (Gibco), 1 ml of each primer (0.4 mM), 7 ml of ultrapure water (Milli-Q plus) and 10 ml of DNA template. Amplification was performed in a DNA thermal cycler (Perkin Elmer, Amp PCR System 2400) programmed for 94 °C (five minutes) followed by 35 cycles of 94 °C (one minute), 52 °C (one minute), 72 °C (one minute), and then 72 °C (five minutes). A negative control without template was included in each PCR run. Amplified products were visualized by electrophoresis in 1.6% agarose gel in 1X TBE buffer (1 M Tris, 0.9 M boric acid, 0.01 M EDTA, pH 8.4), at 80 v, for two hours. A 50 bp DNA Ladder (Gibco) was used as a molecular mass marker. Gels were stained with ethidium bromide (0.5 µg ml⁻¹) and photographed on a UV light transilluminator (Electrophoresis Documentation and Analysis System 120, Kodak Digital Science). Bacterial isolation from both patient and control groups was analyzed by using a c² test.

The incidence of bacteria of the *B. fragilis* group, non-enterotoxigenic *B. fragilis* (non-ETBF), and ETBF isolated from hospitalized children with aqueous acute diarrhea and from healthy children without diarrhea can be observed in Table 1. Only children with diarrhea harbored ETBF species (2.08%). Non-ETBF *B. fragilis* were isolated in 11 (11.45%) children with diarrhea and in 18 (24.3%) without diarrhea (Table 1). Also, the bacterial species that belonged to *B. fragilis* group isolated from children with and without diarrhea are shown in Table 2. All the recovered bacteria from children with and without diarrhea were examined for enterotoxigenicity on HT-29/C₁ cell and by PCR, and only ETBF were toxigenic and produced a characteristic 294 bp fragment. ETBF were isolated and detected in two children with diarrhea (8 months and 4 years old). No healthy children without diarrhea harbored ETBF.

B. fragilis species are emerging as etiologic agents of diarrhea in farm animals and humans¹¹. ETBF detection from stools is amount-dependent of produced toxin, assay sensitivity, and toxin stability, but the toxin is susceptible for protease action¹³.

Currently, the identification of enterotoxin production is achieved by culturing in selective medium (BBE) and by testing the isolates for the presence of enterotoxin by the cytotoxic assay with HT-29/C₁ cells¹⁵ or lambs ileal loop test¹¹. In this study, the bacterial isolation from both patient and control groups was not significant ($P > 0.05$, Table 1). Hospitalized children were not using antimicrobial agents at the time of sampling. Although, it is suggested that some factors such as immunological alterations, age, nutritional conditions, genetic factors or pathologies could interfere in the *B. fragilis* isolation^{4,20}.

Bacteria of the *B. fragilis* group were isolated from 50% control group, in accordance with similar studies in Italian children (46%) and in Apache American children (50%)^{15,17}. Non-ETBF was observed in

Table 1
Incidence of the *B. fragilis* group, non-ETBF and ETBF in stool samples obtained from 96 patient and 74 healthy children samples

Isolates	With diarrhea (96)		Without diarrhea (74)	
	No.	%	No.	%
<i>B. fragilis</i> group	16	16.6 ^a	37	50 ^b
Non-ETBF	11	11.45*	18	24.3*
ETBF	2	2.08*	0	0

*No significant difference; a x b = $P < 0.05$.

Table 2
Occurrence of bacteria of the *B. fragilis* group in 170 stool samples from children with and without aqueous acute diarrhea

Bacterial Isolates	Diarrhea		No diarrhea	
	No.	%	No.	%
Non-ETBF	67	72.82	42	53.84
ETBF	2	2.17	0	0
<i>B. distasonis</i>	11	11.95	17	21.79
<i>B. uniformis</i>	7	7.6	1	1.28
<i>B. vulgatus</i>	4	4.34	13	16.66
<i>B. thetaiotaomicron</i>	1	1.08	1	1.28
<i>B. ovatus</i>	0	0	4	5.12
Total	92	100	78	100

24.3% of this control group. The presence of ETBF has been associated with acute diarrhea in children older than one year-old in USA, Italy, Sweden and Japan^{15,17,18,20}, and recently in Nicaraguan children younger than one-year old². Also, these studies showed that patients with or without diarrhea could harbor ETBF in their intestinal tract, but these organisms might be in a small number in the human intestinal indigenous microbiota¹⁵. In our study, ETBF were isolated and detected from two children with diarrhea and its presence was not significant, however, other enteropathogens such as rotavirus, EPEC, ETEC, or *Vibrio cholerae* were not found, but they could be implicated in diarrhoeal processes in Brazil¹. Moreover, these results indicate the need of more studies to evaluate the role that each bacteria of the *B. fragilis* group, including non-ETBF and ETBF, play in the childhood diarrhea.

RESUMO

Detecção de *Bacteroides fragilis* enterotoxigênicos e não enterotoxigênicos de amostras fecais de crianças em São Paulo, Brasil

Bactérias não enterotoxigênicas do grupo *Bacteroides fragilis* e *B. fragilis* enterotoxigênicas foram isoladas e identificadas de crianças com e sem diarreia aguda aquosa. Neste estudo, 170 amostras fecais de 96 e 74 crianças, com e sem diarreia, respectivamente, foram analisadas. A produção de enterotoxina e a detecção do gene que media a produção da toxina foram determinadas por ensaios citotóxicos em células HT-29/C₁ e por PCR, respectivamente. A espécie *B. fragilis* foi prevalente em ambos

os grupos, e cepas de *B. fragilis* enterotoxigênicas foram isoladas de duas crianças com diarreia aquosa aguda. Maiores estudos são necessários para avaliar o papel de cada bactéria desse importante grupo bacteriano, incluindo-se o papel que as cepas enterotoxigênicas, desempenham no processo diarreico em crianças.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Dr Leonard W. Mayer for providing the primers and for his critical review of this paper, and Marcela Alves Bressane and Zulmira Alves de Souza for their technical support. Flávio Krzyzanowski was supported by a Grant from the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) Proc. N. 135623/99-5. This study was partially supported by Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP), Proc. No. 99/ 06475-1.

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Received: 25 April 2003

Accepted: 05 June 2003

