Improving the Sensitivity of Real-time PCR Detection of Group B Streptococcus Using Consensus Sequence-Derived Oligonucleotides

Ameneh Khatami
Tara M Randis
Anna Chamby

Please see article for additional authors.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1093/ofid/ofy164
Improving the Sensitivity of Real-time PCR Detection of Group B Streptococcus Using Consensus Sequence-Derived Oligonucleotides

Ameneh Khatami, Tara M. Randis, Anna Chandy, Thomas A. Hooven, Margaret Gegick, Evan Suzman, Brady A’Hearn-Thomas, Andrew P. Steenhoff, and Adam J. Ratner

1Departments of Pediatrics and Microbiology, New York University School of Medicine, New York, New York; 2Department of Pediatrics, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, New York; 3Department of Pediatrics, University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine, Iowa City, Iowa; 4Department of Pediatrics, Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 5Division of Pediatric Infectious Diseases, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Group B Streptococcus (GBS) is a perinatal pathogen and an emerging cause of disease in adults. Culture-independent GBS detection relies on polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of conserved genes, including sip. We demonstrate suboptimal sensitivity of the existing sip PCR strategy and validate an improved method based on consensus sequences from >100 GBS genomes.

Group B Streptococcus (GBS) colonizes the gastrointestinal tract and vagina of healthy individuals. It is an important pathogen in neonates and pregnant women and is emerging as a cause of disease in nonpregnant adult populations [1]. Laboratory detection of GBS involves culture using selective and enrichment media or, increasingly, molecular methods such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR) [2]. GBS surface immunogenic protein (Sip) is a conserved GBS-specific protein encoded by a 1311 base pair (bp) gene (sip) that is used as a target for real-time (RT) PCR-based detection of GBS [3]. A primer-probe set targeting a 78-bp region within the sip gene has been described and used in human studies for GBS detection [4–9]. In the course of laboratory investigations, we observed that the published sip RT-PCR method did not detect the A909 (serotype Ia) GBS strain. On examination of the A909 genome sequence (Genbank NC_007432.1), we noted a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP; sip g.312C>T) in the predicted region of probe binding that we hypothesized was responsible for detection failure. Here we report the design and validation of a new primer-probe set targeting a more highly conserved region of the sip gene, leading to improved sensitivity of detection.

METHODS

Sequence Alignment and Oligonucleotide Design

We identified the open reading frame (ORF) encoding Sip (GenBank AIX03825.1) from GBS strain CNCTC 10/84 [10]. We aligned the short DNA reads from a set of 113 previously reported GBS draft genomes (NCBI BioProject PRJEB4456) [11] to this ORF, identified SNPs, and mapped existing and candidate primer-probe sets using Geneious (version 11.0.3; Biomatters, Ltd.). Serotype information was obtained from the available metadata. Based on the alignment, we designed a new primer-probe set (F: 5’-CAG CAA CAA CGA TTG TTT CGC C-3’; R: 5’-CIT TCT CCT TTT TGT CTT CAG GAA C-3’; Probe: 5’-AGA CAT ATT CTT CTG CGC CAG CAG CTT TG-3’) targeting a conserved 171-bp region as a candidate for validation. For comparison, we used the previously described primer-probe set (F: 5’-ATC CTG CTG GAA ACC TCA CA-3’; R: 5’-TTG CTG GTG TTT CTA TTT TTA CGG CGC-3’; probe: 5’-ATC AGA AGA GTC ATA CTG CCA CTT C-3’). In addition, we designed primers to amplify and sequence the target area (F: 5’-GTC AAT TGA TAT GAA TGT CCT AGC-3’; R: 5’-TTG AGG AAG ACT TTT TGG TCT-3’) and full-length sip gene (F: 5’-ATG AGA AAA ATG CTT AAT AAG GTA GAA GAA ACT TTT TGG TCT-3’). All oligonucleotides were synthesized by Integrated DNA Technologies. Probes were labeled with a 5’ 6xFAM fluorescent tag and contained internal ZEN and 3’ Iowa Black fluorescent quenchers.

PCR Methods

Real-time PCR reactions consisted of 10 µL of TaqMan Universal Mastermix II, 0.2 µL per primer and probe (primer stocks: 40 µM; probes: 20 µM), and 9.4 µL of DNA/water (10 ng DNA for rectovaginal samples, 2 ng DNA for vaginal lavages, with water to make reaction volume 20 µL). Amplification and detection were performed in an ABI StepOne Plus cycler with StepOne software. A positive sip PCR was defined as a cycle threshold of <36 with confirmation by serotype-specific PCR. For amplification of sip regions for sequencing, we used Q5 DNA polymerase (New England BioLabs) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Bands were sized on 1% agarose gels.
gels, extracted using the QIAquick Gel Extraction kit (Qiagen, Inc.), and Sanger-sequenced by Genewiz.

Validation Sample Sets
We used a set of 274 rectovaginal swabs from pregnant women and a GBS-positive subset of 91 vaginal lavage samples from nonpregnant women. Samples were grown in Lim broth overnight before DNA extraction for PCR. For the rectovaginal samples, Lim broth growth was cultured on chromogenic media and colonies confirmed using latex agglutination with Immulon Strep. The strain was confirmed using latex agglutination with Immulon Strep. Group B (SSI Diagnostica). For the vaginal lavage samples, culture and latex agglutination were performed only in the setting of discordance between the sip PCR assays. Serotype was determined using real-time PCR [12]. Sensitivity and specificity were calculated using OpenEpi [13].

RESULTS
We aligned reads from 113 publicly available GBS genomes, including both invasive and carriage isolates from European and African nations over several decades (NCBI BioProject PRJEB4456) [11], to the sip sequence from GBS CNCTC 10/84 [10]. We noted that the same g.312C>T polymorphism that occurred in strain A909 was also present in a minority of those genomes (6/113, 5.3%), distributed among 3 serotypes (Ia, n = 1; Ib, n = 4; II, n = 1).

We performed validation of sip PCR techniques in a set of rectovaginal swabs from women in late pregnancy (Table 1). The new set detected GBS in 53/274 (19%) of samples. Among these PCR-positive samples, 3/53 (5.7%) were not detected by the previously published primer-probe set. Two discordant samples were serotype Ib, and 1 was serotype IV. Among the GBS-negative samples, there was 100% concordance between the 2 assays. Thus, within the rectovaginal sample set, the sensitivity of the previously published primer-probe set was 94.3% and specificity was 100%, using the new set as the gold standard. Using culture with latex agglutination as an alternative standard, the new sip PCR assay had a sensitivity of 95.8% and a specificity of 96.9%, whereas the previous assay had a sensitivity of 89.6% and a specificity of 96.9%.

For further investigation of discordance, we used Lim broth cultures from vaginal lavage samples that tested GBS-positive with the new primer-probe set. Of these, 5/91 (5.5%) were negative with the previous primer-probe set. Three of those samples were serotype Ib, 1 was serotype II, and 1 had both serotypes Ia and Ib. To determine genetic changes in the 8 samples (3 rectovaginal and 5 vaginal lavage) with discordance between the 2 PCR methods, we amplified a 220-bp segment of the sip ORF spanning the binding sites for the prior primer-probe set for sequencing. All but 1 sample (serotype IV) produced a band of the predicted size and had the same SNP as A909, revealed by sequencing. As a control, we amplified the same region from 3 serotype Ib strains that were detected by both primer-probe sets—none had the g.312C>T SNP. The serotype IV sample that did not yield a band also did not amplify with primers targeting full-length sip, suggesting a deletion at 1 end of the ORF.

CONCLUSIONS
Current guidelines for GBS screening in pregnancy suggest testing in late gestation and provision of intrapartum antibiotic prophylaxis to colonized women [2]. Reliable point-of-care culture-independent detection of GBS could add flexibility to screening and might minimize missed opportunities for treatment. Because of the conserved nature of the GBS sip gene, real-time PCR strategies for its detection have been used in clinical studies. More recently, additional culture-independent sip detection strategies, including loop-mediated isothermal amplification and immunochromatography, have been described [5, 14]. Here we report that the widely used sip primer-probe set is suboptimal for detection of a subset of GBS isolates, likely due to a mutation in the probe-binding site that is present in ~5% of strains. Using a set of >100 GBS genomes, we designed a new primer-probe set that detected an additional 8/144 (5.6%) of GBS-positive samples missed by the old primer-probe set.

Table 1. Test Characteristics of sip PCR Testing on Rectovaginal Samples From Late Pregnancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>New PCR</th>
<th>Previous PCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sensitivity 94.3% Specificity 100%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>New PCR</th>
<th>Previous PCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sensitivity 95.8% Specificity 96.9%

Abbreviation: PCR, polymerase chain reaction.
new strategy requires validation in larger clinical sample sets, and it is notable that 1 GBS strain that was detected by the new but not the old PCR strategy did not have the g.312C>T SNP but appeared to have a larger deletion of a portion of sip containing the target of the prior primer-probe set. Although not the case for that particular isolate, deletions and as yet unrecognized polymorphisms in the sip sequence could lead to imperfect sensitivity of the new primer-probe set as well, emphasizing the importance of refinement of culture-independent detection strategies as new genomic information becomes available.

Acknowledgments

Financial support. This work was supported by the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation (DDCF CSDA 2009–039 to A.J.R.) and the National Institutes of Health (R33 AI098654 to A.J.R.; K23 HD065844 and R21 AI127957 to T.M.R.). M.G. and E.S. were supported by the Jack Cary Eichenbaum Neonatology Scholars Program at New York University School of Medicine. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the funding bodies.

Prior presentation. The results of this study were presented in part at the 1st International Symposium on Streptococcus agalactiae Disease; Cape Town, South Africa; February 20–23, 2018.

Potential conflicts of interest. A.J.R. has served as a consultant to Pfizer. All other authors report no conflicts of interest. All authors have submitted the ICMJE Form for Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest.

References