





Viability Retention of Yersinia pestis Cells in Environmental Samples



TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN. WARFIGHTER FOCUSED.

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Overview



- Motivation
- Background
- Experimental Design
- COTS Screening
- Results
- Sampling from Concrete Blocks
- Genomic DNA Integrity
- Conclusions and Future Direction



Motivation



- Following a BW release, biological sampling from the environment is critical to map contaminated zones and to assess the effectiveness of decontamination process
- In the field, the samples often are stored under non-ideal conditions, resulting in a rapid loss of viability, especially Gram-negative vegetative cells, rendering lab analyses inconclusive
- Two key objectives of this study were as follows:
 - Can viability of Yersinia pestis cells be prolonged under storage at nonpermissive temperatures, i.e. (40 or 37 °C)?
 - Do non-viable cells of *Y. pestis* retain genomic integrity stored under non-permissive temperatures?





Background



- Yersinia pestis is the etiological agent of plague, which can manifest as bubonic, septicemia, or pneumonic forms
- Three historical pandemics have been caused by this agent, and even in current times, the pathogen causes several thousands of human cases each year world-wide
- Cells are non-motile, Gram-negative, are coccobacillus
- Cells contain three plasmids pPCP1, pCaD, pMT1, in addition to a 4.38-mbp size chromosome
- Under lab conditions, at low temperature, cells are known to enter in 'viable but non-culturable' state in water





Experimental Design



1. Viability Assessment

- Grow Y. pestis (A1122) in BHI broth, and wash cells thoroughly (3x) washes in Butterfield buffer
- Suspend washed cells in one of the 15 test solutions (commercial-of-the-shelf) marketed for clinical samples
- Store each cell suspension at 4, 22, and 40 (or 37) °C
- Assess viability of aliquots at 0, 1, 3, 7, and 14 days after storage
- Count colony-forming units (CFUs)

2. Sampling from Concrete and Steel Surface

- 1-ml of Y. pestis broth (grown for 48 hours) spiked on 2x2-inch painted concrete blocks
- Cells sampled from surface (CDC method) using Puritan foam-tipped applicators
- Cells stored at non-permissive temperatures and viability assessed





Experimental Design



3. Genomic DNA Integrity

- Non-viable samples (at 14-day after storage) extracted for genomic DNA
- Real-time PCR performed using 96-well FastBlock format on the Applied Biosystems 7900HT
- Three genomic targets, YPT-1FB-K, YPT-2FB-K, and YPT-4FB-K, were amplified using DBPAO reagents
- Total run 45 cycles
- Samples deemed positive if Ct value 15-35





COTS & Experimental ®



	Preservation System	Manufacturer	Cat #		
1	Butterfield's Phosphate Buffer	U.S. FDA Formulation	-		
2	All-In-One Sample Collection Swab	QuickSilver Analytics, Inc.	10193		
3	Biomatrica® Custom Form. #1	Biomatrica®, Inc.	-		
4	Biomatrica® Custom Form. #2	Biomatrica [®] , Inc.	-		
5	BBL [™] CultureSwab™	Becton Dickinson & Co.	220099		
6	BD ESwab	Becton Dickinson & Co.	220245		
7	Buffered Peptone Water	Sigma-Aldrich Co., LLC	77187		
8	Buffered Peptone Water	Sigma-Aldrich Co, LLC	77187		
9	Copan ESwab™	Copan Diagnostics, Inc.	480C		
10	Copan Swab-Rinse-Kit (SRK)	Copan Diagnostics, Inc.	R4160		
11	Puritan [™] Liquid Amies kit	Puritan Medical	LA-116		
12	Remel Sanicult TM Transport	ThermoFisher Scientific, Inc.	R723140		
13	Skim Milk (Filtered)	Cloverland Farms Dairy	-		
14	Spent Tryptic Soy Broth	ThermoFisher Scientific, Inc.	R112731		
15	Tryptic Soy Broth (diluted 1/50)	ThermoFisher Scientific, Inc.	R112731		
16	Tryptic Soy Broth (dil 1/100)	ThermoFisher Scientific, Inc.	R112731		
17	Tryptic Soy Broth (dil 1/1000)	ThermoFisher Scientific, Inc.	R112731		

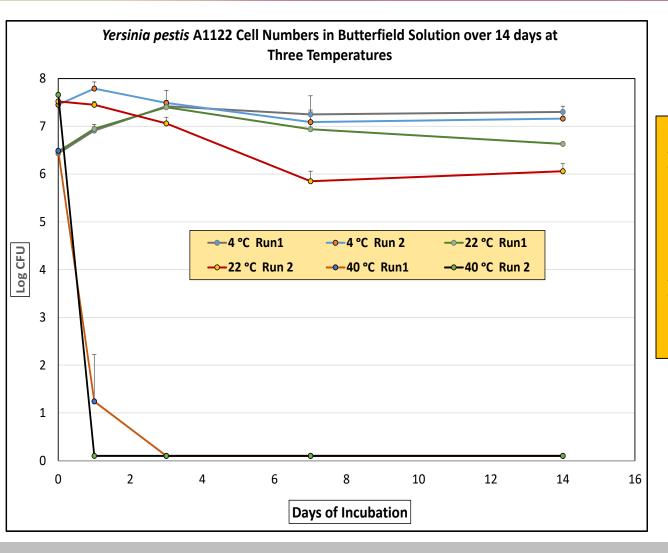
- None of the tested material sustained viability at 40 °C
- > Four of tested material sustained viability at 37 °C





Results - Butterfield





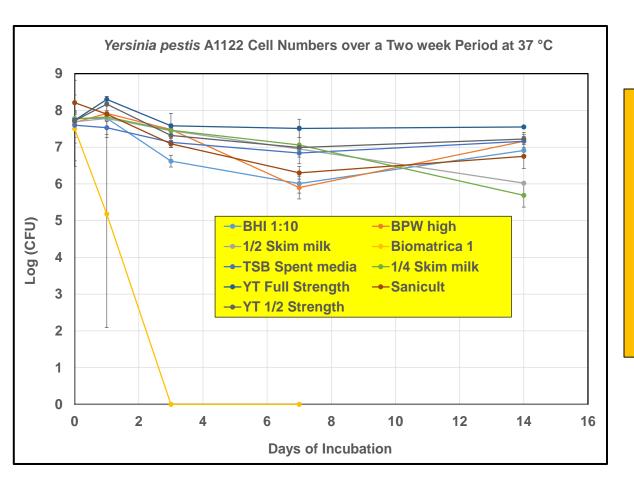
- Viability was retained for over two week period at low and room temperatures
- Viability was lost within 3-4 days at 40 °C





Results – 37 °C





- ➤ Viability was retained for over two week period at 37 °C in YT, skim milk, spent TSB media, and diluted BHI
- Viability was lost at 37 °C
 within 2-3 days in commercial
 Biomatrica 1





Results – Summary



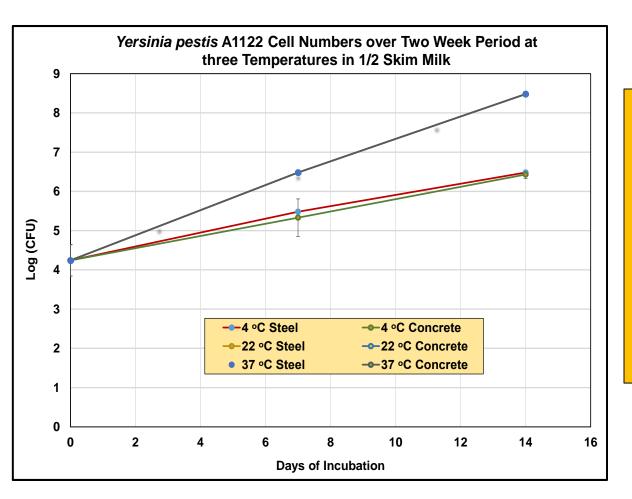
Preservative	# Runs	4°C - 7d	22°C - 7d	40°C - 7d	4°C - 14d	22°C - 14d	40°C - 14d	35°C - 7d	35°C - 14d	37°C - 7d	37°C - 14d
All-in-One Swab Kit	2										
BBL Culture Swab	2										
BD Eswab	2										
Biomatrica #1	1										
Biomatrica #2											
BPW (5g/L) - low	2										
BPW (20g/L) - high	2										
Butterfield's Buffer	2										
Copan Eswab	2										
Copan SRK	1	Don't have	7 day data	dead at 3 da	y						
Puritan Liquid Amies	2										
Sanicult Transport Swab	2										
TSB (1/50)	1										
TSB (1/100)	1										
TSB (1/1000)	1										
BHI 1:50	1										
4% BPW	1										
BHI spent media	1										
1/2 Skim milk	1										
TSB Spent media	1										
1/4 skim milk	1										
YT Full Strength	1										
YT 1/2 strength	1										
BHI 1:10	1										
TSB 1:10	1										
Key											
>3-Logs											
<3-Logs											
No Viability											





Results – Sampling





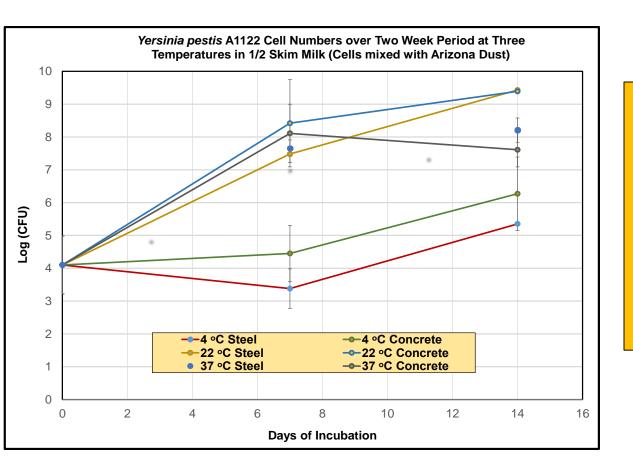
- ➤ Y. pestis cells sampled from concrete and steel surfaces retained viability after drying and storage in ½ strength skim milk
- Cells appear to grow most rapidly at 37 °C over a twoweek period





Sampling – Arizona Dust





- Arizona dust appear to not affect the viability retention after sampling off steel and concrete surfaces
- Cells appear to grow at most rapidly at 37 °C over a twoweek period

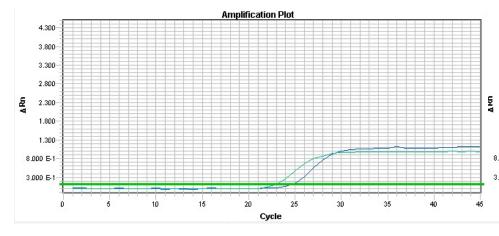




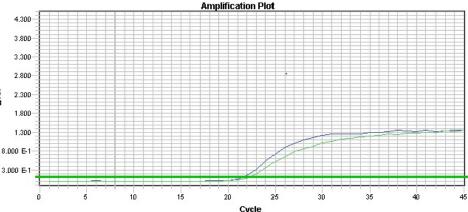
Genomic DNA Integrity



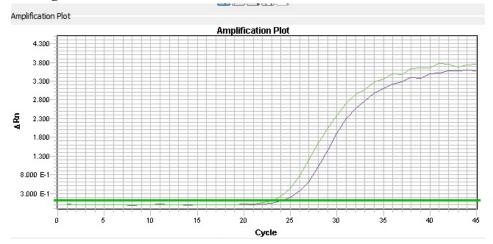
• Target 1



Target 2



Target 4



- ➤ ALL three targets amplified from genomic DNA from ALL non-viable samples
- ➤ Ct value was between 25-30, indicating recovery of high genomic DNA from non-viable cells





Conclusions



- > Y. pestis cells lose viability when stored at 40 °C in all commercial and experimental solutions tested
- The cells retained their viability at 37 °C in spent TSB, skim milk, and YT media
- ➤ All non-viable samples retained integrity of genomic DNA, as evidenced by PCR amplifications of three targets
- ➤ Cells sampled from concrete and steel surface retained their viability, irrespective of presence or absence of Arizona dust
- > Cells appear to grow at 22 and 37 °C in skim milk and other tested media





Future Work



- ➤ Screen viability retention of other vegetative BW agent cells in spent media and other solutions at 37 and 40 °C
- Screen other environmental surfaces to assess sampling and storage of sampled cells at non-permissive temperatures
- Screen viability retention of pathogenic counterparts of Yersinia pestis, Burkholderia mallei, B. pseudomallei, and Fransicella tularensis, from surfaces for storage under nonpermissive temperatures





Credits



BioDefense Branch

Daniel Angelini, Ph.D. - Co-PI

Lisa S. Smith, M.S. - Analyst/Performer (now with U.S. EPA)

Jackie Harris, B.S. - Performer

Excet, Inc.

Savannah Hurst, M.S. - Performer

ORISE

Laura Burton, B.S. - Performer

Pooja Rastogi, B.S. - Performer

DTRA (Funding)

Kristen O'Connor, Ph.D. - PM