A New Specific Sequence to Distinguish B.canis From Other Brucella by PCR

YinBo YE  
Shenyang Agricultural University

JiangHua YANG  
Shenyang Agricultural University

DongLiang LI  
Beijing Animal Disease Prevention & Control Center

LiHua HAO  
Division of the Standards, China Institute of Veterinary Drug Control

Zhao ZHANG  
Shenyang Agricultural University

SiYao MEI  
Shenyang Agricultural University

Huan ZHANG  
Shenyang Agricultural University

FangYuan DU  
Shenyang Agricultural University

BaoShan LIU  
Shenyang Agricultural University

ZeLiang CHEN (zeliangchen@yahoo.com)  
Shenyang Agricultural University

Research Article

Keywords: B.canis, Brucellosis, other Brucella, PCR, specific sequence

DOI: https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-413085/v1

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Abstract

Background: Brucellosis is a zoonotic disease worldwide. The increasing number of pet dogs has raised new risk of people getting canine *Brucella* with absent or mild symptom. Besides, the canine brucellosis can be caused by other *Brucella* species, so their infection could be omitted by the PCR method. The present PCR methods can only detect canine *Brucella*, by which cases infected with other *Brucella* would appear negative. It’s an urge to develop a specific PCR assay for detecting canine Brucellosis, Whether the pathogen was *B. canis* or any other *Brucella*.

Results: a differential sequence of *B. canis* were found by genome comparison analysis and were analyzed by BLAST. Then a PCR method was established using specific primers in the sequence and tested for clinical application. It could detect canine brucellosis caused by *B. canis* or other *Brucella* species with 310-bp and 413-bp product, respectively. The developed PCR method had specificity for non-*Brucella* and a sensitivity of 100 copies of *Brucella* DNA. The detection accuracy verified with spiked samples was 95.5% (21/22) for *B. canis* and 100% (22/22) for other *Brucella*.

Conclusions: The study found a specific sequence of *B. canis* and developed a PCR detection method to detect canine brucellosis caused by *B. canis* or other *Brucella* species. The method established in this study will more comprehensively detect the pathogen of canine brucellosis and provide important methods and means for preventing and controlling this disease.

Introduction

The genus *Brucella* is one kind of the most widespread bacteria, inducing Brucellosis. They have been gradually expanded by discovering strains from wildlife animal species, such as amphibians and fish[1]. Four major pathogenic *Brucella* species causing disease in humans are *B. abortus* (cattle, buffalo), *B. melitensis* (goats, sheep, camels), *B. suis* (pigs), and *B. canis* (Dogs)[2]. Annually more than 500,000 new brucellosis cases are diagnosed worldwide[3].

As the primary pathogen of brucellosis in dogs, *B. canis* can be transmitted to humans by infected dogs or their secretions. Unlike the infection by other *Brucella* species, the infection symptoms with *B. canis* are absent or mild[4]. However, endocarditis or meningitis may develop in some cases[5]. So, the human infection of *Brucella* canine remains a concern, especially as pets are being raised in large numbers.

The isolation and culture are the most accurate method for brucellosis detection and species identification by amino sugar quinovosamine assay[6]. However, they are time-consuming and need to be performed in a laboratory with biosafety level III. Its effectiveness is affected by the infected animal's bacteremia level[7]. Molecular biological detection technology has the characteristics of safety and reliability, high sensitivity, strong specificity and simple operation, and has begun to be popularized and applied to detect *Brucella* [8, 9].

Now there were a variety of PCR methods for detecting canine *Brucella*[10, 11], such as bruce-ladder[11] and multilocus variable-number tandem-repeat (VNTR) analysis (MLVA) procedures[12]. Most of them distinguished *B. canis* by multiple amplification products, which required a lot of time to remember each *Brucella* species’ amplified bands. More to the point, it needed high quality and concentration genomic DNA, limiting the choice of clinical specimens[13].

In 2014, a PCR method for only detecting *B. canis* was established based on the 12bp deletion of BCAN_B0548 region in chromosome II of *B. canis* ATCC 23365[13]. However, it cannot detect other *Brucella* species and omit probably the *brucella* infection by other *Brucella* species[14].

In this study, we found a specific sequence of *B. canis* by comparing the genomes of *B. canis* and *B. melitensis* and BLASTing in the GeneBank, which is reverse complementary in other *Brucella* species. PCR of three primers designed based on this sequence can specifically detect canine *Brucella* and other *Brucella*, which simplified the clinical identification and diagnosis of canine brucellosis and is very conducive to its prevention and control to reduce human infection.

Materials And Methods

Strains and DNA extraction

All the strains used in this experiment were listed in Table 1. The DNA of *B. abortus* strains 2308, *B. melitensis* bv. 1 str. 16M and *B. canis* strain RM6/66 were donated by the China Institute of Veterinary Drug Control. *B. melitensis* strains M5, *B. abortus* strain A19 and *B. suis* strain S2 were purchased from Tecon Biology Co., Ltd, Xinjiang. Caine Vanguard® Plus 5-CVL vaccine and feline Fel-O-Vax® PCT vaccine (Zoetis, USA) were purchased from a local pet hospital. Other common bacterial strains are preserved in this laboratory. Their genetic DNA was extracted with MiniBEST Bacteria Genomic DNA Extraction Kit (Takara, Dalian, China) According to the manufacturer's instructions and measured with an ultraviolet spectrophotometer. The copies of the genome were counted online on the website http://scienceprimer.com/copy-number-calculator-for-realtime-pcr. The extracted DNA was stored at -20°C until use. 86 Cannie blood samples were collected in the pet hospitals in Shenyang. Their DNA was extracted with the MiniBEST Whole Blood Genomic DNA Extraction Kit (Takara, Dalian, China) and stored at -20°C. Taq PCR MasterMix was purchased from Vazyme Biotech Co., Ltd, Nanjing, China.

Screening of the specific sequence of *B. canis*

Genome sequences of *B. canis* and other species were downloaded from the NCBI database. Sequences were analyzed by the multiple genome alignment software Mauve 20150226 (The Darling lab at the University of Technology Sydney). The list of gaps and single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of alignment results of chromosomes 1 and 2 were exported. BLAST was used to compare the candidate gaps of the two strains for the specific differential sequences of the *B. canis*. The potential sequences in both genomes of *B. canis* and *B. melitensis* were aligned by the software DNAMAN 7.
Primer-blast on the NCBI website was used to design the primers and make the appropriate adjustments to obtain specific primers. The designed primers were synthesized by Sangon Biotech Co., Ltd (Shanghai, China).

Optimization of the PCR Amplification condition

In the PCR reaction, 2×Taq PCR MasterMix ten μL, each primer (10 μM) 1 μL and five μL water were mixed in the 200 μL PCR tube. Then one μL Brucella DNA template or one μL distilled water were added as templates or negative control. The PCR amplification conditions were as follows: pre-denaturation at 94°C for 5 minutes, then 35 cycles at 95 °C for 15 s, 60 °C for 15 s and 72 °C for 30 s, followed by a final extension at 72 °C for 10 min. The PCR amplification products were identified by electrophoresis in 1.5% agarose gel.

For determining better amplification conditions, PCR reaction was optimized by annealing in temperature 60°C, 64°C, 68°C, 72°C. The optimum annealing temperature was determined according to the stray band's existence and the amplified band's brightness.

Detection and verification

For evaluating the clinical efficacy of the established PCR method, 66 DNAs from B.canis-negative blood samples were spiked double-blindly with the DNA of B.canis and other Brucella strains and bacteria and vaccine in Table 1 were used as templates for PCR amplification under the best annealing temperature. The amplification products were analyzed in a 1.5% electrophoresis gel and observed under ultraviolet light.

Results

Analysis of the genome

Genome sequences of B.canis strain RM6/66 (NZ_CP007758.1, NZ_CP007759.1) and B.melitensis bv. 1 str. 16M (NZ_CP007763.1, NZ_CP007762.1) strains were downloaded from the NCBI database. Chromosome I (NZ_CP007758.1, NZ_CP007763.1) and chromosome II (NZ_CP007759.1, NZ_CP007762.1) sequences of B.canis strain RM6/66 and B.melitensis bv. 1 str. 16M were analyzed by the multiple genome alignment software Mauve 20150226, respectively. Compared with 16M, both chromosomes I and II of RM6/66 genome had gene rearrangement (Fig. 1A, 1B), but the frequency of chromosome II rearrangement was higher than that of chromosome I.

The list of gaps and single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of alignment results of chromosomes 1 and 2 were exported from the mauve program. There are 204 gaps, 231 inserts and 5143 SNPs in chromosome I, while there are 140 gaps, 169 inserts and 3113 SNPs in chromosome II (Fig. 1C). Chromosome 1 is more diverse than Chromosome 2.

BLAST was used to compare the candidate gaps of the two strains for the specific differential sequences of the B.canis. It was found that a 132bp gap at 943403rd site on B.canis chromosome 1 corresponds to the same gap at 303367th site on B.melitensis chromosome 1 (Fig.2A). By aligning, the gap sequence in both genomes of B.canis and B.melitensis has a very low similarity (Fig.2B). Further analysis found that they are reverse complementary sequences (Fig.2C). The gap and adjacent sequence's alignment showed good specificity in BLAST, only having a high similarity and high score with B.canis (Fig.2D). It was suggested that this sequence is a characteristic of B.canis and can be potential for identifying B.canis.

Primer design

Three primers (Table 2) in the region 943226-943581 of chromosome I of B.canis strain RM6/66 were designed by the online primers design programs Primer-BLAST (https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi). The position of each primer was shown in figure 2C. PCR with these three primers should amplify 310bp and 413bp fragments using B.canis and other Brucella species as templates, respectively.

Optimization of the PCR Amplification condition

For determining better amplification, annealing temperature in PCR was optimized. The results showed that evident PCR bands could be seen at annealing temperature 60 °C to 68 °C (Fig.3A). However, the amplification band at 64 °C was the brightest and the amplification effect was the highest. So, 64 °C was used as the reaction temperature in the subsequent specificity and sensitivity tests.

The sensitivity of the assay

For determining the sensitivity of the PCR method, it was executed using the gradient dilution DNA of B.canis strain RM6/66 as a template. The results showed that the reaction solution with 10⁴-10² copies of DNA showed PCR amplification bands in the electrophoresis (Fig. 3B), indicating that the established PCR assay could be detected a minimum of 100 copies of Brucella DNA.

The specificity of the assay
Respectively using DNA of the *B. canis* strain RM6/66, strain A19, *B. suis* strain S2, *B. melitensis* strain 16M, *B. abortus* strain 2308, *B. suis* strain 1330, Vanguard® Plus 5-CVL vaccine, Fel-O-Vax® PCT vaccine (Zoetis, USA) and other bacterial as a template, PCR assay was conducted with best annealing temperature 64°C. The results show that the reaction product with the *B. canis* DNA and other *brucella* DNA existed a specific 310bp and 413bp band in the electrophoresis, respectively (Fig. 3C). At the same time, the reaction products with other DNA are no specific bands. It showed that the established PCR detection method had excellent specificity. Meantime, it can not only detect *Brucella* but also distinguish *B. canis* from other *Brucella* species.

Detection and verification

For verifying the efficacy of the PCR assay, 66 DNAs of clinical blood samples spiked randomly with the DNA of *B. canis* or other *Brucella* were tested (Fig. 4). The result showed that the developed assay detected 43 of the 44 spiked samples, with a detection accuracy of 95.5% (21/22) for *B. canis* and 100% (22/22) for other *Brucella*, respectively (Table 3). These results indicated that the developed assay had a good feature for the detection of *B. canis* or other *Brucella*.

Discussion

The current study aimed to develop a specific PCR assay for detecting canine Brucellosis, whether the pathogen was *B. canis* or any other *Brucella*. Firstly, a differential sequence of *B. canis* was found by genome comparison analysis and was analyzed by BLAST. Then a differential PCR method was established using specific primers in the sequence and tested for clinical application. The developed PCR method had good specificity and sensitivity and can be used to detect canine brucellosis caused by various *Brucella*, which is conducive to the prevention and control of canine brucellosis and the protection of human safety.

With the development of sequencing, databases, and networking technologies, vast amounts of genomic and sequence data are now available at individual terminals. How to make good use of these data has become an essential aspect of improving research efficiency. Desktop or web bioinformatics software addresses this problem very well. Multiple Genome Alignment Software Mauve can quickly analyze rearrangements, insertions, deletions and changes between genome sequences and determine the differences between genes from a macro and micro perspective[15, 16]. BLAST is a general alignment procedure that compares sequences similar to target sequences in Genebank databases to discover target sequences’ specificity[17]. The combination of the two software can be used to screen target sequences. Primer-Blast is a procedure for Primer design and comparison, which can effectively analyze the specificity of primers[18]. The combined use of these software can effectively improve the specificity and success rate of PCR, which is widely used[19]. The same process was used in this study and satisfactory results were obtained.

Molecular biological detection of *Brucella* is abundant[9, 20, 21]. However, there were a few PCR methods for detecting canine *Brucella*[10, 11]. Bruce-ladder assay is a common method[11], which distinguished *B. canis* by multiple amplification products. However, it required much time to remember each *brucella* species’ amplified bands and high quality and concentration genomic DNA limiting clinical specimens’ choice[13]. A PCR method for only detecting *B. canis* was established in 2014, which was based on the 12bp deletion of chromosome II of *B. canis* ATCC 23365 and had a detection limit of 3 × 10^3 colony-forming units (CFU)[13]. However, the canine brucellosis can be caused by other *Brucella* species[14], so their infection could be omitted by the PCR method. In this study, a *B. canis* specific sequence was found, which showed reverse complementary in other *Brucella*. The established PCR based on the specific sequence can detect *B. canis* and other *Brucella* species simultaneously without amplifying other common bacteria and viruses. Its detection limit was 100 copies of the *B. canis* genome, higher than the above PCR method. The PCR assay was evaluated with spiked DNA samples. Of 66 DNA samples, the accuracy was 97.5% (43/44). It might be a low concentration that one sample was identified as a false negative. This work could give a more convenient verification for PCR method without comparative standard methods due to the spiked samples.

*B. canis* mostly cause canine brucellosis. However, other commonly exposed *brucella* strains, such as *B. suis*, *B. abortus* and *B. melitensis*, can also cause it[14]. Unlike *B. canis*, they have high pathogenicity to humans. People who contact with dogs infected these *Brucella* are at high risk. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the detection of brucellosis. The method established in this study will more comprehensively detect the pathogen of canine brucellosis and provide important methods and means for preventing and controlling the disease.

In conclusion, the study found a specific sequence of *B. canis* and developed a PCR detection method to detect canine brucellosis caused by *B. canis* or other *Brucella* species. It will serve for the prevention and control of canine brucellosis to reduce human brucellosis.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The experiment was licensed by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Shenyang Agricultural University (IAUC Issue No.2020070307). Informed consent was obtained from owners for animal sample collection. All methods were carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets generated and/or analysed during the current study are available in the NCBI database[https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/NZ_CP007758.1, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/NZ_CP007759.1, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/NZ_CP007760.1].

Competing interests

None.
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

**Funding**

This work was supported by National Key Research and Development Program Projects of China (2017YFD0500901, 2017YFD0500305), the National Key Program for Infectious Diseases of China (2018ZX10101002-002), the State Key Program of National Natural Science of China (U1808202), NSFC International (regional) cooperation and exchange program (31961143024), Major science and technology projects of Inner Mongolia of China.

**Authors’ contributions**

BS LIU and ZL CHEN conceived the study. YB YE and JH YANG directed the study. DL LI and LH HAO analyzed the data. Z ZHANG and SY MEI performed the PCR. H ZHANG and FY DU wrote the manuscript.

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Tables

Table 1 Bacteria strains tested in this study.

| Bacterial species     | Strain   | Source               |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| *Brucella abortus*    | A19      | Tecon Biology CO. Ltd |
| *Brucella suis*       | S2       | Tecon Biology CO. Ltd |
| *Brucella melitensis* | M5       | Tecon Biology CO. Ltd |
| *Brucella canis*      | RM6/66   | CVCC                 |
| *Brucella abortus*    | 2308     | CVCC                 |
| *Brucella suis*       | 1330     | CVCC                 |
| *Brucella melitensis* | 16M      | CVCC                 |
| *Salmonella enteritidis* |        | CVCC3949 CVCC        |
| *Shigella dysenteriae*|          | CVCC1881 CVCC        |
| *Pasteurella multocida*|        | CVCC1676 CVCC        |
| *Streptococcus hemolyticus* | | CVCC1886 CVCC        |
| *Clostridium perfringens type C* | | CVCC1147 CVCC        |
| *Staphylococcus aureus* |        | CVCC4098 CVCC        |
| *Proteus mirabilis*   |          | CVCC1969 CVCC        |
| *Candida albicans*    |          | CVCC3597 CVCC        |
| *Streptococcus pyogenes* |        | CVCC1930 CVCC        |
| *Streptococcus pneumoniae* |    | CVCC4105 CVCC        |
| *Campylobacter jejuni*|          | CVCC3883 CVCC        |
| *Listeria monocytogenes* |        | CVCC3763 CVCC        |
| *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* |      | CVCC3795 CVCC        |
| *Escherichia coli*    |          | DH5α Our laboratory  |
| Vanguard® Plus 5-CVL vaccine | Canine distemper virus | Snyder Hill Zoetis, USA |
|                       | Canine adenovirus type 1 | |
|                       | Canine adenovirus type 2 | Manhattan |
|                       | Canine parainfluenza virus | NL-CPI-5 |
|                       | Canine parvovirus | NL-35-D |
|                       | Canine coronavirus | NL-18 |
|                       | Leptospira canicola | C-51 |
|                       | Leptospira icterohemorrhiae | NADL |
| Fel-O-Vax® PCT vaccine | Feline Rhinotrachettis virus | 605 Zoetis, USA |
|                       | Feline Calicivirus | 255 |
|                       | Feline Panleukopenia virus | Cu-4 |

CVCC: Chinese veterinary Culture collection center.

Table 2 Primers and probes used in this study

| Primer name | Sequence                  | Length | Tm    | Amplicon length |
|-------------|---------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------|
| BSU1        | GCAGGTGTTACCGTGATC        | 20     | 60.86 |                 |
| BCD         | CAATACGCAACGCCCTTTG       | 21     | 60.00 | 310             |
| BSD2        | CATCAAGCGCCATCGAGC        | 19     | 62.80 | 413             |
Table 3 Detection of spiked DNA samples from clinical blood specimen

| Spiked number | Developed PCR | Accuracy |
|---------------|---------------|----------|
| B. canis      | 22            | 21       | 95.5%   |
| Other brucella| 22            | 22       | 100%    |
| Negative      | 22            | 22       | 100%    |
| Total         | 66            | 65       | 98.8%   |

Figures

Figure 1

genome analysis of the B. canis strain RM6/66 and B. melitensis 2308. A. the alignment of the chromosome I. B. the alignment of the chromosome II. C. differential statistics of the B. canis strain RM6/66 genomes in comparison to B. melitensis 2308 genome.
Figure 2

The analysis of the specific sequence in the B.canis. A. the region of the specific sequence in the genome alignment. B. the alignment of the specific sequences in B.canis and the corresponding sequence in B.melitensis. The red box represents the sequences in C. Red sequences represent the designed primers. C. the alignment of the specific sequence in B.canis and corresponding reverse-complementary sequence in B.melitensis. D. BLAST result of the specific sequence.
Figure 3

PCR assay based on the specific sequence. A. Annealing temperature optimization. M, DL1000 DNA Marker. B. Sensitivity assay. M, DL1000 DNA Marker. C. Specificity assay. M, DL2000 DNA Marker; 1, B. canis strain RM6/66; 2, B. abortus strain A19; 3, B. suis strain S2; 4, B. melitensis strain M5; 5, B. abortus strain 2308; 6, B. suis strain 1330; 7, B. melitensis strain 16M; 8, Vanguard® Plus 5-CVL vaccine; 9, Fel-O-Vax® PCT vaccine (Zoetis, USA); 10, E. coli; 11, Salmonella enteritidis; 12, Shigella dysenteriae; 13, Pasteurella multocida; 14, Streptococcus hemolyticus; 15, Clostridium perfringens type C; 16, Staphylococcus aureus; 17, Proteus mirabilis; 18, Candida albicans; 19, Streptococcus pyogenes; 20, Streptococcus pneumoniae; 20, Campylobacter jejuni; 21, Listeria monocytogenes; 22, Pseudomonas aeruginosa; 23, negative control.
Figure 4

Detection on spiked samples with developed PCR. M, DL2000 DNA Marker; 1-67, DNA samples, NO. 16 missed.