A Mixed Frigoribacterium faeni and Lactococcus garvieae Infection in Cultured Rainbow Trout (O. mykiss)

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ABSTRACT
The aim of this study was to diagnose the bacterial pathogens of moribund rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) reared in a dam-lake cage farm located in the Black Sea Region of Turkey and to determine their antibiotic susceptibility and histopathological effects by using routine bacteriological, histopathological and molecular methods. Besides possibility of the use of two probiotics against these pathogens for the prevention of further infections was investigated. In this study, a mixed bacterial infection case caused by Frigoribacterium faeni and Lactococcus garvieae was diagnosed in rainbow trout samples of 100-250 g with general clinical and histopathological symptoms of bacterial hemorrhagic septicemia. Pathogens were found to be resistant against most of the antibiotics tested and the possibility of the use of Bacillus subtilis as a probiotic to prevent diseases caused by these pathogens was proposed.

INTRODUCTION
Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) is among the major aquaculture species cultured in concrete ponds in land-based facilities, marine cages (Emre et al., 2007) and in dam-lakes in Turkey since 1960’s (Akbulut et al., 2009). Total rainbow trout production amount of Turkey in inland water facilities was 101.761 tons in 2017 (TÜİK, 2019). Bacterial originated fish diseases are among the main limiting factor in aquaculture (Austin and Austin, 2016). Previously motile Aeromonads (Muz et al., 1995), Streptococcus faecalis (Kan and Sarıeyyüpoğlu, 2008) and Lactococcus garvieae (Türe et al., 2012; Öztürk et al., 2013; Balta and Balta, 2019) were recovered and identified as bacterial pathogens of rainbow trout.

Research Article

Keywords
Fish histopathology
Frigoribacterium faeni
Lactococcus garvieae
Bacillus subtilis
Antibiotic susceptibility

Kültür Gökkusuğalı Alabalıklarda (O. mykiss) Frigoribacterium faeni ve Lactococcus garvieae'nin Neden Olduğu Karma Enfeksiyon

ÖZET
Bu çalışmamın amacı, bakteriyolojik ve histopatolojik metotlar ve moleküler yöntemler kullanarak Karadeniz Bölgesi’ndeki bir baraj gölünde yetiştiriciliği yapılan gökkusuğalı alabalıklarda (Oncorhynchus mykiss) hastalığı neden olan bakteriyel patojenlerin teşhisini yapmak, antimikrobiyal duyarlılıklarını belirlemek ve histopatolojik etkilerini ortaya koymaktır. İki adet probiyotik bakterinin, bu patojenlerin neden olduğu hastalık önlenmesi amacıyla kullanılmaları da incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmada kapsamdında incelenen 100-250 g ağrılındaki hasta balıklardan Frigoribacterium faeni ve Lactococcus garvieae'nin neden olduğu genel klinik ve histopatolojik bakteriyel hemorajik septisemi bulguları ile seyreden karma bir enfeksiyon olgusu teşhis edilmiştir. İzole edilen patojenlerin birçok antibiyotik karşı dirençli olduğu tespit edilirken, Bacillus subtilisin bu patojenlerin neden olduğu enfeksiyonlara karşı önleyici probiyotik olarak kullanılma возможности önerilmektedir.

To Cite: Akaylı T, Çanak Ö, Yardımcı RE, Ürkü Ç, Öken D 2020. A Mixed Frigoribacterium faeni and Lactococcus garvieae Infection in Cultured Rainbow Trout (O. mykiss). KSU J. Agric Nat. 23 (6): 1569-1577. DOI: 10.18016/ksutarimidoga.vi.707820.
cultured in dam lakes in Turkey. 

*Frisigeribacterium faeni* (fam: Microbacteriaceae) is a Gram-positive, bacterium mainly associated with plants and dust (Kampfer et al., 2000; Evtushenko and Takeuchi, 2006), which was also reported in the intestinal flora of healthy fish (Carbajal-Gonzalez et al., 2011; Urtubia et al., 2017). Previously, there is no report on the infection cases or pathogenicity of *F. faeni* in fish. *Lactococcus garvieae* (fam: Streptococcaceae) is an important Gram-positive (Teuber, 2009) pathogen of cultured rainbow trout. Lactococcosis is generally characterized by a type of bacterial hemorrhagic septicemia in fish and occurred in the increasing water temperature worldwide (Ksuda and Salati, 1999; Eyngor et al., 2004; Evans et al., 2009; Sharifiyazdi et al., 2010; Timur et al., 2011; Austin and Austin, 2016).

As a result of misuse of antibiotics, pathogens have developed resistance recently. Studies on environment-friendly prevention and treatment programs which eliminate the use of chemicals, are increasing in numbers (Austin and Austin, 2016). It is possible to prevent bacterial diseases in aquaculture by using probiotics that previously showed antagonism against pathogens including the members of *Vibrio, Aeromonas* and *Streptococcus in-vitro* (Gomez-Gil et al., 2000; Kumar et al., 2006; Ng et al., 2014; Mingmongkolchai and Panbangred, 2018).

The aim of this study was the diagnosis of the bacterial pathogens of moribund rainbow trout reared in a dam-lake cage farm located in the Black Sea Region of Turkey and determination of their antibiotic susceptibility and histopathological effects by using routine bacteriological and histopathological methods and molecular tools. Besides, possibility of the use of two probiotics against these pathogens for the prevention of further infections was investigated.

**MATERIAL and METHODS**

**Fish sampling:**

Fish samples were collected during a field sampling of a one-year monitoring study. A rainbow trout cage-culture rainbow trout facility located in a dam lake in Black Sea Region of Turkey was visited in April of 2017. Total of 7 fish samples (100-250 g) of slowly swimming on the water surface with some clinical disease symptoms were anaesthetized with 2-phenoxylethanol (1 ml/l in culture water) and examined clinically.

This study was conducted with the permission of Istanbul University Animal Experiments Local Ethical Committee (approved on 23.02.2017).

**Histopathological examination:**

Tissue samples (liver, kidney, spleen, heart, intestines, gills, skin, eyes) were directly fixed in %10 formalin solution, processed with the routine laboratory methods, embedded in paraffin and 5 µm slides were stained with hematoxylin & eosin (Roberts, 2012).

**Bacteriological examination:**

Bacterial inoculations from the visceral organs (kidney, spleen and liver) were streaked onto TSA (Tryptic Soy Agar, Merck) and incubated at 20 °C for 72h (Roberts, 2012). Bacterial isolates were first identified by using biochemical profiles (Roberts, 2012; Austin and Austin, 2016). Later, DNA was isolated from bacterial isolates by using High Pure PCR Template Preparation Kit (Roche, Switzerland) and universal primers 27F (5’-AGT TGA TCM TGG CTC AG-3’) and 907R (5’-CCG TCA ATT CMT TTR AGT TT-3’) were used for the amplification of 16S/23S gene (Lane, 1991). 16s RNA sequencing from the PCR products were performed by Medsantek (Istanbul-Turkey) and sequences were analyzed by using ClustalX 2.1 (Larkin et al., 2007) and BLASTN 2.2.20 (Zhang et al., 2000) algorithms on Bioedit v7.0.0 software (Hall, 1999). Besides, species-specific primers pLG-1 (5’-CATACACATGAGAATCGC-3′) and pLG-2 (5’-GCACCCCTCCGGGTTG-3′) were used for the amplification of the *L. garvieae*-susceptible isolates (Zlotkin et al., 1998).

**Antibiotic susceptibility testing:**

Antibiotic susceptibility testing was performed using modified Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method (Bhunia et al., 1988). Fresh cultures of bacterial isolates grown in Nutrient Broth were spread onto Mueller-Hinton agar; commercial antibiotic discs were placed and three replicates of petri dishes were incubated at 22 °C for 48 h and inhibition zone diameters were measured. Tetracycline, kanamycin, florphenicol, furazolidone, sulphanetaxozole trimethoprim, ciprofloxacin and enrofloxacin discs were used. Results were compared with the previous reports and NCCLS standards.

**Antagonism testing:**

Lyophilized *Bacillus subtilis* (ATCC 6633TM) and *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* (ATCC 7469TM) were used as probiotic candidates and fresh cultures of them were prepared by streaking onto TSA (Tryptic soy agar) and incubated at 22 °C for 48 h. Modified Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method was used for the determination of antagonism against pathogenic bacteria (Bhunia et al., 1988). Briefly, 200 µl of fresh cultures of pathogenic bacteria growth in Nutrient Broth were streaked onto TSA medium to cover all the surface. Later, blank antibiotic susceptibility paper-discs were dipped into fresh cultures of probiotic-candidates growth in Nutrient Broth and placed onto TSA medium. Three replicates of TSA medium containing petri dishes were incubated at 22 °C for 48 h and inhibition zone diameters were measured.
RESULTS
In this study, infections caused by *F. faeni* and *L. garvieae* in rainbow trout cultured in a dam lake was diagnosed by using bacteriologic and molecular methods, pathological effects of the disease in the infected fish tissues were demonstrated, antibiotics which can be used for the treatment were determined and a possibility of the use of a probiotic bacterial species was proposed.

Fish samples examined in this study were chosen from the individuals that are swimming slowly on the water surface which are lethargic with loss of appetite. Moribund fish samples showed mass skin pigmentation, darkening of the skin, loss of scales, melting of the dorsal fin and erosion in the upper jaw (Figure 1a). Mass hemorrhages in the eyes and severe exophthalmos in some samples were observed (Figure 1a). Internally, hemorrhagic lesions on the anemic liver, splenomegaly and enlargement of the bile duct was observed (Figure 1b). Also, accumulation of a bloody fluid in the peritoneal cavity was noted in some fish samples (Figure 1b).

Anemia, slight atrophy, cell necrosis and hyperemia were observed in the liver (Figure 2a). Hemosiderin accumulation, slight liquefactive necrosis of the interrenal haemopoietic tissue and tubular deformation were observed in the kidney (Figure 2b). Slight necrosis and depletion of the pulps were noted in the spleen where the hemosiderin accumulation was rarely seen (Figure 2c). Epithelial and connective tissues were weakened in the primer and secondary lamellae of the gills (Figure 2d). Also, there were mass hyperemia in the supportive tissue of the exophthalmic eyes and deformation of the microvilli were observed in the intestines.

Two types of colonies were recovered from the visceral organs of fish samples; creamy-white colonies with a diameter of 1-2 mm (Figure 3a) and yellowish colonies with a diameter of 3-4 mm (Figure 3b). Creamy colonies that consist of Gram-positive fermentative non-motile cocci-shapes cells in short chains were oxidase, catalase, lactose and VP negative; MR and arginine positive and α-haemolytic on blood agar and hence they were identified as *Lactococcus sp.* Yellowish colonies that consist of Gram-positive motile cocci-shapes cells in small clusters were oxidase, MR, VP and indole negative; catalase positive and possessed variable results in citrate and nitrate tests and hence they were identified as *Frigoribacterium sp.*

Results of the conventional bacteriologic tests were shown in Table 1. An 880 bp region was obtained with the PCR amplification conducted with the universal primers 27F and 907R. The obtained 16S RNA sequence analysis was processed in the BioEdit software and after the GeneBank nucleotide blasting,

![Figure 1. a) Mass skin pigmentation, darkening of the skin, fin and jaw erosion and severe exophthalmos in the moribund fish samples. b) Hemorrhagic lesions on the anemic liver, splenomegaly and accumulation of a bloody fluid in the peritoneal cavity of moribund fish samples.](image-url)

*Şekil 1. a) Hastá balık numunelerinde yoğun deri pigmentasyonu, deri renginde koyulaşma, yüzgeç ve çene erozyonu ve ileri seviyede ekzoftalmus. b) Hastá balık numunelerinde anemik karaciğer üzerinde hemorajik lezyonlar, dalakta büyüme ve peritoneal boşluhta kanlı sivi birikimi.*
Figure 2. Histopathological changes observed in the moribund fish samples a) Atrophic hepatic cells and hyperemia [h] in liver b) Tubular degeneration and hemosiderin accumulation [arrowed] in kidney c) Necrosis and depletion of the pulps in spleen d) Weakened secondary gill filaments. All hematoxylin & eosin.

Şekil 2. Hasta balık numunelerinde gözlemlenen histopatolojik değişimler a) karaciğerde atrofik hepatik hücreler ve hiperemi (h) b) böbrekte tübüler dejenerasyon ce hemosiderin birikimi (okla gösterilmiştir) c) dalakta nekroz e pulpalarda boşalma d) zayıflamış sekonder solungaç filamentleri. Tümü hematoksilen&eosin ile boyanmıştır.

Figure 3. a) Creamy-white L. garvieae colonies on TSA  b) Yellowish F. faeni colonies on TSA

Şekil 3. a) TSA besiyeri üzerinde krem-beyaz renkli L. garvieae kolonileri b) TSA besiyeri üzerinde sarımsı F. faeni kolonileri
Among the probiotic-candidate bacteria tested, *Bacillus subtilis* showed weak antagonistic effect against the secondary pathogen *F. faeni* with a mean inhibition zone diameter of 1.5 cm (Figure 4a). Also, this species showed strong positive antagonistic effect against the main pathogen *L. garvieae* isolates recovered from internal organs the diseased fish samples with inhibition zone diameters between 3.0 and 4.3 cm (Figure 4b). In contrast, *L. rhamnosus* showed no antagonistic effect against both pathogens in vitro.

**DISCUSSION**

Fish samples showed similar clinical external and internal symptoms such as darkening of the skin, hemorrhages, and splenomegaly as reported in previous lactococcosis cases (Kang et al., 2004; Altun et al., 2005; Vendrell et al., 2006; Ozer et al., 2008; Avci et al., 2010; Oztürk et al., 2013; Avci et al., 2014; Didinen et al., 2014; Ürkü and Timur, 2014; Balta and Balta, 2019) with slight variations. As an expectation, similar symptoms in the eyes such as exophthalmos, hemorrhages and opacification of the cornea was observed in the fish samples but not the loss of eyes as reported by Timur et al. (2011) and Oztürk et al. (2013). Also lesions on the skin reported by Oztürk et al. (2013) were not observed in our fish samples.

Similar to the previous lactococcosis cases, fish samples showed various histopathological symptoms such as tubular degeneration, periglomerular edema and melanomacrophage centers in the kidney (Altun et al., 2005; Timur et al., 2011; Avci et al., 2014; Didinen et al., 2014; Ürkü and Timur 2014). But, liquefactive necrosis in the liver and kidney that were demonstrated previously (Timur et al., 2011; Ürkü and Timur, 2014; Korun et al., 2017) were in a more advanced stage than our samples.

Many species of the genus *Frigoribacterium* (Microbacteriaceae family) were previously thought to be psychrophilic bacteria that can be isolated from air and soil (Kampfer et al., 2000; Evtushenko and Takeuchi, 2006). Carbajal-Gonzalez et al. (2011) and Urtubia et al. (2017) recovered *Frigoribacterium sp.* from the intestines of healthy fish. With this study, a bacterium that is identified as *F. faeni* according to the biochemical and molecular results, was recovered and identified for the first time from the visceral organs of moribund fish samples.

Lactococcosis is a well-known disease of rainbow trout worldwide (Austin and Austin, 2016) and previously reported in Turkish trout culture sector in warm seasons (Diler et al., 2002; Altun et al., 2005, Kay and Erganis, 2007; Aksit and Kum, 2008; Avci et al., 2010; Timur et al., 2011; Didinen et al., 2014; Durmaz and Kılıçoğlu, 2015; Korun et al., 2017; Balta and Balta, 2019). In most of the reports on Lactococcosis cases of

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### Table 1. Biochemical characteristics of bacterial isolates

| Candidate Bacteria | Lactococcus sp. | Frigoribacterium sp. |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Gram               | +               | +                   |
| Motility           | -               | +                   |
| O/F                | F               | F                   |
| Catalase           | -               | +                   |
| Oxidase            | -               | -                   |
| Indole             | +/-             | -                   |
| MR                 | +               | +                   |
| VP                 | +/-             | -                   |
| Nitrate            | -               | +/-                 |
| Citrate            | -               | +/-                 |
| Acid production from |                |                     |
| Galactose          | +               | +                   |
| Lactose            | -               | -                   |
| Rhamnose           | +/-             | -                   |
| Sucrose            | +               | +                   |
| Maltose            | +               | +                   |
| Sorbitol           | -               | +                   |
| Inositol           | +/-             | -                   |
| Fructose           | +               | +                   |

+: positive reaction, -: negative reaction F: fermentative

### Table 2. Antibiotic susceptibilities of the isolated pathogens

| Antibiotics             | F. faeni | L. garvieae |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Tetracycline (T30)      | 4.2 (S)  | 2.8 (S)     |
| Kanamycin (K30)         | 1.5 (SR) | R           |
| Florphenicol (FFC30)    | 3.2 (S)  | R           |
| Sulphometaxazole        | 2.5 (S)  | R           |
| Trimethoprim (SXT25)    | 1.8 (SR) | 1.4 (SR)    |
| Furfazolidone (FX100)   | 1.8 (SR) | 1.2 (SR)    |
| Ciprofloxacin (CIP1)    | 2.2 (SR) | 1.8 (SR)    |

(zones diameters in cm) S: Sensitive; SR: Semi-resistant; R: resistant (no inhibition zone)
cultured rainbow trout in Turkey, *L. garvieae* was identified as disease agent in pure infections. Previously, only Tanrıkul and Gültepe (2011) reported a mixed lactococcosis infection of rainbow trout in which *Vibrio anguillarum* has involved. Similarly, a mixed bacterial infection case that *F. faeni* and *L. garvieae* has involved was diagnosed in our study. Öztürk et al. (2013) and Balta and Balta (2019) described rainbow trout lactococcosis cases in dam lakes located in the Blacksea Region in April and May similar to our study with mostly similar clinical signs. *L. garvieae* isolates recovered in this study showed a similar biochemical profile with the previous fish lactococcosis reports (Ringo and Gatesoupe, 1998; Vendrell et al., 2006) and this identification was confirmed with molecular identification (Zlotkin et al., 1998; Altun et al., 2013; Didinen et al., 2014; Korun et al., 2017; Balta and Balta, 2019).

Figure 4. Antagonistic effect of *B. subtilis* against isolated pathogens a) Weak positive result against *F. faeni*  
b) Strong positive result against *L. garvieae*.  
Şekil 4. *B. subtilis’in izole edilen patojenlere karşı antagonistik etkisi.  
a) *F. faeni’ye karşı zayıf antagonistik etki.  
b) *L. garvieae’ye karşı kuvvetli antagonistik etki.*

Use of improper antibiotic substance may be ineffective for disease treatment and hence causes economical losses. Also, excessive or inadequate use of the correct antibiotic may be again ineffective for treatment and may cause antibiotic resistance among the potentially pathogenic bacteria in the production site (Austin and Austin, 2016). As a new fish pathogen that was not treated with the antibiotics previously, *L. garvieae* was reported to be resistant to kanamycin (Kubilay et al., 2005; Öztürk et al., 2013; Didinen et al., 2014; Teker et al., 2018), florphenicol (Altun et al., 2013), and sulphotetaxozole-trimethoprim (Kubilay et al., 2005; Kav and Erganis, 2007; Altun et al., 2013; Durmaz and Kılıçoğlu, 2015; Balta and Balta, 2019) and sensitive or semisensitive to furazolidone (Chang et al., 2002), ciprofloxacin (Akşit and Kum, 2008, Kav and Erganis, 2007; Raissy and Moumeni, 2016), enrofloxacin (Kubilay et al., 2005; Akşit and Kum, 2008; Kav and Erganis, 2007; Raissy and Moumeni, 2016), enrofloxacin (Kubilay et al., 2005; Akşit and Kum, 2008; Kav and Erganis, 2007; Durmaz and Kılıçoğlu, 2015; Balta and Balta, 2019) and tetracycline (Kubilay et al., 2005; Öztürk et al., 2013). Also previously different susceptibility results were achieved for kanamycin (Durmaz and Kılıçoğlu, 2013), florphenicol (Öztürk et al., 2013; Teker et al., 2018; Balta and Balta, 2019) sulphometaxozole-trimethoprim (Raissy and Moumeni, 2016; Teker et al., 2018), ciprofloxacin (Kubilay et al., 2005; Teker et al., 2018) enrofloxacin (Teker et al., 2018) and tetracycline (Didinen et al., 2014; Raissy and Moumeni, 2016). Due to the problems in antibiotic treatment in term of selection as described above, recent research on fish diseases has aimed to improve diagnostics by use of sensitive and specific molecular methods and disease control especially by vaccination, probiotics and plant products (Austin and Austin, 2016). Various Lactic acid bacteria such as *Lactobacillus* species and members of the genus *Bacillus*, especially *B. subtilis* were determined to have antagonistic effect against many fish pathogens including *Aeromonas hydrophila* (Kumar et al., 2006), *Yersinia ruckeri* (Raida et al., 2003) and *Streptococcus agalactiae* (Ng et al., 2014). *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* was used as a probiotic bacterium especially against Gram-negative pathogens of marine fishes (Gomez-Gil et al., 2000; Ashraf, 2000; Katicirgroń, 2001) but it was insufficient to inhibit Gram-positive pathogens (Ringo and Gatesoupe, 1998; Burr and Gathlin, 2005). In this study, *B. subtilis* was determined as a promising probiotic-candidate with *in vitro* studies for the prevention of lactococcosis in rainbow trout. Long-term and repetitive use of this probiotic-candidate
bacterium in the consecutive production seasons, would possibly increase the antagonistic effect against this pathogen and protection.

In conclusion, the results of this study showed that *F. faeni* and *L. garvieae* are important fish pathogens affecting rainbow trout culture with important clinical and histopathological symptoms. Since these bacteria causes mortalities and can raise resistance against some of the most popular antibiotics used in aquaculture, protection via vaccines and/or probiotics is of crucial importance. *In-vitro* results of this study showed that, *B. subtilis* is a promising probiotic-candidate for the protection of rainbow trout in aquaculture from bacterial infections.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This study was approved by the Animal Experiments Local Ethics Committee of Istanbul University. This study was supported by Istanbul University Research Projects coordination unit with the project number: FBA-2018-28476. As a part of this long-term project, MSc. thesis of Dilek OKMEN from Istanbul University Institute of Science was also supported financially. The authors also would like to thank the staff of the fish farms for their valuable helps during field sampling.

**Statement Contribution of the Authors**

Authors declares the contribution of the authors is equal.

**Statement of Conflict of Interest**

Authors have declared no conflict of interest.

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