The data of *Escherichia coli* strains genes in different types of wastewater

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**A R T I C L E  I N F O**

Article history:
Received 1 June 2018
Received in revised form 16 August 2018
Accepted 27 August 2018
Available online 31 August 2018

Keywords:
*Escherichia coli*
Wastewater
Virulence genes
Resistance genes
Antibiotic resistance

**A B S T R A C T**

From April 2016 to March 2017, a number of 99 isolates of *Escherichia coli* were collected from three types of wastewater including urban wastewater (33 isolates), livestock slaughterhouse wastewater (33 isolates) and poultry slaughterhouse wastewater (33 isolate). The specimens were cultured on microbiological media. The bacterial identification was performed by morphological and biochemical tests. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method was carried out to detect 2 virulence genes (*traT* and *fimH*) and 4 antibiotic resistance genes (*bla\_{TEM}, \text{CTX, SHV}, \text{and tetA})*. The data showed that the prevalence rate of *traT*, *fimH*, *bla\_{CTX}, \text{SHV}, \text{and tetA}* genes were 89.9%, 91.9%, 79.8%, 40.4%, 6.1% and 91.9%, respectively.

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**Specifications table**

- **Subject area**: Environmental Sciences
- **More specific subject area**: Microbiology
- **Type of data**: Tables and Figures

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.08.167

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How data was acquired
From April 2016 to March 2017, a total of 99 non-duplicate isolates of *Escherichia coli* were recovered from three type sewage including poultry wastewater (33 isolates), urban sewage (33 isolates), and livestock slaughterhouse wastewater (33 isolates) in Gonabad, northeast of Iran. The specimens were cultured on microbiological media. All bacterial isolates identified and confirmed as *Escherichia coli* by morphological and biochemical tests. The bacterial cells were cultured overnight on Mueller-Hinton agar. The whole genomic DNA was extracted from single colonies using boiling method and used as a template for PCR amplification.

Data format
Raw, analyzed

Experimental factors
Prototype strain *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922 was applied as quality control strain throughout this research. DNA ladder (50 bp size range) was used to detect the size of the expected bands.

Experimental features
Whole genomic DNA was extracted from single colonies using boiling method and used as a template for PCR amplification.

Data source location
Gonabad County, Khorasan Razavi Province, Iran

Data accessibility
Data are included in this article

Value of the data
- The data can be useful to operators of water and wastewater treatment plants for better microbial contamination control and the need to be aware of the prevalent amount of pathogenic *E. coli* genes.
- The data can be used to show that the prevalence of pathogenic *E. coli* genes in different environment of urban wastewater, livestock slaughterhouse wastewater and poultry slaughterhouse wastewater are various and treatment of them must be done by different methods.
- The gene of *E. coli* strain isolated from urban wastewater, livestock slaughterhouse wastewater and poultry slaughterhouse wastewater are different, and the prevalence of *fimH* and *tetA* genes were much higher than other genes in three types of wastewater.
- The data can be used to show that high prevalence of virulence traits was observed in urban wastewater and need to be considered as a health-alarming situation.
- The prevalence of antibiotic resistance genes of pathogenic *E. coli* in urban wastewater was much higher than *E. coli* bacteria present in livestock slaughterhouse wastewater and poultry slaughterhouse wastewater, respectively.

1. Data

The prevalence rate of *traT*, *fimH*, *blaCTX*, *blaTEM*, *blaSHV*, and *tetA* genes in poultry slaughterhouse wastewater isolate bacteria were 81.8%, 84.8%, 72.7%, 45.5%, 3%, and 87.9% respectively. The prevalence rate of *traT*, *fimH*, *blaCTX*, *blaTEM*, *blaSHV*, and *tetA* genes in urban wastewater isolate bacteria were 93.9%, 93.9%, 87.9%, 39.4%, 6.1%, and 100%, respectively. The prevalence rate of *traT*, *fimH*, *blaCTX*, *blaTEM*, *blaSHV*, and *tetA* genes in livestock slaughterhouse wastewater isolate bacteria were 93.9%, 97%, 78.8%, 36.4%, 9.1% and 87.9%, respectively, see Table 1. The prevalence rate of *traT* gene in isolates from urban wastewater and livestock slaughterhouse wastewater was 93.9% and the prevalence rate of *fimH* gene in the isolates from urban wastewater and livestock slaughterhouse wastewater were 93.9% and 97%, respectively. The prevalence of resistance gene was belonged to *tetA* gene. The SHV gene has the least prevalence among all isolates.
2. Experimental design, materials and methods

2.1. Sample collection

For the prepared the dataset of this article from April 2016 to March 2017, a number of 99 non-duplicate isolates of *Escherichia coli* were recovered from three types of wastewater including poultry slaughterhouse wastewater (33 isolates), urban wastewater (33 isolates), and livestock slaughterhouse wastewater (33 isolate) located in Gonabad, Iran.

2.2. Bacterial identification

Wastewater samples (250 ml) were collected aseptically in sterile glass bottles [1,2]. Specimens were sent to the clinical microbiology laboratory within 1 h of specimen collection. The collected specimens were cultured on MacConkey and incubated for 24 h at 35 °C [3,4]. Primary bacterial identification was performed by standard diagnostic tests. Briefly, the overnight pure growth of the organisms on MacConkey agar plates was checked on the basis of Gram staining, colonial morphology and lactose fermentation [5,6]. The isolated colonies were final identified by oxidase, catalase, motility, triple sugar iron agar (TSI) inoculation, citrate utilization, indole, and H₂S production. The pure bacterial colonies were inoculated onto medium containing 1.5 ml of sterile Tryptic Soy broth (TSB) mixed with glycerol (20%) and stored at −20 °C for further investigation [7,8].

### Table 1
Frequency of studied genes among strains isolated from different wastewater sources.

| Source                          | Virulence genes % | Resistance genes % |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                 | traT  | fimH  | blaCTX | blaTEM | blaSHV | tetA  |
| Poultry sewage (number = 33)    | 27    | 28    | 24     | 15     | 1      | 29    |
| Urban sewage (number = 33)      | 81.8% | 84.8% | 72.7%  | 45.5%  | 3%     | 87.9% |
| Livestock slaughterhouse sewage | 93.9% | 93.9% | 87.9%  | 39.4%  | 6.1%   | 100%  |
| (number = 33)                   | 93.9% | 97%   | 78.8%  | 36.4%  | 9.1%   | 87.9% |
| Total (number = 99)             | 89    | 91    | 79     | 40     | 6      | 91    |
|                                 | 89.9% | 91.9% | 79.8%  | 40.4%  | 6.1%   | 91.9% |

### Table 2
Nucleotide sequences of primers and conditions used to amplify species specific, virulence markers and antibiotic resistance genes in *E.coli* isolates by PCR.

| Virulence factor | Target gene | Primer name | Sequence (5’ to 3’)     | Length (bp) | Annealing temperature (°C) | Amplicon size (pb) | References |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| traT            | traT        | traT-F      | GGTGTGGTGCGATGAGCACAG    | 21          | 60                        | 290                | [11]       |
|                 | traT-R      | CAAGGTTACGCCATCCCTGAG |                       |             |                           |                    |            |
| fimH            | fimH        | fimH-F      | CTTCGCTTGTAACAACGCCG     | 20          | 60                        | 207                | [12]       |
|                 | fimH-R      | ATAACACGCACCGCCATAAGCC |                       |             |                           |                    |            |
| blaCTX          | blaCTX     |blaCTX-F     | TTGGCAATGTCGATACCAGCTAA  | 23          | 55                        | 544                | [12]       |
|                 |blaCTX-R    | CGATATGTTGGTGCTGCCATA  |                       |             |                           |                    |            |
| tetA            | tetA        | tetA-F      | TTGCCCATTCTGCACTCCTCT    | 20          | 60                        | 494                | [9]        |
|                 | tetA-R      | GTATAGCTTGCCCGAAATCG   |                       |             |                           |                    |            |
| blaTEM          | blaTEM     | TEM-F       | ATAAAAATCTTTGAAGCAGAAA   | 19          | 50                        | 1150               | [13]       |
|                 | TEM-R       | GACAGTTAACATGCTAAATCA  |                       |             |                           |                    |            |
| blaSHV          | blaSHV     | SHV-F       | CACTCAAAGGATGTATTGTG     | 19          | 50                        | 885                | [10]       |
|                 | SHV-R       | TTAGCCTTGCCAGTGTGCG    |                       |             |                           |                    |            |
2.3. Detection of virulence and resistance genes by polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

For detection of virulence and resistance genes at first the bacterial cells were culture overnight on Mueller-Hinton agar. After than boiling and the PCR methods were used for detection and distribution of virulence genes and antibiotic resistance genes E. coli isolates, Table 2 [9,10].

Acknowledgment

This project was scientific supported by Gonabad University of Medical Sciences, Gonabad, Iran (MSc thesis) Team. The authors are grateful to the Deputy of Research & Technology and Dept. of Environmental Health Engineering for logistical and technical support.

Transparency document. Supporting information

Transparency data associated with this article can be found in the online version at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.08.167.

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