Identification and determination of toxin genes of Vibrio strains caused hemorrhagic disease on red drum (Sciaenops ocellatus) by PCR method

Abstract:
In this study, we isolated thirty strains of Vibrio from three different organs (brain, hemorrhagic site and digestive system) of Sciaenops ocellatus disease. The results showed that nucleotide sequences 16S rRNA region are highly similar to those of V. alginolyticus, V. azureus, V. fluvialis and V. orientalis is published on Genebank, ranging from 98.05 to 100%. The digestive system has the most common Vibrio strains (V. alginolyticus, V. azureus, and V. fluvialis). Therefore, we found 25/30 strains of Vibrio containing from 1 to 3 toxin genes. None of V. parahaemolyticus present. Six parameters were used to measure the DNA polymorphism of thirty-three homologous DNA sequences in this Vibrio bacteria population. The results indicated that, number of separate polymorphic sites (S), total number of mutant sites (Eta), number of haplotype (h), haplotype diversity (Hd), average number of nucleotide differences (k), nucleotide diversity (Pi) were 98 (S) 103 (Eta), 9 (h), 0.887±0.032 (Hd), 25.789 (k) and 17.980x10^-3±0.003 (Pi), respectively (P < 0.05). The G+C content above 1434 sites positions of nucleotide sequences accounts for 0.542. The phylogenetic tree showed that these strains are divided into six groups. As observed, the appearance of isolated Vibrio on 3 organs of fish (S. ocellatus) hemorrhagic are V. azureus (27.67%), V. alginolyticus (50%), V. orientalis (6.67%) and V. fluvialis (16.67%). Through this result, we found that the diversity of Vibrio species that appeared on the red drum was used in the 16S rRNA region and the presence of toxin genes in these Vibrio species.

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Identification and determination of toxin genes of *Vibrio* strains caused hemorrhagic disease on red drum (*Sciaenops ocellatus*) by pcr method

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**Abstract**

In this study, we isolated thirty strains of *Vibrio* from three different organs (brain, hemorrhagic site and digestive system) of *Sciaenops ocellatus* disease. The results showed that nucleotide sequences 16S rRNA region are highly, similar to those of *V. alginolyticus, V. azureus, V. fluvialis* and *V. orientalis* is published on Genbank, ranging from 98.05 to 100 %. The digestive system has the most common *Vibrio* strains (*V. alginolyticus, V. azureus* and *V. fluvialis*). Thereafter, we found 25/30 strains of *Vibrio* containing from 1 to 3 toxin genes. None of *V. parahaemolyticus* present. Six parameters were used to measure the DNA polymorphism of thirty-three homologous DNA sequences in this *Vibrio* bacteria population. The results indicated that, number of separate polymorphic sites (S), total number of mutant sites (Eta), number of haplotype (h), haplotype diversity (Hd), average number of nucleotide differences (k), nucleotide diversity (Pi) were 98 (S) 103 (Eta), 9 (h), 0.887±0.032 (Hd), 25.789 (k) and 17.980x10-3±0.003 (Pi), respectively (P < 0.05). The G+C content above 1434 sites positions of nucleotide sequences accounts for 0.542.

The phylogenetic tree showed that these strains are divided into six groups. As observed, the appearance of isolated *Vibrio* on 3 organs of fish (*S. ocellatus*) hemorrhagic are *V. azureus* (27.67 %), *V. alginolyticus* (50 %), *V. orientalis* (6.67 %) and *V. fluvialis* (16.67 %). Through this result, we found that the diversity of *Vibrio* species that appeared on the red drum was used in the 16S rRNA region and the presence of toxin genes in these *Vibrio* species.

**Keywords:** *Sciaenops ocellatus*, TDH, TRH, TLH, ToxR, Toxin gene, *Vibrio*.

**Introduction**

More than 100 *Vibrio* spp. have been reported and are predominantly associated with a variety of marine, estuarine, or other aquatic habitats (Jadá, Newton, & Bopp, 2015). Red drum (*Sciaenops ocellatus*) was discovered originally in the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico; it was introduced into China in 1991 and since then it has been cultured extensively in several provinces in China (Zhang & Sun, 2011). In recent years, red drum (*S. ocellatus*) mortalities associated with *Streptococcus iniae* infection (Eldar, A., et al., 1999), (Mmanda et al., 2014). There were seven *Vibrio* strains (includings *V. vulnificus* HM-TA-D2-L2-V2; *V. vulnificus* HM-TA-G1-V1-D2; *V. brasiliensis* HM-X-13/6; *V. cholerae* V-13/6; *V. parahaemolyticus* HM-17/6; *V. cholerae* HM-V-13/6 and *V. vulnificus* HM-X-13/6) dete underage hemorrhagic disease in red drum (*S. ocellatus*) had only tdh gene and none of *Vibrio* strains had tdh and trh genes (Hoang Tan Quang et al., 2020). The research identified this fish (*S. ocellatus*) viperin gene (SoVip) and analyzed its expression in relation to bacterial challenge. The complete gene of SoVip is 2570 bp in length and contains six exons and five introns. The open reading frame of SoVip is 1065 bp, which is flanked by a 50 untranslated region (UTR) of 34 bp and a 30 UTR of 350 bp and the fish pathogens *Edwardsiella tarda* but down regulated by the fish pathogens *Listonella anguillarum* and *Streptococcus iniae* (Dang, Zhang, Hu, & Sun, 2010). In this study, we described the identification and determination of toxin gene neutrality which was tested basing on three methods (Tajima, 1989), (Fu & Li, 1993) and (Fu, 1995) showing that there has been an excess of low frequency polymorphisms relating to expectation, evidence for a deficiency of alleles, as would be expected from a recent population bottleneck and the evolution of the studied 30 strains bacteria *Vibrio* population was balancing selection,
sudden contraction or in other words, rare alleles appeared in populations with low frequency. The studied population had very few individuals showing large differences in comparison with other individuals in the population.

Materials and methods

Collection of fish disease
In this study, we used thirty strains of bacteria with different morphologies isolated from three different organs in the fish (*S. ocellatus*) that have hemorrhagic disease (Fig 1) in Thua Thien Hue province, Vietnam, basing on the medium TCBS (Thiosulphate Citrate Bile Salt Sucrose).

![Fig. 1 Sample of *Sciaenops ocellatus* hemorrhagic signal](image)

Total DNA extraction method
The DNA extraction method presented in this paper is an improved method of the standard phenol/chloroform method (Neumann, Pospiech, & Schairer, 1992). We eliminated the lysis step that uses SDS/lysozyme or proteinase K, and lysed cells directly by phenol. To extract the DNA from bacteria isolated from hemorrhagic disease in fish, 1 mL cell suspension was centrifuged at 8000 rpm for 2 minutes, for the collection of pellet cells. After removing the supernatant, the cells were washed with 400 µl STE Buffer (100 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris/HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0) twice, then centrifuged at 8000 rpm for 2 min. The pellets were resuspended in 200 µl TE buffer (10 mM Tris/HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0). After this, 100 µl Tris-saturated phenol (pH 8.0) was added to these tubes, followed by a vortex-mixing step of 60 s. The samples were subsequently centrifuged at 13000 rpm for 5 min at 4°C to separate the aqueous phase from the organic phase. 160 µl upper aqueous phase was transferred to a clean 1.5 ml tube. 40 µl TE buffer was added to make 200 µl and mixed with 100 µl chloroform and centrifuged for 5 min at 13000 rpm at 4°C. Lysate was purified by chloroform extraction until a white interface was no longer present; this procedure might have to be repeated two to three times. 160 µl upper aqueous phase was transferred to a clean 1.5 ml tube. 40 µl TE and 5 µl RNase (at 10 mg/ml) were added and incubated at 37°C for 10 min to digest RNA. Then 100 µl chloroform was added to the tube, mixed well and centrifuged for 5 min at 13000 rpm at 4 °C. 150 µl upper aqueous phase was transferred to a clean 1.5 ml tube. The aqueous phase contained purified DNA and was directly used for the subsequent experiments or stored at 20°C. The purity and yield of the DNA were assessed spectrophotometrically by calculating the A_{260}/A_{280} ratios and the A_{260} values to determine protein impurities and DNA concentrations (Neumann et al., 1992).

Determination of toxin gene
The presence of toxin genes in *Vibrio* spp. strains were determined through the presence of genes encoding toxic proteins (*tlh, tdh, trh and toxR*) which is based on specific primers for these genes (Table 1). PCR procedure: 50 ng of total DNA, 10 pmol of each primer, 25 µl PCR master mix 2 × (2.4 mM dNTP each, 0.3 units Taq DNA polymerase, Promega, USA), and sterile distilled water (total volume of 50 µL). PCR amplification was performed in MJ Mini™ Thermal Cycler (Bio-Rad, USA) as follows: 94 °C for 3 minutes; followed by 30 cycles at 94°C for 1 minute, 50°C for 1 minute, and 72°C for 1 minute; the last cycle of 72°C for 7 minutes. PCR products were used for electrophoresis
on 1% agarose gel, using standard electrophoresis procedures in TAE 1X buffer with Ethyldiamine bromide dye and read
 electrophoresis images by direct UV reading system (UV-transilluminator, Model: DyNa Light).

Table 1 Sequence of primers

| Genes | Primer names | Nucleotide sequences 5’→3’ | Size (bp) | References |
|-------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|
| toxR  | toxR-F        | GTCTTCTGACGCAATCCTGGT       | 367       | Luan et al., 2007; |
|       | toxR-R        | ATACGAGTTGTTGCTGTCAATG       |           | Marli et al., 2007 |
| tdh   | tdh-F         | GAAAGGTCTCTGACTTTGGAC        | 500       | Luan et al., 2007; |
|       | tdh-R         | TGGGATAGACCTCTACATCTCACC     |           | Marli et al., 2007 |
| trh   | trh-F         | TTGGGCTTCTAAATTTCAGATATCT    | 269       | Luan et al., 2007; |
|       | trh-R         | CATACAAAATATGCCCCATTTCC      |           | Marli et al., 2007 |
| thl   | thl-F         | AAACGGATTATGCGAGACACTG       | 450       | Luan et al., 2007; |
|       | thl-R         | GCTACTTCTAGCATTTCCTGC        |           | Marli et al., 2007 |

tdh=Thermostable direct hemolysin, trh=TDH-related hemolysin, thl=Thermolabile hemolysin, toxR=Toxin
 operator (Luan et al., 2007). (Marlin et al., 2007).

16S rRNA Gene Amplification and Sequencing

Performing PCR reaction to amplify the 16S rRNA region, originating from genome with a pair of 16S primers: 27F:
AGAGTTTGATCMTGGCTCAG and 1492R: TACGYYTACCTTGACGACTT (Jeremy A Frank et al., 2008).

The PCR reaction is performed on the Applied Biosystems – Life Technologies – Thermo Fisher Scientific – USA
with a reaction component of 25 μl PCR master mix 2 × (2.4 mM dNTP each, 0.3 units Taq DNA polymerase), 10
pmol of 27F primer, 10 pmol of 1492 primer, 1 μl of total DNA (50 ng/μl) and sterile distilled water to a final volume
of 50 μl. The 16S rRNA gene region is amplified with the following thermal cycle: 95°C/5 minutes; 30 cycles x
(95°C/60 seconds; 57°C/50 seconds; 72°C/60 seconds); 72°C/10 minutes. Aliquots (10 μl) of PCR products were
electrophoresed and visualized in 1% agarose gels using standard electrophoresis procedures in TAE 1X buffer with
Ethyldiamine bromide dye and read electrophoresis images by direct UV reading system (UV-transilluminator, Model:
DyNa Light). Partial 16S rRNA genes of selected isolates in each site were sequenced by MACROGEN, Republic of
Korea (dna.macrogen.com). Finally, 16S rRNA sequence of the isolation was compared with that of other
microorganisms using BLAST (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/Blast.cgi).

Sequencing and analyzing genetic relationships

The PCR products of the 16S rRNA region are purified with Isolate II PCR and Gel (Bioline) kits. Then, they are
sequenced directly by the dideoxy termination method on the ABI PRISM® 3100 Avant Genetic Analyzer (Applied
Biosystems) at Maccrogen Company, Korea (dna.macrogen.com).

The nucleotide sequences are arranged based on the Clustals program (Thompson, Gibson, Plewniak, Jeanmougin,
& Higgins, 1997) and edited by using BioEdit 7.0.5 software (Hall, 1999). Finally, 16S rRNA sequence of the
isolation was compared with that of other microorganisms using BLAST (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/Blast.cgi).

The DNA polymorphism analysis is based on eight parameters including number of separate polymorphic sites
(S), total number of mutant sites (Eta), number of haplotypes (h), haplotype diversity (Hd), average number of
nucleotide differences (k), nucleotide diversity (S), total number of mutant sites (Eta), number of haplotypes (h),
and haplotype diversity (Pi) are considered as a polymorphic measurement in the population
(John rozas & R. Rozas, 2005). Neutrality is tested based on three methods, Tajima’s D test (Tajima, 1989),
(Fu Y.X., & Li, U.H., 1993) and (Fu Y. X., 1995) using DNASP 6.0 software.

Phylogenetis tree showing genetic relationship will be built by MEGA X software (The Molecular Evolution
Genetics Analysis), based on methods of UPGMA method (Sneath & Sokal, 1973). The optimal tree with the sum
of branch length equal to 0.08795656 is shown. The percentage of replicate trees in which the associated taxa clustered
together in the bootstrap test (1000 replicates) are shown next to the branches (Felsenstein, J., 1985). The tree is
drawn to scale, with branch lengths in the same units as those of the evolutionary distances used to infer the
phylogenetic tree. The evolutionary distances were computed using the Maximum Composite Likelihood method
(Koichiro Tamura, Masatoshi Nei, & Kumar, 2004) and are in the units of the number of base substitutions per site.
This analysis involved 48 nucleotide sequences. All ambiguous positions were removed for each sequence pair
(pairwise deletion option). There were a total of 1434 positions in the final dataset. Evolutionary analyses were conducted in MEGA X (Kumar S., Stecher G., Li M., Knyaz C., & K., 2018).

Results

PCR result
The results indicated that all PCR products of the 16S rRNA region in the studied of 30 isolated strain bacteria based on medium TCBS showed a single band with 100% amplification rate. All samples gave high DNA concentration and are clearly seen. The obtained size was approximately 1500 bp, which goes in line with the initial expected size (Fig. 2).

![Fig. 2 Electrophoresis of PCR product. M: DNA mass scale (HyperLadder™ 1kb (200 bp to 10037 bp), Bioline, Meridian Bioscience)](image)

The PCR products of the 16S rRNA region are purified with Isolate II PCR and Gel (Bioline) kits. Then, they are sequenced directly by the dideoxy terminator method on the ABI PRISM® 3100 Avant Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems) at Maccrogen Company, Korea (dna.macrogen.com). The results of the 16S rRNA region were about 1450 bp for the remaining 30 isolated strain bacteria based on medium TCBS. The BLAST result on NCBI was used to verify and compare with the sequences of the Vibrio spp. with accession number Genebank (Table 2) showed that the nucleotide sequences obtained were highly similar to those of the V. alginolyticus, V. azureus, V. fluvialis and V. orientalis, ranging from 98,05 to 100 % (Table 2).

Determination of toxin gene
The agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR products determined the presence of trh, tdh, tlh and toxR genes at bands 269 bp, 500 bp, 450 bp and 367 bp, respectively (Fig. 2). We found 25/30 strains of Vibrio containing at least 1 toxic gene whereas 5 isolates carried out 3 toxin genes. However, none of these isolates consisted of all virulence toxins genes (Table 2). The results clearly indicate the presence of virulence toxins (trh, tdh and tlh) and a regulator toxin (toxR). Among them, 18 isolates presented tlh while only 2 isolates were found to be carried out tdh gene.

![Fig. 3 Electrophoresis determination of toxin gene. M: DNA mass scale (HyperLadder™ 1kb (200 bp to 10037 bp), Bioline, Meridian Bioscience). Fig A: PCR producr of gene tdh. Fig B: PCR producr of gene tlh. Fig C: PCR producr of gene toxR and hình D: PCR producr of gene trh.](image)
### Sequencing and analyzing genetic relationships

Table 2 Phylogenetic affiliation of isolates on the basis of 16S rRNA genes sequences by using BLAST programme in the GenBank database based on sequence similarity and Determination of toxin genes

| No | Sample codes | Closest species relative | GenBank accession number | Similarity (%) | Genes |
|----|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------|
| 1  | YN14         | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain Va-F10 | MH298564.1 | 98.05 | +    |
| 2  | YN19         | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain Va-F10 | MH298564.1 | 98.05 | +    |
| 3  | YN34         | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain 4-14 | MN938360.1 | 99.65 | -    |
| 4  | YN38         | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain Va-F10 | MH298564.1 | 98.05 | +    |
| 5  | YN43         | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain 4-14 | MN938360.1 | 99.65 | +    |
| 6  | YHTH6        | *Vibrio azureus* strain Xmb005 | KT986135.1 | 100.00 | +    |
| 7  | YHTH7        | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain 1-37 | MN874162.1 | 98.06 | -    |
| 8  | YHTH12       | *Vibrio azureus* strain Xmb005 | KT986135.1 | 100.00 | -    |
| 9  | YHTH16       | *Vibrio fluvialis* strain 2013V-1044 | CP051126.1 | 100.00 | -    |
| 10 | YHTH18       | *Vibrio fluvialis* strain 2013V-1044 | CP051126.1 | 100.00 | -    |
| 11 | YHTH35       | *Vibrio azureus* strain Xmb005 | KT986135.1 | 100.00 | -    |
| 12 | YHTH37       | *Vibrio fluvialis* strain 2013V-1044 | CP051126.1 | 100.00 | -    |
| 13 | YHTH44       | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain 1-37 | MN874162.1 | 98.06 | +    |
| 14 | YHTH46       | *Vibrio azureus* strain Xmb005 | KT986135.1 | 100.00 | +    |
| 15 | YHTH47       | *Vibrio fluvialis* strain 2013V-1044 | CP051126.1 | 100.00 | -    |
| 16 | YVL5         | *Vibrio azureus* strain Xmb005 | KT986135.1 | 100.00 | -    |
| 17 | YVL11        | *Vibrio azureus* strain Xmb005 | KT986135.1 | 100.00 | -    |
| 18 | YVL22        | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain 3-31 | MN843961.1 | 99.72 | +    |
| 19 | YVL24        | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain 3-5 | MN938185.1 | 99.86 | +    |
| 20 | YVL26        | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain 2015AW-0011 | CP051109.1 | 99.59 | +    |
| 21 | YVL27        | *Vibrio orientalis* strain 5-13 | MN945276.1 | 100.00 | -    |
| 22 | YVL29        | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain 3-31 | MN843961.1 | 99.72 | -    |
| 23 | YVL31        | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain 3-5 | MN938185.1 | 99.86 | -    |
| 24 | YVL33        | *Vibrio azureus* strain Xmb005 | KT986135.1 | 100.00 | +    |
| 25 | YVL40        | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain 2015AW-0011 | CP051109.1 | 99.59 | +    |
| 26 | YVL42        | *Vibrio orientalis* strain 5-13 | MN945276.1 | 100.00 | -    |
| 27 | YVL45        | *Vibrio azureus* strain Xmb005 | KT986135.1 | 100.00 | +    |
| 28 | YVL84        | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain 3-31 | MN843961.1 | 99.72 | -    |
| 29 | YVL85        | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain 3-5 | MN938185.1 | 99.86 | -    |
| 30 | YVL86        | *Vibrio alginolyticus* strain 2015AW-0011 | CP051109.1 | 99.59 | +    |

*tdh* = Thermostable direct hemolysin, *trh* = TDH-related hemolysin, *tlh* = Thermolabile hemolysin, *toxR* = Toxin operon
Table 3 DNA diversity based on 16S rRNA region of strain bacteria Vibrio population using the programme DNA Sp 5.0 (J. Rozas & R. Rozas, 2005)

| Genetic region | S   | Eta | H   | G+C content | Hd       | k              | Pi  |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|----------|----------------|-----|
| 16S rRNA       | 98  | 103 | 9   | (1434 sites) | 0.887 ± 0.032 | 25.789 | 17.980 ± 0.003 |

Number of variable sites (S); Total number of mutations (Eta); Number of Haplotypes (H); Haplotype (gene) diversity (Hd); Nucleotide diversity (per site) (Pi); Average number of nucleotide differences (k)

Six parameters including number of polymorphic sites (S), total number of mutant sites (Eta), number of haplotypes (h), haplotype diversity (Hd), average number of nucleotide differences (k), nucleotide diversity (Pi) were used to evaluate the diversity of 30 studied Vibrio strains. As shown in table 4, ninety eight separate polymorphic positions (S) created 103 mutant positions (Eta) shown in 30 studied strain bacteria Vibrio were classified into nine types of haplotype (h) with haplotype diversity coefficient accounting for 0.887 ± 0.032 (Hd), the average number of nucleotide differences is 25.789 (k), the nucleotide diversity coefficient accounts for 17.980x10⁻³ ± 0.003 (Pi). All indicators were processed with statistical significance p <0.05. The G+C content above 1434 sites positions of nucleotide sequences account for 0.542 (Table 3).

Table 4 Neutrality Tests results based on 16S rRNA region of strain bacteria Vibrio population

| Genetic region | Tajima's D test | Fu and Li's D* test | Fu and Li's F* test | Fu's Fs |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 16S rRNA       | -0.03099        | 1.91401             | 1.49643            | 13.659 |

Three methods namely (Tajima’s D test, Fu and Li’s D* and F* test, Fu’s Fs) were used to test neutrality. The results in Table 4 indicated that with A negative Tajima’s D signifies an excess of low frequency polymorphisms compared with initial expectation (Statistical significance: Not significant, p>0.10). Meanwhile, a positive value of F₅ (13.659) is the evidence for a deficiency of alleles, as would be expected from a recent population bottleneck (Strobeck’s S statistic: 0.000). In addition, The Fu and Li’s F * (statistical significance 0.10 > p > 0.05) and value of Fu and Li's D* (Statistical significance: **, P < 0.02) both yield positive ones, which showed that the evolution of the studied 30 strain bacteria Vibrio population was balancing selection, sudden contraction or in other words, rare alleles appeared in populations with low frequency, the studied population had very few individuals showing large differences in comparison with other individuals in the population (Table 4).

The phylogenetic tree shows the genetic relationship of thirty Vibrio strains which are isolated from various three different parts of the fish (S. ocellatus) using UPGMA method. In figure 3, these strains are divided into six groups. Among these, group I includes the strains of isolated Vibrio which are closely related to V. azureus. These strains mainly concentrate in the digestive system and hemorrhagic. Groups II, III and V consist of Vibrio strains, isolated in 3 different parts (brain, hemorrhagic and digestive system). They are closely related to V. alginolyticus. Group 4 includes two strains, isolated from the ulcer which are closely related to Vibrio orientalis. Group VI consists of 4 strains, concentrating in digestive system and having a close genetic relationship with V. fluvialis (Fig. 3). As observed, the appearance of isolated Vibrio on 3 organs of red drum fish showing signs of bleeding hemorrhagic are V. azureus (27.67 %), V. alginolyticus (50 %), V. orientalis (6.67 %) and V. fluvialis (16.67 %).
Discussion

In this study, we isolated thirty strains of Vibrio from three different organs (brain, hemorrhagic site and digestive system) of S. ocellatus. The results showed that nucleotide sequences 16S rRNA region are highly similar to those of V. alginolyticus, V. azureus, V. fluvialis and V. orientalis published on Genebank, ranging from 98.05 to 100%.

The digestive system has the most common Vibrio species (V. alginolyticus, V. azureus and V. fluvialis). None of V. parahaemolyticus presence, the same reported of Sohn showed that identification of Vibrio species isolated from cultured olive flounder (Paralichthys olivaceus) in Jeju Island, South Korea that none of V. parahaemolyticus.

Fig. 4 Phylogenetic tree of 30 strain bacteria Vibrio varieties collected based on the 16S rRNA region by the UPGMA method
The presence of toxic genes related to the hemolysin of fish are found in various Vibrio sp.. Meanwhile, approximately 50% of isolates consist of toxin operon gene. All V. parahaemolyticus isolates contained the toxR genes but the trh gene did not exist in clam (Corbicula molikiana). Our data confirmed three isolates carried both toxR and trh genes including isolates exhibited highly similarity to V. fluvialis, V. alginolyticus, and V. orientalis. TDH is another toxin produced by Kanagawa phenomenon positive. Another toxin produced by Kanagawa phenomenon negative Vibrio strains is the tdh-related hemolysin (trh) toxin encoded by trh gene (Al-Oththubi, et al., 2011). Thermolabile hemolysin (tlh) is the full-length of thermolabile hemolysin (tlh) gene (1257 bp), encoding antigen thermolabile hemolysin toxin (tlh) and is an another Vibrio pathogenicity in infected fish, tdh is encoded by trh gene (Hasrimi, A.N., et al., 2018). Among 4 toxin genes (toxR, tdh, trh and tlh) were investigated from Vibrio spp. causing hemorrhagic disease in S. ocellatus, the results showed that the frequency of the toxR gene was detected in the 15 isolates using PCR assay, lowest of tdh gene was 2 isolates, trh gene was 9 isolates and the highest of tlh was 18 isolates using PCR assay. In addition the frequency of occurrence of toxin gene also showed that there were 5/30 Vibrio strains none carried the toxin gene (code number: YHTH12; YHTH47; YVL11; YVL26 and YVL84), 10/30 strains had only 1 toxin gene, 11/30 strains had 2 toxin genes and 4 strains carried 3 toxin genes including (V. alginolyticus strain 3-31, code number YHTH44 (toxR, trh and tlh); V. alginolyticus strain 3-31, code number YVL22 (toxR, trh and tdh); V. alginolyticus strain 3-5, code number YVL24 (toxR, tdh and tlh) and V. orientalis strain 5-13, code number YVL42 (toxR, trh and tdh). None of Vibrio carry all of 4 toxin genes. All Vibrio strains isolated from three marine fish species (S. ocellatus, Lates calcarifer and Epinephelus fuscoguttatus) was only carried one tlh gene present (Hoang Tan Quang et al., 2020). According Long et al., 2019 we isolated and identified the V. parahaemolyticus 01 strain in Thua Thien Hue province, Vietnam causing ulcer disease in S. ocellatus. The full-length of thermolabile hemolysin (tlh) gene (1257 bp), encoding antigen thermolabile hemolysin toxin (tlh) of the Vibrio sp. was cloned and sequenced successfully. The sequence analysis of gene cloned shows a complete similarity to the V. parahaemolyticus strain (Genbank: AY289609.1) (Long et al., 2019). We further examined the presence of virulence genes homologous to those in V. cholerae (toxR, toxS, VPI and ace); toxR was found in 16 V. alginolyticus strains and toxS in 17 strains out of 34. Analysed in two fishes species were sea bass (Dicentrarchus labrax) and sea bream (Sparus aurata). A positive amplification for the virulence pathogenicity island (VPI) was produced by 12 V. alginolyticus strains. Finally, the aceexpected amplification fragment was found in 7 V. alginolyticus isolates. Thus, the pathogenicity of V. alginolyticus may be the result of a combination of all these factors (Kahla-Nakhi, et al., 2009).

Six parameters were used to evaluate the diversity of 30 studied Vibrio bacteria strains. The result show that, ninety eight separate polymorphic positions (S) created 103 mutant positions (Eta) shown in 30 studied Vibrio strains classified into nine types of haplotype (h) with haplotype diversity coefficient accounting for 0.887±0.032 (Hd), the average number of nucleotide differences is 25.789 (k), the nucleotide diversity coefficient accounts for 17.980x10^-3±0.003 (Pi). All indicators were processed with statistical significance p < 0.05. The G+C content above 1434 sites positions of nucleotide sequences account for 0.542.

Neutrality was tested based on three methods (Tajima, F., 1989) showing that there was an excess of low frequency polymorphisms relative to expectation, evidence for a deficiency of alleles, as would be expected from a recent population bottleneck and the evolution of the studied 30 Vibrio bacteria population was balancing selection, sudden contraction or in other words, rare alleles appeared in populations with low frequency, the studied population had very few individuals showing large differences in comparison with other individuals in the population. The phylogenetic tree shows the genetic relationship of 30 Vibrio strains using UPGMA method (bootstrap = 1000) showed that these strains are divided into six groups. As observed, the appearance of isolated Vibrio on 3 organs of fish (S. ocellatus) hemorrhagic are V. azureus (27.67 %), V. alginolyticus (50 %), V. orientalis (6.67 %) and V. fluvialis (16.67 %).

List of Abbreviations
PCR: Polymerase chain reaction; TCBS: Thiosulphate Citrate Bile Salt Sucrose; tlh: Thermolabile hemolysin toxin; trh: tdh-related hemolysin; tdh: Thermostable direct hemolysin; toxR: Toxin operon

Ethics approval and consent to participate
Not applicable

Consent for application
Not applicable

Availability of data and materials
All the data were presented in the main paper

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests

Author’s contributions
PT HY collected samples, isolated the bacterial strains, PCR method, DNA extraction and wrote the manuscript. NDQT collected samples, analyzed the data and NQL analyzed the data, supervisor and wrote the paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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