



Efficacy of DNA microarray in identifying *Cryptosporidium baileyi* in water samples



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ABSTRACT

Cryptosporidium baileyi is a common parasite of waterfowl and has been reported in various aquatic environments. In this study, the efficacy of DNA microarray in identifying *C. baileyi* in water samples was evaluated. A total of 100 water samples were collected from various sources and analyzed by DNA microarray. The results showed that DNA microarray was highly sensitive and specific in identifying *C. baileyi* in water samples. The sensitivity and specificity of DNA microarray were 100% and 100%, respectively. The results also showed that DNA microarray was more sensitive than traditional methods in identifying *C. baileyi* in water samples. The results of this study indicate that DNA microarray is a reliable and sensitive method for identifying *C. baileyi* in water samples.

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1. Introduction

Cryptosporidium, a genus of apicomplexan parasites, is a common cause of gastrointestinal disease in humans and animals. *Cryptosporidium baileyi*, a species of *Cryptosporidium*, is a common parasite of waterfowl and has been reported in various aquatic environments. *Cryptosporidium baileyi* is a common parasite of waterfowl and has been reported in various aquatic environments. *Cryptosporidium baileyi* is a common parasite of waterfowl and has been reported in various aquatic environments. *Cryptosporidium baileyi* is a common parasite of waterfowl and has been reported in various aquatic environments. *Cryptosporidium baileyi* is a common parasite of waterfowl and has been reported in various aquatic environments.

I... Plasmodium (B... 2006), Toxoplasma gondii (B... 2005), Eimeria tenella (L... 2006), Cryptosporidium parvum... Cryptosporidium ander-
 soni (... 2009). L... (... 2012),
 (... 2004). A... T. gondii (B...
 2005). D... (B... 2005;
 ... 2005). L... Cryptosporidium,
 C. parvum... (2007)

A... C. baileyi rhomboid...
 EGF, OM... C. bai-
 leyi...

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Parasites

C. baileyi J... H... 3... 2.5%... 4°C... 2...

B. (B. C. 0.05% (1:20), 5% (1:100) 37°C 1. 37°C 2. 1:1000) (1:10,000) 37°C 1. (O D) () 30% H₂O₂ 10, 0.1M (H 5.0) 100 μ. H₂O₄ (OD) 492

2.9. Peripheral blood lymphocyte proliferation assay

10. 5. 1.0 × 10⁷ / ML 1640 (G b) 10% (FB), 100% 100 / 96 fl (50 μ /) 37°C 5% CO₂ 50 μ C A C L (20 μ /) 48. M. 5 / () (10 μ /) 4. (DM. O) 100 μ. 570 (OD570). E

2.10. Evaluation of protective efficacy of DNA vaccine against C.

fi DNA (B G). I C. C. bailey (O G) 27 B G (B G 1 = 3, 33 60 B G (B G 1 = B G 2 = B G 2 = F 30

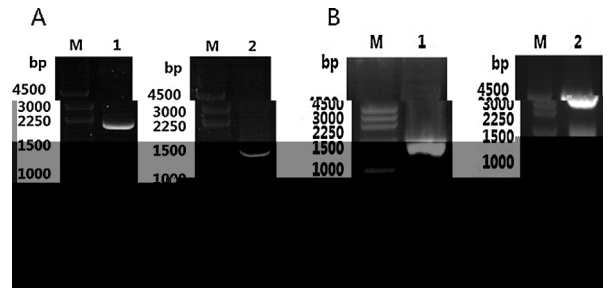


Fig. 1. A. Nested-PCR amplification of DNA from *C. bailey* using primers EGF and OM. (A) Lane M: DNA ladder; 1: DNA from *C. bailey*; 2: DNA from negative control. (B) Lane M: DNA ladder; 1: DNA from EGF; 2: DNA from OM.

2.11. Statistical analyses

ANOVA $P < 0.05$

3. Results

3.1. Nested-PCR amplification and construction of recombinant plasmid pEGFP-CbROM

EGF and OM were amplified using nested-PCR. The EGF fragment (1422 bp) was digested with *Sac I*/*Kpn I*. The OM fragment (1422 bp) was digested with *Bcl I*. The EGF and OM fragments were ligated into the pEGFP-CbROM plasmid. The recombinant plasmids were transformed into *E. coli* BL21 cells. The expression of the recombinant proteins was induced by IPTG. The expression levels of the recombinant proteins were determined by SDS-PAGE. The molecular weight of the recombinant proteins was approximately 63.6 kDa for EGF and 36.5 kDa for OM. The expression levels of the recombinant proteins were 60.3% and 66.8% for EGF and OM, respectively.

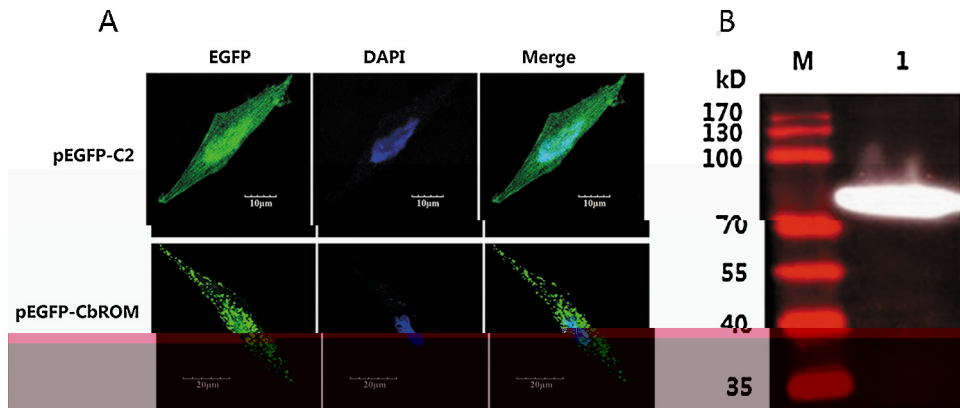


Fig. 2. (A) Fluorescence microscopy images of CEF cells transfected with pEGFP-C2 (top row) and pEGFP-CbROM (bottom row). Scale bars = 10 μm. (B) SDS-PAGE analysis of the recombinant proteins. Lane M: molecular weight marker; 1: EGF; 2: OM.

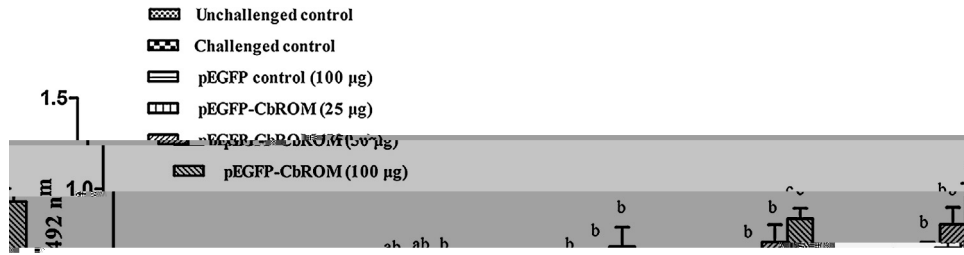


Fig. 3. H... EGF... OM DNA... C... EGF... OM... EGF... B... C. baileyi... ELI, A. A492... OD (\pm S.E., n = 5). B... (P < 0.05).

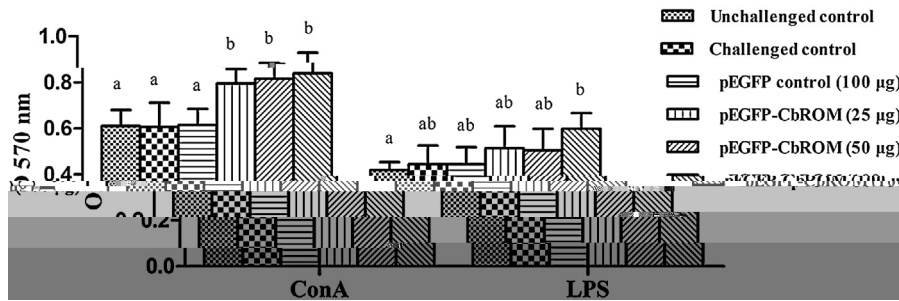


Fig. 4. A... EGF... OM... OD570... M... (n = 5). B... (P < 0.05).

3.2. CbROM protein expression in CEF cells

A. 48... CEF... EGF... OM... EGF... C2 (F... 2A)... CEF...

3.3. Western-blot analysis of CbROM synthesized in vitro

... CEF... EGF... OM... 79 D (F... 2B)... GF... H... I G.

3.4. Evaluation of specific antibody responses

... ELI, A... F... 3... EGF... OM... (P < 0.05), b... fi... EGF... OM... 10... 20... I (P > 0.05), I... EGF... OM... OD... fi... I G... 30... I... EGF... C2... B... Cb... fi...

... EGF... OM (100 µ...)... (P < 0.05), ... EGF... OM...

3.5. Evaluation of lymphocytes proliferation

C... M... F... 4, A. 30... I... fi... EGF... OM... (< 0.05), ... B... EGF... OM (100 µ...)... (P < 0.05). ... Cryptosporidium DNA... fi... Cryptosporidium

3.6. Protective efficacy of DNA vaccination against Cb

... DNA... b... C. baileyi... 27... 10%... I... 11-13... (F... 5). C... EGF...

Table 1

Group	3 (°C)	33 (°C)	60 (°C)	Average Body Weight (g)	Average Body Weight (g)
Control	31.26 ± 1.500	255.0 ± 22.92	490.9 ± 42.23	223.8 ± 23.08	253.9 ± 43.02
Control + EGF (100 μg)	31.27 ± 1.836	252.6 ± 17.12	421.7 ± 25.05	221.3 ± 16.51	169.2 ± 30.30
Control + OM (25 μg)	31.24 ± 1.642	258.9 ± 22.11	420.7 ± 41.67	227.7 ± 21.74	161.7 ± 35.28
Control + OM (50 μg)	29.73 ± 1.951	245.0 ± 18.38	455.5 ± 35.15	215.3 ± 18.15	210.5 ± 28.08
Control + EGF (100 μg) + OM (50 μg)	30.43 ± 2.001	240.5 ± 24.58	464.4 ± 33.78	210.1 ± 24.76	

(100 μ.)

EGF & OM

(P<0.05),

(100 μ.)

(P<0.05).

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium (H

1984).

EGF & OM

C. bailey

10⁶ *C. bailey*

10.

2.

100 μ.

EGF & OM,

71.3%.

(P>0.05)

(P<0.05).

(P>0.05)

A

EGF & OM.

B G2

C. bailey

A

100 μ.

EGF & OM

50 μ.

DNA

A

EGF & OM.

B G1

fi.

EGF & OM

Cryptosporidium

E. tenella

C. parvum and *C. hominis* (

2012).

A

DNA

DNA

(100 μ.) & OM

DNA

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium

Conflict of interest

None.

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Key

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