

Detection of infectious salmon anaemia virus by real-time nucleic acid sequence based amplification

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ABSTRACT: We have developed a real-time nucleic acid sequence based amplification (NASBA) procedure for detection of infectious salmon anaemia virus (ISAV). Primers were designed to target a 124 nucleotide region of ISAV genome segment 8. Amplification products were detected in real-time with a molecular beacon (carboxyfluorescein [FAM]-labelled and methyl-red quenched) that recognised an internal region of the target amplicon. Amplification and detection were performed at 41°C for 90 min in a Corbett Research Rotorgene. The real-time NASBA assay was compared to a conventional RT-PCR for ISAV detection. From a panel of 45 clinical samples, both assays detected ISAV in the same 19 samples. Based on the detection of a synthetic RNA target, the real-time NASBA procedure was approximately 100× more sensitive than conventional RT-PCR. These results suggest that real-time NASBA may represent a useful diagnostic procedure for ISAV.

KEY WORDS: Infectious salmon anaemia virus · Orthomyxovirus · NASBA · Diagnostics · Fish · Nucleic acid amplification

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INTRODUCTION

Infectious salmon anaemia (ISA) is a disease of Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* L. that has caused extensive financial losses in the aquaculture industry. The clinical signs of ISA include pale gills, ascites, hepatic and splenic enlargement, petechiae within visceral fat, and severe anaemia associated with high mortality (Hovland et al. 1994). ISA may also be associated with other disease manifestations including haemorrhagic kidney syndrome (HKS), and haemorrhagic abnormalities in the gill filaments and the gastrointestinal wall (Dale et al. 2005).

The aetiological agent of ISA, infectious salmon anaemia virus (ISAV), is a member of the family *Orthomyxoviridae* recently proposed to represent the type species of the genus *Isavirus* (Anonymous 2002). ISA was first reported in Norway in 1984 (Thorud &

Djupvik 1988) and has since occurred in Scotland, Ireland, Canada, USA, and the Faroe Islands. ISAV has also been detected in Coho salmon *Oncorhynchus kisutch* in Chile (Kibenge et al. 2001). ISAV can infect several other species of fish including freshwater brown trout *Salmo trutta* (Nylund et al. 1995), sea trout *Salmo trutta* (Nylund & Jakobsen 1995), rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Nylund et al. 1997), and Atlantic herring *Clupea harengus* (Nylund et al. 2002).

ISAV is an enveloped virus 45 to 140 nm in diameter (Dannevig et al. 1995). The ISAV genome is comprised of 8 segments of single stranded negative-polarity RNA ranging from 1 to 2.3 kb (Mjaaland et al. 1997). The nucleotide sequence of all ISAV genome segments has been determined (Clouthier et al. 2002), and significant sequence variation shown to occur between different ISAV isolates (Krossoy et al. 2001).

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Sensitive and specific diagnostic procedures are essential for the effective control of ISA. Methods currently used for the detection of ISAV include virus isolation in SHK-1, ASK, or CHSE-214 cells (Cipriano & Miller 2003), *in situ* hybridization (Gregory 2002), indirect fluorescent antibody testing (Falk & Dannevig 1995), and RT-PCR (Mjaaland et al. 1997, Rimstad et al. 1999, Devold et al. 2000). A real-time RT-PCR method for the diagnosis of ISAV utilising SyBr Green I detection of amplification products has been described by Munir & Kibenge (2004).

Nucleic acid sequence based amplification (NASBA) is an isothermal nucleic acid amplification procedure based on the activity of 3 enzymes; reverse transcriptase, RNase H, and T7 RNA polymerase (Compton 1991). Real-time detection in NASBA can be performed using molecular beacon probes (Leone et al. 1998). NASBA detection methods have been described for several viruses including human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (de Baar et al. 1999), cytomegalovirus (Witt et al. 2000), West-Nile and St Louis encephalitis viruses (Lanciotti & Kerst 2001), enterovirus (Heim & Schumann 2002), parainfluenza virus (Hibbitts et al. 2003), influenza A virus (Moore et al. 2004), betanodavirus (Starkey et al. 2004) and SARS-associated coronavirus (Keightley et al. 2005).

In the present study we report on the development of a real-time NASBA procedure for detection of ISAV. The real-time NASBA assay was compared to a conventional RT-PCR assay for ISAV using previously described primers (Mjaaland et al. 1997).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Clinical samples. A panel of 45 clinical samples (Atlantic salmon kidney) obtained from outbreaks of ISA in Scotland, the Faroe Islands and Norway was used in this study (see Table 1). Samples 1 to 20 were archival, and following collection were stored at -70°C . Samples 21 to 45 were obtained from Atlantic salmon during an outbreak of ISA, and were stored in RNA $later$ (Ambion) at -20°C .

RNA isolation. Isolation of RNA from tissue samples for use in both RT-PCR and NASBA was performed using the Nucleospin procedure (Machery Nagel) according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

RT-PCR. Conventional RT-PCR was performed using the Ready-to-Go kit (Pharmacia). The reaction buffer contained 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 9.0), 60 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl_2 , 200 μM of each dNTP, and porcine ribonuclease inhibitor. Oligonucleotide primers (GGC-TATCTACCATGAACGAATC and GCCAAGTGTAAGTAGCACTCC) amplified a 155 nucleotide region of ISAV genome segment 8 (Mjaaland et al. 1997).

Reverse transcription and thermal cycling were performed at 42°C for 30 min, 95°C for 5 min, followed by 32 cycles of 95°C for 1 min, 55°C for 1 min and 72°C for 1 min. Amplification products were analysed in 1% agarose gels, stained with ethidium bromide and visualised under UV illumination.

Real-time NASBA. Primers for use in NASBA were synthesised by MWG Biotech (Milton Keynes, UK), and were designed to amplify a 124 nucleotide region of ISAV genome segment 8. A CLUSTAL-X alignment of 17 ISAV segment 8 sequences deposited in GenBank was used to aid the design of primers: AF262386, AF262380, AF262385, AJ012285.1, Y10404.1, AF262382, AF262381, AF262384, AF262387, AF262383, AF262388, AJ242016, RPC/NB-877, AF312316, AF312315, AF312317, and RPC/NB-282-2. Primers were designed to target conserved regions of genome segment 8. The upstream primer contained a 5' modification corresponding to a T7 RNA polymerase promoter, followed by a 6 base pair purine-rich linker segment to facilitate efficient amplification. The nucleotide sequence of the upstream primer was AATTCTAATACGACTCACTATAGGG-AGAAGGACGCGGATGGTGGAGAGGAA and the downstream primer was GCATACATCTGCATCCT GC. The T7 polymerase promoter sequence in the upstream primer is underlined, and the purine-rich linker sequence is depicted in bold type.

The molecular beacon probe was synthesised by Oswel Research Products (Southampton, UK). The beacon was designed to target a region of the amplification product 20 nucleotides in length, and was synthesised with a 5'-FAM modification as a fluorophore, and a 3'-methyl-red modification as quencher. The predicted secondary structure of the probe was analysed using the Mfold 3.1 algorithm (Zuker 2003; available at: www.bioinfo.rpi.edu/applications/mfold/old/dna/form1.cgi).

The nucleotide sequence of the molecular beacon was 5'-FAM-CGATCGCCATACCATACCATTGCCC CGATCG-methyl red-3'. The complementary 5' and 3' arm sequences are underlined, and the secondary structure is shown in Fig. 1.

NASBA was performed using the NucliSens Basic Kit amplification reagents (Biomerieux) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, 5 μl of RNA was mixed with 10 μl amplification mix (80 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.5, 24 mM MgCl_2 , 140 mM KCl, 10 mM dithiothreitol, 2.0 mM each of dATP, dCTP, dGTP, dTTP, 4.0 mM each of ATP, CTP, GTP, UTP, 0.4 μM upstream and downstream primers, 0.25 μM molecular beacon probe, in 30% dimethyl sulfoxide). The mixture was heated to 65°C for 5 min then cooled to 41°C for 5 min prior to addition of 5 μl enzyme mix (avian myeloblastosis virus reverse transcriptase 1.3 U ml^{-1} , RNase H 0.02 U ml^{-1} , T7 RNA polymerase 6.4 U ml^{-1}).

Table 1. Comparison of real-time nucleic acid sequence based amplification (NASBA) and RT-PCR for detection of ISAV in a panel of 45 clinical samples. Tp = time (in min) to positivity; Tp values <90 min are considered positive results (see 'Materials and methods')

	NASBA (Tp)	RT-PCR
Faroes 2000		
1	>90	-
2	>90	-
3	>90	-
4	>90	-
5	20.94	+
6	19.53	+
7	14.58	+
8	16.94	+
9	14	+
10	>90	-
Scotland 1998		
11	15.82	+
12	15.47	+
13	20.45	+
14	15.09	+
15	14.61	+
16	15.96	+
17	15.26	+
18	15.42	+
19	16.07	+
20	16.08	+
Norway 2004		
21	33.7	+
22	>90	-
23	>90	-
24	>90	-
25	>90	-
26	>90	-
27	45.22	+
28	>90	-
29	>90	-
30	>90	-
31	>90	-
32	47.56	+
33	>90	-
34	>90	-
35	>90	-
36	>90	-
37	>90	-
38	39.47	+
39	>90	-
40	>90	-
41	>90	-
42	>90	-
43	>90	-
44	>90	-
45	>90	-

Inter-assay variation was determined by testing 10 replicates of a single sample in 4 separate amplification runs (Table 3). The mean Tp value obtained in the 4 experiments varied from 25.3 to 26.2, with CV values ranging from 2.58 to 9.77%. Inter-assay variation did not attain statistical significance (ANOVA; $F = 0.6064$, $p = 0.62$).

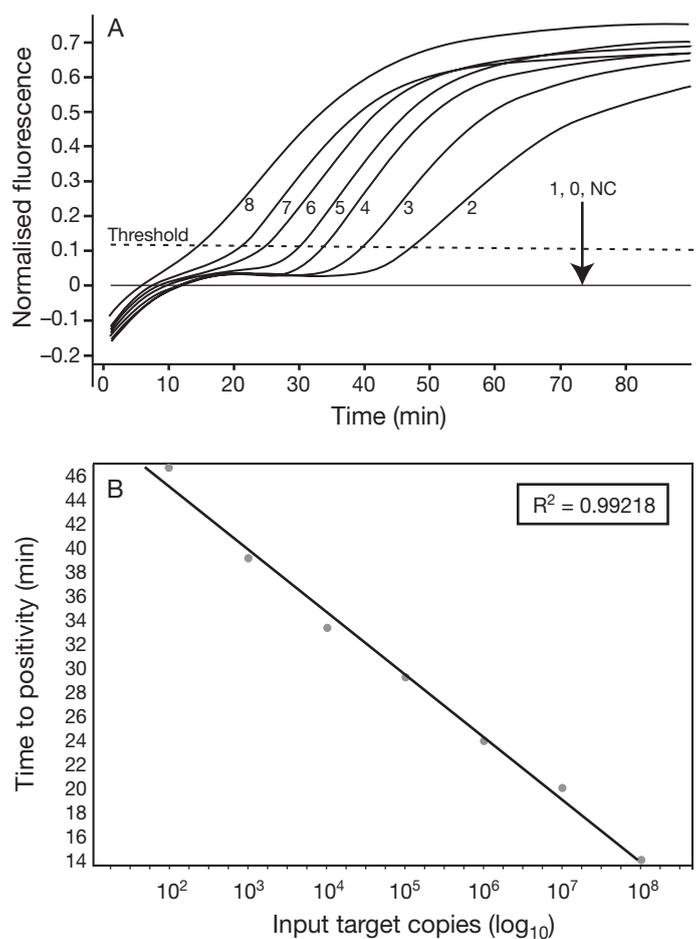


Fig. 2. NASBA of a dilution series of a synthetic transcript corresponding to nucleotides 1–872 of ISAV genome segment 8. Amplification and detection were as described in 'Materials and methods'. (A) Amplification plot of serial dilutions of target RNA. Input target copies tested were (\log_{10}): 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0. NC = negative control. (B) Standard curve of serial dilutions of ISAV segment 8 synthetic transcript

DISCUSSION

We have developed a real-time NASBA assay for the detection of ISAV. The assay was able to detect diverse ISAV isolates from Scotland, Norway, and the Faroe Islands. The NASBA assay also detected a Canadian ISAV strain (data not shown), however this virus was propagated in the SHK-1 cell line prior to use in NASBA testing. We were unable to source clinical samples from Canada for analysis in the present study.

The detection limit of the real-time NASBA assay was between 10^2 and 10^4 target copies based on detection of a synthetic RNA comprising 872 nucleotides of ISAV genome segment 8. In comparison, the detection limit of the RT-PCR procedure was between 10^4 and

Table 2. Comparison of real-time NASBA and RT-PCR for detection of ISAV in a decimal dilution series of 3 ISAV-positive clinical samples. RT-PCR results: amplification product from a given sample dilution detected (+) or not detected (-) on agarose gel electrophoresis visualised under UV illumination. Tp = time (in min) to positivity; Tp values <90 min are interpreted as positive (see 'Materials and methods'). NT = not tested

Sample	Undiluted		10 ⁻¹		10 ⁻²		10 ⁻³		10 ⁻⁴		10 ⁻⁵		10 ⁻⁶		10 ⁻⁷	
	RT-PCR	NASBA (Tp)	RT-PCR	NASBA (Tp)	RT-PCR	NASBA (Tp)	RT-PCR	NASBA (Tp)	RT-PCR	NASBA (Tp)	RT-PCR	NASBA (Tp)	RT-PCR	NASBA (Tp)	RT-PCR	NASBA (Tp)
18	+	NT	+	26.15	+	31.15	+	35.15	+	35.59	-	45.22	-	52.69	NT	>90
19	+	NT	+	28.11	+	32.22	+	38.58	+	43.15	-	45.46	-	49.16	NT	>90
20	+	NT	+	32.29	+	36.44	+	38.99	-	45.42	-	48.51	-	>90	NT	>90

Table 3. Intra-assay and inter-assay variation of real-time NASBA for detection of ISAV. Intra-assay variation was estimated by testing 10 replicates of 3 ISAV-positive samples in a single experiment. Inter-assay variation was estimated by testing 10 replicates of an ISAV-positive sample in 4 separate experimental runs. Tp = time (in min) to positivity (see 'Materials and methods'). SD = standard deviation. CV = coefficient of variation

Sample	Replicates (n)	Mean Tp	SD	CV (%)
Intra-assay				
A	10	11.7	0.423	3.615
B	10	25.7	2.51	9.77
C	10	41.3	3.16	8.71
Inter-assay				
B-1	10	25.7	2.51	9.77
B-2	10	26.2	0.665	2.58
B-3	10	25.3	1.74	6.877
B-4	10	25.4	1.32	5.196

10³ copies. When used to detect serial dilutions of clinical samples, the NASBA assay was 100× more sensitive than conventional RT-PCR. These findings are in agreement with other studies, which have demonstrated NASBA to be of greater sensitivity than RT-PCR (Birch et al. 2001, Jean et al. 2001, Wacharapluesadee & Hemachudha 2001) or real-time RT-PCR assays utilising Taqman chemistry (Lanciotti & Kerst 2001). The detection limit of the NASBA assay developed in the present study is within the range of 10³ to 10⁰ target copies reported elsewhere (Polstra et al. 2002, Starkey et al. 2004, Ginocchio et al. 2005).

The ISAV-NASBA assay exhibited a broad dynamic range of 6 orders of magnitude, and the CV of Tp values ranged from 2.58 to 9.77%. This finding is in agreement with the CV values reported for NASBA detection of other viruses (Yates et al. 2001, Chantatita et al. 2004). Although in the present study we have used the ISAV-NASBA for qualitative analysis, the dynamic range and reproducibility indicate that the assay could also be used quantitatively to estimate virus load in clinical material.

When used to detect ISAV in a panel of clinical samples, the real-time NASBA yielded results that were in exact agreement with those obtained using a conventional RT-PCR for ISAV detection (Mjaaland et al. 1997). Both assays detected ISAV in 19 of 45 clinical samples. Given the greater sensitivity of the NASBA assay, this finding suggests that the positive samples contained relatively high levels of ISAV. In future studies, it would be interesting to compare the NASBA procedure with RT-PCR for analysis of samples predicted to contain lower levels of ISAV, such as those from persistently infected wild fish.

A real-time RT-PCR procedure for detection of ISAV was described by Munir & Kibenge (2004). Comparison of this RT-PCR assay with the real-time NASBA procedure developed in the present study is compromised because in the former, the detection limit was not estimated in relation to target copy number. However, both assays were approximately 100× more sensitive than conventional RT-PCR, which suggests that their detection limits may be similar. The real-time RT-PCR assay developed by Munir & Kibenge (2004) utilised SyBr Green I (SG) for fluorescent detection, rather than a target-specific probe as used in real-time NASBA. The use of SG has been criticised for susceptibility to false positive reactions (Simpson et al. 2000). Furthermore, Monis & Griglio (2006) detected a single product when using SG in melt curve analysis, but multiple products in agarose gel electrophoresis, with potential implications when using SG for fluorescent detection in routine virus diagnosis. However, the use of SG for fluorescent detection can also be advantageous, since its binding efficiency is not affected by nucleotide sequence variation at probe recognition sites, which could theoretically impair the efficiency of the molecular beacon used in the ISAV NASBA assay.

Since the commencement of the present study, ISAV detection procedures have been developed utilising real-time RT-PCR with MGB probe detection (Plarre et al. 2005), and rolling circle amplification with molecular padlock probe detection (Millard et al. 2006). It

would be interesting to compare the comparative performance of these molecular detection procedures with the ISAV NASBA assay. In preliminary ring-testing studies, the ISAV NASBA matched the performance of a real-time RT-PCR that used MGB probe detection (authors' unpubl. data); however, further comparative analyses of these ISAV detection procedures are required.

NASBA offers a number of advantages over conventional RT-PCR. The NASBA assay is simple, rapid, and does not require the use of hazardous chemicals such as ethidium bromide for analysis of amplification reactions. In real-time NASBA, amplification and detection are performed in 'closed-tube' format, minimising the potential for false positive results arising from amplicon contamination. Primer annealing in NASBA occurs at lower temperatures than PCR, permitting amplification of targets that do not exactly match primer sequences. Real-time NASBA can also be used to obtain quantitative data, and will be of use in studies of ISAV pathogenesis, diagnostics, and for environmental monitoring. Furthermore, the recently developed miniaturized real-time NASBA procedure utilising nanolitre-scale reaction volumes (Gulliksen et al. 2004) will facilitate high throughput screening for fish viruses such as ISAV.

Although the performance of the real-time ISAV-NASBA was encouraging, further characterisation of the assay should be undertaken prior to its routine use for ISAV detection. Firstly, analysis of greater numbers of clinical samples should be performed, including samples from geographic areas not studied in this report such as the United States, Ireland, and Chile. Secondly, the use of archival samples precluded a comparison of the NASBA assay with virus isolation in an ISAV-permissive cell line such as SHK-1. A comparison of the ISAV-NASBA assay with established cell culture methods is recommended prior to its use for routine ISAV detection. Thirdly, no computer algorithms are available to facilitate the design of primers used in NASBA assays. Consequently, the NASBA primers used in the present study were designed empirically. Since the commencement of this study, further ISAV sequences have been added to the Genbank database. This sequence data could be used to design other, potentially more efficient primers capable of detecting a wider range of ISAV strains. Ideally, monitoring of the nucleotide sequence of circulating viruses should be undertaken to ensure that primers remain effective for the routine detection of ISAV.

In summary, we have developed a real-time NASBA assay for detection of ISAV. Real-time detection was performed with a target-specific molecular beacon. The assay was rapid, sensitive and specific, and was capable of detecting strains of ISAV isolated from sev-

eral countries. The NASBA assay is less labour intensive than conventional RT-PCR methods for ISAV detection. Real-time NASBA may represent a useful molecular tool for ISAV diagnosis and screening.

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