

# ***Baylisascaris procyonis: approcci biomolecolari per la conferma diagnostica***

**Manuela Iurescia, biologo, ricercatore sanitario**

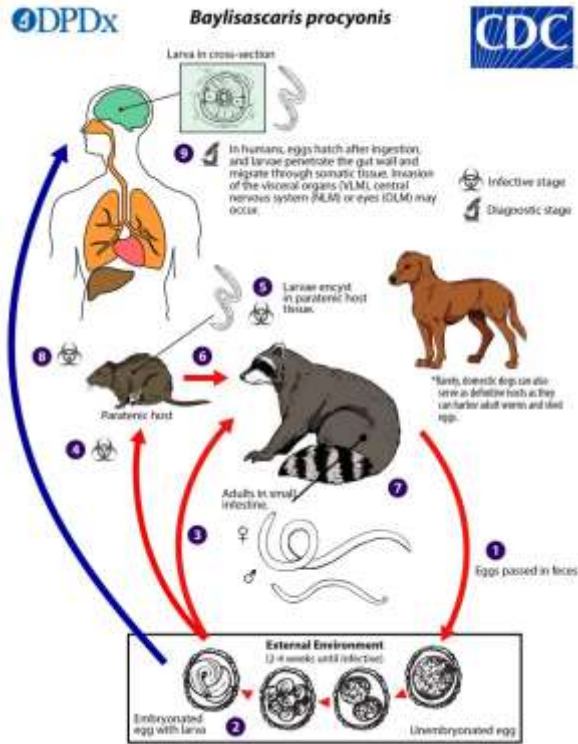
Laboratorio di Riferimento Nazionale (NRL-AR) e Centro di Referenza Nazionale per l'antibioticoresistenza (CRN-AR)

UOC Diagnostica Generale

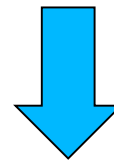
Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Lazio e della Toscana "M. Aleandri"

***Baylisascaris procyonis: controllo e prevenzione di una rara zoonosi***  
***Webinar 12 dicembre 2022***





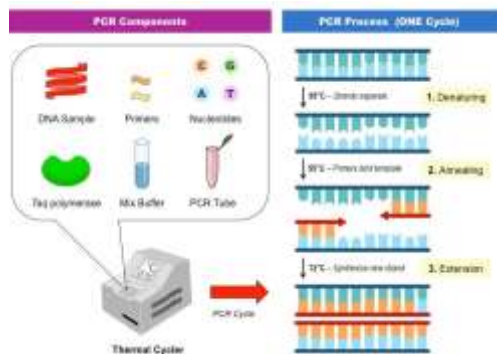
Le metodiche di biologia molecolare permettono di individuare sequenze specifiche del DNA e quindi di identificare la specie del parassita. Ciò avviene a partire sia da feci (contenenti uova infettanti) che da adulti.



La fase più importante è l'estrazione degli acidi nucleici.



**La reazione a catena della polimerasi (PCR) è una tecnica ampiamente consolidata e impiegata in modo efficiente per classificare i nematodi.**



**Sia la PCR che il sequenziamento di particolari regioni dell'DNA ribosomiale (rDNA) o del DNA mitocondriale (mtDNA) sono di grande aiuto nell'identificazione.**



## Fatal *Baylisascaris* Larva Migrans in a Colony of Japanese Macaques Kept by a Safari-Style Zoo in Japan

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Ampliconi ottenuti diversi per lunghezza  
Sanger Sequencing = *B. transfuga*/*B. procionis*

### Primer name

28S rDNA

Bp28S-F1

Bp28S-F2

Bp28S-R1

COI mtDNA

BpCoxI-F1

BpCoxI-R1

COII mtDNA

BpCoxII-F1

BpCoxII-F2

BpCoxII-R1

geni codificanti per la *citocromo ossidasi* subunità I e II  
(Target mitocondriali) ★





## PCR ASSAYS FOR DETECTION OF *BAYLISASCARIS PROCYONIS* EGGS AND LARVAE

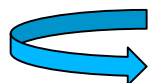
Sriveny Dangoudoubiyam, Ramesh Vemulapalli, and Kevin R. Kazacos

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**ABSTRACT:** The objective of this study was to develop polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays for detection of *Baylisascaris procyonis* eggs and larvae in fecal, environmental, and tissue samples. We have optimized conventional and real-time PCR assays for *B. procyonis* using the mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase 2 gene as the target for amplification. The lower limit of detection of the parasite genomic DNA was 10 pg in the conventional PCR and 100 fg in the real-time PCR. In both PCR assays, specific amplification of a 146 bp product was achieved with DNA extracted from a single in vitro hatched *B. procyonis* larva and also from canine fecal samples spiked with as few as 20 unembryonated *B. procyonis* eggs per gram of feces. The PCR assays were successfully used for detection of *B. procyonis* eggs and larvae in fecal, environmental, and tissue samples. No DNA amplification was seen when the genomic DNA of related ascarids (including *B. transfuga*) and a hookworm was used as template in the PCR; however, amplification was seen with the very closely related *B. columnaris*.



PCR gene citocromo ossidasi II



Bassa sensibilità



Real Time PCR gene *COI II*



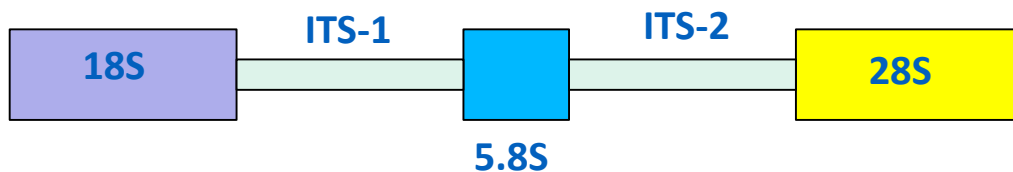
## Il DNA ribosomiale (rDNA)

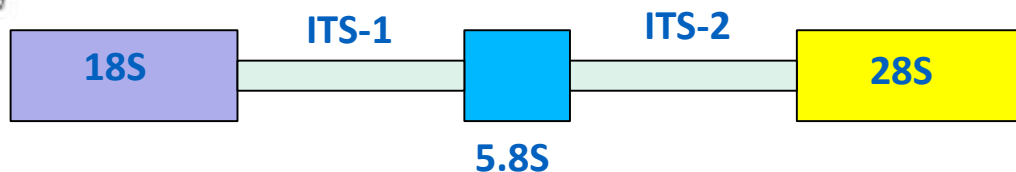
è l'insieme di sequenze di DNA trascritto in RNA ribosomiale (rRNA).

Codifica per le tre componenti strutturali dell'rRNA (18S, 5.8S, 28S) presenti nei ribosomi di tutti gli eucarioti.

I geni dell'rDNA si presentano in sequenze ripetute ed il numero di copie varia a seconda dell'organismo

Inoltre vi è uno spazio di trascrizione interna (Internal Transcribed Spacer – ITS) che prende il nome di ITS-1 e di ITS-2



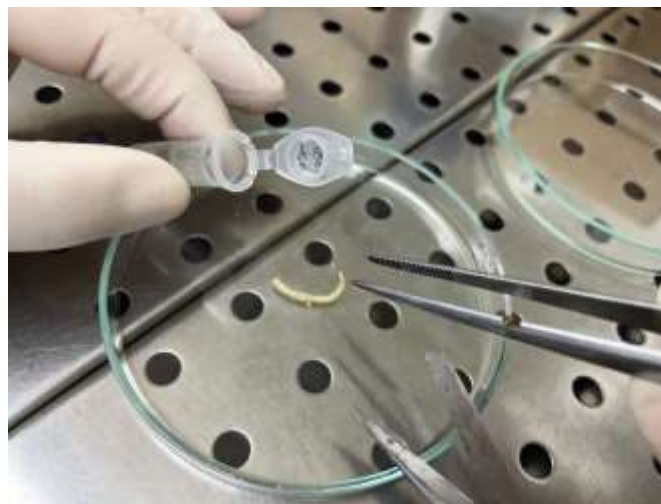
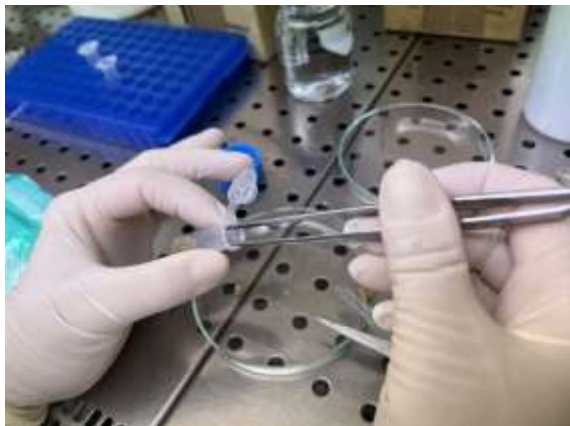


**Le regioni ITS hanno un alto grado di variabilità intra ed interspecifica**

**Mentre le regioni 5.8S, 18S e 28S sono altamente conservate  
le regioni ITS-1 e ITS-2 (non codificanti) sono soggette ad elevata  
variabilità di sequenza. ★**

**Questa variabilità rende particolarmente interessante lo studio e  
la caratterizzazione molecolare di queste regioni per la  
differenziazione di specie di parassiti**





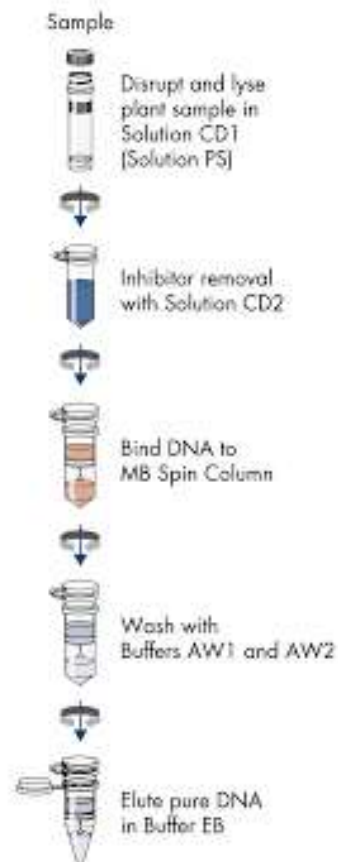
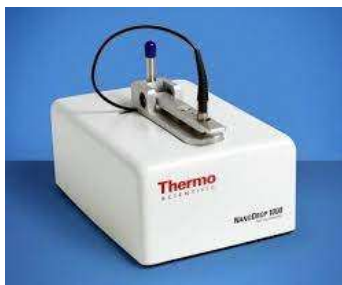
- piccole porzioni (un cm circa) di parassita sono state sottoposte a lisi completa in un buffer contenente proteinasi K
- La lisi avviene in termomixer a 56°C per 2-3 ore





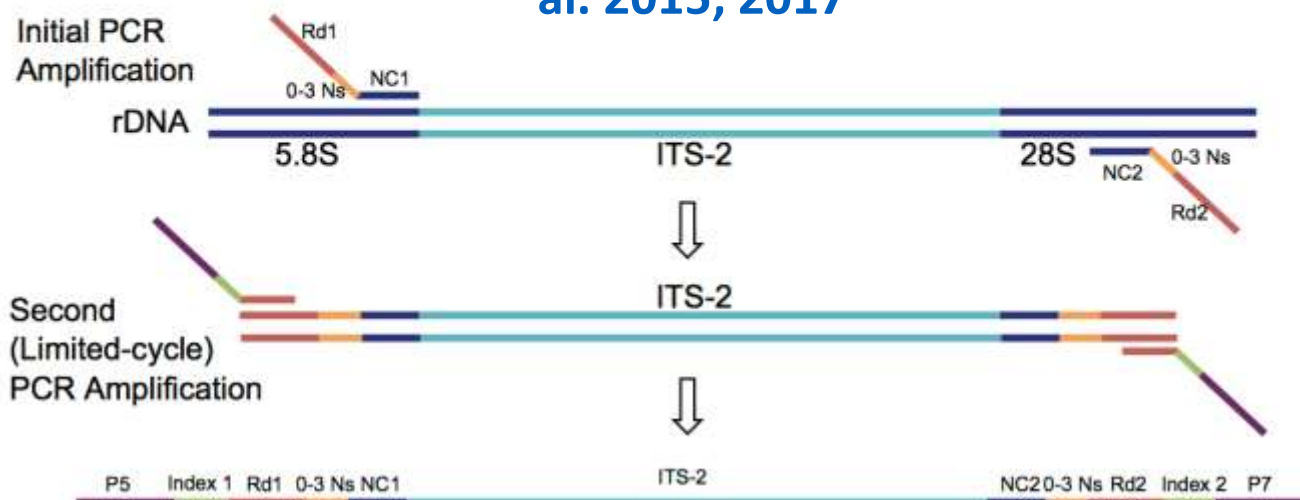
**L'estrazione del DNA totale è stata ottenuta utilizzando un kit commerciale (Dneasy Blood & Tissue, Qiagen), seguendo il protocollo del produttore.**

**La qualità e la quantità del DNA viene misurata tramite spettrometria (Nanodrop) e fluorimetria (Qubit)**



## Amplificazione della regione ITS-2 ★

**Primers NC1 e NC2 con adattatori Illumina**  
riportati su *Nemabiome* website\* e precedentemente descritti da Avramenko et al. 2015; 2017



\*con modifiche



(<https://www.nemabiome.ca/>)



### What is the nemabiome?

Deep amplicon sequencing, or metabarcoding, using next-generation sequencing platforms, has revolutionized the study of microbial communities in humans, animals and the environment. Like microbes, parasites often exist in complex communities within a host and/or the external environment. We have coined the phrase "nemabiome" to describe the community of nematodes that inhabit a single host animal or environmental niche. We have recently described the use of deep amplicon sequencing, targeting the internal transcribed spacer 2 (ITS-2) rDNA locus, to study the gastro-intestinal nematode of cattle (Auerbach et al. 2015, Auerbach et al. 2017). NemaBiome sequencing provides a detailed picture of the species composition of the GI tract parasite community structure in large sample sets and has a huge number of potential applications in diagnostics, surveillance and research.



### Get started

This website provides an overview of the methods we currently use for nemabiome sequencing, targeting the ITS-2 rDNA locus, in a number of host species including sheep, horses and horses. We plan to update this website as our methods, applications and targeted list evolve. The aim is to enable any laboratory with basic parasitology and molecular biology capacity to undertake the approach. The information and protocols on this website are arranged under three broad sections which are accessible by clicking on the links on the top menu bar or on the titles of the boxes below:

| Parasite Prep                                     | Sequencing   | Analysis   |
|---|--|--|
| Culture parasite material<br>Prepare DNA isolates | Amplify ITS-2 region and add adapters<br>Add Illumina barcodes | Download software and analysis files<br>Download sequence data from SRA/ENIGMA |

**Cos'è?** Il sequenziamento profondo dell'amplicone, o metabarcoding, utilizzando piattaforme di nuova generazione, ha rivoluzionato lo studio delle comunità microbiche nell'uomo, negli animali e nell'ambiente. Come i microbi, i parassiti spesso esistono in comunità complesse all'interno di un ospite e/o dell'ambiente esterno. Abbiamo coniato la frase "*nemabiome*" per descrivere la comunità di nematodi che abitano un singolo animale ospite o nicchia ambientale.



## NGS Amplicon Sequencing

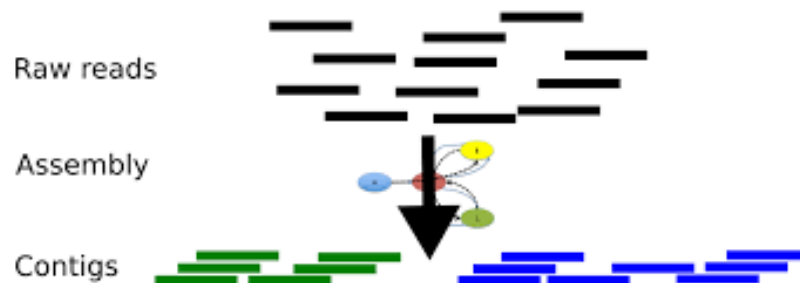
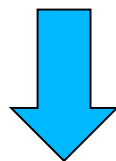
- ★ • Amplicon sequencing su piattaforma Illumina (MiSeq)



- Le raw reads vengono “pulite” utilizzando il software *Cutadapt* che trova e rimuove le sequenze degli adattatori, primers ed altre sequenze indesiderate



Le raw reads così ottenute vengono analizzate con una pipeline customizzata che utilizza *DADA2* e *R*



L'amplicone ottenuto (340 bp) viene confrontato mediante allineamento BLAST con le sequenze depositate su vari database (es: GenBank, Nemabiome database)





SHORT REPORT

Open Access



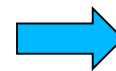
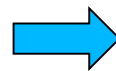
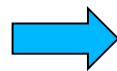
# First report of the zoonotic nematode *Baylisascaris procyonis* in non-native raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) from Italy

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## Abstract

*Baylisascaris procyonis* is a nematode parasite of the raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and it can be responsible for a severe form of larva migrans in humans. This parasite has been reported from many countries all over the world, after transloca-

Le sequenze ottenute hanno il 100% di coverage e di identità con una sequenza di *Baylisascaris procionis* depositata in GenBank.



Work in Progress





[www.inaturalist.org](http://www.inaturalist.org) da [Pixabay](https://pixabay.com/)

*Grazie per l'attenzione!*

