Identification of a repetitive sequence belonging to a PPE gene of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and its use in diagnosis of tuberculosis

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A repetitive sequence specific to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* was isolated from a λgt11 library of *M. tuberculosis* by DNA–DNA hybridization using genomic DNA of *M. tuberculosis* as probe followed by subtractive hybridization with a cocktail of other mycobacterial DNA. This led to identification of CD192, a 1291 bp fragment of *M. tuberculosis* containing repetitive sequences, which produced positive hybridization signals with *M. tuberculosis* DNA within 30 min. Nucleotide sequencing revealed the presence of several direct and inverted repeats within the 1291 bp fragment that belonged to a PPE family gene (Rv0355) of *M. tuberculosis*. The use of CD192 as a DNA probe for the identification of *M. tuberculosis* in culture and clinical samples was investigated. The 1291 bp sequence was present in *M. tuberculosis*, *Mycobacterium bovis* and *M. bovis* BCG, but was not present in many of the other mycobacterial strains tested, including *M. tuberculosis* H37Ra. More than 300 clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis* were probed with CD192, and the presence of the 1291 bp sequence was observed in all the clinical strains, including those lacking IS6110. The sequence displayed RFLP among the clinical isolates. A PCR assay was developed which detected *M. tuberculosis* with 100% specificity from specimens of sputum, cerebrospinal fluid and pleural effusion from clinically diagnosed cases of tuberculosis.

INTRODUCTION

One-third of the world’s population is estimated to be infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Hence, the identification of infected individuals comes as a first priority in strategies for tuberculosis control. The culture of mycobacteria from clinical samples is considered to be the most reliable technique and provides for definitive diagnosis of tuberculosis. Although 100% specific, it takes 6–8 weeks, owing to the slow growth of the organisms and the need for further biochemical testing (Heifets & Good, 1994). On the other hand, nucleic acid probes coupled with amplification allow rapid and specific identification of *M. tuberculosis* in clinical samples (Pfyfer et al., 1996). Some of the probes include insertion elements (IS6110, IS1081), genes for immunodominant antigens (38 kDa, 85 protein complex, 30/32 kDa, MPB64) and ribosomal sequences (16S and 23S rRNA) (Eisenach, 1999). These DNA probes are genus and species specific and utilize a wide array of sequences from a single-copy sequence to repetitive DNA elements. The repetitive DNA elements offer the advantage of sensitivity, and hence are ideal as diagnostic markers for strains.

Several repetitive DNA elements/sequences have been reported in *M. tuberculosis*, such as IS6110, the direct repeat (DR) cluster, IS1081, major polymorphic tandem repeats (MPTRs), polymorphic GC-rich repetitive sequences (PGRSs) and IS-like elements (Poulet & Cole, 1995). IS6110 is typically present in multiple copies in *M. tuberculosis* and its species specificity, stability and RFLP make it a reliable diagnostic and epidemiological tool to fingerprint *M. tuberculosis* strains (Eisenach et al., 1990; Kolk et al., 1992). However, the discovery of several *M. tuberculosis* strains with one or no copy of IS6110 (Sahadevan et al., 1995; Van Soolingen et al., 1993) has shown that the repertoire of *M. tuberculosis* strains present all over the world may not be identified using a single repetitive element or probe. The
search for novel DNA probes for *M. tuberculosis* remains a constant requirement.

The present investigation describes the identification of a repetitive sequence belonging to a PPE family gene of *M. tuberculosis* and its use in the molecular diagnosis of tuberculosis. The repetitive sequence was found useful in the identification of *M. tuberculosis* from culture and from clinical specimens of sputum, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and pleural effusion.

**METHODS**

Bacterial strains and clinical specimens. All mycobacterial and non-mycobacterial strains were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection and the Central JALMA Institute for Leprosy, Agra, India. Confirmed clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis* were obtained from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, and the King George Medical College, Lucknow. Four clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis* lacking IS6110 were obtained from the Tuberculosis Research Centre, Chennai. Clinical specimens (sputum, CSF and pleural effusion) were obtained from the King George Medical College, the Command Hospital and the Tuberculosis Hospital, all in Lucknow, and from the Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi Medical College, Kanpur. Each specimen was streaked for mycobacterial DNA as described by Connell & Ollar (1999). The reaction was incubated at 37 °C under vacuum for 2–3 h was selected and subjected to subtractive screening in which the selected plaques were screened with a cocktail of mycobacterial DNA other than that of *M. tuberculosis*. This cocktail consisted of DIG-labelled genomic DNA of *Mycobacterium avium*-intracellulare, *Mycobacterium fortuitum*, *Mycobacterium chelonae*, *Mycobacterium smegmatis* and *Mycobacterium phlei*, mixed in equal concentration. After subtractive screening, the plaques hybridizing to *M. tuberculosis* but not to the cocktail of mycobacteria were chosen for further analysis.

PCR assay. The primers CD1 (5'-tgtagccgcaagctggatt-3') and CD2 (5'-gacctgaaacctagcaagtat-3') were designed from the 1291 bp CD192 fragment (GenBank accession no. 810514) using DNASTAR and OMEGA softwares. CD1 and CD2 primers amplified a 777 bp fragment. The PCR was performed in a 50 μl reaction volume containing 15 mM MgCl₂, 5 μl 10 × PCR buffer (Promega; containing 100 mM Tris/HCl, pH 9.0 (25 °C), 500 mM KCl, 1 % Triton X-100), 25 pmol each primer, 200 μM each deoxynucleotide triphosphate, and 1.5 U *Taq* DNA polymerase (Promega). The temperature regimen consisted of a denaturation cycle of 94 °C for 5 min followed by 96 °C for 1 min, 60 °C for 1 min and 72 °C for 1 min, for 30 cycles. An elongation step of 72 °C for 5 min ended the PCR. The amplified product was electrophoresed on a 1-2 % agarose gel in 1 × Tris/borate/EDTA (TBE) running buffer, stained in ethidium bromide and photographed under UV light. The primers T4 (5'-cctgcaaggtctggtg-3') and T5 (5'-ctctgggcaagctggctg-3') were used for the detection of IS6110, which amplified a 123 bp product (Eisenach et al., 1993). The PCR products were purified by the gel by a gel extraction kit (Qiagen) and the nucleotide sequence was determined by automated sequencing on an ABI PRISM 310 Genetic analyser (Perkin Elmer Applied Biosystems). The sequence analysis was done using the DNASTAR program.

Southern hybridization. For Southern hybridization, the DNA was digested with appropriate restriction enzymes and electrophoresed through an agarose gel. After the electrophoresis was complete, the gel was stained with ethidium bromide and photographed. The DNA from the agarose gel was transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane by the capillary transfer method after denaturation and neutralization of DNA within the agarose gel. After the transfer, the membrane was air-dried and baked at 80 °C under vacuum for 2 h. The Southern blot after prehybridization at 42 °C for 2–3 h was hybridized with DIG-labelled probe at 42 °C for 8–16 h with continuous shaking, followed by detection. Hybridization conditions were essentially as described by Sambrook et al. (1989). DIG labelling and detection were done as described in the manufacturer's protocol (Boehringer Mannheim).
RFLP analysis. The genomic DNA from clinical isolates of M. tuberculosis and non-tubercular mycobacteria was digested with the *Stu*I restriction enzyme. The restricted DNA fragments were electrophoresed through an agarose gel (0:8%, 0.5 × TBE buffer at ~1 V cm⁻¹). The DNA in the gel was denatured, and after neutralization was transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane and hybridized with denatured DIG-labelled 1291 bp fragment.

Calculation of sensitivity and specificity. The sensitivity of the test was calculated as TP/(TP + FN) × 100 %, the specificity was calculated as TN/(TN + FP) × 100 %; the positive predictive value (PPV) was calculated as TP/(TP + FP) × 100 %, and the negative predictive value (NPV) was calculated as TN/(TN + FN) × 100 %, where TP is true positive, FN is false negative, TN is true negative and FP is false positive.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Screening of the λgt11 M. tuberculosis library with genomic DNA of M. tuberculosis as probe

The genomic λ expression library was plated to ~6 × 10³ p.f.u. per plate on *E. coli* Y1088. Approximately 60 000 recombinant plaques were screened, which represented the whole genomic library of *M. tuberculosis*. Fourteen plaques were selected as rapidly hybridizing clones after three successive screenings with DIG-labelled denatured chromosomal DNA of *M. tuberculosis* as probe. These 14 plaques produced hybridization signals within 30 min of detection. The clones were then subjected to subtractive screening with denatured chromosomal DNA from mycobacterial strains other than *M. tuberculosis* by DNA hybridization. This resulted in the elimination of six and the selection of eight recombinant plaques which hybridized with *M. tuberculosis* but not with denatured genomic DNA from *M. avium-intracellulare*, *M. fortuitum*, *M. chelonae*, *M. smegmatis* and *M. phlei*.

All eight clones contained inserts which were of different sizes. One of the clones, referred to as C8, produced hybridization signals within 10 min of detection. C8 contained an insert of 4·2 kb. The rapid-signal-producing sequences were mapped within a 1291 bp *Stu*-Δ*Stu* fragment within the 4·2 kb insert (Srivastava et al., 2000). The 1291 bp fragment was designated CD192.

Hybridization of CD192 with different mycobacterial strains and other pathogens

The genomic DNA from different mycobacteria and other pathogens was cleaved with the restriction enzyme *Stu*, blotted onto nitrocellulose paper and hybridized with DIG-labelled CD192 by Southern as well as dot-blot hybridization. CD192 did not hybridize to DNA of different mycobacterial and non-mycobacterial strains, which included *M. smegmatis*, *M. phlei*, *M. fortuitum*, *M. chelonae*, *Mycobacterium flavescens*, *Mycobacterium triivalle*, *Mycobacterium duvalii*, *Mycobacterium marinum*, *Mycobacterium gordonea*, *Mycobacterium kansasi*, *Mycobacterium avium*, *Mycobacterium intracellulare*, *Mycobacterium scrofulaceum*, *Mycobacterium xenopi*, *Mycobacterium aurum*, *Mycobacterium microti* and *Mycobacterium szulgai*. Similarly, no hybridization was detected with *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Enterobacter alginii*, *Vibrio cholerae*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *E. coli*, salmon sperm DNA and human placental DNA.

Presence of CD192 in clinical isolates of M. tuberculosis

Mycobacterial cultures were raised from clinical samples and 366 cultures were obtained. Among these, 300 were identified as *M. tuberculosis*, while the rest were *M. flavescens* (*n* = 28), *M. fortuitum* (*n* = 22), *M. chelonae* (*n* = 8), *M. triviale* (*n* = 6) and *M. kansasi* (*n* = 2). Genomic DNA from each isolate was digested with the restriction enzyme *Stu*, blotted onto a nitrocellulose membrane and hybridized with DIG-labelled CD192 probe DNA. Upon hybridization, the probe detected only *M. tuberculosis* and no other mycobacteria. Essentially, all clinical *M. tuberculosis* isolates consistently displayed three bands; however, in 30 % of isolates, additional minor bands were obtained (Fig. 1). RFLP of *M. tuberculosis* clinical strains before and after prolonged passage in animals (mice) revealed identical patterns, suggesting that the element was quite stable in vivo. The 300 clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis* were also analysed for the presence of IS6110 by PCR amplification of a 123 bp fragment (Eisenach et al., 1993). Out of 300 isolates, 32 were devoid of IS6110 but contained CD192, as demonstrated by hybridization and later confirmed by PCR (data not shown).

Nucleotide sequence of the CD192 DNA fragment

The nucleotide sequence of CD192 was determined by the dideoxy chain-termination sequencing technique for both strands of CD192 (Biggins et al., 1983). The sequence has...

Fig. 1. RFLP analysis. The genomic DNA from *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv and clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis* was isolated, digested with the restriction enzyme *Stu* and electrophoresed in a 0·8% agarose gel (1 × Tris/acetate/EDTA buffer). The fragments were electroblotted onto a nitrocellulose membrane and probed with DIG-labelled CD192 probe. Lane 2, *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv; lanes 1, 3–13, clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis*. 
been submitted to GenBank with accession number 810514. Computer-aided analysis of the nucleotide sequence and deduced protein sequence was performed using databases and programs provided by the National Institutes of Health (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/BLAST), as well as the programs of Chou & Fasman (1978) and Hopp & Woods (1981). The homology search of the CD192 sequence revealed it to be part of the PPE gene Rv0355c (424778–434677 bp) on the *M. tuberculosis* genome. However, a similar stretch on the *M. tuberculosis* genome is of 1286 bp (Cole et al., 1998), whereas we have reported 1291 bp (Srivastava et al., 2000). That the 1291 bp is part of Rv0355 was also confirmed by the sequencing of neighbouring sequences present in the original 4·2 kb insert of the C8 clone. Rv0355c is 9900 bp long and encodes a 327·03 kDa protein of no known function. This glycine/asparagine-rich protein is a member of the *M. tuberculosis* PPE family, and contains large numbers of DRs and MPTRs (Cole et al., 1998). CD192 contained MPTRs (gccggtgttg or complement) characteristic of a PPE gene (Hermans et al., 1992; Table 1).

### Development of PCR-based assay

Different sets of primers were designed within the 1291 bp sequence of CD192 using the DNASTAR and OMIGA software packages and were subjected to PCR assay using target DNA of *M. tuberculosis*, atypical mycobacteria and non-mycobacterial species. The CD1 and CD2 primer pair was selected, which amplified 777 bp of DNA from *M. tuberculosis*, and this was visualized by agarose gel electrophoresis and DNA hybridization. A similar size fragment was amplified from *Mycobacterium bovis* and *M. bovis* BCG, but no amplification was observed with other mycobacterial and non-mycobacterial DNA, thus establishing the specificity of the primers for *M. tuberculosis*. An internal control of 461 bp was developed which could be amplified by the same CD1/CD2 primers for use as an internal amplification control (IAC). CD192 has two *Sma*I sites at 227 and 407 bp, and one *Nhe*I site at 541 bp. The removal of the *Nhe*I–*Sma*I fragment resulted in the deletion of 316 bp from the 1291 bp fragment. When this deletion fragment served as template, CD1 and CD2 primers amplified a fragment of 461 bp which was easily distinguishable from the 777 bp fragment (Fig. 2). The deletion fragment could be seeded in the sample or used separately to rule out the presence of inhibitors in the sample in PCR reactions, which might otherwise lead to false-negative results.

### Evaluation of CD1/CD2 primers on clinical samples

In this study, 200 clinical samples were selected to evaluate the CD192 probe, and were derived from patients who were clinically diagnosed cases of tuberculosis and responded to antitubercular treatment (ATT). The study protocol was as follows. Each collected sample was first streaked on LJ slants for culture and the rest was stored for PCR. These patients were immediately put on ATT. It is emphasized that the probe CD192 was evaluated on those samples whose donors were responding to ATT and that the samples were smear negative. Therefore, according to the study design, evaluation of the probe by PCR was carried out on clinically diagnosed culture-negative and culture-positive tuberculosis cases.

### Sputum samples

Two hundred and fifty sputum samples were examined, which included samples from clinically diagnosed cases of tuberculosis (*n* = 105), and controls from other non-mycobacterial respiratory diseases (*n* = 80), mycobacteria other than tuberculosis (MOTT) (*n* = 20) and healthy persons (*n* = 45). Out of 105 samples, 65 were smear negative/culture positive and 40 were smear negative/culture negative. All culture-positive samples were PCR positive, and 30 out of 40 culture-negative samples were PCR negative.

### Table 1. Characteristics of DRs in the 1291 bp StuI–StuI DNA fragment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial no.</th>
<th>Length (bp)</th>
<th>Sequence</th>
<th>Position (bp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1          | 26          | CCG ATG TTG TTG TTG  
CCG GTG TTG GC  | 583, 613  |
| 2          | 10          | TGA AGA AGC C  | 200, 1010, 1256  |
| 3          | 10          | GCC CGT GTT G  | 312, 327, 357  |
| 4          | 10          | TTG AGG ATG C  | 349, 379  |
| 5          | 9           | CCG GTG TTG  | 208, 268, 298, 598  |
| 6          | 9           | CCG ATG TTG  | 583, 613, 703, 733, 907  |
| 7          | 9           | GTT GAA GTC  | 153, 333, 648, 864  |
| 8          | 9           | GAA GAA GCC  | 201, 1011, 1161, 1257  |
| 9          | 9           | GTT GCC GGT  | 264, 513, 594, 624  |
| 10         | 9           | GCC GAC GTT  | 447, 672, 687, 807  |
positive. All controls were negative by PCR (Table 2). Hence, sensitivity and specificity for PCR were found to be 90±4 and 100%, respectively. In a study reported earlier, the probe CD192 was evaluated with CD1 and CD2 primers on sputum samples, and 81% sensitivity and 100% specificity for PCR was reported (Prasad et al., 2001).

**Tuberculous meningitis (TBM)**

One hundred and five CSF specimens were taken from 50 clinically diagnosed cases of TBM, and as a control, from 55 cases of non-tuberculous central nervous system (CNS) disease, including viral encephalitis and pyogenic meningitis. Patients with suspected TBM were those with fever and stiff neck for longer than 2 weeks. All CSF specimens from these patients had elevated leukocyte counts, polymorphonuclear pleocytosis, an elevated protein concentration (>60 mg dl⁻¹) and CSF glucose concentration less than 60% of the amount of glucose in the serum (Priyadarshi, 1999). The CSF samples were analysed for detection of *M. tuberculosis* DNA by PCR using CD1 and CD2 primers. A 777 bp fragment was amplified in 35 out of 50 CSF specimens from clinically diagnosed TBM cases. Out of these 35, five were positive by culture. All controls were PCR negative. Thus, the sensitivity of the probe for detection of *M. tuberculosis* in CSF was 70%, with 100% specificity (Table 2).

**Pleural fluid specimens**

The study was conducted on 45 cases of pleural effusion and 70 control subjects. Patients with pleural effusion presented fever, chest pain, dry cough and dyspnoea, with pleural fluid showing lymphocytosis, and the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) was raised. Test groups included clinically diagnosed cases of tuberculous pleural effusion (*n* = 45); the age of patients varied between 12 and 71 years. Of 45 cases, 11 were culture positive and 34 PCR positive. All culture-positive specimens were PCR positive. In the control group of patients (*n* = 70), none was culture or PCR positive. Thus the sensitivity of PCR was 77-7%, with 100% specificity (Table 2). In another isolated study, 22 specimens of pleural fluid were examined, out of which 15 were clinically suspected cases of pleural effusion and seven were of non-tuberculous aetiology (control). All 15 samples were culture negative, while 10 were PCR positive. In the control group (*n* = 7), two were diagnosed cases of malignancy, being cases of adenocarcinoma confirmed by pleural fluid cytology; the

![Fig. 2. PCR amplification of *M. tuberculosis* and IAC DNA by CD1 and CD2 primers. Lane 1, 100 bp ladder (MBI Fermenta); lane 2, 777 bp fragment amplified from *M. tuberculosis*; lane 3, 461 bp fragment of IAC DNA; lane 4, amplification of 777 and 461 bp fragments from sample containing both *M. tuberculosis* and IAC DNA.](http://jmm.sgmjournals.org)

### Table 2. Detection of *M. tuberculosis* in clinical specimens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Tuberculosis samples*</th>
<th>Control samples</th>
<th>Sensitivity (%)</th>
<th>Specificity (%)</th>
<th>NPV (%)</th>
<th>PPV (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sputum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>62-9</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCR</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>90-4</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>CSF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>10-0</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCR</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>70-0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pleural fluid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>24-4</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCR</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>77-7</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Specimens from clinically diagnosed cases of tuberculosis; all responded to ATT.
There are few DNA probes available for the detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. One specimen of malignant pleural effusion gave a positive result by PCR, which is difficult to explain because the patient died shortly afterwards (Veerottam, 1999).

In this study, a new domain of repetitive sequence (CD192) has been identified within a PPE gene (Rv0355), as defined in the Mycobacterium tuberculosis genome (Cole et al., 1998). Rv0355 is a member of the PPE gene family, characterized by the presence of the motif proline-proline-glutamic acid (PPE) at positions 7 and 9 in a highly conserved N-terminal domain of 180 amino acids followed by a variable C-terminal region. The 68 members of the PPE family have been classified into three subfamilies; one of these subfamilies contains MPTR and PGRS sequences that are characterized by repeats of the motif AsnXGlyXGlyXAsnXGly. CD192 belongs to this family and contains several MPTRs (ggcggggttg), PGRSs (ttgccgcg), and several DRs, including a 26 bp sequence present in tandem copies separated by four bases. The MPTRs and PGRSs, originally described as non-coding repetitive sequences in the genome of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Hermans et al., 1992; Poulet & Cole, 1995; Ross et al., 1992), have been exploited as epidemiological tools to differentiate Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains (Braden et al., 1997; Ross et al., 1992; Van Soolingen et al., 1993).

Pulmonary tuberculosis is the most common presentation of tuberculosis, but it can affect any organ system, and clinical specimens other than sputum are known for the limited presence of bacilli. With the progression of disease, the presence of Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the aetiological agent of tuberculosis, can be demonstrated microscopically in sputum, but the presence of bacilli in other forms of tuberculosis, such as TBM, pleural effusion or other extrapulmonary tuberculosis, is very difficult to detect because of low numbers of bacilli. The situation is aggravated by the low culture positivity of these samples. The high prevalence of infection in an otherwise clinically undiagnosed population is also a very serious problem. In the management of tuberculosis, an assay which is rapid, specific and can detect few bacilli is very important. Therefore, sequence-specific amplification by PCR becomes the method of choice. If the target which is amplified or the probe which is used for hybridization contains repetitive sequences, the probability of adequate sensitivity is enhanced several-fold.

CD192 appears to fulfill these criteria. It contains repetitive sequences that produce hybridization signals within 10–30 min and is specific to Mycobacterium tuberculosis. To assay its potential in diagnosis, a PCR assay was developed, and primers were used to detect Mycobacterium tuberculosis in pulmonary, CSF and pleural-fluid specimens. The latter two contain very few bacilli and are usually culture negative, and specific diagnosis is urgently needed, because if untreated, the disease follows a chronic course that causes significant morbidity and mortality.

There are few DNA probes available for the detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The commercially available PCR test for the detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex marketed by Roche Diagnostic Systems amplifies a region of the 16S rDNA sequence that is genus specific and employs an Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex-specific probe. The GenProbe amplified Mycobacterium tuberculosis Direct (MTD) test employs the transcription-mediated amplification of 16S rRNA and is Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex specific (Jonas et al., 1993; Scarparo et al., 2000). IS6110 has been used as a reliable, sensitive marker in the diagnosis of tuberculosis due to its high copy number, but has the limitation that it is not found in all Mycobacterium tuberculosis clinical isolates (Sahadevan et al., 1995). CD192 demonstrated good sensitivity and specificity in sputum, CSF and pleural effusion, and was present in Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains lacking IS6110. Thus, CD192 may be recommended for use in the identification of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The results of this investigation are based on long-term evaluation of pulmonary (sputum) and extrapulmonary tuberculosis patients, and reports good sensitivity and 100% specificity with pulmonary and extrapulmonary samples.

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REFERENCES


Replicative M. tuberculosis sequence and diagnosis


