



# Fluorescence Polarization Detection of *Brucella abortus* and *Mycobacterium bovis* specific antibodies Using Kits from Diachemix

## Veterinary Diagnosis of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis

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*Brucella abortus* and *Mycobacterium bovis* are zoonotic pathogens that cause Brucellosis and Tuberculosis in cattle respectively. Besides being a serious public health threat, these agents cause significant economic losses throughout the world. Here we use the fluorescence polarization capabilities of the Synergy™ 2 Multi-Mode Microplate Reader to run *Brucella* and *Mycobacterium bovis* antibody detection kits from Diachemix.

### Introduction

Contagious diseases in livestock herds represent a serious public health threat as well as causing significant economic loss. Brucellosis infection in ruminants is highly contagious and causes abortion or premature calving of recently infected animals. *Mycobacterium bovis* (*M. bovis*) is a slow growing anaerobic bacterium that is the causative agent for tuberculosis in cattle.

Both of these agents have the ability to infect a number of other animals including humans. The presence of antibodies against these pathogens in bovine serum is indicative of infection.

Fluorescence polarization (FP) is a fluorescence detection technique first described in 1926 by Perrin. It is based on the observation that fluorescent molecules, when excited by polarized light, will emit polarized light. In solution, the polarization of the emitted light is inversely proportional to the molecule's rotational speed, which is influenced by solution viscosity, absolute temperature, molecular volume and the gas constant. If one keeps viscosity and temperature constant, then the key variable for rotational speed differences is molecular volume or molecular weight.

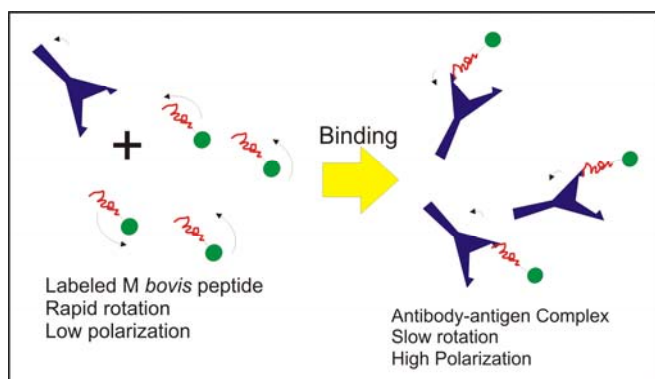
Fluorescence polarization (FP) measurements are made through two different polarizing filters that are parallel and perpendicular to the plane of the polarized excitation source. Polarization values for any fluorophore complex are inversely related to the speed of molecular rotation of that complex.

Because the speed of rotation is also inversely related to the size of the molecule, polarization values will be high with large molecule complexes, and low with small molecules. The fluorescence intensity of the emitted light is monitored through both parallel and perpendicular filters. The degree of transfer of emission intensity from parallel to perpendicular is proportional to the rotational speed of the fluorescent molecule. If a molecule is very large, there is very little movement during excitation and thus little transfer from the parallel signal to the perpendicular signal. However, if the fluorescent molecule is small, rotational speed is faster, resulting in a greater degree of transfer from the parallel to perpendicular signal.

### Basis for the Assays

*Brucella*-specific antibodies are detected using an O-polysaccharide (OPS) extract conjugated with fluorescein. Lipopolysaccharides are constituents of the bacterial cell surface and serve as antigenic epitopes for host antibodies. The OPS-fluorescein conjugate is relatively small in size and as such can rotate freely in solution. This results in a relatively small polarization value when measured. If antibodies specific to OPS are present, they will bind to OPS and effectively make the molecule complex much larger. This in turn increases the polarization value.

*Mycobacterium bovis* specific antibodies are detected in a very similar fashion. This test uses a fluorescein-labeled peptide that corresponds to the amino acid sequence of an epitopic region of the bacterium MPB70 protein. When epitope specific antibodies bind to the fluorescein-peptide conjugate, the polarization increases (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Illustration of the Antibody-Tracer binding of Mycobacterium Bovis Antibody Test.**

## Materials and Methods

Both Mycobacterium bovis FPA Antibody and Brucella FPA Antibody test kits were from Diachemix (Milwaukee, WI). Kit positive and negative controls were assayed as per the kit instructions. With the M. bovis antibody test kit, 100  $\mu$ L of reaction buffer was added to all wells, then 100  $\mu$ L of positive control or buffer (negative control) was added and mixed with care to avoid bubbles. The plate was incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature and 10  $\mu$ L of conjugate was added to all wells and mixed thoroughly. After a 10-minute incubation, the fluorescence polarization was determined.

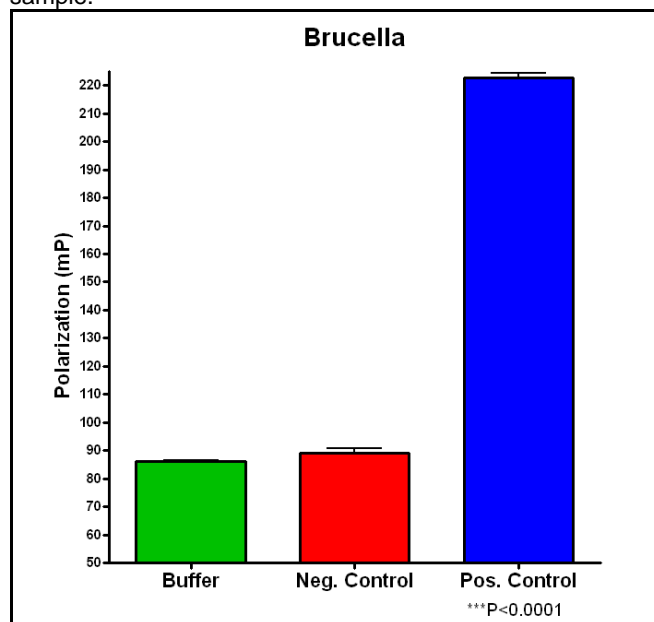
Brucella antibody determinations were made using a similar procedure. Briefly, 20  $\mu$ L aliquots of samples and controls were placed in the wells of a microplate along with 180  $\mu$ L of reagent buffer. After incubating for 5-60 minutes, 10  $\mu$ L of conjugate was added to all the wells and the plate incubated for 2-60 minutes at room temperature and the fluorescence polarization determined.

The polarization of samples was determined using a Synergy 2 Multi-Mode Microplate Reader (BioTek Instruments, Winooski, VT), equipped with the fluorescence polarization (FP) and time-resolved fluorescence (TRF) optical modules. Parallel and perpendicular polarized fluorescence values were obtained using a 485/20-excitation filter and a 528/25-emission filter with a 510 nm cut off dichroic mirror. In accordance with Diachemix' setup recommendations, the reader's xenon flash lamp (TRF module) was used. The PMT sensitivity was set such that raw parallel measurements were approximately 30,000 RFUs. The reader was controlled and polarization values automatically calculated using Gen5™ Data Analysis Software with an instrument G factor of 0.85.

## Results

The polarization values of negative and positive controls, as well as the OPS-fluorescein tracer only for the Brucella test kits were determined and compared. As demonstrated in Figure 2, the positive control had a mean value of 222.8 mP, while the Tracer and negative control had mean values of 86.1 mP and 89.2 mP respectively. A positive sample, such as the positive control has a significantly higher polarization value than the negative control or the fluorescent tracer only

samples. A sample that has a polarization value of 20 mP greater than the negative control is considered a positive sample.

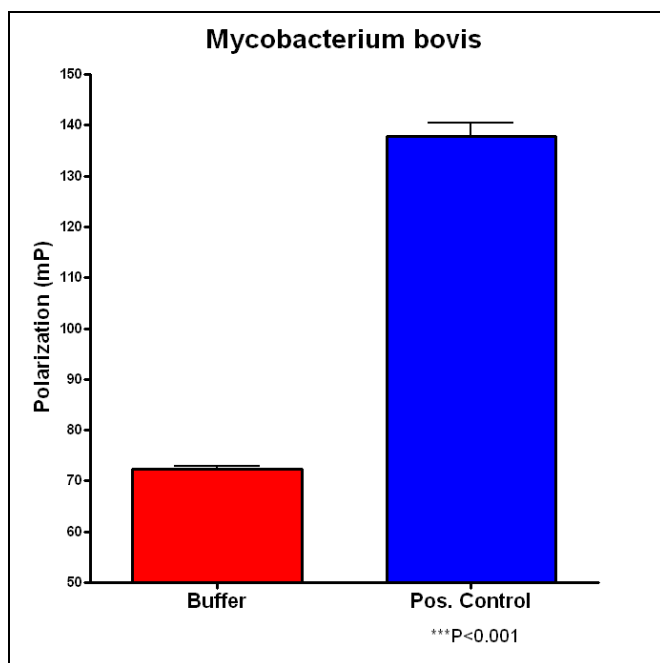


**Figure 2. Comparison of Brucella Positive and Negative Control Polarization Values.**

When the polarization values of the tracer and positive control of a Mycobacterium bovis assay kit are compared similar results are observed (Figure 3). In these experiments, the positive control had a mean polarization value of 137.8 mP, while the tracer only was 72.4 mP. With this test kit, samples with a polarization value that is 15 mP greater than the negative control are considered to be positive.

## Discussion

These data indicate that the fluorescence polarization kits provided by Diachemix in conjunction with the Synergy 2 Multi-Mode Microplate Reader provide an excellent platform for performing these veterinary tests. The assays are quick and easy to run, while the Synergy 2 Multi-Mode Reader automatically performs the fluorescence polarization measurements. While only two different test kits were demonstrated, Diachemix offers a range of FP-based kits that can be quantitated using the Synergy 2 reader.



**Figure 3. Comparison of Mycobacterium bovis Positive and Negative Control Polarization Values.**

Fluorescence polarization technology provides very rapid answers with minimal effort. The homogeneous assay technology does not require any washing steps, which not only speeds up the assay process, but also eliminates the need for additional instrumentation. The assays are easy to run, require few reagent additions, and yet provide accurate quantitative results with a sensitivity and specificity equivalent to or greater than other existing methods.

The polarization value of the tracer is approximately 75-80 mP, for either assay conjugate, whereas the estimated value for unconjugated fluorescein is approximately 20 mP. This difference reflects the size difference between the molecule fluorescein and the addition of the antigenic epitope OPS or peptide for Brucella or M. bovis respectively. More importantly is the effective range of the assay, which is reflected in the difference in polarization values of the unbound tracer molecule and when the tracer is completely bound. This difference is related to the relative change rather than the absolute change in size of the complex upon binding. In other words, if the tracer by itself were a large molecule, binding would change the polarization value by a small degree. Likewise, if the tracer binds a small molecule little changes in polarization will be observed. The Brucella and M. bovis antibody detection test kits have been designed such that change in polarization upon binding is significant. The large effective range provides superior sensitivity when only small numbers of antibodies are present.

The Brucella kit has been approved by several different organizations for the testing of animals. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has approved its use for the testing of cattle, bison and swine sera and has listed it as an official test for both screening and confirmation. The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) has approved the test for bovine and as an alternative test for small ruminants. In addition, it is pending approval by the European Union (EFSA) for the testing of bovine and small ruminant seras.

The *Mycobacterium bovis* assay kit is currently under review in Canada, United States, South Africa, Greece, and other countries around the world.

## References

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