TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRAK iii ABSTRAK iiii ACKNOWLEDGEMENT iv TABLE OF CONTENTS v LIST OF FIGURES ix LIST OF FIGURES x LIST OF TABLES x LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS xii CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 1.1 The genus <i>Shigella</i> 1 1.2 Clinical manifestation 2 1.3 Epidemiology 3 1.4 Pathogenesis and virulence-associated factors 1.4.1 Pathogenesis 4 1.4.2 Virulence-associated factors 1.4.2.1 Plasmid-encoded 7 1.4.2.2 Chromosomal-encoded 9 1.4.2.2 Chromosomal-encoded 9 1.4.2.3 Pathogenisis 10 1.5.1 Culture examination 11 1.5.2 Biotemical identification 12 1.5.3 Serotyping 12 1.6 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) 13 1.6.1 The PCR process 14 1.6.1.3 Extension of target sequences 14 1.6.2 Types of PCR-based amplification techniques 17 1.6.3 Applications of PCR in the study of <i>Shigella</i> spp. 18 1.7.1 Multiplex PCR 1.7.1.3 Magnesium chloride 21 1.7.1.3 Magnesium chloride 21 1.7.1.3 Tag DNA polymerase concentration 22 1.7.1.5 Tag DNA polymerase concentration 22 1.7.1.5 Tag DNA polymerase concentration 24 1.7.1.6 PCR additives 24	TITLE		i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT iv ACKNOWLEDGEMENT iv TABLE OF CONTENTS v LIST OF FIGURES ix LIST OF TABLES x LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS xii CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 1.1 The genus Shigella 1 1.2 Clinical manifestation 2 1.3 Epidemiology 3 1.4 Pathogenesis and virulence-associated factors 1 1.4.1 Pathogenesis 4 1.4.2 Virulence-associated factors 1 1.4.2 Virulence-associated factors 1 1.4.2 Virulence-associated factors 1 1.4.2 Virulence-associated factors 1 1.4.2 L Plasmid-encoded 7 1.4.2.3 Pathogenicity islands 100 1.5 Laboratory diagnosis 1 1.5.1 Culture examination 11 1.5.2 Biochemical identification 12 1.5.3 Serotyping 12 1.6 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) 13 1.6.1 The PCR process 14 1.6.1.2 Annealing of primer to target 14 1.6.1.3 Extension of target sequences 14 1.6.2 Types of PCR-based amplification techniques 17 1.6.3 Applications of PCR in the study of Shigella spp. 1.7.1.1 Oligonucleotide primers 20 1.7.1.2 PCR buffer 21 1.7.1.3 Magnesium chloride 21 1.7.1.4 Deoxynucleotides 22 1.7.1.5 Tag DNA polymerase concentration 22 1.7.1.6 PCR additives 24	ABSTRACT		ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS v LIST OF FIGURES ix LIST OF TABLES x LIST OF TABLES x LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS xii CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 1.1 The genus Shigella 1 1.2 Clinical manifestation 2 1.3 Epidemiology 3 1.4 Pathogenesis and virulence-associated factors 4 1.4.1 Pathogenesis 4 1.4.2 Virulence-associated factors 1 1.4.2.1 Plasmid-encoded 7 1.4.2.2 Chromosomal-encoded 9 1.4.2.3 Pathogenicity islands 10 1.5.1 Culture examination 11 1.5.2 Biochemical identification 12 1.5.3 Serotyping 12 1.6 POR process 1 1.6.1 The PCR process 1 1.6.2 Annealing of primer to target 14 1.6.2 Types of PCR-based amplification techniques 17 1.6.3 Applications of PCR in the study of Shigella spp. 18 1.7.1 Oligonucleotide primers 20 1.7.1.2 PCR buffer 21 1.7.1.3 Magnesium chloride 21 1.7.1	ABSTRAK		iii
LIST OF FIGURES ix LIST OF FIGURES ix LIST OF TABLES x LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS xii CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 1.1 The genus Shigella 1 1.2 Clinical manifestation 2 1.3 Epidemiology 3 1.4 Pathogenesis and virulence-associated factors 4 1.4.1 Plasmid-encoded 7 1.4.2.1 Plasmid-encoded 7 1.4.2.2 Chromosomal-encoded 9 1.4.2.3 Pathogenicity islands 10 1.5 Laboratory diagnosis 1 1.5.1 Culture examination 11 1.5.2 Biochemical identification 11 1.5.2 Biochemical identification 11 1.5.2 Biochemical identification 11 1.5.3 Serotyping 12 1.6 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) 13 1.6.1 The PCR process 1 1.6.1.2 Annealing of primer to target 14 1.6.1.3 Extension of target sequences 14 1.6.1.4 Annealing of primer to target 14 1.6.1.5 Applications of PCR in the study of Shigella spp. 18 1.7 Multiplex PCR 1.7.1.3 Magnesium chloride 21 1.7.1.3 Magnesium chloride 21 1.7.1.4 Deoxynucleotides 22 1.7.1.5 Tag DNA polymerase concentration 22 1.7.1.6 PCR additives 24	ACKNOWLE	DGEMENT	iv
LIST OF TABLES x LIST OF TABLES x LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS xii CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 1.1 The genus Shigella 1 1.2 Clinical manifestation 2 1.3 Epidemiology 3 1.4 Pathogenesis and virulence-associated factors 1.4.1 Pathogenesis 4 1.4.2 Virulence-associated factors 1.4.2.1 Plasmid-encoded 7 1.4.2.2 Chromosomal-encoded 9 1.4.2.2 Chromosomal-encoded 9 1.4.2.3 Pathogenicity islands 10 1.5 Laboratory diagnosis 1.5.1 Culture examination 11 1.5.2 Biochemical identification 12 1.5.3 Serotyping 12 1.6 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) 13 1.6.1 The PCR process 1.6.1.1 DNA denaturation 14 1.6.1.3 Extension of target sequences 14 1.6.2 Types of PCR-based amplification techniques 17 1.6.3 Applications of PCR in the study of <i>Shigella</i> spp. 18 1.7.1.1 Oligonucleotide primers 20 1.7.1.2 PCR buffer 21 1.7.1.3 Magnesium chloride 21 1.7.1.4 Deoxynucleotides 22 1.7.1.5 <i>Taq</i> DNA polymerase concentration 22 1.7.1.6 PCR additives 24	TABLE OF C	ONTENTS	v
LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS xii CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 1.1 The genus Shigella 1 1.2 Clinical manifestation 2 1.3 Epidemiology 3 1.4 Pathogenesis and virulence-associated factors 1 1.4.1 Pathogenesis 4 1.4.2 Virulence-associated factors 1 1.4.2.1 Plasmid-encoded 7 1.4.2.2 Chromosomal-encoded 9 1.4.2.3 Pathogenicity islands 10 1.5 Laboratory diagnosis 1 1.5.1 Culture examination 11 1.5.2 Biochemical identification 12 1.5.3 Serotyping 12 1.6 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) 13 1.6.1 The PCR process 1 1.6.1.2 Annealing of primer to target 14 1.6.1.3 Extension of target sequences 14 1.6.2 Types of PCR-based amplification techniques 17 1.6.3 Polymeras Chain of PCR in the study of Shigella spp. 18 1.7 Multiplex PCR 1.7.1.3 Magnesium chloride 21 1.7.1.3 PCR buffer 21 1.7.1.3 PCR buffer 21 1.7.1.3 PCR buffer 21 1.7.1.4 Deoxynucleotides 22 1.7.1.5 Tag DNA polymerase concentration 22 1.7.1.6 PCR additives 24	LIST OF FIG	URES	ix
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION 1.1 The genus Shigella 1 1.2 Clinical manifestation 2 1.3 Epidemiology 3 1.4 Pathogenesis and virulence-associated factors 4 1.4.1 Pathogenesis 4 1.4.2 Virulence-associated factors 1 1.4.2.1 Plasmid-encoded 7 1.4.2.2 Chromosomal-encoded 9 1.4.2.2 Arbnogenicity islands 10 1.5 Laboratory diagnosis 1 1.5.1 Culture examination 11 1.5.2 Biochemical identification 12 1.5.3 Serotyping 12 1.6.1 The PCR process 1 1.6.1.1 DNA denaturation 14 1.6.1.2 Annealing of primer to target 14 1.6.1.3 Extension of target sequences 14 1.6.2 Types of PCR-based amplification techniques 17 1.6.3 Applications of PCR in the study of Shigella spp. 18 1.7.1 Oligonucleotide primers 20 1.7.1.2 PCR buffer 21 1.7.1.4 Deoxynucleotides 22 1.7.1.5 Tag DNA polymerase concentration 22 1.7.1.6 PCR additityes 24 <th>LIST OF TAB</th> <th>LES</th> <th>х</th>	LIST OF TAB	LES	х
1.1 The genus Shigella 1 1.2 Clinical manifestation 2 1.3 Epidemiology 3 1.4 Pathogenesis and virulence-associated factors 3 1.4. Pathogenesis 4 1.4.2 Virulence-associated factors 7 1.4.2.1 Plasmid-encoded 7 1.4.2.2 Chromosomal-encoded 9 1.4.2.3 Pathogenesis 10 1.5 Laboratory diagnosis 10 1.5.1 Culture examination 11 1.5.2 Biochemical identification 12 1.5.3 Serotyping 12 1.6 POR process 1 1.6.1.1 DNA denaturation 14 1.6.2 Annealing of primer to target 14 1.6.1.2 Annealing of primer to target 14 1.6.2 Applications of PCR in the study of Shigella spp. 18 1.7 Multiplex PCR 17.1 17.1 1.7.1.2 PCR buffer 20 17.1.2 20 1.7.1.2 PCR buffer 21 17.	LIST OF SYM	BOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS	xii
1.2 Clinical manifestation 2 1.3 Epidemiology 3 1.4 Pathogenesis and virulence-associated factors 4 1.4.1 Pathogenesis 4 1.4.2 Virulence-associated factors 1 1.4.2.1 Plasmid-encoded 7 1.4.2.2 Chromosomal-encoded 9 1.4.2.3 Pathogenicity islands 10 1.5 Laboratory diagnosis 11 1.5.1 Culture examination 12 1.5.3 Serotyping 12 1.6 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) 13 1.6.1 The PCR process 14 1.6.1.2 Annealing of primer to target 14 1.6.2 Types of PCR-based amplification techniques 17 1.6.3 Extension of target sequences 14 1.6.2 Types of PCR-based amplification techniques 17 1.6.3 Applications of PCR in the study of <i>Shigella spp.</i> 18 1.7 Multiplex PCR 1.7.1.1 Oligonucleotide primers 20 1.7.1.2 PCR buffer 21 1.7.1.3 Magnesium chloride 21 1.7.1.4 Deoxynucleotides 22 1.7.1.5 Tag DNA polymerase concentration 22	CHAPTER 1:	INTRODUCTION	
1.4.1 Pathogenesis 4 1.4.2 Virulence-associated factors 7 1.4.2.1 Plasmid-encoded 9 1.4.2.2 Chromosomal-encoded 9 1.4.2.3 Pathogenicity islands 10 1.5.1 Culture examination 11 1.5.2 Biochemical identification 12 1.5.3 Serotyping 12 1.6 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) 13 1.6.1 The PCR process 14 1.6.1.2 Annealing of primer to target 14 1.6.1.3 Extension of target sequences 14 1.6.2 Types of PCR-based amplification techniques 17 1.6.3 Extension of target sequences 14 1.6.2 Types of PCR-based amplification techniques 17 1.6.3 Applications of PCR in the study of <i>Shigella</i> spp. 18 1.7 Nultiplex PCR 1.7.1.1 0igonucleotide primers 20 1.7.1.2 PCR buffer 21 1.7.1.3 Magnesium chloride 21 1.7.1.4 Deoxynucleotides 22 1.7.1.5 74 </td <td></td> <td>1.2 Clinical manifestation</td> <td>1 2 3</td>		1.2 Clinical manifestation	1 2 3
1.4.2.2 Chromosomal-encoded 9 1.4.2.3 Pathogenicity islands 10 1.5 Laboratory diagnosis 11 1.5.1 Culture examination 11 1.5.2 Biochemical identification 12 1.5.3 Serotyping 12 1.6 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) 13 1.6.1 The PCR process 14 1.6.1.2 Annealing of primer to target 14 1.6.1.2 Types of PCR-based amplification techniques 17 1.6.3 Applications of PCR in the study of <i>Shigella</i> spp. 18 1.7 Multiplex PCR 17.1.1 Oligonucleotide primers 20 1.7.1.2 PCR buffer 21 1.7.1.4 Decxynucleotides 22 1.7.1.5 Taq DNA polymerase concentration 22 1.7.1.6 PCR additives 24		1.4.1 Pathogenesis	4
1.5 Laboratory diagnosis 1.5.1 Culture examination 11 1.5.2 Biochemical identification 12 1.5.3 Serotyping 12 1.6 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) 13 1.6.1 The PCR process 14 1.6.1.2 Annealing of primer to target 14 1.6.1.3 Extension of target sequences 14 1.6.2 Applications of PCR in the study of <i>Shigella spp.</i> 18 1.7 Multiplex PCR 1.7.1.1 Oligonucleotide primers 20 1.7.1.2 PCR buffer 21 1.7.1.3 Magnesium chloride 21 1.7.1.4 Deoxynucleotides 22 1.7.1.5 Tag DNA polymerase concentration 22 1.7.1.6 PCR additives 24 24		1.4.2.2 Chromosomal-encoded	7 9 10
1.6 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) 13 1.6.1 The PCR process 14 1.6.1.1 DNA denaturation 14 1.6.1.2 Annealing of primer to target 14 1.6.1.3 Extension of target sequences 14 1.6.2 Types of PCR-based amplification techniques 17 1.6.3 Applications of PCR in the study of <i>Shigella</i> spp. 18 1.7 Multiplex PCR 19 1.7.1.1 Oligonucleotide primers 20 1.7.1.2 PCR buffer 21 1.7.1.3 Magnesium chloride 21 1.7.1.4 Deoxynucleotides 22 1.7.1.5 Taq DNA polymerase concentration 22 1.7.1.6 PCR additives 24		1.5 Laboratory diagnosis1.5.1 Culture examination1.5.2 Biochemical identification	11 12 12
1.6.1.1 DNA denaturation 14 1.6.1.2 Annealing of primer to target 14 1.6.1.3 Extension of target sequences 14 1.6.1.3 Extension of target sequences 14 1.6.2 Types of PCR-based amplification techniques 17 1.6.3 Applications of PCR in the study of <i>Shigella</i> spp. 18 1.7 Multiplex PCR 19 1.7.1 Reaction components 19 1.7.1.1 Oligonucleotide primers 20 1.7.1.2 PCR buffer 21 1.7.1.4 Deoxynucleotides 22 1.7.1.5 Taq DNA polymerase concentration 22 1.7.1.6 PCR additives 24		1.6 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)	13
1.7.1 Reaction components 19 1.7.1.1 Oligonucleotide primers 20 1.7.1.2 PCR buffer 21 1.7.1.3 Magnesium chloride 21 1.7.1.4 Deoxynucleotides 22 1.7.1.5 Taq DNA polymerase concentration 22 1.7.1.6 PCR additives 24		 1.6.1.1 DNA denaturation 1.6.1.2 Annealing of primer to target 1.6.1.3 Extension of target sequences 1.6.2 Types of PCR-based amplification techniq 1.6.3 Applications of PCR in the study of Shigel 	
1.7.1.7 DNA template 24 1.7.1.8 Oil overlay 25		 1.7.1 Reaction components 1.7.1.1 Oligonucleotide primers 1.7.1.2 PCR buffer 1.7.1.3 Magnesium chloride 1.7.1.4 Deoxynucleotides 1.7.1.5 Taq DNA polymerase concentration 1.7.1.6 PCR additives 1.7.1.7 DNA template 	24 24

	1.7.2	Reactio	on conditions		
		1.7.2.1	Denaturation	26	
		1.7.2.2	Annealing	26	
		1.7.2.3	Extension	27	
		1.7.2.4	Number of cycles	27	
		1.7.2.5	Automation	27	
	1.7.3	Contam	ination of mPCR	28	
	1.7.4	Applica	ations	31	
	1.8 Treatment and prevention				
	1.8.1	Treatme	ent	31	
	1.8.2	Prevent	ion	33	
1.9 Rationale for study					
	1.10Objectives of study				

CHAPTER 2: MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1	Mater	ials			
	2.1.1	Bacteri	al strains	36	
	2.1.2	Clinica	I specimens	36	
	2.1.3	Chemic	cals	36	
	2.1.4	Media for bacteria growth			
		2.1.4.1	Luria-Bertani (LB) broth	38	
			LB agar	38	
	2.1.5	Mediun	n for bacteria enrichment		
			Brain Heart Infusion (BHI)	38	
	2.1.6	Media f	for bacteria selection		
			MacConkey agar	39	
			Salmonella Shigella (SS) agar	39	
	2.1.7	Solution	ns for phenol-chloroform DNA extraction		
			0.5M EDTA, pH 8.0	39	
			0.15M NaCl, 0.1M EDTA, pH 8.0	40	
			1M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0	40	
		2.1.7.4	Lysis buffer (1% SDS, 0.1M NaCl,		
			0.1M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0)	40	
			5M sodium perchlorate	40	
			RNase A (10 mg/ml)	40	
2.1.8 Solutions for agarose gel electrophoresis and gel visualization					
			2% agarose gel	41	
			Ethidium bromide (10 mg/ml)	41	
	2.1.9		cleotide primers	42	
2.2	Methodology				
	2.2.1		ition techniques		
			Moist heat	43	
			Membrane sterilization	43	
			UV irradiation	43	
	2.2.2		traction methods		
		2.2.2.1		45	
		2.2.2.2	Phenol-chloroform extraction	45	

2.	.2.3 Polymer	rase chain reaction (PCR)	
	2.2.3.1	Optimization of monoplex PCR	46
	2.2.3.2	Optimization of multiplex PCR (mPCR)	48
	2.2.3.3	Purification of PCR products	49
	2.2.3.4	Sequencing	50
	2.2.3.5	Reproducibility	50
	2.2.3.6	Specificity	50
	2.2.3.7	Sensitivity	51
	2.2.3.8	Faecal-spiking and sensitivity	51
	2.2.3.9	Screening of clinical specimens	52
	2.2.3.10	Agarose gel electrophoresis	52
	2.2.3.11	Gel visualization and documentation	53
2.3 D	ata analyses		53

CHAPTER 3: RESULTS

	3.1	Comp	arison of DNA extraction methods	55
	3.2	Optim	ization of monoplex PCRs	57
	3.3	Optim	ization of multiplex PCR (mPCR)	58
			Different primer concentrations	59
		3.3.2	Different buffer concentrations	61
		3.3.3	Different annealing temperatures	62
		3.3.4	Different Taq DNA polymerase concentrations	63
		3.3.5	Different dNTPs concentrations	64
	3.4	Seque	ncing	66
	3.5	Repro	ducibility	68
	3.6	Specif	icity	69
	3.7	Sensiti	ivity	70
			-spiking and sensitivity	71
	3.9	Preval	ence of virulence-associated genes in	
			sian strains	72
		3.9.1	Distribution of virulence-associated genes	
			according to species and serotype	74
		3.9.2	Distribution of virulence-associated genes	
			according to year of isolation	76
		3.9.3	Analysis of the profiles of virulence markers	
			(pathotypes) in Malaysian Shigella spp.	78
	3.10)Clinica	al specimens	79
			i.	
CHAPTER 4:	DIS	CUSSI	ION	
		0		80
		Genera		80
			arison of DNA extraction methods	01
			zation processes	83
			Monoplex PCR	85
			Multiplex PCR (mPCR)	85 89
	4.4	Sequer	icing	89

4.5	Reproducibility	
4.6	Specificity	
4.7	Sensitivity	
4.8	Faecal-spiking and sensitivity	

	4.9 Prevalence of virulence-associated genes in		
	Malaysian strains	97	
	4.9.1 Overall prevalence of virulence-associated genes	98	
	4.9.2 Distribution of virulence-associated genes		
	according to species and serotype	99	
	4.9.3 Distribution of virulence-associated genes		
	according to year of isolation	102	
	4.9.4 Analysis of the profiles of virulence markers		
	(pathotypes) in Malaysian Shigella spp.	103	
	4.10Clinical specimens	104	
	4.11Implications of this study	105	
	4.12Limitations of the present study	106	
CHAPTER 5:	CONCLUSION	107	
•			
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
APPENDIX 1:	DETAILS OF THE 110 MALAYSIAN Shigella STRAINS		
	USED IN THIS STUDY	122	
APPENDIX 2: STANDARD NUCLEOTIDE-NUCLEOTIDE			
	BLAST SEARCH RESULTS	127	
		127	