Identification and Comparison of the Nucleotide Sequence of 16S-23S rRNA Gene Intergenic Small SR(Spacer Region) of Lactobacillus rhamnosus ATCC 53103 with Those of L. casei, L. acidophilus and L. helveticus

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ABSTRACT : Reliable PCR based identification of lactobacilli has been described utilizing the sequence of 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region. Those sequence comparisons showed a high degree of difference in homology among the strains of L. rhamnosus, L. casei, L. acidophilus and L. helveticus whose 16S-23S rRNA intergenic small SR’s sizes were 222 bp, 222 bp, 206 bp and 216 bp respectively. The sequence of 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region of L. rhamnosus ATCC 53103 revealed the close relatedness to those of L. casei strains by the homology ranges from 95.4% to 97.2%. 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region nucleotide sequence of L. acidophilus showed some distant relatedness with L. rhamnosus ATCC 53103 with the homology ranges from 40.3% to 41.8% and that with L. helveticus was shown to be 30% of homology, which exists at the most distant phylogenetic relatedness. The identification of species and strain of lactobacilli was possible on the basis of these results. The common sequences among the 17 strains were CTAAGGAA located in the initiating position of the DNA and some discrepancies were found between the same strains based on these results. (Asian-Aust. J. Anim. Sci. 2003. Vol 16, No. 12 : 1816-1821)

Key Words : 16S-23S Intergenic Spacer Region, Identification, L. rhamnosus

INTRODUCTION

Molecular biological identification methods are a powerful alternative to the conservative differentiation of bacteria. There are several reports on species specific PCR identification system for lactobacilli, mainly based on ribosomal genes (Drake et al., 1996, Yeung et al., 2002) and the ribosomal intergenic region (Tilsala and Alatossava. 1997). The rRNA genetic locus is a genetic unit found in prokaryotic and eukaryotic organisms; in prokaryotes the RNA genetic loci contain the genes for all three rRNA species of 16S, 23S, and 5S genes. These genes are separated by spacer regions which exhibit a large degree of sequence and length variation at the levels of genus and species. This diversity is due in part to variations in the number and type of tRNA sequences found within the spacers (Loughney et al., 1982). The most rapid method to visualize the polymorphic character of internal spacers is to carry out PCR amplification of the spacer regions by using primers from highly conserved flanking sequences. The length and sequence polymorphisms present in the PCR product can be used for the recognition of genera and species. Additional information inherent in the polymorphic character of the amplified product is utilized by several means; i) digestion with restriction enzyme and visualization with fragment size pattern, ii) hybridization with probe with unique sequence, iii) DNA amplification by using primer sequences and amplification conditions that discriminate for the organism of interest.

Oligonucleotide DNA probes that mainly target variable regions of the 16S or 23 S rRNA genes have been widely used for species identification and strain detection. However, in the case of closely related species, such rRNA probes cannot be used because of the high similarity of r RNA sequences (Fox et al., 1992). These probes do not distinguish between the L. plantarum, L. pentosus and L. paraplantarum strains which are closely related to L. plantarum (Bringel et al., 1996). The variation and sequence of the 16S-23S rRNA regions (SRs) have been used to identify species and to type strains at the species level. 16S-23S SRs exhibit a larger variation than rRNA genes (Moreira and Amils, 1996). The SRs also show variations which made it possible to discriminate between strains within some species. The SRs frequently display variable length within a single genome. Nagakawa et al. (1994) reported that the SR sequences were identical among different species but also diverse within species. Very few data are available on the SR of Lactobacillus strains.

The aim of this study was to sequence the SRs of a large collection of well- characterized Lactobacillus strains and to analyze the variations among them. The second objective was to use the species -specific sequence variation of the SRs to develop a rapid molecular based method for their identification at the species level.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bacterial strains and media

Lactobacillus spp. were cultured in MRS broth (Difco,
IDENTIFICATION AND COMPARISON OF 16S-23S rRNA GENE INTERGENIC
SMALL SR OF LACTOBACILLI

USA) at 37°C and maintained in 11% skim milk containing
0.75 M adonitol at -70°C.

Polymerase chain reaction

Overnight cultures of *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* were
pelleted and washed twice with 50 mM EDTA,
chromosomal DNA was isolated by using the Wizard
 genomic DNA purification kit (Promega USA), described
by Tilsala and Alatossava (1997) and Yoon and Won (2002).
PCR was performed in a DNA thermal cycler 480 (Perkin
Elmer, Norwalk) with an AccuPower PCR premix (Bioneer,
Korea). Oligonucleotide primers used for amplifying the
16S-23S ribosomal RNA gene spacer region were shown in
Table 1. A reaction mixture (50 µl) for PCR of the 16S-23S
ribosomal RNA gene spacer region consisted of reaction
buffer (end concentrations MgCl₂ were 3.0 mM), 200 µM
each dNTP, 1 µM of Rha I and Rha II primer, 50 ng of
bacterial DNA and 0.6 U of Bioneer DNA polymerase.
The amplification profile was at 92°C for 30s, 55°C for 30s,
72°C for 30s. This was repeated for 30 cycles. The program
also included a preincubation at 92°C for 2 min before the
first cycle and an incubation at 72°C followed by a cooling
step down to 4°C after last cycle. Amplification products
were analyzed with an agarose gel electrophoresis.
Amplified DNA products were then purified free from
primers and nucleotide with an AccuPrep PCR purification
kit (Bioneer, Korea). The amplification products were
purified by utilizing the PCR purification kit (Biolabs USA)
and the sizes were estimated at agarose gel electrophoresis
system.

Electrophoresis and imaging

A 5 µl aliquot of the reaction mixture was combined
with 2 µl of loading buffer and the preparation was
electrophoresed on 1.0% agarose gel. The gels were stained
with ethidium bromide and photographed on a UV
transilluminator.

16S-23S rDNA spacer region sequencing and analysis

For each sample two sequencing mixtures were
prepared. One contained 4 µl of purified PCR product, 4 µl
of BigDye Terminator Reaction Mix (Perkin Elmer
/Applied Biosystem Division), 1.6 µl of primer and 0.4 µl
of H₂O. The sequencing reactions were performed in a
GeneAmp PCR System 9,600 (Perkin Elmer) and the
sequencing products were purified through a column
comprised of G-50 Sephadex Sigma (Sigma St.Louis, MO)
The sequence was determined on a 373 automated DNA
sequencer (Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystem Division)
according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Sequences
determined by the automated sequencer were edited by
Factura (Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystem Division). The
relationships of the strains based on 16S-23S rRNA spacer
region sequences were determined by Generunner Package.

Table 1. Sequences of the oligonucleotide primers and MgCl₂ concentration used for PCR amplification and sequencing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Primer</th>
<th>Target Sequence</th>
<th>PCR annealing temp (°C)</th>
<th>MgCl₂ conc. (mM)</th>
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<td><em>L. rhamnosus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>L. acidophilus</em></td>
<td>Aci I</td>
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<td>Aci II</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>L. casei.</em></td>
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<td>Pr II</td>
<td>23'-end of spacer GTCAGACTGCGTGCAGC</td>
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</table>

Figure 1. PCR products of amplified 16S-23S rRNA gene spacer regions from different lactobacilli using primer Hel, Ljon, Rha, Aci, and Pr. 1) 1kb DNA ladder 2) *L. helveticus* CU631 3) *L. johnsonii* C-4 4) *L. rhamnosus* ATCC 53103 5) *L. acidophilus* ATCC 4356 6) *L. casei* YIT 9018.
Figure 2. 1) Sequence of 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region and comparison with those sequences of other strains. Position in the alignments that are preserved in the other sequences are indicated by '..'. Gaps introduced to maintain alignment are indicated by '- -'. Arrows indicate the first and the last nucleotide of the SRs. Symbol of species of *Lactobacillus* spp in strain column; C-*L. casei*, R-*L. rhamnosus*, A-*L. acidophilus*, H-*L. helveticus*.
**Identifying and Comparing 16S-23S rRNA Gene Intergenic Small SR of Lactobacilli**

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**Figure 2.** ii) Sequence of 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region and comparison with those sequences of other strains. Position in the alignments that are preserved in the other sequences are indicated by '..'. Gaps introduced to maintain alignment are indicated by '- -'. Arrows indicate the first and the last nucleotide of the SRs. Symbol of species of Lactobacillus spp in strain column; C- L. casei, R- L. rhamnosus, A- L. acidophilus, H- L. helveticus.
Sequence analysis and comparison of the small 16S-23S rRNA SRs

Primers Rha I and Rha II for L. rhamnosus ATCC 53103, and primers Pr I and Pr II for L. casei YIT 9018 were used to amplify 16S-23S rRNA gene spacer region from genomic DNA. Primers AcI I and AcI II were used to amplify the 16S-23S rRNA gene spacer region from genomic DNA of L. acidophilus ATCC 4356, primers Hel I and Hel II were used for L. helveticus CU 631. The PCR products obtained from all lactobacilli were shown in Figure 1. The sizes of 16S-23S rRNA intergenic small SR of L. rhamnosus, L. casei, L. acidophilus and L. helveticus were shown to be 222 bp, 222 bp, 206 bp and 216 bp respectively.

Sequences of 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region of 17 Lactobacillus strains were aligned to give maximum homology in Figure 2 and comparisons of homology of sequences between 16 strains of lactobacilli and L. rhamnosus ATCC 53103 were given in Figure 3 and the sequence of the 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region of the industrial strain of L. casei YIT 9018 was determined and aligned with the other two sequences of L. casei ATCC 334 strain (AF121200) and JCM 1134 in Figure 2 and Table 3.

16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region nucleotide sequence of L. rhamnosus ATCC 53103 were homologous with those of two strains of L. rhamnosus by 100% homology and L. rhamnosus ATCC 53103 revealed the closest relatedness with L. casei strains with the homology ranges from 95.4% to 97.2%. The sequences of L. casei and L. rhamnosus revealed close similarity but differentiation was possible through comparison of the sequences of 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region. The sequence homology between L. rhamnosus ATCC 53103 and those of 6 strains of L. casei were compared and ranged from 95.4% to 97.2 % and the homologies between L. rhamnosus ATCC 53103 and L. acidophilus strains were shown to be 40.3% to 41.8%.

The homology of the sequences between L. rhamnosus ATCC 53103 and L. helveticus was shown to range from 30.8% to 32.0% but the homology between three L. helveticus strains was shown to be 89.7% to 97.6%. Identification of species of lactobacilli is capable on the basis of these results.

L. casei ATCC 334 was identical with L. casei ATCC 7217 in its 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region nucleotide sequence and L. casei ATCC 7422 was identical with L. casei ATCC 7128 in its 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region nucleotide sequence. That of L. casei YIT 9018 was very closely related with that of L. casei JCM 1134 with the homology of 99.1%, and it showed most distant relatedness with L. casei ATCC 7217.

The sequence of 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region of L. acidophilus ATCC 4356 determined in this study was identical with that preserved in the gene bank with the accession number of U32971 but revealed discrepancies with the sequence of accession number Z75472. The sequence of 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region of L. acidophilus ATCC 4356 determined in this study and compared with that sequence the same strains of L. acidophilus from gene bank (U32971) were revealed to be almost identical with the similarity of 98.6%. The sequence of L. acidophilus ATCC 4356 and JCM 1132 were aligned in Figure 2 and revealed a homology of 98.1% and similarity between reference strain and JCM 1132 found to be 98.9%.

Ribosomal RNA genes have been generally accepted as a potential tool for the identification and phylogenetic analysis of bacteria. In the case of closely related species, 16S rRNA probes have not been used due to little variation. The sequence of the 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region exhibits greater variation than that of the 16S rRNA structural gene and hence is more suitable for designing specific primers or to identify closely related species or strains (Barry et al., 1991).

The conserved region of 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer region of all the tested lactobacilli consisted of CTAAGGAA as an initiating sequence and had some variable nucleotide (s) in those closely related sequences of L. casei and L. rhamnosus at the position numbers 16, 17, 68, 69, 91, 126, 127, 175-180, 184 and 200.

Tannock et al. (1999) stated a similarity of 97.5% or greater was considered to provide species identification and spacer region sequencing provided a rapid and accurate identification of Lactobacillus isolates from gastrointestinal, yoghurt and silage samples. The comparison of 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer regions of all the tested lactobacilli in this study revealed variable homology ranges depending on the species of lactobacilli; the minimum homology
values were greater than 92.7%, 96.7% and 89.7% in \textit{L. casei}, \textit{L. acidophilus} and in \textit{L. helveticus} respectively, which was lower than the value proposed by Tannock et al. (1999) as a species identity. A similarity of 90% or greater could provide an identification of species based on this study.

16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer regions of \textit{lactobacilli} are about 200 bp in length. These relatively short sequences can be easily sequenced on both polynucleotide strands and provide reliable information for comparative work. The use of 16S-23S rRNA intergenic spacer regions of \textit{lactobacilli} in identification promises to be a valuable aid in advancing our knowledge of the species composition of \textit{Lactobacillus} populations. The generic character of the amplification process provides for a simple and direct genetically based diagnostic procedure for the identification of \textit{lactobacilli}.

**REFERENCES**


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