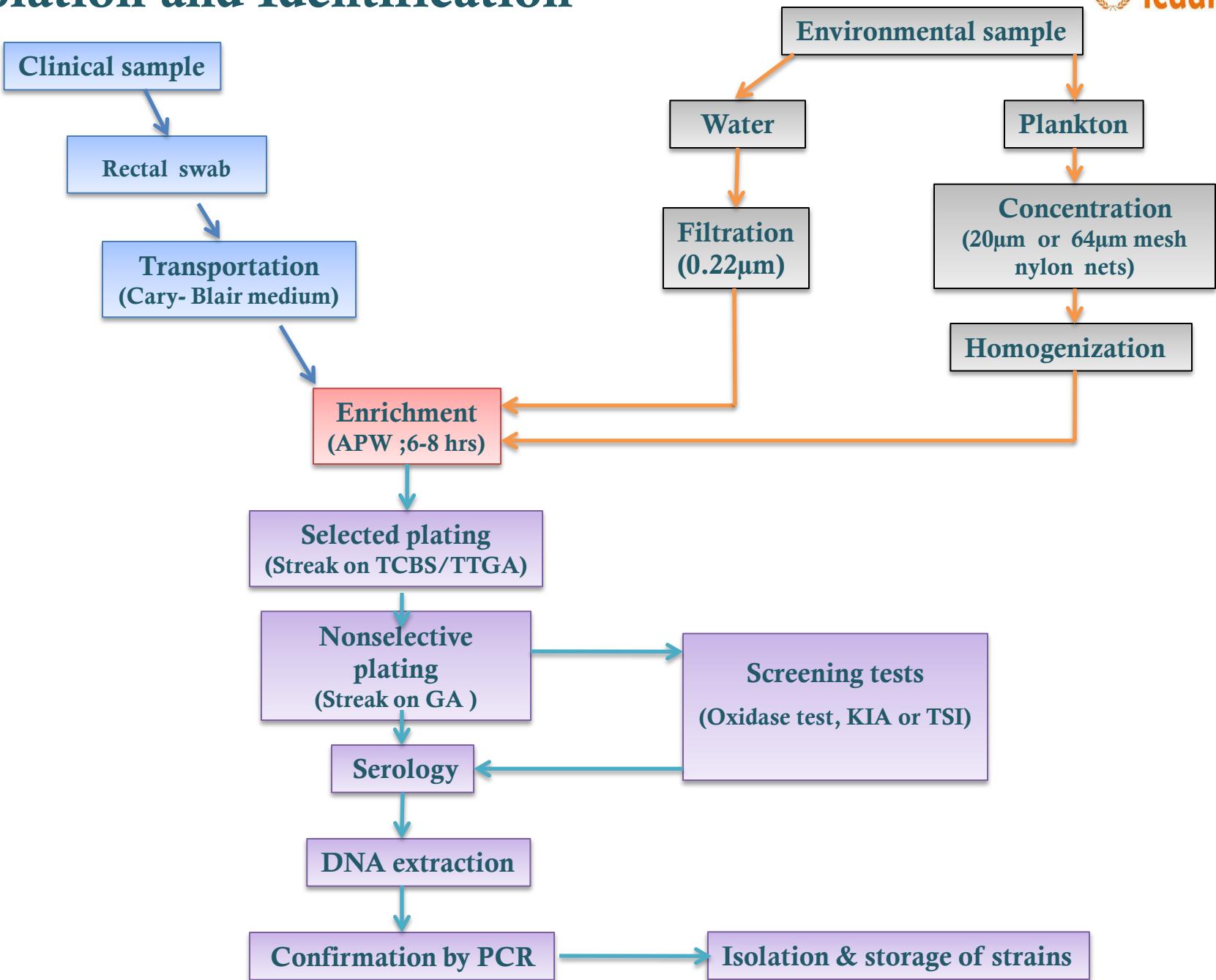


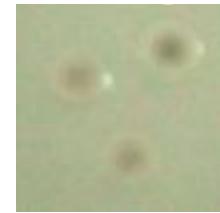
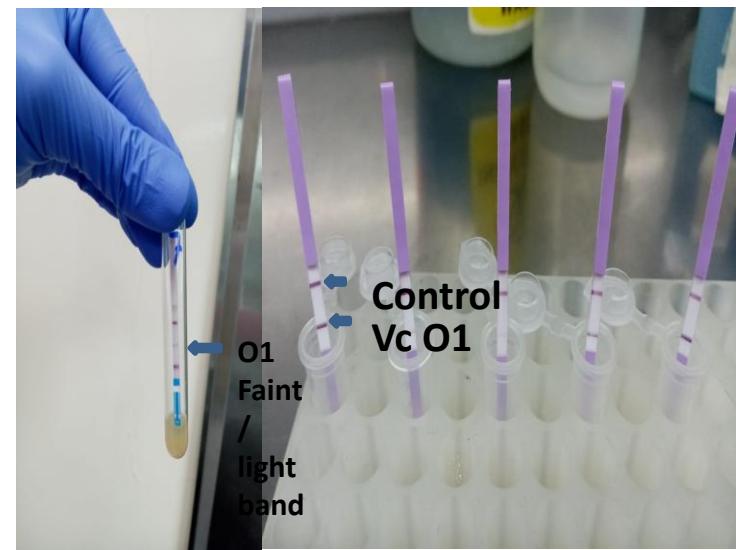
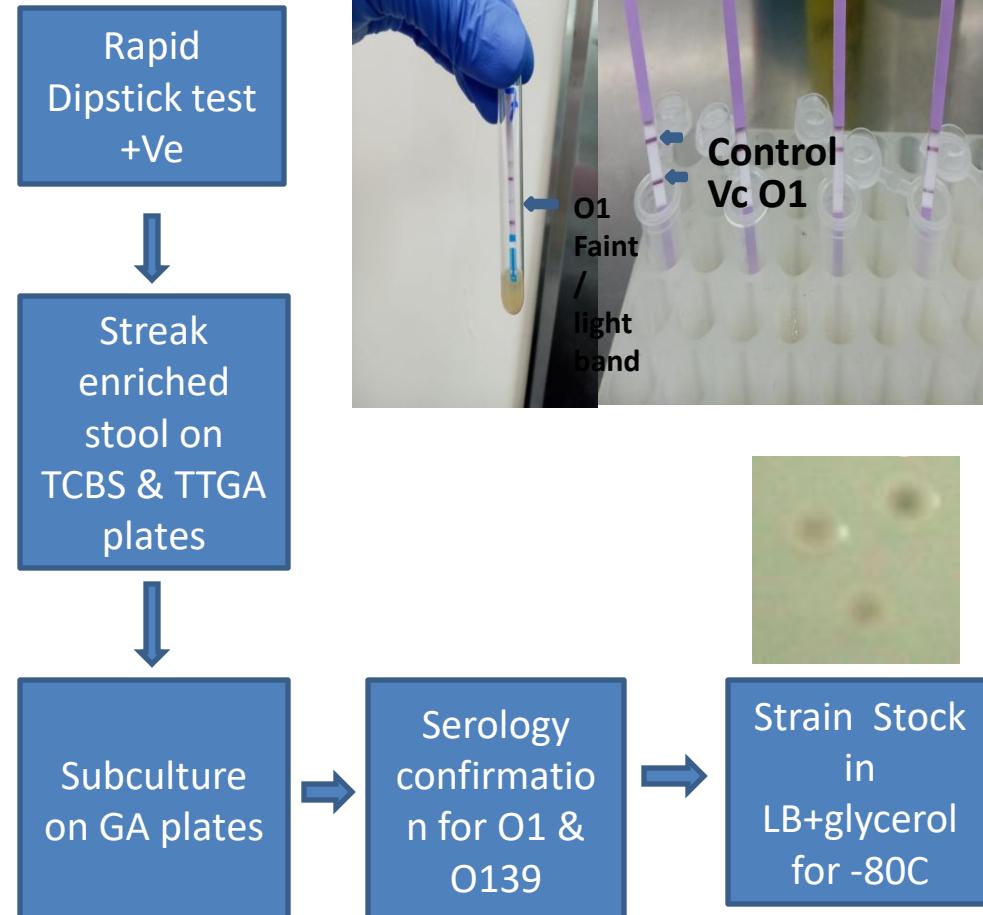
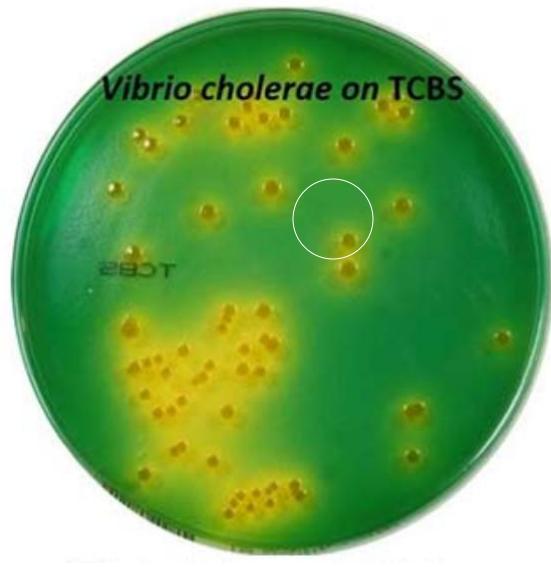
Cholera detection and *Vibrio cholerae* isolation and characterization : icddr,b perspective

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Senior Scientist & Head, Molecular Ecology
and Metagenomics Laboratory, icddr,b
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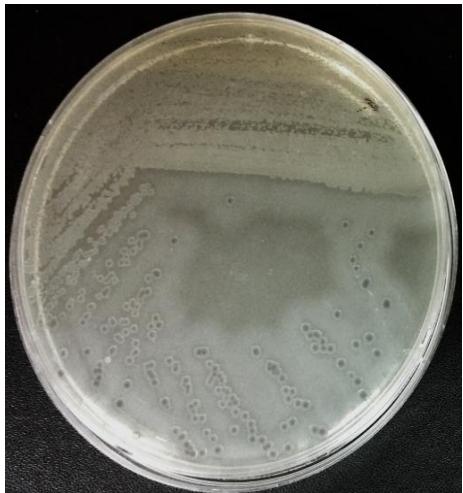
Isolation and Identification



Culturing *Vibrio cholerae* from suspected cholera stool samples



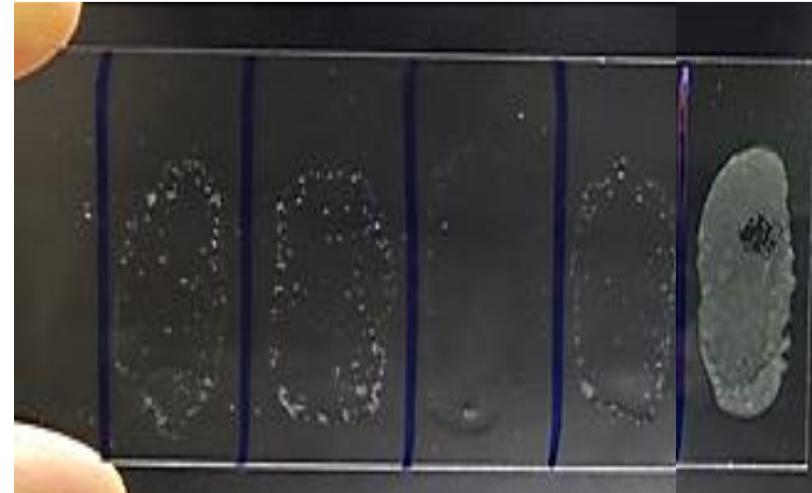
Vibrio cholerae isolation and confirmation by culture and serology



TTGA (selective)



GA (non-selective)



Serological tests: O1/O139, Inaba/Ogawa

Short-term and long-term storage of *V. cholerae* strains

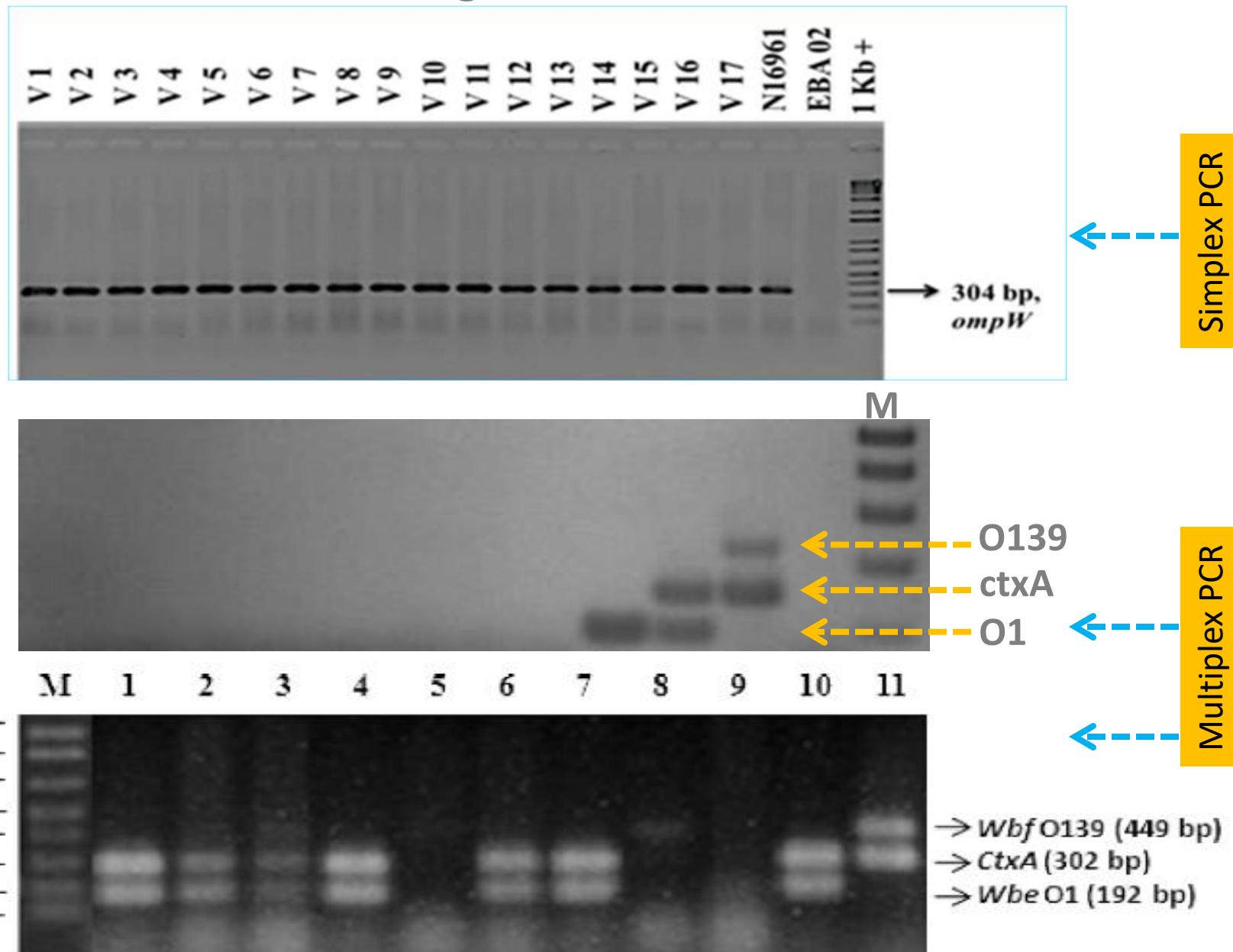


T1N1 soft agar and store at RT



Cryopreserved in LB + 30% glycerol at -80°C

Molecular detection of toxigenic *Vibrio cholerae* O1 and O139



Biotypes classical & El Tor: Emergence of altered El Tor in South-east Asia

Table 1 - Type of *ctxB* encoded in El Tor *V. cholerae* isolates from 1991 to 2006.

Year	<i>ctxB</i> type*	Region‡ (number of isolates)
	El Tor classical	
1991	6	Southeast Asia (5), South Asia (1)
1992	5	Southeast Asia (3), Latin America (2)
1993	2 3	Southeast Asia (5)
1994	1 2	Southeast Asia (2†), East Asia (1)
1995	10	Southeast Asia (10)
1996	1	Southeast Asia (1)
1997	14	Southeast Asia (11), East Asia (3)
1998	2	Southeast Asia (1), East Asia (1)
1999	4	Southeast Asia (1), South Asia (3)
2000	1	Africa (1)
2001	2	Southeast Asia (2)
2002	1	Southeast Asia (1)
2003	0	
2004	8	Southeast Asia (3), South Asia (5)
2005	3	Southeast Asia (2), South Asia (1)
2006	2	Southeast Asia (1), South Asia (1)
	14	53

*: *ctxB* typing was performed by MAMA-PCR on 203rd nucleotide of *ctxB* gene.

†: One harbored El Tor *ctxB* and the other harbored classical *ctxB*.

‡: Africa; Madagascar. East Asia; China, Korea, North Korea. South Asia; India. Southeast Asia; Indonesia, Philippine, Singapore, Thailand. Latin America; Bolivia, Peru.

Morita et al., 2009

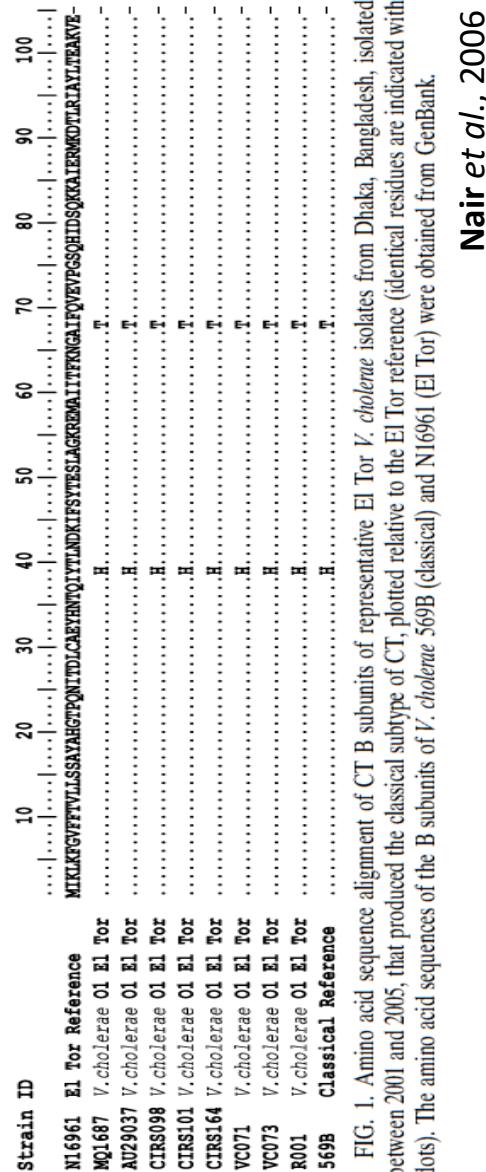
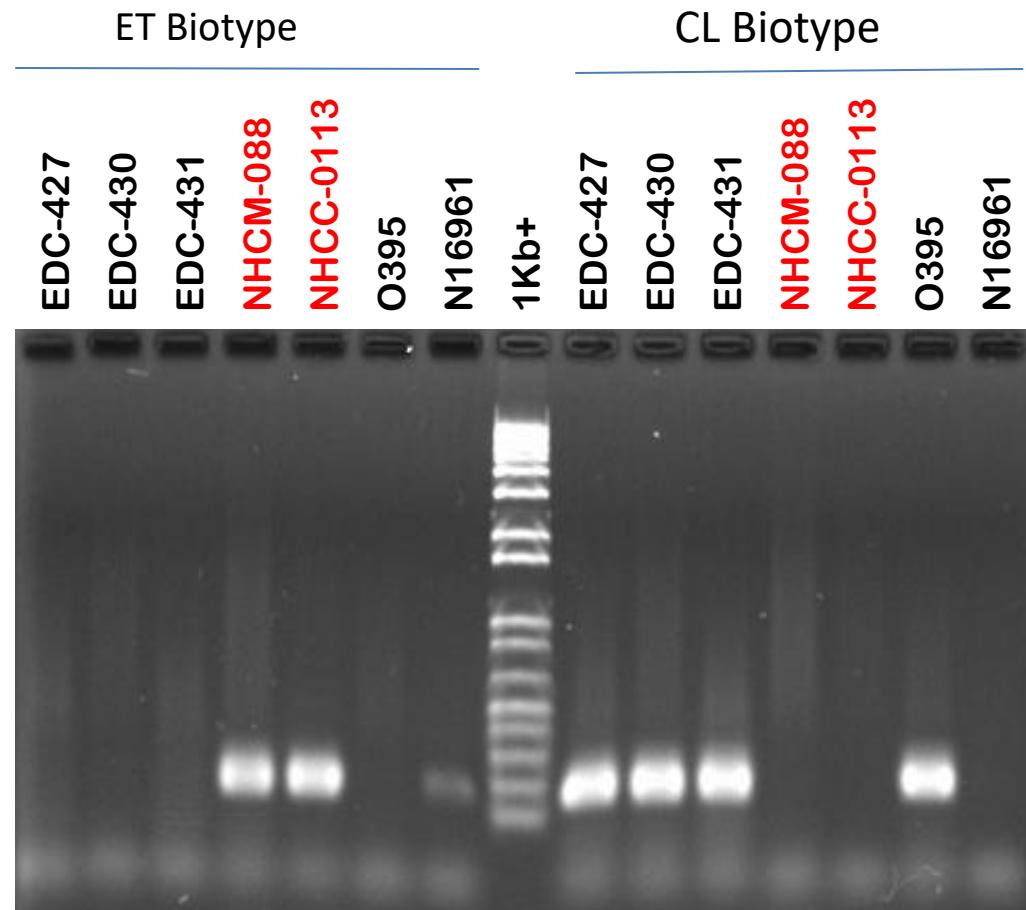


FIG. 1. Amino acid sequence alignment of CT B subunits of representative El Tor *V. cholerae* isolates from Dhaka, Bangladesh, isolated between 2001 and 2005, that produced the classical subtype of CT, plotted relative to the El Tor reference (identical residues are indicated with dots). The amino acid sequences of the B subunits of *V. cholerae* 569B (classical) and N16961 (El Tor) were obtained from GenBank.

Nair et al., 2006

Biotype determination by simplex MAMA PCR

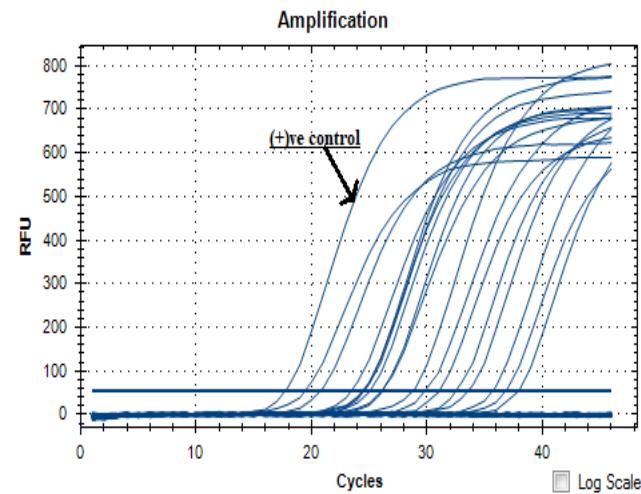
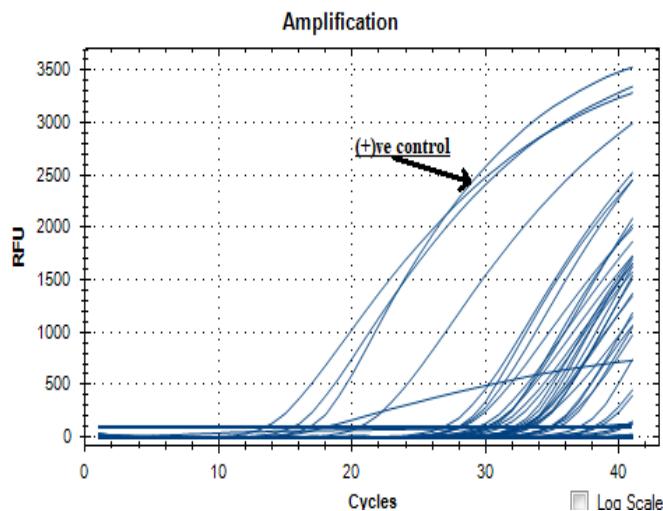


qPCR detection of *Vibrio cholerae*

Target gene	Primer - probe	Sequence
Vibrio Cholerae O1	<i>Rfb/wbeF</i>	CCAGATTGTAAAGCAGGATGGA
	<i>Rfb/wbeR</i>	GGTCATCTGAAGTACAAC
	VCO1	Fam – CCCGGAGTTGTAAGCCCCTTACCGGG – Dabcyl
Vibrio Cholerae O139 rbf	<i>wbfF</i>	CATACCAACGCCCTTATCCATT
	<i>wbfR</i>	GCATGACTGGCATCCAAAAT
	VCO139	Cy5 – CGGGTGAGAAAAGACAGCAATAACACCCG – Dabcyl
<i>viuB</i>	<i>viuB-qpcr-F</i>	TCGGTATTGTCTAACGGTAT
	<i>viuB-qpcr-R</i>	CGATTCTGAGGGTGATA
	<i>viuB</i>	FAM - TCATTGGC/ZEN/CAGAGCATAAACCGGT - 3IABkFQW

qPCR detection of *Vibrio cholerae*

Amplification plot

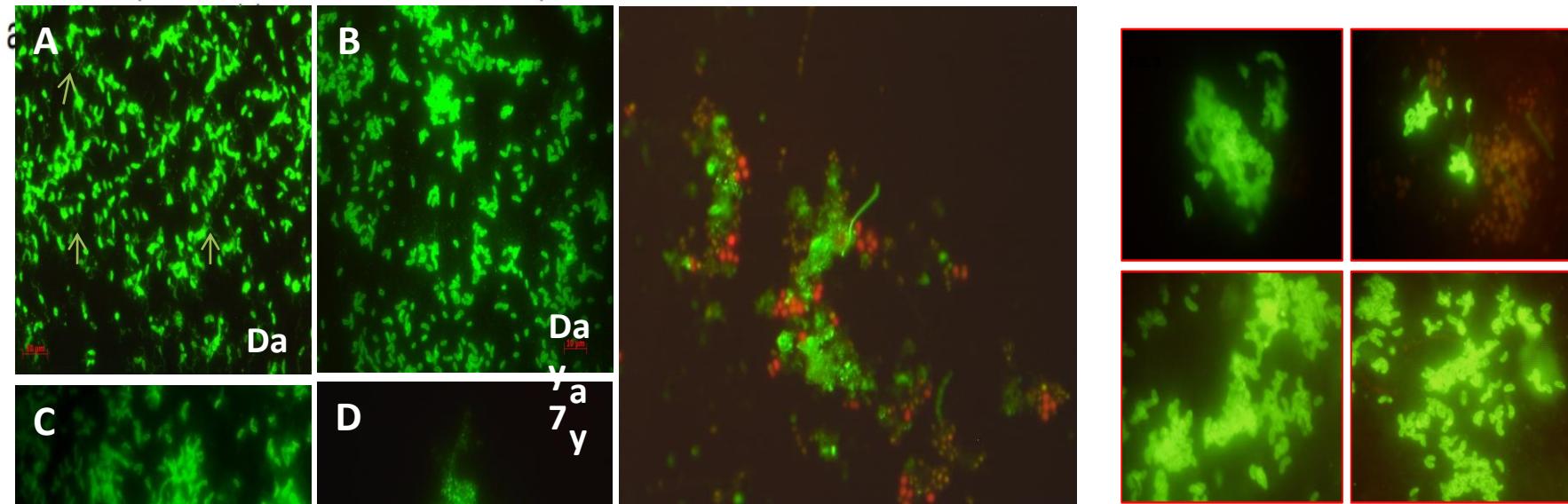


Vibrio cholerae confirmation from qPCR amplification of *viuB* and *rfbO1* genes



Biofilms in water, its role and impact in human disease transmission

Anwar Huq¹, Chris A Whitehouse^{2,*}, Christopher J Grim^{1,4}, Munirul Alam³



Viable but nonculturable *Vibrio cholerae* O1 in biofilms in the aquatic environment and their role in cholera transmission

Munirul Alam*, Marzia Sultana*, G. Balakrish Nair*, A. K. Siddique*, Nur A. Hasan*, R. Bradley Sack†, David A. Sack*, K. U. Ahmed*, A. Sadique*, H. Watanabe‡, Christopher J. Grim§, A. Huq§, and Rita R. Colwell†§¶||

*International Center for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh; †Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD 21205; ‡Department of Bacteriology, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo 162-8640, Japan; §Center of Marine Biotechnology, University of Maryland Biotechnology Institute, Baltimore, MD 21202; and ¶Institute for Advanced Computer Studies, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742

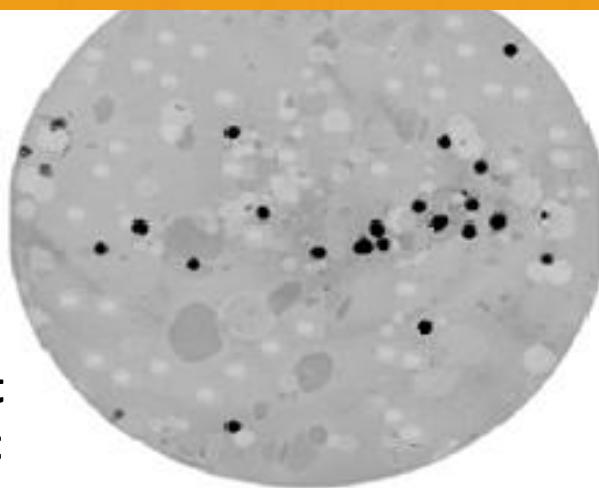


Biofilms Comprise a Component of the Annual Cycle of *Vibrio cholerae* in the Bay of Bengal Estuary

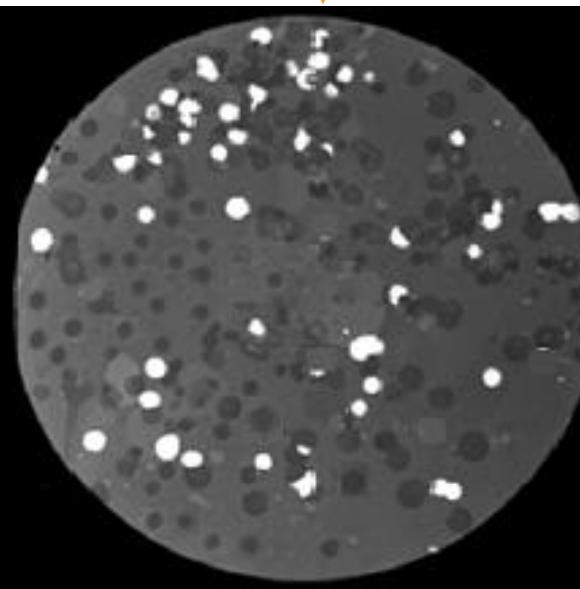
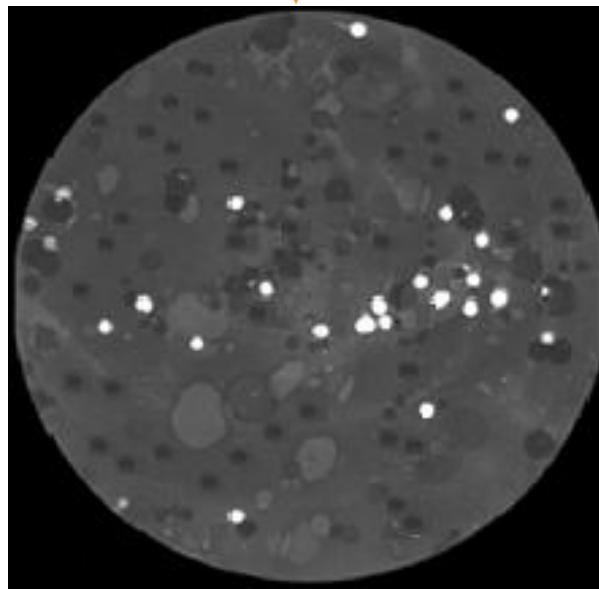
Marzia Sultana,^a Suraia Nusrin,^a Nur A. Hasan,^{a,b,d} Abdus Sadique,^a Kabir U. Ahmed,^a Atiqul Islam,^a Anwar Hossain,^c Ira Longini,^d Azhar Nizam,^b Anwar Huq,^e Abul K. Siddique,^a David A. Sack,^f Richard B. Sack,^f Rita R. Colwell,^{e,f,g} Munirul Alam^a



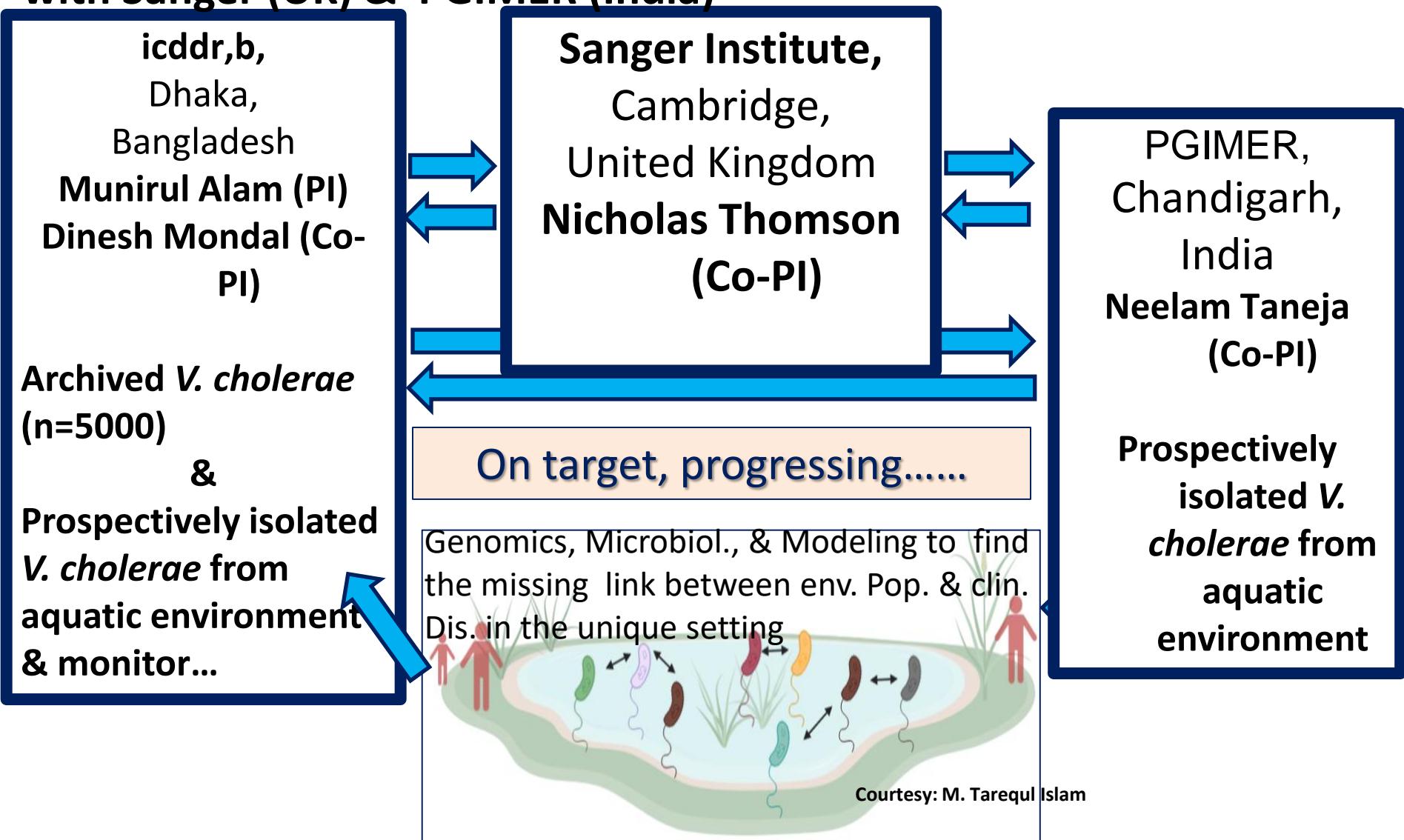
Direct
Enrichment
Colony blot
PCR
DFA
....



V. cholerae culture on NSA aided by colony blot hybrid.



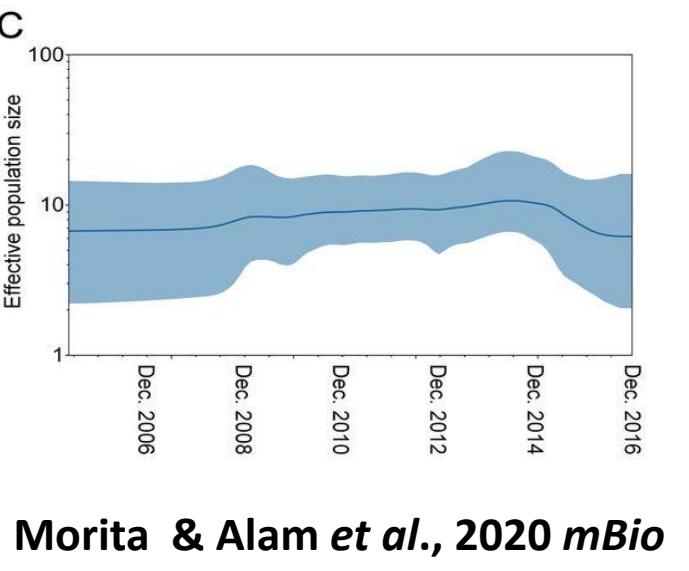
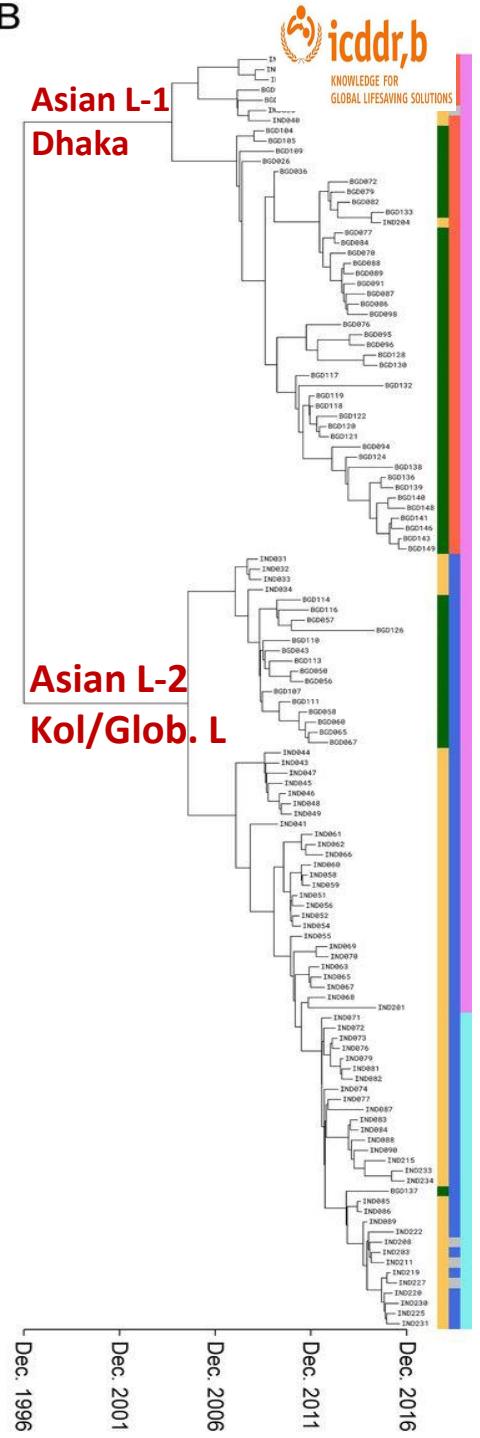
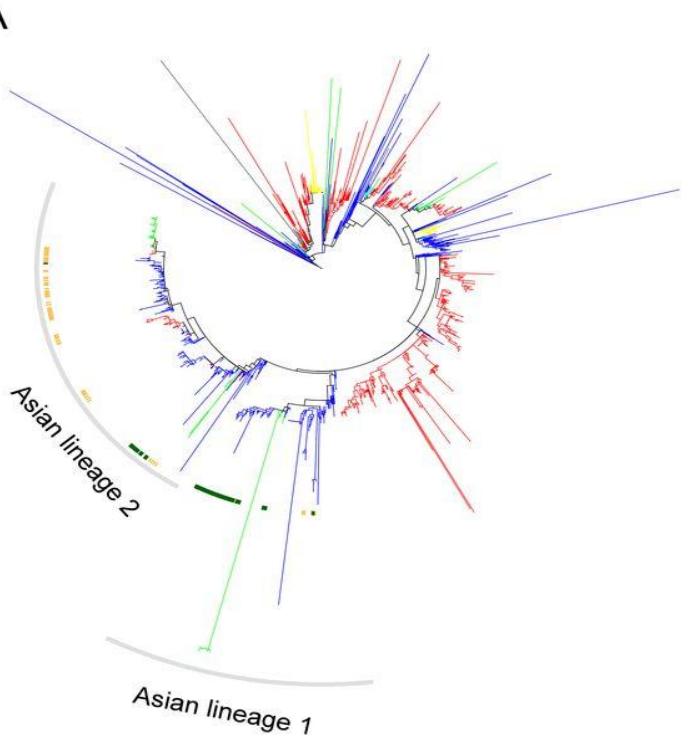
Environmental Genome Project of *Vibrio cholerae* is ongoing at icddr,b (W- DFID: 2019 – 2022) jointly with Sanger (UK) & PGIMER (India)



Whole-Genome Analysis of Clinical *Vibrio cholerae* O1 in India and Bangladesh

Revealed two Asian lineages:

- Lineage 1: predominant in Bangladesh, and found in other countries of Asia
- Lineage 2: dominant in India, and found in Syria and Haiti





Genomic attributes of *Vibrio cholerae* O1 responsible for 2022 massive cholera outbreak in Bangladesh

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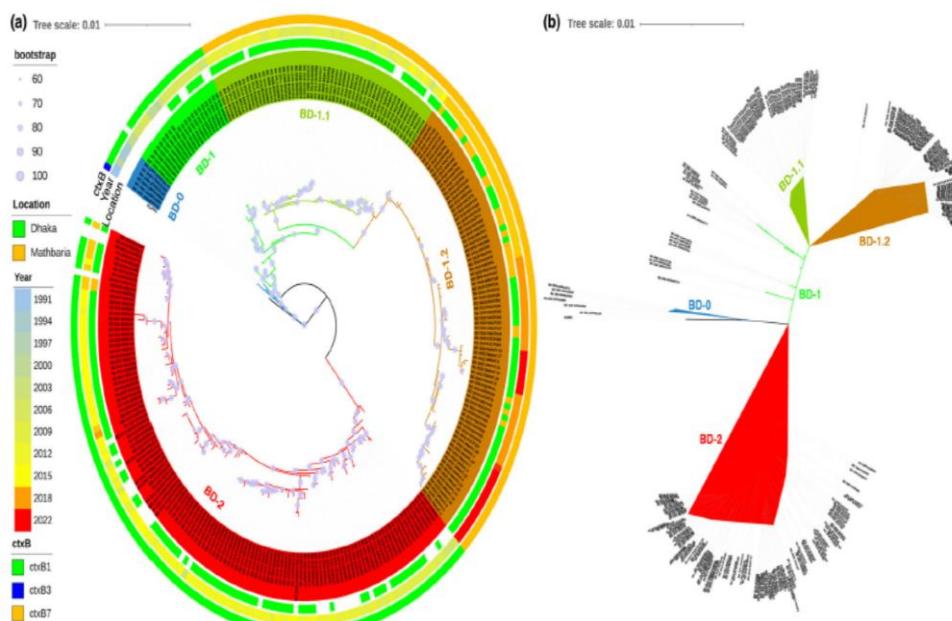


Fig. 1 | Phylogenetic clustering of Bangladesh *V. cholerae* strains. **a**, Maximum likelihood tree based on *ctxB* genes. Strains are color-coded according to their location: Dhaka (green), Matlab (yellow), and Mathbaria (blue). Bootstrap values are indicated at the nodes. **b**, Radial phylogenetic tree showing the relationship between BD-1, BD-0, BD-1.1, BD-1.2, and BD-2 lineages.

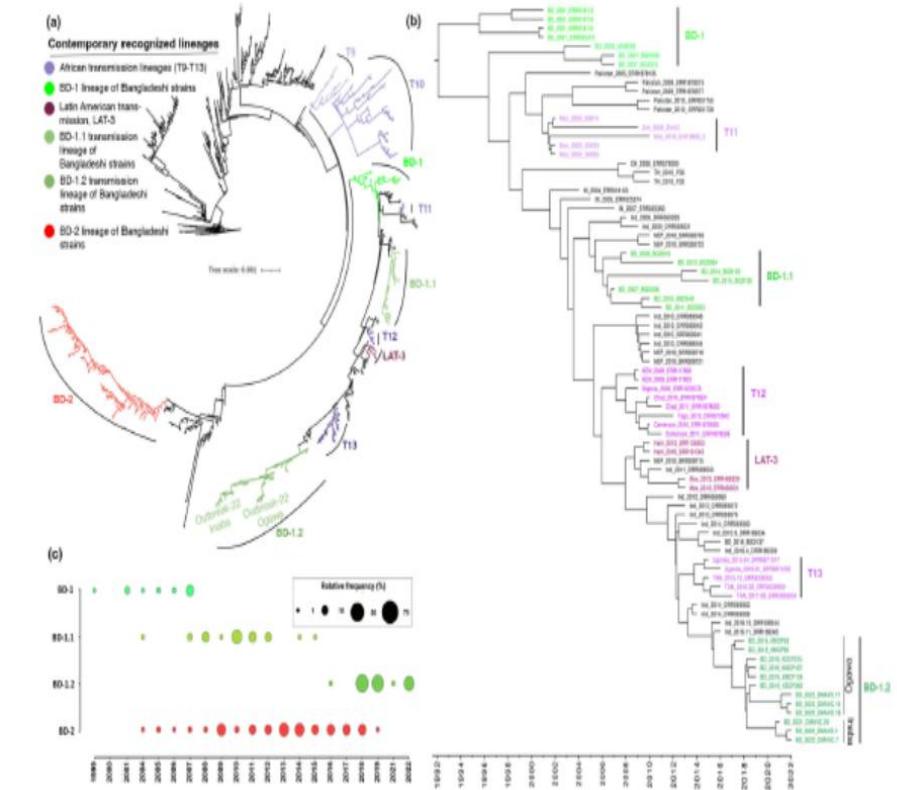


Fig. 2 | Phylogenetic relatedness of *V. cholerae* O1 El Tor stains isolated during the 2022 cholera outbreak in Dhaka, Bangladesh. **a**, Maximum likelihood tree based on *nsp-1* genes. Contemporary recognized lineages are indicated. **b**, BEAST analysis of representative strains of the clade, where BD-1, BD-1.1 and BD-1.2 clustered with American Transmission 3 lineage is represented in dark magenta. **c**, Dot plot showing relative frequency of mutations across different lineages.

American Transmission 3 lineage is represented in dark magenta. **b**, BEAST analysis of representative strains of the clade, where BD-1, BD-1.1 and BD-1.2 clustered with

defined by blue, light green, green, orange, and red tree branches, respectively.

RESEARCH

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Vibrio cholerae O1 associated with recent endemic cholera shows temporal changes in serotype, genotype, and drug-resistance patterns in Bangladesh

Fatema Tuz Jubyda^{1,2†}, Kazi Sumaita Nahar^{1†}, Indrajeet Barman^{1†}, Fatema-Tuz Johura¹, Mohammad Tarequl Islam¹, Marzia Sultana¹, Wali Ullah¹, Jarin Tasnim¹, Sahitya Ranjan Biswas¹, Md Mamun Monir¹, Christine Marie George³, Andrew Camilli⁴, Niyaz Ahmed^{1,5}, Allen G. Ross^{1,6}, John D. Clemens¹ and Munirul Alam^{1*}

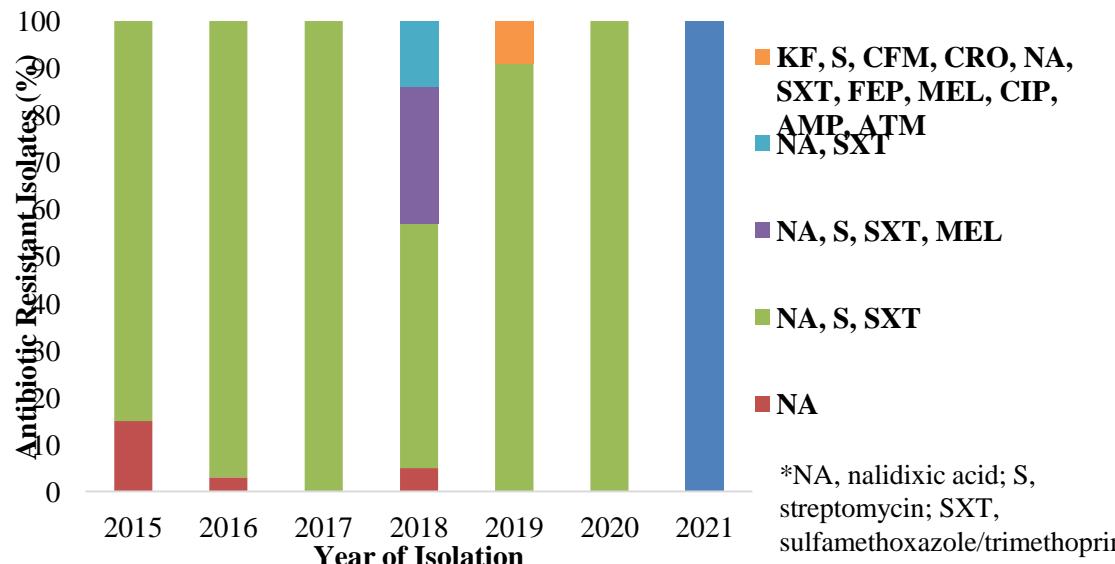


Fig 3: Antibiotic resistance profile of *V. cholerae* O1 strains isolated from Dhaka, 2015-2021

*NA, nalidixic acid; S, streptomycin; SXT, sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim ; KF, cephalothin; CFM, cefixime; CRO, ceftriaxone; FEP, cefepime; MEL, ciprofloxacin; CIP, ciprofloxacin; AMP, ampicillin; ATM, aztreonam.

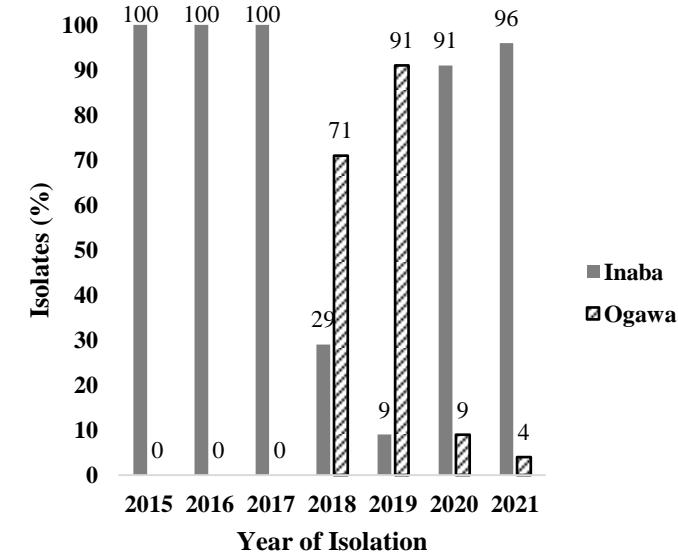


Figure 1: Temporal distribution of serotypes among *Vibrio cholerae* O1 strains isolated from Dhaka, 2015-2021

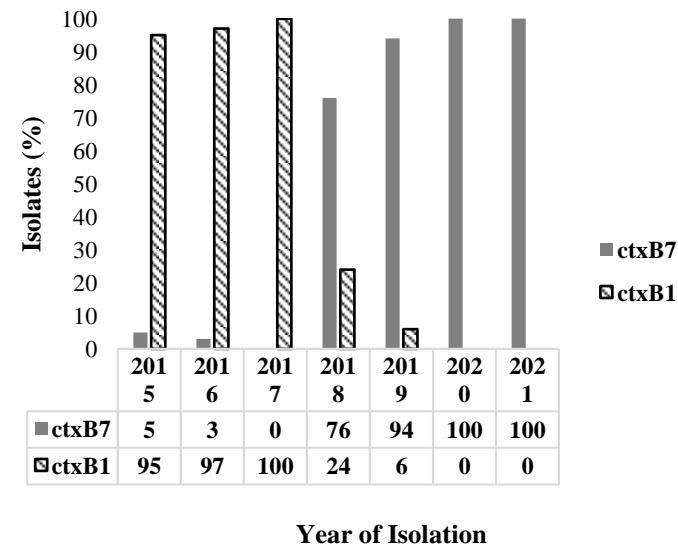
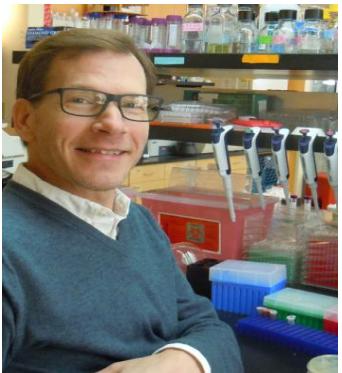


Figure 2: Temporal distribution of *ctxB* alleles among *Vibrio cholerae* O1 strains isolated from Dhaka, 2015-2021



Prof. Andrew Camilli,
Tufts



Dr. Mimi Yen PhagePro



Dr. Kim Seed, Univ.
of California, USA



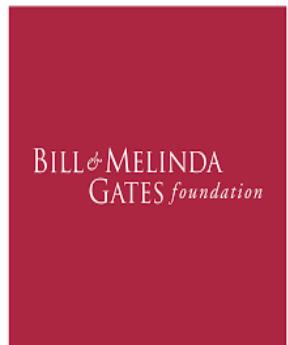
Prof. Yan
Boucher
Natl. Univ.
Singapore



Dr. Tania Dottorini
Univ. Nottingham,
UK



Prof. Nick Thomson & Colleagues, Sanger, UK



THANK YOU

Canada

