

# Analysis of the serological variability of *Vibrio tapetis*, causative agent of BRD in clams.

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## Brown Ring Disease

- \* One of the main pathological problems limiting clam culture in Europe.
- \* Unique pathology of demonstrated bacterial etiology affecting adult individuals.



## Brown Ring Disease

Classical hosts:



Manila clam  
(*Ruditapes philippinarum*)



Carpet-shell clam  
(*Ruditapes decussatus*)

## Brown Ring Disease

Geographical distribution:

France

Ireland

Italy

Korea

England

Japan

Portugal

Norway

Spain



## Brown Ring Disease

\* Causal agent: *Vibrio tapetis*

\* Isolation of new strains is difficult due to the slow growth of the microorganisms in some media usually employed in the microbiological of shellfish (i.e. TCBS).

\* Originally described as a homogeneous taxon.

## *Vibrio tapetis*

Other hosts:

Cockle  
(*Cerastoderma edule*)

Pullet carpet-shell clam  
(*Venerupis aurea*)

Corkwing wrasse  
(*Syphodus melops*)

Halibut  
(*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*)

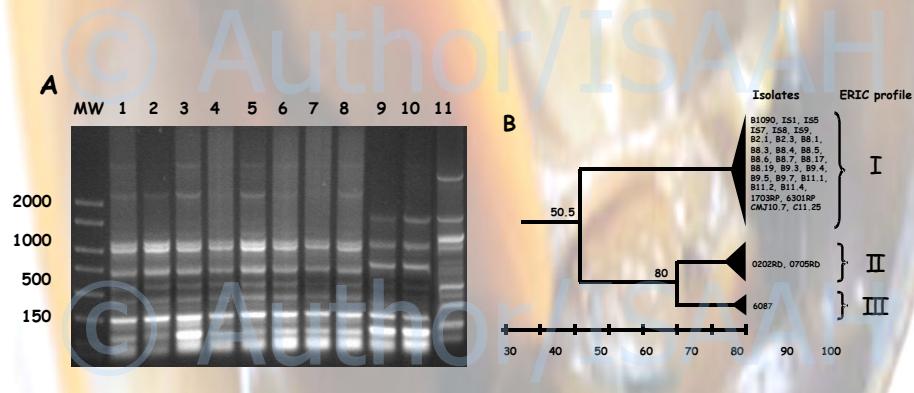
Corb  
(*Umbrina cirrosa*)

Wedge Sole  
(*Dicologoglossa cuneata*)

# © Author/ISAAH *Vibrio tapetis*

\* The isolation of new strains demonstrated some intraspecific variability (biochemical and genetical):

Three different groups associated with the host.



## OBJECTIVES

\* To study the antigenic variability within *Vibrio tapetis*

\* To establish, if possible, a serotyping scheme for this bacterial species

## ISOLATES

<b>Manila clam</b> ( <i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i> )	<b>26 strains</b>	Spain 1990, 1994, 2005-07 France 1994 Ireland (UK seed) 2005
<b>Carpet shell clam</b> ( <i>R. decussatus</i> )	<b>2 strains</b>	Spain 1994
<b>Pullet carpet-shell clam</b> ( <i>Venerupis aurea</i> )	<b>1 strain</b>	France. 1990 (wild)
<b>Cockle</b> ( <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> )	<b>1 strain</b>	France. 1990 (wild)
<b>Halibut</b> ( <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> )	<b>1 strain</b>	United Kingdom. 2001
<b>Corb</b> ( <i>Umbrina cirrosa</i> )	<b>3 strains</b>	España. 2007
<b>Wedge Sole</b> ( <i>Dicologoglossa cuneata</i> )	<b>4 strains</b>	España. 2007

## MATERIAL & METHODS

### \* Serological Characterization:

Slide agglutination  
Dot-blot assay

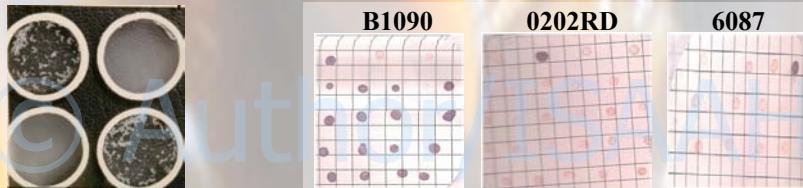
\*Sera raised against representatives of the three genetic groups described, raw and cross-absorbed with the heterologous strains.

\*Analysis of LPS and total and OMP proteins.

\* Western-blot assays.

## RESULTS: Slide and Dot Blot

	Isolates	B1090 <sup>T</sup>	0202RD	6087
<b>B1090<sup>T</sup></b>		++	+ (-)	+
<b>R. philippinarum</b> (26 isolates)				
Spain (1994, 2005-2007)		++	+ (-)	+
France (1988-1991)				
<i>C. edule</i> (1 isolate)		++	+ (-)	+
<i>V. pullastra</i> (1 isolate)		++	+ (-)	+
<b>0202RD</b>		+	++	+
<b>R. decussatus</b> (1 isolates)		+	++	+
Spain 1994		+	++	+
<b>6087</b>		+	+ (-)	+
<i>D. cuneata</i> (4 isolates)		+	+	+
<i>U. cirrosa</i> (3 isolates)		+	++	+
<b>102</b>	-	-	-	+



## RESULTS

Strain	B1090 <sup>T</sup>			0202RD			6087		
	Doble	AgO 0202RD	AgO 6087	Doble	AgO B1090 <sup>T</sup>	AgO 6087	Doble	AgO B1090 <sup>T</sup>	AgO 0202RD
<b>B 1090<sup>T</sup></b>	++	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>R. philippinarum</b>									
(26 isolates)									
Spain (1994, 2005-2007)	++	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-
France (1988-1991)									
<i>C. edule</i> (1 isolate)	++	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>V. pullastra</i> (1 isolate)	++	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>0202 RD</b>	-	-	-	++	++	++	-	-	-
<b>R. decussatus</b>									
(1 isolates)									
Spain 1994	-	-	-	++	++	++	-	-	-
<b>Corb (3 isolates)</b>	-	+	+	+	++	++	-	+	-
<b>6087</b>	-	+	+	-	-	-	++	++	++
<b>Sole (3 isolates)</b>	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+
<b>Sole (1 isolate)</b>	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
<b>102</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**RESULTS: LPS (silver staining)**



**RESULTS: LPS (western-blot)**

ANTISERA

B1090

0202RD

6087



## RESULTS: protein profiles

Whole cell



OMP



MW B1090 0202RD 6087

MW B1090 0202RD 6087

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

- \* All these results demonstrated the antigenic heterogeneity among the isolates of *Vibrio tapetis*.
- \* The serological groups are coincident with those established previously by genetical procedures.
- \* The serological groups possess epidemiological significance, since they could be related with the host origin.

Proposition of a serological scheme for *V. tapetis*:

**Serotype 01**

Manila clam (*R. philippinarum*)  
Pullet carpet-shell clam (*V. aurea*)  
Cockle (*C. edule*)

**Serotype 02**

Subgroup A Carpet shell clam (*R. decussatus*)

Subgroup B

Corb (*U. cirrosa*)

**Serotype 03**

Halibut (*H. hippoglossus*)  
Wedge sole (*D. cuneata*)

Isolate 102 (Manila clam seed) Non typable

THANKS FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION

