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Hybrid assay can detect IMNV in resource-poor settings

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RT-LAMP-NALF method is specific, sensitive and user-friendly



Fig. 1: Principle of the NHP-B rapid test.

Infectious myonecrosis disease is currently a crustacean disease notifiable to the World Organisation for Animal Health. Despite the availability of rapid and accurate detection methods for infectious myonecrosis virus (IMNV), the virus that causes the disease, delays and misdiagnosis of infectious shrimp diseases are common in marine shrimp culture zones because the equipment necessary for pathogen detection is beyond what most diagnostic sites can afford. The authors therefore worked to advance simple, specific and sensitive diagnostic tests to diagnose infectious myonecrosis.

With grant support from the U.S. Consortium Marine Shrimp Farming Program; Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service; U.S. Department of Agriculture; National Council for Scientific and Technological Development; Brazil Ministry of Science and Technology and National

Fisheries Institute, they developed a reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification and nucleic acid lateral flow (RT-LAMP-NALF) assay for the detection of infectious myonecrosis in resource-poor diagnostic settings.

Procedure development

The RT-LAMP-NALF method combines simplified nucleic acid extraction, a reverse-transcription isothermal amplification platform and one-step visual colorimetric confirmation of the IMNV amplified sequences using a generic NALF qualitative detection test strip (Fig. 1).

IMNV-specific RT-LAMP primers were designed for detecting the structural capsid protein gene of IMNV. For purposes of comparison, efforts were made to design primers that amplify the 365-to 568-bp region, which encompasses the 412- to 545-bp region amplified by real-time reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR).



(<https://link.chtbl.com/aquapod>).

The sensitivity of RT-LAMP using two or three primer pairs and nested RT-LAMP using three primer pairs was compared by real-time RT-PCR with a TaqMan probe. IMNV isolates were obtained from the archives of diagnostic materials collected from 2003 to 2008 at the Aquaculture Pathology Laboratory of the University of Arizona.

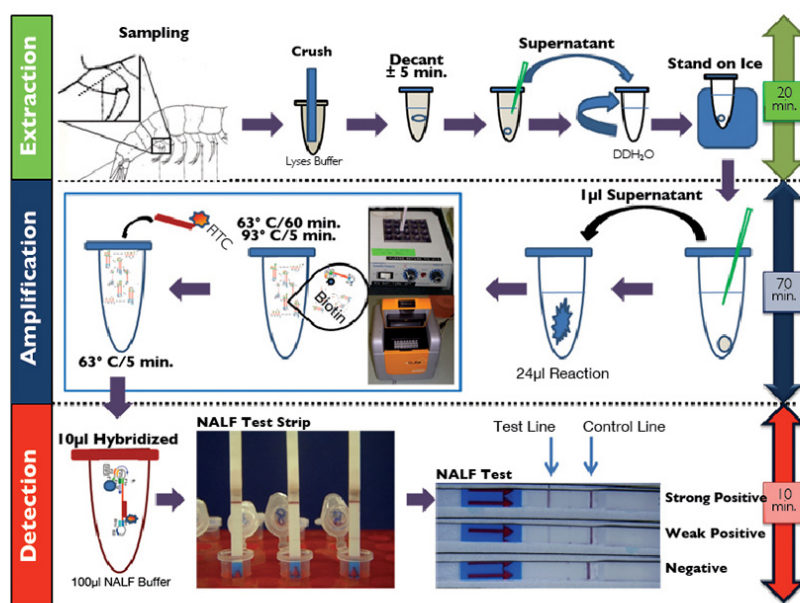


Fig. 1: Schematic diagram of RT-LAMP-NALF assay for the detection of infectious myonecrosis virus. Modified from *Journal of Fish Diseases*, Andrade and Lightner (in press).

Sensitivity, specificity

The RT-LAMP using three primer pairs was 10-fold more sensitive than when using two primer pairs (10^{-4}), and the 10^{-3} and 10^{-2} dilutions were more intensely amplified by RT-LAMP when using three rather than two primer pairs. The addition of the third primer pair to the reaction tube increased sensitivity and specificity – a pattern of results also obtained in other assays.

The detection of IMNV RT-LAMP products was accomplished using an NALF test strip. The biotin-labeled IMNV RT-LAMP amplicons were hybridized with an FITC-labeled probe specific to the IMNV capsid gene. The hybridization product was dotted for sample application of the NALF strip, the IMNV RT-LAMP immune complexes were captured, and a red test band was generated. Labeled immune complexes not captured on the test line overflowed the control band and were immobilized by species-specific antibodies, resulting in an intense control band.

The RT-LAMP-NALF showed equivalent sensitivity to RT-LAMP with three primer pairs. On one hand, the RT-LAMP-NALF was found to be 100 and 10 times more sensitive than one-step RT-PCR and RT-LAMP with two primer pairs, respectively. On the other hand, the RT-LAMP-NALF was 10 and 100 times less sensitive than nested RT-PCR and real-time RT-PCR, respectively.

The specificity of the RT-LAMP-NALF method did not react with hepatopancreatic necrosis virus, white spot syndrome virus, infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus, yellow head virus, Taura syndrome virus or *Penaeus vannamei* nodavirus.

Andrade, Results of specificity from assays using real-time RT-PCR and RT-LAMP-NALF for IMNV, Table 1

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Isolate	Year	Real-Time RT-PCR (IMNV copies/μl RNA)	RT-LAMP-NALF
1	2003	8.78 x 10 ⁴	+
2	2003	5.99 x 10 ⁴	+
3	2004	2.33 x 10 ⁴	+
4	2005	3.44 x 10 ⁴	+
5	2005	4.42 x 10 ⁷	++
6	2006	5.34 x 10 ⁶	++
7	2006	7.96 x 10 ⁵	++
8	2006	1.99 x 10 ⁶	++
9	2006	3.28 x 10 ⁶	++
10	2006	9.19 x 10 ⁶	++
11	2007	3.92 x 10 ⁵	++

12	2007	4.48 x 10 ⁶	++
13	2008	3.15 x 10 ⁴	+

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Table 1. Results of specificity from assays using real-time RT-PCR and RT-LAMP-NALF for IMNV within pleopods of *L. vannamei* from Brazil.
+ = Weakly positive, ++ = Strongly positive.

Effective testing

These results demonstrated that the RT-LAMP-NALF method was specific, sensitive and user-friendly. The RT-LAMP-NALF method also can shorten the time for analysis and has potential application for IMNV diagnosis in resource-poor and point-of-care diagnostic settings, because it does not require expensive, specialized equipment and carcinogenic ethidium bromide.

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