Genotypes of *Leptospira* spp. strains isolated from dogs in Buenos Aires, Argentina

Sylvia Grune Loffler\(^a\), Diego Passaro\(^b\), Luis Samartino\(^a,c\), Analía Soncini\(^b\), Graciela Romero\(^a\), Bibiana Brihuega\(^a,c,*\)

\(^a\) INTA Castelar, CICVyA, Instituto de Patobiología, Laboratorio de Leptospirosis, Hurlingham, Buenos Aires, Argentina  
\(^b\) Laboratorio de Leptospirosis, Instituto Biológico, Ministerio de Salud de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina  
\(^c\) Bacteriología y Micología, Facultad de Veterinaria, Universidad del Salvador, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Received 4 January 2014; accepted 19 May 2014

**KEYWORDS**  
Molecular characterization; MLVA; *Leptospira* spp.

**Abstract**  
Leptospirosis is an infectious disease of wide global distribution, which is endemic in Argentina. The objective of this study was to obtain the genetic profiles of *Leptospira* spp. strains isolated from clinical cases of dogs in the province of Buenos Aires by the multiple-locus variable-number tandem repeat analysis (MLVA). Eight isolated canine strains were genotyped by MLVA, obtaining the identical profile of *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Canicola Hond Utrecht IV in the strains named Dogy and Mayo. The strains named Bel, Sarmiento, La Plata 4581 and La Plata 5478 were identical to the profile of the genotype of *L. interrogans* serovar Portlandvere MY 1039. The strain named Avelaneda was identical to the genotype profile of *L. interrogans* serovar Icterohaemorrhagiae RGA and the strain named SB had the same profile as the *L. interrogans* serovar Pomona Baires genotype and was similar to the profile of serovar Pomona Pomona genotype. It would be useful to include a larger number of isolates from different dog populations in various provinces of Argentina and to characterize the genetic profiles of the strains circulating in the country. The information obtained will be useful for the control of leptospirosis in the dog population.

© 2014 Asociación Argentina de Microbiología. Published by Elsevier España, S.L. All rights reserved.
Leptospirosis is a neglected zoonosis, which is endemic in most tropical and subtropical regions of the world, being most of the cases reported in Asia and the Americas. This disease is often misdiagnosed in humans suffering from other febrile diseases such as meningitis and dengue. Yearly, an estimate of 500,000 cases is diagnosed worldwide and the mortality rate is over 10%.15 The causing bacteria of this zoonosis are pathogenic strains belonging to the order Spirochaetales, family Leptospiraceae and genus Leptospira spp. Knowledge of the circulating pathogenic strains that commonly cause disease within a particular geographic region is important for vaccine efficacy. For instance, in Europe a recent tetravalent Leptospira spp. vaccine for dogs was studied due to the fact that clinical evidence showed that a bivalent vaccine was not appropriate for the current epidemiological scenario. This vaccine is directed against Leptospira interrogans serogroups Canicola, Icterohaemorrhagiae, Grippotyphosa and Australis.2 Dogs are primary infected by L. interrogans and L. kirschneri. Since the introduction of the vaccine 30 years ago, the most relevant serogroups had been Canicola and Icterohaemorrhagiae. Currently more serogroups such as Grippotyphosa, Pomona, Bratislava and Autumnalis are affecting dogs. The infecting serovars may vary among canine populations depending on exposure to infected wild or domestic animal reservoir hosts.5 In Argentina all vaccines for canine leptospirosis are against serovar Canicola and serovar Icterohaemorrhagiae and some also include serovar Castellonis and serovar Grippotyphosa.6

Clinical signs and severity of canine lepiospirosis vary depending on the geographic population, the infecting serovar and the dogs' immune response. The following clinical signs can indicate a leptospiral infection in dogs: renal or hepatic failure, uveitis, pulmonary hemorrhage, acute febrile illness or abortion.2,3,4 In Argentina, serological studies using the microagglutination test (MAT) found seroreactivity against the following serovars in dogs: Bataviae, Canicola, Castellonis, Icterohaemorrhagiae, Grippotyphosa, Pyrogenes, Pomona and Tarassovi5. Serological studies in dogs from Buenos Aires have shown seroreactivity against serovars: Canicola2,3,5, Castellonis5, Icterohaemorrhagiae2,3,5, Grippotyphosa5, Tarassovi5, Pomona5 and Cycopteri14. Previous isolations of pathogenic Leptospira spp. in dogs in Argentina include L. interrogans belonging to serogroups Canicola, Icterohaemorrhagiae and Pyrogenes.5

The importance of following infection control guidelines was highlighted after a small animal veterinarian got infected with a virulent Leptospira sp. strain as he was examining a pet rat for fleas, not wearing gloves to protect his hands which had abrasions from gardening.11,12 Similarly, a veterinarian could also become infected when examining a dog.

A total of 8 strains isolated from household dogs were used in this study. Two of them (La Plata 4581, and La Plata 5478) were isolated from dogs in the city of La Plata, Buenos Aires Province. The other six strains were isolated from dogs in the perurban area of Buenos Aires city (Table 1). The reference strains of L. interrogans used in this study were: serovar Pomona Pomona (serogroup Pomona), serovar Copenhageni M20 (serogroup Icterohaemorrhagiae), serovar Icterohaemorrhagiae RGA and Icterohaemorrhagiae Pomona (serogroup Icterohaemorrhagiae), serovar Canicola Hond Utrecht IV (serogroup Canicola) and serovar Portlandvere MY 1039 (serogroup Canicola).

The reference strains and isolated strains were grown in Fletcher media (Difco Laboratories) at 28°C. For the DNA templates used in the MLVA strain, typing procedures performed with the primers flanking of loci VNTR4, VNTR7, VNTR9, VNTR10, VNTR19, VNTR23 and VNTR31 were used to discriminate strains of L. interrogans9,10. To discriminate between reference strains RGA, M20 and Ictero I of the serogroup Icterohaemorrhagiae we used primers to flank loci VNTR4, VNTR7, VNTR10, VNTRLb4 and VNTRLb511. The
Genotypes of pathogenic Leptospira spp. 203

Table 1  Localities and sources of pathogenic Leptospira spp. strains isolated from dogs used in this study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Locality and (year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bel</td>
<td>Isolated from urine</td>
<td>Periurban area of Buenos Aires city, Province of Buenos Aires (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarmiento</td>
<td>Isolated from urine</td>
<td>Periurban area of Buenos Aires city, Province of Buenos Aires (2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Plata 4581</td>
<td>Isolated from blood</td>
<td>La Plata city, Buenos Aires Province (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Plata 5478</td>
<td>Isolated from urine</td>
<td>La Plata city, Buenos Aires Province (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avellaneda</td>
<td>Isolated from urine</td>
<td>Periurban area of Buenos Aires city, Province of Buenos Aires (2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogy</td>
<td>Isolated from urine</td>
<td>Periurban area of Buenos Aires city, Province of Buenos Aires (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB</td>
<td>Isolated from fetus</td>
<td>Periurban area of Buenos Aires city, Province of Buenos Aires (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The genotypes obtained were used to assemble a phylogenetic tree with the Mega 5.2 software. The tree was constructed by the neighbor-joining method using seven marker loci for the L. interrogans strains (Fig. 1). Bootstrap consensus values are not indicated because no sequence analysis was used.

A total of eight isolated strains from clinical cases of dogs were genotyped in this study, all belonging to L. interrogans, two of which were identical to the MLVA profile of serovar Canicola Hond Utrecht IV (Dogy and Mayo), and four identical to the serovar Portlandvere MY 1039 MLVA pattern (La Plata 4581, La Plata 5478, Sarmiento and Bel), all of them belonging to serogroup Canicola. One strain (SB) was identical to the MLVA profile of serovar Pomona Baires similar to L. interrogans serovar Pomona Pomona. The strain with the identical MLVA profile of L. interrogans serovar Icterohaemorrhagiae RGA (Avellaneda) was discriminated using VNTR4, VNTR7, VNTR10, VNTRLb4 and VNTRLb5 loci, with copy numbers (2,1,7,-,-,-).

The results obtained in this study show diversity among Leptospira spp. strains isolated from clinical cases of dogs in Buenos Aires Province (Fig. 1). The genetic profiles show the diversity of the circulating pathogenic strains of L. interrogans in the Province of Buenos Aires. However, more isolations from different provinces and cities have to be made to confirm the actual scenario referring to circulating pathogenic strains in the country. Vaccination against canine leptospirosis is not compulsory in Argentina and different vaccines are available, most of which are imported from the US and Europe. We found two genotypes belonging to serogroup Canicola, L. interrogans serovar Canicola Hond Utrecht IV and L. interrogans serovar Portlandvere MY1039, one genotype belonging to serogroup Pomona identical to L. interrogans serovar Pomona Baires (2,1,6,13,8,1,3), and one genotype belonging to serogroup Icterohaemorrhagiae, L. interrogans serovar Icterohaemorrhagiae RGA. These findings highlight the importance of characterizing the circulating genotypes in dogs, since they share the same environment with humans, and therefore pose a risk of transmission, which in this zoonosis implies disseminating Leptospira spp. into the environment through urine.

Ethical responsabilities

Protection of human and animal subjects. The authors declare that no experiments were performed on humans or animals for this investigation.
Confidentiality of Data. The authors declare that no patient data appears in this article.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The authors declare that no patient data appears in this article.

Funding

This research was financed by Proyecto Nacional INTA, AESA 202821. Sylvia Grune has a postgraduate CONICET scholarship.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

References