

**SHORT REPORT**

**Open Access**

# A salting out and resin procedure for extracting *Schistosoma mansoni* DNA from human urine samples

Martin J Enk\*<sup>1</sup>, Guilherme Oliveira e Silva<sup>2</sup> and Nilton B Rodrigues<sup>2,3</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** In this paper a simple and cheap salting out and resin (InstaGene matrix<sup>®</sup> resin - BioRad) DNA extraction method from urine for PCR assays is introduced. The DNA of the fluke *Schistosoma mansoni* was chosen as the target since schistosomiasis lacks a suitable diagnostic tool which is sensitive enough to detect low worm burden. It is well known that the PCR technique provides high sensitivity and specificity in detecting parasite DNA. Therefore it is of paramount importance to take advantage of its excellent performance by providing a simple to handle and reliable DNA extraction procedure, which permits the diagnosis of the disease in easily obtainable urine samples.

**Findings:** The description of the extraction procedure is given. This extraction procedure was tested for reproducibility and efficiency in artificially contaminated human urine samples. The reproducibility reached 100%, showing positive results in 5 assay repetitions of 5 tested samples each containing 20 ng DNA/5 ml. The efficiency of the extraction procedure was also evaluated in a serial dilution of the original 20 ng DNA/5 ml sample. Detectable DNA was extracted when it was at a concentration of 1.28 pg DNA/mL, revealing the high efficiency of this procedure.

**Conclusions:** This methodology represents a promising tool for schistosomiasis diagnosis utilizing a bio-molecular technique in urine samples which is now ready to be tested under field conditions and may be applicable to the diagnosis of other parasitic diseases.

## Introduction

Schistosomiasis caused by *Schistosoma mansoni* is a major public health problem in countries of Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa [1,2]. Routinely the diagnosis of this disease is based on the detection of parasite eggs in stool. This approach is relatively inexpensive and easy to perform, and provides basic information on prevalence and infection intensity. However, a well known limitation of these coproscopic methods is their lack of sensitivity, especially in low endemic areas and among individual infections with low parasite load [3-5]. In order to overcome this shortcoming multiple sampling and the examination of a larger amount of faeces are necessary, which increases costs considerably, making these techniques too cumbersome for accurate diagnosis under

such conditions. Besides this intrinsic limitation of coproscopic stool examinations, the positive effect of successful control programs and the rising numbers of infected travelers and migrants urgently require more sensitive methods for diagnosing infection with *Schistosoma mansoni* [6-8].

As an alternative, serological tests for antibody detection can be applied for the diagnosis of schistosomiasis [9,10]. Unfortunately serological methods seem to have low sensitivity, cross-reaction with other helminth infections and poor performance in distinguishing between active and past infections, which is particularly important for endemic areas. Furthermore these techniques require collection of blood, an invasive procedure which presents another disadvantage for their application in a large scale [11].

PCR-based diagnostic techniques have shown high sensitivity and specificity, and rely on the detection of *S. mansoni* DNA in feces, serum [12-14] and, recently, in plasma [15] and urine [16]. The use of urine as source of

\* Correspondence: marenk@cpqrr.fiocruz.br

<sup>1</sup> Laboratório de Esquistossomose - Centro de Pesquisas René Rachou (CPqRR) - Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (FIOCRUZ), Av. Augusto de Lima 1715, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, 30190-002, Brazil  
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

DNA in PCR detection of parasites has been already reported for *Borrelia burgdorferi* [17], *Wuchereria bancrofti* [18], *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* [19,20] and *Schistosoma* sp. [16]. In all cases the extraction method relies on the use of organic solvents, such as phenol and chloroform, or commercial kits that make the process hazardous and/or expensive to use when there are a large number of samples. Here we present a simple salting out and resin DNA extraction method for PCR.

## Methods

Fifty milliliters of fresh urine, of a non infected individual, were treated with EDTA to a final concentration of 40 mM [21]. To assess the reproducibility of the extraction method, 30 milliliters of this sample were artificially contaminated with 120 ng of adult *S. mansoni* DNA and divided in 6 aliquots of 5 ml each, containing 20 ng *S. mansoni* DNA per aliquot, equivalent 4 ng DNA/mL. Five of these aliquots, forming the 1<sup>st</sup> set of samples, were directly processed. To test the method's efficiency, the sixth aliquot was serially diluted in five consecutive 1:5 dilutions, in 4 mL of the remaining 20 mL non contaminated urine, forming a 2<sup>nd</sup> set of 6 samples. The DNA concentration for each of these samples was 4 ng/mL, 800 pg/mL, 160 pg/mL, 32 pg/mL, 6,40 pg/mL and 1.28 pg/mL.

All 11 aliquots prepared as described above, were heated at 100°C, in a water bath for 10 min. After that, 5 M NaCl, in a volume of 1/10 of the sample volume was added to each tube. The tubes were shaken vigorously for 15 sec, placed on ice for 1 hr and centrifuged for 10 min at 4,000 rpm. The supernatant was transferred to another tube, shaken vigorously for 15 sec and centrifuged for 10 min at 4,000 rpm. Again the supernatant was transferred to another clean tube, and two times the sample volume of absolute ethanol was added. The DNA was then precipitated at -20°C for at least 2 hr. The DNA strand was removed with a pipette, transferred to a 0,5 mL microcentrifuge tube and washed in 200 µL 70% ethanol. The tubes were centrifuged again for 20 min at 14,000 rpm. The pellets were dried and resuspended in 100 µL of DNase free water and 100 µL of InstaGene matrix<sup>®</sup> resin (BioRad). Samples were incubated at 56°C for 30 min and 100°C for 8 min, vortexed at high speed for 10 sec and centrifuged at 14,000 rpm for 3 min. The supernatant transferred to a new tube and used as template in PCR reactions.

PCR was carried out using a pair of primers, directed to a 121 bp repetitive fragment, designed by Pontes et al. 2002 [12], GoTaq DNA polymerase and STR 10× buffer (Promega). Into each reaction tube were added 1 µL of 10× buffer, 0.1 µg/µL of 1× BSA, 0.8 U of Taq DNA polymerase, 0.5 pmol of each, forward and reverse primers, 4 µL of DNA template and enough water to a final volume

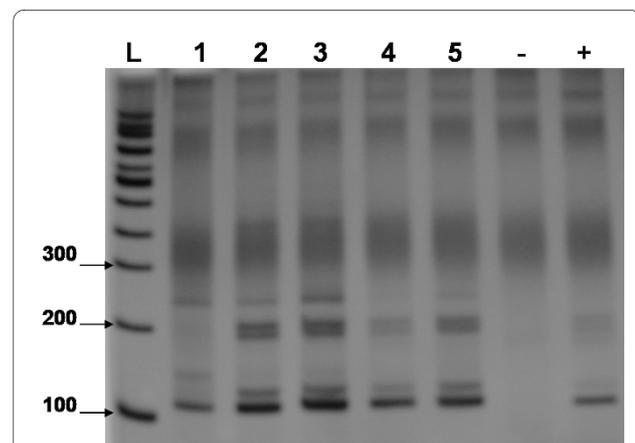
of 10 µL. A positive and negative control were performed using 1 ng of *S. mansoni* DNA as template for the positive, and 1 µL of non-contaminated urine as template for the negative. A total of 40 cycles of amplification were conducted using a 30 sec. denaturing step at 95°C, 30 sec. annealing 65°C and 30 sec. extension at 72°C. PCR assays were conducted 5 times for each of the 11 DNA samples. Three µL of amplified products were visualized by electrophoresis in 8% polyacrylamide gel (PAGE) followed by silver staining [22] and recorded by digital photography.

The study objectives were explained to the participant and informed written consent was obtained in compliance with the guidelines of the Helsinki Declaration about research carried out on humans. The study protocol was received and approved by the Ethical Review Board of the René Rachou Research Center/Fiocruz (No. 03/2008) as well as by the Brazilian Ethical Review Board (CONEP - No 784/2008).

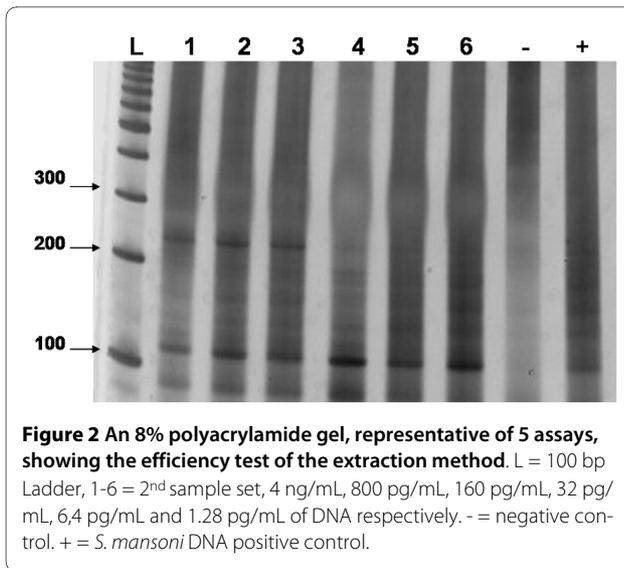
## Results and Discussion

Positive results were observed for all 5 samples from the 1<sup>st</sup> set (figure 1), as well as for all 6 samples from 2<sup>nd</sup> set (figure 2) in all of the 5 assay repetitions. The results from the 1<sup>st</sup> sample set show the high reproducibility of the DNA extraction method, and those from the 2<sup>nd</sup> confirm the test's efficiency by detecting 1.28 pg DNA/mL urine, an approximately 3,000 times smaller quantity of DNA than in the first dilution (results samples set 2). Furthermore, these data confirm the PCR reproducibility and sensitivity, hence, parasite DNA was detected in all 5 assay repetitions.

This simple and inexpensive extraction method, utilizing easy accessible urine samples as DNA source, in combination with the high sensitivity of PCR, constitutes a promising diagnostic tool to overcome the difficulties of



**Figure 1** An 8% polyacrylamide gel, representative of 5 assays, showing the reproducibility test of the extraction method. L = 100 bp Ladder, 1-5 = 1<sup>st</sup> sample set 4 ng/mL DNA. - = negative control. + = *S. mansoni* DNA positive control.



detecting schistosomiasis infections in areas of low transmission or in individual cases with low worm burden. As the *S. mansoni* genome contains approximately 580 fg of DNA [23] our proposed method detects theoretically the equivalent of two parasite cells in form of diluted DNA in urine. The detection limit of 0,1 pg parasite DNA of the described technique is comparable to those of other studies carried out in human and non-human samples of feces, urine and blood which range between 1 fg and 1 pg. Pontes et al 2002 [12] reports 1 fg in human feces, Sandoval et al 2006 [16] 1 fg in human urine, Wichmann et al 2009 [15] 2 parasite DNA copies/mL (about 1 pg) in human serum, Kato-Hayashi et al 2010 [24] 0,1 pg in non-human urine and serum and Akinwale et al 2008 [25] 10 fg in diluted parasite DNA.

The use of nontoxic materials during the extraction process and its easy handling, may, in future, make this technique applicable under conditions in which there are limited resources. The data obtained by this study provide sufficient evidence to test this technique in urine samples collected from the field, especially from low prevalence areas, in order to define sensitivity and specificity in comparison to diagnostic tests currently in use. After adaptation, the procedure described here could, also be applied for the detection of trans-renal and/or cell-free DNA of other parasites as well as for viral, bacterial and fungal infections in future studies.

#### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

#### Authors' contributions

MJE, and NBR designed the study protocol; MJE, GOS and NBR supervised and carried out the laboratory work and data collection; MJE, GOS and NBR carried out the analysis and interpretation of these data. MJE, GOS and NBR drafted the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

#### Acknowledgements

We thank Dr. Paulo Marcos Zech Coelho and Dr. Rodrigo Corrêa Oliveira for their valuable support and scientific advice and Dr. John Kusel for scientific and language revision. This work obtained financial support from the Fundação de Amparo a Pesquisa do Estado de Minas Gerais (Fapemig), Brazil, Conselho National de Pesquisa (CNPq), and Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS).

#### Author Details

<sup>1</sup>Laboratório de Esquistossomose - Centro de Pesquisas René Rachou (CPqRR) - Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (FIOCRUZ), Av. Augusto de Lima 1715, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, 30190-002, Brazil, <sup>2</sup>Laboratório de Imunologia Celular e Molecular - Centro de Pesquisas René Rachou (CPqRR) - Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (FIOCRUZ), Av. Augusto de Lima 1715, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, 30190-002, Brazil and <sup>3</sup>Laboratório de Pesquisas Clínicas - Escola de Farmácia, Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto (UFOP), Campus Morro de Cruzeiro, Ouro Preto, Minas Gerais, 35400-00, Brazil

Received: 28 December 2009 Accepted: 26 April 2010

Published: 26 April 2010

#### References

1. Hotez PJ, Bottazzi ME, Franco-Paredes C, Ault SK, Periago MR: **The neglected tropical diseases of latin america and the Caribbean: a review of disease burden and distribution and a roadmap for control and elimination.** *PLoS Negl Trop Dis* 2008, **2**:e300.
2. King CH, Dangerfield-Cha M: **The unacknowledged impact of chronic schistosomiasis.** *Chronic Illn* 2008, **4**:65-79.
3. Utzinger J, Booth M, N'Goran EK, Muller I, Tanner M, Lengeler C: **Relative contribution of day-to-day and intra-specimen variation in faecal egg counts of Schistosoma mansoni before and after treatment with praziquantel.** *Parasitology* 2001, **122**:537-544.
4. Kongs A, Marks G, Verle P, Van der SP: **The unreliability of the Kato-Katz technique limits its usefulness for evaluating S. mansoni infections.** *Trop Med Int Health* 2001, **6**:163-169.
5. de Vlas SJ, Gryseels B: **Underestimation of Schistosoma mansoni prevalences.** *Parasitol Today* 1992, **8**:274-277.
6. Bergquist R, Johansen MV, Utzinger J: **Diagnostic dilemmas in helminthology: what tools to use and when?** *Trends Parasitol* 2009, **25**:151-156.
7. Rabello AL, Enk MJ: **8 Progress towards the detection of schistosomiasis.** In *Report of the Scientific Working Group meeting on Schistosomiasis: 14-16 november 2005; Geneva, Switzerland* WHO World Health Organization on behalf of the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases; 2006:67-72.
8. Corachan M: **Schistosomiasis and international travel.** *Clin Infect Dis* 2002, **35**:446-450.
9. Doenhoff MJ, Chiodini PL, Hamilton JV: **Specific and sensitive diagnosis of schistosome infection: can it be done with antibodies?** *Trends Parasitol* 2004, **20**:35-39.
10. Feldmeier H, Buttner DW: **Immunodiagnosis of Schistosomiasis haematobium and schistosomiasis mansoni in man. Application of crude extracts from adult worms and cercariae in the IHA and the ELISA.** *Zentralbl Bakteriol Mikrobiol Hyg A* 1983, **255**:413-421.
11. Gryseels B, Polman K, Clerinx J, Kestens L: **Human schistosomiasis.** *Lancet* 2006, **368**:1106-1118.
12. Pontes LA, Dias-Neto E, Rabello A: **Detection by polymerase chain reaction of Schistosoma mansoni DNA in human serum and feces.** *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 2002, **66**:157-162.
13. Pontes LA, Oliveira MC, Katz N, Dias-Neto E, Rabello A: **Comparison of a polymerase chain reaction and the Kato-Katz technique for diagnosing infection with Schistosoma mansoni.** *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 2003, **68**:652-656.
14. ten Hove RJ, Verweij JJ, Vereecken K, Polman K, Dieye L, Van Lieshout L: **Multiplex real-time PCR for the detection and quantification of Schistosoma mansoni and S. haematobium infection in stool samples collected in northern Senegal.** *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 2008, **102**:179-185.
15. Wichmann D, Panning M, Quack T, Kramme S, Burchard GD, Grevelding C, Drosten C: **Diagnosing schistosomiasis by detection of cell-free parasite DNA in human plasma.** *PLoS Negl Trop Dis* 2009, **3**:e422.

16. Sandoval N, Siles-Lucas M, Perez-Arellano JL, Carranza C, Puente S, Lopez-Aban J, Muro A: **A new PCR-based approach for the specific amplification of DNA from different Schistosoma species applicable to human urine samples.** *Parasitology* 2006, **133**:581-587.
17. Lebech AM, Hansen K: **Detection of Borrelia burgdorferi DNA in urine samples and cerebrospinal fluid samples from patients with early and late Lyme neuroborreliosis by polymerase chain reaction.** *J Clin Microbiol* 1992, **30**:1646-1653.
18. Lucena WA, Dhalia R, Abath FG, Nicolas L, Regis LN, Furtado AF: **Diagnosis of Wuchereria bancrofti infection by the polymerase chain reaction using urine and day blood samples from amicrofilaraemic patients.** *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 1998, **92**:290-293.
19. Cannas A, Goletti D, Girardi E, Chiacchio T, Calvo L, Cuzzi G, Piacentini M, Melkonyan H, Umansky SR, Lauria FN, et al.: **Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNA detection in soluble fraction of urine from pulmonary tuberculosis patients.** *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 2008, **12**:146-151.
20. Green C, Huggett JF, Talbot E, Mwaba P, Reither K, Zumla A: **Rapid diagnosis of tuberculosis through the detection of mycobacterial DNA in urine by nucleic acid amplification methods.** *Lancet Infect Dis* 2009, **9**:505-511.
21. Milde A, Haas-Rochholz H, Kaatsch HJ: **Improved DNA typing of human urine by adding EDTA.** *Int J Legal Med* 1999, **112**:209-210.
22. Sanguinetti CJ, Dias-Neto E, Simpson AJG: **Rapid silver staining and recovery of PCR products separated on polyacrylamide gels.** *BioTechniques* 1994, **17**:915-918.
23. Gomes AL, Melo FL, Werkhauser RP, Abath FG: **Development of a real time polymerase chain reaction for quantitation of Schistosoma mansoni DNA.** *Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz* 2006, **101**(Suppl 1):133-136.
24. Kato-Hayashi N, Kirinoki M, Iwamura Y, Kanazawa T, Kitikoon V, Matsuda H, Chigusa Y: **Identification and differentiation of human schistosomes by polymerase chain reaction.** *Exp Parasitol* 2010, **124**:325-329.
25. Akinwale OP, Laurent T, Mertens P, Leclipteux T, Rollinson D, Kane R, Emery A, Ajayi MB, Akande DO, Fesobi TW: **Detection of schistosomes polymerase chain reaction amplified DNA by oligochromatographic dipstick.** *Mol Biochem Parasitol* 2008, **160**:167-170.

doi: 10.1186/1756-0500-3-115

**Cite this article as:** Enk et al., A salting out and resin procedure for extracting Schistosoma mansoni DNA from human urine samples *BMC Research Notes* 2010, **3**:115

**Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:**

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at  
[www.biomedcentral.com/submit](http://www.biomedcentral.com/submit)

