Author: Phenotypic and genotypic identification of E.coli strains isolated from broilers  Faculty: Veterinary Medicine - Suez canal University  Department: Bacteriology, Mycology and Immunology  Location: Ismailia  Degree: Master of Veterinary Medical Science  Language: English  Supervision committee: Prof. Dr.\ Mahmoud Ezzat El-Sayed.  Professor of Microbiology  Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Suez canal University  Prof. Dr.\ Abo Elkheir Mohamed Ibrahim Esawy  Professor of Microbiology  Animal Health Research Institute- Mansoura branch, Dakahlia Governorate.  Abstract: In this study bacteriological examination of 1200 samples collected from 200 birds( recently dead, diseased and apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive E.coli from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5 %. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90 % of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
isolated from broilers  Faculty: Veterinary Medicine - Suez canal University  Department: Bacteriology, Mycology and Immunology  Location: Ismailia  Degree: Master of Veterinary Medical Science  Language: English  Supervision committee: Profs. Dr.\ Mahmoud Ezzat El-Sayed.  Professor of Microbiology Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Suez canal University Prof. Dr.\ Abo Elkheir Mohamed Ibrahim Esawy Professor of Microbiology Animal Health Research Institute- Mansoura branch, Dakahlia Governorate.  Abstract: In this study bacteriological examination of 1200 samples collected from 200 birds( recently dead, diseased and apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive E.coli from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5 %. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90 % of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
Department: Bacteriology, Mycology and Immunology  Location: Ismailia  Degree: Master of Veterinary Medical Science  English  Supervision committee: Prof. Dr.\ Mahmoud Ezzat El-Sayed.  Professor of Microbiology Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Suez canal University Prof. Dr.\ Abo Elkheir Mohamed Ibrahim Esawy Professor of Microbiology Animal Health Research Institute- Mansoura branch, Dakahlia Governorate.  In this study bacteriological examination of 1200 samples collected from 200 birds( recently dead, diseased and apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive E.coli from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5 %. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90 % of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
Department: Bacteriology, Mycology and Immunology  Location: Ismailia  Degree: Master of Veterinary Medical Science  English  Supervision committee: Prof. Dr.\ Mahmoud Ezzat El-Sayed.  Professor of Microbiology Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Suez canal University Prof. Dr.\ Abo Elkheir Mohamed Ibrahim Esawy Professor of Microbiology Animal Health Research Institute- Mansoura branch, Dakahlia Governorate.  In this study bacteriological examination of 1200 samples collected from 200 birds( recently dead, diseased and apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive E.coli from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5 %. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90 % of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
Language: English  Supervision committee: Prof. Dr.\ Mahmoud Ezzat El-Sayed.  Professor of Microbiology Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Suez canal University Prof. Dr.\ Abo Elkheir Mohamed Ibrahim Esawy Professor of Microbiology Animal Health Research Institute- Mansoura branch, Dakahlia Governorate.  Abstract: In this study bacteriological examination of 1200 samples collected from 200 birds( recently dead, diseased and apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive E.coli from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5 %. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90 % of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
Supervision committee:  Prof. Dr.\ Mahmoud Ezzat El-Sayed.  Professor of Microbiology Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Suez canal University Prof. Dr.\ Abo Elkheir Mohamed Ibrahim Esawy Professor of Microbiology Animal Health Research Institute- Mansoura branch, Dakahlia Governorate.  Abstract:  In this study bacteriological examination of 1200 samples collected from 200 birds( recently dead, diseased and apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive E.coli from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5 %. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90 % of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
Supervision committee:  Prof. Dr.\ Mahmoud Ezzat El-Sayed.  Professor of Microbiology Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Suez canal University Prof. Dr.\ Abo Elkheir Mohamed Ibrahim Esawy Professor of Microbiology Animal Health Research Institute- Mansoura branch, Dakahlia Governorate.  Abstract:  In this study bacteriological examination of 1200 samples collected from 200 birds( recently dead, diseased and apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive E.coli from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5 %. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90 % of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
Professor of Microbiology Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Suez canal University Prof. Dr.\ Abo Elkheir Mohamed Ibrahim Esawy Professor of Microbiology Animal Health Research Institute- Mansoura branch, Dakahlia Governorate.  Abstract:  In this study bacteriological examination of 1200 samples collected from 200 birds( recently dead, diseased and apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive E.coli from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5 %. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90 % of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
Professor of Microbiology Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Suez canal University Prof. Dr.\ Abo Elkheir Mohamed Ibrahim Esawy Professor of Microbiology Animal Health Research Institute- Mansoura branch, Dakahlia Governorate.  Abstract:  In this study bacteriological examination of 1200 samples collected from 200 birds( recently dead, diseased and apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive E.coli from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5 %. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90 % of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
Prof. Dr.\ Abo Elkheir Mohamed Ibrahim Esawy Professor of Microbiology Animal Health Research Institute- Mansoura branch, Dakahlia Governorate.  Abstract: In this study bacteriological examination of 1200 samples collected from 200 birds( recently dead, diseased and apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive E.coli from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5 %. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90 % of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
Professor of Microbiology Animal Health Research Institute- Mansoura branch, Dakahlia Governorate.  Abstract: In this study bacteriological examination of 1200 samples collected from 200 birds( recently dead, diseased and apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive E.coli from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5%. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90% of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
Animal Health Research Institute- Mansoura branch, Dakahlia Governorate.  In this study bacteriological examination of 1200 samples collected from 200 birds( recently dead, diseased and apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive E.coli from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5%. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90% of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
Abstract:  In this study bacteriological examination of 1200 samples collected from 200 birds( recently dead, diseased and apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive <i>E.coli</i> from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5%. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90% of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
Abstract:  In this study bacteriological examination of 1200 samples collected from 200 birds( recently dead, diseased and apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive <i>E.coli</i> from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5%. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90% of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
collected from 200 birds( recently dead, diseased and apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive <i>E.coli</i> from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5%. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90% of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
apparent healthy broilers) revealed that E. coli isolates was recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive <i>E.coli</i> from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5%. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90% of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
recovered from 842 samples with overall prevalence 70.16%. Incidence of positive <i>E.coli</i> from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5%. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90% of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
Incidence of positive <i>E.coli</i> from fresh heart blood samples is 75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5 %. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90 % of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
75%, from liver 83% from kidney64%, from spleen 57%, from small intestine74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5%. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90% of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
from small intestine 74.5% and from bone marrow 67.5%. The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90% of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
The culture characteristic of E. coli isolates on different media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90 % of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
media showed pink colonies on MacConkey media, yellow on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90 % of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
on XLD and green metallic colonies on EMB medium. The biochemical identification revealed that 90 % of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
biochemical identification revealed that 90 % of suspected isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
isolates were biochemically identical to typical E. coli
features. Serological identification of randomly selected E.
coli (20) isolates clarified that, one E. coli isolate was
serotype $O_{111}$ , one was $O_{44}$ , one was $O_{55}$ , two were serotyped
O142, two were serotyped O128, two were serotyped O158,
three were serotyped O157, four were serotyped O29 and four
were serotyped O115. Ampicillin, Neomycin, Doxycycline
and Oxytetracycline were found to be the most encountered
antimicrobials tested while ciprofloxacin and Erythromycin
were the most effective antimicrobial drugs against the
isolates. PCR assay was carried out on six serovars ( $O_{142}$ , $O_{29}$ ,
$O_{115}$ , $O_{158}$ , $O_{128}$ and $O_{157}$ ) to detect the presence of <i>phoA</i> , <i>iss</i>
and <i>iutA</i> gene, All serovars had the three genes except $(O_{29})$
not possess iss gene.

أحمد محمد راشد الضوينى	الأسم :
التصنيف الظاهرى و الجيني لعترات الإكولاى المعزولة من بدارى التسمين	عنوان الرسالة:
كلية الطب البيطري - جامعة قناة السويس	الكلية :
قسم البكتريا و المناعة و الفطريات	القسم العلمي:
الاسماعيلية	موقع الكلية :
ماجستير الفلسفة في الغلوم الطبية البيطرية	1
الانجليزية	,
الأستاذ الدكتور/ محمود عزت السيد	أسماء هيئة الاشراف :
أستاذ الميكروبيولوجى - كلية الطب البيطري - جامعة قناة السويس الأستاذ الدكتور/ أبو الخير محمد إبراهيم عيسوى	. =/,52/
المستاذ الميكروبيولوجى - بمعهد بحوث صحة الحيوان - فرع المنصورة – محافظة الدقهلية	
في هذه الدراسة تم إجراء فحوصات بكتيرية لـ ١٢٠٠ عينه تم جمعها من ٢٠٠ طائر من	الملخص:
بدارى التسمين (سليم ظاهريا - مريض - حديث النفوق) والتي أظهرت عزل الميكروب	
القولوني الإكولاي من ٨٤٢ عينة بنسبة ١٦. ٧٠%. وكانت نسبة العزل من الدم من القلب	
٧٥% ، و من الكبد ٨٣ % ، و من الكلية ٦٤ %، ومن الطحال ٥٧ % ، ومن الأمعاء	
الدقيقة ٥٤٠ %، و من نخاع العظام ٥٠٦٠ %. و كانت خصائص المزروعات من	
عترات الميكروب القولوني الإكولاي المعزوله من بداري التسمين على الأوساط	
المختلفة أنها تظهر باللون البمبى على (MacConkey media) و باللون الأصفر على	
(XLD)وباللون الأخضر اللامع على (EMB). كما أوضحت الإختبارات الكميائية أن	
٩٠ % من العترات المعزولة تتطابق مع خصائص الميكروب القولوني كميائيا.و باجراء	
التصنيف السير ولوجي لعشرين عزلة من عزلات الميكروب القولوني الإكولاي المعزولة	
من عينات الدواجن أوضحت النتائج أن المعزولات تشمل عترة واحدة من $O_{111}$ ، عترة	
واحدة من $O_{44}$ ، عترة واحدة من $O_{55}$ ، عترتان من $O_{142}$ ، عترتان من $O_{128}$ ، عترتان	
من $O_{158}$ ، ثلاثة عترات من $O_{157}$ ، أربع عترات من $O_{29}$ ، أربع عترات من $O_{158}$ . وقد	
وجد ان الإمبيسيلين و النيومايسين و الدوكسي سيكلين و الأوكسي تتراسيكلين كانوا أقل	
تأثيرًا على المعزولات في حين أن السيبروفلوكساسين و الإرثرومايسين أكثر المضادات	
الحيوية تاثيرا علي المعزولات. كما تم اجراء اختبار إنزيم البلمرة المتسلسل التعددي لستة	
من المعزولات الأتية:	
تبين وجود الثلاث جينات ( ${ m O}_{142}, { m O}_{29}, { m O}_{115}, { m O}_{158}, { m O}_{157}$ ) تبين وجود الثلاث جينات	
( phoA, iss and iutA ) في جميع العترات باستثناء جين ( iss) غير موجود في عترة $\mathrm{O}_{29}$ .	

## List of contents

Items	Page
Introduction	1-4
Review of literature	5-37
Prevalence of pathogenic <i>E. coli</i> in chickens	5
Isolation and Identification of <i>E. coli</i> isolates	10
Conventional methods for identification of <i>E. coli</i> :	10
serotyping of isolated <i>E.coli</i>	12
Sensitivity of <i>E. coli</i> to antibiotics	17
Virulence genes of APEC	20
PCR for detection of <i>E. coli</i> virulence genes	25
Pathogenicity of the E.coli in chicks	37
Materials and Methods	40-66
Materials	40
Examined samples	40
Media	41
Media used for isolation and identification of E.	41
coli isolates	
Media used for the biochemical identification of E. coli	43
Chemicals and reagents used for biochemical identification	45
Stain used	46
Material used in the Api20E system for the biochemical Identification of E. coli strains	46
Material used in the serological identification of E. coli isolates.	47
Media used for the antibiogram assay	48
Material used for extraction of DNA	48
Equipment and apparatuses used for extraction of nucleic acids	49

PCR Master Mix used for cPCR	49
Oligonucleotide primers used in cPCR	49
DNA Molecular weight marker	50
Material used for agarose gel electrophoresis	50
Equipment and apparatuses used in cPCR	51
Material used for pathogenisity test	52
Methods	53
Collection of the samples	53
Isolation and identification of the <i>E. coli</i> isolates	53
Detection of <i>E. coli</i> suspected colonies	54
Serological identification of <i>E. coli</i> isolates	60
Antibacterial sensitivity testing	62
Molecular identification	63
Pathogenesity test	66
Results	67
Discussion	85
Summary	91
Conclusion	93
References	95
Arabic Summary	1-2

## List of abbreviations

AMP	Ampicillin
APEC	•
	Avian pathogenic <i>Escherichia Coli</i>
astA	Enteroaggregative toxin
BPW	Buffered peptone water
CIP	Ciprofloxacin
CN	Gentamycin
CNF1 and CNF2	Cytotoxic necrotizing factors 1 and 2
CRD	Chronic respiratory disease
CT	Colistin
cva/cvi	Colicin V plasmid operon genes
DAEC	Diffusely adhering E. coli
DO	Doxycycline
E	Erythromycin
E. coli	Escherichia coli
eaeA	attaching and effacing mechanisms
Eagg	Enteroaggregative mechanisms
EAggEC	Enteroaggregative E. coli
EHEC	Enterohemorrhagic E. coli
EIEC	Enteroinvasive E. coli
EMB	Eosin methylene blue
Eniv	Enteroinvasive mechanisms
EPEC	Enteropathogenic E. coli
ETEC	Enterotoxigenic E. coli
F	Fimbriae
Ffc	Florfenicol
g	Gram
GMAC	Gentiobiose MacConkey's medium
h	hours
НС	Hemorrhagic colitis
HUS	Hemolytic uremic syndrome
I	Intermediate
IMANG	Indole, Methyl red, Voges Proskauer,
IMVC	Simmon's citrate reactions
irp2	Iron-repressible protein
iss	increased serum survival gene
iucD	Aerobactin
iutA	Iron uptake transport gene
L	liter
LEE	Locus of enterocyte effacement
	Locus of enterocyte effacement

L.F	Lactose fermenter
LPS	
	Lipopolysaccharide
LT	Heat-labile enterotoxin
MBC	Minimum bactericidal concentration
MBP	maltose-binding protein
mg	Milligram
MIC	Minimum inhibitory concentration
ml	Milliliter
MR	Methyl red
MR-VP	Methyle red-Voges Preskauer
N	Neomycin
N.L.F	Non lactose fermenter
No.	Number
Omp1	Outer membrane protease
ОТ	Oxytetracycline
papC	P-fimbriae
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PFGE	Pulsed field gel electrophoresis
phoA	Bacterial alkaline phosphatase
R	Resistant
rpm	Round per minutes
S	Sensitive
S	Streptomycin
SHS	Swollen head syndrome
SMAC	Sorbitol MacConkey's medium
SPP	Species
ST	Heat-stable enterotoxin
STEC	Shiga toxin-producing E. coli
TSB	Tryptic soy broth
tsh	Temperature sensitive haemagglutination
V	variable
vat	Vacuolating autotransporter toxin
VCA	Vero cell assay
VT1	Vero toxin 1
VT2	Vero toxin 2
VT2e	Vero toxin 2e
, 120	=