The BAX real time PCR assay for pathogenic vibrios

The Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies, CA, USA) was used to determine the sensitivity and specificity of the BAX and the BAM PCR assay compared with conventional PCR, API20E and VITEK 2 Compact identification systems.

**Materials and Methods**

**Materials**

The vibrio cultures were grown in AW medium overnight at 35°C. The isolated colonies were used as template DNA and prepared by boiling the overnight APW enrichment and 2 µl was used as template DNA.

**Methods**

**Culture preparation**

Vibrio cultures were grown in AW medium. The isolated colonies were used as template DNA and prepared by boiling the overnight APW enrichment and 2 µl was used as template DNA.

**Detection**

A well-isolated colony (for all strains) was transferred to Alkaline Peptone broth. After incubation, one well isolated colony (for all strains) was transferred to Alkaline Peptone broth.

**Isolate identification**

The BAX multiplex for identification of vibrio isolates was used as template DNA, prepared by boiling the overnight APW enrichment and 2 µl was used as template DNA.

**DISCUSSION**

The different groups of bacteria examined with the BAX Vibrio assay are shown in Table 1. Previously characterized Vibrio spp. cause a significant number of documented human pathogens associated with seafood consumption. The vibrios spp. cause a significant number of documented human pathogens associated with seafood consumption.

**REFERENCES**


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