

**Epidemiology of bovine brucellosis using Probe-based Real-time PCR from whole blood samples in
Colombia**

Veterinary Research Communications

Olga Lucia Herrán Ramírez¹, Huarrisson Azevedo Santos², Patrícia Gonzaga Paulino¹, Carolina Soares van der Meer¹, José Luis Rodríguez Bautista¹, Ingrid Lorena Jaramillo Delgado³, Juliana González Obando⁴, Rene Ramirez Garcia⁵, Isabele da Costa Angelo^{2*}

¹Postgraduate Program in Veterinarian Science, Veterinary Institute, Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro, P.O. Box 23897-000, Seropédica, RJ, Brazil.

²Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Veterinary Institute, Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro, PO Box 23897-000, Seropédica, RJ, Brazil.

³Scientific director, TESTMOL molecular research and diagnostic center, research group One-Health, P.O. Box 050012, Medellín, Colombia.

⁴Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Agrarian Sciences Faculty, Antioquia University, P.O. Box 1228, Medellín, Antioquia, Colombia.

⁵INCA-CES, Faculty of Veterinary medicine and zootechnics, CES University, Box 050021, Medellín, Colombia.

Corresponding author: Isabele da Costa Angelo, E-mail: isabeleangelo@yahoo.com.br. Phone number: +55 21985111369

DNA Extraction Protocol: Whole blood collected in Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) tubes was gently mixed, then 0.5 ml of whole blood were transferred to sterile 1.5 ml microtubes containing 1 ml of cell lysis solution (320 mM saccharose, five mM MgCl₂, 1% Triton X-100, ten mM Tris-HCl [pH 7.5]). The microtubes were mixed by inverting three times and incubated for 10 min at room temperature. The microtube was inverted three more times during incubation and then centrifuged at 15,000x g for 2 min (5424 Eppendorf®, Enfield, Connecticut, USA). The supernatant was discarded without losing the cells pellet. The pellet was rewashed once with a cell lysis solution and twice with 1 mL of ultrapure Milli-Q® water. After the last supernatant was discarded, the microtube was vortexed to separate the pellet from the walls. Added 400 µl of nucleic lysis solution (60 mM NH₄Cl, 1% sodium dodecyl sulfate and 24 mM Na₂-EDTA [pH

8.0]), and slowly added 5 μ l of proteinase K (1 mg/mL). Then was incubated for 30 min at 56°C and 500 RPM in Vortemp™ 56 incubator shaker (Labnet®, Edison, New Jersey, USA). After digestion, the samples were cooled at room temperature, then 100 μ l of ammonium acetate (7.5 mM) was added, mixed, and followed by centrifugation at 15,000x g for 10 min. The supernatant containing DNA was carefully transferred to a microtube containing 1 mL of 100% ethanol at room temperature. The tube was gently mixed until DNA strands were observed. After that, the tube was centrifuged at 15,000x g for 10 min. The supernatant was discarded without losing the DNA pellet, and 1 ml of cold 70% ethanol was added to rinse the pellet. The microtube was inverted until the ethanol was completely dried. The DNA was resuspended in 60 μ l of molecular biology grade DNase and RNase Free water (RPI®) and incubated at 65° C for 20 min. to improve hydration and to loosen DNA strands. The DNA was stored at -20 °C until the qPCR assay was performed.