

# TB Resistance Assays

## A modular system to detect pathogens of the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex and its most important resistance genes (MDR-, XDR-TB)

Tuberculosis (TB) is the leading cause of death in the world due to bacterial infection. Emerge and spread of resistant strains, such as multidrug-resistant (MDR-TB) or even extreme drug-resistant strains (XDR-TB), pose a serious threat for tuberculosis control efforts. Resistant TB is more difficult to treat

than drug-susceptible TB, there are stronger adverse effects, therapy is more expensive and the patient is more likely to stay infectious for a longer period of time. To prevent the spread of resistant TB, fast susceptibility tests are essential since standard tests can take up to several weeks.

### TB Resistance Module Isoniazid/Rifampicin (RDB2185)

- Conjugate control
- Amplification control
- Mycobacterium universal* control
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex
- Isoniazid wt (*inhA* -16, -15, -8)
- Isoniazid mut (*inhA* -16, -15, -8)
- Isoniazid wt (KatG 315)
- Isoniazid mut (KatG S315T)
- Rifampicin wt (RpoB 513-516)
- Rifampicin mut (RpoB D516V, D516Y)
- Rifampicin wt (RpoB 522-526)
- Rifampicin mut (RpoB H526Y, H526D, H526R)
- Rifampicin wt (RpoB 529-533)
- Rifampicin mut (RpoB S531L, S531W)

The assay was evaluated against a series of clinical *M. tuberculosis* strains:

	resistant	susceptible	others
Isoniazid/Rifampicin	57	13	-
Amikacin/Capreomycin/ Streptomycin/Kanamycin	17	5	5
Fluoroquinolones	43	12	-

The AID TB Resistance kit detected resistance mutations in the clinical strains with a **100 % accuracy**.

*M. tuberculosis* strains were isolated from: sputum, tracheal bronchial secret, aspirate, tissue, gastric fluid, BAL, lymph node and urin (Poster Böttger, IMM, University of Zurich, 2011)



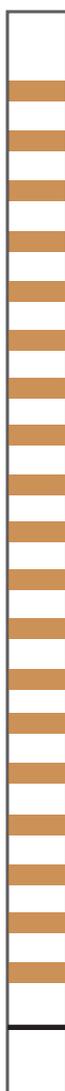
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## TB Resistance Module

### Aminoglycoside (RDB2184)

Conjugate control  
Amplification control  
*Mycobacterium* universal control  
*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex  
AMK/CAP wt (*rrs* 1401/02)  
AMK mut (*rrs* A1401G)  
AMK/CAP mut (*rrs* C1402T)  
AMK/CAP wt (*rrs* 1484)  
AMK/CAP mut (*rrs* G1484C/T)  
Streptomycin wt (RpsL 43)  
Streptomycin mut (RpsL A43G)  
Streptomycin wt (RpsL 88)  
Streptomycin mut (RpsL A88G)  
Streptomycin mut (RpsL A88C)  
Streptomycin wt (*rrs* 513-517)  
Streptomycin mut (*rrs* C513T)  
Streptomycin mut (*rrs* A514C)  
Streptomycin mut (*rrs* G515C)  
Streptomycin mut (*rrs* C517T)



## TB Resistance Module

### Fluoroquinolone/ Ethambutol (RDB2187)

Conjugate control  
Amplification control  
*Mycobacterium* universal control  
*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex  
Fluoroquinolone wt (GyrA 90, 91, 94)  
Fluoroquinolone mut (GyrA A90V)  
Fluoroquinolone mut (GyrA S91P)  
Fluoroquinolone mut (GyrA D94A)  
Fluoroquinolone mut (GyrA D94N)  
Fluoroquinolone mut (GyrA D94Y)  
Fluoroquinolone mut (GyrA D94G)  
Ethambutol wt (EmbB 306)  
Ethambutol mut (EmbB M306V)  
Ethambutol mut (EmbB M306I; G918A)  
Ethambutol mut (EmbB M306I; G918C)  
Ethambutol mut (EmbB M306I; G918T)



### References:

Böttger EC. (2011) The AID modular line probe assay for rapid detection of drug resistance against isoniazid, rifampicin, amikacin, capreomycin, streptomycin and fluoroquinolones in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Poster (2011)