

\* . . . . .

\*

I.

16 - 18)

가

, 19 - 25),

1, 24,

26)

T. denticola

27)

500가

55%

1%

10, 22),

1 - 6),

가

Treponema denti -

Actinobacillus actino - mycetemcomitans, Porphyromonas gingi - valis, Bacteroides forsythus, Prevotella intermedia, Peptostreptococcus micros, Fusobacterium nucleatum, Campylobacter rectus, Capnocytophaga, Eikenella corro - dens, Eubacterium species Spirochetes 7).

cola, Treponema pectinovorum, Treponema socranskii, Treponema vincentii, Treponema maltophilum<sup>10)</sup>, Treponema medium<sup>28)</sup>, Treponema amylovorum<sup>29)</sup>

Treponema denticola<sup>25, 27)</sup>

16S ribosomal RNA (rRNA)

8 - 10),

11 - 13)

가

30). 16S rRNA

가

가

14, 15),

(universal probe)

probe) (specific peptidoglycan, 4, 21) 가  
 , 가 . , 가  
 , 30) , 가  
 DNA (DNA probe) . 37, 38),  
 (nucleic acid amplification) 11, 14, 23,  
 26, 31, 32, 36), 1994 Choi 34)  
 39 - 46) .

16S rRNA (gene library) 42.1%가  
 . 98% 23 7.7%가  
 (phylotypes), 92%  
 8 (taxonomic groups)  
 , Treponema (genus) 39, 45),  
 가 가 47 - 49),  
 16S rRNA 가  
 (oligonucleotide) 16S rRNA  
 가

가 가 .

가 35,36) II.

가 1.

가 29 (29 - 59 , 13 ,  
 16 ) 6mm  
 가 . ( 6mm) 4 ( )  
 가 3mm ( 3mm)  
 - 1 ( 1 )  
 , lipopolysaccharide paper point .

가 19 - 24 (pellet)  
 20 ( 13 , (lysis buffer\*<sup>1</sup>).  
 7 ) 5 16S rRNA (16S rDNA)  
 ( 2 ). universal primer PCR  
 1 DNA 1μℓ  
 , 30 pmol eubacterial universal primers  
 2. {TPU1(5' - AGA GTT TGA TCM TGG CTC  
 AG - 3': E. coli 16S rRNA 8 -  
 27 ), RTU3(5' - GWA TTA  
 CCG CGG CKG CTG - 3': E. coli 16S  
 rRNA 519 - 536  
 )}, Perkin Elmer Cetus \*2.  
 100 μℓ 16S  
 rDNA ( 530 ) PCR  
 . PCR 95 5  
 6 (thermal cycler, Perkin - Elmer  
 Cetus model 480) 95 1  
 (denaturation), 56 1  
 (2) (Polymerase Chain (annealing), 72 (exten -  
 sion) 30 . Agarose gel  
 Reaction, PCR) electrophoresis PCR  
 (x 1,000)  
 100μℓ (homogenization)  
 (13,000g)

Table 1. The sequences of the probes

Probes	Sequences
TVIN	5' - ATTGAGACTATTCGGTATTACCTGC - 3'
TDEN	5' - CATGACTACCGTCATAAAGAAGC - 3'
TMAL	5' - CTATTGTGCTTATTCATCAGGC - 3'
TSOC	5' - CATTGCTGCCCTGCCGCTCGAGTTG - 3'
TPEC	5' - CTCCAACCTTATATGACCTTATCCG - 3'
TRE I	5' - ACGCAAGCTCATCCTCAAG - 3'
TRE II	5' - GCTCTTTTCCTCATTTACCTTTAT - 3'
TRE III	5' - CCCCATCTTAAAGGTAGATCCAC - 3'
TRE IV	5' - CGGTACATTCGGTATTACCTACT - 3'
TRE V	5' - CCTTTATTCCGTGAGACCTTATC - 3'
TRE VI	5' - GTGGGCGCGTCCACGCGTTAC - 3'
TRE VII	5' - CCCATCCGAGAGGTACGTATCCA - 3'

---

가	(species - specific probe)
Treponema vincentii(ATCC 35580)	TVIN
Treponema denticola(ATCC 33521)	TDEN
Treponema maltophilum(ATCC 51939)	TMAL
Treponema socranskii subsp. socranskii(ATCC 35536)	TSOC
Treponema socranskii subsp. buccale(ATCC 35534)	TSOC
Treponema pectinovorum(ATCC 33768)	TPEC
	(group - specific probe)
group I recombinant clones	TRE I
NZM3D292	
NZM3D464	
NZM3112	
NZM3142	
NZM3147	
NZM3166	
group II recombinant clones	TRE II
NZM3106	
NZM3158	
group III recombinant clones	TRE III
NZM3143	
NZM3D298	
NZM3D527	
group IV recombinant clones	TRE IV
NZM3122	
NZM3D505	
NZM3125	
group V recombinant clones	TRE V
NZM3124	
NZM3155	
group VI recombinant clones	TRE VI
NZM3104	
group VII recombinant clones	TRE VII
NZM3D384	

---

\*1.

500 mM Tris - HCl  
 20 mM EDTA  
 10 mM NaCl  
 1% SDS

pH 9.0

\*2. Perkin Elmer Cetus

0.5  $\mu$ l Taq polymerase(5units/ $\mu$ )  
 10  $\mu$ l 10 x PCR (Mg<sup>2+</sup> )

6 $\mu\ell$ 25 mM MgCl <sub>2</sub>	20 $\mu\ell$	*3.	37
8 $\mu\ell$ dNTP ( 2.5 mM )	15		2 $\mu\ell$
1 $\mu\text{g}$ template		(stop solution)*4.	가 .
		2.5 $\mu\ell$	4M LiCl 75
(3)	$\mu\ell$		
(Oligonucleotide Probes)	- 20		. 4
가	12000g		
	500 $\mu\ell$ 70%		
	20 $\mu\ell$ dH <sub>2</sub> O		
<sup>34,36</sup> (Table 1).			
recombinant clones		*3.	
	10 $\mu\ell$	100 pmol oligonucleotide	
	1 $\mu\ell$ DIG - ddUTP		
	1 $\mu\ell$ terminal transferase		
	4 $\mu\ell$ CoCl <sub>2</sub>		
T. vincentii, T. denticola, T. maltophilum	4 $\mu\ell$ 5 x TT	(terminal transferase	
phylogenetic tree <sup>34</sup> )		buffer)	
I, II, IV TVIN, TDEN,			
TMAL T. vincentii, T. denticola, T.			
maltophilum			
Treponema			
		*4.	
	1 $\mu\ell$ glycogen		
	200 $\mu\ell$	0.2 mM EDTA	
	4)	(Dot - blot	
	Hybridization)		
	95	5	PCR
Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans	2 $\mu\ell$	nylon membrane(Hybond N,	
MCCM 02638		Amersham)	3 254nm
Capnocytophaga gingivalis MCCM 00858		UV - cross linking	DNA
Capnocytophaga ochracea MCCM 00238		(Ultraviolet crosslinker, UVP, Inc,	
Eubacterium lentum ATCC 25559 <sup>T</sup>		Upland CA).	16S rRNA
Fusobacterium nucleatum ATCC 25586 <sup>T</sup>		recombinant clones	가
Porphyromonas gingivalis ATCC 33277		,	7 가
Prevotella intermedia MCCM 00407		DNA PCR	
(specificity)			
PCR			. Nylon mem -
			brane (hybridization tube)
			(hybridization solution)*5.
oligonucleotide 3' - end labeling	30		
kit(Boehringer Mannheim, Germany)		(prehybridization)	
digoxigenin(DIG) - ddUTP	50 pmol		

5 $\mu$ l 1  
 1 (washing buffer)\*<sup>6</sup>. 15  
 DIG luminescent detection kit (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany)  
 alkaline phosphatase anti-digoxigenin alkaline phosphatase chemiluminescence (CSPD) membrane 2\*<sup>7</sup>.  
 1 - 5 , 100ml blocking \*<sup>8</sup>.  
 30 20ml (antibody solution)\*<sup>9</sup>. 30 . 100ml  
 2\*<sup>7</sup>. 15 20ml  
 (detection buffer)\*<sup>10</sup>. 2 - 5  
 membrane 1 - 2 ml CSPD solution\*<sup>11</sup>. 5 membrane  
 Whatman 3MM paper 가  
 Membrane 37 5 - 15  
 X - ray  
 eubacteria  
 3 1 eubacterial TPU2 (5' - CCA RAC TCC TAC GGG AGG CA - 3': E. coli 16S rRNA 334 - 353 )  
 가  
 가  
 (stripping solution)\*<sup>12</sup>. 37  
 15 2 2 x SSC

\*<sup>5</sup>.  
 5 x SSC (sodium chloride sodium citrate NaOH pH 8.0 20 x )  
 4 )  
 1% blocking (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany)  
 0.1% N - lauroylsarkosine  
 0.02% SDS (sodium dodecyl sulfate)

\*<sup>6</sup>. 1  
 5 x SSC  
 0.01% SDS

\*<sup>7</sup>. 2  
 0.1% maleic acid  
 0.15M NaCl  
 0.3% Tween 20  
 pH 7.5

\*<sup>8</sup> blocking  
 1% blocking (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany)  
 0.1% maleic acid  
 0.15M NaCl  
 pH 7.5

\*<sup>9</sup>.  
 1:10000 75  
 mU/ml anti - DIG - AP

\*<sup>10</sup>.  
 0.1 M Tris - HCl  
 0.1 M NaCl  
 pH 9.5

\*<sup>11</sup>. CSPD  
 CSPD (Disodium 3 - (4 - methoxyspiro{1,2 - dioxetane - 3,2' -

Table 2. Oral spirochetes in Korean adult periodontitis according to the detection method(site, %)

	Phase contrast Microscope	Universal Probe	Specific Probe
Experimental(n=116)	91.37	98.27	95.68
Control 1(n=28)	14.28	46.42	35.71
Control 2(n=100)	0	22.0	19.0

Table 3. The distribution of oral spirochetes in Korean adult periodontitis according to subject(%)

	Experimental(n=29)	Control 1(n=28)	Control 2(n=20)
T. vincentii	16(55.17)	0	0
T. denticola	8(27.58)	0	3(15.0)
T. maltophilum	23(79.31)	1(3.57)	4(20.0)
T. socranskii	27(93.10)	5(17.85)	9(45.0)
T. pectinovorum	0	0	0
TRE I	24(82.75)	2(7.14)	7(35.0)
TRE II	27(93.10)	5(17.85)	5(20.0)
TRE III	13(44.82)	2(7.14)	3(15.0)
TRE IV	28(96.55)	7(25.0)	8(40.0)
TRE V	2(6.89)	0	2(10.0)
TRE VI	3(10.34)	0	0
TRE VII	0	0	0

(5' - chloro) tricyclo [3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]decan} -  
 4 - yl)phenyl phosphate, Boehringer  
 Mannheim, Germany)  
 1:100

\*12.  
 0.2 M NaOH  
 0.1 % SDS

III.

Eubacteria  
 , DNA  
 (nega -  
 tive control)

1 1  
 (cross hybridization)

29 1 가 1  
 116 ( 29 ) 128 29 29 (116  
 ( 28 114 , 98.27%), 1 28  
 20 ) 13 (46.42%), 2 20 9  
 29 (100 22 , 22%)

Table 4. The distribution of oral spirochetes in Korean adult periodontitis according to site(%)

	Experimental(n=116)	Control 1(n=28)	Control 2(n=100)
<i>T. vincentii</i>	42(36.20)	0	0
<i>T. denticola</i>	16(13.79)	0	4(4.0)
<i>T. maltophilum</i>	58(50.0)	1(3.57)	7(7.0)
<i>T. socranskii</i>	95(81.89)	5(17.85)	7(17.0)
<i>T. pectinovorum</i>	0	0	0
TRE I	66(56.89)	2(7.14)	15(15.0)
TRE II	90(77.58)	5(17.85)	6(6.0)
TRE III	30(25.86)	2(7.14)	3(3.0)
TRE IV	99(85.34)	7(25.0)	19(19.0)
TRE V	3(2.58)	0	2(2.0)
TRE VI	6(5.17)	0	0
TRE VII	0	0	0

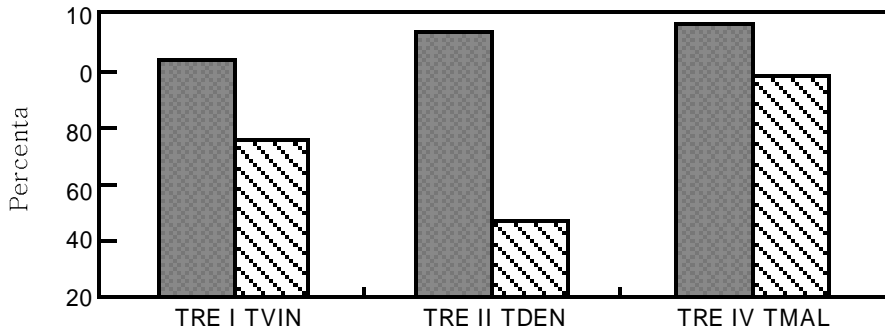


Fig 1. The presence of cultivable versus uncultured oral spirochetes according to subject in Korean adult periodontitis patients revealed by group - specific probes(probes TRE I, TRE II and TRE IV) and species - specific probes(probes TVIN, TDEN and TMAL)

가

1, 2

95.68%(111), 35.71%(10),

19%(19) 가

(Table 2).

가

가

(group) 5 가, (species)

4 가 가

6 가

5 가

*T. pectinovorum*

1, 2

29 27 *T. socranskii*가

(93.1%), *T. maltophilum*(23, 79.31%), *T. vincentii*(16, 55.17%), *T. denticola*(8, 27.58%)

*T. socranskii*(95, 81.89%), *T. maltophilum*(58, 50.00%), *T. vincentii*(42, 36.20%), *T. denticola*(16, 13.79%) (Table 3,



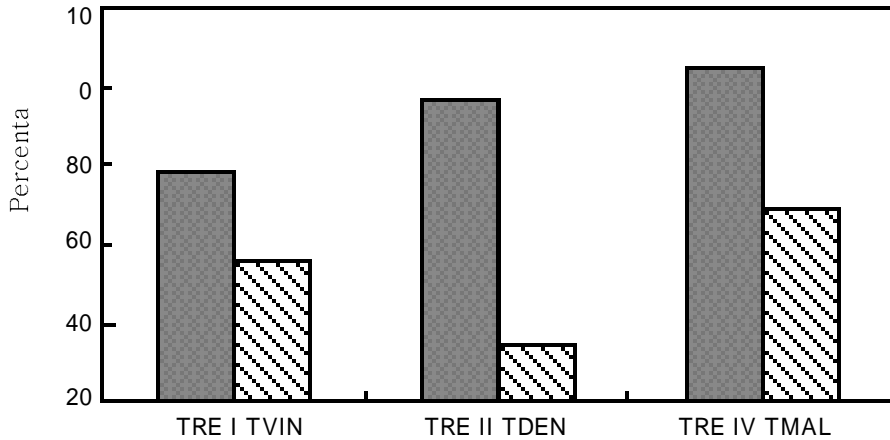


Fig 2. The presence of cultivable versus uncultured oral spirochetes according to site in Korean adult periodontitis patients revealed by group - specific probes(probes TRE I, TRE II and TRE IV) and species - specific probes(probes TVIN, TDEN and TMAL)

4). TRE IV 96.55%(29 가 . 28 ) 가 TRE I, II, IV T. vincentii, II T. denticola, IV T. maltophilum T. II(27 , 93.1%), TRE I(24 , 82.75%), TRE III(13 , 44.82%), TRE VI(3 10.34%), TRE V(2 , 6.89%), TRE VII(0 ) TRE IV(85.34%), TRE II(77.58%), TRE I(56.89%), TRE III(25.86%), TRE VI(5.17%), TRE V(2.58%), TRE VII(0%) T. socranskii, T. vincentii, T. pectinovorum I - VII T. socranskii T. pectinovorum , T. pectinovorum ( 1 T. vincentii가 TRE VII TRE I 1 7.14%(28 2 ), 2 7.0%(20 7 )가 1 IV. 7.14%(28 2 ), 2 15.0%(100 15 ) 가

7,50,51).

가

DNA - DNA

가

23).

가

7, 30, 36, 51).

DNA

ELISA (Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay)

10 - 50%

52)

가

DNA

ELISA

10<sup>3</sup>

1%

10, 22).

(10<sup>3</sup>

DNA

10<sup>6</sup>)

T. denticola

ELISA

DNA

DNA

11). DNA

10<sup>3</sup>

91 - 100%

full - length

10<sup>4</sup>

10 - 100

9).

가

14).

8)

DNA

whole genomic DNA

(serial dilution culture),

, DNA

가

,

(

)

cloned DNA

가

4가

4가

PCR

20). DNA

DNA

T. denticola

20,31).

가

가

(reporter molecule)

PCR

<sup>32</sup>P, <sup>35</sup>S, <sup>125</sup>I

가

beta counter

Papapanou

DNA - DNA

10가

biotin,  
digoxigenin, horseradish peroxidase (HRP)

T. vincentii 가

catalyzed light

HRP -

가

T. vincentii  
가

가 14, 32),  
chemiluminescence 가

가

34, 36)

DIG luminescent  
detection kit(Boehringer Mannheim,  
Germany)

가

TRE III, VI, VII

16S rRNA

가

T. amylovorum<sup>29)</sup> Choi  
phylotype 19

<sup>34)</sup>

V

T. medium<sup>28)</sup>

Treponema

T. phagedenis, T. denticola, S. zuelzera,

T. pallidum

7

(Group I - VII 7 )

T. denticola, T. pectinovorum,

T. maltophilum, T. socranskii, T. vincentii 5

T. medium 16S rRNA

T. phagedenis 88.1%

가 Choi phylogenetic

tree<sup>34)</sup>

TRE VII

가

가

가 T. pectinovorum 가

Riviere <sup>4,25)</sup> monoclonal  
Treponema pallidum

가<sup>22)</sup>

Pathogen - Related Oral  
Spirochetes(PROs) Choi

<sup>34,35)</sup> PROs가 Treponema

<sup>36)</sup>

phylogenetic tree I

heterogenous

가

T. vincentii가



16S rRNA

116 ( )  
 6mm) 1 28 ( )  
 3mm),  
 2 100 .  
 VI.  
 1. ,  
 1 91.37%, 14.28%  
 가 2  
 2. ,  
 1 , 2 98.27%,  
 46.42%, 22.0% 가  
 3. ,  
 1 , 2 95.68%,  
 35.71%, 19.0% 가  
 4. T.  
 socranskii가 가  
 (81.89%), T. mal -  
 tophilum(50.0%), T. vincentii(36.20%),  
 T. denticola(13.79%) ,  
 TRE  
 IV(85.34%), TRE II(77.58%), TRE  
 I(56.89%), TRE III(25.86%), TRE  
 VI(5.17%), TRE V(2.58%) .  
 5. T. vincentii  
 6. T. pectinovorum VII

16S rRNA

, T. vincentii ,  
 가 .  
 VI.  
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1, 2 95.68%,  
35.71%, 19.0% 가

4. T. socranskii가 가 (81.89%), T. maltophilum(50.0%), T. vincentii(36.20%), T. denticola(13.79%) ,

TRE IV(85.34%), TRE II(77.58%), TRE I(56.89%), TRE III(25.86%), TRE VI(5.17%), TRE V(2.58%) .

5. T. vincentii

6. T. pectinovorum VII

16S rRNA

29

6mm 4  
( ) 3mm  
1 ( 1 ),  
가 20 5  
( 2 )

16S rRNA

T. denticola, T. pectinovorum, T. socranskii, T. vincentii, T. maltophilum  
TDEN, TPEC, TSOC,  
TVIN, TMAL

, T. vincentii ,  
가 .

I - VII

TRE I - TRE VII

1. 1 91.37%, 14.28% ,  
가 2 , 16S rRNA, ,

2. 1, 2 98.27%,  
46.42%, 22.0% 가

3. ,

- Abstract -

## The Prevalence of Oral Spirochetes in Korean Adult Periodontitis

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In the present study, oligonucleotide probes based on 16S rRNA were taken to investigate the diversity of oral spirochetes without culture method. This is the first study that revealed oral spirochetes of both presently cultivable and uncultured oral spirochetes in Korean adult periodontitis patients.

Subgingival plaque samples were taken from diseased sites (probing depth 6 mm, experimental group, n=116) and healthy sites (probing depth 3mm, control 1 group, n=28) in 29 patients with adult periodontitis, and from 20 periodontally healthy subjects (probing depth 3mm, control 2 group, n=100). Following being examined under phase - contrast microscope, all samples were submitted to dot - blot hybridization after polymerase chain reacton with eubacterial primers. 5 species - specific probes (TVIN, TDEN, TMAL, TSOC, and TPEC) and 7 group - specific probes (TRE I, TRE II, TRE III, TRE IV, TRE V, TRE VI, and TRE VII) were used one by one for the

identification of both cultivable and so far uncultivable oral spirochetes. All probes were labeled with digoxigenin (DIG) - ddUTP and detected by chemilumininescence.

The following results were obtained.

1. Under phase - contrast microscope, 91.37% and 14.28% of oral spirochetes were observed in the experimental and control 1 groups, respectively. None of oral spirochetes were observed in control 2 group.
2. With universal probe, 98.27%, 46.42%, and 22.0% of oral spirochetes were observed in experimental, control 1, and control 2 groups, respectively.
3. With specific probe, 95.68%, 35.71%, and 19.0% of oral spirochetes were observed in experimental, control 1, and control 2 groups, respectively.
4. With species - specific probes, *T. socranskii* were recovered in a high percentage of sites (81.89%) examined, followed by *T. maltophilum* (50.0%), *T. vincentii* (36.20%), *T. denticola* (13.79%), respectively. With group - specific probes, TRE IV was recovered in a high percentage of sites (85.34%) examined, followed by TRE II (77.58%), TRE I (56.89%), TRE III (25.86%), TRE VI (5.17%), and TRE V (2.58%), respectively.
5. *T. vincentii* were only observed in the diseased sites, not in the healthy sites.
6. Neither *T. pectinovorum* nor group VII oral spirochetes were observed in any sites.

The findings warrant further investigations of the recovered spirochetes to elucidate the possible associations of oral spirochetal prevalence in race and types of periodontitis, pathogenesis of *T. vincentii* and the possible distributional change of oral spirochetes before and after treatments.

**Key words:** oral spirochetes, adult periodontitis, oligonucleotide probe, 16S rRNA, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), dot-blot hybridization, specific probe, universal probe