

16S rRNA

. *

*

I.

, in vivo

가

가

가

가

1970

가

가

가가

1975

Loesche

가

가

가

가 가

4).

1). 500

Treponema, Actinobacillus

15 - 20

actinomycetemcomitans, Porphy - romonas

가

gingivalis, Fusobacterium, Bacteroides

2).

forsythus, Prevotella intermedia,

1977 Socransky

Peptostreptococcus micros

3).

가

5 - 9).

가

가 가

16S
 rRNA polymerase chain
 reaction(PCR) PCR dot - blot
 hybridization

10)
 rRNA 가 PCR 가 16S
 가 16S rRNA
 PCR PCR 16S rRNA
 dot - blot hybridization
 가

7
 Treponema, A. actinomycetemcomitans, P.
 gingivalis, Fusobacte - rium, B. forsythus, P.
 intermedia, P. micros

16S rRNA
 29 가
 20
 II.
 1.
 Y
 29 - 59
 29 (: =13:16)
 6mm) , ((3mm) 2 ,

가 19 - 24 20 (: =13:7)
 1 .

2.
 (1)

가 19 - 24 3
 20 5
 paper point 10
 1 ,
 29 (6mm)
 가 가 4
 1

2 reduced
 transport fluid(RTF)
 (2) (polymerase chain
 reaction)

100μℓ
 lysis buffer(500mM Tris - HCl, pH9.0,
 20mM EDTA, 10mM NaCl) lysis
 16S rRNA universal
 primer PCR . ,
 DNA 1μℓ , 30
 pmol eubacterial universal primers
 { TPU1(5' - AGA GTT TGA TCM TGG CTC
 AG - 3': corresponding position of 8 to 27 in
 E. coli 16S rRNA), RTU3(5' - GWA TTA
 CCG CGG CKG CTG - 3': corresponding
 position of 519 to 536 in E. coli 16S
 rRNA) } ; Perkin Elmer Cetus (buffer,
 dNTP, Taq polymerase) 100μℓ
 16S rDNA (530bp)
 PCR . PCR 95 1
 , 56 1 annealing, 72
 30 . agarose gel
 electrophoresis PCR

(3) Oligonucleotide

Table 1 digoxigenin (DIG) oligonucleotide 3' - end labeling kit (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany)

DIG - ddUTP (Xµl 100pmol oligonucleotide, 4µl CoCl₂, 1µl DIG - ddUTP, 1µl terminal transferase)

37 15

2 µl stop solution (mixture of 1µl glycogen + 200µl 0.2mM EDTA) 가

. oligonucleotide 2.5µl 4M LiCl 75µl

Table 1. Specific oligonucleotide probes used for dot - blot hybridization

Bacteria	Sequence(5' - 3') of probes	Hybridization temperature()	Accession No. ^{a)}
Treponema	CGACTTGCA TGBTTAARAC	53	b)
A.actinomycetem - comitans	ATGCCAAATTGACGTTAAAT	48	M75035, M75036 M75037, M75039
P. gingivalis	TACTCGTATCGCCCGTTATTC	57	X73964, L16492
Fusobacterium	AAGCACTTTACATTCCGAAAAAC	55	c)
B. forsythus	CGTATCTCATT TTTATTCCTGTA	61	X73962, L16495
P. intermedia	CGTGCCCGCTTTACTCCCA	62	L16468, X73965
P. micros	AGCCCTTCTTACACCGATAAATCT	62	U60326, D14143

- a) Sequence of the probes match those of the strains, with the accession number deposited in data bases
- b) The sequence of the probe detecting oral Treponema was derived from all the cultivatable treponeme strains and yet uncultivable Treponema - phylotypes
- c) The sequence of a genus Fusobacterium - specific probe matches that of F. russii, F. varium, F. ulcerans, F. necrophorum, F. gonidiaformans, F. simiae, F. periodonticum, F. nucleatum, F. alocis, F. necrogenes, F.

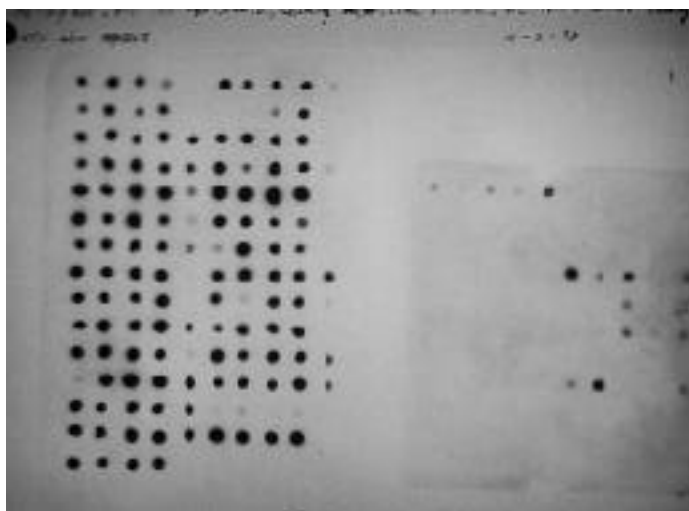


Figure 1. Dot - blot hybridization of P. gingivalis (left : Experimental, Control 2, right : Control 1)

prechilled ethanol
 - 20
 4 12000g
 , 500µl 70% ethanol
 . oligonucleotide
 20µl dH₂O
 . oligonucleotide
 (4) Dot - blot hybridization & detection
 95 5 PCR 2
 µl nylon membrane(Hybond N,
 Amersham) dot - blot 3 254nm
 UV - cross linking DNA
 . nylon membrane hybridization
 tube hybridization solution 30
 hybridization . 50 pmol labeled
 oligonucleotide 5µl 1
 hybridization washing buffer 15
 . hybridized probe DIG -
 luminescent detection kit alka -

Table 2. Distribution of subgingival bacteria detected by 16S rRNA analysis

Bacteria	Distribution(%)			
	Control 1	Control 2	Experimental	p
Treponema	12.5	24.1	75.4	0.05
A. actinomycetemcomitans	0.5	19.0	44.4	0.05
P. gingivalis	10.5	43.1	94.0	0.05
Fusobacterium sp.	33.0	48.3	81.0	0.05
B. forsythus	9.5	17.2	65.9	0.05
P. intermedia	1.0	12.1	26.3	0.05
P. micros	5.0	19.0	48.7	0.05

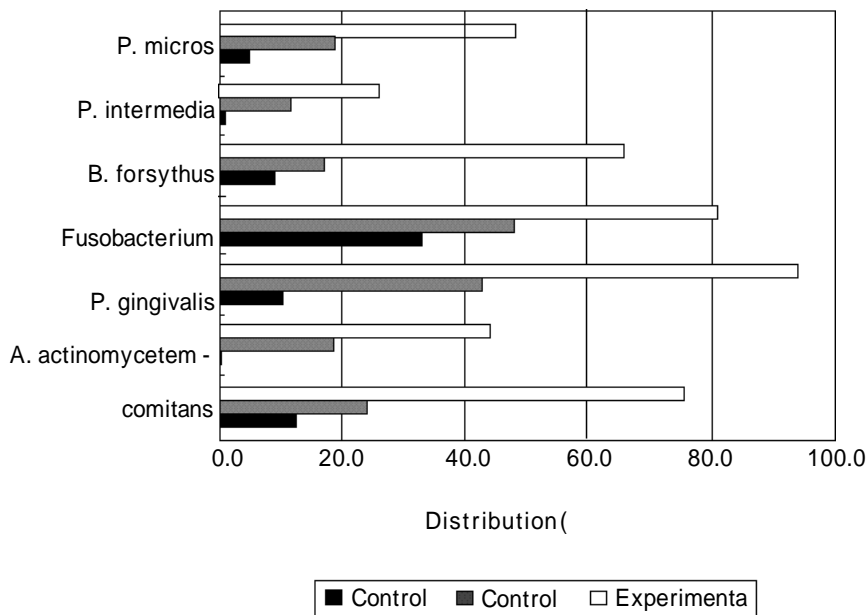


Figure 2. Distribution of subgingival bacteria detected by 16S rRNA analysis

line phosphatase chemiluminescence (p 0.05).
 anti - digoxigenin . , Treponema, B. forsythus, P. interme -
 membrane washing buffer 15 dia 2 , 1
 20ml detection buffer 2 - 5 ,
 . membrane 1 - 2ml 1 2
 CSPD solution 5 . , A. actino -
 membrane Whatman 3MM mycetemcomitans, P. gingivalis,
 paper Fusobacterium, P. micros
 가 . membrane 37 2 , 1 , 1 2
 5 - 15 membrane (p
 X - ray (Figure 1). 0.05).

가

one - way

IV.

ANOVA test

Tukey's studentized range test

p 0.05

가 .

PCR

16S rRNA PCR
 dot - blot hybridization

가

7

III.

16S rRNA

* 16S rRNA

, , DNA probes

1 (,
 n=100), 2 (,
 n=28), (,
 n=116) 7 가
 . Treponema 1 ,
 2 , 12.5%, 24.1%, 75.4% 12). ,
 A. actinomycetemcomitans
 0.5%, 19.0%, 44.4%, P. gingivalis
 10.5%, 43.1%, 94.0%, Fusobacterium
 33.0%, 48.3%, 81.0%, B. forsythus
 9.5%, 17.2%, 65.9%, P. intermedia 13-15).
 1.0%, 12.1%, 26.3%, P. micros 5.0%,
 19.0%, 48.7% (Table 2, 가
 Figure 2). 7 2 , 1 가
 가 , in vitro
 가

, 가 ,
 16 - 20),
 latex agglutination,
 flow cytometry, enzyme - linked - immuno
 sorbent - assay(ELISA),
 21), - 10, 11),
 가 7
 16S rRNA가 가 , PCR
 가 가
 PCR PCR 16S rRNA
 hybridization dot - blot
 ,
 22 - 29), 가 가 , A. actino -
 mycetemcomitans H.
 aphrophilus
 ,
 . 가 kit (. BANA test) . P. inter -
 media P. nucleatum 16S rRNA
 94% 6.6%
 ,
 13, 30 - 34),
 DNA probes DNA 39), 16S rRNA
 probe ,
 10³ /ml microbes .
 가 (Treponema,
) A.actinomycetemcomitans, P. gingivalis,
 probe label , probe Fusobacterium, B. forsythus, P. intermedia,
 self hybridization, probe P. micros 7
 ,
 35 - 37),
 16S rRNA polymerase 2가 1
 chain reaction(PCR) 가 , 2
 .
 10), 2가 2
 16S rRNA 가 PCR 가 16S 가

B. forsythus, P. intermedia
 1
 2
 가
 , A. actinomycetemcomitans, P. gingivalis,
 Fusobacterium, P. micros
 1
 2
 4

Treponema,
 1, 2
 2
 가

LJP
 A. actinomycetemcomitans
 44.4% P.
 gingivalis, Fusobacterium, Treponema
 가
 A. actino -
 mycetemcomitans
 , P. gingivalis,
 Fusobacterium, B. forsythus, P. micros,
 Treponema
 52)

16S rRNA

A. actinomycetemcomitans, P. gingivalis,
 Fusobacterium, P. micros

4

53,54,55)

DNA probes

16S rRNA

가
 40 - 43)
 P. interme -
 dia (26.3%)가

Treponema, B. forsythus ,

16S rRNA

, whole
 chromosomal probe
 cross - hybridization

가

가

intermedia P. nucleatum , P.
 intermedia" 44)
 " P.

V.

specific probe
 P. intermedia

7

, Treponema, A. actino -
 mycetem - comitans, P. gingivalis,
 Fusobacterium, B. forsythus, P. intermedia,
 P. micros

가

45 - 51)

P. intermedia

16S rRNA

29

, 2 20

가

1

1. 1, 2, Treponema
1, 2, 12.5%,
24.1%, 75.4% A. actino -
mycetemcomitans 0.5%, 19.0%,
44.4%, P. gingivalis 10.5%, 43.1%,
94.0%, Fusobacterium 33.0%, 48.3%,
81.0%, B. forsythus 9.5%, 17.2%,
65.9%, P. intermedia 1.0%, 12.1%,
26.3%, P. micros 5.0%, 19.0%,
48.7% . 7

2, 1

가

(p 0.05).

2. Treponema, B. forsythus, P. intermedia

1 2

A. actinomycetem - comitans, P. gingi -
valis, Fusobacterium, P. micros

1 2

(p 0.05).

16S rRNA

VI.

1. Loesche W.J. : Chemotherapy of dental plaque infections, Oral. Sci. Rew., 9:65 - 68, 1975.
2. Moore W.E.C., and Moore L.V.H. : The bacteria of periodontal diseases,

Periodontol. 2000., 5:66 - 77, 1994.

3. Socransky S. : Microbiology of peri - odontal disease - present status and future considerations, J. Periodontol., 48:497 - 504, 1977
4. Socransky S.S. and Haffajee A.D. : The bacterial etiology of destructive periodontal disease - current concepts, J. Periodontol., 63:322 - 331, 1992.
5. Kornman K.S. and Loeshe W. : The subgingival microbial flora during pregnancy, J. Periodont. Res., 15:111 - 122, 1980.
6. Moore W.E.C., Moore L.H., Ranney R.R., Smibert R.M., Burmeister J.A. and Schenkein H.A. : The microflora of periodontal sites showing active destructive progression, J. Clin. Periodontol., 18:729 - 739, 1991.
7. Tanner A.C.R., Socransky S.S. and Goodson J. : Microbiota of periodontal pockets losing crestal alveolar bone, J. Periodont. Res., 19:279 - 291, 1984.
8. Wolff L.F., Liljemark W.F., Bloomquist C.G., Pihlstrom B.L., Schaffer E.M. and Bandt C.L. : The distribution of A. actinomycetemcomitans in human plaque, J. Periodont. Res., 20:237 - 250, 1985.
9. Wolff L.F., Liljemark W.F., Pihlstrom B.L., Schaffer E.M., Aepli D.M. and Bandt C.L. : Dark - pigmented Bacteroides species in subgingival plaque of adult patients on a rigorous recall program, J. Periodont. Res., 23:170 - 174, 1988.
10. Slots J., Ashimoto A., Flynn M.J., Li G. and Chen C. : Detection of putative periodontal pathogens in subging -

- gival specimens by 16S ribosomal DNA amplification with the polymerase chain reaction, *Clin. Infect. Dis.*, 20(suppl2):304 - 307, 1995.
11. Relman D.A. : The identification of uncultured microbial pathogens, *J. Infect. Dis.*, 168:1 - 8, 1993.
 12. Greenstein G. and Polson A. : Microscopic monitoring of pathogens associated with periodontal diseases. A review, *J. Periodontol.*, 56:740 - 747, 1985.
 13. Dunham S.L., Goodson J.M., Hogan P.E. and Socransky S.S. : Failure of dark - field microbiologic parameters to predict periodontal disease activity at periodontal sites (Abstr. No. 1657), *J. Dent. Res.*, 64:359, 1985.
 14. Listgarten M.A., Schifter C.C., Sullivan P. et al. : Failure of a microbial assay to reliably predict disease recurrence in a treated periodontitis population receiving regularly scheduled prophylaxis, *J. Clin. Periodontol.*, 13:768 - 773, 1986.
 15. Omar A.A., and Newman H.N. : False results associated with dark - ground microscopy of subgingival plaque, *J. Clin. Periodontol.*, 13:814 - 824, 1986.
 16. Bragd L., Dahlen G., Wikstrom M. and Slots J. : The capacity of *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans*, *Bacteroides gingivalis*, and *Bacteroides intermedius* to indicate progressive periodontitis - a retrospective study, *J. Clin. Periodontol.*, 14:95 - 99, 1987.
 17. Moore W.E.C. : Rapid identification of important periodontal microorganisms by cultivation, *Oral. Microbiol. Immunol.*, 1:56 - 57, 1986.
 18. Moore W.E.C., Ranney R.R. and Holdeman L.V. : Subgingival microflora in periodontal disease - cultural studies, *Host - Parasite Interactions in Periodontal Diseases*, p13. Washington, DC, American Society of Microbiology, 1982.
 19. Slots J. : Bacterial specificity in adult periodontitis. A summary of recent work, *J. Clin. Periodontol.*, 13:912 - 917, 1986.
 20. Slots J. : Rapid identification of important periodontal microorganisms by cultivation, *Oral. Microbiol. Immunol.*, 1:48 - 55, 1986.
 21. Zambon J.J., Bochacki V. and Genco R.J. : Immunological assays for putative periodontal pathogens, *Oral. Microbiol. Immunol.*, 1:39 - 44, 1986.
 22. Chung C.P., Nisengard R.K., Slots J. and Genco R.J. : Bacterial IgG and IgM antibody titers in acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis, *J. Periodontol.*, 54:557 - 562, 1983.
 23. Ebersole J.L., Taubman M.A. and Smith D.J. : Local antibody responses in periodontal diseases, *J. Periodontol.(suppl.)*, 51 - 55, 1985.
 24. Genco R.J., Zambon J.J. and Christersson L.A. : Use and interpretation of microbiologic assays in periodontal diseases, *Oral. Microbiol. Immunol.*, 1:73 - 79, 1986.
 25. Genco R.J., Zambon J.J. and Murray P.A. : Serum and gingival fluid antibodies as adjuncts in the diagnosis of *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans*

- tans associated periodontal diseases, *J. Periodontol.*(suppl.), 41, 1985.
26. Slots J., Hafstrom C., Rosling B. and Dahlen G. : Actinobacillus actinomycescomitans and Bacteroides gingivalis in sub gingival smears by the indirect fluorescent - antibody technique, *J. Periodont. Res.*, 20: 613 - 620, 1985.
 27. Taubman M.A., Ebersole J.L. and Smith D.J. : Association between systemic and local antibody and periodontal diseases. R. J. Genco and S. E. Mergenhagen(eds), *Host - Parasite Interactions in Periodontal Diseases*, p283. Washington, DC, American Society of Microbiology, 1982.
 28. Tew J.G., Smibert R.M., Scott E.A. et al. : Serum antibodies in young adult humans with periodontitis associated treponemes, *J. Periodont. Res.*, 20:580 - 590, 1985.
 29. Zambon J.J., Reynolds H.S., Chen P. and Genco R.J. : Rapid identification of periodontal pathogens in subgingival dental plaque - comparison of indirect immuno - fluorescence microscopy with bacterial culture for detection of Bacteroides gingivalis, *J. Periodontol.*, 32(suppl.), 1985.
 30. Loesche W.L. : The identification of bacteria associated with periodontal disease and dental caries by enzymatic methods, *Oral. Microbiol. Immunol.*, 1:65 - 70, 1986.
 31. Nakamura M. and Slots J. : Salivary enzymes. Origin and relationship to periodontal diseases, *J. Periodont. Res.*, 18:559 - 569, 1983.
 32. Syed S., Gusberti F.A., Loesche W.J. and Lang N.P. : Diagnostic potential of chromogenic substrates for rapid detection of bacterial enzymatic activity in health and disease associated periodontal plaques, *J. Periodont. Res.*, 19:618 - 621, 1984.
 33. Tanner A.C.R. : The identification of bacteria associated with periodontal disease and dental caries by enzymatic methods, *Oral. Microbiol. immunol.*, 1:71 - 72, 1986.
 34. Zambon J.J., Nakamura M. and Slots J. : Effect of periodontal therapy on salivary enzymatic activity, *J. Periodont. Res.*, 20:652 - 659, 1985.
 35. Berry A.J. and Peter J.B. : DNA probes for infectious disease, *Diagn. Med.*, 7:62, 1984.
 36. Dickinson D.P. : DNA probe detection of periodontal pathogens, *Oral. Microbiol. Immunol.*, 1:63 - 64, 1986.
 37. French C.K., Savitt E.D., Simon S.L. et al. : DNA probe detection of periodontal pathogens, *Oral. Microbiol. Immunol.*, 1:58 - 62, 1986.

38. Schmidt T. and Relman D.A. : Phylogenetic identification of uncultured pathogens using ribosomal RNA sequences, *Methods. Enzymol.*, 235:205 - 222, 1994.
39. Paster B.J., Pewhirst F.E., Olsen I. and Fraser G. : Phylogeny of *Bacteroides*, *Prevotella* and *Porphyromonas* spp. and related bacteria, *J. Bacteriol.*, 176:725 - 732, 1994.
40. Dzink J.L., Socransky S.S., Ebersole J.L. and Frey D.E. : ELISA and conventional techniques for identification of black - pigmented *Bacteroides* isolated from periodontal pockets, *J. Periodont. Res.*, 18:369 - 374, 1983.
41. Loesche W.J., Syed S.A., Laughon B.E. and Stoll J. : The bacteriology of acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis, *J. Periodontol.*, 53:223 - 230, 1982.
42. Moore W.E.C., Holdeman L.V., Cato E.P., Smibert R.M., Burmeister J.A., Palcanis K.G. and Ranney R.R. : Comparative bacteriology of juvenile periodontitis, *Inf. Imm.*, 48:507 - 519, 1985.
43. Tanner A.C.R., Haffer C., Bratthall G.T., Visconti R.A. and Socransky S.S. : A study of the bacteria associated with advancing periodontitis in man, *J. Clin. Periodontol.*, 6:278 - 307, 1979.
44. Shah H.N. and Gharbia S.E. : Biochemical and chemical studies on strains designated *Prevotella intermedia* and proposal of a new pigmented species, *Prevotella nigrescens* sp. nov, *Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol.*, 42:542 - 546, 1992.
45. Chung H.J., Chung C.P., Son S.H. and Nisengard R.J. : *Actinobacillus actinomycetem-comitans* serotypes and leukotoxicity in Korean localized juvenile periodontitis, *J. Periodontol.*, 60:506 - 511, 1989.
46. Mandell R.L. and Socransky S.S. : A selective medium for *Actinobacillus actinomycetem-comitans* and the incidence of the organism in juvenile periodontitis, *J. Periodontol.*, 57:94 - 99, 1981.
47. Newman M.G. and Socransky S.S. : Predominant cultivable microbiota in periodontosis, *J. Periodont. Res.*, 12:120 - 128, 1977
48. Newman M.G., Socransky S.S., Savitt E.D., Propas D.A. and Crawford A. : Studies of the microbiology of periodontosis, *J. Periodontol.*, 47:373 - 379, 1976.
49. Slots J. : The prominent cultivable organisms in juvenile periodontitis, *Scan. J. Dent. Res.*, 84:1 - 10, 1976.
50. Slots J., Reynold H.S. and Genco R.J. : *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans* in human periodontal disease - a cross sectional microbiological investigation, *Inf. Imm.*, 29:1013 - 1020, 1980.
51. Zambon J.J., Christersson L.A. and Slots J. : *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans* in human periodontal disease. Prevalence in patient groups and distribution of biotypes and serotypes within families, *J. Periodontol.*, 59:23 - 31, 1983.
- ~~52. Jan Lindhe : Clinical periodontology and implant dentistry, Munksgaard., 3rd ed., 144 - 160, 1998.~~

53. Ali R.W., Bakken V., Nilsen R. and Skaug N. : Comparative detection frequency of 6 putative periodontal pathogens in Sudanese and Norwegian adult periodontitis patients, *J. Periodontol.*, 65:1046 - 1052, 1994.
54. Brez W.A., Lopatin D.E. and Loesche W.J. : Benzoyl - arginine naphthylamide(BANA) hydrolysis by *Treponema denticola* and/or *Bacteroides gingivalis* in periodontal plaques, *Oral. Microbiol. Immunol.*, 5:275 - 279, 1990.
55. Chen C.K.C., Dunford R.G., Reynold H.S. and Zambon J.J. : *Eikenella corrodens* in the human oral cavity, *J. Periodontol.*, 60:611 - 616, 1989.

- Abstract -

The detection of subgingival plaque microflora using 16S rRNA analysis in Korean adult periodontitis

Seong Hee Park, So Young Kim*, Seong Ho Choi, Jung Kiu Chai, Chong Kwan Kim, Kyoo Sung Cho

Department of Periodontology, Dental College, Yonsei University

*Department of Oral biology, Dental College, Yonsei University

The 16S rRNA analyzing method is a bacterial identification method that is useful in identifying bacteria which is difficult to do by other means. The following 7 types of

bacteria which are *Treponema*, *A. actinomycetemcomitans*, *P. gingivalis*, *Fusobacterium*, *B. forsythus*, *P. intermedia*, *P. micros* were evaluated in order to study their distribution among patients with adult periodontitis. The 16S rRNA analyzing method was used to compare bacterial distribution among 3 groups. Subgingival plaque acquired from the affected sites (pocket depth 6mm) of 29 patients with adult periodontitis were grouped as the experimental group while plaque from the non - affected sites (pocket depth 3mm) were grouped as control 2 and finally plaque acquired from students with healthy periodontal tissues were grouped as control 1.

The results are as follows ;

1. The distribution of *Treponema* was 12.5% for control 1, 21.4% for control 2 and 75.4% for the experimental group. For *A. actinomycetemcomitans* the distribution was 0.5%, 19.0%, 44.4% in respect to the order of groups mentioned above. *P.gingivalis* showed 10.5%, 43.1%, 94.0% distribution, *Fusobacterium* 33.0%, 48.3%, 81.0% distribution, *B. forsythus* 9.5%, 17.2%, 65.9% distribution, *P. intermedia* 1.0%, 12.1%, 26.3% distribution and finally *P. micros* 5.0%, 19.0%, 48.7% respectively. In all 7 types of bacteria, the experimental group showed higher bacterial distribution compared to the other two groups with statistically significant difference.
2. In the case of *Treponema*, *A. actinomycetemcomitans*, *P.*

gingivalis, Fusobacterium, B. forsythus, P. intermedia, P. micros showed significant difference between control 1 and 2. These results suggest that the 16S rRNA analyzing method which was applied on Koreans for the first time could be utilized and useful in finding potential pathogens of periodontal disease.

Key words : adult periodontitis, 16S rRNA analyzing method, subgingival plaques