



## Original Article

## Detection of Classic Enterotoxin Genes and Coagulase Gene Typing of *Staphylococcus Aureus* Isolated from Raw Cow Milk in Isfahan

Hassan Momtaz<sup>1\*</sup>Ph.D., Soheila Sadat Mirhoseini Ardakani<sup>1</sup>M.Sc.  
Shiva Mahdian<sup>2</sup>D.V.M.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Microbiology, Shahrekord Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shahrekord, Iran.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Microbiology, Veterinary Medicine, Shahrekord Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shahrekord, Iran.

### ABSTRACT

#### Article history

Received 23 Apr 2018

Accepted 30 Jun 2018

Available online 28 Aug 2018

#### Key words

Coagulase gene

Enterotoxin genes

Raw cow milk

*Staphylococcus aureus*

**Background and Aims:** *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*) is considered as one of the most dangerous pathogenic bacteria due to the production of extracellular toxins. The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. aureus* and to characterize the recovered strains for their enterotoxin-producing genes in raw cow milk.

**Materials and Methods:** During 9 months duration of the study, a total of 322 raw milk samples were collected from different markets in Isfahan province in Iran. *S. aureus* isolates were identified by bacteriology and biochemical tests. The isolates were typed by polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) for detection of *coa* gene and genes encoding classic enterotoxins (*sea*, *seb*, *sec* and *sed*).

**Results:** A total of 109 strains were positive for at least one type of staphylococcal enterotoxin genes with *sea* being the predominant. The isolates were grouped into 3 genotypes I, VIII and IX using RFLP analysis results of the genes.

**Conclusions:** The alarmingly high prevalence of *S. aureus* and their enterotoxin genes in raw cow milk should raise awareness about the food safety of such milk and milk products.

## Introduction

*Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*) is the causative agent of many opportunistic infections in human and animals [1]. Among animals, cows whose milk is frequently used, can act as the leading cause of intramammary infections, with major economic repercussions [2, 3]. An outbreak on a farm is often caused by a single strain and may lead to further outbreaks among the same species in the same region. Milk and milk products have frequently been implicated in staphylococcal food poisoning, and contaminated raw milk is often involved [4, 5]. *S. aureus* mastitis is a serious problem in dairy production, and infected animals may contaminate bulk milk. Human handlers, milking equipment, the environment, and the udder and teat skin of dairy animals are other possible sources of bulk milk contamination [6, 7]. *S. aureus* is known to produce a variety of virulence factors such as the staphylococcal enterotoxins (SEs), exfoliative toxins and toxic shock syndrome toxin (TSST) which are responsible for specific acute staphylococcal toxemia syndromes including staphylococcal food poisoning and scalded skin syndrome [8, 9]. Both SEs and TSST are members of the superantigenic toxin family that stimulate nonspecific T-cell proliferation [10-12]. Enterotoxins produced by the bacteria are believed to be wholly responsible for the symptoms of food poisoning [13]. Therefore, only enterotoxigenic strains of *S. aureus* are thought to be able to cause food poisoning. A total of 18 different types of enterotoxins such as SEA-SED, SEE, SEG-SER and SEU

encoded respectively by *sea-sed*, *see*, *seg-ser* and *seu* genes, have been reported [12]. Among them, SEA is the most common enterotoxin found in food and is frequently associated with staphylococcal food-poisoning outbreaks worldwide [14].

Coagulase gene (*coa*) typing is a simple, accurate, reproducible enough, easy to interpret and discriminatory method for typing *S. aureus* isolates from various sources [15-18]. Prevalence and etiology of subclinical mastitis in dairy shows that coagulase-negative staphylococci are the most prevalent, ranging from 25% to 93% (mean value approximately 78%) of bacterial isolates. Of these staphylococci, *S. aureus* prevalence ranges from 3% to 37% (mean value approximately 4%) of the bacterial isolates [19]. Although many putative virulence factors have been identified in the *S. aureus* genome [20], the differences in pathogenicity between field isolates remain largely unknown [21].

To implement better control of subclinical mastitis in cows, and particularly *S. aureus*-induced mastitis, it is important to clarify the epidemiology of this major pathogen in raw cow milk. Little information is available regarding the molecular epidemiology of *S. aureus* and enterotoxin-producing gene as well as coagulase producing gene in raw cow milk. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. aureus* isolates, and enterotoxin and coagulase producing genes of *S. aureus* recovered from raw cow milk samples.

## Material and Methods

### Samples and identification of *S. aureus*

From February 2016 to October 2017, a total of 232 raw cow milk samples were collected from different markets in Isfahan province in Iran. All of the raw cow milk samples were immediately transferred to the laboratory in cool packs. For *S. aureus* enumeration [22], 1 ml of each milk sample was inoculated on Baird Parker agar (Merck, Germany) with 5% egg yolk tellurite emulsion (Liofilchem, Italy) and incubated at 35°C for 48 h. Characteristic colonies were tested for catalase, coagulase production and mannitol fermentation. The two species positive for clumping were submitted to the Voges-Proskauer test to discriminate *S. aureus* (positive) from *S. intermedius* (negative). The strains were further identified as *Staph. aureus* by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification of the 23S *rDNA* according to Straub et al. [23].

### DNA Extraction

Isolates were grown on blood agar (Merck, Germany) for 24 h, then a single colony was picked, resuspended in 100 ml of sterile deionized water, and heated at 99°C for 15 min. with mild shaking in a thermomixer comfort (Eppendorf-Netheler-Hinz GmbH, Hamburg, Germany). The tubes were then centrifuged at 1,000×g for 5 min. at 14°C to remove the sediment and supernatant containing crude extract of bacterial DNA was transferred into a new tube and kept frozen until being used for PCR amplification [24].

### Detection of enterotoxin genes by PCR

All oligonucleotide primers used in this study

were selected from earlier reports, as mentioned in table 1. The presence of the *sea*, *seb*, *sec*, and *sed* genes was examined using multiplex PCR assay introduced by Rosec and Gigaud [25].

### Coagulase gene typing

PCR was performed in a 50-μl reaction mixture containing 2 μl of template DNA (approximately 500 ng/μl), 5 μl of 10×PCR buffer (750 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.8), 200 mM (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and 0.1% Tween 20), 200 μM of each of the four deoxynucleotide triphosphates, 1 U of Taq DNA polymerase (Fermentas), and 50 pmol of each primer (Table 2). An aliquot of 10 μl amplification product was digested with 2U of restriction endonuclease *AluI* (Fermentas) at 37°C for 4 h. According to the kit, the resulted fragments were migrated on 2% agarose gels, which were stained with DNA Safe Stain (CinnaGen, Iran), and the image was observed under ultra violet light. The software was used for the size of PCR and restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) products. Numeric codes were assigned to the PCR genotypes and RFLP patterns [26]. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Islamic Azad University, Shahrekord, Iran.

## Results

In the present study, the prevalence of *S. aureus* in raw cow milk samples showed to be 109/232 (46.98%). A total of 109 *S. aureus* isolates were screened for the expression of enterotoxin. The prevalence of enterotoxin-producing gene in the 109 *S. aureus* isolates from raw cow milk for 4 tested toxin genes were *sea* (85.32%), *seb* (62.38%), *sec* (14.67%) and *sed* (11.00%). In this study,

three *coa* gene RFLP patterns, numbered I, VIII and IX, were observed, with 71 isolates (65.13%) assigned to RFLP pattern I, 29 isolates (26.60%) assigned to RFLP pattern VIII and 9 isolates (8.25%) assigned to RFLP

pattern IX (Table 3). Amplification of the variable region of the *coa* gene from these isolates produced five different PCR products ranging in size from approximately 160 bp to 490 bp.

**Table 1.** Oligonucleotide primers and amplification conditions for detection of enterotoxin genes of *S. aureus* isolated from raw cow milk

Gene	Oligonucleotide sequence (5'-3')	Product size (bp)
<i>sea</i>	Forward: ACGATCAATTTTTACAGC	544
	Reverse: TGCATGTTTTTCAGAGTTAATC	
<i>seb</i>	Forward: GAATGATATTAATTTCGCATC	416
	Reverse: TCTTTGTCGTAAGATAAACTTC	
<i>sec</i>	Forward: GACATAAAAGCTAGGAATTT	257
	Reverse: AAATCGGATTAACATTATCCA	
<i>sed</i>	Forward: TTACTAGTTTGGTAATATCTCCTT	334
	Reverse: CCACCATAACAATTAATGC	

**Table 2.** Oligonucleotide primers and amplification conditions for detection of Coagulase gene of *S. aureus* isolated from raw cow milk

Gene	Oligonucleotide sequence (5'-3')	PCR program	Product size (bp)
<b>COA</b>	COAG2: CGA GAC CAA GAT TCA ACA AG	Initial denaturation at 95°C for 2 min., 30 cycles of 30 s each with denaturation at 95°C, 2 min. annealing at 58°C, 4 min. extension at 72°C, and a final 7 min. extension at 72°C	730-1050
	COAG3: AAA GAA AAC CAC TCA CAT CA		

**Table 3.** Coagulase gene typing of *S. aureus* isolated from raw cow milk

The number of isolated	The pattern of bands (bp)	Genotype
71	490- 320- 160	I
29	290- 240	VIII
9	410- 320	IX

## Discussion

*S. aureus* is known to be responsible for a variety of toxins-mediated diseases [11]. Although several studies have reported the genotypic characteristics and distribution of *S. aureus* in dairy herds in Iran [27], reports

regarding the prevalence of selected virulence genes in *S. aureus* in raw cow milk in Iran are scanty. This report demonstrates detailed prevalence of enterotoxin and coagulase virulence genes of *S. aureus* isolated in raw

cow milk in Iran. The contamination level of food contact surfaces with *S. aureus* suggests that the handling of raw cow milk and milk products must be improved.

The pathogenicity of food-borne *S. aureus* is associated with the ability of some strains to produce enterotoxins [28]. Several studies conducted on toxin genes and other characteristics of *S. aureus* isolates from milk of cows with mastitis revealed that the coexistence of *sec* and *tst*, and the coproduction of SEC and TSST-1, is frequently observed in *S. aureus* isolates from cases of ruminant mastitis [29-31] and probably reflects the colocation of these genes on the bovine *S. aureus* pathogenicity island [13]. Another study conducted in Tulsa, Oklahoma showed that the prevalence of toxin genes in the 168 *S. aureus* isolates from poultry were *sea* (1.2%), *seb-sec* (1.2%), *sec* (0.6%), and *sed* (0%) [32].

Reports from another study indicated that there is high prevalence of enterotoxin genes such as *seg*, *seh*, and *sei* and the toxic shock syndrome gene *tst*. The frequent presence of potentially SE producing *S. aureus* strains in raw milk and raw-milk products is a concern, since these may pose a public-health risk to consumers [33]. This increase might be caused by horizontal gene transfer among the strains as SEs genes are carried by mobile genetic elements such as plasmids, pathogenicity islands, *SCCmec* and prophages [34]. This is of public health concern as SEs genes are often associated with food-borne poisoning, toxic-shock syndrome and other toxin mediated disease [11, 12].

In this study, *sea* gene was the most common

SEs gene present among Iranian *S. aureus* strains and this concurred with the finding reported from another tertiary hospital in Kuala Lumpur [15]. However, this differed from a report by Sauer et al. (2008) where *seg* and *sej* genes were predominant in the methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) strains in a University Hospital of Czech Republic [35]. Moreover, another study indicated that classical staphylococcal enterotoxins (SEA to SEE) have been reported to cause 95% of staphylococcal food poisoning and, SEA is the most common in staphylococcus-related food poisoning [36].

Another study conducted to characterize *S. aureus* and MRSA isolated from Louisiana retail pork and beef meats for the possession of toxin genes showed that the most prevalent ones were *seg* and *sei* followed by *seh*, *sed*, *sej*, and *sea* while no isolates harbored *seb*, *sec* or *see* [37]. In addition, a study performed in Italy reported that the prevalence of enterotoxin genes for *S. aureus* was 58.8% in meat and dairy products [38]. The difference prevalence of *S. aureus* and virulence genes among different studies could be due to sample type and sampling, processing facility and geographic location.

A study carried out on molecular typing of *S. aureus* isolated from cows, goats and sheep with intramammary infections revealed seven different *coa* types and 12 different *spa* types. On the basis of PCR-RFLP, 29 different *coa* subtypes were identified. Two different *coa* subtypes accounted for 49% and 67% of bovine and ovine isolates respectively. Only seven *coa* subtypes were observed in isolates from more than one host species and no *coa*

subtype was present in isolates from all three ruminant species [39]. Another study conducted in Iran on molecular typing of *S. aureus* isolated from bovine mastitis showed that nine *coa* gene RFLP patterns, numbered I-IX, were observed, with 23 isolates (39.66%) assigned to RFLP pattern I and 14 isolates (24.14%) assigned to RFLP pattern III. Five out of nine patterns were found in both regions and four out of nine patterns were only found in one region [27]. This result is consistent with our finding and in general, the results demonstrated that several variants of the *coa* gene are present in the studied regions; however, only a few of them were predominant, suggesting contagious transmission, a common source, or host adaptation of subset of the population of *S. aureus* strains. This study also indicated that genetic heterogeneity among *S. aureus* isolates recovered from bovine mastitis may exist in raw cow milk in different regions.

## Conclusions

*S. aureus* was highly prevalent and some of the recovered isolates possessed several toxin genes that are known to contribute to the virulence of this important food-borne bacterium. This finding strongly suggests that certain *S. aureus* strains predominant in the

raw cow milk are perhaps more prone to adhere to and colonize cow udder because of the presence of particular virulence factors increasing their potential for adherence and colonization. The existence of a predominant strain of *S. aureus* suggests that this clone may have special properties to overcome host defense mechanisms and to establish a successful intra-mammary infection in cows. In this study, *S. aureus* strains from raw cow milk showed the highest incidence of the *sea* gene. Collaboration between veterinary and human healthcare workers will be necessary to help control the spread of this pathogen between humans and food production animals. The data from this research may act as reference for monitoring the prevalence of virulence genes among Iranian *S. aureus* strains. These results, therefore, point toward the need to improve hygiene conditions during milking and care should be taken not to use raw cow milk and not to leave cow milk for longer periods of time at room temperature prior to boiling to reduce the chance of thermostable enterotoxin production.

## Conflict of Interest

All the authors declare to have no actual or potential conflict of interest

## Acknowledgement

There is no acknowledgement to declare.

## References

- [1]. Kools WE, Bannerman TL. Staphylococcus and Micrococcus. In: Murray PR, Baron EJ, Pfaller MA, Tenover FC, Tenover RH, editors. Manual of clinical microbiology. Washington: American Society for Microbiology; 1995. pp: 282-98.
- [2]. Bartlett PC, Miller GY, Lancet SE, Heider LE. Clinical mastitis and intramammary infections on Ohio dairy farms. Prevent Vet Med. 1992; 12(1-2): 59-71.
- [3]. Witold AF, Davis WC, Hamilton MJ, Park YH, Deobald CF, Fox L, et al. Activation of bovine



- lymphocyte subpopulations by staphylococcal enterotoxin C. *Infect Immun.* 1998; 66(2): 573-80.
- [4]. Anonymous. European Commission, Health & Consumer Protection. Directorate-General, 26-27 March. Opinion of the scientific committee on veterinary measures relating to public health on staphylococcal enterotoxins in milk products, particularly cheeses, Brussels: Belgium; 2003.
- [5]. De Buyser ML, Dufour B, Maire M, Lafarge V. Implication of milk and milk products in food-borne diseases in France and in different industrialised countries. *Int J Food Microbiol.* 2001; 67(1-2): 1-17.
- [6]. Fox LK, Gershman MD, Hancock D, Hutton CT. Fomites and reservoirs of *Staphylococcus aureus* causing intramammary infections as determined by phage typing: the effect of milking time hygiene practices. *Cornell Vet.* 1991; 81(2): 183-93.
- [7]. Zadoks RN, van Leeuwen WB, Kreft D, Fox LK, Barkema HW, Schukken YH, et al. Comparison of *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates from bovine and human skin, milking equipment, and bovine milk by phage typing, pulsed-field gel electrophoresis, and binary typing. *J Clin Microbiol.* 2002; 40(11): 3894-902.
- [8]. Mohammad Adwan G, Abu-Shanab BA, Mohammad Adwan K, Jarrar NR. Toxigenicity of *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates from Northern Palestine. *Emirates Med J.* 2006; 24(2): 1-3.
- [9]. Udo EE, Al-Mufti S, Albert MJ. The prevalence of antimicrobial resistance and carriage of virulence genes in *Staphylococcus aureus* strains from food handlers in Kuwait restaurants. *BMC Res Notes* 2009; 2(1): 168.
- [10]. Demir C, Aslantas O, Duran N, Ocak S, Ozer B. Investigation of toxin genes in *Staphylococcus aureus* strains isolates in Mustafa Kemal University Hospital. *Turk J Med Sci.* 2011; 41(2): 343-52.
- [11]. Ferry T, Vandenesch F, Etienne J. Virulence determinant in *Staphylococcus aureus* and their involvement in clinical syndromes. *Curr Infect Dis Rep.* 2005; 7(6): 420-28.
- [12]. Ortega E, Abriouel H, Lucas R, Galvez A. Multiple roles of *Staphylococcus aureus* enterotoxins: pathogenicity, superantigenic activity, and correlation to antibiotic resistance. *Toxins* 2010;2(8): 2117-131.
- [13]. Bergdoll MS. *Staphylococcus aureus*. In: Doyle MP, editors. *Bacterial foodborne pathogens*. New York: Marcel Dekker Inc.; 1989. pp: 464-523.
- [14]. Argudín MA, Mendoza MC, Rodicio MR. Food poisoning and *Staphylococcus aureus* enterotoxins. *Toxins* 2010; 2(4): 1751-773.
- [15]. Ciftci A, Emek OE, Fındık A, Yıldırım T, Sogut MU. Molecular typing of *Staphylococcus aureus* strains from bovine mastitis by pulsed-field gel electrophoresis and polymerase chain reaction based on coagulase and protein A gene polymorphisms. *J Vet Diagn Invest.* 2009; 21(6): 849-53.
- [16]. Dastmalchi SH, Ahmadi M, Mardani K, Batavani RA. Molecular typing of *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from bovine mastitis based on polymorphism of the coagulase gene in the north west of Iran. *Vet Microbiol.* 2009; 137(1-2): 202-206.
- [17]. Goh SH, Byrne SK, Zhang JL, Chow AW. Molecular typing of *Staphylococcus aureus* on the basis of coagulase gene polymorphisms. *J Clin Microbiol.* 1992; 30(7): 1642-1645.
- [18]. Talebi-Satlou R, Ahmadi M, Dastmalchi SH. Restriction fragment length polymorphism genotyping of human *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates from two hospitals in urmia region of Iran using the coa gene. *Jundishapur J Microbiol.* 2012; 5(2): 416-20.
- [19]. Bergonier D, De Cre'moux R, Rupp R, Lagriffoul G, Berthelot X. Mastitis of dairy small ruminants. *Vet Res.* 2003; 34(5): 689-716.
- [20]. Kools WE, Bannerman TL. *Staphylococcus and Micrococcus*. In: Murray PR, Baron EJ, Pfaller MA, Tenover FC, Tenover RH, editors. *Manual of clinical microbiology*. Washington: American Society for Microbiology; 1995. pp: 282-298.
- [21]. Peacock SJ, Moore CE, Justice A, Kantzanou M, Story L, Mackie K, et al. Virulent combinations of adhesin and toxin genes in natural populations of *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Infect Immun.* 2002; 70(9): 4987-996.
- [22]. Lancette GA, Bennett RW. *Staphylococcus aureus* and staphylococcal enterotoxins. In: Downes FP, Ito K, editors. *Compendium of methods for the microbiological examination of foods*. Washington DC: APHA; 2001. pp. 387-403.
- [23]. Straub JA, Hertel C, Hammes WP. A 23S rDNA-targeted polymerase chain reaction-based system for detection of *Staphylococcus aureus* in meat starter cultures and dairy products. *J Food Protect.* 1999; 62(10): 1150-156.
- [24]. Momtaz H, Dehkordi FS, Rahimi E, Asgarifar A, Momeni M. Virulence genes and antimicrobial resistance profiles of *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from chicken meat in Isfahan province, Iran. *J Appl Poult Res.* 2013; 22(4): 913-21.
- [25]. Rosec JP, Gigaud O. Staphylococcal enterotoxin genes of classical and new types detected by PCR in France. *Int J Food Microbiol.* 2002; 77(1-2): 61-70.
- [26]. Al-Ajealy BA, Al-Shukri MS, Al-Jumaily HS. Detection of newly defined superantigenic toxin genes and coagulase gene polymorphism

- in *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates. *Rev Med Microbiol.* 2017; 28(4): 158.
- [27].Saei HD, Ahmadi M, Mardani K, Batavani RA. Molecular typing of *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from bovine mastitis based on polymorphism of the coagulase gene in the north west of Iran. *Vet Microbiol.* 2009;137(1-2): 202-206.
- [28].Le Loir Y, Baron F, Gautier M. *Staphylococcus aureus* and food poisoning. *Genet Mol Res.* 2003; 2(1): 63-76.
- [29].Akineden O, Annemüller C, Hassan AA, Lammler C, Wolter W, Zschock M. Toxin genes and other characteristics of *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates from milk of cows with mastitis. *Clin Diag Lab Immunol.* 2001; 8(5): 959-64.
- [30].Kenny K, Reiser RF, Bastida-Corcuera FD, Norcross NL. Production of enterotoxins and toxic shock syndrome toxin by bovine mammary isolates of *Staphylococcus aureus*. *J Clin Microbiol.* 1993; 31(3):706-707.
- [31].Stephan R, Annemüller C, Hassan AA, Lammler C. Characterization of enterotoxigenic *Staphylococcus aureus* strains isolated from bovine mastitis in north-east Switzerland. *Vet Microbiol.* 2001; 78(4): 373-382.
- [32].Lubna SA, Adriana S, Harrington W, Mohamed KF. Isolation, virulence, and antimicrobial resistance of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and methicillin sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) strains from Oklahoma retail poultry meats. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2015; 12(6): 6148-161.
- [33].Lubna SA, Harrington W, Mohamed KF. *Staphylococcus aureus* is more prevalent in retail beef livers than in pork and other beef cuts. *Pathogens* 2015; 4(2): 182-198.
- [34].Hu DL, Omoe K, Inoue F, Kasai T, Yasujima M, Shinagawa K, et al. Comparative prevalence of superantigenic toxin genes in methicillin resistant and methicillin susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates. *J Med Microbiol.* 2008; 57(9): 1106-112.
- [35].Sauer P, Sila J, Stosova T, Vecerová R, Hejnar P, Vagnerová I, et al. Prevalence of genes encoding extracellular virulence factors among methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* strains from the University Hospital, Olomouc, Czech Republic. *J Med Microbiol.* 2008; 57(4):403-410.
- [36].Pinchuk IV, Beswick EJ, Reyes VE. *Staphylococcal enterotoxins.* *Toxins* 2010; 2(1): 2177-197.
- [37].Pu S, Wang F, Ge B. Characterization of toxin genes and antimicrobial susceptibility of *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates from Louisiana retail meats. *Foodborne Pathog Dis.* 2011; 8(2): 299-306.
- [38].Normanno G, Firinu A, Virgilio S, Mula G, Dambrosio A, Poggiu A, et al. Coagulase-positive *Staphylococci* and *Staphylococcus aureus* in food products marketed in Italy. *Int J Food Microbiol.* 2005; 98(1): 73-9.
- [39].Vimercati C, Cremonesi P, Castiglioni B, Pisoni G, Boettcher PJ, Stella A, et al. Molecular typing of *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from cows, goats and sheep with intramammary infections on the basis of gene polymorphisms and toxins genes. *J Vet Med B Infect Dis Vet Public Health* 2006; 53(9): 423-28.