Identification of *Bacillus cereus* Group Species Associated with Food Poisoning Outbreaks in British Columbia, Canada

Lorraine McIntyre,1,*K Kathryn Bernard,2 Daniel Beniac,2 Judith L. Isaac-Renton,3,4 and David Craig Naseby5

Food Protection Services, BC Centre for Disease Control, 655 West 12th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V5Z 4R4; National Microbiology Laboratory, Public Health Agency of Canada, 1015 Arlington St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3E 3R2; Laboratory Services, BC Centre for Disease Control, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; and School of Life Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, College Lane, Hatfield, Hertfordshire AL10 9AB, United Kingdom

Received 2 June 2008/Accepted 2 October 2008

Food poisoning laboratories identify *Bacillus cereus* using routine methods that may not differentiate all *Bacillus cereus* group species. We recharacterize *Bacillus* food-poisoning strains from 39 outbreaks and identified *B. cereus* in 23 outbreaks, *B. thuringiensis* in 4, *B. mycoides* in 1, and mixed strains of *Bacillus* in 11 outbreaks.

The genus *Bacillus* currently consists of at least 148 validly named species (List of Prokaryotic Names with Standing in Nomenclature—Genus *Bacillus* [http://www.bacterio.cict.fr/bbacillus.html]). The *Bacillus cereus* group contains five species, *B. cereus* sensu stricto, *B. thuringiensis*, *B. anthracis*, *B. mycoides*, and *B. wethenstephanensis* (16, 19, 22). They are difficult to discern using standard biochemical schemes, chemotaxonomic methods, or phylogenetically relevant target genes (1, 2), and many distinguishing pathogenicity markers in this group can be attributed to mobile plasmids (18, 21, 22, 23). They are difficult to discern using standard biochemical schemes, chemotaxonomic methods, or phylogenetically relevant target genes (1, 2), and many distinguishing pathogenicity markers in this group can be attributed to mobile plasmids (18, 21, 22, 23). The differentiation of *B. cereus* group members using molecular techniques is not routine in food-poisoning diagnostic methods and may cause underreporting of species such as *B. thuringiensis* (1, 8). In 2005, *Bacillus* was identified in a food-poisoning event implicating imported strawberries. The isolate was initially identified phenotypically as *B. cereus* and then later by PCR as *B. thuringiensis*. To assess the proportion of food poisonings caused by different *B. cereus* group species, 155 *B. cereus* group-like isolates collected from food or clinical specimens in food-borne outbreaks between 1991 and 2005 were characterized using molecular and phenotypic typing methods.

Frozen isolates were retrieved onto blood agar plates and incubated at 35°C for 24 h. Phenotypic characterization was conducted following established procedures (12). No *B. cereus* group-like bacterium reviewed here was consistent with *B. wethenstephanensis* or *B. anthracis* (data not shown).

DNA was extracted by lysing pure culture in a heating block at 102°C for 10 min. Microcentrifuged supernatant was frozen at −80°C until required. Pathogenicity genes for emetic cereulide toxin (nonribosomal peptide synthetase [NRPS]) and ICP (cry1 or cry2) were detected in multiplex PCR assays (7, 10) shown in Fig. 1. Each master mix contained 0.8 μM of each primer, hot start master mix, diethyl pyrocarbonate water (20 μl), and 5 μl of DNA. The PCR products were loaded onto 2% agarose gels made with 0.5× Tris-borate-EDTA buffer and ethidium bromide (1 μg ml⁻¹). The gels were electrophoresed at 120 V for 30 min and then visualized on a Bio-Rad Gel Doc 2000.

Strains positive for NRPS were designated as *B. cereus*, those positive for ICP (by microscopy or PCR) as *B. thuringiensis*, those with rhizoidal growth on nutrient agar as *B. mycoides*, and all other strains with the typical *B. cereus* phenotype as *B. cereus* NRPS−ICP−. PCR-negative isolates were further examined for ICP crystals using transmission electron microscopy (TEM) since *B. thuringiensis* strains may carry one to six cry genes and there is no universal method available to detect all cry genes (there are currently more than 150 cry toxins) (17; *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxin nomenclature [http://www.bacterio.cict.fr/bbacillus.html]). Samples of *B. cereus* group bacteria were prepared for electron microscopy by fixation with 2% glutaraldehyde and 1% para-}

![FIG. 1. Multiplex PCR of NRPS and cry1 to distinguish between *B. cereus* and *B. thuringiensis*. Lanes 1 and 11, 100-bp ladder; lane 2, *B. cereus* NRPS− (emesis isolate 8-91-71); lane 3, *B. cereus* (fried rice isolate 18-250); lane 4, *B. cereus* (chow mein isolate 28-251); lane 5, *B. cereus* (stool isolate 36-254); lane 6, *B. thuringiensis* (stool isolate 36-254); lane 7, *B. thuringiensis* (strawberry isolate 43-05-36); lane 8, *B. thuringiensis* (mixed-salad isolate 41-04-259); lane 9, positive control; lane 10, negative control.](http://aem.asm.org/)

* Corresponding author. Mailing address: BC Centre for Disease Control, Food Protection Services, Main Floor, 655 West 12th Ave., Vancouver, BC, Canada V5Z 4R4. Phone: (604) 775-0763. Fax: (604) 660-6628. E-mail: lorraine.mcintyre@bccdc.ca.

† Published ahead of print on 10 October 2008.
cies were significantly different (Pearson’s coefficient, B. thuringiensis (NRPS B. cereus isolates were identified in 23 of the 39 outbreaks (B. cereus ICPs were detected only by TEM). A small number (2.6%) species of Bacillus were identified as B. cereus NRPS B. cereus or ICPs were detected or visualized. Thirty-eight (24.5%) isolates were identified as B. cereus NRPS+, and 23 (15%) isolates identified as B. thuringiensis were positive for either cry1, cry2, or both (in one case, ICPs were detected only by TEM). A small number (2.6%) were identified as B. mycoides based on rhizoid growth demonstrated on nutrient agar. In summary (Table 1), B. cereus isolates were identified in 23 of the 39 outbreaks (B. cereus NRPS+ in 5 [12.8%] and B. cereus NRPS+ ICP in 18 [46.1%]), B. thuringiensis in 4 (10.3%), B. mycoides in 1 (2.6%), and mixed species of Bacillus in 11 (28.2%).

Records of food-poisoning investigations were reviewed, and epidemiological information included the number of people that ate the implicated meal (at risk), the number ill, and the symptoms between species. Although B. thuringiensis is not considered a food-borne pathogen (11, 24), and is rarely found linked to food-borne (15) or other (4, 8, 20) human illness this pesticide is currently under review by the European Union (9). This study suggests that there is an association between this bacterium and previous use of PCR in tandem with phenotypic tests to assist in the identification of B. cereus NRPS+ isolates (Fisher’s exact test [right-tailed], P = 0.038). This was not true when NRPS gene presence was compared to any other symptom. Twenty-five (64%) investigations were traced back to the consumption of Asian foods, with 65% associated with restaurant foods, 17% with foods obtained at retail stores, and 7.5% with foods prepared at home. Raw foods accounted for 11.5% of the food poisonings and included fruit, green salads, and raw oysters.

Multiple Bacillus species were detected in more than 25% of the outbreaks. On average, four Bacillus-positive isolates were collected in each investigation (median, two isolates). If additional isolates for each sample had been collected and cryopreserved, more heterogeneous Bacillus populations in foods and clinical samples could potentially have been detected. In this study, 23 B. thuringiensis isolates were identified as the only Bacillus spp. associated with four food-poisoning outbreaks. The initial incorrect isolate identification may have occurred from a failure to test for ICP or from the failure of the culture to produce recognizable ICP under light microscopy. Standard methods that either do not differentiate B. cereus from B. thuringiensis (8) or specify that a 3- to 7-day culture followed by staining and microscopic examination for ICP be performed (12) are not as sensitive or rapid as detecting cry genes by PCR (unpublished data) to discriminate between these Bacillus species. Although B. thuringiensis is not considered a food-borne pathogen (11, 24), and is rarely found linked to food-borne (15) or other (4, 8, 20) human illness this pesticide is currently under review by the European Union (9). This study suggests that there is an association between this bacterium and previously recognized food-borne gastrointestinal illnesses.

The rapid identification of Bacillus species implicated in food poisonings can be facilitated by PCR. We recommend the use of PCR in tandem with phenotypic tests to assist in the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>No. of outbreaks</th>
<th>No. of people at risk</th>
<th>No. of ill people</th>
<th>No. of Bacillus-positive food specimens</th>
<th>No. of Bacillus-positive clinical specimens</th>
<th>No. of isolates tested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. cereus NRPS+</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. cereus NRPS+ ICP-</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. thuringiensis</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. mycoides</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Bacillus spp.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>71b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Bacillus speciesa</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>634 (18, 3)</td>
<td>200 (5.5, 2)</td>
<td>91 (2.3, 2)</td>
<td>7 (0.2, 0)</td>
<td>155 (4, 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Values in parentheses are the average and median, respectively.

b Bacillus species identified: B. cereus NRPS+, n = 31; B. cereus NRPS+ ICP-, n = 35; B. thuringiensis, n = 3; and B. mycoides, n = 2.

---

Table 2. Symptom profiles for ill individuals associated with Bacillus species identified in food-borne illness outbreaks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Nausea</th>
<th>Diarrhea</th>
<th>Abdominal cramps</th>
<th>Vomiting</th>
<th>Fever</th>
<th>Headache</th>
<th>Prostration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Bacillus species (n = 108)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. cereus NRPS+ (n = 12)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. cereus NRPS+ ICP- (n = 41)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. mycoides (n = 2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. thuringiensis (n = 13)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
identification of all _B. cereus_ group species implicated in food-borne illnesses.

We acknowledge the expert technical assistance of Leanne de Winter, Deborah Wiebe, Brian Auk, Betty Ng, Michelle Nossettì, and the staff of the Environmental Services Laboratory, BCCDC, during this study.

REFERENCES