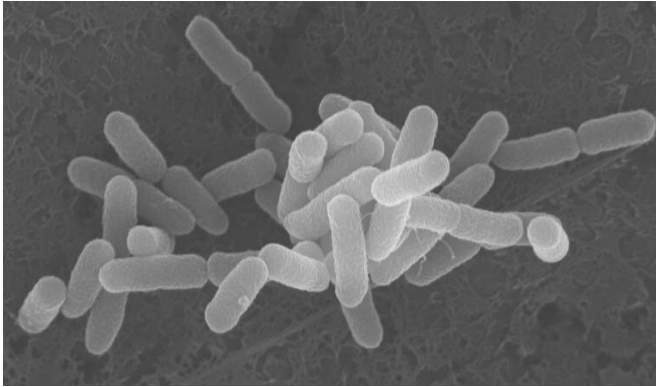


Adaptation to life inside cattle may be driving *E. coli* to develop harmful features

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Electron micrograph image of *E. coli* isolated from cattle. Credit: Atsushi Iguchi, University of Miyazaki

A large-scale study of the genetic differences and similarities among *E. coli* bacteria from cattle and humans indicates that features causing food poisoning in humans may continuously be emerging in bacteria from cattle as a means to better adapt to their environment.

While *E. coli* bacteria are one of the most well-known causes of [food poisoning](#), a wide variety of *E. coli* strains exists, many of which are harmless, permanent residents of our intestines. However, the ingestion of harmful strains of *E. coli* on contaminated food can lead to [severe illness](#), vomiting, and diarrhea.

"To develop the most effective preventive measures, we need a deep understanding of the source and living conditions of the bacteria," says Yoshitoshi Ogura, associate professor at Kyushu University's Department of Bacteriology, who led the research.

"Although cattle have long been thought to be a main source of *E. coli* that cause food poisoning, why dangerous forms would keep appearing in

cattle has been unclear."

Ogura's group, in collaboration with researchers across Japan and in France, Belgium, and the United States, set out to help answer this question by investigating the genetics of *E. coli* bacteria collected from cattle and humans in 21 countries spanning six continents.

"To date, there have been only a limited number of reports of the genome sequences of *E. coli* from cattle, so we needed to fill that gap," comments Yoko Arimizu, first author on the paper in *Genome Research* announcing the new results.

While the largest number of samples was from Japan, strains from other regions exhibited characteristics that were well distributed among those from Japan, indicating a good diversity of the set of samples.

Based on the genetic features of the bacteria, the researchers could generally separate the different strains of *E. coli* into two groups, with one primarily consisting of bacteria collected from humans and the other of those from cattle.

Applying the same analysis to clinically obtained *E. coli* that are known to cause illness, the researchers found that most of the strains causing intestinal problems belonged to the group associated with cattle.

Furthermore, many of the samples from cattle exhibited features similar to those causing food poisoning, such as the production of Shiga toxin. While these features generally appear not to cause illness in cattle, their prevalence in the investigated samples suggests that such characteristics are beneficial for life in a cattle's intestine.

"As long as there is pressure to maintain or strengthen these illness-producing characteristics to better adapt to living in a cattle's intestine, new

variants of *E. coli* that cause [food](#) poisoning are likely to continue appearing," states Ogura.

The researchers speculate that these characteristics may help *E. coli* protect itself from [bacteria](#)-eating organisms present in [cattle](#) intestines, but more work is needed to identify the exact reason.

More information: Large-scale genome analysis of bovine commensal *Escherichia coli* revealed that bovine-adapted *E. coli* lineages are serving as evolutionary sources of the emergence of human intestinal pathogenic strains, *Genome Research* (2019). [DOI: 10.1101/gr.249268.119](https://doi.org/10.1101/gr.249268.119)

Provided by Kyushu University

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