

# MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a 技术快速检测 B 族链球菌方法的建立及评价

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**摘要:**目的 基于一管法多酶恒温快速扩增(MIRA)和成簇规律间隔短回文重复及其序列相关蛋白 13a(CRISPR/Cas13a)技术开发一种兼具快速、准确和简单的 B 族链球菌(GBS)的检测方法。方法 将 MIRA 的高效扩增与 CRISPR/Cas13a 的高特异性识别能力相结合,并将两个过程结合在同一反应管内进行,建立 MIRA 等温扩增和 CRISPR/Cas13a 切割的一管法 GBS 检测体系,并评价其灵敏度、特异度与实时荧光定量 PCR(RT-qPCR)结果的一致性。结果 成功建立一管法 MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a 检测体系。该方法可在 40min 内完成检测,灵敏度达到  $10^2$  copies/ $\mu$ l,与其他常见病原菌以及单、双碱基突变的非靶标序列无明显交叉反应,具有高度特异性。该方法与 RT-qPCR 方法的一致性为 97.62%, Kappa 值为 0.949。结论 建立的一管法 MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a 检测体系具有快速、灵敏、特异、操作简便等优点,为 GBS 的快速筛查和诊断提供新的技术手段。

**关键词:** B 族链球菌;多酶恒温快速扩增技术;成簇规律间隔短回文重复序列

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## Establishment and Evaluation of a Rapid Detection Method for Group B *Streptococcus* using MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a Technology

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**Abstract: Objective** A rapid, accurate and simple detection method for group B *Streptococcus* (GBS) was developed based on the one-tube multi-enzyme isothermal rapid amplification (MIRA) and clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats (CRISPR) and their associated protein 13a (MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a) technology. **Methods** Integrating the efficient amplification of MIRA with the highly specific recognition ability of CRISPR/Cas13a into a single reaction tube to establish a one-tube MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a cleavage-based GBS detection system. Its sensitivity, specificity and consistency with RT-qPCR results were evaluated. **Results** A one-tube MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a detection system was successfully established. The method could complete the detection within 40 minutes with a sensitivity of  $10^2$  copies/ $\mu$ l. It exhibited high specificity with no significant cross-reactivity to other common pathogens and non-targets sequences with single and double base mutations. The consistency rate between this method and RT-qPCR method was 97.62%, with a Kappa value of 0.949. **Conclusions** The one-tube MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a detection system established in this study offers advantages of rapidity, sensitivity, specificity and ease of operation, which provides a novel technical means for rapid screening and diagnosis of GBS.

**Keywords:** group B *Streptococcus*; multi-enzyme isothermal rapid amplification technique; clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats

B 族链球菌(group B *Streptococcus*, GBS)是一种主要定植于人类生殖道的革兰阳性球菌<sup>[1-2]</sup>。GBS 感染是新生儿早期感染的主要危险因素,典型症状

表现为败血症和肺炎等,严重威胁生命<sup>[3-5]</sup>。现有的检测策略如聚合酶链反应(PCR),已广泛应用于临床诊断,并显示出优异的灵敏度<sup>[6-7]</sup>,然而高度依赖昂

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列的特异度。

1.3.6 临床样本检测: 采用本研究建立的MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a检测方法和RT-qPCR检测方法对经核酸提取的42例临床样本(16例GBS阳性及26例GBS阴性)进行检测, 比较两种方法对阳性、阴性临床样本的检出率。RT-qPCR条件: 95℃预变性5min; 95℃ 10s, 60℃ 30s, 共40循环。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS16.0统计学分析软件处理数据, 两种方法的一致性通过Cohen's Kappa系数评估, Kappa值>0.75为一致性好。两组间差异采用配对 $\chi^2$ 检验(McNemar检验),  $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 灵敏度分析 MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a检测体系可检出 $1 \times 10^2 \sim 1 \times 10^6$ copies/ $\mu$ l的GBS阳性标准品, 灵敏度为 $1 \times 10^2$ copies/ $\mu$ l, 见图1。同时, 荧光RT-MIRA检测方法的灵敏度为 $1 \times 10^3$ copies/ $\mu$ l, 见图2。

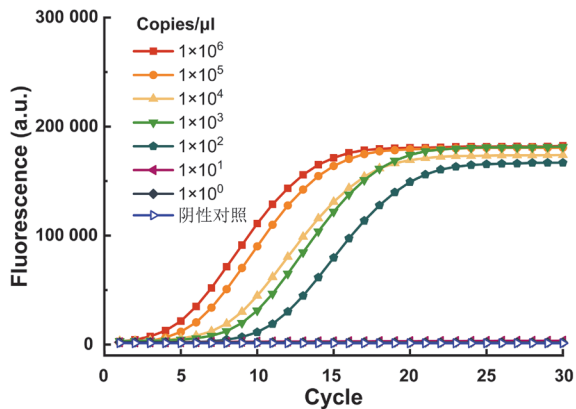


图1 MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a体系的灵敏度分析

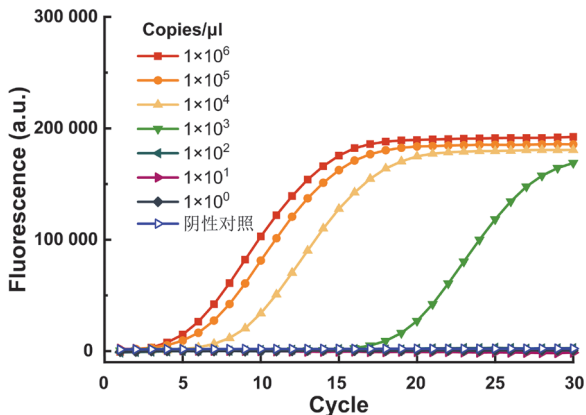


图2 RT-MIRA方法的灵敏度分析

2.2 特异度分析 MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a体系检测不同病原菌核酸特异度结果见图3。仅GBS阳性标准品荧光曲线存在明显上升趋势, 并且具有较强的荧光信号, 判定为阳性; 其余病原菌组均未出现荧光曲线明显抬升, 其荧光强度与阴性对照组相同, 判定为阴性。

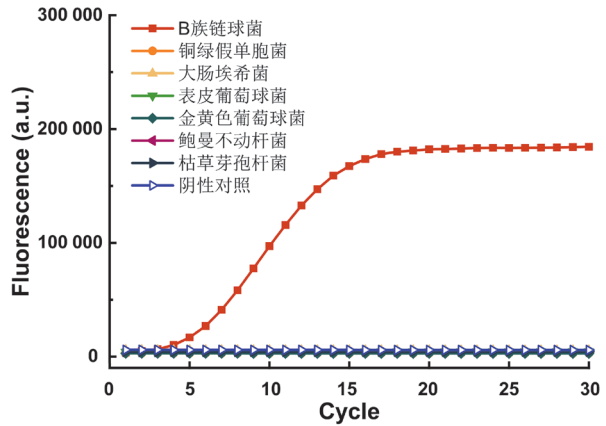
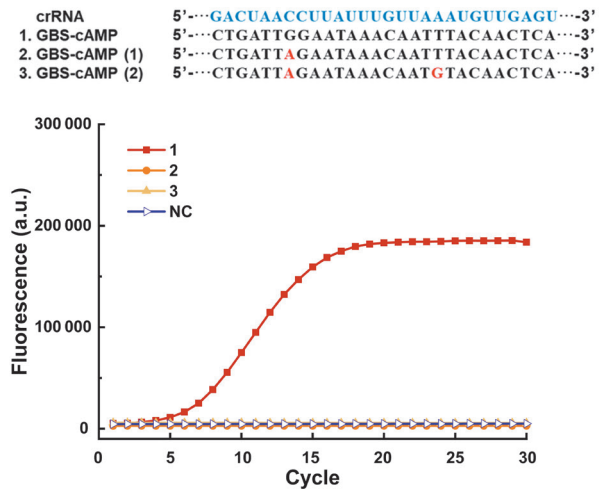


图3 MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a体系对不同病原菌核酸特异度分析

MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a体系检测含碱基突变靶序列特异度结果见图4。仅野生型靶序列作为模板时, 出现明显的荧光曲线上趋势和较强的荧光信号, 含单碱基突变及双碱基突变的靶序列作为模板检测均未观察到明显的荧光曲线, 荧光强度与阴性对照组相同。



注: 1. 野生型GBS-cAMP靶序列; 2. 含单碱基突变的GBS-cAMP靶序列GBS-cAMP(1); 3. 含双碱基突变的GBS-cAMP靶序列GBS-cAMP(2); NC. 阴性对照。

图4 MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a体系对含碱基突变靶序列特异度分析。

2.3 临床样本分析 见表2。RT-qPCR法检出全部16例阳性样本, 其中15例 $Ct$ 值 $\leq 35$ , 进行复检后确认为阳性; 本研究MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a方法检出15例阳性样品, 漏检1例弱阳性样本。对于26例阴性核酸样品, MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a和荧光RT-qPCR方法检测结果完全一致, 均未出现假阳性现象。与标准RT-qPCR检测方法相比, 本研究方法准确度可达93.75%(15/16), 一致性达97.62%(41/42), 特异度达100%(26/26), Kappa值为0.949。

表2 MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a 体系与 RT-qPCR 对临床样本检测一致性比较 (n)

检测方法	RT-qPCR			
	阳性	阴性	合计	
MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a	阳性	15	0	15
	阴性	1	26	27
	合计	16	26	42

### 3 讨论

GBS的围产期筛查是预防新生儿感染的关键环节,早期精准检测可为抗生素干预提供科学依据<sup>[15-16]</sup>。尽管传统qPCR与培养法灵敏度和特异度良好,但其依赖精密仪器,操作复杂且耗时较长,难以在基层医疗机构推广<sup>[17-18]</sup>。本研究基于MIRA等温扩增与CRISPR/Cas13a技术,构建了一管闭式检测体系,在40min内完成GBS检测,为资源受限场景提供了高效解决方案<sup>[19-21]</sup>。

方法学创新性方面,本研究通过空间分离反应组分(MIRA试剂置于水相,CRISPR/Cas13a系统封装于底层甘油),实现了扩增与检测的时序控制:反应初期MIRA快速积累靶标,随反应进行两相互溶释放CRISPR组分,crRNA识别靶序列触发荧光信号。这一设计避免了传统两步法开盖转移产物的污染风险<sup>[22-24]</sup>,同时保留MIRA的高效扩增能力与CRISPR的特异性切割优势。

检测性能方面,本体系灵敏度较普通RT-MIRA提升一个数量级,与qPCR相当<sup>[3]</sup>,且无需热循环仪支持。本研究体系不与金黄色葡萄球菌、大肠埃希菌等其他病原菌产生非特异性反应,对crRNA完全互补的靶序列具有高度选择性,不会对非靶序列片段产生任何交叉反应,证明其具有高度特异度。在42例临床样本验证中,与RT-qPCR的总体符合率达97.62%(Kappa=0.949),唯一不一致样本经重复检测确认为qPCR弱阳性( $Ct=38.54$ ),而本体系未检出,推测因极低浓度靶标(接近检测限)在CRISPR切割阶段被过早消耗。此现象提示,通过优化MIRA与Cas13a的活性平衡可进一步提升对低载量样本的检出能力。

临床应用层面,本体系突破了两大技术瓶颈:第一,检测耗时从培养法的24h、qPCR的2h缩短至40min;第二,本体系配合便携式荧光仪即可实现快速、精准、易操作的床旁检测(POCT)。然而,本研究仍存在局限性:样本量较小( $n=42$ ),且未纳入早产、胎膜早破等高风险病例。未来研究将扩大样本量并开展多中心验证,明确该方法在不同孕周、高危人群中的适用性。

综上,本研究的一管法MIRA-CRISPR/Cas13a检测体系解决了恒温扩增与CRISPR检测的兼容性难题,降低了传统分子生物学检测方法对实验设备、

操作人员和检测环境的要求,开发兼具准确、灵敏、简单和快速的GBS检测方法,丰富GBS的POCT检测手段,也为GBS临床检测及其他病原菌现场快速检测技术的建立提供参考。

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