http://www.ijp.iranpath.org/

Designing and Construction of a DNA Vaccine Encoding Tb10.4 Gene of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

Samira Rashidian, Roghayeh Teimourpour, Zahra Meshkat

Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

KEY WORDS	ABSTRACT		
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> <i>tb10.4</i> DNA vaccine	 Background: Tuberculosis (TB) remains as a major cause of death. Construction of a new vaccine against tuberculosis is an effective way to control it. Several vaccines against this disease have been developed. The aim of the present study was to cloning of <i>tb10.4</i> gene in pcDNA3.1+ plasmid and evaluation of its expression in eukaryotic cells. Methods: Firstly, <i>tb10.4</i> fragment was amplified by PCR and the PCR product was digested with restriction enzymes. Next, it was cloned into pcDNA3.1+ plasmid. Following that pcDNA3.1+<i>th10.4</i> recombinant plasmid was transfected into 		
ARTICLE INFO	eukaryotic cells. Results: 5700 bp band for pcDNA3.1+/ <i>tb10.4</i> recombinant plasmid and 297 bp		
Received 10 Jan 2015; Accepted 08 Jul 2015;	fragment for <i>tb10.4</i> were observed. Cloning and transfection were successful and designed recombinant vector was confirmed by sequencing. <i>Conclusion:</i> Successful cloning provides a basis for the development of new DNA vaccines against tuberculosis.		
Corresponding Information: Dr. Zahr Email: meshkatz@mums.ac.ir, Tel: +9	 a Meshkat, Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran. 8-5138012453 		

COPYRIGHT © 2016, IRANIAN JOURNAL OF PATHOLOGY. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-noncommercial 4.0 International License wh permits copy and redistribute the material just in noncommercial usages, provided the original work is properly cited.

Introduction

In 1882, Robert Koch isolated and identified *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* as the cause of tuberculosis (1). *M. tuberculosis*, the causative agent of TB, is a common pathogen that has not been controlled effectively in many parts of the world (2).

TB is a major cause of mortality with almost 3 million people death each year (3). Our ability to control and in some cases eradicate human disease caused by pathogenic bacteria and viruses has been improved by the capacity to stimulate protective immunity by vaccinating susceptible hosts with attenuated or inactivated bacteria (4). In 1992, Tang et al. showed that injection of DNA could induce immune responses (5). It was later reported that DNA vaccines induce protective immunity in several animal models of parasitic, viral and bacterial infections. DNA vaccines have advantages over other vaccines (6).

The only vaccine permitted by the WHO for human use in cases of TB is BCG (2, 4, 7). According to the routine immunization program, this vaccine is injected at birth or after the first contact with *M. tuberculosis* (2). While infant vaccination with BCG vaccine has been effective to reduce the severe form of childhood tuberculosis in endemic areas, its protective effects decreases with time (lasts fewer than 15 yr). This results in highly variable efficiency, which seems insufficient to control pulmonary tuberculosis among adults (2, 4, 8, 9).

The efficacy limitation of BCG vaccine is a motivating force for the development new and better vaccines against tuberculosis (2, 4). These include plasmid DNA vaccines encoding dominant genes of *M. tuberculosis*, recombinant BCG vaccine, attenuated *M. tuberculosis*, and recombinant protein antigens subunit vaccines (3).

Among the new vaccine platforms, genetic vectors such as recombinant plasmid DNA vectors have widely been used to deliver microbial antigen-coding genes. These vectors could strongly induce both CD4+ and CD8+ T cell responses, required for effective TB vaccination (10).

The gene encoding TB10.4 belongs to a subfamily of the ESAT-6 family that encoded three homologous proteins including TB10.4 (Rv0288), TB10.3 (Rv3019c) and TB12.9 (Rv3017c). These three members are only present in some strains of *M. tuberculosis* complex including BCG and *M. kansasii* (1).

Table 1				
PCR Program	for	th	10	Δ

To extract DNA, *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv strain (Pasteur Institute, Tehran, Iran) was used. Some of the bacteria grown in Middle Brook medium were transferred into Lewen Stein Johnson medium. After that, the medium was incubated at 37 °C until colonies formed. After that, their DNA was extracted with Tris/Tween20 method (11).

Amplification of tb10.4 fragment

To amplify *tb10.4* fragment with PCR method, two primers were used, 5'-ATATATAGAAT <u>TC</u>TCGCAAATCATGTACAAC-3' as forward primer and 5'-ACTATA<u>TCTAGA</u>TTACTAAC CTCCCCATTTGGCG-3' as reverse primer (in forward and reverse primers, the underlined letters, respectively, indicates positions of *Eco*RI and *Xba*I restriction enzyme restriction sites.

PCR reaction mixture contains 1µl DNA (100 ng/µl), 0.5µl dNTP (0.2 mM), 0.3µl *Taq DNA polymerase* enzyme (5U/ml), 1.5ml MgCl2 (1.5mM), 2.5µl 10X Buffer (Fermentas, Germany), 17.2µl DNase free water, 1µl Forward primer (10 pmol) and 1µl reverse primer (10 pmol) (CinnaGen, Iran). PCR program was as follows (Table 1).

TCK Hograill for <i>ib10.4</i>		
Time (second)	Temperature (°C)	Cycle
300	95	1
60	95	
60	52	40
60	72	
420	72	1

The aim of the present study was cloning of tb10.4 gene in pcDNA3.1+ plasmid and evaluation of its expression in eukaryotic cells.

Materials and Methods

This study was performed at Mashhad University of Medical Sciences (Mashhad, Iran) from April 2012 to March 2013.

DNA extraction

Cloning of *tb10.4* fragment in pcDNA3.1+ vector

Fifty micro liters of the PCR product was used for electrophoresis in 1.5% agarose gel. Purification of gel was performed using Invitek DNA extraction kit (California, USA). For *tb10.4* enzymatic digestion, a mixture containing 5 μ l *XbaI* (50U/ μ l), 4 μ l *Eco*RI (10U/ μ l) and 5 μ l 10X Buffer H (Fermentas, Germany) was mixed in one micro tube and 20 μ l *tb10.4* was added

114 tb10.4 DNA vaccine encoding for M. tuberculosis

to it (total volume was increased to 50 µl using DNase free water) and then were incubated at 37 °C for 16 h. PcDNA3.1+ plasmid was extracted with alkaline method. In this method, plasmid DNA was sedimented with different solutions. It was then extracted by washing with isopropanol. The extracted plasmid DNA was purified with Invitek DNA extraction kit (California, USA). For pcDNA3.1+ enzymatic digestion, a mixture containing 5 µl XbaI (50U/µl), 4 µl EcoRI (10U/ μl) and 5 μl 10X Buffer H (Fermentas, Germany) was mixed in one micro tube. Following that, 10µl pcDNA3.1+ plasmid was added in it (total volume was increased to 50 µl using DNase free water) and was then incubated at 37 °C for 16 h. In the next step, digested and purified tb10.4 fragments, were ligated to purified pcDNA3.1+ plasmid using T4 DNA ligase restriction enzyme (Fermentas, Germany). Ligation mixture contained 2 µl PEG, 2 µl T4 DNA ligase (5U/µl), 2.5 µl T4 DNA ligase 10X buffer (Fermentas, Germany), 12 µl tb10.4 DNA (25 ng/µl), 6 µl pcDNA3.1+ plasmid (100ng/µl) and 0.5 µl DNase free water. It was incubated at 22 °C for 16 h.

Competent *E. coli* bacteria strain *JM109*, was prepared using $CaCl_2$ 0.5 M and pcDNA3.1+/ *tb10.4* plasmid was transferred into competent bacteria using heat shock method (12).

Confirmed *tb10.4* cloning in pcDNA3.1+ vector

Transformed bacteria were inoculated on LB agar medium containing $100 \mu g/\mu l$ ampicillin and were incubated for 16h at 37 °C. Cloning *Tb10.4* gene in pcDNA3.1+ vector was confirmed by colony-PCR method (using *tb10.4* specific primers) and enzymatic digestion with *Eco*RI restriction enzyme.

HeLa cell culture

Eukaryotic HeLa cell was cultured in DMEM medium, which contained 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), and 1% antibiotics and then incubated in 37 °C until the cells begin to grow and

proliferation.

Transfection in eukaryotic cells

pcDNA3.1+/*tb10.4* recombinant plasmid was purified with alkaline method and transfected in eukaryotic HeLa cell with cationic liposome method using lipofectamine.

To confirm *tb10.4* gene expression, 48 h after transfection, the medium of cells were collected and used for RNA extraction.

RNA extraction and cDNA synthesis

RNA extraction performed was **RNX-PLUS** with kit according to the recommendations (CinnaGen, Iran). To remove the transfected vector, extracted RNA was digested by enzymatic digestion with DNaseI. Then, cDNA synthesis was performed with oligo dT primers kit (Invitrogen, San Di- ego, California).

Confirming the expression of tb10.4 fragment

To confirm the expression of tb10.4 fragment, PCR method was used using tb10.4 specific primers as described at first in amplification of tb10.4 fragment section.

Results

The extracted DNA was further used for PCR with specific primers. PCR products were subjected for electrophoresis on a 1.5% agarose gel, and 290 bp fragment of *tb10.4* gene was observed (Figure 1).

After purification of tb10.4 products, they were digested with restriction enzymes. This fragment was further ligated to a pcDNA3.1+ plasmid and was transformed into a competent *E. coli JM109* strain.

After 16 h of transformation of competence bacteria and incubation at 37 °C, some colonies were grown on LB agar medium containing am-



Fig. 1

PCR result for *tb10.4*. Lane 1: PCR products of a 290bp amplified fragment of *tb10.4* gene M: 1kb DNA size marker (SM0313, Fermentas, Germany).



Fig. 2

RT-PCR results. Lane M: 1kb DNA size marker (SM0313, Fermentas, Germany). Lane 1: 290 bp fragment of *tb10.4* gene in RT-PCR.

picillin. The pcDNA3.1+/*tb10.4* recombinant vector was confirmed by colony- PCR using specific primers of *tb10.4*. Colonies with the specific plasmid were positive and showed the corresponding 290 bp size marker.

Results of the enzymatic digestion showed *tb10.4* fragment ligated in pcDNA3.1+ plasmid (Figure 2). Recombinant pcDNA3.1+/*tb10.4* was transfected into HeLa eukaryotic cell (grown on a DMEM medium culture) and cells incubated for 48 h at 37 °C. Finally, to confirm the expression of this gene in eukaryotic cells, RNA extraction, cDNA synthesis and RT-PCR were performed with a 290 bp fragment of *tb10.4* gene (Figure 3).

Discussion



Fig. 3

Enzymatic digestion of pcDNA3.1+/*tb10.4* plasmid with *Eco*RI and *Xba*I restriction enzymes. Lane M: 1kb DNA size marker (SM0313, Fermentas, Germany). Lane 1: 5700 bp band of pcDNA3.1+/*tb10.4* recombinant plasmid digested with *Eco*RI. Lane 2: 5400 bp band of pcDNA3.1+ plasmid digested with *Eco*RI and *Xba*I.

One of the World Health Organization Millennium Development Goal is to reduce tuberculosis incidence by 2015. By designing and development of more effective drugs and vaccines compared to the conventional BCG (as currently being the only available vaccine), WHO target of decreasing the incidence of tuberculosis can be reached (9).

Since the completion of whole-genome sequencing of the causative agent *M. tuberculosis,* more than 100 DNA vaccines have been studied in animal TB models but still protective antigen for tuberculosis is not clear and this has created a major impediment to the development of tuberculosis vaccines (13).

In the past, many secreted proteins of *M. tu-berculosis* were considered as candidate vaccines against tuberculosis. However, not all vaccines encoding antigens of *M. tuberculosis* were effective. Some plasmid DNAs encoding genes, such as 19 kDa lipoprotein, AhpC or crystalline alpha, rather than stimulating T-cell responses against the protein, were only able to stimulate non-protective antibody responses (13).

Another plasmid DNAs encoding 22 kDa protein, Pst-1 or HBHA of *M. tuberculosis*, provides no protection. Nevertheless, they could stimu-

116 tb10.4 DNA vaccine encoding for M. tuberculosis

late the antigen-specific antibody response and Th1-type immune response. So far, only a few DNA vaccine, encoding ag85a, ag85b, esat-6, pst-3 and hsp65 have shown promising degree of protection in mouse models. Therefore, they are possible candidate proteins for developing tuberculosis vaccines (13).TB10.4 is a recently identified protein encoded by the Rv0288 gene located in the esx cluster 3. TB10.4 appears to be essential for the virulence of *M. tuberculosis* (14, 15). The expression of Rv0288 is significantly downregulated in the attenuated H37Ra strain in comparison to the virulent H37Ra strain. Moreover, newly extensive identification of critical genes in *M. tuberculosis* includes the *esx* cluster 3 in the list of 600 genes essential for in vitro growth (16). Tb10.4 protein has conserved sequences in clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis* (17).

In the present study, in attempts to produce a vaccine against *M. tuberculosis* strain H37Rv, tb10.4 antigen was used. Tb10.4 stimulates immune responses and in TB patients tb10.4 was even more strongly recognized than ESAT-6 (1), suggesting that it may be an ideal candidate to replace ESAT-6 (18).

The lack of diversity in TB10.4 sequence originated from 13 clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis* (from different geographical locations) suggests that it has an important biological function (1). Ag-specific CD8+ T cells from infected mice produce several different cytokines following stimulation with the TB10.4 (4). Recently a zincbinding site has been recognized in the TB10.4 protein involved in zinc ion acquisition (19, 20).

Desta Kassa et al. verified the immune response against several mycobacterial antigens, including five classical and 64 nonclassical antigens in active-pulmonary-tuberculosis (TB) patients. Most of the study participants (84.8%) responded to the TB10.4 as classical *M. tuberculosis* antigen (21).

The present study was victorious in cloning

and expression of *tb10.4* secretory protein from *M. tuberculosis H37Rv* strain. *EcoRI* and *XbaI* restriction enzymes were used for cloning. For transformation, *E. coli* strain JM109 was used. PcDNA3.1+ Vector was used to import into eukaryotic cells. To confirm the expression in eukaryotic cells, RNA extraction and RT-PCR and cDNA synthesis was performed.

A phagosome is a vesicle produced around a particle absorbed by phagocytosis in which pathogenic microorganisms can be destroyed and digested. Many mycobacteria, including M. tuberculosis (22, 23), manipulate the host macrophage to hamper nitrous acid- comprising lysosomes from fusing with phagosomes and creating mature phagolysosomes. Such immature phagosome maintains an environment desirable to the pathogens inside it (24). Since there is no obvious homology to known protein from other organisms, this protein (TB10.4) has possible important mycobacterium-specific functions, which may be related to the intracellular region of the macrophage phagosome. In this regard, expression of this molecule may be extremely up regulated during intracellular growth (25).

Protective immune response against TB is mainly mediated through cellular immunity. In addition, it is dependent on activation of macrophages and granuloma formation. M. tuberculosis in macrophage is resistant to microbicide substances. However, these microbiocide substances effectively destroy other phagocytic bacteria. This is one reason that enables *M. tuberculosis* to stop the activation of macrophage by IFN- γ and IL-12 cytokines. Furthermore, deficiency in IFN- γ , IL-12 or their receptors, increased sensitivity to mycobacterium infection (26). In future, vaccination has a major role in the final goal of global eradication of tuberculosis (27, 28). Several TB vaccine candidates have shown sufficient promise in pre-clinical testing in different animal models to certification for initial phase I [safety] testing in human subjects (28).

This is a very important step for any new TB vaccine, and initially needs a brief study in healthy, PPD (Purified Protein Derivate) negative persons (usually adults). Additional Phase I trials may be performed on PPD+ individuals, children, infants, or other groups (28).

Often these trials are related to the phase IIA trial in which clinical samples are gathered for measurement of immunological response to the vaccine. Safety and immunogenicity are preconditions for any new TB vaccine to be accepted further in phase III [efficacy] trials (28). The critical concerns in the clinical trials of these vaccines change a little depending on the vaccine type. For example, for the living vaccines (e.g. recombinant BCG strains), the main concern is safety. For the subunit vaccines (e.g., proteins or peptides), the main experiment is the development of a safe and efficient adjuvant. For the DNA vaccines, the concern is effective transfer strategies, which ensure long-lasting protection (28, 29).

Construction of antigen expressing vectors that affecting the immunogenicity of *M. tuberculosis*, not only makes it possible to build a library of different antigens of this bacteria; it is possible to determine the effect of these antigens to stimulate the immune system and pathogenicity of them. In addition, these antigens can be used in the preparation of vaccines and designing of diagnostic kits.

Conclusion

The choice of *M. tuberculosis* antigens for expression by genetic TB vaccines is a critical determinant of vaccine efficacy. TB10.4 is a recently identified low molecular weight secreted *M. tuberculosis* protein, a member of the ESAT-6 family. TB10.4 antigen can be recognized by T cells activated by BCG immunization or *M. tuberculosis* infection. Successful cloning provides a basis for development of new DNA vaccines against tuberculosis. In this study, we prepared a plasmid encoding *tb10.4* fragment. The desired expression vector can be used as a vaccine in future studies. In addition, it can be administered with other TB vaccines in animal models.

Acknowledgement

The current study was a thesis presented for obtaining the MSc degree from Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran (Thesis No. 566-A). The present study was financially supported by Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran (Grant No. 911102).

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests.

References

1. Skjot RLV, Brock I, Arend SM, Munk ME, Theisen M, Ottenhoff THM, et al. Epitope Mapping of the Immunodominant Antigen TB10.4 and the Two Homologous Proteins TB10.3 and TB12.9, Which Constitute a Subfamily of the esat-6 Gene Family. Infect Immun 2002;70(10):5446-53.

2. Sun R, Skeiky YA, Izzo A, Dheenadhayalan V, Imam Z, Penn E, et al. Novel recombinant BCG expressing perfringolysin O and the over-expression of key immunodominant antigens; pre-clinical characterization, safety and protection against challenge with Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Vaccine 2009;27(33):4412-23.

3. D'Souza S, Denis O, Scorza T, Nzabintwali F, Verschueren H, Huygen K. CD4+ T cells contain Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection in the absence of CD8+ T cells in mice vaccinated with DNA encoding Ag85A. Eur J Immunol 2000;30(9):2455-9.

4. Kamath A, Woodworth JS, Behar SM. Antigenspecific CD8+ T cells and the development of central memory during Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection. J Immunol 2006;177(9):6361-9.

5. Tang D-c, DeVit M, Johnston SA. Genetic immunization is a simple method for eliciting an immune response. Nature 1992;356(6365):152-4.

118 tb10.4 DNA vaccine encoding for M. tuberculosis

6. Huygen K. Plasmid DNA vaccination. Microbes Infect 2005;7(5-6):932-8.

7. Baldwin S, D'souza C, Orme I, Liu M, Huygen K, Denis O, et al. Immunogenicity and protective efficacy of DNA vaccines encoding secreted and non-secreted forms of Mycobacterium tuberculosis Ag85A. Tubercle Lung Dis 1999;79(4):251-9.

8. Lu J, Wang C, Zhou Z, Zhang Y, Cao T, Shi C, et al. Immunogenicity and protective efficacy against murine tuberculosis of a prime-boost regimen with BCG and a DNA vaccine expressing ESAT-6 and Ag85A fusion protein. Clin Dev Immunol 2011;2011:617892.

9. Carlotta Montagnani EC, Luisa Galli, Maurizio de Martino. Vaccine against tuberculosis: what's new? BMC Infect Dis 2014;14(Suppl 1):1471-2334.

10. Mu J, Jeyanathan M, Small CL, Zhang X, Roediger E, Feng X, et al. Immunization with a bivalent adenovirus-vectored tuberculosis vaccine provides markedly improved protection over its monovalent counterpart against pulmonary tuberculosis. Mol Ther 2009;17(6):1093-100.

 Kate W. Current Protocols in Molecular Biology.
 1997:2.4.1-2.4.5. Online ISBN: 9780471142720. DOI: 10.1002/0471142727

12. Brown T. Gene cloning and DNA analysis an introduction. Oxford United Kingdown: Blackwell. 2006.

13. Fan X, Gao Q, Fu R. Differential immunogenicity and protective efficacy of DNA vaccines expressing proteins of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a mouse model. Microbiol Res 2009;164(4):374-82.

14. Kato-Maeda M, Rhee JT, Gingeras TR, Salamon H, Drenkow J, Smittipat N, et al. Comparing genomes within the species Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Genome Res 2001;11(4):547-54.

15. Chen X OZ, Xie XL, Xu ZZ, Jiao XA. Preparation of monoclonal antibodies against mycobacterium tuberculosis TB10.4 antigen. Monoclon Antib Immunodiagn Immunother 2014 Dec;33(6):444-7.

16. Sassetti CM, Boyd DH, Rubin EJ. Genes required for mycobacterial growth defined by high density mutagenesis. Mol Microbiol 2003;48(1):77-84.

17. Hervas-Stubbs S, Majlessi L, Simsova M, Morova J, Rojas MJ, Nouze C, et al. High frequency of CD4+ T cells specific for the TB10.4 protein correlates with protection against Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection.

Infect Immun 2006;74(6):3396-407.

18. Dietrich J, Aagaard C, Leah R, Olsen AW, Stryhn A, Doherty TM, et al. Exchanging ESAT6 with TB10.4 in an Ag85B fusion molecule-based tuberculosis subunit vaccine: efficient protection and ESAT6-based sensitive monitoring of vaccine efficacy. J Immunol 2005;174(10):6332-9.

19. Truc Hoang CA, Jes Dietrich, Joseph P. Cassidy, Gregory Dolganov, Gary K. Schoolnik, Carina Vingsbo Lundberg, Else Marie Agger, Peter Andersen. ESAT-6 (EsxA) and TB10.4 (EsxH) Based Vaccines for Pre- and Post-Exposure Tuberculosis Vaccination. Plos One 2013 Dec;8(12):e80579.

20. Ilghari D, Lightbody KL, Veverka V, Waters LC, Muskett FW, Renshaw PS, et al. Solution structure of the Mycobacterium tuberculosis EsxG.EsxH complex: functional implications and comparisons with other M. tuberculosis Esx family complexes. J Biol Chem 2011;286(34):29993-30002.

21. Desta Kassa LR, Wudneh Geberemeskel, Mekashaw Tebeje et al. Analysis of Immune Responses against a Wide Range of Mycobacterium tuberculosis Antigens in Patients with Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Clin Vaccine Immunol 2012 Dec;19(12):1907–15.

 MacMicking JD, Taylor GA, McKinney JD.
 Immune control of tuberculosis by IFN-γ-inducible LRG-47 .Science 2003;302(5645):654-9.

23. Vandal OH, Pierini LM, Schnappinger D, Nathan CF, Ehrt S. A membrane protein preserves intrabacterial pH in intraphagosomal Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Nat Med 2008;14(8):849-54.

24. Tessema M, Koets A, Rutten V, Gruys E. Bacteriology: Review paratuberculosis: How does mycobacterium avium subsp. Paratuberculosis resist intracellular degradation? Vet Quarter 2001;23(4):153-62.

25. Skjøt RLV, Oettinger T, Rosenkrands I, Ravn P, Brock I, Jacobsen S, et al. Comparative Evaluation of Low-Molecular-Mass Proteins from Mycobacterium tuberculosis Identifies Members of the ESAT-6 Family as Immunodominant T-Cell Antigens. Inf Immunol 2000;68(1):214-20.

26. Palomino JC LS, Ritacco V. Tuberculosis from basic science to patient care. Belgium, Brazil, Argentina eBook 2007:93-189.

27. Young D, Dye C. The development and impact of tuberculosis vaccines. Cell 2006;124(4):683-7.

28. Gupta UD, Katoch VM, McMurray DN. Current status of TB vaccines. Vaccine 2007;25(19):3742-51.

29. Brennan MJ. The tuberculosis vaccine challenge. Tuberculosis (Edinb) 2005;85(1-2):7-12.

How to cite this article:

Rashidian S, Teimourpour R, Meshkat Z. Designing and construction of a DNA vaccine encoding tb10.4 gene of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Iran J Pathol. 2016;11(2):112-9.

