

# DISTRIBUTION AND EXPRESSION OF THE 14 KDA FIMBRIAL GENE AMONG SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS ISOLATES AND POTENTIAL AS DIAGNOSTIC AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL TOOLS

Published: 1 January 1994

Authors: C.J. Thomas

Organisation: University of Adelaide

Time: 1st Jan 1993 - 1st Jan 1994

Categories: Food Safety

Tags: diagnostic potential, gene sequencing, Salmonella enterica

This 12-month study (1993-1994) aimed to capitalise on prior observations and develop a novel strategy for rapid identification of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Enteritidis in egg and egg products based on detection of DNA sequences encoding SEF14. The results of this small study indicated that opportunity exists to use either Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) or antibody based techniques directed at the *sefA* gene or the SefA pilin sub-unit protein as techniques for rapid detection of *S. Enteritidis* strains.

## PROJECT SUMMARY

Distribution and expression of the 14 kDa fimbrial gene among *Salmonella Enteritidis* isolates and potential as diagnostic and epidemiological tools  
PDF (115 KB)

## FULL REPORT

Distribution and expression of the 14 kDa fimbrial gene among *Salmonella Enteritidis* isolates and potential as diagnostic and epidemiological tools  
PDF (501 KB)