

# Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification (LAMP) for the Detection of *Listeria monocytogenes* and Major Pathogenic Serotypes

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Received 31 August 2014; revised 13 October 2014; accepted 31 October 2014

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## Abstract

Rapid identification and characterization of *Listeria monocytogenes* are required for the food industry, epidemiological studies, and disease prevention and control. However, typing procedures are labor-intensive and time-consuming, and they require technical expertise, a panel of sera and reference culture strains or sophisticated and expensive equipment. To improve upon traditional diagnostic methods for *L. monocytogenes* we developed and evaluated an efficient procedure for the specific identification of *L. monocytogenes* and the major pathogenic serotypes of the species based on loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP). Four individual reactions were designed using primers targeting any *L. monocytogenes* serotypes (LAMP-AS) and the 1/2a (LAMP-1/2a), 1/2b (LAMP-1/2b), and 4b (LAMP-4b) serotypes. The procedure distinguished *L. monocytogenes* from closely genetically related species and the targeted serotypes. Cross-reactivity with a few rare serotypes isolated from food or clinical samples did not impair the usefulness of the procedure. Thus, our approach constitutes a fast, easy and low-cost alternative for *L. monocytogenes* diagnosis and serotyping and may be useful for surveillance and epidemiological investigation programs.

## Keywords

*Listeria monocytogenes*, Diagnosis, Serotypes, Identification, LAMP

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## 1. Introduction

*Listeria monocytogenes* is a facultative intracellular food-borne pathogen that causes listeriosis, a disease of varying severity that poses a problem mainly for immune compromised individuals, pregnant women, newborns and the elderly [1].

The detection and identification of *L. monocytogenes* require culturing, morphological and biochemical tests, and serotyping by agglutination or immunoenzymatic assays (ELISA). Molecular studies have identified genetic markers specifically associated with phylogenetic groups, allowing for the development of several DNA-based diagnoses and typing procedures [2]-[4].

Based on O (somatic) and H (flagellar) antigens, 12 *L. monocytogenes* serotypes have been identified. These serotypes are grouped into three genetic lineages according to specific genetic sequences: lineage I includes the 4b, 1/2b, 3b, 4d, 4e and 7 serotypes; lineage II includes the 1/2a, 1/2c, 3a and 3c serotypes; and lineage III includes the 4a and 4c serotypes. Lineage I contains the major *L. monocytogenes* epidemic clones that are responsible for most cases of human listeriosis. Lineage II isolates come mainly from food and the environment, and lineage III isolates originate primarily from animals [5]-[7]. Therefore, at least 95% of *L. monocytogenes* isolates from food and patient samples belong to three serotypes (1/2a, 1/2b and 4b), which are considered the most pathogenic [1].

The identification and characterization of *L. monocytogenes* are required for epidemiological studies to track and determine sources of infection, for food industry and safety, and for disease prevention and control. However, the routine methods used to detect *L. monocytogenes* are labor-intensive, time-consuming and expensive, and employ a panel of sera and reference culture strains usually available on reference laboratories only.

The loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) technology amplifies DNA with high efficiency using the Bst DNA polymerase under isothermal conditions. The technique employs a set of primers designed to recognize distinct regions of the same target gene, increasing the amplification specificity [8]. The procedure is quite simple and easy to perform. It only requires a water bath or laboratory heating block, and the amplifications can be visually determined by observing color changes with the naked eye or under ultraviolet (UV) [9].

To improve upon traditional diagnostic methods for *L. monocytogenes* we tested three major pathogenic serotypes of the species in LAMP amplification reactions with four different primer sets, named LAMP-AS for any *L. monocytogenes* serotypes, and LAMP-1/2a, LAMP-1/2b, and LAMP-4b for 1/2a, 1/2b, and 4b *L. monocytogenes* serotypes respectively. Positive results were accordingly obtained in all cases. This LAMP-based approach has great potential for diagnosis and serotyping of *L. monocytogenes* and may contribute to the control of *L. monocytogenes*-associated disease.

## 2. Experimental Procedures

### 2.1. Bacterial Strains

The study involved 14 *L. monocytogenes* strains of different serotypes and the *L. innocua* (CIP12612), *L. ivanovii* (ATCC19119), *L. seeligeri* (CIP8493), and *L. welshimeri* (CIP11633) species provided by the Laboratório de Zoonoses Bacterianas, Instituto Oswaldo Cruz (IOC/FIOCRUZ). The cultures used in the study are shown in **Table 1**. The assays used for standardization of the LAMP reactions employed the *L. monocytogenes* strains, CDCF4561 for serotype 1/2a, CDCF4976 for serotype 1/2b and ATCC19115 for serotype 4b, and the three strains in the reactions for any *L. monocytogenes* serotype. The culture conditions and DNA extraction were performed as previously described [10]. DNA concentration and purity were determined by spectrophotometry at 260/280 nm using a Nano Drop (Thermo Scientific).

### 2.2. Design of the LAMP Primers

The LAMP primers were designed according to previous studies [9]. Four sets of LAMP primers were designed for the specific identification of *L. monocytogenes* and the major pathogenic serotypes of the species, based on published primer sequences [2]-[4] targeting *L. monocytogenes* of any serotype (lmo2234) and targeting serotypes 1/2a (lmo0737), 1/2b (gltb) and 4b (ORF2110) (**Table 2**). Each primer set included two outer primers, a forward outer primer (F3) and a backward outer primer (B3), and two internal primers, a forward inner primer (FIP) and a backward inner primer (BIP).

LAMP primers were constructed using the Primer Explorer V4 software (<http://primerexplorer.jp/>) taking into consideration GC (guanine-cytosine) content, Tm (temperature dissociation), stability of the final sequence of

**Table 1.** Strains used in this study.

Strain	Species	Serotype
CDCF4561	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	1/2a
CDCF4976	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	1/2b
ATCC19115	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	4b
CDCF6254	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	1/2c
ATCC19112	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	1/2c
CDCF45555	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	4b
ATCC19144	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	4a
CDCF1067	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	4ab
ATCC19116	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	4c
ATCC19117	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	4d
ATCC19118	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	4e
CDCF4540	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	3a
CDCF4538	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	3b
CDCF6238	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	3c
CIP12612	<i>L. innocua</i>	Not applied
ATCC19119	<i>L. ivanovii</i>	Not applied
CIP8493	<i>L. seeligeri</i>	Not applied
CIP11633	<i>L. welshimeri</i>	Not applied

**Table 2.** LAMP primer sets.

Primer set	Primer type	Sequence (5' to 3')	Target
LAMP-AS	F3	GGCAATCTAAAAAAATGCCCCA	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> (any serotype)
	B3	GTACTCCACTTCTGTTACTTTTCATG	
	FIP	ACCATTTTCCGACGCGACTTTCA-TTAGCTCTTACACACTAGGAACG	
	BIP	GACGGAATTGGCTTGCCTGC-ATCCGCAACATGTCTTCATCG	
LAMP-1/2a	F3	ACTCTTGAATCATAACGCACACT	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> serotype 1/2a
	B3	GAAGTTGCTAGGTAACGATGTCTT	
	FIP	AGCAATTGATTGATGCAGGCGC-ACCGTGTCTTGATCCTGGAG	
LAMP-1/2b	BIP	GCATCTGTTTAGCAAGTGGATCGC-GCTGGAAAATGGGAAGATGGTAT	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> serotype 1/2b
	F3	TGGCACTATAATAAGCTTTGTCC	
	B3	CATCGCAAAGATTTTATGTAAACGT	
	FIP	CCAAGTATTAGGAGTTATAAGGGGA-GTCTGATCAATACTCCCATCCAT	
LAMP-4b	BIP	AGACCAATAAAGCCACTTTTAACAA-AATAAAAAACAGAGGTGAACATCA	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> serotype 4b
	F3	TGTTCCAGTTTTTGTCCCAAT	
	B3	TGGACAATTTGGTTGGTGAAG	
	FIP	GCTCCTTTTGGAACAGCAAAGCAA-CACCATAATCTTCTGTAGAAGGTTT	
	BIP	CAGTCACTTTTTTGCCCATCCACC-CTGTACTTACAGCCGCTCAT	

LAMP-AS: specific primers to any serotype *L. monocytogenes*; LAMP-1/2a: specific primers to *L. monocytogenes* serotype 1/2a; LAMP-1/2b: specific primers to *L. monocytogenes* serotype 1/2b; LAMP-4b: specific primers to *L. monocytogenes* serotype 4b; F3: forward outer primer; B3: backward outer primer; FIP: forward inner primer; BIP: backward inner primer.

the primers, secondary structure formation and distance between the primers [9]. Integrated DNA Technologies (IDT) synthesized desalinated primers. Primers were named LAMP-AS (lmo2234) for any *L. monocytogenes* serotypes, and LAMP-1/2a (lmo0737), LAMP-1/2b (gltb), and LAMP-4b (ORF2110) for 1/2a, 1/2b, and 4b *L. monocytogenes* serotypes respectively.

## 2.3. Standardization of the LAMP Reactions and Analysis of the Amplified Products

Optimization of the reaction conditions for each set of primers and DNA template from the different targets was performed following a protocol developed by Tomita *et al.* [11]. In short, reactions were made in 25  $\mu$ l of reaction mixture composed of 50 pmol of inner primer, 5 pmol of outer primer, 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.8, 10 mM  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ , 8 mM  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , 10 mM KCl, 1.4 mM dNTPs, 0.8 M betaine, 0.1% Tween 20, 8 units of Bst DNA polymerase (New Biolabs Engle) and 20 ng of DNA template. Reactions were performed individually for each set of primers described in **Table 2**. In each amplification run, a negative control containing all reaction components except template DNA was included. To determine the minimum incubation time for visualization of the amplified products, assays were performed at increasing incubation times (15, 30, 45, 60, 75 and 90 minutes) using a thermocycler (Biometra) and water bath in parallel. All reactions were performed at 63°C, as satisfactory LAMP can be achieved at isothermal conditions between 60°C - 65°C [12].

To evaluate the best mode of visualization, the products were stained with the fluorescent dyes, SYBR Safe® (Invitrogen™) for inspection by the naked eye and SYBR Green® (Promega) for inspection under UV. For purposes of comparison, the products were analyzed under UV after electrophoresis on 1% agarose gels and staining with SYBR Green® (Promega).

## 2.4. Determination of LAMP Sensitivity

LAMP sensitivity was determined in PCR assays with each set of primers using serial dilutions (200 ng to 1 pg) of DNA from cultures of *L. monocytogenes* serotypes 1/2a (CDCF4561), 1/2b (CDCF4976) and 4b (ATCC19115). To determine the minimal detectable colony forming units (CFUs), cultures of each of the above strains were serially diluted ( $10^{-1}$  to  $10^{-6}$ ), and aliquots of 100  $\mu$ l of each dilution were plated in duplicate on brain heart infusion (BHI) agar. CFUs were counted after 24 h at 37°C. PCR assays with each set of primers and the serial dilution ( $10^{-1}$  to  $10^{-6}$ ) of each culture were then performed.

## 2.5. Specificity of the LAMP Procedure

To determine the specificity of the reactions, assays were performed in triplicate with each set of primers and template DNA from *L. innocua* (CIP12612), *L. ivanovii* (ATCC19119), *L. seeligeri* (CIP8493), *L. welshimeri* (CIP11633) and 14 *L. monocytogenes* strains of several serotypes. **Table 1** shows the strains used in this study.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Standardization of LAMP Reaction Conditions and Visualization of Amplified Products

Three *L. monocytogenes* strains, serotypes 1/2a (CDCF4561), 1/2b (CDCF4976) and 4b (ATCC19115) were tested with four different primer sets (LAMP-AS for any *L. monocytogenes* serotypes, and LAMP-1/2a, LAMP-1/2 and LAMP-4b for 1/2a, 1/2b and 4b *L. monocytogenes* serotypes respectively) in 12 reactions (**Table 3**).

Assays were performed using the four sets of primers (LAMP-AS, LAMP-1/2a, LAMP-1/2b, LAMP-4b) and using DNA from *L. monocytogenes* strains CDCF4561 (serotype 1/2a), CDCF4976 (serotype 1/2b) and ATCC19115 (serotype 4b). Clear and reproducible amplification products visualization was only achieved at 60 minutes or higher incubation time. Below this time amplification products visualization was unsatisfactory. Identical results were obtained in parallel assays using a thermo cycler and water bath. Therefore, the experiments proceeded using a water bath and 60 minutes incubation.

The established conditions allowed visualization of the amplified products under UV light upon the addition of SYBR Safe® (Invitrogen™) (**Figure 1(a)**) or visualizing the products by the naked eye by observing a color change from orange to green upon the addition of SYBR Green® (Promega) (data not shown). The amplification was confirmed by visualizing the products on 1% agarose gels stained with SYBR Safe® (Invitrogen™) (**Figure 1(b)**).

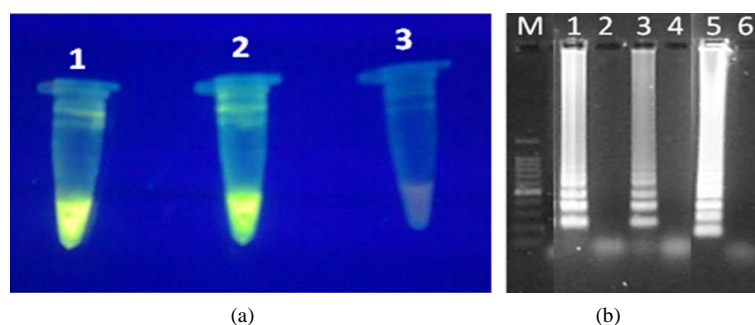
### 3.2. Sensitivity of the LAMP Technique

In assays with the four sets of primers and eight dilutions containing 200 ng to 1 pg of purified DNA from the *L. monocytogenes* strains, CDCF4561 (1/2a), CDCF4976 (1/2b) and ATCC19115 (4b), the LAMP detection limit was 100 pg of purified DNA per reaction (data not shown).

**Table 3.** Result of the LAMP reactions with the four LAMP primer sets (LAMP-1/2a, LAMP-1/2b, LAMP-4b, LAMP-AS) and the *L. monocytogenes* strains, serotypes 1/2a (CDCF4561), 1/2b (CDCF4976) and 4b (ATCC19115).

LAMP primer	Gene target (serotype)	Strains (serotype)	LAMP
LAMP-1/2a	lmo0737 (1/2a)	CDCF4561 (1/2a)	+
		CDCF4976 (1/2b)	-
		ATCC19115 (4b)	-
LAMP-1/2b	Gltb (1/2b)	CDCF4561 (1/2a)	-
		CDCF4976 (1/2b)	+
		ATCC19115 (4b)	-
LAMP-4b	ORF2110 (4b)	CDCF4561 (1/2a)	-
		CDCF4976 (1/2b)	-
		ATCC19115 (4b)	+
LAMP-AS	lmo2234 (any serotype)	CDCF4561 (1/2a)	+
		CDCF4976 (1/2b)	+
		ATCC19115 (4b)	+

LAMP-1/2a: specific primers to *L. monocytogenes* serotype 1/2a; LAMP-1/2b: specific primers to *L. monocytogenes* serotype 1/2b; LAMP-4b: specific primers to *L. monocytogenes* serotype 4b; LAMP-AS: specific primers to any serotype *L. monocytogenes*; + = positive (with amplification); - = negative (no amplification).



**Figure 1.** (a) Visualization of LAMP products stained with SYBR<sup>®</sup> Green and inspected under UV. Tubes 1 and 2, positive reactions and tube 3 negative reaction; (b) 1% agarose gel electrophoretogram of LAMP products. Lines M: 100 bp molecular marker, 1: *L. monocytogenes* serotype 1/2a, 3: *L. monocytogenes* serotype 1/2b, 5: *L. monocytogenes* serotype 4b, lines 2, 4, 6: negative controls.

In assays with the four sets of primers and six dilutions containing  $10$  to  $10^{-5}$  CFUs from the CDCF4561 (1/2a), CDCF4976 (1/2b) and ATCC19115 (4b) strains, the LAMP detection limit was  $10^{-4}$  CFUs per reaction with the three strains (data not shown).

### 3.3. Specificity of the LAMP

In assays with the LAMP-AS primer and DNA from the 14 *L. monocytogenes* strains of several serotypes (Table 1) or from the *L. innocua* (CIP12612), *L. ivanovii* (ATCC19119), *L. seeligeri* (CIP8493), and *L. welshimeri* (CIP11633) species, amplification was detected only using DNA from *L. monocytogenes*. No amplification was observed with the other species of *Listeria* evaluated. Primer LAMP-1/2a, which is specific for serotype 1/2a, amplified the specific target as well as serotypes 1/2c, 3a and 3c; LAMP-1/2b, which is specific for serotype 1/2b, amplified the specific target as well as serotype 3b; and primer LAMP-4b, which is specific for serotype 4b, amplified the specific target as well as serotypes 4d and 4e. Other *L. monocytogenes* serotypes or *Listeria* species were not amplified.

## 4. Discussion

Although rare, listeriosis is a serious public health problem because it results in high mortality rates. Ingestion of

contaminated food is considered the primary source of infection in both sporadic cases and listeriosis epidemics [1]. Infection with *L. monocytogenes* causes non-specific symptoms, such as meningitis and septicemia. Thus, the development of rapid diagnostic tests that are sensitive and specific for *L. monocytogenes* is important for selecting appropriate treatment regimens. Moreover, as *L. monocytogenes* consists of strains of varying pathogenicities, the ability to identify a virulent strain found in food versus pathogens involved in listeriosis outbreaks is crucial for the control and prevention of the disease [13].

Among the 12 serotypes of *L. monocytogenes* identified, only three are commonly isolated from clinical cases and foods: serotype 4b is primarily responsible for clinical cases and outbreaks of listeriosis, and serotypes 1/2a and 1/2b are associated with sporadic infections and are the main serotypes found in food [7] [13] [14].

After identifying the causative organism in clinical or food samples, it is necessary to perform serological classification. However, serotyping is not possible in all clinical laboratories, and additionally, the reliability of the serotyping performed in many clinics is limited by the lack of standardized reagents and by the frequent lack of the necessary technical expertise among clinic staff. Kits for enzyme immunoassays and PCR-based protocols for the identification of pathogenic serotypes have overcome some of the standardization difficulties, but these kits are also expensive and require sophisticated equipment to perform the assays and read the assay results, hindering the adoption of these standardized kits and protocols in many field laboratories [2]-[4] [15].

The LAMP technique is easier to perform than some of the standardized assays because it requires only a water bath and the reaction components. LAMP also has the advantage of reduced reaction times. The preparation of a LAMP or PCR mix is simpler than performing a serological test, as once the kit components are combined, the operator only needs to add the DNA or culture sample.

The LAMP procedure generally employs a set of four to six primers comprising two outer, two inner and two loop primers that recognize six to eight distinct regions of the target sequence. The two outer primers, referred to as the forward (F3) and backward (B3) outer primers in the study, play a role in strand displacement during the non-cyclic step. The internal primers, the forward (FIP) and backward (BIP) internal primers in the study, have both sense and antisense sequences and participate in the formation of a loop. Finally, two loop primers, referred to as the forward (FLP) and backward (BLP) loop primers in the study, accelerate the amplification reaction by binding to additional sites that are not accessed by the internal primers [9].

We did not include the optional loop primers in the study, as we wanted to further simplify and cut the costs of the procedure. Even without the optional primers, satisfactory amplification was achieved in as fast as 60 minutes. All reactions were performed at 63°C, as previous reports have indicated that isothermal conditions between 60°C - 65°C give similar results in LAMP assays [12].

LAMP assays for diagnosing *L. monocytogenes* infection have previously been reported [12] [16] [17]. Although these techniques are more sensitive than the LAMP we present here, none of them intended species detection with serotypes distinction. A novel aspect of this paper is that our approach aimed to specifically identify *L. monocytogenes* as well as the major pathogenic serotypes of the species using the following specific primers: LAMP-AS for *L. monocytogenes* regardless of serotype, LAMP-1/2a for serotype 1/2a, LAMP-1/2b for serotype 1/2b and LAMP-4b for serotype 4b.

The specificity of the LAMP is directly attributed to the set of primers spanning several sequences of the gene targeted for amplification. Hence, unless the target is available, amplification will not proceed [9].

The LAMP procedure described herein permitted the differentiation of *L. monocytogenes* from closely genetically related species. As limitation, cross-reactivity occurred between the LAMP-1/2a primer for serotype 1/2a and the 1/2c, 3a, and 3c serotypes; between the LAMP-1/2b primer for serotype 1/2b and the 3b serotype; and between the LAMP-4b primer for serotype 4b and the 4b and 4e serotypes. These results are due to the presence of H and O antigens and gene sequences shared by the serotypes [13] [14]. Thus, the genetic sequences employed in the current study are shared between closely related serotypes: lmo0737 (LAMP-1/2a) is shared among serotypes 1/2a, 1/2c, 3a and 3c [3], gltb (LAMP-1/2b) is shared between serotypes 1/2b and 3b [2] and ORF2110 (LAMP-4b) is shared among serotypes 4b, 4d and 4e [4].

However, this cross-reactivity among the above serotypes did not impair the LAMP technique, as serotypes 3a, 3b, 4d and 4e are rarely isolated from food or patients. According to data collected by the National Reference Center in France, more than 98% of the 5000 *L. monocytogenes* isolates obtained from food and patient samples between 2001 and 2004 were serotypes 1/2a, 1/2b, 1/2c, and 4b. These serotypes were able to be categorized into three groups by the present LAMP standardized technique.

Other authors reported that LAMP is more sensitive and less influenced by components of biological samples

than conventional PCR and real time PCR [12] [16] [17]. Although we did not compare herein the LAMP with other technologies, one can expect that our protocol would be successfully applied for biological samples.

## 5. Conclusion

We conclude that the LAMP technique standardized in this study represents a quick and easy alternative to serological typing and may be used for the diagnosis of *L. monocytogenes*, especially for surveillance and epidemiological research.

## Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the Laboratório de Zoonoses Bacterianas, Instituto Oswaldo Cruz (IOC/FIOCRUZ), RJ, Brazil for providing the strains used in this study.

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## List of Abbreviations

LAMP: loop-mediated isothermal amplification;  
LAMP-AS: specific primers to any serotype *L. monocytogenes*;  
LAMP-1/2a: specific primers to *L. monocytogenes* serotype 1/2a;  
LAMP-1/2b: specific primers to *L. monocytogenes* serotype 1/2b;  
LAMP-4b: specific primers to *L. monocytogenes* serotype 4b;  
F3: forward outer primer;  
B3: backward outer primer;  
FIP: forward inner primer;  
BIP: backward inner primer;  
UV: ultraviolet;  
CFU: colony forming units;  
BHI: brain heart infusion agar.