Identification and phylogenetic analysis of oral Veillonella species isolated from the saliva of Japanese children [version 1; peer review: 2 approved with reservations]

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Abstract

Background: As the most frequent infectious disease among children worldwide, dental caries have a strong relationship with oral hygiene status, specifically in the development of infection. Oral Veillonella species have a main role as early colonizers in the oral biofilm formation. Previously, oral Veillonella strains were detected at the species level in the saliva of Thai children with different oral hygiene statuses. Here, we studied the oral hygiene status by examining the composition and proportion of oral Veillonella species in saliva of Japanese children to compare with the previous results found in Thai children.

Methods: Microbial samples collected from 15 Japanese children divided into three oral hygiene groups were cultured under anaerobic conditions after homogenization and dilution, and inoculated onto brain heart infusion and selective medium Veillonella agar. Genomic DNA was extracted from each isolate. Veillonella species were detected by one-step PCR using Veillonella species-specific primers. To analyse the phylogenetic properties of the unknown Veillonella strains, PCR amplification and sequence analysis of rpoB were conducted for 10 representative strains.

Results: Although V. rogosae was found as the predominant species among all groups, its prevalence was significantly lower in the children with poor oral hygiene than in those with good oral hygiene. V. parvula was the prevalent species in the poor oral hygiene group. Approximately 10% of the isolated Veillonella strains were not classified to any established species; the phylogenetic analysis showed that they were most closely related to V. infantium.

Conclusions: This study demonstrates that the composition and proportion of oral Veillonella species in the saliva of Japanese children is correlated with different oral hygiene status. Changes in detection ratios of V. parvula and V. rogosae can be useful indicators of oral hygiene status. Furthermore, new strains closely related to V. infantium were isolated from the saliva of Japanese children.
Keywords
Oral Veillonella, dental caries, oral hygiene status, indicator, phylogenetic, saliva, children, Japan

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Introduction

The oral biofilm comprises multiple bacterial species and develops as a result of adhesion of pioneer bacterial species to adsorption of salivary proteins and glycoproteins on the enamel surface. These biofilms are not formed by random simultaneous colonization, but rather by selective, reproducible, and sequential colonization\(^1\). Oral biofilms are a source of bacteria that cause oral infections, for instance dental caries and periodontal disease, and they sometimes lead to or worsen systemic diseases\(^1\).

Saliva is an acknowledged pool of biological markers that range from biochemical molecules changes such as DNA, RNA, and proteins, to those in microbiota structural composition\(^7\). Furthermore, saliva has an important role in oral biofilm development and maintenance. Recently, metagenomic analysis from saliva samples of Thai children demonstrated that Streptococcus and Veillonella were the predominant bacterial genera in the samples, and the proportion of Streptococcus decreased, while that of Veillonella increased in the children with poor oral hygiene status\(^8\).

The genus Veillonella consist of multiple gram-negative bacterial species, obligate anaerobic, non-motile, non-spore forming, small cocci belonging to the family Veillonellaceae\(^9\).

No Veillonella species ferment carbohydrates or amino acids, except for V. criceti, V. ratti, and V. seminalis. The metabolic end products of Veillonella species from trypticase-glucose-yeast extract are mainly acetic acid and propionic acid\(^10\). Veillonella species are present as commensal organisms in the oral cavity, intestinal tract and genitourinary and respiratory systems of humans and animals. Previous studies have reported that Veillonella species are rare causative organisms of meningitis, endocarditis, bacteraemia, discitis, vertebral osteomyelitis, and prosthetic joint infection\(^6\). Generally, Veillonella species are known to be resistant to tetracycline and sensitive to penicillin and ampicillin. However, some Veillonella strains resistant to both penicillin and ampicillin have recently emerged\(^10\).

There are 14 species reported to belong to genus Veillonella including V. infantium which was assign as a novel species in 2018\(^11\). Of the 14 documented species, V. atypica, V. denticariosi, V. parvula, V. rogosae, V. dispar, V. infantium, and V. tobetsuensis have been found in human saliva or on tongue or dental biofilms\(^12\). Periasamy and Kolenbrander reported that oral Veillonella species are an early colonizer during the formation of oral biofilm, along with Streptococcus species, which were reported as initial colonizers in developing multispecies communities of oral biofilm\(^13\). Therefore, it is important to determine the role of oral Veillonella species in formation of oral biofilm to improve the prevention and treatment of oral infectious diseases.

Veillonella strains are relatively easy to identify at the genus level, but remain difficult to identify at the species level, since there are no useful phenotypic or biochemical examinations to distinguish them\(^14\). To resolve this problem, Mashima et al. established a novel one-step PCR method with species-specific primer sets based on the variable region of the rpoB gene sequences of oral Veillonella species\(^15\). Additionally, 1,442 Veillonella strains isolated from the saliva of 107 Thai children were identified by this method as V. dispar, V. parvula, V. rogosae, V. atypica, V. denticariosi, and V. tobetsuensis in our previous study\(^16\). In that study, V. parvula was significantly more prevalent in the poor oral hygiene, and the detection rate of oral Veillonella species in the saliva was indicative of the oral hygiene status of Thai children\(^17\). Additionally, another study suggested that several novel Veillonella species may inhabit the human oral cavity\(^18\).

Therefore, in this study, we examined composition and proportion of oral Veillonella species in saliva of Japanese children with different oral hygiene status. We assumed that the detection rate and distribution of oral Veillonella species in saliva detected in Japanese children were similar to those reported in Thai children.

Furthermore, we determined the phylogenetic position of the unknown Veillonella strains evaluated by the genus-specific PCR primer set as members of the genus Veillonella with a phylogenetic tree.

Methods

Subjects

The 15 children selected to take part in the study were 6 boys and 9 girls, aged 4 to 14 years old. Participants were recruited in-person during appointments at the Dental Hospital, Health Sciences University of Hokkaido. The subjects who had a history of immunosuppression or systemic diseases (e.g., leukemia, hepatitis), or any conditions requiring antibiotic monitoring or treatment procedures (e.g., heart conditions, bone fractures), or those with mucosal lesions, previous chemotherapy, radiation therapy, or medications that can reduce the salivary flow, and those that underwent treatment with antimicrobials within the previous three months were excluded from this study.

Subjects of this study were divided into three groups based on their evaluation by the Simplified Oral Hygiene Index (OHI-s) into good, moderate, and poor oral hygiene groups, according to the criteria of Greene and Vermillion\(^19\). Owing to the small number of children with poor hygiene (n=5), it was decided that 5 children would be chosen for each group. The good oral hygiene group (OHI-S score: 0–1.2) was composed of two males and three females. The moderate group (OHI-S score: 1.3–3.0) was composed of 3 males and 2 females. The poor group (OHI-S score: 3.1–6.0) was composed of 1 male and 4 females.

Sample collection

The saliva samples were collected at the Dental Hospital, Health Sciences University of Hokkaido, Japan, over a period between 2016 and 2017. Saliva was stimulated by paraffin chewing for 1 min and was then collected into sterile plastic tubes, and transferred to an anaerobic box (Hirasawa Works, Inc., Osaka, Japan) containing 10% H\(_2\), 85% N\(_2\), 5% CO\(_2\). These samples (1 ml each) were transferred to 1.5-ml Eppendorf tubes, then homogenized for 1 min with a BioMasher \(*\)II (Nippi, Incorporated Protein Engineering Office, Tokyo, Japan).
Culture conditions
These homogenized saliva samples were serially diluted by 10-fold with sterile phosphate buffer saline (PBS) from 10^{-3} to 10^{0}. Aliquots (100 µl) of each diluted sample were inoculated into Bacto™ Brain Heart Infusion (BHI, Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI, USA) supplemented with 5% (volume/volume) defibrinated sheep blood (BHI agar), hemin (10 µg/ml, Wako, Osaka, Japan), menadione (5 µg/ml, Wako), and the selective medium Veillonella agar. After inoculation, all media were incubated under anaerobic conditions with 10% H2, 85% N2, and 5% CO2 at 37°C. Veillonella agar was incubated for 5 days and BHI agar was incubated for 7 days. The bacterial colonies grown on BHI and Veillonella agar were counted as the total number of bacteria and typical Veillonella colonies in the saliva sample, respectively. Bacterial cells of typical Veillonella colonies were confirmed as gram-negative cocci with light microscopy after gram staining. Standard strains consisted of V. atypica ATCC 17744T, V. denticiarosi JCM 15641T, V. dispar ATCC 17748T, V. parvula ATCC 10790T, V. rogos JCM 15642T, and V. tobetsuensis ATCCBAA-2400T.

DNA extraction
The genomic DNA was extracted from the isolated bacterial cells by using Insta Gene Matrix Kit (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA, USA). The DNA concentration determination was based on fluorescence by using a Qubit 3.0 Fluorometer (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA), according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Additionally, genomic DNA extracted from the standard strains stated above was used as positive control for PCR.

Identification of Veillonella species
For the identification of Veillonella species at the genus level, a genus-specific PCR primer pair, Veill-rpoBF and Veill-rpoBR, were used according to the protocols described by Arif et al. and Mashima et al. Strains confirmed by PCR as members of genus Veillonella were then subject to the one-step PCR method with the species-specific primers sets ATyr, DEnr, DISR, PARR, ROGR, TOBR, and VF, performed according to the method reported by Mashima et al., for identification at species level.

The PCR products were applied to a 2.0% agarose gel, and after electrophoresis, the gel was stained with SYBR® Safe DNA gel stain (Invitrogen).

Phylogenetic analysis of unknown strains
For phylogenetic analysis of unknown strains, genomic DNA was also extracted from bacterial cells of unknown Veillonella strains showing positive PCR reaction with the genus-specific primer, but negative with the species-specific primer sets. In addition, PCR-based amplification and sequence analysis of rpoB were performed using the previously described primers for genus Veillonella rpoB-forward (5'-GTA ACA AAG GTG TCG TTT CTC G-3') and rpoB-reverse (5'-GCA CCR TCA AAT ACA GGT GTA GC-3')

The PCR product contained DNA fragments were purified by using QIAquick® Gel Extraction Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, NW, Germany), according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The DNA concentration after purification was determined based on fluorescence using a Qubit® 3.0 Fluorometer dsDNA HS Assay Kit (Invitrogen life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA). The PCR reaction was performed with 15–20 ng/µl of DNA template for cycle sequence.

Purified DNA from PCR was sequenced with an BigDye® Terminator v1.1 Cycle Sequencing kit (Thermo Fisher, Waltham, MA, USA), BigDye® Terminator 5X Sequencing Buffer (Thermo Fisher, Waltham, MA, USA), single primer 1 µm and PCR product in a final volume of 20 µl. Cycle sequencing of the purified DNA was as follows: preheating at 96°C for 1 minutes; followed by 25 cycles of denaturation at 96°C for 10 seconds and annealing with extension at 60°C for 4 minutes.

Furthermore, the sequencing of PCR products were purified by using Centri-Sep column (Princeton Separations, Adelphia, NJ, USA), according to the manufacturer’s instruction and resolved for the sequencing analysis.

DNA sequences were determined using an ABI PRISM 310 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystem) and were aligned and connected using SEQMAN Pro from the LASERGENE program (DNASTAR). The programs MEGALIGN, which includes CLUSTALW and NJPlot were used to compare sequences and to reconstruct an evolutionary tree by the neighbour-joining method. Confidence intervals were also assessed by CLUSTALW with bootstrap analysis. Furthermore, pairwise similarity values were determined with MEGALIGN in the LASERGENE program. The rpoB sequences of the unknown Veillonella strains were aligned against the sequence of the established Veillonella species retrieved from GenBank. Unipro UGENE could be use as free alternative for both sequencing and pairwise similarity values.

Ethical considerations
All subjects and their parents were made aware of the objectives and procedures of the study and parents of participants provided written informed consent. This study was conducted with the approval of The Ethics Committee of the Health Sciences University of Hokkaido, Japan, under process number of 2016-015

Results
Colony numbers
The average number of colony forming units (CFU)/ml of all bacteria on BHI agar increased with decreased oral hygiene: 1.38E+08, 2.2E+08 and 4.48E+09 in the good, moderate and poor groups, respectively. Raw CFU data are available on Figshare.

Species identification
The phenotypic characteristics of Veillonella colonies on the selective medium were 2–4 mm in diameter, and slightly domed in shape with an entire edge, opaque, and greyish white. They were composed of small, gram-negative coccal cells, mainly existing as single cells but with short chains visible. In the good oral hygiene group, a mean number of 1.70E+06 CFU/ml, with 49.1% V. atypica, 19.3% V. dispar, 10.5% V. parvula, and 8.8% unknown species (Table 1). In the moderate group, 2.08E+07 CFU/ml with 12.3% V. atypica, 19.3% V. dispar, 10.5% V. parvula, and 8.8% unknown species (Table 1).
were identified as the genus *Veillonella*, with 6.2% *V. atypica*, 29.6% *V. dispar*, 12.3% *V. parvula*, 44.4% *V. rogosae*, and 7.4% unknown species (Table 2). Meanwhile, in the poor oral hygiene group, 4.48E+09 CFU/ml with median 2.20E+06 were identified as the genus *Veillonella*, with 7.3% *V. atypica*, 12.2% *V. dispar*, 31.7% *V. parvula*, 34.1% *V. rogosae*, and 14.6% unknown species proportions (Table 3).

As shown in the results, *V. rogosae* was found as the predominant species in the saliva samples of all oral hygiene groups. However, *V. denticariosi* and *V. tobetsuensis* were not found in all oral hygiene groups (Table 1–Table 3). Figure 1 shows the per cent ratio of the total number of strains of each species to the total number of *Veillonella* isolates from saliva samples of the good, moderate, and poor oral hygiene groups.

**Table 1. Ratio of the number of isolates of each species to the total number of *Veillonella* isolate in saliva from the good oral hygiene group.** The colony-forming units (CFU) of all anaerobic bacteria on brain heart infusion agar and *Veillonella* strains on *Veillonella* agar (detection limit <0.1% of the total count). The total of *Veillonella* isolates identified by the *Veillonella* genus-specific PCR primer. Individual species as a percentage of the number of isolates identified by one-step PCR with the species-specific primer sets for each subject (*n* = 5) from saliva of the good oral hygiene group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Total number</th>
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<td>S25</td>
<td>2.70E+07</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S28</td>
<td>3.20E+07</td>
<td>1.70E+02</td>
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Discussion

It was previously reported that a higher number of anaerobic bacteria was detected on BHI agar in saliva from Thai children with poor oral hygiene than those with good and moderate oral hygiene[30]. This prior study demonstrated that oral *Veillonella* isolates were detected at a twofold higher frequency in the saliva of Thai children with poor rather than good or moderate oral hygiene[30]. Here, it was demonstrated that the number of anaerobic bacteria on BHI agar and *Veillonella* species on the selective medium increased in saliva of Japanese children with worsening oral hygiene status. Therefore, the detection level of anaerobic bacterial strains and oral *Veillonella* strains in saliva from Japanese children with good, moderate and poor oral hygiene status was similar to that from Thai children.

Using the Illumina MiSeq platform, Mashima et al. demonstrated that *Streptococcus* and *Veillonella* species were the predominant bacterial species in the saliva microbiome of Thai children, but that the proportion of *Streptococcus* decreased while that of *Veillonella* increased with poor oral hygiene status[20]. They also found that *Veillonella* species were detected predominantly in the tongue microbiome of Thai children with poor oral hygiene status compared to those with good or moderate oral hygiene status[20]. Taken together with the results of the present study, it is possible that *Veillonella* species could be a biomarker of oral hygiene status for Thai and Japanese children.

This study demonstrated that *V. rogosae* was the predominant species detected in all groups of Japanese children (Figure 1). Beighton et al. reported *V. rogosae* as one of the predominant *Veillonella* species in tongue biofilms of healthy adults in the UK[24]. A previous study also showed that *V. rogosae* was the predominant *Veillonella* species in tongue biofilms of the children in Thailand[25]. Recently, Theodorea et al. isolated 1,609 *Veillonella* strains from saliva samples of Thai children divided into three groups: good, moderate and poor oral hygiene status[26]. Then, 1,442 of 1,609 strains were detected by the one-step PCR method with the species-specific primer sets for *V. atypica*, *V. denticariosi*, *V. dispar*, *V. parvula*, *V. rogosae*, or *V. tobetsuensis*. They reported that *V. rogosae* was the predominant species detected in all groups[26]. These results of the previous
Table 2. Ratio of the number of isolates of each species to the total number of Veillonella isolate in saliva from the moderate oral hygiene group. The colony-forming units (CFU) of all anaerobic bacteria on the brain heart infusion agar and Veillonella strains on Veillonella agar (detection limit <0.1% of the total count). The total of Veillonella isolates identified by the Veillonella genus-specific PCR primer. Individual species as a percentage of the number of isolates identified by one-step PCR with the species-specific primer sets for each subject (n = 5) from saliva of the moderate oral hygiene group.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
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<td>CFU/mL</td>
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<td>S3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td>F</td>
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Table 3. Ratio of the number of isolates of each species to the total number of Veillonella isolated in saliva from the poor oral hygiene group. The colony-forming units (CFU) of all anaerobic bacteria on the brain heart infusion agar and Veillonella strains on Veillonella agar (detection limit <0.1% of the total count). The total of Veillonella isolates identified by the Veillonella genus-specific PCR primer. Individual species as a percentage of the number of isolates identified by one-step PCR with the species-specific primer sets for each subject (n=5) from saliva of the poor oral hygiene group.

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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>S30</td>
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Figure 1. Total isolated number of each Veillonella species isolated. Data expressed as percentage of total the total isolated number as Veillonella in samples from saliva in good, moderate and poor oral hygiene groups.
and present studies indicate that *V. rogosae* is the predominant oral *Veillonella* species in the human saliva and tongue biofilm.

Furthermore, this study showed that the detection rate of *V. rogosae* decreased as oral hygiene quality decreased: 49.1%, 44.4%, and 34.1% in the good, moderate, and poor oral hygiene groups, respectively (Figure 1). Similar results were obtained from saliva samples of Thai children were also reported by Theodore *et al.* Based on these results, it was demonstrated that the detection rate of *V. rogosae* decreased with aggravation of oral hygiene status in Japanese and Thai children. Additionally, Arif *et al.* detected *V. rogosae* only in carious-free lesions of dental plaques. All these data suggest that a human oral cavity with good hygiene status is suitable habitat for *V. rogosae*.

Conversely, the detection rate of *V. parvula* in the poor (31.7%) oral hygiene was significantly higher than that in the good (10.5%) and moderate (12.3%) oral hygiene groups, in this study with Japanese children. This result is conforms with data from another study, in which *V. parvula* was most frequently detected in saliva of Thai children with poor oral hygiene status. Previous studies also reported that *V. parvula* was frequently detected in periodontal pockets and active carious-lesions. These data suggest that oral cavities with poor hygiene status are suitable environments for *V. parvula*.

In this study, although 179 strains were isolated members of the genus *Veillonella* from saliva of 15 Japanese children, *V. denticariosi* and *V. tobetsuensis* were not found in any samples. In the case of saliva samples from Thai children, the detection rate of *V. denticariosi* (0.4%) and *V. tobetsuensis* (1.7%) were very low, although in this study 1,609 *Veillonella* strains were isolated from 107 Thai children. Similarly, it was reported that *V. denticariosi* was not detected in any of the tongue biofilms of Thai children, and *V. denticariosi* was detected in tongue biofilm of only one young Japanese adult. Therefore, *V. denticariosi* may be the least prevalent oral *Veillonella* species in the saliva and tongue microbiome. On the other hand, *V. tobetsuensis* was not detected in saliva from Thai children with good oral hygiene status. However, the detection rate of *V. tobetsuensis* was 14.3% and 17.8% in the saliva of Thai children with moderate and poor oral hygiene, respectively. Similarly, it was demonstrated that the prevalence of *V. tobetsuensis* ranged from 7.6% to 20.0% in tongue biofilm samples from Japanese adults. Therefore, these data suggest that *V. tobetsuensis* may be potential to co-occur with other *Veillonella* species in saliva and tongue biofilms.

In the present study with saliva samples of Japanese children, 17 (9.5%) of 179 strains confirmed as member of genus *Veillonella* were not belong to any established *Veillonella* species as unknown species. Theodore *et al.* also reported that 167 (10.4%) of 1,609 *Veillonella* isolates from saliva of Thai children could not be assigned to any species of the genus *Veillonella*. Furthermore, it was reported that 43 (9.7%) of the 442 *Veillonella* isolates from periodontal pockets and gingival
In 2018, Mashima et al. proposed *V. infantium* as a novel species isolated from saliva of Thai children, representing a seventh oral *Veillonella* species. Therefore, for phylogenetic analysis of the unknown *Veillonella* strains isolated in this study, the rpoB sequences of type strains of the established *Veillonella* species, including *V. infantium* JCM 31738, were examined. Consequently, although 10 unknown *Veillonella* strains analysed in this study formed three clusters distinct from *V. dispar*, the most closely related species was *V. infantium*. Further studies are required to assign these strains most accurately.

In conclusions, this is the first study to identify oral *Veillonella* at the species level in the saliva of Japanese children divided into three oral hygiene status groups: good, moderate and poor group. Although *V. dentiacariosi* and *V. tobetensis* were not found in any groups in this study because of small number of subjects, the distribution and frequency of *V. atypica*, *V. dispar*, *V. parvula* and *V. rogosae*, were mostly the same as those in the saliva from Thai children divided into the aforementioned oral hygiene status groups. Additionally, the results of this study demonstrate that changes in the ratio of some *Veillonella* species, such as an increase of *V. parvula* and decrease of *V. rogosae* in those with poor oral hygiene, can be a useful indicator of oral hygiene status, as with results obtained in the study of saliva taken from Thai children. The present study also showed that approximately 10% of the isolated *Veillonella* strains were not classified to any *Veillonella* species, and that they will be assigned to *V. infantium* or novel *Veillonella* species after further studies.

**Data availability**

16S rRNA sequences of the 10 unknown *Veillonella* strains are available from GenBank, accession numbers: LC467206 (S9-1), LC467207 (S28-1), LC467208 (S25-1), LC467209 (S17-1), LC467210 (S15-1), LC467211 (S29-1), LC467212 (S10-1), LC467213 (S30-1), LC467214 (S21-1), LC467215 (S3-1).


This project contains the number of colony-forming units and total number of *Veillonella* strains isolated from each child.

Data on Figsshare are available under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license (CC-BY 4.0).

**Grant information**

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The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

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Takuichi Sato
Division of Clinical Chemistry, Department of Medical Technology, Niigata University Graduate School of Health Sciences, Niigata, Japan

Suggestions:

Abstract and Introduction:
I think that the manuscript, in the Abstract and Introduction, needs to express rationales of this study in more detail, such as, why did the authors want to know the detection rate and distribution of oral Veillonella species in saliva of Japanese children? Why did the authors want to compare the results with those of Thai children?

Figure 1 and Tables 1-3:
I think that the data in Figure 1 and Tables 1-3 are overlapping, and Tables 1-3 could be deleted from the manuscript, because the authors mainly stated the total and the mean (proportions) of the isolates of Veillonella species in the Results and Discussion.

Minor:
The authors should check the meaning of the phrase "although":

P. 7, Discussion: in the 6th paragraph
L. 1-2: "although 179 strains were isolated members of the genus Veillonella from saliva of 15 Japanese children, …".

P. 7, Discussion: in the 6th paragraph
L. 6-7: "although in this study 1,609 Veillonella strains were isolated from 107 Thai children".

P. 8, Discussion: in the 8th paragraph
L. 7-8: "although 10 unknown Veillonella strains analysed in this study formed three clusters distinct from
V. dispar, ...".

Typographical errors:
P. 4, Results: Species identification
L. 6: "numberof" should read "number of". (Put a space in between.)

P. 7, Discussion: in the 5th paragraph
L. 4: "conforms" should read "conformed".

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?
Yes

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?
Partly

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?
Yes

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?
Not applicable

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?
Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?
Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Oral Microbiology

I have read this submission. I believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that
it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined
above.

Reviewer Report 20 May 2019
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Attribution Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original
work is properly cited.

Juni Handajani
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This study is good for identification and phylogenetic analysis of oral *Veillonella* species isolated from saliva samples of children in Japan. The aim of this study was to analyze the composition and proportion of oral *Veillonella* species in the saliva of Japanese children compared to previous studies in Thailand.

The manuscript is certainly well written but I have some major concerns on the data analysis:

1. The number of samples in this study was fewer (15 children) compared to the number of samples in the previous study from Thailand (107 children). It is suggested that the analysis uses proportions so that it can describe the oral *Veillonella* species according to the number of samples.

2. To find out the comparison of the results of this study with the results of a previous study from Thailand, a correlation analysis is suggested.

3. It is also necessary to add the results of a correlation analysis between the results of *Veillonella's* oral identification and oral health status.

Minor comment:

1. Some references used are older than 10 years. I suggest to use current references from at least the last 10 years.

**Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?**

Partly

**Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?**

Yes

**Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?**

Yes

**If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?**

No

**Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?**

Yes

**Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?**

Yes

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

**Reviewer Expertise:** Area of my expertise are oral biology and immunology

I have read this submission. I believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.
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