Integrons, the DNA elements capable of capturing small mobile elements or gene cassettes, play a major role in the spread of antibiotic resistance in gram-negative bacteria. They are generally divided into two major groups: the multi-resistance integrons (MRI), which carry mobile genetic elements, and the chromosomal superintegrons (SI). Gene cassettes carried by MRI encode resistance against antibiotics and are located in either chromosomes or plasmids. Based on the divergence of integrase genes, five classes of cassettes carried by MRI encode resistance against antibiotics, and are located in either chromosomes or plasmids. Gene cassettes carried by MRI encode resistance against antibiotics and are located in either chromosomes or plasmids. Based on the divergence of integrase genes, five classes of cassettes carried by MRI encode resistance against antibiotics, and are located in either chromosomes or plasmids. Gene cassettes carried by MRI encode resistance against antibiotics and are located in either chromosomes or plasmids.

The presence of the pathogenic MRI have been reported (6). The SI identified in the geographical district of Kerala, India. The antimicrobial susceptibility test was performed with an ABI Prism BigDye terminator kit (Applied Biosystems). The nucleotide and deduced protein sequences were analyzed with BioEdit software (version 7.0.9.0; T. Hall, Industrial Research (CSIR) to Praveen Kumar is gratefully acknowledged. We are grateful to M. Radhakrishna Pillai, Director, RGCB, for the facilities provided. The research fellowship provided by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to Praveen Kumar is gratefully acknowledged.

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