

## Insertion Sequence *ISEcp1B* Is Involved in Expression and Mobilization of a *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> $\beta$ -Lactamase Gene

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Received 14 April 2003/Accepted 17 May 2003

The genetic structures (ca. 10-kb DNA fragment) surrounding the plasmid-borne extended-spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamase *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene in a *Klebsiella pneumoniae* clinical isolate were determined. This  $\beta$ -lactamase gene was part of a 4,797-bp transposon inserted inside *orf1* of Tn1721. Inside this transposon, *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> was bracketed upstream and downstream by insertion sequences *ISEcp1B* and *IS903D*, respectively, and further downstream by a truncated gene encoding an outer membrane protein for iron transport. The single-copy *ISEcp1B* element was probably involved alone in the mobilization process that led to a 5-bp duplication at the target site of the transposed fragment. This mobilization event probably involved one inverted repeat of *ISEcp1B* and a second sequence farther away, resembling its second inverted repeat. Additionally, *ISEcp1B* provided –35 and –10 promoter sequences, contributing to the high-level expression of the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene. Southern blot analysis failed to identify a reservoir of *ISEcp1*-like sequences among a series of gram-negative and gram-positive bacterial species usually found in the skin and intestinal human floras. The ability of *ISEcp1*-like elements to mobilize and to promote the expression of  $\beta$ -lactamase genes may explain, in part, the current spread of CTX-M-type enzymes worldwide.

The clavulanic acid-inhibited Ambler class A extended-spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamases (ESBLs) of the CTX-M type are increasingly reported worldwide in members of the *Enterobacteriaceae* (2, 5, 9, 10, 16–18, 25, 39, 42). They may be classified according to their amino acid identity in four groups: CTX-M-1 (CTX-M-1, CTX-M-3, CTX-M-15, . . .), CTX-M-2 (CTX-M-2, CTX-M-4, . . .), CTX-M-8, and CTX-M-9 (CTX-M-9, CTX-M-14/18, CTX-M-16, CTX-M-17, CTX-M-19, . . .) (42). It is known now that the progenitors of several plasmid-located CTX-M-type genes may be enterobacterial species such as *Kluyvera cryocrescens* (14), *Kluyvera georgiana* (36), and *Kluyvera ascorbata* (24), which are rarely a source of human infections and belong to the human intestinal flora. A recent spread of these plasmid-located ESBL genes may threaten further the clinical efficacy of expanded-spectrum cephalosporins and raises the question of which genetic background(s) may have contributed to their selection in recent years.

Although rare ESBL genes are associated with class 1 integrons (that enhance their expression [37, 38]), integron location of CTX-M genes has not been reported. Insertion sequences (IS) are also an important source of genetic plasticity in prokaryotes. In the case of  $\beta$ -lactamase genes, association with IS elements and transposons has been found mostly in *Enterobacteriaceae* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Tn1/Tn3 and Tn21 derivatives are associated with genes encoding narrow-spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamases such as TEM-1/TEM-2 and oxacillinases, respectively (4, 28) whereas IS26 and IS1-like elements are associated with genes encoding the ESBLs SHV-2a, TEM-3, and TEM-6 (19, 33).

We have published part of the sequence of an IS element (*ISEcp1*-like element) that was associated with *bla*<sub>CTX-M-15</sub> identified in several enterobacterial isolates from India (27). Subsequently, several reports identified *ISEcp1*-like sequences upstream of other *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub>-type genes (5, 9, 10). These results raise the question of the role of *ISEcp1*-like sequences in the spread and expression of *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> genes.

Recently, we have reported another plasmid-borne CTX-M-type gene, *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub>, from a *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolate from Vietnam (39). CTX-M-19 is a point mutant derivative of CTX-M-14/18 that is able to hydrolyze ceftazidime to a significant degree (39). In the present study, we have investigated the genetic environment of the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene and described the surrounding sequences that included two IS elements, *ISEcp1B* and *IS903D*. One of these IS elements, *ISEcp1B*, may have mobilized the  $\beta$ -lactamase gene through a transposition mechanism and may drive the expression of the  $\beta$ -lactamase at a high level. We failed to identify the reservoir of *ISEcp1*-like elements among many gram-positive and gram-negative species screened.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Bacterial strains, plasmids, and susceptibility testing.** *K. pneumoniae* clinical isolate ILT-3, which produces CTX-M-19  $\beta$ -lactamase, has been reported previously (39). *Escherichia coli* reference strains and phagemids used in this study are referenced in Table 1. Antibiotic-containing disks (Bio-Rad, Marnes-la-Coquette, France) on Mueller-Hinton agar plates were used for routine antibiograms (www.sfm.asso.fr). A series of bacterial species were screened for the presence of *ISEcp1*-like sequences; they were representative (type strains in each case) of several bacterial species usually isolated from the skin and intestinal human flora. These include, among the *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Citrobacter freundii* (two strains), *Citrobacter koseri* (two strains), *Citrobacter braakii*, *Citrobacter werkmanii*, *Citrobacter murlinae*, *Citrobacter gillenii*, *Edwardsiella hoshinae*, *Erwinia carotovora*, *Erwinia amylovora*, *Erwinia chrysanthemi*, *Erwinia quecina*, *E. coli* (six strains), *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Enterobacter gergoviae*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Kluyvera ascorbata* (four strains), *Kluyvera cryocrescens* (two strains), *Pantoea* spp., *Proteus mirabilis*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Proteus pen-*

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TABLE 1. Reference strains and plasmids used in this study

Strain or plasmid	Relevant genotype or phenotype	Source or reference
<b>Strains</b>		
<i>E. coli</i> JM109	<i>endA1 gyrA96 hsdR17 Δ(lac proA) relA recA1 supE44 thi F (lacI<sup>q</sup>ZΔM15 proAB<sup>+</sup> traD36)</i>	Gibco BRL-Life Technologies
<i>E. coli</i> DH10B	<i>araD139 Δ(ara leu)7697 deoR endA1 galK1 galU nupG recA1-rpsL F' mrcA Δ(mrr-hsdRMS-mrcBC)Φ80dlacZΔM15 ΔlacX74</i>	Stratagene
<b>Plasmids</b>		
pPCRScrip Amp SK(+)	Ampicillin resistant	Stratagene
pACYC184	Chloramphenicol resistant, low copy number	11
pBK-CMV	Kanamycin resistant, high copy number	Stratagene
pILT-3	Natural ca. 50-kb plasmid of <i>K. pneumoniae</i> ILT-3 producing CTX-M-19 β-lactamase	39
pA-1	Recombinant pPCR-Script Amp with a 6.5-kb PCR fragment from whole-cell DNA of <i>K. pneumoniae</i> ILT-3 containing ISEcp1B and a truncated <i>bla</i> <sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene	This study
pB-1	Recombinant pPCR-Script Cam with a 1.1-kb PCR fragment from whole-cell DNA of <i>K. pneumoniae</i> ILT-3 containing ISEcp1B promoter sequences and the entire <i>bla</i> <sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene	This study
pB-2	Recombinant pPCR-Script Cam with a 1-kb PCR fragment from whole-cell DNA of <i>K. pneumoniae</i> ILT-3 lacking ISEcp1B-promoting sequences and containing the entire <i>bla</i> <sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene	This study

*neri*, *Providencia stuartii*, *Rahnella aquatilis* (two strains), *Salmonella enterica* (four strains), *Serratia plymuthica*, *Serratia rubidaea*, *Serratia odorifera*, and *Shigella* spp. (nine strains); among the gram-negative rods, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Acinetobacter johnsonii*, *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Alcaligenes xylosoxydans*, *Alcaligenes denitrificans*, *Bordetella bronchiseptica*, *Brevium diminuta*, *Comamonas acidovorans*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Pseudomonas putida*, and *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*; among the gram-positive rods and anaerobes, *Bifidobacterium* spp., *Clostridium difficile* (two strains), *Clostridium perfringens* (two strains), and *Propionibacterium* spp.; among the gram-positive cocci and aerobes, *Enterococcus faecium* (three strains), *Enterococcus faecalis* (two strains), *Staphylococcus aureus* (two strains), coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* spp. (three strains), *Streptococcus equinus*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (two strains), and viridans streptococci (two strains); and among anaerobic gram-positive cocci, *Peptostreptococcus* spp., and *Campylobacter* spp. (five strains).

**Cloning experiments, recombinant plasmid analysis, and DNA sequencing.** Whole-cell DNAs of *K. pneumoniae* ILT-3 and of bacterial strains tested in screening for ISEcp1-like presence were extracted as described previously (38). Partially digested *Sau3A*I fragments of whole-cell DNA of *K. pneumoniae* ILT-3 were ligated into *Bam*HI-restricted phagemid pBK-CMV (Stratagene, Amsterdam, The Netherlands) (38). Ligation was performed at 4°C for 18 h at a 1:3 vector/insert ratio, at a final concentration of 1 μg of DNA in a ligation mixture containing 1 U of T4 DNA ligase. Recombinant plasmids were transformed by electroporation (Gene Pulser II; Bio-Rad, Irvy-sur-Seine, France) into electrocompetent *E. coli* DH10B cells.

Then, cloning experiments were performed with PCR-generated fragments,

using a series of primers (Table 2) at the *Srf*I site of pPCRScript Amp SK(+) or at the *Sma*I site of the high-copy-number plasmid pBK-CMV or the *Eco*RV site of the low-copy-number vector pACYC184 (Tables 1 and 2). Long-range PCRs were performed under specific conditions (extension step, 72°C for 6 min; 6 U of *Taq* polymerase). Cloning of the INT2F/CTX-MB PCR fragment into pPCRScript Amp to identify integron features gave recombinant plasmid pA-1 (Fig. 1). Cloning of the PROM+/PRECTX-M3B and PROM-/PRECTX-M3B fragments containing the entire *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene with or without the ISEcp1B-mediated promoter sequences into pACYC184 gave recombinant plasmids pB-1 and pB-2, respectively (Fig. 1). Antibiotic-resistant colonies were selected onto Trypticase soy agar plates containing 50 μg of amoxicillin per ml, except for *E. coli* harboring recombinant pA-1, which was subjected to a classical blue-white selection (β-galactosidase test). Recombinant plasmids were purified using Qia-gen (Courtaboeuf, France) columns. Inserts of recombinant plasmids were sequenced on both strands by using an ABI 377 sequencer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif.). The nucleotide and the deduced protein sequences were analyzed with software available over the internet at the National Center of Biotechnology Information website (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>), and at the Institut Pasteur website (<http://www.bioweb.pasteur.fr/seqanal/interfaces/clust-alw-simple.html>).

**Hybridization experiments.** A 527-bp PCR-obtained internal fragment of the ISEcp1B transposase gene was generated using primers ISEcp1A and ISEcp1B, and a 472-bp PCR-obtained internal fragment of the IS903D transposase was generated with primers IS903A and IS903B (Fig. 1; Table 2) and with *Bam*HI- and *Pvu*I-restricted whole-cell DNA of *K. pneumoniae* ILT-3 and *E. coli* recom-

TABLE 2. Sequences of primers used in this study

Primer	Sequence (5'→3')	Location	No. as shown in Fig. 1
ISEcp1A	GCAGGTCTTTTTCTGCTCC	ISEcp1B transposase	1
ISEcp1B	TTTCCGAGCACCGTTTGC	ISEcp1B transposase, reverse primer	2
PRECTX-M-3B	CCGTTTCCGCTATTACAAAC	3' end of <i>bla</i> <sub>CTX-M</sub> , reverse primer	3
PROM+	TGCTCTGTGGATAACTTGC	Right part of ISEcp1B including -35 and -10 promoter sequences	4
PROM-	GCAGTCTAAATTCCTCGTG	Right part of ISEcp1B lacking -35 and -10 promoter sequences	5
CTX-M-REV	CCGCGAACATCATCCGTTGC	5' end of <i>bla</i> <sub>CTX-M-19</sub> , reverse primer for primer extension experiments	6
IS903-A	CATATGAAATCATCTGCGC	IS903D transposase	7
IS903-B	CCGTAGCGGGTTGTGTTTTTC	IS903D transposase, reverse primer	8
INT2F	TCTCGGGTAACATCAAGGCC	3' end of the <i>int11</i> integrase gene	9
3'-CS	AAGCAGACTTGACCTGA	5' end of the <i>qacEΔ1</i> gene, reverse primer	10
CTX-MA	ACCGGATATCGTTGGT	<i>bla</i> <sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene	11
CTX-MB	CGCTTTGCGATGTGCAG	<i>bla</i> <sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene, reverse primer	12
ORF1B	ATACTCTTGCTCATATGGGG	5' end of ORF1 of Tn1721, reverse primer	13

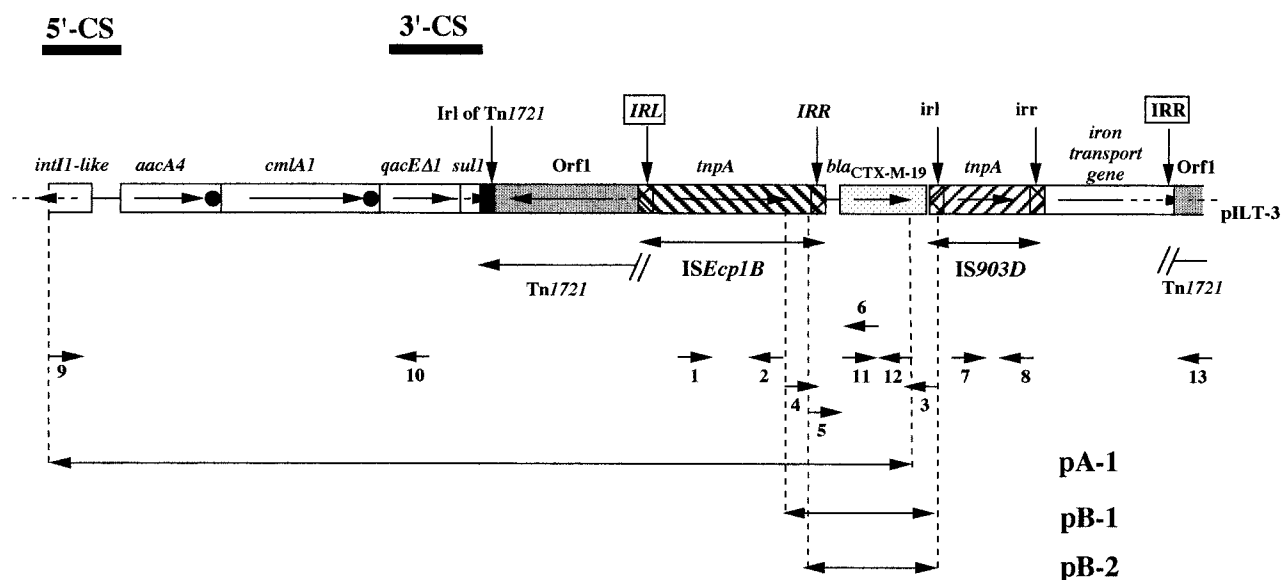


FIG. 1. Schematic map of a 9,590-bp DNA fragment of the natural plasmid pILT-3 from *K. pneumoniae* ILT-3 containing *ISEcp1B*, *IS903D*, and the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene. The 5' and 3' conserved sequences (5'-CS and 3'-CS) of class 1 integrons are indicated in the upper left part of the figure. ORFs and genes are shown as boxes with an arrow indicating the transcription orientation. Black dots are for 59-bp sequences. IRL and IRR motifs are indicated by vertical arrows. The IRL and IRR of the *ISEcp1B*-mobilized DNA fragment are boxed, those of the *ISEcp1B* element are italicized, and those of *IS903D* are in lowercase; the inverted repeat left of *Tn1721* (*Irl*) is also shown. The cloned sequences of recombinant plasmids are indicated by arrows at both ends, with the corresponding plasmid names indicated on the right.

binant clones as templates. These PCR fragments were end labeled using the ECL nonradioactive labeling kit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). Hybridizations with these PCR products used as probes were performed as previously described (37). Similarly, Southern experiments were performed with *Apa*I- and *Hind*III-restricted DNA of strains of a series of bacterial species with the internal probe of *ISEcp1B*.

**β-Lactamase activity.** Specific β-lactamase activities were determined with cultures of *E. coli* DH10B harboring recombinant plasmids pB-1 and pB-2 derived from pACYC184 (Fig. 1), which does not possess strong promoter sequences near its *Eco*RV cloning site. Overnight cultures were performed in 10 ml of Trypticase soy broth containing 50 μg of amoxicillin per ml and 30 μg of chloramphenicol per ml. Bacterial cultures were harvested by centrifugation for 15 min at 5,000 × *g*, and the bacterial pellets were resuspended in 500 μl of 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7) at 4°C, disrupted by sonication (1 min at 4 W), and centrifuged (30 min at 10,000 × *g* and 4°C), and the supernatants were analyzed. Hydrolytic activities were measured spectrophotometrically with 100 μM cephalothin as the substrate, as described previously (39). The protein content was measured by the Bio-Rad DC protein assay.

**RNA extraction and primer extension analysis.** Total RNAs of *E. coli* DH10B (pA-1) and *E. coli* DH10B(pB-1) were extracted using the Qiagen RNeasy maxi-kit. Samples were treated with 1 U of DNase (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) at 37°C for 30 min. Primer extension experiments were performed with the primer extension system avian myeloblastosis virus reverse transcriptase kit (Promega, Charbonnières, France) as specified by the manufacturer. The cDNA was generated from the CTX-M-REV primer (Table 2), which had been previously 5' end labeled with [ $\gamma$ -<sup>32</sup>P]ATP and polynucleotide kinase.

**Nucleotide sequence accession number.** The nucleotide sequence data for the entire *ISEcp1B*-mobilized DNA segment have been submitted to the GenBank nucleotide sequence database under accession number AF458080.

## RESULTS

**Identification and characterization of the genetic structures surrounding the β-lactamase gene.** Cloning of *Sau*3AI partially digested fragments of whole-cell DNA of *K. pneumoniae* ILT-3 into kanamycin-resistant pBK-CMV followed by selection on ampicillin-containing plates was performed. Despite several attempts, *E. coli* DH10B clones harboring recombinant

plasmids were not obtained but ampicillin-resistant and kanamycin-susceptible *E. coli* DH10B clones were isolated. These clones displayed a β-lactam-resistant phenotype consistent with the expression of the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene. In these cases, the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene could have been integrated into the chromosome of these recombinant strains.

Since several ESBL genes may be transposon or integron borne (23, 37, 38, 40, 41), the surrounding sequences of the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene were explored further to identify a class 1 integron that may contain this gene (22). This has been done using PCR amplification experiments and the natural plasmid pILT-3 carrying the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene as the template (39).

Plasmid DNA of *E. coli* DH10B(pILT-3) was used as a template in long-range PCR experiments using primers INT2F and 3'-CS (located in the 5' and 3' conserved sequences [5'-CS and 3'-CS] of class 1 integrons, respectively) in combination with primers CTX-MA and CTX-MB (located at the 5' and 3' ends of the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene, respectively) (Fig. 1; Table 2). A positive result was not obtained with primers CTX-MA and 3'-CS whereas a ca. 6.5-kb PCR product was obtained using primers INT2F and CTX-MB. This fragment, which contained a truncated *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> β-lactamase gene, was cloned into ampicillin-resistant plasmid pPCRScrip Amp SK(+), giving rise to pA-1 (Fig. 1). In addition to ampicillin resistance, plasmid pA-1 conferred resistance to chloramphenicol, kanamycin, gentamicin, netilmicin, and tobramycin. Sequencing of the insert of this recombinant plasmid identified several open reading frames (ORFs) (Fig. 1 and 2).

Part of an *int11*-like integrase gene was found, which contained typical P<sub>c</sub> promoter features consisting of −35 (TTG ACA) and −10 (TAAACT) sequences able to promote the expression of gene cassettes, whereas the secondary P<sub>2</sub> pro-

moter was in its inactive form (12, 27) (Fig. 1 and 2). An *aacA4* gene cassette encoding an aminoglycoside 6'-*N*-acetyltransferase (26) and conferring resistance to gentamicin and kanamycin was found immediately upstream of the integrase gene (Fig. 1 and 2). A second gene cassette that carried a *cmlA1* variant gene conferring resistance to chloramphenicol was identified downstream of the *aacA4* cassette (Fig. 1 and 2) (41). The deduced 419-amino-acid sequence contained a protein that differed from CMLA1 by five amino acid substitutions. This gene was preceded by its own putative promoter sequences, P<sub>a</sub> (-35 [TTGCAG] and -10 [TACGAT]) (Fig. 2), that may drive the expression of the chloramphenicol resistance determinant (41) independently of the promoter sequences located in the integrase sequence. The 59-bp that was associated with this chloramphenicol resistance gene differed from that of the *cmlA1* gene cassette by only a 7-bp substitution (41), suggesting a common origin.

Downstream of these gene cassettes, typical features of a 3'-CS of class 1 integrons were found, with a *qacEΔ1* gene fused with a *sul1*-type gene (22) (Fig. 1 and 2). The *sul1*-type gene was interrupted by insertion of the inverted repeat left (IRL) of Tn1721 (1), thus explaining the susceptibility to sulfonamides of *E. coli* DH10B harboring natural plasmid pILT-3. The putative site of insertion of Tn1721 consisted of an AT-rich 5-bp target site (TTAGA), as reported previously (1) (Fig. 2, bp 3501 to 3505). On the right side of the IRL of Tn1721, the 3' end of the so-called ORF1 of Tn1721 encoding a putative methyl-accepting chemotaxis protein was identified (Fig. 1 and 2). This coding sequence was truncated at its 5' end by insertion of an ISEcp1-like element designated ISEcp1B (Fig. 1 and 2).

ISEcp1B (1,655 bp long) differed from ISEcp1 (GenBank accession no. AJ242809) by three nucleotide substitutions and was weakly related to other IS elements, with the amino acid sequence of its transposase having only 25% identity to that of transposases of the IS1380 family elements (29). ISEcp1B contained two imperfect 18-bp inverted-repeat sequences (four mismatches) surrounding a *tnpA* gene that encoded a putative transposase with one amino acid change (Q179R) compared to the ISEcp1 transposase. The same "DDE" motif found in most phosphotransferases (29) was present in the transposase sequence of ISEcp1B. The *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene was located on the right side of ISEcp1B (Fig. 1 and 2), with its ATG start codon being located 42 bp downstream of the inverted repeat right (IRR) of ISEcp1B (Fig. 2).

To identify further DNA sequences surrounding the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene, several long-range PCR experiments were performed using a series of primers (Fig. 1 and Table 2). The CTX-MA primer annealing to the 5' internal part of the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene was used in combination with primers annealing to (i) the ISEcp1B-IRR or ISEcp1B-IRL sequences in order to search for a putative insertion of a second ISEcp1B element downstream of *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub>, (ii) the 5' end of ORF1 of Tn1721, or (iii) the 3' end of class 1 integrons (Table 2). Only PCR experiments with primer located in the 5' end of ORF1 and primer CTX-MA gave positive results, suggesting that the 3' end of a class 1 integron or a second ISEcp1B insertion sequence (able to constitute a composite transposon) was not present in the immediate vicinity of *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub>. Sequencing of this ca. 3-kb PCR product revealed that an IS903-like insertion sequence was located downstream of the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene.

The 1,056-bp IS element, designated IS903D, was bracketed by two imperfect 19-bp inverted-repeat sequences (one mismatch) and contained a transposase-coding sequence. The sequence of this transposase differed by 7 of the 467 residues of IS903 (20) and by 3 residues from that of IS903B (V105I, N156K, A189S) (31). No significant identity was found between the DNA sequences of the IRs of ISEcp1B and IS903D. Furthermore, target site duplications on each side of IS903D were not identified (15). On the right side of IS903D, a DNA sequence was found that likely encodes the carboxy-terminal 365 of 700 amino acids of a protein with 63% amino acid identity to an outer membrane lipoprotein involved in iron transport and identified in *E. coli* K-12 (8).

Inside this lipoprotein gene, a second 18-bp sequence with consistent nucleotide identity to the IRR of ISEcp1B was identified at the place where truncation has occurred and was followed by a TAACA sequence identical to that found on the left side of ISEcp1B-IRL. This 5-bp duplication was probably the signature of an insertion generated by transposition (Fig. 2). Thus, the 4,797-bp fragment, bracketed on one side by the IRR of ISEcp1B and on the other side by this 18-bp sequence used as the IRR, probably constituted a transposon.

Finally, another part of ORF1 of Tn1721 was identified on the right side of the second IRR of ISEcp1B (Fig. 2). No deletion had occurred in the ORF1 sequence resulting from the insertion of the DNA fragment that contained ISEcp1B, *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub>, IS903D, and the truncated gene encoding the outer membrane lipoprotein (Fig. 1 and 2).

**ISEcp1B as an enhancer of *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene expression.** No putative promoter sequences were found in the 42-bp sequence that separated the IRR of ISEcp1B from the ATG site of the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene. This suggested a role of ISEcp1B in  $\beta$ -lactamase expression. Indeed, as we have reported previously (27), upstream of another *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> gene (*bla*<sub>CTX-M-15</sub>), -35 (TTGAAA) and -10 (TACAAT) regions corresponding to a putative promoter were identified in ISEcp1B near its IRR (Fig. 2). To determine the role of ISEcp1B in *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> expression,  $\beta$ -lactamase activities were determined with cell cultures of *E. coli* DH10B harboring several recombinant plasmids, and primer extension experiments were performed.

Two recombinant plasmids containing the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene were constructed with or without the putative promoter sequences located next to the IRR of ISEcp1B; these were recombinant plasmids pB-1 and pB-2, respectively (Fig. 1). Specific  $\beta$ -lactamase activities with cultures of *E. coli* DH10B harboring pB-1 and pB-2 were  $35 \pm 4$  and  $2 \pm 0.8$  U per mg of protein, respectively, corresponding to a ca. 17-fold difference. Thus, the role of ISEcp1B sequences in *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> expression was demonstrated.

Primer extension experiments were performed with RNAs extracted from cultures of *E. coli* DH10B(pA-1) and *E. coli* DH10B(pB-1) by using extension primer CTX-M-REV (Table 2). The +1 signal was identified 110 bp upstream of the ATG start codon of the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene, and the deduced -35 and -10 promoter sequences were located at the end of ISEcp1B, as expected (Fig. 2).

**Copy number of ISEcp1B.** To determine the copy number of ISEcp1B in *K. pneumoniae* ILT-3 and *E. coli* DH10B clones resulting from preliminary *Sau3AI* cloning experiments, whole-cell DNAs of these strains were digested with *Bam*HI

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1   CCGCAGCATGATCGTGCCGTGATCGAAATCCAGATC-----//-----
   R V I I T G H D F D L D
                                     -35      Pc      -10
348 GGTGACGCACACCGTGGAAACGGATGAAGGCACGAACCCAGTTGACATAAGCCTGTTTCGGTTCGTAAAACTGTAAATGCAAGTAG
   H R V G H F R I F A R V W N V Y A Q E T R L Y H L Y R
431 CGTATGCGCTCACGCAACTGGTCCAGAACCTTGACCGAACGAGCGGTGGTAACGGCGCAGTGGCGGTTTTTCATGGCTTGTTA
   I R E R L Q D L V K V S R L P P L P A T A T K M
                                     <--intI1
514 TGACTGTTTTTTGTACAGTCTATGCCTCGGGCATCCAAGCAGCAAGCGCCTACGCCGTGGTTCGATGTTTGATGTTATGGA
   -10      Pint      -35
597 GCAGCAACGATGTTACGCAGCAGCAACGATGTTACGCAGCAGGGCAGTCGCCCTAAAACAAAGTTAGGCATCACAAAGTACAG
   ---> aacA4
680 CATCGTGACCAACAGCAACGATTCGGTCCACTGCGCCTCATGACT-----//-----GAGCGAA
   V T N S N D S V T L R L M T      E R
1222 CACGCAGTGATGCCTAACCCTTCCATCGAGGGGAGGTCCAAGGGCTGGCGCCCTTGCCCGCCCTCATGTCAAACGTTGGGC
   T R S D A *
1305 GCACAATAAGGCTCCTTGCAGAGTTGCTTGAAAGTTGTTACGATTCAAATTCATCATGAGATAGTCGGCAGATGAGCATTTTC
   -35      Pa      -10      M S I S
1388 CAAGAACGCAGACAAGTAAGCCGCAGCAACCTTCATTTTTCGGTTGTTGCGGCGTTCTCAAGAATCCTTTTGCTCTACGGGAG
   K N A D K *
                                     --> cmlA1
1471 CGCCGCCAAATCCTTTTGTCAAGGAGATGTTTTCGTGCCTCAAAAAATTTTAGTTGGCGGTA-----//-----
   RBS      V R S K N F S W R Y
2737 GGAAAGTACGTCAAATCCCAATCGTTGAGAGAATGTGGCAAGCTATCGCCCAAAAATCGCTGCAGCCGACCCAAAACCGCTA
   E S T S N P N R *
2820 CGCGGTTTCGGTTCGGCTGAGCTCAGGCGTTAGATGCACCTAAGCACATAATTGCTCACAGCCAAACTATCAGGTCAAGTCTGCT
                                     --> qacEΔ1
2903 TTTATTATTTTAAGCGTGCATAATAAGCCCTACACAAATGGGAGATATATCATGAAAGGCTGGCTTTTTCTTGTATCGCA
   M K G W L F L V I A
                                     --> sull
2986 -----//-----GTGGAAGTCGCTGCGGAGGCCGACCCATGGTGACGGTGTTCGGCATTCTGAATCTCACCG
   W K S L R R P T P W *
   M V T V F G I L N L T
3331 -----//-----AGATCAGACGTATTGCGCCGCTCTTAGAGGGGAAACCGCAGAATTCGGAAAAAATCGTACGCTAA
   I R R I A P L L <-----
3543 GCTAACGGTGTTCCTCGTGACAGCTCTTTGACTAGGCTTTCTAAGGCCATCTTGATAGCCCTGACTTCCTGAAAAGCCATGGCT
   --IRL Tn1721----->
3626 AAAATTTGTGCGGCTAAAAGGGATAACCGATGGTAAAGTAAGTTATCCCTGTGAGATACTGAAAAGCGTTATCCTCGTTTTT
   * G R K E W F Q K A L E S L
3709 -----//-----CTTAAGCTTCCTGACATTAAGTGGCTAACCCCTAGATTCTACGTCAGTACTTCAAAAAGCATA
   L S G S M L T A L <---IRL ISEcplB-->
   Orf1 Tn1721 <-- - -
4774 ATCAAAGCCTTGATAAATATGCATTCCTTCGAAATTCAGCTTTACCCATTGGGTGAAAGAAAAGTGCTCAAAAATATGTTAA

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--> tnpA
4857 ATTATCAGCTTTTATGACTCGATATATGGTAAAATAATAGTAAGAAAAGTAGTAAAAAGGGGTTCTAATTATGATTAATAAAA
M I N K

4932 -----//-----TATGAAAAATGCTCTGGTATAATAAGAATATCATCAATAAAAATTGAGTGTCTGCTCTGTGGATAAC
Y E K C L V *

6233 TTGCAGAGTTTATTAAGTATCATTGCAGCAAAGATAAAAATCAATGATTTATCAAAAATGATTGAAAGGTGGTTGTAATAATG
-35

6316 TTACAATGTTGTGAGAAGCAGTCTAAATCTTCGTGAAATAGTGATTTTGAAGCTAATAAAAAACACACGTGGAATTTAGGGA
-10 +1 <--- IRR ISEcp1B-->

6399 ATACTGATGTAACACGGATTGACCGTATTGGGAGTTTGAGATGGTGACAAAGAGAGTGCAACGGA-----//-----
M V T K R V Q R

7283 CAGCGGCGAGAATCATCGCCGAAGGGCTGTAACCTGGTTTTGTTGAATAAAATCGAACTTTTGTGAGTTGAAGGATCAGATCAC
A A R I I A E G L * <---IRL IS903D---->

--> tnpA
7366 GTATCTTCCCGACAACGCAGACCGTTCCTGGCAAAGCAAAAGTTCAAAATCACCA-----//-----CCTGAAAG
V A K Q K F K I T P E S

8302 CGTGCCTATTGCCTGAAAAACAACCCGCTACGGGGGAGACTTACCCGAAATCTGATTTATTCAACAAAGCCACCGCGCTGGAC
V R I A * <---IRR IS903D----> T R W T
- ---> iron

8385 ACACCACGATGACAGCGGTTTTATCCCTTAC-----//-----TATCGGTCAGCTATCAGTTTGATTTCGCTGTAACA
H H D D S G F I P Y L S V S Y Q F D S L *

9474 ATACGGCTGCCGGAGAGTGCTATTGAGGTGAGGCTCCGGCAGCGGGTAAAGGCGTTGATTCTTGGTAAACAATAAGCTGCTTAT
<--- IRR ISEcp1B--> L L L S S I
<--- - Orf1 Tn1721

9557 TGATGTATCAGTAAGCATGCCGGCAGCCATTGCCG 9590
S T D T L M G A A M A

```

FIG. 2. Nucleotide sequence of a 9,590-bp DNA fragment of the natural pILT-3 plasmid of *K. pneumoniae* ILT-3 containing *ISEcp1B*,  $\beta$ -lactamase CTX-M-19, and *IS903D* coding sequences. The deduced amino acid sequence is indicated in single-letter code below the nucleotide sequence. The start codons of the ORFs are indicated by horizontal arrows, and stop codons are indicated by asterisks. The  $-35$  and  $-10$  promoter sequences of the  $P_c$ ,  $P_{int}$ , and  $P_a$  promoters are underlined, as well as the  $+1$  position of the transcriptional start of the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> site. The 5-bp duplicated target sites of the putative insertion site for the DNA fragment resulting from an *ISEcp1B*-mediated transposition process are doubly underlined. RBS indicates the putative ribosome binding site for the *cmlA1*-like gene, and the 9-amino-acid leader peptide sequence of the variant of *cmlA1* cassette is indicated. Core and inverse core sites located at each cassette boundary are boxed. *TnpA*, transposase gene; *iron*, gene encoding a putative outer membrane lipoprotein for iron uptake; and Orf1, the gene encoding the putative methyl-accepting chemotaxis protein of Tn1721.

and *PvuI*, which did not cut inside the *ISEcp1B* and *IS903D* DNA sequences. These restricted fragments were then hybridized with internal probes for *ISEcp1B* transposase and *IS903D* transposase genes. A single copy of *ISEcp1B* and *IS903D* was found in all strains (data not shown). Since *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> was plasmid borne and was associated with *ISEcp1B* in *K. pneumoniae* ILT-3 (37), this result indicated that the *ISEcp1B*-transposed fragment was not chromosome located in *K. pneumoniae* ILT-3. Positive hybridization results obtained with *E. coli* DH10B clones resulting from preliminary *Sau3AI* cloning experiments indicated a likely chromosomal integration of at least *ISEcp1B* and *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> in those cases.

**Screening for progenitor of *ISEcp1*.** Since the *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> genes have spread worldwide, we hypothesized that the reser-

voir of *ISEcp1*-like elements could have been either the progenitor of *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> genes (*Kluyvera* spp.) or bacterial species that may have been in close contact with those enterobacterial species. Thus, selected bacterial species that are common components of human intestinal and skin floras were studied.

*ApaI*- and *HindIII*-restricted whole-cell DNA of strains of these bacterial species were subjected to a Southern blot analysis. Hybridizations with an *ISEcp1B*-specific probe did not give positive signals (data not shown), except for a single *Salmonella enterica* serotype Blockley strain. This result was confirmed by PCR analysis with primers specific for the transposase gene of *ISEcp1B* (data not shown). Sequence analysis revealed perfect DNA identity to *ISEcp1B*. Analysis of the antibiotic susceptibility of that *Salmonella* isolate showed that it remained susceptible to

$\beta$ -lactams, and PCR experiments failed to detect any *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> genes. Other *S. enterica* strains belonging to the same serotype were *ISEcp1B* negative (data not shown).

## DISCUSSION

This work showed that the *ISEcp1B* element seems to act as a key factor in the dissemination of CTX-M-type  $\beta$ -lactamase genes. *ISEcp1B* also acts as a strong positive factor for *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> gene expression. The  $-35$  and  $-10$  promoter sequences for *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> expression are located at the end of *ISEcp1B* near its IRR, as described for the  $-35$  and  $-10$  promoter sequences driving the expression of the carbapenem-hydrolyzing *cfiA* gene of *Bacteroides fragilis*, which are located in the *IS1186* element (35). Other IS elements may enhance the expression of  $\beta$ -lactamase genes, but, in most of these cases, the  $-35$  promoter sequences are located in the IS inverted repeats whereas the  $-10$  promoter sequences are part of the downstream  $\beta$ -lactamase genes (19, 30, 33).

The mechanism of mobilization generated by *ISEcp1B* seems to correspond to a normal transposition mechanism and not to a one-ended transposition mechanism as suggested previously (P. D. Stapleton, Program Abstr. 39th Intersci. Conf. Antimicrob. Agents Chemother, abstr. 1457, 1999). Indeed, one-ended transposition requires only a single copy of an IS element but does not use specific inverted repeat sequences (32). Transposition usually requires IR sequences located at both ends of a transposon that are recognized by a transposon-encoded transposase (13). It is likely that the *ISEcp1B* transposase may recognize structurally related IR sequences and use them as ends in regular transposition (21). As observed for *IS1247*, which is also a member of the *IS1380* family, transposition of the insertion element together with adjacent sequences is possible without the requirement for a second IS element (43).

While this work was in progress, Cao et al. detailed the genetic structure of the 7-kb natural pIP843 plasmid of a *K. pneumoniae* isolate encoding  $\beta$ -lactamase CTX-M-17, which differed from CTX-M-19 by two amino acid substitutions (9). This *K. pneumoniae* isolate was from Vietnam, whereas *K. pneumoniae* strain ILT-3, analyzed in the present study, was isolated in Paris (France) but from a Vietnamese patient. A very similar structure was found bracketing the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-17</sub> gene, with an upstream *ISEcp1*-like element (five amino acid substitutions in the transposase sequence compared to that of *ISEcp1B*) and a downstream *IS903C* element (two amino acid substitutions in that transposase compared to that of *IS903D*). Additionally, a truncated gene encoding an outer membrane lipoprotein was identified in both cases, and these genes differed by a few nucleotide substitutions. In fact, a similar transposon was present compared to that in *K. pneumoniae* ILT-3, containing an *ISEcp1*-like sequence, *bla*<sub>CTX-M-17</sub>, *IS903C*, and a truncated outer membrane lipoprotein gene. These transposons have 99% nucleotide identity, differing by 19 of 4,797 bp. In addition, a careful analysis of the published sequence led us to identify a 6-bp duplication consisting of the motif AT AATA on each side of the transposon carrying the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-17</sub> gene. However, in the case of the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-17</sub> gene, the fragment was not bracketed by DNA structure related to *Tn1721* and was inserted in a smaller plasmid of 7 kb.

Additionally, Chanawong et al. (10) reported clinical *E. coli* isolates from Southern China (near Vietnam) that harbored a structurally related *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> gene, *bla*<sub>CTX-M-14</sub> (a point mutant analogue of *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub>), which is bracketed by the ends of an *ISEcp1*-like element and of an *IS903*-like element. This latter result suggests dissemination of similar genetic structures carrying structurally related *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> genes in that part of the world.

Cao et al. have shown that the  $-35$  and  $-10$  promoter sequences at the end of the *ISEcp1*-like element near its IRR were located 110 bp upstream of the ATG site of the *bla*<sub>CTX-M-17</sub> gene and drove the expression of the  $\beta$ -lactamase exactly as for the expression of *bla*<sub>CTX-M-19</sub> (9). In other cases, the ATG sites of *bla*<sub>CTX-M-3</sub> and of its point mutant derivative *bla*<sub>CTX-M-15</sub> from Polish isolates were located 128 and 48 bp downstream of the  $-10$  promoter sequences of the *ISEcp1*-like sequences, respectively (5, 25). This result indicates the variety of genetic events that have enabled associations between *ISEcp1*-like sequences and several *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> genes in clinical strains of different geographic origins.

We hypothesized that *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> genes and *ISEcp1*-like sequences must have been in close contact somewhere to enable the formation these hybrid genetic structures. The *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> genes may possess low-strength promoter sequences in *Kluyvera* spp. that do not allow a high level of their expression. In recipient species such as *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, and *S. enterica* serovar Typhimurium, *ISEcp1*-like sequences may provide a higher level of expression of the plasmid-located *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> genes. Although it has been shown that several enterobacterial species of the *Kluyvera* genus are a natural reservoir of *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub>-like genes (24, 36), we did not identify the reservoir of *ISEcp1*-like sequences. Future studies should look for bacterial species in animal floras, since *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> genes have been identified in animal isolates, especially in *Salmonella* spp. that are a source of anthroponozoonotic infections.

Additionally, two recent reports describe genetic structures surrounding a *bla*<sub>CTX-M-2</sub> gene, described as a complex *sul1*-type integron, similar to *In6* and *In7* (2, 16). These structures possess an ORF for a putative transposase that is not related to an *ISEcp1*-like transposase and that may enhance *bla*<sub>CTX-M-2</sub> mobilization. Thus, genetic plasticity linked to *bla*<sub>CTX-M</sub> genes may be more complex than expected.

Finally, *ISEcp1*-like sequences may be more general mobilizing and expression elements for  $\beta$ -lactamase genes since analysis of GenBank databases also identified them upstream of plasmid-located cephalosporinase genes (6, 7, 34).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Daniel Aubert for help with the primer extension experiments.

This work was financed by a grant from the Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale et de la Recherche (grant UPRES-EA3539), Université Paris XI, Paris, France.

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