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Diversity of Tn1546 Elements in Clinical Isolates of Glycopeptide-Resistant Enterococci from Scottish Hospitals

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The Tn1546-related elements of 48 Van glycopeptide-resistant enterococci were compared. Ten distinct Tn1546 types were identified with variation primarily due to IS1542 and IS1216V-like insertions. Clonal isolates frequently differed in their Tn1546 type, indicating instability of Tn1546-related elements. A putative hybrid promoter was identified, generated upstream of vanR by the insertion of IS1542. The presence of this hybrid promoter was associated with constitutive expression of the van genes and elevated teicoplanin resistance.

While all VanA phenotype glycopeptide-resistant enterococci (GRE) share the same basic Tn1546 structure, as described for Enterococcus faecium BM4147 (2), considerable diversity has now been identified within Tn1546-related elements. This variation, in the form of point mutations, insertion sequence (IS) elements, and deletions, has been exploited in several epidemiological studies (8, 10, 13), often in combination with well-established methods (e.g., pulsed-field gel electrophoresis [PFGE] and ribotyping). However, the possible transient nature of insertion sequences has led to questions about the suitability of this type of analysis in epidemiological studies (4, 15). In this study, we have compared 48 VanA enterococcal isolates by PFGE and by molecular analysis of Tn1546-related elements.

Forty-eight clinical isolates of enterococci, collected from eight hospitals in Scotland over a 5-year period (1995 to 1999) were confirmed as vanA positive by PCR (5) and identified with the API120 Strep system (BioMerieux). Sixty-nine percent of isolates were E. faecium, and the remainder were E. faecalis. Vancomycin and teicoplanin MICs were determined by incorporation of the antimicrobial agents into Mueller-Hinton agar. Vancomycin and teicoplanin MICs ranged from 64 to 1,024 mg/liter and 8–128 mg/liter, typical of the VanA phenotype. Vancomycin and teicoplanin MICs per inocula. All 48 isolates displayed resistance levels that were consistent with well-established methods (e.g., pulsed-field gel electrophoresis) (4-13). In addition, all nonprototype Tn1546-related elements of the remaining 43 isolates were assigned to 10 distinct types on the basis of ClaI RFLP analysis. Fourteen isolates harbored Tn1546 elements that were indistinguishable from the prototype Tn1546 element by ClaI RFLP analysis. The remaining 29 isolates harbored nonprototype elements. Different Tn1546 types were evident in clonally related isolates, indicating instability within Tn1546-related elements. Such instability has been previously described (15).

Using the primers listed in Table 1, all nonprototype Tn1546-related elements were further studied by PCR and by hybridization analysis with the ECL (enhanced chemiluminescence) random prime labeling and detection system (Amersham Life Sciences Ltd.). PCR products of interest were sequenced in both directions by the dyeoxy method on an ABI Prism automated sequencer. All 29 nonprototype elements harbored IS1542 within the orf2-vanR intergenic region (nucleotide position 3932) and an IS1216V-like element within the vanX-vanY intergenic region (nucleotide position 8839). Both IS elements have been described previously at the same nucleotide positions (13, 15). In addition, all nonprototype Tn1546-related elements had considerable variation within the orf1-orf2 region. Hybridization analysis, performed following BamHI digestion of Tn1546-related elements, confirmed that this variation was due at least in part to the insertion of an IS1216V-like element within the orf1-orf2 region. The precise location of the insertion was not ascertained.

The point mutation at Tn1546 nucleotide position 8234 (G→T) within the vanX gene was screened for as described...
Hybridization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primer</th>
<th>Sequence Coordinates Reference</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1216V-D</td>
<td>5'-GTACAGACCGAAAAACCCGAA 88–107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1216V-E</td>
<td>5'-GCAATTTGCAAGGATGTTGA 714–695</td>
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Table 2. Summary of teicoplanin MIC data for VanA isolates with prototype and nonprototype Tn1546 elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medium used for sensitivity testing*</th>
<th>Prototype Tn1546</th>
<th>Nonprototype Tn1546b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISO-Sensitest agar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mueller-Hinton agar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain heart infusion agar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a The control organism, E. faecalis NCTC 775, was consistently susceptible on all media tested (MIC, 0.5 mg/liter).

b Defined as having IS1542 and IS1216V-like insertions within the orf2-vanR and vanX-vanY intergenic regions, respectively.

c Expressed in milligrams per liter.

were, on average, 10-fold greater than the background expression from prototype Tn1546 elements. Constitutive expression, which we propose is mediated by the IS1542-generated hybrid promoter, supplemented rather than replaced the inducible van gene expression. In addition, nonprototype Tn1546 elements conferred higher levels of teicoplanin resistance than did prototype Tn1546 elements. While this phenomenon was partly medium dependent (Table 2), the consistency of teicoplanin MICs conferred by prototype Tn1546 elements suggested that the elevated resistance was not solely attributable to the media used. The reason for the medium dependency is unclear.

In conclusion, this study has revealed considerable diversity within the Tn1546-related elements of VanA GRE in Scotland. The types of variation witnessed were consistent with the findings of previous studies. Many IS elements have the potential to form hybrid promoters, owing to the presence of outwardly directed -35 regions within their inverted repeats. This study describes the first such case within the van gene cluster. We propose that constitutive expression of the van genes from the previously (10). This point mutation, previously associated with porcine isolates of VanA GRE (14), was not evident in any of the isolates studied.

Sequencing of orf2-vanR intergenic regions harboring IS1542 identified a putative hybrid promoter. The -10 TATAAT box that forms part of the native vanR promoter proposed by Holman et al. (7) is duplicated by the 8-bp target site duplication generated by IS1542 insertion at nucleotide position 3932. This duplicated -10 box forms a putative promoter sequence in conjunction with an outwardly directed -35 box (TTTACA) located within the inverted repeat of IS1542. The impact of the IS1542 insertion and the resulting hybrid promoter on the expression of glycopeptide resistance was assessed by growth curve analysis following glycopeptide challenge and by VanX D,D-dipeptidase enzyme assays (1). Growth curves were consistent with induced expression of van genes, irrespective of whether encoded by a prototype or nonprototype Tn1546 element. However, VanX enzyme assays revealed significant constitutive expression of the van genes of nonprototype Tn1546-related elements. Specific activities in the absence of induction...
hybrid promoter results in the elevated teicoplanin resistance conferred by nonprototype Tn1546 elements. The elevation in teicoplanin resistance and not vancomycin resistance could potentially reflect different abilities of the glycopeptide agents to act against residual D-Ala-D-Ala-terminating precursors.

REFERENCES


