Sequence Analysis of ARI-1, a Novel OXA β-Lactamase, Responsible for Imipenem Resistance in Acinetobacter baumannii 6B92

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Received 12 May 1999/Returned for modification 12 August 1999/Accepted 15 October 1999

The sequence of the bla
ARI-1 gene from imipenem-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii 6B92 has been determined. The structural gene encodes a 273-amino-acid protein which is most related to the OXA class D β-lactamases. The conserved S-T-F-K and K-T-G motifs were identified in the ARI-1 protein sequence, also named OXA-23, but significantly, a point mutation (Y→F) was identified in the Y-G-N conserved motif, also known to function in the active site.

Multiresistant Acinetobacter baumannii strains are now recognized as serious nosocomial pathogens (4, 5), and carbapenem-resistant strains are being reported increasingly (1, 3, 6, 11, 15, 18, 23). Imipenem-resistant A. baumannii 6B92 was isolated from a patient in Edinburgh, United Kingdom, in 1985 (15). Imipenem resistance was attributed to a novel serine β-lactamase, ARI-1 (15), and was subsequently demonstrated to be transferable to Acinetobacter junii (18). Imipenem resistance due to β-lactamases in A. baumannii has subsequently been reported worldwide, and two additional β-lactamases, ARI-2 (6) and an oxacillin-hydrolyzing enzyme (2, 11), defined only by their biochemical properties, have been described. In this paper we report the nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of ARI-1 carried by the R plasmid pUK1356.

Bacterial strains and plasmids. The transconjugant A. junii BD413-2 (pUK1356) was used as the source of ARI-1. Escherichia coli TG2 {supE hsdΔ5 thi Δ(lac-proAB) Δ(slr-recA) 306: Tn10 (tet) F' [traD36 proAB lacI q lacZΔ15]} (17) was used as a host for recombinant plasmids prepared in the vector pUC19 (24).

β-Lactamase purification and N-terminal amino acid sequencing. Cell extracts of A. junii BD413-2 (pUK1356) were loaded onto a Mono Q anion-exchange column (Pharmacia) equilibrated in 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5) containing 0.1 M NaCl. Fractions containing β-lactamase activity, detected by an assay with nitrocefin (Glaxo Group Research Ltd., Greenford, United Kingdom), were concentrated by centrifugation using ViiivaSpin microtube filters, with a molecular mass cutoff of 12 kDa (Whatman International Ltd., Maidstone, United Kingdom). Following native PAGE, ARI-1 was transferred to a Problot membrane (PE Applied Biosystems, Warrington, United Kingdom), stained with Coomassie blue, and cut out for N-terminal sequencing with a model 477A gas phase sequencer (PE Applied Biosystems). The 20 N-terminal amino acids were used to prepare the degenerate oligonucleotide probe ARI-N (Table 1).

Restriction enzymes and DNA cloning. Restriction enzymes (Life Technologies Ltd., Paisley, United Kingdom) were used in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. Plasmid pUK1356 was extracted, restricted, and cloned with the procedures described by Sambrook et al. (17). Recombinant clones were selected on nutrient agar (IDG Ltd., Bury, United Kingdom) containing X-Gal (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-β-D-galactopyranoside; 32.5 mg/liter), IPTG (isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside; 7.8 mg/liter), and ampicillin (50 mg/liter; Sigma Aldrich Co. Ltd., Poole, United Kingdom).

Hybridization and identification of the 5’ end of the ARI-1 gene. Enhanced chemiluminescence probe labelling, hybridization, and detection kits (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech UK Ltd., Amersham, United Kingdom) were used in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. A partial library of pUK1356 recombinant clones was screened with an ABI PRISM 377 automated DNA sequencer (PE Applied Biosystems). The sequence (Fig. 1, nucleotides 1 to 1345) revealed 375 bp of the 5’ end of the bla
ARI-1 gene. Restriction enzymes and DNA cloning. Restriction enzymes (Life Technologies Ltd., Paisley, United Kingdom) were used in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. Plasmid pUK1356 was extracted, restricted, and cloned with the procedures described by Sambrook et al. (17). Recombinant clones were selected on nutrient agar (IDG Ltd., Bury, United Kingdom) containing X-Gal (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-β-D-galactopyranoside; 32.5 mg/liter), IPTG (isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside; 7.8 mg/liter), and ampicillin (50 mg/liter; Sigma Aldrich Co. Ltd., Poole, United Kingdom).

PCR amplification and complete sequencing of the ARI-1 gene. PCRs were carried out in 100-μl volumes containing 16 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 67 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.8), 0.1% Tween 20 buffer, 2.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 mM dNTPs (Promega UK Ltd., Southampton, United Kingdom). Complete DNA was boiled for 10 min before being added to the reaction mixture. DNA amplification was performed in an Omni-E thermal cycler (Hybaid Ltd., Teddington, United Kingdom) under the following cycle conditions: 94°C for 5 min, 60°C for 1 min, 72°C for 2 min (one cycle); 94°C for 15 s, 60°C for 1 min, 72°C for 2 min (30 cycles); and a final extension of 72°C for 5 min (one cycle). PCR products containing the 3’ end of the ARI-1 gene were obtained by inverse PCR of HindIII or Sau3A fragments of pUK1356 by using the primer pairs P1-P2 and Invrs2-Invrs3 (Table 1). PCR products comprising the complete sequence of the bla
ARI-1 gene were generated by using the primer pair P5-P6 (Table 1). The ARI-1 gene se-
Sequence was determined from both strands with PCR products from three independent reactions, at least one of which was generated with *Pfu* DNA polymerase, being sequenced routinely.

**TABLE 1. Oligonucleotides used in this study**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oligonucleotide primer</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Sequence</th>
<th>Positions in nucleotide sequence shown in Fig. 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARI-N</td>
<td>DNA hybridization</td>
<td>5'-ACG GAC TCA CTA AYA YTA ATI AYA GA-3'</td>
<td>1026–1051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1</td>
<td>PCR and sequencing</td>
<td>5'-TGA ACA ATC TGA CTC GGC CT-3'</td>
<td>1072–1053 (complement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2</td>
<td>PCR and sequencing</td>
<td>5'-TTG AGC ACC AGA AAA CGC AT-3'</td>
<td>1240–1259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invrs2</td>
<td>PCR and sequencing</td>
<td>5'-TTG AAA GAC TGG TGG ATG-3'</td>
<td>1610–1629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invrs3</td>
<td>PCR and sequencing</td>
<td>5'-CTG CTC TAC ATT TAC AGC AT-3'</td>
<td>1451–1432 (complement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invrs1</td>
<td>Sequencing</td>
<td>5'-TTG GGA GAT CAA CGC GCA AT-3'</td>
<td>1404–1385 (complement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5</td>
<td>PCR and sequencing</td>
<td>5'-AAG CAT GAT GAG CGC AAA G-3'</td>
<td>785–803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6</td>
<td>PCR and sequencing</td>
<td>5'-AAA AGG CCC ATT TAT CTA AAA-3'</td>
<td>1850–1830 (complement)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All oligonucleotides were purchased from Life Technologies Ltd.

I, inosine; R, any purine (A or G); Y, any pyrimidine (T or C).

Sequence data analysis, alignment, and phylogeny. For computer analysis of sequence data, the software from the BCM Search Launcher was used (21). The *bla*<sub>ARI-1</sub> gene comprises an 822-bp open reading frame, between the initiation

![Nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the ARI-1 gene and the ARI-1 protein from *A. baumannii* 6B92. The boldface ATG and TAA represent the initiation and termination codons, respectively. The β-lactamase active site S-T-F-K and the conserved motifs F-G-N and K-T-G are shown in boldface type. A proposed cleavage site generating a possible signal sequence is indicated with a vertical arrow. Nucleotide sequence in italics shows 90% homology with the *phaB* upstream region (19). ● indicates the transcription start site identified by Schembri et al. (20). An imperfect inverted repeat sequence at the 3' end of the gene is shown by a broken line, and possible cassette junctions are shown boxed.](image-url)
codon ATG (positions 972 to 974) and the stop codon TAA (positions 1791 to 1793), which translates into a protein of 273 amino acids (Fig. 1) showing sequence homology to Ambler class D (Bush group 2d) oxacillin-hydrolyzing enzymes. Some unique features and distinct biochemical properties were noted. Two highly conserved motifs, S-T-F-K and K-T-G (positions 79 to 82 and 216 to 218), believed to contribute to the function of the serine active site (7, 12), were identified (Fig. 1). A third motif, F-G-N at positions 152 to 154, which differs from the corresponding motif in all other OXA enzymes by the presence of phenylalanine instead of tyrosine. This unique substitution may have significant biochemical effects and is possibly a factor in the evolution of carbapenem resistance in this enzyme. A cladogram was constructed to relate ARI-1 to 18 other class D β-lactamases (Fig. 2). ARI-1 showed less than 40% identity with other OXA enzymes. Greatest identity was observed with OXA-5 and OXA-10 (36% identity), 35% identity was observed with OXA-7 and OXA-11, and 32% identity was observed with LCR-1 (8). ARI-1 is therefore a novel class D β-lactamase and has been assigned the alternative name OXA-23.

**Analysis of the genetic environment of bla_{ARI-1}**. The majority of oxa genes are contained within mobile cassettes (13, 14, 16) normally found inserted within integrons (10). The sequence immediately upstream of the bla_{ARI-1} structural gene did not reveal cassette characteristics (i.e., consensus core sequence GTTRRRY). Nevertheless, a large region of 944 bases showing more than 90% homology with the phaB_{Ac} upstream region previously identified in the chromosome and plasmids of *Acinetobacter* strains isolated from sludge (19) was found. Scheombri et al. (20) have shown a transcription start point within this region (position 920 in Fig. 1). This may indicate that the bla_{ARI-1} gene has been specifically inserted downstream of an active promoter, enabling low-level constitutive expression of the gene in *A. baumannii*. Analysis of the region immediately downstream of bla_{ARI-1} revealed an imperfect inverted repeat sequence with some of the characteristics of the 59-bp recombination sites found in cassette structures (16). Although characteristic of gene cassettes, it is possible that this sequence is functioning as a transcription terminator sequence since there was no evidence of an inverse core sequence (consensus sequence RYYYYAC). Furthermore, continuation of the published pha operon sequence could not be identified. Despite the apparent lack of evidence of an integron or cassette location for the bla_{ARI-1} gene, two GTTA sequences (boxed in Fig. 1) were identified and may define the ends of a potential novel and unusual cassette structure.

**Nucleotide sequence accession number**. The nucleotide sequence data reported in this paper will appear in the EMBL nucleotide database under accession no. AJ132105.

We thank Peter Rowell for assistance with the enzyme purification procedures.

This work was funded by the Scottish Office Home and Health Department (grant no. K/MRS/50/C2522).

**REFERENCES**


**FIG. 2.** Cladogram relating ARI-1 to 18 other class D β-lactamases. Analysis was done with the CLUSTAL W Multiple Sequence Alignment Program (22), based on a progressive alignment using the minimum mutation matrix of Dayhoff for scoring (9). A gap penalty of 3 was applied, and 100 bootstrap replications gave node values.


