Nomenclature of Major Antimicrobial-Resistant Clones of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Defined by the Pneumococcal Molecular Epidemiology Network

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Received 12 February 2001/Returned for modification 2 April 2001/Accepted 22 April 2001

The emergence of disease caused by penicillin-resistant and multidrug-resistant pneumococci has become a global concern, necessitating the identification of the epidemiological spread of such strains. The Pneumococcal Molecular Epidemiology Network was established in 1997 under the auspices of the International Union of Microbiological Societies with the aim of characterizing, standardizing, naming, and classifying antimicrobial agent-resistant pneumococcal clones. Here we describe the nomenclature for 16 pneumococcal clones that have contributed to the increase in antimicrobial resistance worldwide. Guidelines for the recognition of these clones using molecular typing procedures (pulsed-field gel electrophoresis, BOX-PCR, and multilocus sequence typing) are presented, as are the penicillin-binding profiles and macrolide resistance determinants for the 16 clones. This network can serve as a prototype for the collaboration of scientists in identifying clones of important human pathogens and as a model for the development of other networks.

The emergence of penicillin-resistant and multidrug-resistant pneumococcal strains has become a global concern. Since the first description of pneumococci with decreased susceptibilities to penicillin in Australia (18) in the late 1960s, penicillin-resistant strains have been found in various parts of the world with increasing frequency. Resistance to non-β-lactam antibiotics such as chloramphenicol, tetracycline, erythromycin, clindamycin, rifampin, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole also has been reported (2, 22) and often is associated with decreased susceptibility to penicillin (1). Penicillin-resistant pneumococci have been reported with particularly high frequencies in Spain (14, 15), South Africa (22), and Hungary (31) since the mid-1970s, in France (29), Iceland (52), and the United States (48) since the middle to late 1980s and early 1990s, and in the Far East during the 1990s (21, 53).

Although the first penicillin-resistant pneumococcus was identified in an adult (18), the first multidrug-resistant strains were found in children (20), and penicillin-resistant strains have been shown to be more common in children wherever penicillin resistance has been studied. Penicillin-resistant (MICs of ≥2 μg/ml) and multidrug-resistant pneumococci are known to be restricted worldwide to a few serogroups, namely, 23, 6, 19, and 9, and serotype 14, which are particularly associated with carriage and disease in children (10, 22).

The era of the global spread of penicillin-resistant pneumococci has seen the rapid development of DNA typing techniques for use in research and epidemiological investigations. Molecular studies have shown that the penicillin-resistant and multidrug-resistant pneumococcal populations are highly dynamic and that resistance is a combination of the spread of resistant clones, the acquisition and loss of resistance genes within those clonal lineages, and the spread of resistance genes to new lineages. Several techniques, including pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) (28), BOX-PCR (24, 60), and, more recently, multilocus sequence typing (MLST) (13), have been used to determine the genetic relatedness of pneumococcal isolates. A search of the literature shows that extensive molecular typing studies from various regions of the world have identified a number of clones of antimicrobial-resistant pneumococci that have achieved significant geographic spread within individual countries and, in some cases, across international boundaries.

The Pneumococcal Molecular Epidemiology Network (PMEN) was established in 1997 under the auspices of the International Union of Microbiological Societies with the aim of standardizing the nomenclature and classification of resistant pneumococcal clones worldwide. Specific objectives of the network include the following: (i) international collaboration and training support between laboratories and institutions; (ii) increased knowledge of resistance and spread of pneumococci worldwide; (iii) standardization of nomenclature of national and international clones; (iv) identification of clones using PFGE, BOX-PCR, and MLST; (v) availability of reference isolates of each clone from the American Type Culture Col-
TABLE 1. Properties of 16 pneumococcal clones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clone</th>
<th>Reference strain (ATCC accession no.)</th>
<th>Serotype</th>
<th>MIC (μg/ml) of: PEN  CTX  ERY  CLI  CHL  TET  SXT</th>
<th>Reference(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain23F-1</td>
<td>SP264 (ATCC 700669)</td>
<td>23F</td>
<td>2 0.5 0.06 0.06 16 32 4/76 7, 32, 37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain4B-2</td>
<td>GM17 (ATCC 700670)</td>
<td>6B</td>
<td>2 1 0.12 0.12 16 32 4/76 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain19A-3</td>
<td>TLT7/1993 (ATCC 700671)</td>
<td>9V</td>
<td>2 1 0.12 0.12 2 ≤0.5 8/152 7, 29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee23F-4</td>
<td>CS111 (ATCC 51915)</td>
<td>23F</td>
<td>0.12 32 32 0.12 2 ≤0.5 4/76 33, 49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain19A-5</td>
<td>MS22 (ATCC 700902)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2 1 0.06 0.12 16 32 2/8 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary19A-6</td>
<td>HUN663 (ATCC 700673)</td>
<td>19A</td>
<td>2 0.5 &gt;36 &gt;36 &gt;36 16 16 2/38 31, 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa19A-7</td>
<td>17619 (ATCC 700674)</td>
<td>19A</td>
<td>0.5 0.5 0.25 0.25 2 ≤0.5 4/152 51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa3B-8</td>
<td>50803 (ATCC 700675)</td>
<td>6B</td>
<td>0.5 0.25 0.12 0.12 2 ≥0.5 1/19 51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England14-9</td>
<td>PN93/872/B (ATCC 700676)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.03 0.03 32 0.12 2 ≤0.5 1/42.4 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSR15A-10</td>
<td>87-029055 (ATCC 700677)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8 1 &gt;32 &gt;32 16 32 0.25/4.8 16, 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSR15A-1-11</td>
<td>91-006571 (ATCC 700678)</td>
<td>19A</td>
<td>4 1 &gt;32 &gt;32 32 32 4/76 16, 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland6B-12</td>
<td>43362 FI10 (ATCC 700903)</td>
<td>6B</td>
<td>1 1 &gt;32 &gt;32 16 32 4/76 16, 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa19A-13</td>
<td>51702 (ATCC 700904)</td>
<td>19A</td>
<td>8 2 &gt;8 &gt;8 32 8 8/152 51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan19F-14</td>
<td>TW31 (ATCC 700903)</td>
<td>19F</td>
<td>2 1 0.4 0.12 2 16 4/76 47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan23F-15</td>
<td>TW17 (ATCC 700906)</td>
<td>23F</td>
<td>1–2 1 &gt;32 &gt;32 2 16 0.5/9.5 47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland23F-16</td>
<td>178 (ATCC 700907)</td>
<td>23F</td>
<td>8 8 &gt;8 0.25 16 16 4/76 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a PEN, penicillin; CTX, cefotaxime; ERY, erythromycin; CLI, clindamycin; CHL, chloramphenicol; TET, tetracycline; SXT, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole; CSR, Czech Republic.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### Bacterial strains.
Replicative isolates for each of the 16 S. pneumoniae clones were serotyped by the Quellung reaction, and MICs of penicillin, cefotaxime, erythromycin, clindamycin, chloramphenicol, tetracycline, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole were determined according to National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards criteria (39). ATCC accession numbers for the 16 clones are given in Table 1.

#### DNA fingerprinting.
(i) BOX-PCR. Chromosomal DNA was isolated by the method described by Ausbel et al. (3). DNA amplifications were performed with 50-μl volumes containing 4 mM MgCl₂, 2 μM primer AR1 (CTACGCAAGGCGACGGTGAACG) (60), 150 μM each of the four deoxynucleoside triphosphates (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany), 20 ng of genomic DNA, 1 U of Tag DNA polymerase (Advanced Biotechnologies, Epsom, United Kingdom), and 5 μl of 10X reaction buffer. The reaction mixture was overlaid with mineral oil and subjected to initial denaturation at 95°C for 5 min in a Perkin-Elmer Cetus thermal cycler. This step was followed by 30 cycles of 1 min at 90°C, 1 min at 52°C, and 2 min at 72°C and a final extension at 72°C for 5 min. Amplification products were run on 2% agarose gels and detected by staining with ethidium bromide.

#### PBP analysis.
The genes encoding PBP1A, PBP2B, and PBP2X were amplified using primers and conditions previously described (7). Purified DNA fragments were analyzed using the enzymes HinfI and MseI-Delet for the PBP1A and PBP2X genes and HinfI and SfiI for the PBP2B gene. The samples were electrophoresed at 120 V on 2% agarose gel for 2 h and stained with ethidium bromide.

#### Macrolide resistance determinants.
A multiplex PCR using previously published primers (55) was used to detect the mefA and ermB genes in S. pneumoniae strains. Amplification reactions were performed with 50-μl volumes containing 1X reaction buffer; 5 mM MgCl₂; 200 μM each dATP, dCTP, dGTP, and dTTP; 1 μM each primer; 1 U of Taq DNA polymerase; and 20 ng of DNA. Amplification was performed with a Perkin-Elmer Cetus DNA thermal cycler programmed for 1 cycle of denaturation at 95°C for 2 min; 30 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 1 min, primer annealing at 55°C for 2 min, and extension at 72°C for 2 min; and 1 cycle of extension at 72°C for 10 min. Amplification products were run on 2% agarose gels and detected by staining with ethidium bromide.

### RESULTS

#### Nomenclature of clones.
The following criteria were established for inclusion of clones in the PMEN: (i) a clone must have a wide geographic distribution throughout a country or have spread internationally; (ii) a clone should be well established within a country over a number of years; (iii) a clone should be resistant to one or more antibiotics that are in wide clinical use; (iv) data on the clone need to be published; (v) a representative isolate of the clone must be made available for confirmation by molecular typing that it differs from previously accepted clones, and permission must be granted to deposit it into the ATCC.

The system use for the naming of clones is as follows: country; host identified serotype; sequential numbering in network-subsequent described serotype. For example, in Spain23F-1, Spain is
the country in which the clone was first identified (based on publication), 23F is the serotype of the clone first identified, and 1 is the clone number.

In large countries, such as the United States and Russia, the naming of clones could be considered by province or state if the clone is predominantly found in one region of the country, for example, Tennessee23F-4.

Several publications have shown that members of a single clone may express different capsular polysaccharides. In the case of capsular switching, the nomenclature is, e.g., as follows: in Spain23F-1-19F, 19F indicates a serotype 19F variant of the Spain23F-1 clone.

**DNA typing.** Representative isolates of the 16 clones are shown in Table 1; references indicate the first published reports of the clones. Molecular typing of isolates of each of the 16 clones by BOX-PCR (Fig. 1), PFGE (Fig. 2), and MLST (Table 2; Fig. 3) determined that their genotypes were sufficiently different to distinguish them as distinct clones.

**Resistance determinants.** PBP fingerprinting results for the PBP1A, PBP2B, and PBP2X genes are shown in Table 2. Twelve patterns were identified for the PBP1A and PBP2X genes, and 11 were identified for the PBP2B gene. The Spain23F-1 and Spain9V-3 clones shared identical PBP profiles, as did the two clones from the Czech Republic (CSR14-10 and CSR19A-11).

The macrolide resistance determinants are shown in Table 2. We identified the \( \text{ermB} \) gene in 6 of the 16 strains and the \( \text{mefA} \) gene in 3. The Poland23F-16 clone, for which the erythromycin MIC was >8 \( \mu \)g/ml, harbored neither the \( \text{ermB} \) nor the \( \text{mefA} \) gene for macrolide resistance.

**DISCUSSION**

The global increase in highly penicillin-resistant and multidrug-resistant pneumococci appears, in large part, to result from the spread of individual highly resistant pneumococcal clones. This phenomenon has been particularly highlighted by the worldwide spread of the serotype 23F pneumococcal clone (Spain23F-1), first identified in Spain in the early 1980s (37) and resistant to penicillin, chloramphenicol, and tetracycline (and sometimes erythromycin). This successful clone has now been found in the United States (26, 37), South Africa (23), the United Kingdom (7), South America (5, 6, 12, 43), several other countries in Europe (29, 30, 42, 46, 50, 58, 61), and the Far East (34, 47, 59). Serotype 19F (7), 14 (4), 19A (9), 9N (40), and 3 (40) and serogroup 6 (54) variants of this clone have also been reported in various regions of the world. Of these serotype variants of the Spain23F-1 clone, those expressing the serotype 19F capsule are the most commonly encountered. A recent study conducted in the United States showed that close to 40% of all highly penicillin-resistant pneumococci belong to this Spain23F-1 clone (10).

The penicillin-resistant serotype 9V clone (Spain9V-3), first identified in Spain (7) and France (29), has become widely disseminated throughout the world and has been identified in Italy (30), Sweden (35), Germany (42), the United States (10), the United Kingdom (7), South America (6, 12), and the Far East (34, 47). Serotype 14 (11, 36) and 9A (46) and serogroup 19 (10, 43) variants of this clone have been reported in numerous countries. The serotype 14 variants of the Spain9V-3 clone are the most commonly encountered.

The overwhelming majority of \( S. \) pneumoniae isolates for which MICs were about 1.0 \( \mu \)g/ml or higher (107 of 119 isolates, or 89.9%, collected during surveillance from 1996 through 1998) and colonizing the nasopharynges of children attending day care centers in Lisbon, Portugal, belonged to serotype variants of the Spain23F-1 and Spain9V-3 clones (44, 45).

The multidrug-resistant serotype 6B clone (Spain6B-2), recovered in Spain for over a decade, has become the dominant pneumococcus isolated from children in Iceland (52), where it accounts for approximately 75% of multidrug-resistant pneu-
mocccci (25). It has also been identified in other countries in Europe (29, 42) and elsewhere, including the United Kingdom (52), the United States (62), and Taiwan (47). Interestingly, Vilhelmsen et al. (63) recently described the emergence of antibiotic-resistant variants of this 6B clone in Iceland which have lost one or more of the antibiotic resistance phenotypes and/or resistance genes, singly or in combination.

Studies from other countries that have a high incidence of antibiotic-resistant pneumococci have identified additional distinctive clones that have presumably emerged within these countries. An example is the serotype 23F pneumococci resistant to extended-spectrum cephalosporins and originally isolated in Tennessee in the United States (33). This clone (Tennessee 23F-4), which probably evolved locally and is unrelated to the Spain 23F-1 clone, is characterized by a mutation at position 550 in the \textit{pbp2X} gene which confers high-level cephalosporin resistance. Pneumococci belonging to a multidrug-resistant serotype 14 clone (Spain 14-5) have been identified among isolates recovered from six Spanish hospitals between 1990 and 1994 (8). A clone of multidrug-resistant serotype 19A strains first identified in Hungary (Hungary 19A-6) (31) has been described in the Czech Republic and Slovakia (16). A second, highly penicillin-resistant clone of serotype 19A (CSR 19A-10) and a serotype 14 clone (CSR 14-11) have also been described in Slovakia and the Czech Republic (16). An analysis of a wide geographic diversity of resistant pneumococcal isolates in South Africa has identified two clones of serogroup 19A, one immediately resistant to penicillin (South Africa 19A-7) and the other multiply resistant (South Africa 19A-13) (51). In addition, a unique penicillin-resistant serotype 6B clone (South Africa 6B-8) has emerged locally in South Africa (51). The widespread use of erythromycin may have led to the emergence of a serotype 14 clone (England 14-5) resistant only to erythromycin in various parts of the United Kingdom (17).

In Finland, pneumococcal strains resistant to multiple antibi-
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MLST results do correlate well, although the DNA fragment patterns used in PFGE and BOX-PCR are believed to diversify more rapidly than the allelic profiles used in MLST. Thus, PFGE provides increased levels of discrimination which may be useful for local epidemiological studies, whereas MLST provides a more rigorous way of assigning isolates to one of the major clones.

It should be remembered that similarity of genotype does not necessarily imply that two resistant isolates are members of the same clone. Penicillin resistance has emerged predominantly in a small number of serotypes, and although isolates of the same serotype are often only distantly related in terms of overall genotype (13), most isolates of a few serotypes appear to have very similar genotypes (13, 57). For example, almost all isolates of serotype 9V appear to be similar in genotype, and two resistant clones of this serotype that emerged independently will inevitably appear to be closely related (64). Rigorous assignment of penicillin-resistant isolates to the same clone should therefore also involve an analysis of their PBP1A, PBP2B, and PBP2X genes. PBP analysis of the 16 clones showed that the Spain23F-1 and Spain9V-3 clones harbored identical PBP1A, PBP2B, and PBP2X genes (1-1-1), as previously described by Coffey et al. (7). The presence of identical PBP genes (8-6-7) in the chromosomes of the two unrelated

FIG. 3. Dendrogram constructed from MLST data showing the genetic relatedness of the 16 pneumococcal clones described in Table 1.
clones from the Czech Republic and Slovakia (CSR14-10 and CSR19A-11) suggests the horizontal transfer of these PBP genes.

Nine of the 16 clones were resistant to erythromycin, and 6 clones carried the ermB resistance determinant, which codes for target modification by 23S rRNA methylase (27). Three isolates showed the M phenotype (macrolide resistant but clindamycin and streptogramin B susceptible) and carried the mefA gene, which codes for an efflux mechanism (56).

In conclusion, the PMEN includes the molecular characterization and nomenclature of 16 important national and international antibiotic-resistant clones that have contributed to the rapid increase in resistance in pneumococci worldwide. The biological basis of the successful spread of these particular clones remains to be established.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The establishment and continued work of the network have been made possible by financial support from the ICUS.

REFERENCES


