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Penicillin-Binding Protein Gene Alterations in *Streptococcus uberis* Isolates Presenting Decreased Susceptibility to Penicillin[∇]

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Streptococcus uberis is an environmental pathogen commonly causing bovine mastitis, an infection that is generally treated with penicillin G. No field case of true penicillin-resistant *S. uberis* (MIC > 16 mg/liter) has been described yet, but isolates presenting decreased susceptibility (MIC of 0.25 to 0.5 mg/liter) to this drug are regularly reported to our laboratory. In this study, we demonstrated that *S. uberis* can readily develop penicillin resistance in laboratory-evolved mutants. The molecular mechanism of resistance (acquisition of mutations in penicillin-binding protein 1A [PBP1A], PBP2B, and PBP2X) was generally similar to that of all other penicillin-resistant streptococci described so far. In addition, it was also specific to *S. uberis* in that independent resistant mutants carried a unique set of seven consensus mutations, of which only one (Q₅₅₄E in PBP2X) was commonly found in other streptococci. In parallel, independent isolates from bovine mastitis with different geographical origins (France, Holland, and Switzerland) and presenting a decreased susceptibility to penicillin were characterized. No mosaic PBPs were detected, but they all presented mutations identical to the one found in the laboratory-evolved mutants. This indicates that penicillin resistance development in *S. uberis* might follow a stringent pathway that would explain, in addition to the ecological niche of this pathogen, why naturally occurring resistances are still rare. In addition, this study shows that there is a reservoir of mutated PBPs in animals, which might be exchanged with other streptococci, such as *Streptococcus agalactiae*, that could potentially be transmitted to humans.

Penicillin resistance has been particularly well studied for the human pathogen *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (5, 15). In this organism, resistance occurs through modifications of penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs), leading to a decreased affinity for the drug. These modifications include mutations and/or mosaics in PBP2X and PBP2B, as well as in PBP1A for the highly resistant isolates (20). Several studies also indicated that full expression of resistance necessitates mutations both in the *pbp* genes and in other genes, of which only a few have been determined, namely, in the *ciaRH*, *cpoA*, and *murMN* loci (8, 9, 14). The same mechanism has also been found in viridians streptococci, which are occasionally responsible for human infections (18, 26). Very recent reports also demonstrated the implication of PBP mutations in *S. agalactiae* presenting a decreased susceptibility to penicillin (4, 17, 21). In contrast, the highly pathogenic *Streptococcus pyogenes*, which has been widely exposed to penicillin for decades, is apparently incapable of acquiring clinical resistance *in vivo* (22), even though laboratory mutants presenting decreased susceptibilities were reported (11). Thus, the capacity to develop penicillin resistance varies among different bacteria belonging to the same genus.

S. pneumoniae is primarily a human pathogen, while *S. agalactiae* infects humans and sometimes animals. In contrast, *S. uberis* and *Streptococcus suis* are primarily distributed among

cattle and pigs, respectively, in which they may be responsible for serious and life-threatening diseases. For instance, *S. uberis* is commonly responsible for clinical and subclinical bovine mastitis, a type of infection that causes major economic loss in the dairy industry worldwide. Recent surveys in England and in France demonstrated that this bacterial species was implicated in about 20% of clinical and subclinical mastitis (2, 3). In addition, *S. uberis* can also be found in the environment surrounding the animal.

Currently penicillin remains one of the first-line antibiotics for prophylaxis and treatment of such pathologies. Moreover, despite several decades of widespread use of this molecule, it is still commonly believed that *S. uberis*, as well as other *Streptococcus* spp. implicated in animal intramammary infections, are susceptible to this drug. However, although it is true that no high-level penicillin resistance (MIC > 16 mg/liter) has yet been described for these bacteria, isolates with intermediate resistance (MICs ranging from 0.5 to 16 mg/liter) have been reported (10, 24).

The present study shows that decreased susceptibilities to penicillin can be achieved in *S. uberis* after repeated exposures to increasing drug concentrations in the laboratory, despite its phylogenetic link with *S. pyogenes* (27). Decreased susceptibility correlated with specific mutations in selected PBP genes. Moreover, similar PBP mutations were also detected in clinical isolates displaying decreased penicillin susceptibility that were collected in France, Holland, and Switzerland. These results highlight the reality of a reservoir of mutated PBPs in animals and suggest that resistance development in *S. uberis* might follow a quasiobligatory pathway.

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TABLE 1. Primers used for PCR amplification^a

Gene	Forward sequence	Reverse sequence	Size (bp)
<i>pbp1A</i>	5'-G ₅₇₂ GCGACATCTGGATGAAAAT	5'-G ₁₂₈₉ CCATTGTTCCAACATAATCA	718
<i>pbp1B</i>	5'-C ₁₁₆₇ TTTGGCGGTTTGCTAGATG	5'-G ₂₀₅₆ GATGGCGTTGGCTAGATTA	890
<i>pbp2A</i>	5'-A ₁₂₇₅ GGGCTTGTGGTCGTGTTA	5'-C ₂₀₀₈ GGTCTTGTTAAAACCGATCC	734
<i>pbp2B</i>	5'-C ₉₇₁ TATGTCGGGCTTGTCTCGT	5'-T ₁₈₄₉ GGCAACAGCTACTTCAGGA	879
<i>pbp2X</i>	5'-T ₉₃₆ GCAGATACTTTAGAAGGCTTAA	5'-G ₁₇₃₉ GAACCATTGCTACGACTGAG	804
<i>murM</i>	5'-T ₋₂₇ GCATTACGTCAGTGGGTTT	5'-T ₊₅₅ CAACTGATTTCAGAAAAGGTTTCA	1,306
<i>murN</i>	5'-C ₋₂₅ GCAAACAATTAAGGAGTAAACA	5'-G ₊₂₁ CTGAAGCACTTGGTTTTTGA	1,279
<i>fruA</i>	5'-C ₉₀₁ CATTTGTTATTGGTGGTGGT	5'-G ₁₇₉₀ CACCAGTTAAGGCAGAACC	890
<i>pepC</i>	5'-G ₁₃₆ CAACCGTGATCAAGATTT	5'-C ₉₉₈ AGTCATCAGAGGCCAAA	863

^a -, number of nucleotides upstream of the start codon; +, number of nucleotides downstream of the stop codon.

(Part of this work was presented at the 1st ASM Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance in Zoonotic Bacteria and Food-borne Pathogens, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2008 [abstract C121].)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Microorganisms and growth conditions. *S. uberis* ATCC 19436 and two penicillin-susceptible *S. uberis* strains isolated from cow mastitis cases were used as model organisms for the selection of laboratory-cycled penicillin-resistant mutants. These were compared to seven *S. uberis* isolates recovered from mastitis cases in France, Holland, and Switzerland and displaying decreased penicillin susceptibilities (MICs of 0.25 to 0.5 mg/liter). All strains were grown at 37°C either in brain heart infusion broth (BHI) (AES, Combourg, France) without aeration or on Columbia agar (Oxoid, Dardilly, France) supplemented with 3% of blood. Bacterial stocks were stored at -80°C in broth supplemented with 10% (vol/vol) of glycerol.

Antibiotics and chemicals. Penicillin G was purchased from Sigma (Saint Quentin Fallavier, France). All other chemicals were reagent grade, commercially available products.

Antibiotic susceptibility. The MICs of penicillin were determined by a previously described broth macrodilution method (1) with a final inoculum of ca. 10⁶ CFU/ml. The MIC was defined as the lowest antibiotic concentration that inhibited visible bacterial growth after 24 h of incubation at 37°C.

Selection for penicillin resistance by successive cycling. Selection for penicillin-resistant mutants was performed in broth cultures by exposing bacteria to stepwise-increasing concentrations of antibiotics (7). The whole cycling experiment was followed over a minimum of 50 cycles and repeated with 3 independent isolates (strains ATCC 19436, 8749, and 9529). Individual mutants were isolated by picking single colonies from agar plates, regrown in broth, and stored at -80°C for further study.

Identification of PBP genes in *S. uberis*. The DNA sequences of genes encoding putative PBP1A, PBP1B, PBP2A, PBP2B, and PBP2X of *S. uberis* were determined by homology searches from its nonannotated sequence, available at <http://www.sanger.ac.uk>. BLAST searches were performed using the corresponding amino acid sequences from *S. pyogenes* (accession numbers NP_269695 [PBP1A], NP_268494 [PBP1B], NP_270001 [PBP2A], and NP_269705 [PBP2X]) and *S. pneumoniae* (NP_359110.1 [PBP2B]).

DNA preparation and genetic strategies. Molecular techniques were carried out by using standard methods (25) or by following instructions provided with commercially available kits and reagents. Genomic DNA was extracted using the Qiagen DNeasy tissue kit (Qiagen, Courtaboeuf, France). Resistance mutations were sought in the transpeptidase domains of *pbp* genes and in the *murMN* operon. These genes, as well as *fruA* and *pepC*, which were used as negative-control genes, were amplified by PCR on a thermocycler (Bio-Rad, Richmond, CA). Primers were purchased from Sigma and are presented in Table 1. Cycling conditions consisted of 30 cycles at 94°C for 30 s, 52°C for 45 s, and 72°C for 1.5 min, followed by a 10-min delay period at 72°C after the last cycle. Amplicons were sequenced in both directions (Genome Express, Meylan, France). Sequences were analyzed using the LALIGN program on the Infobiogen website (www.fr.embnet.org).

Visualization of PBPs with Bocillin FL. First, membrane-enriched proteins were extracted from one liter of bacterial culture in the late exponential phase of growth (optical density at 620 nm [OD₆₂₀] of ca. 0.7) as described previously (12). The concentration of membrane proteins were determined using the Bio-Rad protein assay (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Richmond, CA), with bovine serum albumin as a standard. Then, 10 µg of membrane proteins were mixed with 15 µM Bocillin FL (Invitrogen) and incubated at 37°C for 45 min. The reaction was stopped by adding 4 µl of a rinsing solution (unlabeled penicillin [60 mg/ml] and the detergent Sarkosyl [10%]), followed by 15 min of incubation at room temperature before the samples were resuspended in loading buffer (1:1 ratio; 2% sodium dodecyl sulfate [SDS], 10% glycerol, 0.1% bromophenol blue in 50 mM Tris-HCl [pH 6.8], and 100 mM dithiothreitol) and heated at 95°C for 3 min. The labeled PBPs were separated by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) with 6% gels and were visualized directly by fluorography using a Typhoon Trio+ variable-mode imager (excitation at 488 nm and emission at 520 nm; GE Healthcare). Images were analyzed using the ImageQuant TL software program (GE Healthcare). Gels were then stained with Coomassie brilliant blue to visualize the standard and all membrane proteins.

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RESULTS

***S. uberis* PBPs.** Five PBPs were detected *in silico*, which were named according to their pneumococcal homologues. The presence of these five high-molecular-weight PBP genes was confirmed in *S. uberis* by PCR, and the expression of their protein products was assessed by gel separation of Bocillin-FL labeled membranes (Fig. 1).

Selection for penicillin resistance. The MIC of the *S. uberis* ATCC 19436 reference strain was 0.032 mg/liter. When the strain was cycled with increasing concentrations of penicillin G, the MIC increased from the wild-type level up to 2 mg/liter over 30 cycles (Table 2), representing a 60-fold increase. The 2-mg/liter level constituted a plateau, since despite continuous cycling (up to 50 cycles) the MIC did not increase any more. According to the recommendations of either the AntibioGram

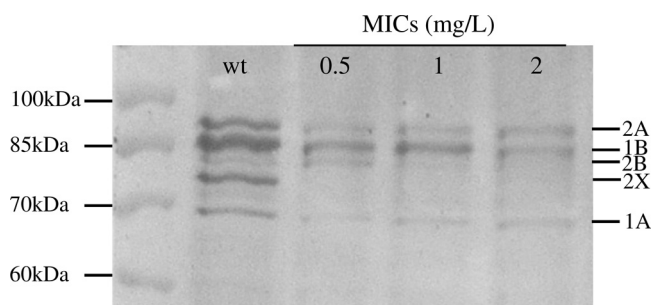


FIG. 1. PBP profiles of *S. uberis* ATCC 19436 wild type and its derivatives, presenting increasing MICs. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE, and Bocillin-PBP complexes were visualized by fluorography. Molecular mass markers are indicated at the left of the fluorogram, and PBP numbers, named after their homologues in *S. pneumoniae*, are at the right. The wild type (wt) and cycled mutants with increased penicillin MICs are indicated at the top.

TABLE 2. PBP mutations in laboratory-evolved *S. uberis* strains

Isolate	No. of cycles	MIC ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	Mutations		
			PBP1A	PBP2B	PBP2X
ATCC 19436	0	0.032	— ^a	—	—
ATCC 19436	15	0.5	A ₂₂₇ T	N ₃₆₆ I/T ₄₀₂ I	E ₃₈₁ K/Q ₅₅₄ E
ATCC 19436	18	1	A ₂₂₇ T	N ₃₆₆ I/T ₄₀₂ I	E ₃₈₁ K/D ₅₂₄ A/Q ₅₅₄ E
ATCC 19436	30	2	A ₂₂₇ T/G ₃₈₆ R	N ₃₆₆ I/T ₄₀₂ I	E ₃₈₁ K/D ₅₂₄ A/Q ₅₅₄ E
8749	0	0.016	—	N ₃₆₆ I/T ₄₀₂ I/V ₅₇₀ A/P ₅₇₅ S	A ₄₉₂ E
8749	16	0.5	R ₂₇₃ H	N ₃₆₆ I/T ₄₀₂ I	E ₃₈₁ K/Q ₅₅₄ E
8749	28	1	A ₂₂₇ T/G ₃₈₆ R	N ₃₆₆ I/T ₄₀₂ I	E ₃₈₁ K/D ₅₂₄ A/Q ₅₅₄ E
8749	37	2	A ₂₂₇ T/G ₃₈₆ R	N ₃₆₆ I/T ₄₀₂ I	E ₃₈₁ K/D ₅₂₄ A/Q ₅₅₄ E
9529	0	0.128	—	N ₃₆₆ I/T ₄₀₂ I	E ₃₈₁ K/Q ₅₅₄ E
9529	11	0.5	R ₂₇₃ P	N ₃₆₆ I/T ₄₀₂ I	E ₃₈₁ K/Q ₅₅₄ E
9529	28	1	R ₂₇₃ P	N ₃₆₆ I/T ₄₀₂ I	E ₃₈₁ K/Q ₅₅₄ E
9529	39	2	A ₂₂₇ T/G ₃₈₆ R	N ₃₆₆ I/T ₄₀₂ I	E ₃₈₁ K/D ₅₂₄ A/Q ₅₅₄ E

^a —, no detected mutation.

Committee of the French Society for Microbiology (CA-SFM; sensitive, ≤ 0.25 mg/liter; resistant, > 16 mg/liter) or of the CLSI (sensitive, ≤ 0.12 mg/liter; resistant, > 2 mg/liter), these mutants are considered intermediately resistant.

The whole cycling experiment was repeated with two additional isolates tested independently. One of them had a basal MIC of 0.016 to 0.032 mg/liter (strain 8749), and one had an increased basal MIC of 0.128 mg/liter (strain 9529), which would correspond to intermediate resistance according to CLSI criteria. Interestingly, this strain already carried four consensus resistance mutations in PBP2X and PBP2B (see details in the next section).

In all three strains (ATCC 19436, 8749, and 9529), the MIC increased step by step at a steady rate. The rapidity with which the different steps were reached differed slightly between the isolates, but the general pattern remained unchanged and reproducible.

Resistance mutations in penicillin-resistant derivatives from a single culture. Mutations were first sought in the transpeptidase domains of PBP2B, -2X, and -1A of the three *S. uberis* cycled isolates (ATCC 19436, 8749, and 9529). The relevance of the detected mutations was validated by the absence of alterations in the two control genes, *fruA*, which is not implicated in the penicillin-dependent pathway, and *pepC*, which is located close to PBP1A but does not belong to the same operon, both in the wild-type strains and their resistant derivatives. Table 2 presents the mutations found in the parent strains and at MIC levels of 0.5, 1, and 2 mg/liter. The specific locations of all PBP mutations are schematically represented in Fig. 2.

At baseline, no sequence differences were observed between the analyzed PBP domains of the ATCC 19436 wild-type strain and the nonannotated genome available on the Sanger website (www.sanger.ac.uk/Projects/S_uberis/). In this strain, the first PBP mutations were detected at an MIC of 0.5 mg/liter, and

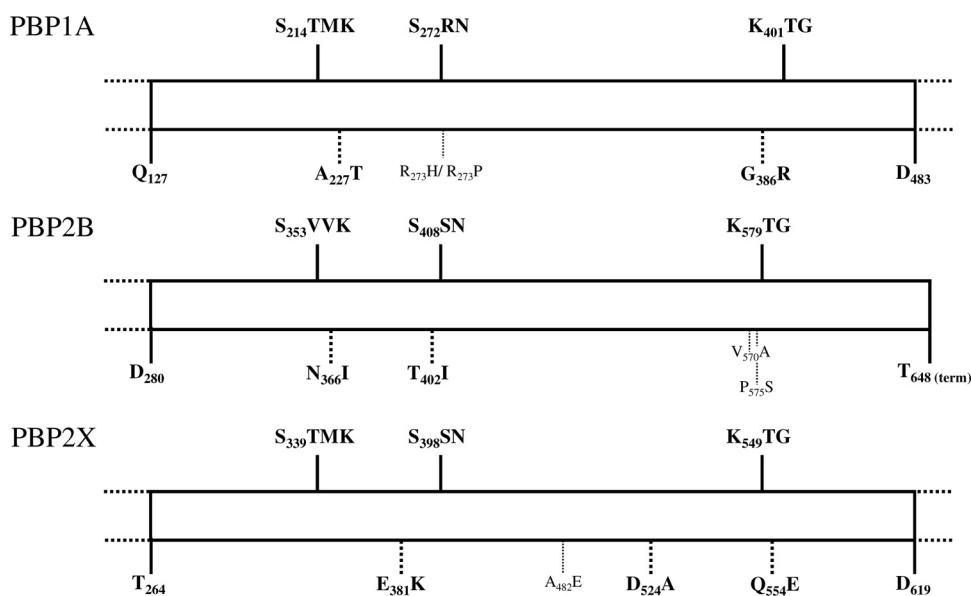


FIG. 2. Schematic representation of the transpeptidase domains of PBP1A, PBP2B, and PBP2X. The three conserved motifs of the active site (SXXK, SXN, and KXG) are indicated at the tops of the schemes. The mutations detailed in Table 2 are indicated at the bottoms of the schemes. Bold characters correspond to mutations detected in all laboratory-evolved isolates.

TABLE 3. PBP mutations in *S. uberis* isolates naturally presenting decreased susceptibility to penicillin

Isolate	Origin	MIC ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	Mutation(s)		
			PBP1A	PBP2B	PBP2X
ALP8092	Switzerland	0.25	G ₃₈₆ R	— ^a	E ₃₈₁ K/Q ₅₅₄ E
ALP 8144	Switzerland	0.25	—	—	E ₃₈₁ K/Q ₅₅₄ E
BL246	Switzerland	0.25	—	N ₃₆₆ I/T ₄₀₂ I	E ₃₈₁ K/Q ₅₅₄ E
1.11	Holland	0.25	G ₃₈₆ R	T ₅₉₃ A	E ₃₈₁ K/Q ₅₅₄ E
20568	France	0.5	G ₃₈₆ R	N ₃₆₆ I/T ₄₀₂ I/V ₅₇₀ A/P ₅₇₅ S	E ₃₈₁ K/Q ₅₅₄ E
20592	France	0.5	—	—	E ₃₈₁ K/Q ₅₅₄ E
20618	France	0.25	G ₃₈₆ R	—	E ₃₈₁ K/Q ₅₅₄ E

^a —, no detected mutation.

three PBPs were affected. First, class B PBP2X, which is a main determinant of penicillin resistance in *S. pneumoniae*, carried the E₃₈₁K and Q₅₅₄E mutations, which were both located close to a conserved motif (Fig. 2). Second, class B PBP2B also carried two substitutions (N₃₆₆I and T₄₀₂I) that were located in the vicinity of conserved domains. Third, class A PBP1A already carried an A₂₂₇T mutation at this early resistance step, although it is reputed to be mutated only in pneumococci with high-level resistance.

At the second step of resistance (MIC of 1 mg/liter), these five mutations were conserved, and an additional one was detected in PBP2X (D₅₂₄A). At the last step (MIC of 2 mg/liter), a second substitution in PBP1A appeared (G₃₈₆R), which was also located in the vicinity of conserved motifs (Fig. 2). Both PBP1A modifications led to the conversion of simple hydrophobic amino acids (alanine or glycine) into a more complex hydrophilic threonine or basic arginine.

This progressive accumulation of mutations paralleling the step-by-step increase in the MIC was a feature of each strain, and most interestingly, the same seven consensus mutations were systematically detected in all of them at the highest level of MIC (at 2 mg/liter). Nevertheless, slight differences occurred in between, as shown by the appearance of transient mutations that disappeared at higher resistance levels. For example, isolate 8749 already carried two PBP2B mutations at the basal MIC level, in addition to three other transitory alterations. This strain was cycled in triplicate to test whether these transient mutations (V₅₇₀A and P₅₇₅S in PBP2B and A₄₉₂E in PBP2X) might be deleterious for penicillin resistance development. Yet in all triplicates, they were always detected both at the wild-type level and at an MIC of 0.5 mg/liter, suggesting that whereas they are not necessary for penicillin resistance development, they are not impeaching it either. Similarly, isolate 9529, which had an increased MIC (0.128 mg/liter) and already carried four mutations in PBP2B and PBP2X at the basal level (Table 2), also displayed a mutation in PBP1A (R₂₇₃P) that disappeared after it had reached an MIC of 2 mg/liter and developed its whole set of consensus mutations.

Mutations were also sought in the *murMN* operon, at the basal level and at an MIC of 2 mg/liter. In all three strains, two mutations were detected in the *murN* gene in comparison to the Sanger sequence, both at the basal level and in laboratory-evolved mutants. Two additional substitutions in *murM* were also transiently present in the noncycled ATCC 19436 strain. However, these modifications were not linked to penicillin

resistance development, since they were already present at the basal level.

Impact of mutations on the affinity for penicillin. The PBPs of wild-type ATCC 19436 and the two associated mutants presenting increasing MICs to penicillin were analyzed on Boccillin-FL-labeled gels (Fig. 1). A progressive fading of all PBPs could be observed, but the ones corresponding to nonmutated PBP2A and -1B seemed less impacted. On the contrary, the bands corresponding to PBP2B and -2X had already completely disappeared in the mutant presenting an MIC of 1 mg/liter.

Resistance mutations in environmental *S. uberis*. The transpeptidase domains of PBP1A, -2B, and -2X of seven non-cycled strains isolated from bovine mastitis cases and presenting a decreased susceptibility to penicillin (MICs of 0.25 to 05 mg/liter) were sequenced. No mosaic PBPs were identified, as assessed by the correct PCR amplification of their transpeptidase domains and the absence of internal fragments presenting highly diverging sequences compared to both the nonannotated Sanger sequence and the sequences of the other isolates tested in this study. On the other hand, all mastitis isolates carried ≥ 2 of the consensus resistance mutations found in the laboratory-cycled strains (Table 3). The two alterations (E₃₈₁K and Q₅₅₄E) in PBP2X were systematically detected. Mutations in PBP1A and -2B were not found in all isolates, but whenever present, they were in conformity with the consensus (G₃₈₆R in PBP1A, N₃₆₆I and T₄₀₂I in PBP2B). Consequently, very similar PBP mutations could be observed between laboratory-evolved mutants and the natural strains with decreased penicillin susceptibility.

DISCUSSION

In this study, the capacity of *S. uberis* to develop penicillin resistance was questioned, first, because *S. uberis* is one of the principal causes of streptococcal mastitis; second, because penicillin is widely used to treat intramammary infections in animals; and third, because field cases of *S. uberis* strains presenting decreased susceptibility to this drug were reported to our laboratory. In addition, *S. uberis* is phylogenetically linked to *S. pyogenes*, which is reputedly incapable of developing penicillin resistance. The results obtained *in vitro* demonstrated that a step-by-step increase in the MIC can occur for *S. uberis*. This was exemplified by the 60-fold increase in the MIC that progressively developed over 30 cycles of penicillin exposure in the

reference strain ATCC 19436 and in the two other strains studied.

PBP alterations have been extensively described as the major mechanism leading to penicillin resistance in *S. pneumoniae* (5). Additionally, PBP alterations were shown to be implicated in decreased susceptibility in *Streptococcus gordonii* and more recently in *S. agalactiae* (13, 17). Here the development of laboratory-evolved mutants, which presented MICs that were increasing concomitantly to the accumulation of mutations in both class A and class B PBPs, demonstrates that *S. uberis* shared the same resistance mechanism common to all streptococci. In PBP2B, two recurrent mutations were detected in the vicinity of the SVVK and SSN domains, both generating an isoleucine residue that might play a central role in protein stability because of its critical importance for binding of ligands to proteins. In PBP2X, all mutants systematically harbored three mutations at a MIC of 2 mg/liter, among which was the Q₅₅₄E alteration. This substitution is characteristic of all penicillin-resistant streptococci described so far (4, 13, 19, 21) and was shown to be one of the major genetic determinants of pneumococcal resistance (23). Interestingly, two PBP2X mutations and two PBP2B mutations were already found in the wild-type 9529 isolate, which displayed an MIC of 0.128 mg/liter. Conserved mutations were also observed in PBP1A, close—but not inside—the STMK and KTG motifs. In coherence with the presence of point mutations in class B and class A PBPs, a likely decrease in the affinity of the proteins for penicillin was evidenced with Bocillin FL-labeled gels. Thus, all of these mutations were probably responsible for the resistance of the isolates, though to different extents.

All mutations were highly conserved between laboratory-evolved mutants, apart from a few marginal alterations that were transiently detected, as already observed in *S. gordonii* (data not published) and probably reflecting the high mutability of these PBP proteins upon selection by penicillin. Additionally, the same mutations were present in isolates from bovine mastitis that presented decreased susceptibilities to penicillin. More precisely, two PBP2X mutations were systematically found (E₃₈₁K and Q₅₅₄E), alone or in association with PBP2B or PBP1A substitutions. On the contrary, no mosaic proteins were detected in these natural isolates, since their transpeptidase domain could be amplified by PCR and presented sequences quasi-identical to that of the wild-type ATCC reference strain. This high conservation between mutations from unrelated isolates (laboratory and environmental strains from diverse origins) seems to be specific to *S. uberis*. Indeed, in pneumococci, as in other *Streptococcus* spp., high-level MICs of penicillin are generated by a diversity of different patterns of mutations (6, 13, 16, 21). This specificity of *S. uberis* might argue for a strong pressure of selection on very precise regions of the protein and probably represents a quasiobligatory pathway for the development of decreased susceptibility to penicillin in this particular species. Moreover, constraint seems particularly strong considering the fact that all the resistant environmental isolates from France, Holland, and Switzerland carried the same types of mutations. Such a stringent selection mechanism, combined with the ecological niche on a usually sterile mammary gland, which decreases the chances of horizontal gene transfer with other species, might explain why no *S. uberis* penicillin-resistant strains have been reported yet.

In addition to PBP-related mutations, a few other genes have been implicated in penicillin resistance (8, 9, 14). Here the *murMN* operon was sequenced, but the only detected alterations were either already present in the wild-type strain or transient, which indicates that they were most probably not related to resistance development. However, the fact that the same set of mutations can be found in two successive laboratory-evolved mutants with different MICs (strains 8749 and 9529, MICs of 1 mg/liter and 2 mg/liter; Table 2), as well as the existence of environmental isolates with the same pattern but different MICs (ALP 8144 and 20592; Table 3) or with different patterns but the same MIC (20568 and 20592), indicates that other still-unknown genetic determinants have an important function.

Potential genetic exchanges are undoubtedly less frequent for bacteria living in the open environment or on the normally sterile mammary gland than for an organism living in the oral cavity, like *S. pneumoniae*, in close contact with thousands of other species. Yet each step toward decreased susceptibility might be a risk for the emergence of new resistant phenotypes. Consequently, attention should be paid to any shift of population toward progressively increased MICs.

An ultimate practical question relates to the phenotypic and genotypic definition of resistance. In *S. uberis*, a simultaneous E₃₈₁K/Q₅₅₄E substitution in PBP2X reliably correlated with a penicillin MIC of ≥ 0.125 mg/liter, while partner mutations could differ at this stage. Furthermore, a set of 7 consensus mutations in PBP1A, -2B, and -2X was reproducibly observed at an MIC of 2 mg/liter. Although this correlation needs to be confirmed with larger numbers of isolates, it could provide a genetically based marker for newly defined intermediate resistance (MIC ≥ 0.125 mg/liter) and high-level resistance (MIC ≥ 2 mg/liter), which would conform with CLSI criteria, compared to the CA-SFM criteria (MIC ≥ 0.25 mg/liter and MIC ≥ 16 mg/liter for intermediate and full resistance, respectively). Moreover, it would also help in rationalizing the conceptual differences between epidemiological cutoff values, which are defined to differentiate a wild-type population from a diverging one, and clinical breakpoints, which are related primarily to the therapeutic chances of success.

In conclusion, the present work demonstrates that *S. uberis* can develop decreased susceptibilities to penicillin. This development involves mechanisms that are in part common to all streptococci (accumulation of PBP mutations, leading to a decreased affinity for the drug) and in part specific to *S. uberis* (accumulation of highly conserved alterations). Numerous and precise mutations related to penicillin resistance acquisition were described, which might contribute to the pool of resistance determinants exchangeable between streptococci—for instance, between *S. uberis* and *S. agalactiae*, which are both causative agents of intramammary infections in cattle. Yet the use of penicillin as a first-line therapeutic choice can still be recommended in veterinary medicine. But the use of epidemiological cutoff values that would be more stringent, combined with molecular tools, seems mandatory for the survey of the evolution of resistance in *S. uberis* strains causing bovine mastitis and for decreasing the contribution of animals to the pool of penicillin-resistant streptococci shared by animals and humans.

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