Genomic and antigenic differences between the European and African/Australian clusters of *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC

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*Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* small-colony type (SC), the aetiological agent of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), can be grouped into two major, epidemiologically distinct, clusters. One cluster contains strains isolated from different European countries since 1980 and a second cluster contains African and Australian strains collected over the last 50 years. Genetic analysis of representative strains from the two clusters revealed a genomic segment of 8–84 kb, located close to a copy of IS1296, which is present in all strains of the African cluster but lacking in all strains of the European cluster. This segment contains a copy of IS1634, a gene for a potential lipoprotein, *lppB*, open reading frames encoding a putative surface-located membrane protein and a hypothetical proline-rich membrane protein, and two open reading frames showing similarity to putative ABC transporters. The product of the *lppB* gene, lipoprotein B (LppB), has an apparent molecular mass of 70 kDa and was shown to be surface located. It is detected with monospecific antibodies in all strains of the African cluster tested, but not in European-cluster strains. DNA sequence analysis of the splicing site at which European strains differ from African-cluster strains by the lack of the 8–84 kb segment showed that the European cluster has arisen by deletion from a strain of the African cluster. Hence, *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC strains isolated in different European countries from the newly reemerging outbreaks of CBPP, which occurred after the eradication of the epizootic in Europe in the middle of the 20th century, represent a phylogenetically newer cluster that has been derived from a strain of the older cluster of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC which is still endemic on the African continent.

**Keywords:** contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, virulence, epidemiology, lipoprotein, genomic deletion

**INTRODUCTION**

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is caused by *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC, a bacterium belonging to the class *Mollicutes*. It is one of the most serious cattle diseases in Africa, with a mortality rate of 30–80% (Houshaymi et al., 1997). CBPP was endemic in many parts of the world during the 19th century. The disease was never eradicated from Africa and is still endemic there. However, CBPP was eradicated from North America, Australia and Europe in the first half of the 20th century (Egwu et al., 1996). It has reemerged in Southern Europe within the last two decades, thus giving rise to doubts about the efficacy of the control strategies used so far. Epidemiological and clinical observations indicate that the European outbreaks of CBPP are less virulent than the disease...
encountered in Africa. Furthermore, CBPP in Europe seems to be far more insidious, as it is usually chronic, and affected cattle show few distinctive clinical signs and rarely die (Nicholas et al., 1996). This might be due to various factors, including climate, nutrition and animal husbandry. However, recent work has indicated that variations in the infectious agent itself might be the origin of the differences observed in virulence of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC in Europe (Houshaymi et al., 1997; Abdo et al., 1998). In controlled experimental infections of cattle with European and African strains of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC, the strain L2, a representative of the recently isolated European strains, was less virulent than the African strain Afadé (Abdo et al., 1998).

In a broad molecular epidemiological study of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC strains from various continents and countries using fingerprinting with the insertion element IS1296, two different clusters of strains were identified: an African cluster, including strains from endemic African countries and historical Australian strains; and a European cluster containing strains isolated since 1980 from outbreaks in four different European countries (Cheng et al., 1995). Characteristically, strains of the European cluster have a HindIII fragment of 3.4 kb detected by the IS1296 probe, which is absent in African strains. African-cluster strains, in contrast, had a 4.4 kb HindIII fragment which was not found in the European strains (Cheng et al., 1995) (see also Fig. 1). This clustering was confirmed by typing the strains with the most recently discovered insertion element, IS1634 (Vilei et al., 1999), and this also confirmed that the outbreaks in Europe since 1980 are of different origin than those in Africa. Examination of the antigenic profiles of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC strains using immunoblot analysis of total cell proteins also revealed differences between European and African strains (Poumarat & Solsona, 1994). In particular, European strains were found to lack a dominant antigen with an apparent molecular mass of 70–71.5 kDa which was present in all African and Australian strains (Gonçalves et al., 1998).

In order to reveal the genetic basis for these antigenic differences between African and European strains and to obtain further insights into the evolutionary mechanisms that led to the strains causing the newly reemerging outbreaks of CBPP in Europe, we cloned and characterized a genetic locus which contains a significant difference between the two main clusters of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC.

**METHODS**

**Strains, growth conditions and DNA extraction.** Strains of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC and of the other Mycoplasma species used in this study are listed in Table 1. Mycoplasmas were cultured in a standard mycoplasma medium at 37 °C (Bannerman & Nicolet, 1971) to a density of 10^8–10^9 cells ml^-1. Crude lysates were prepared by addition of GES buffer (5 M guanidium thiocyanate, 100 mM EDTA, 0.5 % N-lauroylsarcosine) and DNA extractions were performed as previously described (Cheng et al., 1995).

**Southern blot analysis.** Genomic mycoplasma DNA was digested with HindIII, and fragments were separated by electrophoresis through a 0.7 % agarose gel, then transferred onto positively charged nylon membrane (Boehringer Mannheim). The membrane was briefly rinsed with 1 × SSC (150 mM NaCl, 15 mM sodium citrate, pH 7.7) and DNA was denatured at 80 °C under vacuum for 30 min (Ausubel et al., 1990). The membrane was incubated in 10 ml hybridization buffer, consisting of 5 × SSC, 0.02 % SDS, 0.1 % N-lauroylsarcosine and 1 % blocking reagent (Boehringer Mannheim), at 68 °C for 2 h and then incubated in 5 ml hybridization buffer containing 3 μl digoxigenin-11-dUTP (DIG)-labelled IS1296 probe, prepared as described previously (Cheng et al., 1995), for 15 h at 68 °C. It was washed twice for 5 min at room temperature with 2 × SSC containing 0.1 % SDS, and twice for 15 min at room temperature with 0.2 × SSC containing 0.1 % SDS. The hybridized DIG-labelled probe was detected using phosphatase-labelled anti-DIG antibodies (Boehringer Mannheim) as described in the manufacturer’s protocol.

**Cloning and sequencing strategies.** A partial genomic library of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC strain L2 was made by cloning total DNA digested with HindIII into the HindIII site of vector pBluescript II SK (−) (Stratagene). Clones were selected for the presence of IS1296 by colony screening with the DIG-labelled IS1296 probe. Plasmid DNA of the positive colonies was isolated using the QIAprep Spin Plasmid kit (Qiagen). Double-stranded nested deletion, using exonuclease III (Pharmacia Biotech), was carried out following the manufacturer’s protocol to sequence cloned DNA fragments. Sequencing was performed with a DNA Sequenator AB310 and the Taq Dye Deoxy Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit (Perkin Elmer) using primers complementary to the T3 and T7 promoters of the vector. Comparisons of DNA sequences and their deduced amino acid sequences with the EMBL/GenBank and NBRF databases were performed using the programs BLASTN, BLASTX and BLASTP (Altschul et al., 1990). Analysis of protein sequences for characteristic motifs was done using the programs PROSITE (Bairoch et al., 1995) and SignalIP (Nielsen et al., 1997).

**PCR reactions.** Oligonucleotide primer sequences used for PCR amplifications and their corresponding annealing temperatures are given in Table 2. The PCR reactions were carried out in a DNA thermal cycle Genex Amp 9600 (Perkin Elmer) in 20 μl reaction mix (50 mM Tris/HCl, pH 9.2; 1.75 mM MgCl2, 16 mM (NH4)2SO4, 350 μM of each dNTP, and 300 nM forward and reverse primers) using as template 2–10 ng purified mycoplasma DNA. To each reaction, 2.5 units Taq DNA polymerase or 1.75 units of a mixture of Taq DNA and Pwo DNA polymerase (Expand Long Template PCR System kit, Boehringer Mannheim) were added. The latter was used for amplification of long DNA fragments (> 3 kb) or for DNA segments that were used for cloning and for sequencing. The samples were subjected to 30 cycles of amplification consisting of 30 s at 94 °C, 30 s at 48 °C and elongation at 68 °C according to the length of the amplicon desired. The PCR amplification products were analysed by electrophoresis through 0.7 % agarose gels and visualized after staining with ethidium bromide on a UV transilluminator (Ausubel et al., 1990).

**Expression and purification of His-tailed LppB.** Primers ORF4N(KpnI) and ORF4C (Table 2), containing a KpnI and a BamHI restriction site overhang, respectively, and genomic
Table 1. Mycoplasma strains used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mycoplasma species</th>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Year isolated</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>PCR product (kb)†</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC</td>
<td>PG1</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Cattle/type strain</td>
<td>11-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2059</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Cattle/lung</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B773/125</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Cattle/semen</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C305</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Goat/lung</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O326</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Sheep/milk</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PO 2</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Cattle/lung</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Cattle/lung</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L2-°</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Cattle/lung</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>402</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Cattle/lung</td>
<td>2-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6479</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Cattle/lung</td>
<td>2-5</td>
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<td>Afade</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Cattle/lung</td>
<td>11-3</td>
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<td>Fatick</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Cattle/lung</td>
<td>11-3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B17°</td>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Zebu</td>
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<td></td>
<td>9050-529</td>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Cattle/lung</td>
<td>11-3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>91130°</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>9-0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94111°</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>11-3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>95014°</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>11-3</td>
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<td>T1/44°</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>1995</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>11-3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gladysdale</td>
<td>Australia</td>
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<td>Cattle</td>
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<tr>
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<td>V5°</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>11-3</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. mycoides subsp. mycoides LC</td>
<td>Y-goat</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Goat/type strain</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>M. mycoides subsp. capri</td>
<td>PG3°</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Goat/type strain</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycoplasma sp. bovine group 7</td>
<td>PG50°</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Cattle/reference strain</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. capricolum subsp. capricolum</td>
<td>California kid°</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Goat/type strain</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. capricolum subsp. capripneumoniae</td>
<td>F38°</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Goat/type strain</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Collection: †National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC), PHLS, London, UK; ‡Laboratoire de Pathologie Bovine, Lyon, France; ‘Laboratório Nacional de Veterinaria, Lisboa, Portugal; ‘CIRAD-EMVT, Montpellier, France; ‘Institute for Veterinary Bacteriology, University of Berne, Berne, Switzerland; ‘Australian Animal Health Laboratory, Geelong, Victoria, Australia; ‘Reference strains representing the European- and African-cluster strains; †Isolated at Farcha Laboratory, N’Djamena, Chad, from a bovine from Afadé, Northern Cameroon.† Size of fragment obtained by PCR using primers 3480bp-L and 3480bp-R. —, No amplification.

DNA of strain Afadé were used to amplify the 5'-terminal part of the lppB gene, corresponding to amino acids 43–338 (Fig. 2). This region does not contain UGA<sub>rep</sub> codons. Plasmid pJFFLppB-His, encoding the polyhistidine-tailed N-terminal part of LppB, was constructed by ligating the ampiclon into the KpnI–BamHI restriction sites of the T7-promoter-based expression vector pETHIS-1 (Schaller et al., 1999). The plasmid was purified using the QIAprep Spin Plasmid kit, sequenced using primers complementary to the T7 promoter and to the 3'-terminal region flanking the multi-cloning site of the vector to confirm that it contained the expected insert, and transformed into Escherichia coli BL21(DE3) cells (Novagen) for expression. One positive clone was inoculated into 50 ml LB broth containing 50 µg ampicillin ml<sup>-1</sup> and incubated at 37 °C to an OD<sub>600</sub> of 0.45, then expression was induced by addition of 1 mM IPTG and incubation continued for another 3 h. The cells were sedimented by centrifugation at 3000 g for 10 min, resuspended in 5 ml PN buffer (50 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, pH 8, 300 mM NaCl), sonicated with a microtip for 4 min with the power output control at 7 and a duty cycle of 50% (1 s pulses) in a Branson Sonifier 250 (Branson Ultrasonics), and then centrifuged at 15000 g for 20 min. The supernatant containing the cytosolic fraction was kept, and the pellet cell debris was resuspended in 5 ml of PN buffer (insoluble fraction). Analysis of the sonicated fractions on SDS/10% acrylamide gels (Laemmli, 1970) showed that the induced protein was in the pellet. Guanidine hydrochloride was added to a final concentration of 6 M to the insoluble fraction and...
Antisera were prepared from the blood samples and stored at 4 °C. Animals were bled 10 d after the booster immunization. Freund’s incomplete adjuvant (Difco) was added 3 weeks later. The rabbit IgG was purified with Triton X-114 phase partitioning.

Animals were immunized subcutaneously with 0.1 µg of polyhistidine-tailed LppB protein for each immunization.

The mixture was loaded onto a prewashed 2.5 ml bed volume Ni/nitrilotriacetic acid/agarose column (Qiagen) and washed once more with 30 ml PNG buffer (50 mM NaH₂PO₄, pH 8.0, 300 mM NaCl, 6 M guanidine hydrochloride). Step elution of the protein was performed with 10 ml PNG buffer at each different pH (7.0, 6.0, 5.5, 5.0 and 4.5) and fractions of 1 ml were collected. The fractions were dialysed and analysed on SDS/10% acrylamide gels. The purified fusion protein eluted at pH 4.5 was dialysed overnight against PN buffer.

Production of monospecific mouse and rabbit anti-LppB antibodies and immunoblot analysis. Monospecific, polyclonal antibodies directed against LppB were obtained by immunizing mice subcutaneously with 0.5 µg recombinant polyhistidine-tailed LppB protein in 100 µl Freund’s complete adjuvant (Difco) followed by a booster immunization with the same amount of protein in Freund’s incomplete adjuvant (Difco) 3 weeks later. The animals were bled 10 d after the booster immunization.

Antiserum was produced from the blood samples and stored at −20 °C. Polyclonal rabbit antiserum directed against LppB was obtained by the same procedure using 50 µg recombinant polyhistidine-tailed LppB protein for each immunization.

Immunoblot analysis was carried out using standard protocols (Ausubel et al., 1990) and phosphatase-conjugated goat antirabbit IgG (H + L) (Kirkegaard & Perry Laboratories) at a dilution of 1:2000, or phosphatase-conjugated goat antiamouse IgG (H + L) (Kirkegaard & Perry Laboratories) at a dilution of 1:5000, respectively.

**Triton X-114 phase partitioning. M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC strain Afade components were separated into hydrophobic and hydrophilic fractions by the Triton X-114 (Fluka) partitioning method as previously described (Cheng et al., 1996). A 50 ml culture of mycoplasmas was grown to the stationary phase and then harvested by centrifugation. The cells were washed three times in TS buffer (10 mM Tris/ HCl, pH 7.5 and 150 mM NaCl) and resuspended in 1 ml TS buffer. Prewashed, condensed Triton X-114 was added to the 1 ml sample to give a final concentration of 1% (w/v) and the mixture was incubated for 30 min at 4 °C with gentle rocking. Insoluble components were then removed by centrifugation at 4 °C for 5 min at 13000 g.** The Triton X-114-solubilized material was incubated for 15 min at 37 °C to allow condensation of the detergent phase, which was then separated by centrifugation at 37 °C for 5 min at 13000 g. The lower, detergent phase was adjusted to its original volume with TS buffer without the addition of Triton X-114. The upper, aqueous phase was transferred to a new tube and chilled to 4 °C, then Triton X-114 was added to a final concentration of 1%. This mixture was rocked at 4 °C for 5 min, incubated for 15 min at 37 °C and then centrifuged at 37 °C for 5 min at 13000 g. This cycle was repeated three times to ensure complete removal of hydrophobic fractions from the aqueous phase. Both phases were finally adjusted to the same volume. Samples from the detergent phase, the aqueous phase and whole mycoplasma cells were mixed with protein sample buffer, run on SDS/10% acrylamide gels and blotted onto nitrocellulose. The filter was subsequently used for immunoblotting with the monospecific, polyclonal antibodies directed against LppB.

**RESULTS**

Cloning and sequencing of the 34 kb HindIII fragment specific for European-cluster strains of *M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC*

The 34 kb genomic HindIII fragment carrying IS1296, which is characteristic for European-cluster strains (Cheng et al., 1995), was selected from a library of plasmid clones containing HindIII fragments of *M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC* strain L2 using the IS1296 probe. Plasmid pJFFev3-L2, containing IS1296 on a 3.4 kb HindIII fragment, was cloned (Fig. 1) and sequenced. The cloned fragment was 3414 bp in size, with an A + T content of 75.7 mol %, which is typical for mycoplasma genomes. The fragment contained a copy of IS1296 between bases 266 and 1751 (Fig. 2), which had a few minor differences compared to the copy of IS1296 previously isolated from another locus (Frey et al., 1995) including five nucleotide substitutions, two nucleotide additions and one nucleotide deletion. Furthermore, the 3.4 kb fragment contained an open read-

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**Table 2. Oligonucleotide primers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sequence*</th>
<th>Position†</th>
<th>Annaling temp. (°C)‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3480bp-L</td>
<td>TCTGATTTAGTTGAGTTCA</td>
<td>1–24</td>
<td>49.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>3480bp-R</td>
<td>GCACCAATGAAGCTAATAGAAC</td>
<td>11329–11306</td>
<td>50.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7500bpL</td>
<td>TGATGGAATTTAGGCAGCAC</td>
<td>3265–3284</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7500bpR</td>
<td>TTACTAAATAAACCACCTTTC</td>
<td>9695–9674</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIG-4L</td>
<td>TCTCTTCAATACACTAAC</td>
<td>8081–8100</td>
<td>45.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORF4N (KpnI)</td>
<td>GGGgacctACCTTTATCTTTAAGA</td>
<td>9439–9430</td>
<td>47.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORF4C</td>
<td>TGggacctTAAGTTTTGAAATTCTGTTT</td>
<td>8535–8583</td>
<td>46.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Lower-case letters indicate nucleotides added to create restriction enzyme recognition sites for cloning.
† Based on nucleotide sequence AF165135 (11.3 kb PCR product from Afadé).
‡ Obtained with the ‘PCR primer annealing temperature calculator’ developed by J. Boxall on the web page http://www.res.bbsrc.ac.uk/biochem/oligos/input.html, by using the parameters 30 % as target GC content and 500 bp as target size.
§ Not considering the nucleotides added to create the restriction enzyme recognition sites.
probed with DIG-labelled IS transferred onto a positively charged nylon membrane and Hin– by a partially overlapping ORF0 encoding another (ABC) transporter. Furthermore, ORF2 was preceded a truncated gene for a putative ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter. ORF5 was preceded by ORF2, representing the 5' end of a truncated gene of an analogue of the proline-rich membrane protein of Enterococcus faecalis from strain Afade. The 11 kb fragment from African-cluster strains and a 2.5 kb fragment from European strains. During sequence analysis we observed that certain sequencing primers gave two superimposed sequences. This was due to the presence of two directly repeated segments of 478 bp flanking a copy of IS1634 (Fig. 2). These repeats are the longest direct repeats created by IS1634 found thus far in M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC (Vilei et al., 1999).

The 11 kb fragment of strain Afadé contained, in addition to a full copy of IS1634, five different open reading frames. One of them had the structure of a gene encoding a peptide with a typical signal sequence for lipoproteins, but with no homology to any other product deposited in the EMBL/GenBank database. It was designated lppB (Fig. 2), following the proposal for nomenclature of lipoproteins in M. mycoides (Monnerat et al., 1999). The lppB gene encoded a potential lipoprotein precursor of 622 aa. The N-terminal signal sequence had an amino acid identity to the surface-located membrane protein Lmp3 of Mycoplasma hominis. A further open reading frame, ORF6, was found to encode a putative membrane protein of 516 aa with 23% identity in a 320 aa portion to the surface-located membrane protein Lmp3 of Mycoplasma hominis (accession number JC6009). Neither lppB nor ORF6 was present in European-cluster strains of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC. In addition, the 11 kb amplicon from strain Afadé contained a complete ORF5 encoding the analogue of the proline-rich membrane protein of E. faecalis on one side of the splice site corresponding to the 8.84 kb deletion found in the European strains, and a complete ORF2 encoding the previously mentioned putative ABC transporter protein on the other side of the splice site (Fig. 2). Moreover, ORF2 was followed by a partially overlapping ORF3 encoding another putative ABC transporter (Fig. 2).

**Analysis of the analogous genomic locus in the African M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC strain Afadé**

In order to clone and subsequently analyse the locus analogous to the above-characterized 3-4 kb HindIII fragment from strains of the African cluster, PCR amplification using genomic DNA of strain Afadé as template and oligonucleotide primers 3480bp-L and 3480bp-R, complementary to sequences in the 3-4 kb HindIII fragment of strain L2, was performed. This PCR amplification resulted in a fragment of about 11.3 kb from strain Afadé and from all other strains of the African cluster, except strain 91130, which gave a 9.0 kb fragment (Table 1). PCR with these primers using DNA from European strains as template resulted in a 2.5 kb fragment, indicating that European strains were lacking approximately 8.8 kb at this locus. The DNA fragment of 11.3 kb obtained by PCR amplification from strain Afadé was sequenced directly using oligonucleotide primers 3480bp-L and 3480bp-R, and further primers which were subsequently derived from sequence data. Sequence analysis revealed the presence of an 8.84 kb DNA fragment in the genome of Afadé which was not present in the clone from the L2 genomic library, while the remaining 2.5 kb of the sequence was the same for both strains. This explained the difference in the above-described PCR reactions, which amplified an 11.3 kb fragment from African-cluster strains and a 2.5 kb fragment from European strains. During sequence analysis we observed that certain sequencing primers gave two superimposed sequences. This was due to the presence of two directly repeated segments of 478 bp flanking a copy of IS1634 (Fig. 2). These repeats are the longest direct repeats created by IS1634 found thus far in M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC (Vilei et al., 1999).

**Presence of the lppB gene in M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC strains**

A DIG-labelled probe prepared by PCR with primers DIG-4L and 7500bp4R (Table 2) was used in Southern blot analysis to detect the presence of lppB in the...
Fig. 2. Genetic map of the locus containing lppB in M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC. This locus differentiates European strains (upper part; shown for strain L2) from African-cluster strains (middle part; shown for strain Afadé) and the analogous locus in M. mycoides subsp. mycoides LC strain Y-goat (lower part). Open boxes indicate the copies of the two IS elements IS1296 and IS1634 found in the clones from strains L2 and Afadé. Dotted boxes represent the 478 bp direct repeats of IS1634 in the 8.84 kb segment specific for Afadé. The large arrows indicate open reading frames found in the three DNA sequences. The positions of the oligonucleotide primers used in this work (see Table 1) are depicted as small arrowheads. HindIII sites are represented by vertical bars marked H. The segment containing lppB and ORF6 analogues in M. mycoides subsp. mycoides LC strain Y-goat is shown at the bottom. Thin dotted lines align analogous genomic sections between the different strains.

genomic DNA of a selection of strains of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC digested with HindIII. None of the European strains reacted with the probe, while the strains belonging to the African cluster showed three predicted DNA fragments (Fig. 3). This result suggested that there are no additional allelic, silent copies of lppB present other than the one identified in the African strains. The presence of the three reacting bands of 3.9, 1.0 and 0.4 kb on the Southern blot was explained by the fact that the lppB gene has two HindIII restriction sites, as shown in Fig. 2. Hence, lppB occurs as a single copy in the African strains.

Presence of LppB in M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC strains

Triton X-114 phase partitioning was used as a standard method to perform a general hydrophobicity analysis in order to detect lipoproteins (Cheng et al., 1996). In this method, integral hydrophobic membrane proteins are incorporated into the Triton X-114 micelles, while hydrophilic proteins are sequestered in the aqueous phase. LppB from strain Afadé was identified among the proteins of the Triton X-114 phase on immunoblot strips that were incubated with polyclonal, monospecific anti-recombinant LppB-His antibodies (Fig. 4), indicating that LppB is probably membrane-located. This analysis revealed that the monospecific anti-LppB serum reacted with a protein band at approximately 70 kDa, which corresponded to one of the major antigens detected with serum from a cow that was experimentally infected with M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC strain Afadé (Abdo et al., 1998). The difference between the calculated molecular mass of 67.4 kDa for LppB and the apparent molecular mass of 70 kDa as seen on SDS-PAGE reflects similar observations made for other mycoplasmal lipoproteins (Frey et al., 1998; Monnerat et al., 1999; Zheng et al., 1995; Proft et al., 1995).

In order to study the expression of the lppB gene in M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC and to correlate it with the 70–71.5 kDa antigen that was found specifically in African-cluster strains (Gonçalves et al., 1998), we analysed whole-cell antigens of different European and African strains on immunoblots using the monospecific polyclonal anti-LppB antibodies. Immunoblots revealed a strong reaction with an antigen of about 70 kDa only in strains of the African cluster, including vaccine strains and strains from Australia; no reaction was observed with European strains (Fig. 5a). These results revealed that LppB was only expressed by strains of the African cluster and not by European strains, thus supporting the
suggest that LppB corresponds to the 70–71.5 kDa antigen of African-cluster strains as described previously (Gonçalves et al., 1998). When the recombinant peptide LppB-His, containing amino acids 43–338 of LppB (calculated molecular mass 38 kDa), was probed with two sera from a comparative experimental infection (Abdo et al., 1998), serum from cow no. 512, which was infected with strain Afadé, was found to contain antibodies which bound LppB-His. The serum from cow no. 502, which was infected with the European strain L2, had no anti-LppB antibodies (Fig. 5b), further confirming the specificity of LppB for strains of the African cluster.

To determine if LppB or antigenically similar proteins were present in the other mycoplasmas of the M. mycoides cluster, whole-cell lysates of the type and reference strains were analysed on an immunoblot together with whole-cell lysates of strains PG1, L2 and Afadé of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC. The immunoblot assay revealed strong reactions with 70 kDa proteins in M. mycoides subsp. mycoides LC (strain Y-goat) and Mycoplasma sp. bovine group 7 (PG50), as well as some very weak reactions with the other species (Fig. 6). By analogy with the previously analysed lipoproteins (Monnerat et al., 1999), we propose the designations LppB[MmymyLC] for the lipoprotein B of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides LC, LppB[Mbgr7] for the lipoprotein B of Mycoplasma sp. bovine group 7, and LppB[MmymySC] for the lipoprotein B of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC.

**Analysis of LppB[MmymyLC] in M. mycoides subsp. mycoides LC**

Analysis of the lppB gene of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides LC was performed by PCR amplification with the oligonucleotide primers ORF4N(KpnI) and 7500bp4L (Table 2), matching the 5′-terminal sequence of lppB[MmymySC] and the 3′-terminal sequence of ORF6, respectively (Fig. 2), and using genomic DNA of strain Y-goat as template. This PCR resulted in a 3.9 kb fragment which was subsequently sequenced. Sequence analysis confirmed the presence of the lppB[MmymyLC] gene and of an analogue to ORF6 in M. mycoides subsp. mycoides LC (Fig. 2). However, these two genes were not separated by an insertion element as was the case in strain Afadé of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC (Fig. 2). This illustrates the previous finding that IS1634 is specific for M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC (Vilei et al., 1999). Consequently, there was also no direct repeat of 478 bp of the 3′ end of the lppB[MmymyLC] gene. This 3.9 kb DNA region and the corresponding region of the genome of strain Afadé had 91% identical nucleotides. The LppB[MmymyLC] protein had 90.1% amino acids identical and 92.3% amino acids similar to LppB[MmymySC], explaining the serological cross-reactions shown in Fig. 6. Interestingly, an additional segment of 12 bp, encoding 4 aa, was found in lppB[MmymyLC]. Similar additional codons were also found in ORF6 of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides LC strain Y-goat when compared to ORF6 of M. mycoides subsp. mycoides SC strain Afadé.
E. M. VILEI and OTHERS

![Figure 4](image)

**Fig. 4.** Triton X-114 phase partitioning of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC strain Afade. Mycoplasmas in the stationary growth phase were submitted to Triton X-114 fractionation; 10 µl of fractions and total cell proteins were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, transferred onto a nitrocellulose filter and probed with monospecific LppB antiserum. Lanes: 1, molecular mass standards (New England Biolabs, broad-range marker 7708S) 175, 83, 62, 47.5, 32.5 and 25 kDa; 2, total cell proteins; 3, detergent phase; 4, aqueous phase.

**DISCUSSION**

Previous molecular epidemiological investigations subtyping *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC strains using insertion element IS1296 fingerprinting revealed a clear clustering of the strains isolated from the reemerging outbreaks of CBPP in different European countries, and separated them from strains isolated in Africa and Australia over the last 50 years (Cheng *et al.*, 1995). This difference gained further importance with recent studies indicating that strains belonging to the African cluster are potentially more virulent than the current European strains (Abdo *et al.*, 1998; Houshaymi *et al.*, 1997).

The aim of the present study was to identify major genetic differences between strains of the African and European clusters and to find a correlation with the characteristic antigenic difference between the two clusters, represented by the lack of an antigen at 70–71.5 kDa in European strains, as observed previously (Gonçalves *et al.*, 1998). Sequence comparison of an analogous DNA locus in two representative strains of both clusters showed that the genome of the European-cluster strains lacked a segment of 8.84 kb, compared to strains from the African cluster. A copy of IS1296 was found approximately 600 bp from the locus involving this deletion event. This single difference resulted in two distinct changes in the IS1296-profile between African- and European-cluster strains (a *Hind*III band of 3.4 kb for European strains and a *Hind*III band of 4.4 kb for African strains, as shown in Fig. 1). Characterization of both ends of the deletion site in the African-cluster strains revealed the presence of open reading frames at each end. Both encoded full-length genes, one a putative proline-rich membrane protein and the other a putative ABC transporter protein, the latter belonging to a class of transporters which is abundant in mycoplasmas (Fraser *et al.*, 1995; Himmelreich *et al.*, 1996). In contrast, in strains of the European cluster only fragments of each of these open reading frames were found (Fig. 2), indicating that the observed genetic difference

![Figure 5](image)

**Fig. 5.** Distribution of LppB expression in strains of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC. (a) Immunoblot analysis was carried out with 10 µg total antigen per lane. Total antigen of a selection of strains from *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC was separated by 10 % SDS-PAGE, transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane and probed with the antiserum against LppB. Std, molecular mass standards (New England Biolabs, broad-range marker 7708S) 175, 83, 62, 47.5, 32.5 and 25 kDa. Other abbreviations as in Fig. 3. The arrowhead indicates the position of LppB on the immunoblot. (b) One-microgram samples of purified recombinant LppB-His (indicated with an arrowhead) were run on 15 % SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted using sera obtained from cows experimentally infected with African strain Afadé (lane A) or European strain L2 (lane B).
was caused by a deletion event which gave rise to the cluster of European strains, rather than an insertion event in the African-cluster strains. Hence, our genetic data suggest that the European strains descended from an ancestral strain belonging to the African cluster of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC.

While all European strains analysed by PCR were similar in the vicinity of the deletion, one strain of the African cluster, strain 91130, had a 2-3 kb smaller fragment between the splicing sites compared to the other African strains. This difference corresponds to the absence in strain 91130 of one copy of IS1634 plus the corresponding 478 bp direct repeat, found in all other African strains studied. This reflects previous findings that showed that IS1634 patterns among African field strains varied and suggested that there might be a higher frequency of transposition of IS1634 compared to IS1296.

Among the different open reading frames found on the DNA segment that is specific for African-cluster strains, we identified the gene *lppB*, encoding a potential membrane-associated lipoprotein, as deduced from sequence comparisons and analysis. The *lppB* gene was found as a single copy in the African cluster, while European strains were devoid of this gene. This further supports the hypothesis that the European cluster was derived from the African cluster by genomic deletion. Thus, expression of LppB seems to be a significant phenotypic difference distinguishing the African-cluster strains from the European strains and explains the previously observed difference in the antigen profile at 70–71.5 kDa between different strains of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC (Poumarat & Solsona, 1994; Gonçalves et al., 1998). LppB seems to have homologues in *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* LC and *Mycoplasma sp.* bovine group 7, as revealed by immunoblot analysis using monospecific antisera directed against recombinant LppB.

It has to be noted that beside African field strains, also strains from Australia, and the African and Australian vaccine strains of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC, possess the *lppB* gene. Historical isolates from Australia were previously shown by IS1296 typing to belong to the same cluster as strains isolated from Africa (Cheng et al., 1995). The presence of the *lppB* gene in vaccine strains and the fact that the LppB protein is expressed in these strains indicates that their virulence is attenuated at another genetic locus.

Membrane lipoproteins of several pathogenic mycoplasmas have been shown to induce blastogenesis and secretion of proinflammatory cytokines by a mechanism distinct from that of lipopolysaccharides, and hence may be important mycoplasma virulence factors (Brenner et al., 1997; Herbelin et al., 1994; Mühlradt & Frisch, 1994; Rawadi & Roman-Roman, 1996). In addition they play an important role in the stability and integrity of the fragile mycoplasma membrane (Razin et al., 1998). LppB therefore might contribute indirectly to the virulence of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC. However, it remains to be determined exactly how the lack of LppB might be responsible for the lower virulence and, in particular, the lower infectivity of European strains, compared to African cluster strains, as observed in comparative experimental infections (Abdo et al., 1998).

In addition to the *lppB* gene, the strains of the European cluster lack several other genes, including putative ABC transporter genes, which might also be involved in the reduced pathogenicity of these strains. Such an effect of putative ABC transporters on virulence was postulated for *M. hyopneumoniae* (Blanchard et al., 1996).

In summary, our results show that the current European strains of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC lack a substantial segment of genetic information, which must have occurred by a deletion event. We therefore conclude that the strains found in the reemerging outbreaks of CBPP in Europe during the last 15 years are derived from an ancestral strain which belonged to the African cluster and which seems to represent the original type of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We are grateful to M. Krawinkler for expert help with preparations of mycoplasma cultures and to Y. Schlatter for technical assistance with DNA sequence analysis. We thank F. Santini (Istituto Zooprofiliattico Sperimentale dell’Abruzzo e del Molise, Teramo, Italy), F. Poumarat (Laboratoire de Pathologie Bovine, CNEVA, Lyon, France), F. Thiaucourt (CIRAD-EMVT, Montpellier, France) and T. Taylor (Australian Animal Health Laboratory, Geelong, Victoria, Australia) for the gift of strains.

This study is part of the European COST Action 826 “Ruminants’ Mycoplasmoses”, and was supported by grant.
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Received 9 July 1999; revised 28 October 1999; accepted 15 November 1999.