Design of a molecular method for subspecies specific identification of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* by using the 16S ribosomal subunit gene

NELSON ENRIQUE ARENAS, MSC¹, JUAN CARLOS POLANCO, PHD², SANDRA MILENA CORONADO, MSC¹, CLARA JULIANA DURANGO, QM¹, ARLEY GÓMEZ, PHD¹,³

SUMMARY

**Introduction:** Rhinoscleroma is caused by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* subsp. *rhinoscleromatis* and the ozena infections caused by *K. pneumoniae* subsp. *ozaenae*, both infections affect the upper respiratory tract. In the first clinical phases the symptoms are unspecific, and the disease can be misdiagnosed as a common cold, therefore antimicrobial therapy cannot reach effective results and patients must be following up for several years since the infection became chronic.

**Objective:** To identify *Klebsiella* subspecies using a specific assay based on amplicons restriction of a gene which encodes 16S subunit ribosomal (*rDNA 16S*).

**Methodology:** Specific restriction patterns were generated; using reported sequences from *rDNA 16S* gene and bioinformatics programs MACAW, PFE, GENEDOC and GENE RUNNER. Amplification and restriction assays were standardized.

**Results:** Predictions *in silico* allowed us to propose an algorithm for *Klebsiella* species and subspecies identification. Two reference strains were included and two clinical isolates which were biotyped and identified by the proposed method. *rDNA 16S* gene restriction patterns showed differences regarding the initially identified species for conventional methods. Additionally two patterns of bands were observed for *K. pneumoniae* subsp. *rhinoscleromatis*, indicating the polymorphisms presence in the *rDNA 16S* gene.

**Conclusions:** We confirmed the difficulty to identify *K. pneumoniae* subspecies by conventional methods. Implementation of this technique could allow accurate and rapid differentiation among *K. pneumoniae* subsp. *ozaenae* and *K. pneumoniae* subsp. *rhinoscleromatis* the aetiological agents of two frequently misdiagnosed infections. Antimicrobial therapy usually could be ineffective, especially in chronic patients. Finally we consider very important to enlarge the study by using more clinical and reference strains.

**Keywords:** *Klebsiella pneumoniae* subsp. *rhinoscleromatis*; *Klebsiella pneumoniae* subsp. *ozaenae*; *Klebsiella pneumoniae* subsp. *pneumoniae*; Diagnosis.

Diseño de un método molecular para la identificación específica de *Klebsiella pneumoniae* a nivel de subespecie, usando el gen que codifica para la subunidad ribosomal 16S

RESUMEN

**Introducción:** El rinoescleroma es causado por *Klebsiella pneumoniae* subsp. *rhinoscleromatis* y la ocena por *K. pneumoniae* subsp. *ozaenae*, respectivamente. Estas infecciones se presentan sobre todo en el tracto respiratorio superior y originan una sintomatología inespecífica en sus fases iniciales por lo cual se pueden confundir con el catarro común. Las dificultades para establecer un diagnóstico oportuno tienen repercusiones negativas en la terapia antimicrobiana, que puede no ser efectiva y hacer que la enfermedad evolucione a una fase crónica cuyo seguimiento en el paciente puede necesitar muchos años.

1. Grupo de Investigación en Ciencias Biomédicas. Centro de Investigaciones Biomédicas. Facultad de Ciencias de la Salud, Universidad del Quindío, Armenia Colombia. e-mail: nelson.arenas@gmail.com sandracoronado360@yahoo.com clara_juliana_d@yahoo.com.br
2. División de Genética Molecular y Biología del Desarrollo, Instituto de Biociencias Moleculares, Universidad de Queensland, Brisbane, Australia. e-mail: polancojc@yahoo.com
3. Director. Unidad de Medicina Tropical y Enfermedades Infecciosas, Universidad del Rosario, Bogotá, DC, Colombia. e-mail: arley.gomez24@urosario.edu.co

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Objetivo: Diseñar un ensayo molecular para la identificación a nivel de subspecie de bacterias del género Klebsiella basado en restricción de amplicones del gen que codifica para la subunidad ribosomal 16S (ADNr 16S).

Metodología: Se generaron patrones de restricción específicos, con secuencias informadas del gen ADNr 16S y los programas bioinformáticos MACAW, PFE, GENEDOC y GENE RUNNER. Se estandarizaron las condiciones para la amplificación y restricción del ensayo experimental.

Resultados: Las predicciones in silico permitieron proponer un algoritmo para identificar a nivel de especie y subspecie los miembros del género Klebsiella. Se incluyeron dos cepas de referencia y dos aislamientos clínicos, que fueron biotipificados e identificados por el método propuesto; los patrones de restricción obtenidos del gen ADNr 16S evidenciaron diferencias respecto a la especie inicialmente identificada por métodos convencionales. Además, se encontraron dos patrones de bandas en K. pneumoniae, rhinoscleromatis, que indican la presencia de polimorfismos en el gen ADNr 16S para esta subspecie.

Conclusiones: Se confirmó la dificultad para identificar K. pneumoniae a nivel de subspecie por métodos convencionales. La implementación de esta técnica podría permitir la diferenciación temprana entre K. pneumoniae, ozaenae y K. pneumoniae. rhinoscleromatis que causan dos infecciones tratadas por lo general de forma empírica y como consecuencia de lo anterior, la terapia antimicrobiana suele ser efectiva, especialmente en enfermos crónicos. Se requiere ampliar los estudios con un número mayor de cepas de referencia y aislamientos clínicos.

Palabras clave: Klebsiella pneumoniae rhinoscleromatis; K pneumoniae ozaenae; K. pneumoniae pneumoniae; Diagnóstico.

Historically, taxonomic position of Klebsiella genus has been highlighted by several reclassifications and emendations, therefore connoted with controversial framework. Actually recognized Klebsiella species include K. pneumoniae with three subspecies (K. pneumoniae subspecie pneumoniae, K. pneumoniae subspecie rhinoscleromatis and K. pneumoniae subspecie ozaenae), K. oxytoca (with two subgroups), K. variicola and also coming K. granulomatis (formally named Calymmatobacterium granulomatis). A further classification system recognizes other species as K. planticola and K. terrigena isolated form environmental sources, K. ornithinolytica and Enterobacter aerogenes, which has been named as K. mobilis and is a genus related specie.

Recently these environmental species have been transferred to a new genus called Raoultella, which was recognized based on mean by comparative analysis of ribosomal 16S genes (rDNA 16S) and the ARN polymerase beta subunit (RpoB) from recognized species of Klebsiella genus and related enterobacteria, as consequence they constitute two distant lineages on phylogenetic studies.

On the other hand, several classification systems based on Klebsiella infections have been proposed and thereby international nomenclature has changed and taxon identification could be cumbersome, especially for environmental species.

Traditionally laboratories carry out Klebsiella differentiation at species and subspecies level by conventional methods; however, these techniques lack of specificity, reproducibility and sometimes there is no correlation when comparison is made with commercial methods such as API 20E system. This situation has been associated with the high similarity and homology on Klebsiella genome which make more complex the differentiation with specific genetic markers of clinical isolates and environmental strains.

Usually at genus level K. pneumoniae is considered the most clinical important species, since it’s responsible of nosocomial and community outbreaks and can generate a wide range of infections due to bacterial ability to colonize and spread out on gastrointestinal, urinary and respiratory tracts.

Two K. pneumoniae subspecies produce specific respiratory infections. Klebsiella pneumoniae subsp. rhinoscleromatis is the etiological agent of rhinoscleroma or scleroma infection which is characterized by a granulomatous and chronic process of insidious evolution that affects the mucosa from the upper respiratory tract and might lead to bone invasion and airway obstruction. Clinically, three phases are recognized: catarrhal-atrophic, granulomatous and cicatricial.

Klebsiella pneumoniae subsp. ozaenae produces ozena or atrophic rhinitis, an infection that compromises the nasal epithelium which results in clinic symptoms such as: anosmia, green mucopurulent and fetid exudates, and nose obstruction whose histological findings are consistent with focal areas of squamous metaplasia, damage of the mucosal glands and therefore mucus secretion alteration.
Rhinoscleroma and ozena infections are frequently misdiagnosed as a common cold and sinusitis on the initial phases, due to the vague signs and symptoms. These infections show low frequency and commonly the diagnoses are done in a late stage, therapeutic choice is difficult and the results are not fully effective, especially for patients with chronic infection.

The evolution of these infections represents a serious threat for the patient, because of chronic tissue damage and sequelae, recurrences are common events associated in patients infected with resistant strains, which reduce treatment efficacy, increase the economic cost and the patient should be followed up for several years.

Table 1

**Reported sequences of rDNA 16S gene for Klebsiella species included in this study**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bacterial species</th>
<th>Accession number</th>
<th>Source/Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Klebsiella pneumoniae</em> subsp. <em>pneumoniae</em></td>
<td>AF228918</td>
<td>Genbank./ ATCC13886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Klebsiella pneumoniae</em></td>
<td>Y17656</td>
<td>Genbank /ATCC1383T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Klebsiella pneumoniae</em></td>
<td>AF228920</td>
<td>Genbank/ NLEP98-0472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Klebsiella pneumoniae</em></td>
<td>X93214</td>
<td>Genbank/ DSM 30102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Klebsiella pneumoniae</em></td>
<td>AB004753</td>
<td>Genbank/ JCM1662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Klebsiella pneumoniae</em> subsp. <em>ozaenae</em></td>
<td>AF130982</td>
<td>Genbank/ ATCC:11296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Klebsiella pneumoniae</em> subsp. <em>ozaenae</em></td>
<td>AF228919</td>
<td>Genbank / ATCC13885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Klebsiella pneumoniae</em> subsp. <em>ozaenae</em></td>
<td>Y17654</td>
<td>Genbank/ ATCC11296T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Klebsiella pneumoniae</em> subsp. <em>rhinoscleromatis</em></td>
<td>AF130983</td>
<td>Genbank/ ATCC:13884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Klebsiella pneumoniae</em> subsp. <em>rhinoscleromatis</em></td>
<td>AF009169</td>
<td>Genbank/ NCTC5046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Klebsiella oxytoca</em></td>
<td>Y17655</td>
<td>Genbank/ ATCC13182T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Klebsiella granulomatis</em></td>
<td>AF010251</td>
<td>Genbank/ KH 22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Materials and Methods

**Bioinformatic analysis.** Reported sequences for the rDNA 16S genes of *Klebsiella* genus were obtained from the Genbank and some described sequences for setting phylogenetic relationships of related Enterobacteriaceae species were also included (Table 1). Multiple alignments were performed with MACAW version 2.0.5; manually edited on PFE software and imported to Genedoc program for restriction patterns prediction based on rDNA 16S sequence alignments. Primers were designed on Gene Runner program. Primer specificity and universality evaluation were carried out by using BLASTn program.

**Phenotypic identification.** Two *K. pneumoniae* reference strains (*K. pneumoniae* subsp. *ozaenae* PUJ 040 and *K. pneumoniae* PUJ 017) were obtained from the Microorganism Collection from the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana (recognized by World Federation for Culture Collections) and two clinical isolates (referred as UQ001 y UQ002), MacConkey agar (BD) was used for primary culture. Conventional tests were performed by bacterial culture on: Indole (BD), Simmons Citrate (Oxoid), Voges Proskauer (BD), Triple Sugar-Iron

In this study, it was designed a molecular assay based on PRA (PCR Restriction Assay) of rDNA 16S gene from *K. pneumoniae* for differentiation at the subspecies level.
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Genotypic methods. DNA genomic extraction was carried out according to standardized protocol for aerobic bacteria\(^1\). \(rDNA\) 16S gene amplification from \(Klebsiella\) genus species were performed under the following reaction conditions: \(Klebrib\)-1 (5' - GGAATGT CTGGGAAACTGCC-3') [0.5µM] and \(Klebrib\)-2A (3' - GCCACCTTCTCCAGTTTATC-5') [0.5µM] \(Taq\) polymerase [0.25U], \(MgCl\) [1.5mM], dNTPs [0.2mM], PCR buffer [1X] and DNA sample [10ng/µl], adjusted to a final volume of 50µl. Amplification conditions were 94°C for 1 min; 40 cycles of 94°C for 1 min, 58°C for 1 min, and a final step at 72°C for 3 min. PCR product (1069 bp) was purified with Wizard Genomics (DNA Prep., Promega) using the supplier’s recommended conditions. Restriction enzyme digestion was performed using \(Sal\) I, \(Ban\) II (37°C) and \(Taq\) I (65°C) enzymes, each reaction was performed either with 17 µl \(rDNA\), 2 µl Multi Core buffer and 1 µl enzyme restriction (10 U/µl) to a 20 µl final volume. Every solution was mixed and incubated to optimum temperature of each restriction enzyme during 2 hours. Restriction reaction was inactivated with 5 µl EDTA [0.5 M] for 15 minutes. Analysis of the band patterns was obtained by visual interpretation on ethidium bromide stained electrophoresis gels [Agarose 3%].

RESULTS

In silico design of molecular technique. Alignments obtained with reported \(rDNA\) 16S sequences (Genbank) of \(Klebsiella\) species showed a high gene similarity interspecifically and intraspecifically. A simple algorithm for specific differentiation at subspecies level with single \(rDNA\) 16S gene digestions for \(K.\) pneumoniae subsp. ozaenae, \(K.\) pneumoniae subsp. rhinoscleromatis and \(K.\) pneumoniae subsp. pneumoniae was generated. \(Ban\) II enzyme generated an 816 bp specific fragment for the differentiation of \(K.\) pneumoniae subsp. ozaenae (Figure 1A).

Specific discrimination for \(K.\) pneumoniae subsp. rhinoscleromatis was tested in silico through gene pattern prediction of 759 bp and 311 bp of a sequence \(rDNA\) 16S gene with \(Sal\) I restriction enzyme (Figure 2A); nevertheless, due to polymorphism described among the \(ADNr\) 16S gene for \(K.\) pneumoniae subsp. rhinoscleromatis, it was necessary to search an alternative enzyme which allows to differentiate a second genotype, thus \(Taq\) I enzyme generated exclusive band patterns based on polymorphic sequence (Figure 3A). Consequently, it was crucial to take into account this finding for experimental confirmation of predicted band patterns for \(K.\) pneumoniae rhinoscleromatis reference strains and clinical isolates.

Finally, on the basis of clinical significance for differentiation between \(K.\) pneumoniae and \(K.\) oxytoca,
additional in silico prediction showed that Rsa I enzyme can produce 483 bp, 319 bp y 293 bp fragment restriction in comparison with 776 bp and 293 bp fragments predicted in the remaining species (data not shown).

Phenotypic identification of studied strains. The results obtained by using conventional biochemical tests confirmed the significant difficulties for Klebsiella differentiation at the species level, even when reference strains were included and biotyping by other methods; some inconsistent findings were obtained for Methyl red and Voges Proskauer reactions.

This result uncertainty did not allow us to define clearly the species identity according to fermentation profile observed on media culture and bacterial strains were characterized only at the genus level. Species confirmation for reference strains were performed by
API 20E commercial system, showing that K. pneumoniae ozaenae (strain PUJ 040) generated a numeric pattern concordant with K. oxytoca. (Code 5255773), this divergence was based on the differences obtained from biochemical test: indole production, Simmons citrate, urea, Voges Proskauer and sucrose. K. pneumoniae (PUJ 017) identification was concordant with pneumoniae subspecies (code 1215773) according to supplier’s instructions.

**Conditions standardization for rDNA 16S amplification and restriction.** **ADNr 16S** gene generated an amplification product of 1070 pair bases according to the expected size (Figure 4).

Amplicon restriction with Ban II showed the absence of the 816 bp specific fragment for K. pneumoniae subsp. ozaenae (PUJ 040) even when a reference strain for this subspecies was included; however for the remaining strains a 500 bp, 310 bp y 250 bp pattern bands were observed, which were concordant with in silico prediction for K. pneumoniae subspecies (Figure 1B). Sal I enzyme did not produce any amplicon cuts for K. rhinoscleromatis and K. pneumoniae subspecies but for K. ozaenae subspecies two bands (760 bp and 310 bp approximately) were observed (Figure 2B).

Based on restriction enzyme Taq I, similar band patterns (520 bp, 360 bp, 220 bp and 190 bp approximately) were obtained for K. pneumoniae subsp. pneumoniae (PUJ 017) and for a clinical sample. The remaining strains produced a (740 bp and 220 bp bands) which allowed us to differentiate K. pneumoniae subspecies from the other strains. Although, we reported two different patterns obtained from in silico prediction only one band pattern for K. pneumonia subsp. rhinoscleromatis (520, 360, 220 and 190 bp approximately) was experimentally determined (Figure 3B).

The proposed molecular assay starts with rDNA 16S amplification on the clinical sample corresponding to Klebsiella genus; then an initial restriction with Ban II lead to K. pneumonia subsp. ozaenae identification, and afterwards Sal I or Taq I restriction could differentiate among K. pneumoniae subsp. rhinoscleromatis and K. pneumoniae subsp. pneumoniae (Figure 5).

In general, the proposed molecular assay allows to carry out consecutive digestions to 16S ribosomal gene Amplicon with low cost restriction enzymes commercially available; easy reading and interpretation due to a low bands number (patterns); and none special software is required for data analysis and finally the test implementation would facilitate diagnosis on labs equipped for simple tests of molecular biology.

**DISCUSSION**

*Klebsiella pneumoniae* subsp. *rhinoscleromatis* and *K. pneumoniae* subsp. *ozaenae* typing by conventional tests is based on phenotypic profile assignment which is compared with high concordance of a standard profile; nevertheless, this method can lead to erroneous or incomplete identification due to their inaccuracy for species identification, particularly for subspecies differentiation. For example, biochemical tests such as: Lysine decarboxilase, L-Sorbose acid, L-Proline acid, Simmons Citrate, Dulcitole, Sucrose, Lactose, Inositole, Mucate, Esculine, D-Tartrate decomposition and nitrite to nitrate reduction. Nevertheless, *Klebsiella* species are able to use several carbon resources for their metabolic pathways, which can be detected by automated methods.12,13.
Hence, the variability of bacterial metabolic behavior justify the design of a new diagnostic tool based on genotyping high throughout molecular techniques, being the analysis of evolutionary conserved and variable genes a useful approach to this diagnostic challenge.

The occurrence of multiple biotypes on *Klebsiella* genus impair the differentiation of these etiologic agents on clinical samples; in fact, bacterial behavior on Red methyl, Urea, Indole production, Citrate utilization tests has been reported as unstable assays since it depend on aerobic conditions, pH, colony differences and variability between systems used for conventional identification14.

These problems described on commercial systems as API 20E, are influenced by circumstances such as: inoculum size, inoculation time, interpretation technique, and subculture which can affect the reproducibility and as consequence results are discrepant on species identity confirmation15.

Typing difficulties of *K. pneumoniae* subsp. *rhinoscleromatis* has been recognized not only on traditional methods based on agar and broth cultures, but also on commercial methods as API 20E and recommended panels for *Klebsiella* differentiation16.

In this paper, it is proposed an algorithm for *K. pneumoniae* subsp. *ozaenae* identification with *Ban II* enzyme, followed by restriction with *Sal I* or *Taq I* for *K. pneumoniae* subsp. *rhinoscleromatis* specific discrimination (Figure 5).

At present, database availability of *rDNA* 16S genes for several bacteria species provides fundamental information for comparative studies by using bioinformatic tools, which can predict accurately gene polymorphism among species correlating with phenotypic features.

Alignments allowed to recognize that *rDNA* 16S gene is highly conserved on *Klebsiella* genus, which is concordant with high similarity values (>99%) reported at intra specific level for this taxonomic group, except for *K. pneumoniae* and *K. oxytoca*. Besides this finding, a phylogenetic relationship for *K. pneumoniae* subspecies in a single branch has been reported9.

Variability rate among *rDNA* 16S genes for *K. pneumoniae* subsp. *rhinoscleromatis* was found, which could be explained by the differential band patterns identified with *Sal I* and *Taq I* restriction enzymes and the reason can be attributable to the seven 16S ADNr...
gene copies in the genus\textsuperscript{1}.

Genetic heterogeneity occurrence has been previously described on \textit{K. oxytoca} associated with polymorphism on constitutive genes such as \textit{rDNA} 16S, RNA polymerase subunit-b (RpoB), repetitive enterobacterial intergenic consensus sequences (ERIC-1R) and \textit{b}-lactamases encoded chromosomally (OXY-1 y OXY-2), leading to recognition of two genetic subtypes into a same species\textsuperscript{17}. Moreover, technical approach to explain intraspecific variation could be not applicable to \textit{DNAr} 16S sequences only for one strain not necessarily derived on taxonomic determination like subspecies or new prokaryotic species\textsuperscript{18}.

Finally, recent modifications on taxonomy classification of \textit{Klebsiella} genus has sketched out the needs to study the molecular epidemiology, diversity and pathogenesis for \textit{Klebsiella} clinical and environmental isolates because of their differential expression of virulence factors\textsuperscript{19}.

The proposed method for \textit{K. pneumoniae} discrimination at subspecies level might generate low band patterns which would help outcomes interpretation.

Restriction enzymes proposed for this molecular assay are commercially available and can be economically favorable in comparison with Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism (AFLP), Pulsed Field Gel Electrophoresis (PFGE) and Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) which can provide low reproducibility and become difficult to interpret\textsuperscript{20}; however a need for validation of this technique with reference strains is being here stated out.

Early diagnosis of ozena and rhinoscleroma through a fast and specific molecular method with high discriminatory power at subspecies level might contribute to a rapid therapeutic formulation and thus leading to improvement of patient prognosis, avoiding destructive consequences and sequelae on the respiratory mucosa.

\textbf{Interest conflict.} The authors declare that there are no interest conflicts in this manuscript.

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