

**A chromosomal hotspot for multiple rearrangements
associated with genetic instability of *Streptomyces
ambofaciens* DSM 40697**

Mireile Pebay, C Colmin, Gérard Guédon, C De Gaspéri, B Decaris, J Simonet

► **To cite this version:**

Mireile Pebay, C Colmin, Gérard Guédon, C De Gaspéri, B Decaris, et al.. A chromosomal hotspot for multiple rearrangements associated with genetic instability of *Streptomyces ambofaciens* DSM 40697. *Journal of general microbiology*, Society for General Microbiology, (Journal Sales), 1991, 137, pp.49 - 50. <hal-01659168>

HAL Id: hal-01659168

<https://hal.univ-lorraine.fr/hal-01659168>

Submitted on 8 Dec 2017

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Detection of intraspecific DNA polymorphism in *Streptococcus salivarius* subsp. *thermophilus* by a homologous rDNA probe

M. Pébay (*), C. Colmin, G. Guédon, C. De Gaspéri, B. Decaris and J.M. Simonet

Laboratoire de Génétique et Microbiologie, Université de Nancy I, Faculté des Sciences,
B.P. 239, 54506 Vandœuvre-lès-Nancy (France)

SUMMARY

Three ribosomal probes from *Streptococcus salivarius* subsp. *thermophilus* were cloned. Sequence data demonstrate that their juxtaposition corresponds to an entire operon. They were used in order to study ribosomal operon number and organization. rRNA genes were shown to be clustered in the order 5'-16S-23S-5S-3' and the number of rrr loci to vary within the subspecies. The smallest of the 3 probes was used for strain characterization. Substantial variability in hybridization patterns was observed among strains, resulting not only from, restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) but also from the variability of ribosomal operon number.

Key-words: Operon, rDNA, rRNA, *Streptococcus salivarius* subsp. *thermophilus*;
Genetic polymorphism, RFLP, Ribotyping, Probes.

INTRODUCTION

Streptococcus salivarius subsp. *thermophilus*, designated as *S. thermophilus* throughout this paper, is a bacterium used in industry as a starter in the manufacture of yoghurt and certain types of cheese. Thus, strain characterization is a point of interest for dairy manufacturers. Ribotyping has already been used in species, subspecies or biotype identification (Grimont and Grimont, 1986, Grimont *et al.*, 1989, Picard-Pasquier *et al.*, 1990, Irino *et al.*, 1988, Cox *et al.*, 1990), and this molecular identification system is likely to be adapted to many bacterial species. Ribosomal DNA sequences are suffi-

ciently conserved within bacteria to allow the use of a heterologous probe such as *Escherichia coli* rRNA, although signal intensities are weak and stringency conditions have to be lowered.

Nevertheless, the use of ribosomal probes, is not only of interest in strain characterization but also enables studies of ribosomal operon number and arrangement to be carried out. Indeed, the number of rRNA loci is quite different among eubacteria, ranging from 1 in slow-growing *Mycobacterium* species, such as *M. leprae* (Sela *et al.*, 1989) to 9 or 10 in *Bacillus subtilis*, according to strain (Widom *et al.*, 1988). Moreover, although the arrangement of cluster-

Submitted May 13, 1991, accepted July 26, 1991.

(*) Corresponding author.

ed genes in the order 5'-16S-23S-5S-3' is that which is most frequently found, it has been shown not to be universal even in eubacteria, e.g. in *Vibrio harveyi* the linkage order is 5'-23S-16S-5S-3' (Lamfrom *et al.*, 1978). In *Pirellula marina*, the 16S genes are separated from the 23S-5S loci (Liesak and Stackebrandt, 1989), whereas in *Leptospira interrogans* (Fukunaga *et al.*, 1989, 1990), the unique 5S gene is distant from the two 16S-23S clusters (for review, see Krawiec and Riley, 1990).

The use of cloned homologous *rnr* genes has some advantages over that of heterologous rRNA or rDNA, especially for studies of ribosomal operon number and organization. Indeed, restriction maps need to be known for the interpretation of hybridization patterns in terms of the number of rRNA operons. Moreover, homologous probes give rise to stronger signals whose interpretation is less ambiguous.

For this purpose we have cloned ribosomal fragments, whose juxtaposition corresponds to an entire composite rRNA operon. The smaller fragment was entirely sequenced, as were the ends of the other two. The sequenced probe was hybridized on a wide sample of *S. thermophilus* strains including industrial strains, strains from 3 different collections and the type strain ATCC19258. A high level of polymorphism was observed among these strains which was shown to be due to both restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) and variability in the operon number.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bacterial strains and culture media

S. salivarius subsp. *thermophilus* strains used in this study are listed in table I. They were grown in M17 broth medium supplemented with 5 g/l lactose (Terzaghi and Sandine, 1975) at 42°C from 1 % sub-

cultures in reconstituted milk (10 %). *E. coli* JM 109 was grown in LB medium.

Preparation of DNA

A modified version of the Marmur (1961) procedure was used for the extraction of total streptococcal DNA. Modifications consisted mostly of the increase in both lysozyme concentration (15 mg/ml) and time of action (2 h at 37°C). For large scale preparations, plasmids from *E. coli* were extracted by the alkaline lysis method described by Hopwood *et al.* (1985) and purified on a CsCl gradient. For mini-preparations, the alkaline lysis procedure described by Maniatis *et al.* (1982) was used.

Restriction endonuclease digestion analysis

Restriction endonucleases purchased from Boehringer Mannheim and New England Biolabs were used according to the suppliers' instructions.

DNA cloning

*Xho*I fragments of strain NST1403 were ligated into *Xho*I unique site of "pBluescript KS+" (Stratagene). The ligation mixture was used to transform *E. coli* JM109 by electroporation according to Dower *et al.* (1988). Cells were then spread on LB medium supplemented with IPTG (38 µg/ml), X-Gal (32 µg/ml) and ampicillin (50 µg/ml). Plasmidic content of white colonies was extracted by miniprep procedure and analysed on gel. Preparative extractions were carried out on the selected clones. Plasmids suspected of containing ribosomal DNA were hybridized with plasmid pOS113, obtained from J.L. Pernodet (1985), which contains the entire *rnrD* operon of *Streptomyces ambofaciens*.

DNA radiolabelling

Probes were ³²P-labelled by nick-translation (Amersham international, Amersham, UK) for plasmids or by the multiprime DNA-labelling system (Amersham) for DNA fragments purified on agarose gel by the "GeneClean" procedure (Bio 101, La Jolla, CA).

IPTG = isopropyl-β-thiogalactopyranoside.
LB = Luria-Bertani (medium).
nt = nucleotide.

RFLP = restriction fragment length polymorphism.
X-Gal = 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-β-D-galactopyranoside.

Southern hybridizations

They were carried out as previously described (Larbi *et al.*, 1990). Washings were carried out at 60°C for intraspecific hybridizations, or at 45°C for interspecific ones. "Hyperfilm-MP" (Amersham) was exposed at room temperature or at -70°C with intensifying screens for 13 h to 3 days.

Dideoxy sequencing

The chain-termination method was performed with the "Sequenase 2.0" sequencing kit (USB) and α -³²S-dATP (Amersham). For each set of 4 reactions 1.5 pmol of alkali-denatured plasmid were anneal-

ed to 2 pmol of SK c- T3 primer (Stratagene). The labelling and chain-termination steps were carried out in the presence of either dGTP or dTTP. Hyperfilm-MP was exposed for 2 or 3 days to soaked and dried gels. Both strands of I41 were sequenced.

RESULTS

Identification of ribosomal probes

*Xho*I fragments from strain NST1403 were cloned in the unique *Xho*I site of plasmid pBluescript KS⁺. Among the recombinant plasmids that we obtained, pNST41 was found to contain a 0.53-kb insert, henceforth called I41. Hybridizations of pNST41 on chromosomal DNA digests of strain NST1403 (fig. 1) revealed 5 fragments on *Bgl*I patterns and 5 fragments on *Hind*III patterns. Only 3 fragments were observed on *Pvu*II patterns, but one of them was of stronger intensity than the other 2. These observations indicated that this fragment was repeated. Moreover, we noticed that fragments of similar sizes were revealed by plasmid pOS113 (Pernodet *et al.*, 1985), which contains the entire *rrnD* locus of *S. ambofaciens*, suggesting that the cloned DNA fragment was a part of an rRNA locus. Direct hybridization of I41 on pOS113 gave rise to a strong signal and confirmed the hypothesis. Hybridization of I41 on pOS113 digested with various restriction enzymes enabled the identification of the cloned DNA fragment as a part of the 23S rDNA gene close to the 3' end (fig. 2).

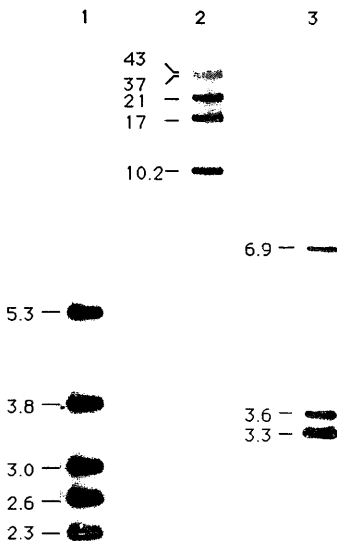


Fig. 1. Autoradiogram of strain NST1403 restriction patterns hybridized with pNST41.

Migration through 0.7% agarose gel was carried out for 15 h at 1 V/cm. Lane 1) *Hind*III pattern; lane 2) *Bgl*I pattern; lane 3) *Pvu*II pattern. Fragment sizes are given in kb.

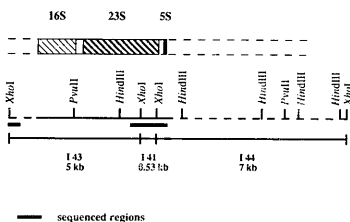


Fig. 2. Positions of I43, I41 and I44 towards a ribosomal operon and locations of restriction sites used in this study.

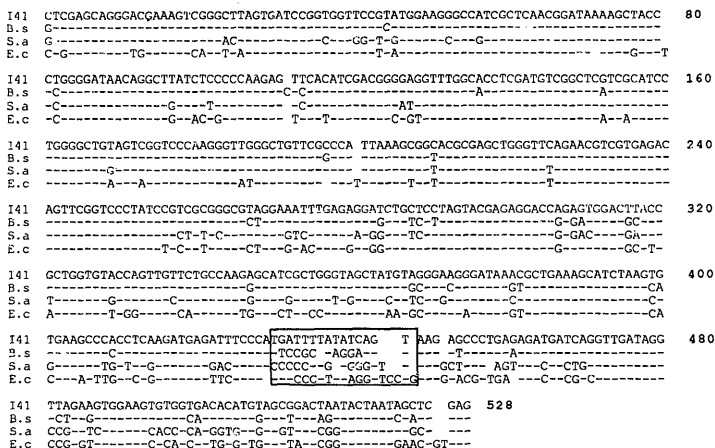


Fig. 3. Sequence of I41 and its alignment with the corresponding regions of *B. subtilis* *rrnB* (B.s), *S. ambofaciens* *rrnD* (S.a) and *E. coli* *rrnB* (E.c).

The framed box corresponds to the hypervariable region (nt 429-444). Dashed lines mean same nucleotide as indicated for I41.

In order to accurately locate the 23S fragment contained in pNST41, the nucleotide sequence of the cloned DNA fragment was established (fig. 3) and compared with the corresponding *B. subtilis* *rrnB* (Green *et al.*, 1985), *S. ambofaciens* *rrnD* (Pernodet *et al.*, 1985) and *E. coli* *rrnB* (Brosius *et al.*, 1981) sequences. This enabled the identification of I41 as the fragment corresponding to the interval nt 2362 to 2894 of 23S rRNA of *E. coli*. Percentages of homology between I41 and the corresponding sequences from *B. subtilis*, *S. ambofaciens* and *E. coli* were 90.2, 81.3 and 76.6 %, respectively, and were in accordance with the generally accepted phylogeny (Stackebrandt and Teuber, 1988). Although homology between these sequences taken as a whole was very strong, it was not evenly distributed and the presence of a hypervariable region was noticed from nt 429 to nt 444 of our num-

bering, corresponding to the 2789-2806 helix of *E. coli* 23S rRNA (Noller, 1984). The G + C % of the whole sequence was 53 %. This is quite a high value for *S. thermophilus* whose total G + C contents ranges from 37.2 to 39.8 % (Farrow and Collins, 1984). This is in accordance with the general observation that G + C contents of rRNA genes are not as variable as those of total genomes, probably reflecting sequence conservation of rDNA.

Another recombinant plasmid, pNST43, containing a 5-kb insert called I43, which, when used as a probe on chromosomal *Bgl*I digests, revealed the 5 bands already revealed by I41. Insert I43 did not cross-hybridize with I41, but it did with pOS113. Hybridization of I43 on various digestions of pOS113 showed that I43 contained a 16S gene and part of the adjacent 23S gene. Insert I43 ends were sequenced. Comparison

with other published sequences showed that I43 was strictly contiguous to one of the I41 copies, as its other end was located upstream of the 5' end of 16S (fig. 2).

Plasmid pNST44 contained a 7-kb insert, called I44, which did not hybridize with I41, I43 or pOS113, whereas it hybridized on all the *Hind*III fragments already revealed by I41. Among the fragments revealed by both I41 and I44, only one was of strong intensity, the others were weaker. This result showed that a part of I44 was present only once in the *S. thermophilus* genome, another part being repeated close to each I41 copy and so weakly revealing all I41 copies. By sequencing its end, it was found to be exactly contiguous to one of the I41 copies and to contain the last 15 bp of a 23S rDNA, a 84-bp long spacer, and then a 5S rDNA gene (fig. 2).

The fact that I43 contains a 16S rRNA gene and a part of the adjacent 23S rDNA gene, that I41 contains a part of a 23S rRNA gene, that I44 contains the last few bases of a 23S rRNA gene and a 5S rRNA gene and that these 3 fragments are homologous to strictly contiguous sequences, shows that the juxtaposition of the 3 cloned DNA fragments in the order I43-I41-I44 represents an entire *rrn* operon, with the most frequently found arrangement being 5'-16S-23S-5S-3' (fig. 2). Indeed, although the 3 fragments were not cloned from the same operon, since every fragment revealed by I41 was also revealed by both I43 and I44, it implies that all the operons of strain NST1403 are likely to contain 16S, 23S and 5S genes.

Ribosomal operon number

Hybridization of I41 on strain NST1403 *Hind*III pattern (fig. 1) revealed 5 fragments with similar intensity. According to their size (the biggest was 5.3 kb long), these fragments could not contain more than one ribosomal operon. Since no *Hind*III site was found in I41, either by *Hind*III digestion or by sequencing, it is very likely that I41 has 5 copies in the NST1403 genome. This hypothesis was confirmed by the

*Bgl*II hybridization profile in which 5 signals were also observed. The fact that only 3 spots were revealed on the *Pvu*II pattern is compatible with this result because of the higher intensity of the 3.3-kb signal which may be a triple signal.

We therefore considered whether the I41 copy number was identical to the number of whole ribosomal operons. For this purpose we used another probe, I43, which has one *Pvu*II and one *Hind*III site. According to the restriction map of this region, the number of fragments revealed by I43 was expected to be twice the number of fragments revealed by I41. Indeed, I43 revealed 5 more bands on *Pvu*II or *Hind*III chromosomal digests than did I41 (data not shown). These results confirmed the fact that strain NST1403 contained 5 rDNA operons.

In order to establish whether the number of ribosomal operons was constant within the subspecies *S. thermophilus*, similar work was carried out on a wide sample of strains of various origin: strains from 3 collections, including the type strain ATCC19258, and industrial strains (table I). Hybridization of I41 on *Hind*III pat-

Table I. *S. thermophilus* strains used in this study.

Strains	Origin
ATCC19258, ATCC19987 ATCC CNRZ7, CNRZ160, CNRZ302, CNRZ307, CNRZ308, CNRZ368, CNRZ385, CNRZ388, CNRZ391, CNRZ445, CNRZ455	ATCC
CIP6631, CIP6757 A054 (*), NST1, NST5, NST7, NST10, NST11, NST12 NST 1403	CNRZ CIP
	Industrial strains Obtained in the laboratory by subcloning strain CNRZ368

ATCC = American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, MD (USA).

CNRZ = Centre National de la Recherche Zootechnique, Jouy-en-Josas (France).

CIP = Collection de l'Institut Pasteur, Paris (France).

(*) Kindly provided by Dr. A. Mercenier.

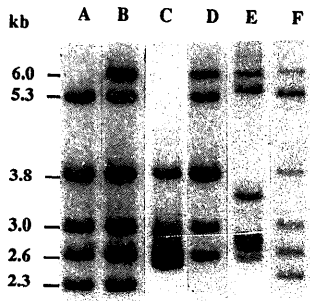


Fig. 4. Autoradiogram of *Hind*III digests of various *S. thermophilus* hybridized with pNST41.

Migration through 0.8 % agarose gel was carried out for 15 h at 1 V/cm. Lanes are lettered according to table II. Lane A = NST1403; lane B = CNRZ368; lane C = ATCC19258; lane D = CNRZ307; lane E = IP6631; lane F = CNRZ391.

terns was realized for 23 strains and 6 types of pattern were observed (fig. 4 and table II).

Group B was made up of 16 strains which exhibited the same hybridization pattern consisting of 6 bands of similar intensity, 2.3, 2.6, 3.0, 3.8, 5.3 and 6 kb, respectively. In strain CNRZ391 (group F), a fragment of 2.35-kb appeared instead of the 2.3-kb fragment. Strain CNRZ307 (group D) lacked the 2.3-kb band but the 3.8-kb signal was of double intensity. In strain IP6631 (group E), the pattern was quite different, although 6 fragments were also revealed which were 2.5, 2.65, 2.7, 3.35, 5.4 and 6 kb long. Hence, in these 20 strains, the I41 copy number was 6, although we had no direct indication that the 6 copies were identical.

Conversely, in the 3 strains of group A (CNRZ7, NST1403 and A054), the I41 copy number was 5. Indeed, fragment sizes were identical to those of group B, but the 6-kb fragment was missing and all the signals were of similar intensity. In strain ATCC19258 (group C), only

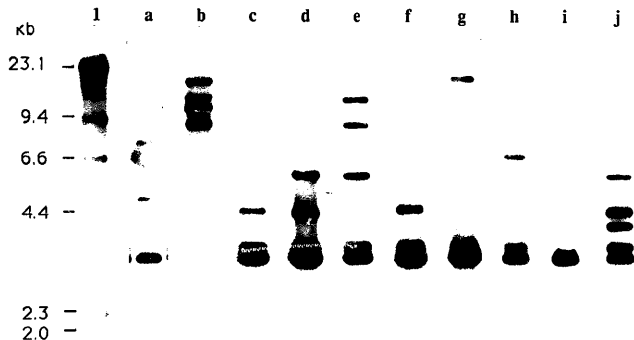


Fig. 5. Autoradiogram of *Pvu*II digests of various *S. thermophilus* hybridized with pNST41.

Migration through 0.8 % agarose gel was carried out for 17 h at 1 V/cm. Lanes are lettered according to table II. Lane l: *Hind*III digested λ DNA. Lane a = ATCC19258; lane b = CNRZ385; lane c = NST11; lane d = CNRZ307; lane e = CNRZ308; lane f = CNRZ391; lane g = CNRZ445; lane h = NST1403; lane i = IP6631; lane j = ATCC19987.

4 fragments were revealed, which were 2.5, 2.6, 2.9 and 3.8 kb long. This pattern was quite different from the others, the two bands common to this strain and the others were the 2.6-kb and the 3.8-kb fragments.

In order to determine whether each sequence homologous to I41 was included in a whole ribosomal operon, the I43 probe was hybridized on the *Hind*III pattern of at least one strain of each group. Groups C and E excepted, the results that were obtained with this probe were consistent with those obtained with I41 and gave evidence for the presence of 5 rRNA operons in group A (strains CNRZ7, NST1403 and A054) and 6 rRNA operons in groups B, D and F. In the case of strain ATCC19258 (group C), 5 additional signals were observed on *Hind*III patterns hybridized with I43 instead of the 4 expected. This could be due to the presence of a *Hind*III site in one of the sequences homologous to I43 in strain ATCC19258. Another explanation could be that two operons close together are inverted,

and so, two sequences homologous to I41 would be on the same *Hind*III fragment. A third possibility could be the presence of a truncated operon in strain ATCC19258, perhaps only constituted by the 16S rDNA gene. In the case of strain IP6631 (group E), only two very strong additional signals of 3.8 and 6 kb were observed on *Hind*III patterns hybridized with I43, instead of the 6 expected. This could be explained by the co-migration of several I43 homologous sequences, perhaps indicating the presence of conserved sequences upstream of the 16S genes.

Intraspecific polymorphism

I41 was used as a probe on *Pvu*II and *Bgl*II restriction patterns of 23 strains in our laboratory collection, co-migrations were realized to enable discrimination between bands of close molecular weight. Ten different *Pvu*II patterns were revealed (fig. 5, table II). All but one shar-

Table II. Classification of strains among *Pvu*II, *Bgl*II and *Hind*III groups based on I41 hybridization patterns.

Strains	<i>Hind</i> III	<i>Pvu</i> II	<i>Bgl</i> II	I41 copy number	Final group
CNRZ7	A	c	10	5	I
NST1403	A	h	9	5	II
A054	A	h	9	5	II
NST1	B	h	8	6	III
CNRZ368	B	h	7	6	IV
CNRZ385	B	b	12	6	V
CNRZ455	B	c	12	6	VI
CNRZ302	B	c	2	6	VII
CNRZ388	B	c	11	6	VIII
NST11	B	c	11	6	VIII
NST12	B	c	4	6	IX
CIP6757	B	c	5	6	X
NST5	B	c	5	6	X
NST7	B	c	5	6	X
NST10	B	c	5	6	X
CNRZ160	B	c	5	6	X
CNRZ308	B	e	13	6	XI
ATCC19987	B	j	16	6	XII
CNRZ445	B	g	3	6	XIII
ATCC19258	C	a	6	4	XIV
CNRZ307	D	d	1	6	XV
CIP6631	E	i	14	6	XVI
CNRZ391	F	f	15	6	XVII

ed a signal at 3.3 kb whose intensity was generally stronger than that of the other bands, indicating that this band was double, triple or even more. The only exception was CNRZ385 which lacked this fragment, but the whole *PvuII* pattern of this strain was of a higher molecular weight than that of the other strains. As this enzyme is methylation-sensitive (inhibited by the methylation of the internal cytosine of the recognition sequence 5' CAGCTG3'), differences in *PvuII* hybridization patterns between strain CNRZ385 and the other strains have to be considered in terms of methylation instead of nucleotide sequence variability.

Strains ATCC19258, ATCC19987, IP6631, CNRZ445, CNRZ391, CNRZ308 and CNRZ307 also had their own *PvuII* hybridization patterns, and each of them constituted a group on its own (table II). Conversely, the "c" group was constituted by ten strains with identical patterns. As regards the "h" group, it contained 4 strains CNRZ368, NST1, A054 and NST1403 which did not have the same I41 copy number. The most probable explanation of the fact that NST1403 and A054 apparently have the same *PvuII* pattern as CNRZ368 and NST1, in spite of the different I41 copy number, is that the missing operon corresponds to an additional copy of the 3.3-kb fragment.

Similar experiments were carried out by hybridization of I41 on *BglI* patterns. The results are summarized in table II. Compilation of *HindIII*, *PvuII* and *BglI* groupings permitted us to define 17 groups for the 23 studied strains (table II). As most of these only contained 1 strain, it is to be expected that some new patterns may be observed if other strains were tested. These results indicate a very large variability between strains of *S. thermophilus* resulting from both variation in *rnn* loci number and RFLP detected by ribosomal probes.

DISCUSSION

Although ribotyping has already been used in species, subspecies or type identification, such a large variability between strains of a given species, as in the present study, has rarely been

reported. This observation may be due, at least in part, to the choice of restriction enzymes we used. Indeed, it can be noted that RFLP was much more substantial on *BglI* patterns than on *HindIII* and *PvuII* ones. The former enzyme does not have any sites within the ribosomal operons and generates large fragments, often greater than 15 kb, whereas the latter enzymes each have one site and generate smaller fragments. Thus, it can be expected that RFLP is the result of extraribosomal rather than intraribosomal sequence variability. However, as many strains have their own hybridization profiles, and as very few strains were found to share the same hybridization pattern, I41 can be used as a powerful tool in strain identification; this is particularly important for industrial microorganisms.

In a previous report (Colmin *et al.*, 1991), we described pNST21, a species-specific probe from *S. thermophilus* which also detects RFLP. Although at this time and with the strains that we tested, pNST21 does not discriminate between strains belonging to the same I41 group, the use of these two probes will enable rapid and easy identification of a strain such as *S. thermophilus* and its accurate characterization.

Another important point to consider is that the ribosomal operon number varies within *S. thermophilus*, although we do not know whether all of them are functional. As *rnn* loci are repeated in the genome, they can serve as sites for intrachromosomal homologous recombination, giving rise to duplications, deletions or inversions as already described for *B. subtilis* (Widom *et al.*, 1988) and *E. coli* (Hill *et al.*, 1990). Variations in the number of operons can result either from deletions or duplications. In *S. thermophilus*, most strains exhibit 6 of them and a few others only 5 (strains of groups I and II). Moreover, strain NST1403 which has only 5 *rnn* loci derives from strain CNRZ368 which has 6 of them. Thus, the most probable explanation is that typical strains of *S. thermophilus* have 6 *rnn* loci and that the others are deleted mutants. In the case of strain ATCC19258, the number of operons seems to be 4 or 5, perhaps in a atypical arrangement. Moreover, hybridization

zation patterns of this strain are rather different from those of other strains, sharing few bands with them, and thus this type strain does not seem to be representative of *S. thermophilus*, at least with regard to ribosomal genes.

In *S. thermophilus*, RFLP is quite marked since 18 groups have been established among the 24 tested strains. Moreover, real RFLP is even greater than that detected with ribosomal probes, and some strains belonging to the same final group can be distinguished on the basis of their restriction profile (unpublished results). Generally speaking, RFLP could result either from point mutations altering restriction sites or from chromosomal rearrangements. In fact, one rearrangement would modify the length of many more restriction fragments than one point mutation, and so RFLP is more likely to result from genomic plasticity than from nucleotide sequence variability.

Détection du polymorphisme ADN intraspécifique chez *Streptococcus salivarius* subsp. *thermophilus* par une sonde ADNr homologue

Trois sondes ribosomiques de *Streptococcus salivarius* subsp. *thermophilus* ont été clonées. Des résultats de séquençage montrent que leur juxtaposition correspond à un opéron entier. Elles ont été utilisées pour étudier le nombre et l'organisation des opérons ribosomiques. Les gènes d'ARNr sont groupés dans l'ordre 5'-16S-23S-5S-3' et le nombre de loci *rrn* varie à l'intérieur de la sous-espèce. La plus petite des trois sondes a été utilisée en vue de caractériser les souches. Une grande variabilité des profils d'hybridation a été observée entre les souches, résultant non seulement du RFLP, mais aussi de la variabilité dans le nombre d'opérons ribosomiques.

Mots-clés: Opéron, ADNr, ARNr, *Streptococcus salivarius* subsp. *thermophilus*; Polymorphisme génétique, RFLP, Ribotypage, Sondes.

References

- Brosius, J., Dull, T.J., Sleeter, D.D. & Noller, H.F. (1981), Gene organization and primary structure of a ribosomal RNA operon from *Escherichia coli*. *J. mol. Biol.*, 148, 107-127.
- Colmin, C., Pébay, M., Simonet, J.M. & Decaris, B. (1991), A species-specific DNA probe obtained from *Streptococcus salivarius* subsp. *thermophilus* detects strain restriction polymorphism. *FEMS Microbiol. Letters*, 81, 123-128.
- Cox, N., Johnston, J., Szarka, Z., Wright, D.J. & Archard, L.C. (1990), Characterization of an rRNA-gene-specific cDNA probe: applications in bacterial identification. *J. gen. Microbiol.*, 136, 1639-1643.
- Dower, W.J., Miller, J.F. & Ragsdale, C.W. (1988), High efficiency of *E. coli* by high-voltage electroporation. *Nucl. Acids Res.*, 16, 6127-6145.
- Farrow, J.A.E. & Collins, M.D. (1984), DNA base composition, DNA-DNA homology and long-chain fatty acid studies on *Streptococcus thermophilus* and *Streptococcus salivarius*. *J. gen. Microbiol.*, 130, 357-362.
- Fukunaga, M. & Mifuchi, I. (1989), Unique organization of *Leptospira interrogans* rRNA genes. *J. Bact.*, 171, 5763-5767.
- Fukunaga, M., Horie, I. & Mifuchi, I. (1990), Isolation and characterization of the 5S rDNA gene of *Leptospira interrogans*. *J. Bact.*, 172, 3264-3268.
- Green, C.J., Stewart, G.C., Hollis, M.A., Vold, B.S. & Bott, K.F. (1985), Nucleotide sequence of the *Bacillus subtilis* ribosomal RNA operon, *rrnB*. *Gene*, 37, 261-266.
- Grimont, F. & Grimont, P.A.D. (1986), Ribosomal ribonucleic acid gene restriction patterns as potential taxonomic tools. *Ann. Inst. Pasteur/Microbiol.*, 137B, 165-175.
- Grimont, F., Lefèvre, M., Ageron, E. & Grimont, P.A.D. (1989), rRNA gene restriction patterns of *Legionella* species: a molecular identification system. *Res. Microbiol.*, 140, 615-626.
- Hill, C.W., Harvey, S. & Gray, J.A. (1990), Recombination between rRNA genes in *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella typhimurium*, in "The bacterial chromosome" (K. Drlca and M. Riley) (pp. 335-340). American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
- Hopwood, D.A., Bibb, M.J., Chater, K.F., Kieser, T., Bruton, C.J., Kieser, H.M., Lydiate, D.J., Smith, C.P., Ward, J.M. & Schrepf, H. (1985), Genetic manipulation of *Streptomyces*: a laboratory manual. The John Innes Institute, Norwich.
- Irino, K., Grimont, F., Casin, I., Grimont, P.A.D. & the Brazilian Purpuric Fever Study Group (1988), rRNA gene restriction patterns of *Haemophilus influenzae* biogroup Aegyptius strains associated with Brazilian purpuric fever. *J. clin. Microbiol.*, 26, 1535-1538.
- Krawiec, S. & Riley, M. (1990), Organization of the bacterial chromosome. *Microbiol. Rev.*, 54, 502-539.
- Lamfron, H., Sarabhai, A. & Abelson, J. (1978), Cloning *Beneckea* genes in *Escherichia coli*. *J. Bact.*, 133, 354-363.
- Larbi, D., Colmin, C., Rousselle, L., Decaris, B. & Simonet, J.M. (1990), Genetic and biological characterization of nine *S. thermophilus* bacteriophages. *Le Lait*, 70, 107-116.
- Liesack, W. & Stackebrandt, E. (1989), Evidence for unlinked *rrn* operons in the plantomycete *Pirellula marina*. *J. Bact.*, 17, 5025-5030.
- Maniatis, T., Fritsch, E.F. & Sambrook, J. (1982), Molecular cloning: a laboratory manual. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York.
- Marmur, J. (1961), A procedure for the isolation of deoxy-

- ribonucleic acid from microorganisms. *J. mol. Biol.*, **3**, 208-218.
- Noller, H.F. (1984), Structure of ribosomal DNA. *Ann. Rev. Biochem.*, **53**, 119-162.
- Fernodet, J.L., Boccard, F., Alegre, M.T., Gagnat, J. & Guérineau, M. (1985), Organisation and nucleotide sequence of a ribosomal gene cluster from *Streptomyces ambifaciens*. *Gene*, **79**, 33-46.
- Picard-Pasquier, N., Picard, B., Heeralal, S., Krishnamoorthy, R. & Goulet, P. (1990), Correlation between ribosomal DNA polymorphism and electrophoretic enzyme polymorphism in *Yersinia*. *J. gen. Microbiol.*, **136**, 1655-1666.
- Sela, S., Clark-Curtiss, J.E. & Bercovier, H. (1989), Characterization and taxonomic implications of the rRNA genes of *Mycobacterium leprae*. *J. Bact.*, **171**, 70-73.
- Stackebrandt, E. & Teuber, M. (1988), Molecular taxonomy and phylogenetic position of lactic acid bacteria. *Biochimie*, **70**, 317-324.
- Terzaghi, B.E. & Sandine, W.E. (1975), Improved medium for lactic streptococci and their bacteriophages. *Appl. Microbiol.*, **29**, 807-813.
- Widom, R.L., Jarvis, E.D., LaFauci, G. & Rudner, R. (1988), Instability of rRNA operons in *Bacillus subtilis*. *J. Bact.*, **170**, 605-610.