

Novel Cassette-Based Shuttle Vector System for Gram-Positive Bacteria

Emmanuelle Charpentier,* Ana I. Anton, Peter Barry,
Berenice Alfonso, Yuan Fang, and Richard P. Novick*

*Molecular Pathogenesis Program, Skirball Institute of Biomolecular Medicine and
Department of Microbiology, NYU Medical Center, New York, New York*

Received 24 November 2003/Accepted 30 April 2004

Our understanding of staphylococcal pathogenesis depends on reliable genetic tools for gene expression analysis and tracing of bacteria. Here, we have developed and evaluated a series of novel versatile *Escherichia coli*-staphylococcal shuttle vectors based on PCR-generated interchangeable cassettes. Advantages of our module system include the use of (i) staphylococcal low-copy-number, high-copy-number, thermosensitive and theta replicons and selectable markers (choice of erythromycin, tetracycline, chloramphenicol, kanamycin, or spectinomycin); (ii) an *E. coli* replicon and selectable marker (ampicillin); and (iii) a staphylococcal phage fragment that allows high-frequency transduction and an SaPI fragment that allows site-specific integration into the *Staphylococcus aureus* chromosome. The staphylococcal cadmium-inducible $P_{cad-cadC}$ and constitutive P_{blaZ} promoters were designed and analyzed in transcriptional fusions to the staphylococcal β -lactamase *blaZ*, the *Vibrio fischeri luxAB*, and the *Aequorea victoria* green fluorescent protein reporter genes. The modular design of the vector system provides great flexibility and variety. Questions about gene dosage, complementation, and *cis-trans* effects can now be conveniently addressed, so that this system constitutes an effective tool for studying gene regulation of staphylococci in various ecosystems.

Virulent bacterial strains have developed complex metabolic and regulatory pathways to enable them to thrive in the in vivo environment during infection. Understanding how the regulatory networks operate requires manipulation of many genes and expressing them temporally and spatially at different levels or under separate regulatory controls. In the case of gram-positive bacteria including staphylococci, the introduction of shuttle vector systems has greatly facilitated gene structure-function studies. However, the construction and range of application of the vectors available to date for gram-positive bacteria lack flexibility and variety. Staphylococcal shuttle vectors are mainly based on plasmid chimeras derived from the assemblage of restriction enzyme-generated DNA fragments containing the function of interest. This strategy has several major disadvantages. (i) The cloning of fragments for the backbone structures is limited by the availability of restriction sites in the 5' and 3' sequences flanking the region of interest. (ii) The choice of restriction sites available for the cloning of novel fragments is thus restrained. (iii) The fragments are often too big and not optimized. (iv) Interchangeability is limited.

To address these concerns, we have developed a novel series of powerful *Escherichia coli*-staphylococcal shuttle vectors. Our approach is based on PCR-designed cassettes, which can

be easily exchanged, providing flexibility. The main elements of the system comprise (i) staphylococcal pT181-based low-copy-number, high-copy-number and thermosensitive replicons (1, 17), (ii) the low-copy-number theta replicon of plasmid pI258 (4, 20), (iii) staphylococcal selectable markers (choice of erythromycin, tetracycline, chloramphenicol, kanamycin, and spectinomycin resistance) (5, 6, 8, 15, 28), (iv) an *Escherichia coli* ColE1-based replicon and selectable marker (ampicillin resistance) (32), (v) a staphylococcal ϕ 11 phage fragment that allows extremely high frequency transduction (14, 19), (vi) a fragment of the staphylococcal pathogenicity island SaPI1 that enables site-specific integration into the *Staphylococcus aureus* chromosome (13, 25), (vii) an expanded multiple cloning site (MCS) derived from pUC19 (32), (viii) inducible and constitutive promoters (2, 22), and (ix) reporter genes (3, 27, 29, 30).

In this paper, we present and describe the structure and properties of the first generation of this novel series of modular shuttle vectors.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bacterial strains and cultures. The bacterial strains and plasmids used in this study are listed in Table 1. NCTC8325 is a naturally occurring strain of *S. aureus*, which is lysogenic for three phages, ϕ 11, ϕ 12, and ϕ 13 (16). The restriction-defective *S. aureus* strain RN4220 is a nonlysogenic derivative of NCTC8325 and is an efficient recipient for *E. coli* DNA (11). Routinely, staphylococcal inocula were prepared by overnight growth at 37°C (or at 32°C for plasmids with thermosensitive replication) on GL agar medium with antibiotics as appropriate (18). Broth cultures were grown in CY broth supplemented with glycerol phosphate (0.1 M) at 37°C with vigorous aeration (shaking at 250 rpm) (18). Cell growth was turbidimetrically monitored with a Klett-Summerson colorimeter with a green filter at 540 nm (Klett, Long Island City, N.Y.) or with a THERMOmax microplate reader (Molecular Devices) at 650 nm. *E. coli* DH5 α and TOP10 were used as bacterial hosts for plasmid construction (26). All *E. coli* strains were cultured in Luria-Bertani medium either in liquid with shaking (250 rpm) or on agar plates at 37°C. Whenever required, suitable antibiotics were added to the media as follows: chloramphenicol at 10 μ g/ml for *S. aureus* (plasmid selection), eryth-

* Corresponding author. Mailing address for Emmanuelle Charpentier: Max F. Perutz Laboratories, University Departments at the Vienna Biocenter, Department of Microbiology and Genetics, University of Vienna, Dr. Bohrgasse 9/4, A-1030 Vienna, Austria. Phone: 43-1-4277-54606. Fax: 43-1-4277-9546. E-mail: emmanuelle.charpentier@univie.ac.at. Mailing address for Richard P. Novick: Molecular Pathogenesis Program, Skirball Institute of Biomolecular Medicine and Department of Microbiology, NYU Medical Center, 540 First Ave., New York, NY 10016. Phone: (212) 263-6294. Fax: (212) 263-5711. E-mail: novick@saturn.med.nyu.edu.

TABLE 1. Bacterial strains and plasmids

Strain or plasmid	Relevant characteristic(s)	Source or reference
Strains		
<i>E. coli</i>		
DH5 α	Host for DNA cloning	Lab strain collection
TOP10	Host for DNA cloning	Invitrogen Life Technologies
<i>S. aureus</i>		
NCTC8325	Propagating strain for typing phase 47	Lab strain collection
RN11	Harbors pI258; lysogenic for ϕ 11, ϕ 12, and ϕ 13	Lab strain collection
RN27	RN450 lysogenic for 80 α , ϕ 13	16
RN450	NCTC8325 cured of ϕ 11, ϕ 12, and ϕ 13	16
RN1329	8325-4; lysogenic for ϕ 11; Sp ^r [Tn554(<i>aad9</i>)]	Lab strain collection
RN2424	8325 (pT181)	Lab strain collection
RN2442	8325-4 (pE194)	Lab strain collection
RN4220	Restriction-defective derivative of RN450	11
RN4253	8325 (pRN8061)	Lab strain collection
RN4416	RN27 (pSA0331)	Lab strain collection
RN5830	8325-4 (pC194)	Lab strain collection
RN6851	RN6502 (pRN6680)	Lab strain collection
RN6734	<i>agr</i> ⁺ ; 8325-4 derivative	Lab strain collection
RN7206	RN6734 Δ <i>agr::tet</i> (M)	Lab strain collection
RN7885	JM109 (pRL189)	Lab strain collection
RN8972	RN4220 (pRN6998)	25
RN9011	RN4220 (pRN7023)	25
Plasmids		
pUC19	Ap ^r ; ColE1 compatibility group origin of replication 867; 2686 bp	32
pT181	pT181 <i>wt</i> ; Tc ^r ; Inc3; naturally occurring; \pm 22 copies/cell; 4,440 bp	1, 17
pRN8061	pT181 <i>cop-623</i> ; Tc ^r ; Inc3; \pm 400 copies/cell; 4,440 bp	1, 17
pSA0331	pT181 <i>cop-634repC4</i> ; Tsr; Tc ^r ; Inc3; \pm 145 copies/cell; 4,440 bp	1, 17
pI258	Naturally occurring β -lactamase plasmid; 28 kb	21
pE194	Em ^r (<i>ermC</i>); Inc11; naturally occurring; 3725 bp	5
pAT21	Ap ^r Km ^r ; pBR322 Ω 1.5-kb pJH1 ClaI (<i>aphA-3</i>)	28
pC194	Cm ^r (<i>cat194</i>); Inc8; naturally occurring; 2,910 bp	6
pRN6680	Ap ^r Tc ^r ; pBluescript Ω 2.9-kb pMVN6 Smal-HindIII [<i>tetA</i> (M)]	15
pRN6998	pE194ts Ω pUC18-MCS Ω SaPI1 <i>sek-int-att</i> ₃ ; 8,319 bp	25
pRN7023	pC194ts Ω pUC19-MCS Ω SaPI1 <i>int</i>	25
pRL189	<i>luxAB</i>	Gift of Peter Wolk
pBD4	LITMUS28 Ω <i>gfpmut2-ermC</i> ; 4,784 bp	Gift of D. J. Bartels and E. P. Greenberg

romycin at 10 μ g/ml for *S. aureus* and 500 μ g/ml for *E. coli* (plasmid selection), kanamycin at 250 μ g/ml for *S. aureus* and 50 μ g/ml for *E. coli* (plasmid selection), tetracycline at 5 μ g/ml (chromosomal selection) and 10 μ g/ml (plasmid selection) for *S. aureus*, and spectinomycin at 1,000 μ g/ml for *S. aureus* and 100 μ g/ml for *E. coli* (plasmid selection).

General DNA procedures. Routine general molecular biology assays were performed according to standard procedures (26). Chromosomal DNA from *S. aureus* was prepared as described elsewhere (13). Qiagen (Hilden, Germany) kits were used with minor modifications for the isolation of plasmid DNA, extraction of DNA fragments from agarose gels, and purification of PCR products and digested fragments.

Primers and PCRs. The oligonucleotides used as primers are listed in Table 2. The polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis-purified primers (Integrated DNA Technologies, Coralville, Iowa) were designed to add restriction sites (underlined bases) upstream and downstream of the amplified products. All PCRs were performed using *Pwo* polymerase (Roche Applied Science, Indianapolis, Ind.). Cycling times and temperatures were according to the properties of the primer pairs. Ordinarily, reactions were carried out for 25 cycles with an annealing temperature of 55°C.

Plasmid construction. All plasmid constructs were created using *E. coli* DH5 α or TOP10 as the intermediate host. Inserts corresponding to the various PCR-generated products were digested with the appropriate restriction enzymes (New England Biolabs Inc., Beverly, Mass.). The digested products were agarose gel purified and ligated to the correspondingly digested vectors. Ligation was carried out for 2 h at room temperature or overnight at 16°C with T4 DNA ligase (New England Biolabs Inc.). Transformation in *E. coli* was carried out as described previously (26). Newly generated plasmids were purified, and plasmid restriction digestion patterns were examined. In addition, the inserted DNA modules or

junction fragments were sequenced on both strands to ensure that no misincorporation of nucleotides occurred during the PCR. One microgram of each plasmid previously amplified and purified in *E. coli* was used to transform *S. aureus* RN4220 by protoplast transformation or electroporation as described elsewhere (18). Plasmid from *S. aureus* was then purified and checked by restriction digestion pattern analysis. Whole-cell lysate analysis was additionally performed to test for possible DNA recombination or plasmid instability.

Plasmid DNA analysis. Plasmid DNA from *S. aureus* strains was analyzed in sheared whole-cell minilysates of exponentially growing cultures by 1% agarose gel electrophoresis. Copy numbers were determined as the calculated ratios of plasmid to chromosomal DNA by direct fluorescence densitometry of the ethidium bromide-stained gel patterns (24). Plasmid segregational stability was scored by growing plasmid-containing strains in nonselective liquid cultures for approximately 100 generations. After serial dilutions, the cells were plated on nonselective agar. One hundred to 200 colonies were transferred onto nonselective and selective agar plates to determine the proportion of bacteria that still contained the plasmid.

Plasmid thermosensitivity. In thermosensitivity studies, 32 and 43°C were the permissive and nonpermissive temperatures, respectively. Plasmid thermosensitivity was examined for three independent staphylococcal clones for each plasmid to be analyzed. After overnight growth at 32°C on agar plates containing the selective antibiotic, strains were streaked for single colonies on nonselective media and incubated at 43°C for 24 h. One hundred to 200 colonies were picked on agar containing either no selection or the selective antibiotic and incubated at 32°C for 24 h. All picked colonies that showed growth only on the nonselective media had lost the plasmid after growth at 43°C. Loss of the plasmid was then verified by whole-cell minilysate analysis.

TABLE 2. Oligonucleotide primers used for plasmid construction

Primer	Sequence (5'-3') ^a	F or R ^b	DNA template	Cassette
672	GAA TAT GCA TGC GAT AAT GGC GCC TTT GCG GAA AGA GTT AGT AAG TTA ACA G	F	pT181, pRN8061, pSA0331	pT181 replicon
671	TGA ACG GGC CCA ATA AAA GCA ATC AAT GAA CCA AG	R	pT181, pRN8061, pSA0331	pT181 replicon
P386	TAC TTG GGG CCC TCG ATG ATT ACC AGA AGT TCT C	R	pI258	pI258 replicon
P387	TAG CAT GGC GCC GTT TTA TCT TCA TCA CTT GTA TTA ATC	F	pI258	pI258 replicon
673	GAT CAT CTC GAG CCG CCG CAT AGT TAA GCC AGC CCC GAC	F	pUC19	amp ColE1 ori
623	GAT TAG CAT GCA GCG GCC AGC TCA CTC AAA GGC GG	R	pUC19	amp ColE1 ori
675	CTC TGC GGG CCC ACC TAG GAA TFG AAT GAG ACA TGC TAC	F	pE194	ermC
674	TCT CTT CTC GAG CCG CGC GGA AAA CTG GTT TAA GCC GAC	R	pE194	ermC
599	GTT TAA GGG CCC ACC TAG GCA AAT ATG CTC TTA CGT GC	F	pRNG680	tet(M)
600	CTA TGA CTC GAG GCC GCG GAA ATA TTG AAG GCT AGT CAG	R	pR6680	tet(M)
617	GTT TAA GGG CCC ACC TAG GTA TTA TCA AGA TAA GAA AG	R	pC194	cat194
618	CTA TGA CTC GAG GCC GCG GCT TTC TTC AAC TAA CCG GG	R	pC194	cat194
619	GTT TAA GGG CCC ACC TAG GGG TTT CAA AAT CCG CTC CG	F	pAT21	aphA-3
620	CTA TGA CTC GAG GCC GCG GCG CTC GGG ACC CCT ATC TAG C	R	pAT21	aphA-3
676	GTT TAA GGG CCC ACC TAG GAT CGA AIC CCT TCG TGA GCG	F	Tn554	aad9
677	TCT CTT CTC GAG GCC GCG GTA ATA AAC TAT CGA AGG AAC	R	Tn554	aad9
583	TAC GTT GCA TGC AGC TTA CTA TGC CAT TAT T	R	Tn554	aad9
584	ATT CGT CTG CAG AAT AAA CCC TCC GAT ATT AC	F	pI258	PblaZ
594	TGC GAT GCA TGC GCA CTT AIT CAA GTG TAT TT	R	pI258	PblaZ
595	AAT AAT GTC GAC CTG CAG GTT CAG ACA TTG ACC TTC AC	F	pI258	Pcad-cadC
595	TGC ATA GAA TTC GTT AAC TAA TTA ATA TCG GAG GGT TTA TTT TG	R	pI258	Pcad-cadC
616	AAC AGT GGC GCC TGT CAC TTT GCT TGA TAT ATG AG	F	pI258	blaZ
628	TCG ATA GAA TTC GTT AAC TAA TTA ATT TAA GGA GAT ATA CAT ATG AG	R	pI258	blaZ
589	AGC ATA GGC GCG CCT TAT TTG TAT AGT TCA TCC ATG CCA	F	pDB4	gfpmut2
662	AAG ATT GAA TTC GTT AAC TAA TTA ATC ACC AAA AAG GAA TAG AGT ATG AAG	R	pDB4	gfpmut2
601	AAG TAT GGC GCG CCA AAA AGG CAA TCT AAT ATA GAA ATT GCC	F	pRL189	luxAB
612	TTA TCT GAA TTC AGG CCG CCT TCT AAA TGC ATA ATA AAT ACT G	R	pRL189	luxAB
658	AAC AGT GGC GCC TGT CAC TTT GCT TGA TAT ATG AG	F	pI258	TT
628	TTA AIC CGC GGT GTC ATT ATT TC	R	pI258	TT
655	ATC TTC TCG AGT AAA AGG CTT CGG AAG TAG	F	φ11	φ11 EcoRI-K
656	TTG ATG GGC CCG AAA GAT GTT GGT ATT GAT AAA GAA G	R	φ11	φ11 EcoRI-K
P805	TGG AAC CTA GGA GCT GGA AAT ATT CGT TAT TTA TG	F	pRN6991	SapII-att ₅
P806		R	pRN6991	SapII-att ₅

^a Restriction sites are underlined. Bases complementary to the template are italicized. Bases in boldface represent stop codons.

^b F, forward; R, reverse.

Phage transduction. The preparation and analysis of phage lysates were performed essentially as described previously with minor modifications (18). For the preparation of phage lysates, early-exponential-phase cells were transferred to CY broth-phage buffer (1:1) and infected with the phage at a multiplicity of 0.1 to 1. Lysis took place during slow shaking at 32°C. Lysates were then centrifuged and sterilized by passage through a 0.45- μ m-pore-size Millipore filter. Transduction samples consisted of mixtures of early-exponential-phase cells with phage in phage buffer containing 4 mM CaCl₂. For transduction of phage-sensitive recipients, 17 mM sodium citrate was added to the agar.

Reporter protein measurements. For induction of the *P_{cad}-cadC Ω blaZ* fusion, CdCl₂ was added at various concentrations to early-exponential-phase staphylococcal cultures and the cultures were incubated at 37°C with shaking for 90 min. Samples were equalized to constant cell mass and assayed for β -lactamase activity by the nitrocefin spectrophotometric method (23) modified as described previously (9). β -Lactamase activity is expressed as initial reaction rate in milliunits of optical density at 490 nm (OD₄₉₀) per minute. All assays were performed at least in triplicate. Luciferase was evaluated qualitatively for cultures grown on agar by using a Hamamatsu imaging camera (kindly provided by Xenogen, Inc.), following the addition of the luciferase substrate decanal. Green fluorescent protein (GFP) was detected visually in cultures grown on agar, by use of a long-wave UV source. Alternatively, GFP activity in single cells was evaluated with a fluorescence microscope. For quantification of green fluorescence, cultures were grown in Todd-Hewitt broth medium with shaking at 37°C, and the growth curve was monitored by measuring the OD₆₂₀. Samples were withdrawn every hour, centrifuged, and suspended into the same volume of phosphate-buffered saline buffer. The green fluorescence was then measured with a spectrofluorometer (Perkin-Elmer Wallac Victor² plate reader) by excitation at a wavelength of 485 nm and detection of emission at 515 nm. Values correspond to relative fluorescence versus OD₆₂₀.

Northern blot analysis. Total RNA was prepared from samples equalized to the same number of cells. The amount of RNA in each sample was normalized to that of the rRNA, which was quantitated by scanning an ethidium bromide-stained agarose gel with an Alpha Innotech video imager. Northern blot analysis was carried out as described previously (10) using as probe a [³²P]dATP-labeled *blaZ*-internal DNA fragment. A probe consisting of a [³²P]dATP-labeled PCR product specific for 16S rRNA served as a loading control.

Nucleotide sequence accession numbers. The GenBank accession numbers for sequences used to design the cassettes are as follows: J01764 (pT181 replicons), AF203377 (pI258 replicon), L09137 (*amp* ColE1 ori), X02588 (*aad9*), V01547 (*aphA-3*), NC002013 (*cat194*), J01755 (*ermC*), M21136 [*tetA*(M)], AF424781 (ϕ 11 EcoRI-K), U93688 (SaP11-*att*_S), M62650 (*P_{blaZ}*, *blaZ*, TT), J04551 (*P_{cad}*-*cadC*), U73901 (*gfpmut2*), and X06758 (*luxAB*).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cassette strategy for vector construction. The ability to switch and/or add functional modules readily facilitates the construction of novel vectors. For this purpose, we designed a novel cassette strategy for the construction of a new family of staphylococcal-*E. coli* shuttle vectors. All cassettes were constructed by PCR amplification with primers containing flanking restriction sites. The amplified products were purified and digested with the restriction enzymes recognizing the flanking sites and then used for cloning. Each of the vectors was assembled using the flanking restriction sites shown in Fig. 1 (for an example, see pRN7145 in Fig. 2). In cases where two sites are shown, the outer one was used. Note that the replicon cassettes were cloned using their *ApaI* and *SphI* sites and that the MCS was subsequently inserted between the *SphI* and *NarI* sites at the left end of the cassette. Any cassette can be removed and replaced using these same restriction enzymes, and the constructs can be readily verified by gel electrophoresis of restriction digests. New cassettes can be inserted and existing ones can be interchanged, thus providing a versatile method to build new vectors.

Construction of the basic shuttle vector backbone. The backbone contains the basic functional elements of the shuttle

vectors. (i) For replication in *S. aureus*, we used two plasmid replicons. First, we employed the well-characterized rolling-circle replicon of plasmid pT181 (1, 17), including the initiator protein gene, *repC*; the copy control region; and the leading- and lagging-strand origins. We included the wild-type replicon (*cop-wt repC*) and two derivatives—a high-copy-number mutant (*cop-623 repC*) and a thermosensitive replication mutant (*cop-634ts repC4*). Second, we employed the low-copy-number theta replicon of plasmid pI258, a well-characterized *S. aureus* penicillinase plasmid (4, 20). (ii) For selection in *S. aureus*, we chose the pE194 *ermC* macrolide-lincosamide-streptogramin B resistance gene (5, 8). (iii) For replication and selection in *E. coli*, we used a pUC19 fragment that contains the ColE1 replicon origin and the ampicillin resistance gene *bla*, also known as *amp* (32). This module can easily be removed by digestion with *NotI* and religation. (iv) As an MCS, we inserted the *SphI*-*NarI* fragment of pUC19 (32). (v) The basic modules were connected by *ApaI*, *AvrII*, *NarI*, *NotI*, *SacII*, and *XhoI*, restriction sites that are unique or very rare in the vector system cassettes (Fig. 1). The backbone vector was constructed starting with the pT181 cassette. This was amplified by using as a template the pT181 wild-type plasmid from strain RN2424 and by using as primers oligonucleotides 672 and 671. The PCR product was then purified and digested with *SphI* and *ApaI*. Next, the *ermC* cassette was amplified by using as a template plasmid pE194 from strain RN2442 and as primers oligonucleotides 675 and 674. After purification, the PCR product was digested with *ApaI* and *XhoI*. For the amplification of the *amp* ColE1 ori cassette, plasmid pUC19 was used as a template and oligonucleotides 673 and 623 were used as primers. The purified product was digested with *XhoI* and *SphI*. The three digested DNA cassettes were then assembled by a three-fragment ligation. Finally, the MCS fragment of pUC19 was introduced at the *SphI* and *NarI* sites, thus generating plasmid pCN33 (Fig. 1 and 2). This plasmid was then used to create the first generation of a family of derivatives that offer variants of the staphylococcal replication and selection functions as well as novel additional cassettes for transduction and integration functions and for gene expression analysis. The various members of this set of vectors are depicted in linear form in Fig. 2.

Low-copy-number, high-copy-number, and thermosensitive rolling-circle pT181-based replicons for gram-positive bacteria. In earlier studies numerous pT181 derivatives with mutations affecting replication and its control were isolated (1, 7, 17). We used two of these mutants to construct two additional versions of the pT181cassette (Fig. 1). The three different pT181 staphylococcal replicon cassettes offer then (i) a low-copy-number (~20 to 25 copies/cell) version (pT181*copwt repC*) for, e.g., studying the fine regulation of promoter activities in vivo; (ii) a high-copy-number (300 to 400 copies/cell) version (pT181*cop-623 repC*) for, e.g., overexpression purposes; and (iii) a thermosensitive high-copy-number version (pT181*cop-634ts repC4*) for, e.g., helper functions and gene replacement. The pT181*cop-623 repC* and pT181*cop-634ts repC4* cassettes were obtained by amplification of pRN8061 and pSA0331 with primers 672 and 671. Each cassette was digested by *NarI* and *ApaI* and used to replace the pT181*copwt repC* cassette of pCN33, thus creating pCN35 and pCN39, respectively. After introduction of pCN33, pCN35, and pCN39

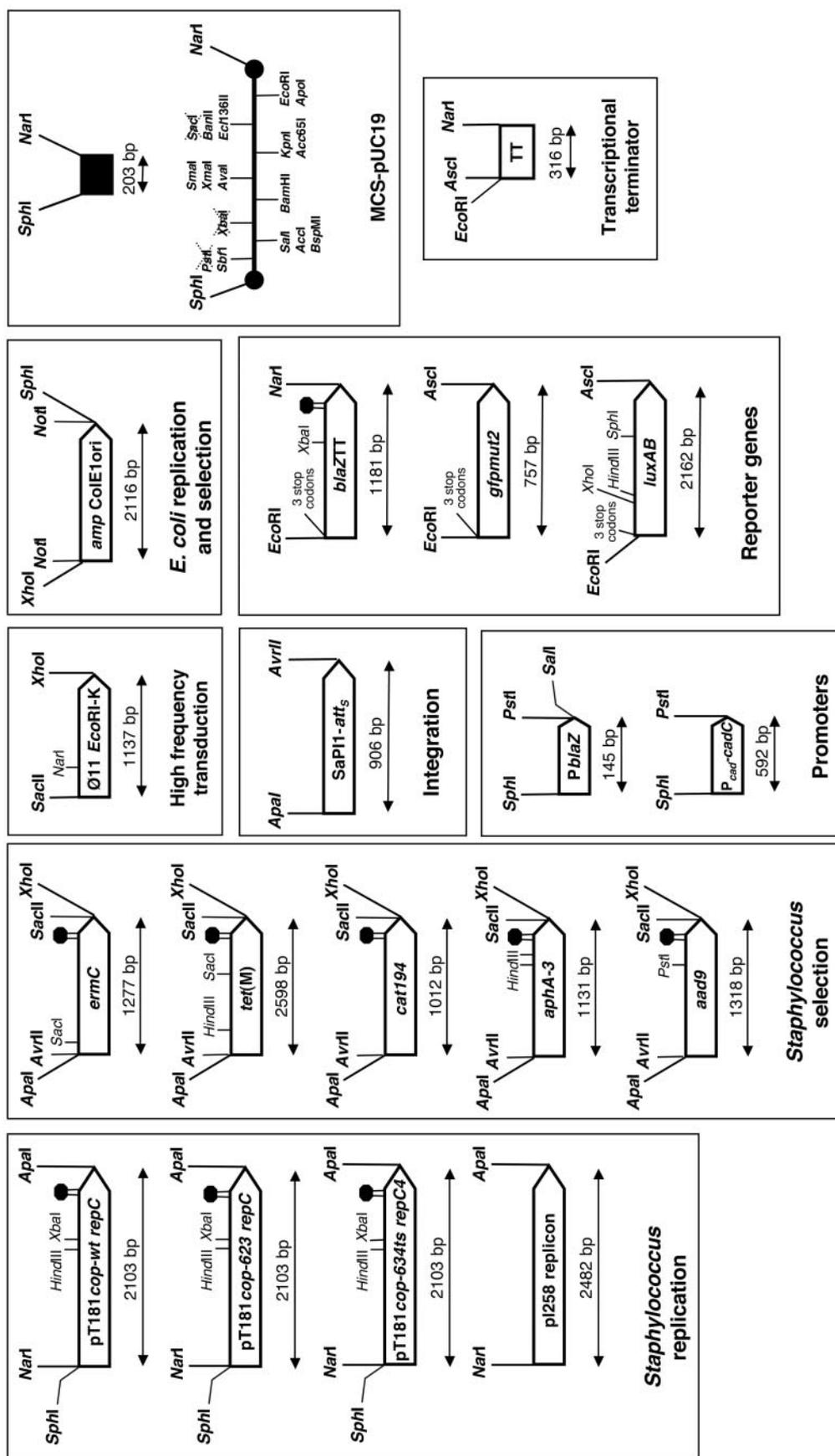


FIG. 1. Cassette restriction maps of shuttle vector pCN series. The gene designations include pT181 *cop-wt repC*, pT181 *cop-623 repC*, pT181 *cop-634 repC4*, and p1258 replicon for replication in *Staphylococcus*. Each pT181 cassette contains the single-stranded origin of replication, double-stranded origin of replication, the copy control system, and the *repC* gene encoding the replication protein RepC of the pT181 rolling-circle replicon. The p1258 replicon includes the plasmid's replication origin, *rep* protein gene, and, presumably, the copy control system, though this has not been defined to date. Antibiotic resistance modules consist of *aad9* (aminoglycoside acetyltransferase-encoding gene of pAT21), *cat194* (chloramphenicol acetyltransferase-encoding gene of pC194 for chloramphenicol resistance), *aphA-3* (for aminoglycoside 3'-phosphotransferase, the kanamycin resistance gene of pAT21), *ermC* (erythromycin resistance), and *tet(M)* (gene of pRN6680 for tetracycline resistance). Additional modules include ϕ 11 EcoRI-K (enabling ribosomal methylase-encoding gene of pE194 for erythromycin resistance), and *blaZ* (gene from p1258 encoding the β -lactamase reporter), *glmU2* (fluorescence-activated cell sorting-optimized mutant conferring ampicillin resistance and ColE1ori for replication in *E. coli*), *luxAB* (gene encoding the luciferase determinant from *V. fischeri*), TT (*blaZ* transcriptional terminator), P_{blaZ} (constitutive β -lactamase promoter module), and P_{cad-cadC} (cadmium-inducible promoter module). For transcriptional fusions, a three-way translational stop codon was inserted upstream of each promoterless reporter gene. The transcriptional terminator of *blaZ* was inserted downstream of each reporter gene to prevent any read-through of the *repC* gene from the promoter to be tested. The MCS from pUC19 is symbolized by a black box. Each cassette is flanked by restriction sites introduced into the PCR product used for its cloning, as indicated. Adventitious sites corresponding to those of the pUC19 MCS are indicated. Those occurring in any of the three backbone cassettes are crossed out in the representation of the MCS.

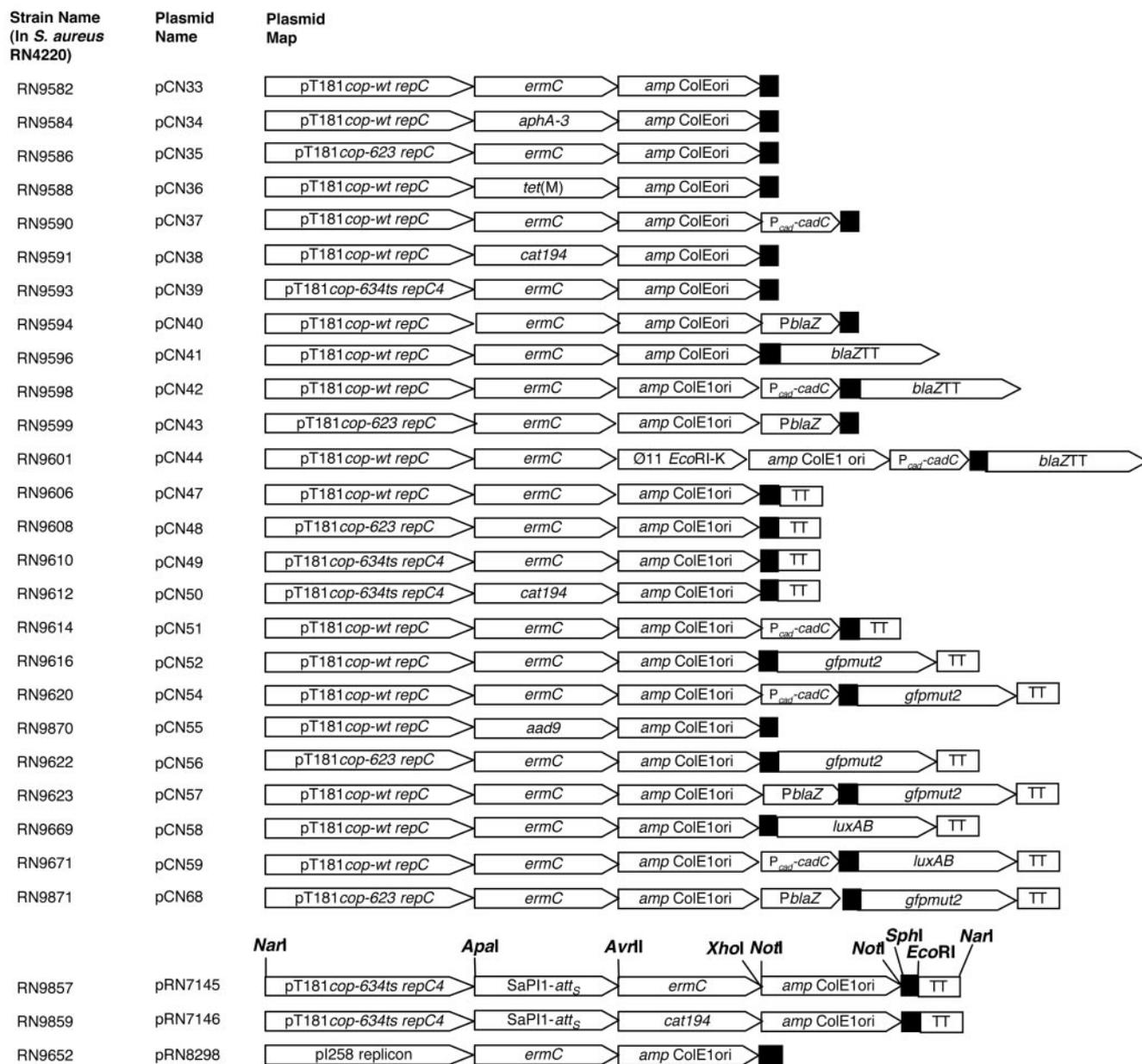


FIG. 2. Series of pCN shuttle vectors. The first generation of pCN shuttle vectors is here represented in linear form, opened at the NarI site between the replicon and MCS cassettes. Each of these was assembled using the flanking restriction sites shown in Fig. 1. In cases where two sites are shown, the outer one was used. Note that the replicon cassettes were cloned using their ApaI and SphI sites and that the MCS was subsequently inserted between the SphI and NarI sites at the left end of the cassette. Any cassette can be removed and replaced using these same restriction enzymes. For details of each module, please refer to Fig. 1.

into *S. aureus* RN4220, the functionality of each replication module was analyzed. The three vectors were stably maintained in *S. aureus* RN4220 when cultured at 37°C for pCN33 and pCN35 and at 32°C for the thermosensitive vector pCN39. After approximately 100 generations without selective pressure, 99% of 200 analyzed clones were still erythromycin resistant and exhibited the same copy number as before passage. The plasmid copy number of each of these three vectors corresponded to that of the original plasmid from which the replicons originated (1, 17) (Fig. 3A). The thermosensitivity of the pT181*cop-634 repC4* replicon of pCN39 was assessed by testing

for loss of the plasmid at 43°C. After overnight growth at 43°C, none of 200 colonies tested were erythromycin resistant, indicating that pCN39 had retained the replication thermosensitivity of its pT181 parent. As shown in Fig. 3B, loss of pCN39 was further confirmed by whole-cell minilysate analysis.

Low-copy-number theta replicon. Earlier studies have identified a family of relatively large staphylococcal plasmids (25 to 35 kb), responsible for resistance to penicillin and several inorganic ions and referred to as “penicillinase plasmids” (20). These have low copy numbers (~5 copies/cell) and use the theta mode of replication (E. Murphy and R. P. Novick, un-

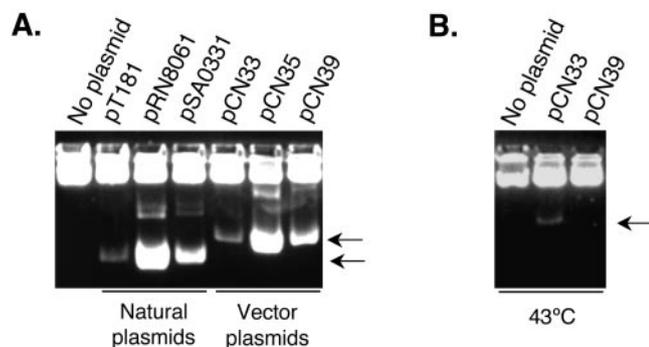


FIG. 3. Analysis of the pT181-based staphylococcal modules. Whole-cell sheared minilysates of *S. aureus* RN4220 strains containing the indicated plasmids were separated on 1% agarose in Tris-borate buffer for 18 h at 2.5 V/cm, stained with ethidium bromide, and photographed. Samples corresponding to equivalent numbers of cells were used to permit comparison. (A) Strains were grown at 32°C. Lane 1, RN4220; lane 2, RN2424; lane 3, RN4253; lane 4, RN4416; lane 5, RN9582; lane 6, RN9586; lane 7, RN9593. (B) Experiments were conducted at 43°C. Lane 1, RN4220; lane 2, RN9582; lane 3, RN9593. The heavy upper band corresponds to sheared chromosomal DNA. The supercoiled plasmid bands are indicated with arrows. Intermediate plasmid bands correspond to topoisomers and multimers.

published data) (4). One of these, pI9789, has been sequenced in its entirety (4), and its replicon is very closely related, possibly identical, to that of pI258, a penicillinase plasmid prototype of incompatibility group I (20). We therefore amplified a 2.5-kb segment using primers 386 and 387, derived from the pI9789 replicon region sequence, with pI258 DNA as the template, and cloned it into pCN33 in place of the pT181 $copwt$ $repC$ cassette, giving rise to pRN8298 (Fig. 1 and 2). This plasmid was transferred to RN4220, and its low copy number was confirmed by agarose gel electrophoresis of whole-cell minilysates.

Panel of antibiotic resistance markers for selection. Selective markers for staphylococcal genetics are almost entirely derived from clinical antibiotic resistance determinants. In addition to the standard *ermC* gene, we have constructed cassettes from four additional resistance genes, *aad9*, *aphA-3*, *cat194*, and *tetA(M)*, conferring resistance to spectinomycin, kanamycin, chloramphenicol, and tetracycline, respectively (Fig. 1). Each of these was designed to include the native promoter and transcriptional terminator sites as well as the coding sequence of the resistance gene. These cassettes were created by PCR by using primers and templates listed in Table 2. The purified PCR products, digested by *ApaI* and *XhoI*, were used to replace the *ermC* module in pCN33, thus generating pCN55, pCN34, pCN38, and pCN36, respectively. Plasmids were introduced into *S. aureus* RN4220 by electroporation with the appropriate selection. It is worthwhile noting that *E. coli* strains DH5 α (pCN55), DH5 α (pCN34), and DH5 α (pCN33) were selectable with spectinomycin (100 μ g/ml), kanamycin (50 μ g/ml), and erythromycin (250 μ g/ml), respectively. However, for unknown reasons, we were unable to use selection with chloramphenicol and tetracycline for *E. coli* strains DH5 α (pCN38) and DH5 α (pCN36), respectively, and therefore, resistance to ampicillin was generally utilized.

High-frequency transduction module. Electroporation and protoplast transformation are normally used to introduce

DNA into staphylococci. Although they can also be used for transfer between staphylococcal strains, phage-mediated transduction is more commonly used, is much more convenient, and is readily applicable to certain well-characterized laboratory strains. With many clinical or environmental isolates, standard transduction frequencies are often far too low for successful genetic transfer, probably because of restriction incompatibilities. We have circumvented this limitation on the basis of earlier reports showing that insertion of any restriction fragment of phage ϕ 11 into a small rolling-circle plasmid such as pT181 or pCW58 caused a dramatic increase in transduction efficiency with this or related phages (14, 19). Transduction frequencies between 0.1 and 1.0 per plaque-forming particle were observed depending on the size (0.3 to 2 kb), but not the genetic content, of the phage fragment. More recently, we have failed to find a single strain of *S. aureus* that could not be transduced by a pT181 derivative, pRN8151, containing ϕ 11 *EcoRI*-K (unpublished data). We exploited this feature to design a high-frequency transduction module. The \sim 1-kb *EcoRI*-K fragment of phage ϕ 11 was amplified using ϕ 11 DNA from strain RN0011 as template and primers 655 and 656. The PCR product was purified, digested with *SacII* and *XhoI*, and cloned into pCN42, thus generating pCN44. Phage ϕ 11 and 80 α transducing lysates were prepared with strains of *S. aureus* RN9598 [RN4220(pCN42)] and RN9601 [RN4220(pCN44)]. Transduction of pCN42 and pCN44 with ϕ 11 and 80 α was performed using *S. aureus* RN450 as recipient. Transduction frequencies of about 7×10^{-3} transductants per PFU were achieved with pCN44 compared to 8×10^{-7} transductants per PFU with pCN42. The pCN44 transduction frequency was somewhat lower than that of pRN8151, possibly owing to the much larger size of the vector, but is sufficient for widespread transductional transfer among native *S. aureus* isolates. Whether these frequencies will be further lowered by additional cloned DNA remains to be seen.

Site-specific integration module. The ability to obtain single-copy integrated derivatives of cloned segments is often critical with respect to stability and to effects of gene dosage. Ideally, one would prefer to reintegrate a cloned segment at its native chromosomal location; the use of a constant site, however, may have certain advantages, as well as being much more practical. Although a very effective site-specific integration system, using *att* $_{\phi 54}$, is available (12), the ϕ 54 attachment site is within the *geh* (lipase) coding sequence. This may complicate certain studies of gene regulation, since *geh* is subject to a variety of regulatory stimuli. We therefore chose a different site-specific integration system, that of the phage-related pathogenicity island SaPI1 (13, 25), on the basis of preliminary studies suggesting that there is very little, if any, transcription through this site (unpublished data). Accordingly, we amplified a 906-bp segment from plasmid pRN6998 containing *att* $_{\phi 54}$, the SaPI1 attachment site (25), by using primers 805 and 806, and cloned this product into pCN49 and into pCN50, generating pRN7145, and pRN7146, respectively, as shown in Fig. 1 and 2. pRN7145 was tested for site-specific integration in an RN4220 derivative containing a second plasmid, pRN7023, expressing SaPI1 integrase (25). In the absence of pRN7023, all of 100 colonies tested after overnight growth at 43°C on nonselective medium were erythromycin sensitive and had lost the plasmid, whereas all of 100 colonies of the two-plasmid strain remained

erythromycin resistant but had also lost the autonomous *att_S* plasmid, consistent with integration. Integration was confirmed for four colonies by a PCR primed with oligonucleotides that span the SaPI1-chromosomal left junction (25).

Reporter genes. As reporter genes for promoter-gene fusions, we selected *bla_Z*, *luxAB*, and *gfp*. The *bla_Z* gene encodes plasmid pI258 β-lactamase, a secreted protein, which has previously been developed as a reporter for transcriptional and translational fusions in staphylococci (29, 30). *Vibrio fischeri luxAB* is an extremely sensitive indicator of promoter function, its only disadvantage being that its measurement requires a luminometer or a luciferase-sensitive imaging system. GFP, the product of *Aequorea victoria gfp*, has been used very widely as a reporter, and many variants are available (3). We used a mutant (*gfpmut2*) that is activated by long-wave UV light as well as by blue light at 485 nm. For this first generation of shuttle vectors, we developed transcriptional reporter gene fusions. Each reporter module was designed such that it contains a functional ribosomal binding site (RBS) and translational start codon following a series of stop codons in all reading frames. The reporter gene is silent unless a promoter is inserted in the correct orientation at a restriction site immediately upstream of the reporter module. To ensure that transcription of the reporter gene would not interfere with the expression of downstream genes (notably the staphylococcal replicon cassette) and vice versa, a module containing an efficient bidirectional transcriptional terminator was created and inserted directly upstream of the staphylococcal replicon cassette. A DNA fragment containing the transcriptional terminator of the *bla_Z* gene was amplified using plasmid pI528 as template and primers 658 and 628. The forward oligonucleotide 658 included an *Asc*I site, just downstream of the *Eco*RI site, thus providing an additional restriction site in the MCS for the cloning of additional reporter genes that do not contain their own transcriptional terminator. The digested amplified product was then cloned into the *Eco*RI and *Nar*I sites of pCN33, pCN35, and pCN39, thus creating pCN47, pCN48, and pCN49, respectively.

The *bla_Z* reporter module, containing the *bla_Z* RBS and transcriptional terminator as well as the structural gene, was amplified from plasmid pI258 by using oligonucleotides 616 and 628. The PCR product was then cloned to the promoterless version of the system vector pCN33, at the *Eco*RI and *Nar*I sites, thus generating pCN41. A DNA segment containing the *gfpmut2* coding sequence from its translational start codon to its stop codon was amplified from pDB4 (kindly provided by Doug Bartels and Pete Greenberg) by using primers 589 and 662. The forward primer 589 contained stop codons in all three reading frames followed by a functional staphylococcal RBS sequence. The *gfpmut2* product was digested with *Eco*RI and *Asc*I, purified, and cloned into the promoterless shuttle vector containing the transcriptional terminator, pCN47, thus generating pCN52. The *luxAB* segment was amplified from plasmid pRL189 (kindly provided by Peter Wolk), with primers 601 and 612, digested with *Eco*RI and *Asc*I, purified, and cloned into the promoterless shuttle vector pCN33, generating pCN58. The promoterless versions of the reporter gene clones were used as controls in reporter gene assays further described below.

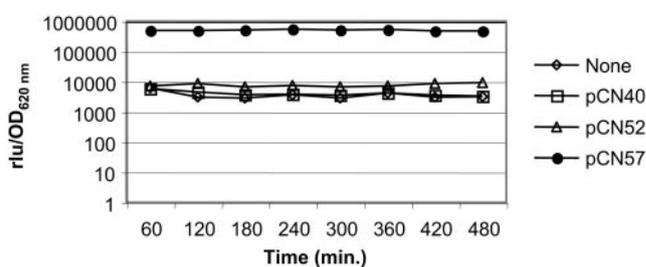


FIG. 4. Analysis of the constitutive promoter cassette P_{blaZ} . Data are for RN4220 derivatives containing the indicated plasmid. Expression of the *gfpmut2* reporter gene was monitored during growth at 37°C. The vertical axis represents relative fluorescence versus OD₆₂₀ of the culture.

Constitutive and inducible promoters for transcriptional gene fusions. A widely used method of evaluating the function of a gene is to induce its expression ectopically and monitor the effects. This method has potential flaws owing to differences in sequence context and gene dosage; nevertheless, it is very useful if used carefully and always has the potential of reinsertion into the chromosome. Accordingly, we have incorporated two different inducible promoters, P_{blaZ} (22) and $P_{cad-cadC}$ (2), derived from pI258, into the system. Inducibility of the former depends on the presence of a copy of the regulatory genes *blaI* and *blaR1* in *trans*. In the absence of these, it is a highly active constitutive promoter and is somewhat unstable. P_{blaZ} was amplified from pI258 as a 145-bp PCR product with flanking *Pst*I and *Eco*RI/*Sa*I sites; digested with *Pst*I and *Eco*RI; and cloned into pCN33, pCN35, pCN52, and pCN56, generating pCN40, pCN43, pCN57, and pCN68, respectively. For a test of constitutive P_{blaZ} function, we cloned the promoter into pCN52 and pCN56, which contain a promoterless *gfpmut2*, generating pCN57 and pCN68, respectively. Early-exponential, mid-exponential, late-exponential, and late-stationary-growth-phase cultures of *S. aureus* RN9623 (RN4220 harboring pCN57) and RN9871 (RN4220 harboring pCN68) were visualized by phase-contrast and epifluorescence microscopy. All bacterial cells that were observed by phase-contrast microscopy were fluorescent, suggesting that the promoter P_{blaZ} is functional and that *gfpmut2* was constitutively expressed under its control (data not shown). No fluorescence was detected in RN4220 strains harboring the vector containing either the reporterless P_{blaZ} promoter (pCN40 or pCN43) or the promoterless *gfpmut2* gene (pCN52 or pCN56). Similarly, GFP fluorescence of strains containing *gfpmut2* under P_{blaZ} control was readily detectable macroscopically in cultures grown on agar, by using a long-wave UV lamp (data not shown). Further quantification of fluorescence following the growth curve confirmed the constitutive expression of *gfpmut2* under the control of the P_{blaZ} promoter in RN4220 harboring pCN57. The control strains, RN4220 containing either the reporterless P_{blaZ} promoter (pCN40) or the promoterless *gfpmut2* gene (pCN52), showed values comparable to those of RN4220 (autofluorescence) (Fig. 4).

Inducibility of the $P_{cad-cadC}$ module is inherent in the promoter cassette, which contains the repressor gene, *cadC*, and is inducible by CdCl₂ in micromolar concentrations (2). The $P_{cad-cadC}$ module was PCR amplified from pI258 as a 592-bp seg-

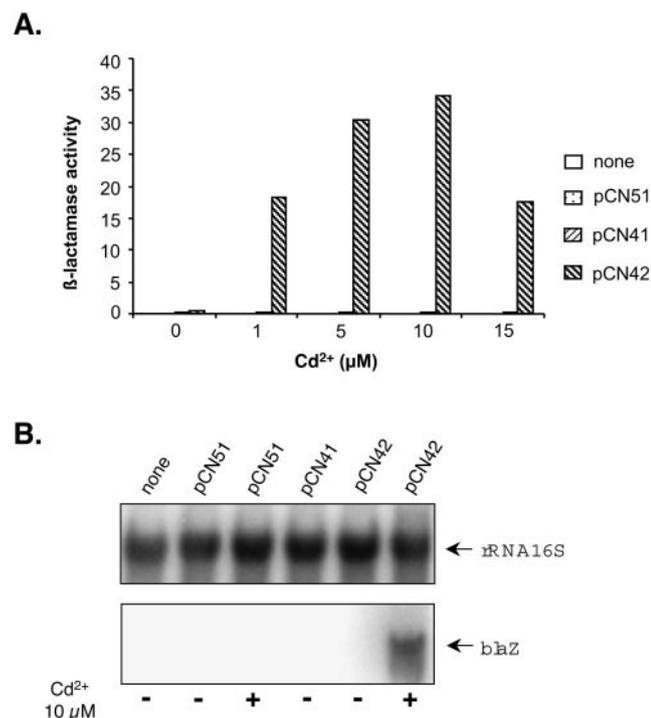


FIG. 5. Analysis of the cadmium-inducible promoter cassette $P_{cad-cadC}$. Data are for RN4220 derivatives containing the indicated plasmid. Expression of the *blaZ* reporter gene was monitored during growth at 37°C. Low-density cultures were incubated at 37°C for 90 min in the absence or presence of different concentrations of Cd^{2+} . Samples equalized to the same number of cells were analyzed. (A) The vertical axis represents β -lactamase activity (initial reaction rate in milliunits of OD_{490}/min). (B) Total RNA was prepared and analyzed by Northern blot hybridization with a *blaZ*-specific probe. For loading controls, an rRNA 16S-specific probe was used.

ment with flanking PstI and EcoRI sites, by using oligonucleotides 594 and 595 as primers. It was digested with these enzymes and cloned into pCN33, pCN41, and pCN47, generating pCN37, pCN42, and pCN51, respectively. The functionality of the $P_{cad-cadC}$ module was tested by growing RN4220 strains containing pCN41, pCN42, and pCN51 in the presence or absence of inducing concentrations of $CdCl_2$ and measuring the activity of the attached *blaZ* reporter. As shown in Fig. 5A, there was a low basal level of β -lactamase activity with pCN51 (reporterless $P_{cad-cadC}$ promoter). In a strain containing pCN42 ($P_{cad-cadC}\Omega blaZ$ fusion), dose-dependent β -lactamase activity induction with $CdCl_2$ from 1 to 15 μM was observed. Higher levels of $CdCl_2$ were growth inhibitory. Maximal induction was seen for 5 to 15 μM $CdCl_2$, giving an induction ratio of about 35. A trace of β -lactamase activity was seen with the promoterless *blaZ* reporter pCN41. This trace of activity could represent a very minor read-through from an upstream promoter or the very weak activity of an adventitious promoter-like sequence. Induction of β -lactamase gene transcription by $CdCl_2$ was further analyzed by Northern blot analysis. In keeping with the β -lactamase measurements, the *blaZ* transcript was detected in RN4220 containing pCN42 only upon $CdCl_2$ induction (Fig. 5B). No *blaZ* transcript was observed in the control strains. We also tested the $P_{cad-cadC}$ module for *gfp*

induction by cloning *gfpmut2* into pCN52 between the SphI and PstI sites, generating pCN54. In RN9620 [RN4220(pCN54)] *gfp* induction by $CdCl_2$ was readily detected by UV-induced fluorescence on an agar surface or by fluorescence microscopy (data not shown). No fluorescence was observed without induction or with the control strains RN4220, RN9614 [RN4220(pCN51)], and RN9616 [RN4220(pCN52)]. The $P_{cad-cadC}$ promoter module was also cloned into the promoterless *luxAB* reporter vector, pCN51, thus generating pCN59. The latter but not the former showed $CdCl_2$ -inducible luciferase production on an agar surface, which was detected by the Hamamatsu charge-coupled device imaging camera after the addition of a drop of decanal to the petri dish cover. The $P_{cad-cadC}$ system represents a valuable addition to the other inducible promoters available for staphylococci, which have certain disadvantages such as a direct influence of the inducers on the expression of virulence or lack of utility of inducers in vivo. For instance, the xylose-inducible promoter $P_{xyf-xylR}$ is repressible by glucose. The IPTG (isopropyl- β -D-thiogalactopyranoside)-inducible $P_{spac-lacI}$ was shown to interfere with the expression of virulence factors and the pathogenicity of *S. aureus* (31).

The vector system combined with the GFP technology can thus offer great potential for real-time analysis of gene expression. Future generations of the system will include blue-white selection, an expanded MCS, conjugative transfer, gene knock-out capability, and other replicons for both gram-positive and gram-negative hosts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by NIH grant R01-AI30138 to R.P.N.

We are grateful to Hope F. Ross for stimulating and helpful discussions. We acknowledge Patrice Courvalin for his gift of plasmid pAT21, Peter Wolk for his gift of plasmid pRL189, and Doug Bartels and Pete Greenberg for their gift of plasmid pDB4.

REFERENCES

- Carleton, S., S. J. Projan, S. K. Highlander, S. Moghazeh, and R. P. Novick. 1984. Control of pT181 replication. II. Mutational analysis. *EMBO J.* **3**:2407-2414.
- Corbisier, P., G. Ji, G. Nuyts, M. Mergeay, and S. Silver. 1993. *luxAB* gene fusions with the arsenic and cadmium resistance operons of *Staphylococcus aureus* plasmid pI258. *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* **110**:231-238.
- Cormack, B. P., R. H. Valdivia, and S. Falkow. 1996. FACS-optimized mutants of the green fluorescent protein (GFP). *Gene* **173**:33-38.
- Firth, N., S. Apisiridej, T. Berg, B. A. O'Rourke, S. Curnock, K. G. Dyke, and R. A. Skurray. 2000. Replication of staphylococcal multiresistance plasmids. *J. Bacteriol.* **182**:2170-2178.
- Horinouchi, S., and B. Weisblum. 1982. Nucleotide sequence and functional map of pE194, a plasmid that specifies inducible resistance to macrolide, lincosamide, and streptogramin type B antibiotics. *J. Bacteriol.* **150**:804-814.
- Horinouchi, S., and B. Weisblum. 1982. Nucleotide sequence and functional map of pC194, a plasmid that specifies inducible chloramphenicol resistance. *J. Bacteriol.* **150**:815-825.
- Iordanescu, S. 1976. Temperature-sensitive mutant of a tetracycline resistant staphylococcal plasmid. *Arch. Roum. Pathol. Exp. Microbiol.* **35**:257-264.
- Iordanescu, S. 1976. Three distinct plasmids originating in the same *Staphylococcus aureus* strain. *Arch. Roum. Pathol. Exp. Microbiol.* **35**:111-118.
- Ji, G., R. C. Beavis, and R. P. Novick. 1995. Cell density control of staphylococcal virulence mediated by an octapeptide pheromone. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **92**:12055-12059.
- Kornblum, J., S. J. Projan, S. L. Moghazeh, and R. P. Novick. 1988. A rapid method to quantitate non-labeled RNA species in bacterial cells. *Gene* **63**:75-85.
- Kreiswirth, B. N., S. Lofdahl, M. J. Betley, M. O'Reilly, P. M. Schlievert, M. S. Bergdoll, and R. P. Novick. 1983. The toxic shock syndrome exotoxin structural gene is not detectably transmitted by a prophage. *Nature* **305**:709-712.
- Lee, C. Y., S. L. Buranen, and Z.-H. Ye. 1991. Construction of single-copy integration vectors for *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Gene* **103**:101-105.

13. Lindsay, J. A., A. Ruzin, H. F. Ross, N. Kurepina, and R. P. Novick. 1998. The gene for toxic shock toxin is carried by a family of mobile pathogenicity islands in *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Mol. Microbiol.* **29**:527–543.
14. Löfdahl, S., J.-E. Sjöström, and L. Philipson. 1981. Cloning of restriction fragments of DNA from staphylococcal bacteriophage ϕ 11. *J. Virol.* **37**:795–801.
15. Nesin, M., P. Svec, J. R. Lupski, G. N. Godson, B. Kreiswirth, J. Kornblum, and S. J. Projan. 1990. Cloning and nucleotide sequence of chromosomally encoded tetracycline resistance determinant, *tetA*(M), from a pathogenic, methicillin-resistant strain of *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* **34**:2273–2276.
16. Novick, R. 1967. Properties of a cryptic high-frequency transducing phage in *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Virology* **33**:155–166.
17. Novick, R., G. K. Adler, S. J. Projan, S. Carleton, S. K. Highlander, A. Gruss, S. A. Khan, and S. Iordanescu. 1984. Control of pT181 replication I. The pT181 copy control function acts by inhibiting the synthesis of a replication protein. *EMBO J.* **3**:2399–2405.
18. Novick, R. P. 1991. Genetic systems in staphylococci. *Methods Enzymol.* **204**:587–636.
19. Novick, R. P., I. Edelman, and S. Löfdahl. 1986. Small *Staphylococcus aureus* plasmids are transduced as linear multimers that are formed and resolved by replicative processes. *J. Mol. Biol.* **192**:209–220.
20. Novick, R. P., E. Murphy, T. J. Gryczan, E. Baron, and I. Edelman. 1979. Penicillinase plasmids of *Staphylococcus aureus*: restriction-deletion maps. *Plasmid* **2**:109–129.
21. Novick, R. P., and M. H. Richmond. 1965. Nature and interactions of the genetic elements governing penicillinase synthesis in *Staphylococcus aureus*. *J. Bacteriol.* **90**:467–480.
22. Novick, R. P., H. F. Ross, S. J. Projan, J. Kornblum, B. Kreiswirth, and S. Moghazeh. 1993. Synthesis of staphylococcal virulence factors is controlled by a regulatory RNA molecule. *EMBO J.* **12**:3967–3975.
23. O'Callaghan, C. H., A. Morris, S. M. Kirby, and A. H. Shingler. 1972. Novel method for detection of β -lactamases by using a chromogenic cephalosporin substrate. *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* **1**:283–288.
24. Projan, S. J., S. Carleton, and R. P. Novick. 1983. Determination of plasmid copy number by fluorescence densitometry. *Plasmid* **9**:182–190.
25. Ruzin, A., J. Lindsay, and R. P. Novick. 2001. Molecular genetics of SaPI1—a mobile pathogenicity island in *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Mol. Microbiol.* **41**:365–377.
26. Sambrook, J., E. F. Fritsch, and T. Maniatis. 1989. *Molecular cloning: a laboratory manual*, 2nd ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.
27. Schmetterer, G., C. P. Wolk, and J. Elhai. 1986. Expression of luciferases from *Vibrio harveyi* and *Vibrio fischeri* in filamentous cyanobacteria. *J. Bacteriol.* **167**:411–414.
28. Trieu-Cuot, P., and P. Courvalin. 1983. Nucleotide sequence of the *Streptococcus faecalis* plasmid gene encoding the 3'5'-aminoglycoside phosphotransferase type III. *Gene* **23**:331–341.
29. Wang, P.-Z., and R. P. Novick. 1987. Nucleotide sequence and expression of the β -lactamase gene from the *Staphylococcus aureus* plasmid pI258 in *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Staphylococcus aureus*. *J. Bacteriol.* **169**:1763–1766.
30. Wang, P.-Z., S. J. Projan, K. R. Leason, and R. P. Novick. 1987. Translational fusion with a secretory enzyme as an indicator. *J. Bacteriol.* **169**:3082–3087.
31. Wieland, K. P., B. Wieland, and F. Gotz. 1995. A promoter-screening plasmid and xylose-inducible, glucose-repressible expression vectors for *Staphylococcus carnosus*. *Gene* **158**:91–96.
32. Yanisch-Perron, C., J. Vieira, and J. Messing. 1985. Improved M13 phage cloning vectors and host strains: nucleotide sequences of the M13mp18 and pUC19 vectors. *Gene* **33**:103–119.