Effect of subinhibitory concentrations of four commonly used biocides on the conjugative transfer of Tn916 in Bacillus subtilis

Seier-Petersen, Maria Amalie; Jasni, A.; Aarestrup, Frank Møller; Vigre, Håkan; Mullany, P.; Roberts, A. P.; Agersø, Yvonne

Published in:
Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

Link to article, DOI:
10.1093/jac/dkt370

Publication date:
2014

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):
Effect of subinhibitory concentrations of four commonly used biocides on the conjugal transfer of Tn916 in *Bacillus subtilis*

M. A. Seier-Petersen1, A. Jasni2†, F. M. Aarestrup1, H. Vigre1, P. Mullany2, A. P. Roberts2* and Y. Agersø1

1Division for Epidemiology and Microbial Genomics, National Food Institute, Technical University of Denmark, Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark; 2Department of Microbial Diseases, UCL Eastman Dental Institute, University College London, London, UK

*Corresponding author. Tel: +44-20-34561044; Fax: +44-20-34561127; E-mail: adam.roberts@ucl.ac.uk
†Present address: Department of Medical Microbiology and Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

Received 28 May 2013; returned 18 July 2013; revised 14 August 2013; accepted 22 August 2013

**Objectives:** Large amounts of biocides are used to reduce and control bacterial growth in the healthcare sector, food production and agriculture. This work explores the effect of subinhibitory concentrations of four commonly used biocides (ethanol, hydrogen peroxide, chlorhexidine digluconate and sodium hypochlorite) on the conjugal transposition of the mobile genetic element Tn916.

**Methods:** Conjugation assays were carried out between *Bacillus subtilis* strains. The donor containing Tn916 was pre-exposed to subinhibitory concentrations of each biocide for a defined length of time, which was determined by an analysis of the transcriptional response of the promoter upstream of tet(M) using β-glucuronidase reporter assays.

**Results:** Ethanol significantly (P = 0.01) increased the transfer of Tn916 by 5-fold, whereas hydrogen peroxide, chlorhexidine digluconate and sodium hypochlorite did not significantly affect the transfer frequency.

**Conclusions:** These results suggest that exposure to subinhibitory concentrations of ethanol may induce the transfer of Tn916-like elements and any resistance genes they contain.

**Keywords:** ethanol, hydrogen peroxide, chlorhexidine digluconate, sodium hypochlorite, resistance gene transfer, Tn916

**Introduction**

Biocides are chemical compounds capable of inactivating microorganisms.1 These are used for disinfection, antisepsis and preservation to inhibit or reduce bacterial loads in various settings, such as healthcare, agriculture and the food industry.1,2 In Denmark, the yearly consumption of biocides has been estimated to comprise up to 5000 tonnes,3 compared with <160 tonnes of antimicrobial agents for therapy.3 Despite the widespread use of these compounds, our knowledge about their mode of action, especially at subinhibitory concentrations, and the microbial response to exposure is relatively limited.4,5 The working concentrations of disinfectants and antiseptics are generally much higher than the lethal dose; however, the efficacy of a biocide can be significantly reduced due to the presence of organic matter (e.g. blood, serum, pus and food debris), overdilution or insufficient contact time with microorganisms. Also, the presence of residual concentrations might result in bacterial exposure to subinhibitory concentrations.6

During recent years, it has been suggested that the use of biocides might lead to increased resistance to antimicrobial agents used for treatment of humans and animals, through increasing mutation rates in bacteria or increasing horizontal gene transfer,7,8 however, evidence for such an increase is currently lacking.9 Previous studies have shown that stress in bacteria caused by subinhibitory concentrations of antibiotics can promote the transfer of antibiotic resistance and virulence genes.10–13 Plasmid conjugation or transduction of resistance determinants in *Staphylococcus aureus* has been found to be either not affected or reduced by subinhibitory concentrations of a number of biocides, including povidone-iodine, chlorhexidine and different quaternary ammonium compounds.14,15 However, one compound, cetrimide, was found to cause a pronounced increase in the transduction efficiency.14 Effects of biocides on the transfer of other resistance determinants in and other species have, however, not been studied.

Mobile genetic elements, such as conjugative transposons, are important vectors in the dissemination of antibiotic resistance determinants. Tn916 is a conjugative transposon and the prototype of a large family of related elements. They have an extremely broad host range, including >30 bacterial genera, and have been found in both pathogenic and commensal bacteria.16 Most of
these elements contain the tetracycline resistance gene tet(M), but some members of this family also confer resistance to other antimicrobial agents, e.g. macrolides, kanamycin, mercury and cetrionium bromide. Furthermore, Tn916-like elements have also been found to contain non-conjugative transposons (e.g. Tn917), which contain additional antibiotic resistance genes.\(^{16,17}\) Transcription of tet(M) in Tn916 leads to the transcription of downstream genes involved in recombination and conjugation of the element. Transcription of tet(M) is regulated by a tetracycline-dependent transcriptional attenuation mechanism reliant on the levels of charged tRNA molecules within the cell.\(^{18,19}\) It has subsequently been suggested that any stress that the cell encounters (other than exposure to tetracycline) that results in the build-up of charged tRNAs is also likely to cause an increase in the transcription of tet(M) and downstream genes and possibly an increase in transfer.\(^{16}\)

The aim of this study was to test this hypothesis by investigating the effect of subinhibitory concentrations of four commonly used biocides (ethanol, hydrogen peroxide, chlorhexidine digluconate and sodium hypochlorite) on the conjugative transposition of Tn916 between Bacillus subtilis strains. B. subtilis was used as it has suitable genetic tools available, is genetically easy to manipulate and is a model organism for the analysis of Tn916 biology.

### Materials and methods

#### Chemicals and reagents

Chloramphenicol, fusidic acid sodium salt, rifampicin, streptomycin sulphate salt and tetracycline hydrochloride were purchased from Sigma. Tetracycline discs (30 μg) were from Oxoid. Brain heart infusion (BHI) agar and broth were obtained from either Oxoid or Difco and BBL\(^{18}\) Mueller–Hinton II broth (MH II) was from Becton, Dickinson and Company. Pre-made tryptone soya agar plates with 5% sheep blood (blood agar plates) were purchased from Oxoid. The biocides included in this study were chlorhexidine digluconate [20% (w/v)] from Alfa Aesar, hydrogen peroxide, and sodium hypochlorite) on the conjugative transposition of Tn916 between Bacillus subtilis strains. B. subtilis was used as it has suitable genetic tools available, is genetically easy to manipulate and is a model organism for the analysis of Tn916 biology.

#### Bacterial isolates

All bacterial isolates and plasmids included in this study are listed in Table 1.

#### Construction of B. subtilis gusA reporter strain

In order to determine the optimal time of exposure to subinhibitory concentrations of biocides and tetracycline (positive control compound) prior to filter mating, a reporter construct was generated in B. subtilis as follows. A 450 bp fragment of Tn916, which includes the tet(M) promoter, orf2 and the terminator sequences was amplified by PCR using the primers Ptet(M) for (5'GGCGGCGGGTTACCAAAGGAAACCAGGTTACCT-3') and Ptet(M) Rev (5'-GGCGGCGGAATTTGTGATTTTCCTCATCT-3'). The restriction sites KpnI and EcoRI were included in the primers (underlined). Next, the cwp2 promoter fragment was removed from the pUC19-based pCBR026\(^{22}\) and replaced with the KpnI-EcoRI-digested tet(M) promoter amplicon, resulting in pUC19-Ptet(M)-gusA. The fused Ptet(M)-gusA was excised from pUC19-Ptet(M)-gusA on a KpnI-BamHI fragment and directionally cloned into the corresponding sites of pHCMC05, resulting in the B. subtilis reporter construct pHCMC05-Ptet(M)-gusA. The construct was then transformed into B. subtilis BS34A\(^{21}\) using a previously described protocol.\(^{21}\) BS34A contains a wild-type copy of Tn916 providing resistance to tetracycline. BS34A was used as the reporter strain and the donor strain in all of the transfer studies.

#### Determination of biocide MICs by the broth microdilution method

The MIC of each of the four biocides was determined as recommended by the CLSI guidelines.\(^{16}\) Isolates were grown overnight (ON) on blood agar or BH agar plates at 37 °C. Colonies were resuspended in 0.9% NaCl to a turbidity equivalent to that of a 0.5 McFarland standard or an OD600 between 0.08 and 0.13, and then 100-fold diluted in MH II. Biocide working solutions were prepared in MH II just before 2-fold dilution series were made in 96-well round-bottomed microtitre plates (Nunc) (50 μl per well). Then, 50 μl of the cell suspension was transferred to the microtitre plate and incubated for 16–20 h at 37 °C under aerobic conditions. Escherichia coli ATCC 25922 or S. aureus ATCC 29213 were included as control strains to test reproducibility of the susceptibility testing procedure. The MIC value was defined as the lowest concentration of the compounds giving rise to no visible growth.

### Table 1. Bacterial isolates and plasmids included in this study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. subtilis</th>
<th>Relevant properties</th>
<th>Reference or source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CU2189</td>
<td>recipient strain</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSCU2189RF</td>
<td>rifampicin-resistant derivative of CU2189</td>
<td>this study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BS34A</td>
<td>B. subtilis::Tn916 (CU2189×FM12Aa); TET(^{16}), contains a single copy of Tn916</td>
<td>this study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BS34ASTR</td>
<td>STR-resistant derivative of BS34A</td>
<td>this study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BS34A::pHCMC05-Ptet(M)-gusA</td>
<td>BS34A including plasmid pHCMC05 containing a Ptet(M)-gusA construct and CHLR(^{8}) marker</td>
<td>this study</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plasmids</th>
<th>Relevant properties</th>
<th>Reference or source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pCBR026</td>
<td>pUC19 containing the gusA reporter gene under the control of the cwp2 promoter from Clostridium difficile</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pUC19-Ptet(M)-gusA</td>
<td>pCBR026 with the cwp2 promoter replaced by the tet(M) promoter upstream of gusA</td>
<td>this study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pHCMC05</td>
<td>E. coli/B. subtilis shuttle vector</td>
<td>Bacillus Genetic Stock Centre, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pHCMC05-Ptet(M)-gusA</td>
<td>pHCMC05 containing the tet(M) promoter upstream of gusA</td>
<td>this study</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RIF, rifampicin; FUS, fusidic acid; TET, tetracycline; STR, streptomycin; CHLR\(^{8}\), chloramphenicol resistant; TET\(^{16}\), tetracycline resistant.
no visible growth. MIC determinations were done in duplicate as a minimum repeated twice.

**Effect of biocides on β-glucuronidase enzyme activity**

**Culture preparation for β-glucuronidase enzyme assay**

B. subtilis BS34A::pHCMC05-Ptet(M)-gusA was grown on 37°C Con BHI agar plates supplemented with 10 mg/L chloramphenicol to select for the reporter plasmid construct. Cells were inoculated in 20 mL of BHI (without chloramphenicol) and grown on 37°C with rotary shaking (200 rpm). ON cultures were diluted to an OD600 of ~0.1 in 500 mL Erlenmeyer flasks containing a final volume of 100 mL of BHI broth and incubated at 37°C with shaking. After 2 h of growth, tetracycline (10 mg/L) or subinhibitory concentrations (0.25 × MIC of ethanol (4000 mg/L), hydrogen peroxide (20 mg/L), chlorhexidine digluconate (0.5 mg/L) or sodium hypochlorite (1250 mg/L) were added to the cultures. The OD600 was measured and 5 mL samples were collected before (1.5 and 2.0 h of growth) and after addition of the compounds (0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 h of exposure). Cells were harvested by centrifugation (3000 g, 4°C, 10 min) and pellets were stored at −80°C. Cells from each of the 2.0 h samples were plated on BHI and BHI supplemented with 10 mg/L chloramphenicol agar to determine the stability of pHCMC05-Ptet(M)-gusA.

**Measurement of β-glucuronidase enzyme activity**

The β-glucuronidase activity was measured as previously described25 with some modifications. Cell pellets were thawed at room temperature and resuspended in 800 μL of Z-buffer (60 mM Na2HPO4.7H2O/40 mM NaH2PO4-H2O/10 mM KCl/1 mM MgSO4-7H2O/50 mM 2-mercaptoethanol) adjusted to pH 7.0. An aliquot of 8 μL of toluene was added and the mixture was transferred to a new tube with ~250 μL of unwashed glass beads (150–212 μm in diameter) (Sigma) and treated in a RiboLyser (Hybaid) at a speed of 6.5 for 2 × 25 s, with a 1 min pause between the two runs. Lysates were cooled on ice for 2 min and glass and plastic beads were removed by centrifugation (3000 g, 4°C, 3 min). Four hundred microlitres of the supernatant was transferred to a fresh tube and 400 μL of Z-buffer was added. Samples were incubated at 37°C for 5 min and the enzyme reactions were started by adding 160 μL of 6 mM 4-nitrophenyl β-o-glucuronide. The enzymatic reaction was stopped after incubation at 37°C for 5 min with 400 μL of 1 M disodium carbonate solution and cell debris was removed by centrifugation (3000 g, 25°C, 10 min). Finally, the OD405 values of the supernatants were measured and the specific enzyme activities were calculated using the following equation: \( (A_{405 \times 1000}/[OD_{600} \times 1 \text{ (min)} \times 1.25 \times \text{volume (mL)}]) \).27 Experiments were performed on three separate occasions, except for exposure to tetracycline, which was repeated six times.

**Measurement of the effect of biocides on the conjugal transposition of Tn916**

A derivative of B. subtilis BS34A, selected for resistance to streptomycin (BS34A::ASTR), was used as the donor strain and a derivative of B. subtilis CU2189, selected for resistance to rifampicin and fusidic acid (BSCU2189RF), was used as a recipient strain. Conjugation by filter mating was performed as previously described16 with some modifications. B. subtilis BS34A::ASTR and BSCU2189RF were grown on 37°C on blood agar plates including a tetracycline disc on the donor plate for selection of Tn916. Colonies from ON plates were inoculated in 10 mL of BHI broth and incubated ON (without antimicrobial agents) at 37°C with shaking (150 rpm). ON cultures were diluted in pre-warmed BHI broth to an OD600 of ~0.1 in 500 mL Erlenmeyer flasks to a final volume of 100 mL. Cultures were grown with shaking (200 rpm) until donor cultures reached an OD600 of between 0.5 and 0.6. Then, subinhibitory concentrations (0.25 × MIC) of ethanol (20000 mg/L), hydrogen peroxide (10 mg/L), chlorhexidine digluconate (0.5 mg/L), sodium hypochlorite (1250 mg/L) and tetracycline (10 mg/L) were added to separate donor cultures and these were further grown for 2.0, 1.5, 0.5, 1.5 and 1.0 h, respectively. The length of exposure time of each compound was equal to the length of that expected to have the greatest effect on transcription from the promoter upstream of tet(M) based on the β-glucuronidase enzyme assay. Within each replication, one culture where no compound was added served as the donor control. Then, donor and recipient cells were harvested (6000 g, 5 min, 4°C) and resuspended in BHI broth to an OD600 of ~0.5 and 5.0, respectively, and mixed in a 1:1 volume, resulting in an output recipient:donor ratio of ~1:1. An aliquot of 500 μL of each mixture was transferred to a sterile filter (0.45 μm, white gridded, 47 mm; Millipore) placed on a BHI agar plate. The cell mixtures were left to absorb into the filter for 0.5 h and then incubated at 37°C for 17.5 h. After incubation, mating filters were transferred to 10 mL of 0.9% NaCl and resuspended by vortex mixing. The numbers of donors and recipients were determined by counting on BHI agar supplemented with 10 mg/L tetracycline or 12.5 mg/L rifampicin and 5 mg/L fusidic acid, respectively, after 24 h of incubation at 37°C. Transconjugants were selected on BHI agar plates containing 10 mg/L tetracycline, 12.5 mg/L rifampicin and 5 mg/L fusidic acid and counted after 48 h of incubation at 37°C. At least 10 transconjugants from each transfer experiment were verified by subculturing on transconjugant plates twice and once on BHI agar plates supplemented with 100 mg/L streptomycin, on which only donor cells can grow. Transconjugants were also screened for the presence of tet(M) by PCR using primers tet(M)-1 (5 ’-GTTAATAGTGTTCGGAG-3’) and tet(M)-2 (5 ’-CTAAGATGCTTCAACA-3’).27 Conjugation experiments were repeated five times.

The input recipient–donor ratio and the stability of Tn916 in the control and exposed cultures were estimated in two of the conjugation experiments by plating donor pre-mating cultures on BHI agar plates both with and without the addition of 10 mg/L tetracycline and recipient pre-mating cultures on antibiotic-free BHI agar plates.

**Data analysis**

**β-Glucuronidase enzyme activity**

Measures of the specific β-glucuronidase enzyme activities in exposed cultures (prior to and after addition of biocides) were standardized to the corresponding control sample as the percentage difference in β-glucuronidase enzyme activity. The transcriptional effect of biocides on enzyme activity was estimated as the difference in the standardized enzyme activity after addition of the compound (0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 h samples) relative to the enzyme activity before addition (0 h sample). The enzyme activity before addition was estimated as the average of the two samples collected before addition of the biocides.

**Conjugative transposition of Tn916**

The transfer frequencies of Tn916 were calculated as (transconjugants per mL)/(output donor cells per mL). The significance of changes in the transfer frequencies between control and treated conjugations was statistically tested using the paired, two-sided, Student’s t-test, where a pair represents the transfer frequency of the control and the treated conjugations within an experimental repetition. The normality of the differences in the transfer frequencies between the control and exposed conjugations were visually assessed using QQ plots.

**Results**

The MIC values for B. subtilis strains BS34A::pHCMC05-Ptet(M)-gusA and BS34A::ASTR of each of the biocides are shown in Table S1 (available as Supplementary data at JAC Online) together with
the corresponding subinhibitory concentrations (0.25 × MIC) used in the reporter assays and the Tn916 conjugation experiment.

**Determination of the optimum time of exposure to biocides prior to filter-mating experiments**

Transcription from the promoter upstream of tet(M) was estimated by cloning it upstream of a promoterless β-glucuronidase (gusA) reporter construct in B. subtilis. The effect of each biocide and tetracycline on the β-glucuronidase enzyme activity is shown in Figure 1. The greatest deviations in GusA activity from the normalized value were chosen for the times for pre-exposure to the biocides prior to filter mating. The stability of the reporter construct pHCMC05-Ptet(M)-gusA during all of the experiments was found to be similar (an average of 74%-85%) at the end of the experiment, apart from the experiment where cells were challenged with tetracycline. In this experiment, the average stability was 64% (Figure S1, available as Supplementary data at JAC Online).

**Effect of biocides on the conjugative transposition of Tn916**

The conjugative transfer of Tn916 was studied in B. subtilis where donors were pre-grown separately in ethanol, hydrogen peroxide, chlorhexidine digluconate, sodium hypochlorite and tetracycline for 2.0, 1.5, 0.5, 1.5 and 1.0 h, respectively, prior to filter mating. The results for the effects of biocides and tetracycline on the conjugative transposition of Tn916 are presented in Table 2 (full data are provided in Table S2, available as Supplementary data at JAC Online). Tetracycline and ethanol significantly (P=0.01) enhanced the transfer of Tn916, corresponding to an average increase of 12- and 5-fold, respectively. Hydrogen peroxide, chlorhexidine digluconate and sodium hypochlorite did not significantly affect the transfer frequency of Tn916.

The stability of Tn916 in the donor cells was assessed in pre-mating cultures and was not found to be significantly different between the exposed and the control cultures (Table S3, available as Supplementary data at JAC Online). Some variation in the output recipient–donor ratio occurred between matings with pre-growth of donors in tetracycline and ethanol and the corresponding controls. When the output recipient–donor ratios were compared with the transfer frequencies, the results did not suggest that differences in transfer were due to variations in this ratio. Furthermore, the input recipient–donor ratio was determined for two experiments. In both cases, differences in transfer frequencies were not found to correlate with variations in the input recipient–donor ratio, since this ratio for the treated matings was within the range of the controls (Figure S2, available as Supplementary data at JAC Online).

**Discussion**

The effects of subinhibitory concentrations of ethanol, hydrogen peroxide, chlorhexidine digluconate, sodium hypochlorite and tetracycline on the conjugal transfer of Tn916 between B. subtilis strains were analysed. The MIC values of the four biocides for B. subtilis BS34A were comparable to the MIC values found for other Gram-positive bacteria.28–31 The subinhibitory concentration of each biocide used in this study was set to one-quarter of the MIC.

In order to determine the optimal time of pre-exposure to the various biocides prior to filter mating, we determined the GusA activity of a plasmid-based gusA gene under the control of the Tn916 promoter upstream of tet(M). The greatest difference for increase in GusA activity occurred at 2 h after exposure for ethanol, 1.5 h for hydrogen peroxide, 0.5 h for chlorhexidine digluconate and 1.5 h for sodium hypochlorite. Although this is a relatively crude assessment of the transcriptional activity of the tet(M) promoter in response to biocide exposure, it provided valuable data on which to base the design of the conjugation experiments. The variability of the data is likely due to the fact that we added the biocides after 2 h of growth rather than at an identical OD of the culture; therefore, there may have been slight differences in the cellular conditions.
Table 2. Effect of the presence of ethanol, hydrogen peroxide, chlorhexidine digluconate, sodium hypochlorite and tetracycline in the pre-growth medium on the conjugative transfer of Tn916 between B. subtilis strains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biocide</th>
<th>Control exposure to biocide</th>
<th>R/D</th>
<th>TF</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ETOH 20000 mg/L</td>
<td>1.5x10^9 ± 3.3x10^8</td>
<td>3.2 ± 1.0</td>
<td>2.3x10^9 ± 7.2x10^10</td>
<td>4.7 ± 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP 10 mg/L</td>
<td>2.3x10^9 ± 9.7x10^6</td>
<td>2.0 ± 1.5</td>
<td>2.4x10^9 ± 1.4x10^10</td>
<td>4.0 ± 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHX 0.5 mg/L</td>
<td>2.4x10^9 ± 7.1x10^6</td>
<td>1.9 ± 0.9</td>
<td>7.0x10^9 ± 6.4x10^10</td>
<td>0.7 ± 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SH 1250 mg/L</td>
<td>3.2x10^9 ± 1.1x10^8</td>
<td>1.1 ± 0.3</td>
<td>1.7x10^9 ± 1.2x10^10</td>
<td>3.0 ± 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TET 10 mg/L</td>
<td>5.8x10^8 ± 2.9x10^8</td>
<td>11.7 ± 8.2</td>
<td>1.1x10^9 ± 5.9x10^8</td>
<td>11.8 ± 6.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R, recipient; D, donor; TF, average transfer frequency; ETOH, ethanol; HP, hydrogen peroxide; CHX, chlorhexidine digluconate; SH, sodium hypochlorite; TET, tetracycline. Transfer frequencies were calculated as (transconjugants per mL)/(output donor cells per mL) and the P value was determined using the paired Student’s t-test.

SH solution containing 14% available chlorine.

Transparency declarations

Funding

This work was funded by a grant 2101-08-003 from the Program Committee for Food, Health and Welfare under the Danish Council for Strategic Research. A. J. was supported by the Malaysian Government. Funds for open access were generously provided by University College London.

Acknowledgements

We thank Dr. H. Hassan (University College London, UK) and Professor Neil Fairweather (Imperial College London, UK) for plasmids.

Since the regulatory region of Tn916 is conserved in nearly all of the Enterobacteriaceae, these results show that Tn916 can be spread in the environment by horizontal transfer. Tn916 is a possible candidate for both horizontal and vertical transfer and can be spread in the environment by horizontal transfer. Tn916 is also a possible candidate for both horizontal and vertical transfer and can be spread in the environment by horizontal transfer. Tn916 is also a possible candidate for both horizontal and vertical transfer and can be spread in the environment by horizontal transfer. Tn916 is also a possible candidate for both horizontal and vertical transfer and can be spread in the environment by horizontal transfer.
Supplementary data

Tables S1 to S3 and Figures S1 and S2 are available as Supplementary data at JAC Online (http://jac.oxfordjournals.org).

References

8 European Food Safety Authority. Scientific opinion of the Panel on Biological Hazards on a request from DG SANCO on the assessment of the possible effect of the four antimicrobial treatment substances on the emergence of antimicrobial resistance. EFSA Journal 2008; 659: 1–26.