

doi: 10.3325/cmj.2011.52.688

Genotyping of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi strains isolated from 1959 to 2006 in China and analysis of genetic diversity by genomic microarray

Aim To determine the genotype of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi (*S. Typhi*) strains in China and analyze their genetic diversity.

Methods We collected *S. Typhi* strains from 1959 to 2006 in five highly endemic Chinese provinces and chose 40 representative strains. Multilocus sequence typing was used to determine the genotypes or sequence types (ST) and microarray-based comparative genomic hybridization (M-CGH) to investigate the differences in gene content among these strains.

Results Forty representative *S. Typhi* strains belonged to 4 sequence types (ST1, ST2, ST890, and ST892). The predominant *S. Typhi* genotype (31/40) was ST2 and it had a diverse geographic distribution. We discovered two novel STs – ST890 and ST892. M-CGH showed that 69 genes in these two novel STs were divergent from *S. Typhi* Ty2, which belongs to ST1. In addition, 5 representative Typhi strains of ST2 isolated from Guizhou province showed differences in divergent genes.

Conclusion We determined two novel sequence types, ST890 and ST892, and found that ST2 was the most prevalent genotype of *S. Typhi* in China. Genetic diversity was present even within a highly clonal bacterial population.

Haifang Zhang¹, Xiaolei Zhang¹, Meiyang Yan², Bo Pang², Biao Kan², Huaxi Xu¹, Xinxiang Huang¹

¹Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, School of Basic Medicine and Medical Technology, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu, China

²State Key Laboratory for Infectious Disease Prevention and Control, National Institute for Communicable Disease Control and Prevention, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing, China

Received: May 24, 2011

Accepted: November 7, 2011

Correspondence to:

Xinxiang Huang
Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology,
School of Basic Medicine and Medical Technology, Jiangsu University
Xuefu road 301
212013 Zhenjiang, China
huxinx@yahoo.com.hk

Salmonella enterica serovar Typhi (*S. Typhi*) is a Gram-negative, human-restricted enteroinvasive pathogen that causes typhoid fever (1,2). The harm caused by *S. Typhi* has been greatly reduced by the application of antibiotics, but typhoid fever is still a common disease in tropical and subtropical regions, and many drug-resistant strains of *S. Typhi* have been discovered. In the recent years, there have been more than 16 million cases reported annually worldwide. Even in the United States and other developed countries, there are still outbreaks of typhoid fever caused by *S. Typhi* (3). This is in part due to the ability of *S. Typhi* to rapidly evolve through either horizontal gene transfer mechanisms or produce a cloud of related strains by using highly mutable genes (4). Thus, there is an urgent need for improved molecular diagnostics to discriminate among the large numbers of related strains. There are many methods for genotyping of *Salmonella*, and polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-based typing methods are very prevalent. A multiplex PCR-based reverse line blot hybridization system can enhance outbreak investigations and surveillance of *Salmonella* infections (5). Recently, real-time PCR-based single nucleotide polymorphism typing method has been used for global epidemiological analysis of *S. Typhi* (6).

Multilocus sequence typing (MLST), which is based on the analysis of DNA sequence polymorphisms in a group of housekeeping genes, is the most widely used method for bacterial strain genotyping (7). Each unique sequence of a housekeeping gene is assigned an allele number, and an allele profile of a strain is defined as the set of allele numbers for that strain. Each unique allele profile is assigned a sequence type (ST) number. Strains that have the same ST number are identical at all of the sequenced loci and are considered to be members of the same clone. MLST, unlike earlier molecular typing methods, such as pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE), has high discriminative power, allows easy standardization of data acquisition and analysis across laboratories, and has a high degree of portability of the resulting sequence data (8). MLST was used to investigate the genotype of *S. Typhi* as early as in 2002 (9). Up to now, 51 *S. Typhi* strains have been recorded in the *Salmonella enterica* MLST Database (10) and classified into 8 STs (ST1, ST2, ST3, ST8, ST890, ST892, ST911, and ST980), but most of them belong to ST1 (15/51) and ST2 (29/51).

One well accepted definition of prokaryotic species, based on whole-genome DNA-DNA hybridization, is that it is an entity comprised of strains sharing a reassociation value of approximately 70% or greater (11). Genomic diversity and relatedness of closely related organisms has since recently

been determined with microarrays, which have higher resolution than traditional DNA-DNA hybridization methods (12). Microarray-based comparative genomic hybridization (M-CGH) is in widespread use in relatedness determination of prokaryotic species (13-15). CGH usually uses the whole genome open reading frame (ORF) array-based hybridization approach (16).

Typhoid fever is endemic in developing countries, such as China. However, there are few reports of genotyping of *S. Typhi* in China (17). These reports mostly used PFGE, which is currently the method of choice for genotyping of sporadic or epidemic *Salmonella* isolates. *S. typhi* strains isolated from Shenzhen in China showed 22 distinct PFGE patterns with variable genetic diversity (17). We speculated that genetic diversity of *S. Typhi* strains may be largely present throughout the last several decades in China. Therefore, we collected *S. Typhi* strains from 1959 to 2006 and chose 40 strains representative in terms of genetic diversity isolated from 5 highly endemic Chinese provinces. The aim of this study was to identify the genotype of 40 representative *S. Typhi* strains by MLST and evaluate their genetic diversity by M-CGH.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bacterial strains

We performed MLST genotyping and M-CGH analysis on 40 representative *S. Typhi* strains isolated from 5 highly endemic Chinese provinces – Xinjiang, Guangxi, Guizhou, Henan, and Zhejiang between 1959 and 2006, which are kept in the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing ([web-extra material](#)).

Genomic DNA isolation

Bacteria were grown in Luria-Bertani broth at 37°C before genomic DNA isolation using the AxyPrep™ Bacterial Genomic DNA Miniprep Kit (Axygen Biosciences, Union City, CA, USA) following the manufacturer's instructions. All genomic DNA samples were treated with RNase A, subjected to electrophoresis in agarose gels, and stained with ethidium bromide before MLST. The concentration of DNA was determined with an ND-1000 spectrophotometer (NanoDrop Technologies, Wilmington, DE, USA).

Multilocus sequence typing and analysis

MLST was performed as previously described (18). PCR amplification of the 7 housekeeping genes – *hisD*,

aroC, *dnaN*, *hemD*, *purE*, *sucA*, and *thrA* was done with the primers shown in Table 1. The primers and settings are described on the MLST website (10). Amplicons were sequenced by Sangon Biotech Co., Ltd (Shanghai, China). MLST alleles and STs were determined for each strain by querying the *Salmonella enterica* MLST Database with the edited sequence data. Allele numbers and STs were assigned using the database and novel alleles and STs were submitted to the database.

Microarray-based comparative genomic hybridization and analysis

We used a genomic DNA microarray containing 4181 ORFs from the genome of *S. Typhi* Ty2. Details of this microarray, including primer selection, parameters for primer synthesis, selection of amplicons, as well as purification and printing of DNA onto slides, have been previously described (19).

TABLE 1. Primers used in multilocus sequence typing of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi (*S. Typhi*) strains isolated in China

Gene name	Primers	Length of polymerase chain reaction amplicon(bp)
<i>purE</i>	GCACCACAGGAGTTTTAAGA ACCTCATCGGTTTGTGCTTT	399
<i>hemD</i>	GCCCGCATGAGTATTCTGAT CAATAGCCGACAGCGTAGTA	432
<i>sucA</i>	CTGAGTATATGCACATCACC CACCTGGTTTGATAACGA	501
<i>aroC</i>	GCCTGCTGATTGAAAACACC AATGTGTTGCCACTACTGA	501
<i>hisD</i>	GTCTGTCGGTCTGTATATTC GCCCATACTGATTAGAGATG	501
<i>dnaN</i>	CCGATCTTGAAATGGAGATG TTATTACTGCCGATCTGCAC	501
<i>thrA</i>	GCCATTACCTGAATCTACC GCTCCAGATAGAATCATCC	501

DNA isolation

S. Typhi Ty2 was used as the reference strain for M-CGH. Two *S. Typhi* strains of novel sequence types and 5 *S. Typhi* strains of ST2 isolated from Guizhou province in 1959, 1973, 1986, 1995, and 2006 were used as the test strains. Genomic DNA was isolated by MLST.

Fluorescent labeling and hybridization

The genomic DNA of *S. Typhi* Ty2 was used as the reference DNA and genomic DNA from each of the *S. Typhi* isolates was used as the test DNA. Cy3- and Cy5-labeled probes were generated by priming the reference and test DNA with random hexamers and extension with Klenow fragment (20). The reference and test DNA were combined to hybridize to our microarray using protocols described elsewhere (21) and all hybridizations were done in duplicate. Pairwise comparisons were made for each strain using dye swaps to avoid labeling bias.

Microarray data acquisition and analysis

The slides were scanned with a GenePix Personal 4100A microarray scanner (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA, USA) using two channels of appropriate lasers. GenePix Pro 6.0 (Molecular Devices) was used to process the scanning images and quantify the spot intensity. Spots with bad data due to slide abnormalities were discarded. Data normalization was done on the remaining spots by global normalization mode. Data were exported into Microsoft Excel for analysis as described before (21,22) with minor modifications. In brief, the ratio of reference DNA normalized intensity to test DNA normalized intensity was converted to \log_2 and the mean \log_2 ratio was calculated for the same gene from different slides. The threshold of the mean \log_2 ratio was set at 1.58 (a little greater than 3-fold) to represent divergent genes between the reference and test strains. On the basis of these results, if the intensity of spots for the test

TABLE 2. Allelic profiles and sequence types (ST) of 40 *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi strains isolated in China

ST	Multilocus allelic profile*							Number of isolates	Provinces [†]	Years
	<i>aroC</i>	<i>dnaN</i>	<i>hemD</i>	<i>hisD</i>	<i>purE</i>	<i>sucA</i>	<i>thrA</i>			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	XJ, GZ	1984-2005
2	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	31	GZ, GX, XJ, ZJ, HN	1959-2006
890 [‡]	1	1	2	353 [‡]	1	1	5	1	XJ	1999
892 [‡]	305 [‡]	1	2	1	1	1	5	2	GX	1998, 2004

*Allele and ST numbers are those assigned in the *Salmonella multilocus* sequence typing database (10).

[†]GZ – Guizhou; GX – Guangxi; XJ – Xinjiang; ZJ – Zhejiang; HN – Henan.

[‡]Novel alleles and STs obtained in this study.

TABLE 3. The absent and divergent genes in two novel sequence types (ST) of *S. Typhi* compared to *S. Typhi* Ty2

	Novel sequence types	
	ST890	ST892
Absent genes	<i>t2648, t2649, t2650, t2651, t2652, t2653, t2654, t2655, t2656</i>	<i>t1134, t1135, t1137, t1141, t1151, t1691, t2648, t2649, t2650, t2651, t2652, t4259, t4260, t4261, t4263, t4264, t4265, t4266, t4268, t4269, t4270, t4271, t4273, t4274, t4275, t4281, t4282, t4283, t4284, t4286, t4289, nucD, nucE, t4317, t4318, t4319, t4320, t4321</i>
Variably present genes	<i>t3052, t3053, rpsO, ftsH, ftsJ, mreB, rhlB, rplJ, rplA, rplK, rplL, rplA, atpB, atpH, atpA, atpG, atpC, t4354, t4355</i>	<i>pilL, pilM, pilO, pilP, pilT, pilU, t4326, t4328, t4329, t4330, t4331, t4332, t4333, t4334, vexE, vexD, vexC, vexA, tviE, tviD, tviB, t4354, t4355, t4356, t4357, t4358, t4359, t4361, t4363, t4366</i>

TABLE 4. The absent and divergent genes in 5 *S. Typhi* strains of sequence type ST2 isolated in Guizhou province compared to *S. Typhi* Ty2

Year	Five <i>S. Typhi</i> strains of ST2 isolated in Guizhou Province				
	1959	1973	1986	1995	2006
Absent genes	<i>t2649, t2650, t2651, t2652, t2653, t2654, t2649, t2650, t2651, t2652, t2653, t2654, t4524, t4527, t4528</i>	<i>t2649, t2650, t2651, t2652, t2653, t2654, t2655,</i>	<i>t2649, t2650, t2651, t2652, t2653, t2654, t2655,</i>	<i>t0872, t2649, t2650, t2651, t2652, t2653, t2654, t2655</i>	<i>t2649, t2650, t2651, t2652, t2653, t2654, t2655, t4519, t4520, t4521, t4528</i>
Variably present genes	<i>t2647, t4226, t4227, t4228, t4229, t4230, t4231, t0869, t0872, t2948, t4232, t4233, topB, pilL, pilM, pilO, pilP, pilQ, pilR, pilS, pilU, pilV, t4328, t4329, t4330, t4331, t4332, t4333, t4334, vexE, vexD, vexB, vexA, t4354, t4355, t4356, t4357</i>	<i>t2949, t4953</i>	<i>t4521, t4528</i>	<i>t0869, t0871, t2647, t2648</i>	<i>t2647, t2648, t2656, t4518, t4522, t4523, t4525, t4527</i>

DNA was <1000, these spots were taken as the genes absent from the test strain compared to the reference strain.

RESULTS

MLST genotypes

Partial sequences of 7 housekeeping genes revealed a low genetic variation; only 3 base substitutions were detected, yielding two multilocus genotypes or sequence types (ST890 and ST892) (Table 2). Thus, two novel alleles were identified: *hisD353*, which consists of a synonymous substitution compared to *hisD1* allele present in most of the *S. Typhi* strains, and *aroC305*, which consists of a missense substitution compared to the predominant *aroC1* allele. The novel sequence types, ST890 and ST892, were found only in Xinjiang Province and Guangxi Province, respectively. The predominant Typhi genotype was ST2 (31/40 Typhi) and it had a diverse geographic distribution. However, it is not known whether these *S. Typhi* strains of ST2 can be classified into subspecies.

Genotyping by M-CGH

M-CGH experiments with two novel sequence types and *S. Typhi* Ty2 were done to assess strain-strain relationships on

the basis of genome similarity. Many genes diverged into two novel sequence types compared to *S. Typhi* Ty2 (Table 3), and many of these genes were clustered in operons. In ST892, 69 genes were classified as divergent, 38 of which were absent and 31 had variable presence. In ST890, there were 28 divergent genes but only 9 were absent. It was surprising that genes *t2648, t2649, t2650, t2651,* and *t2652* were all absent from ST890 and ST892.

Five *S. Typhi* strains of ST2 isolated in 1959, 1973, 1986, 1995, and 2006 in Guizhou province were analyzed by M-CGH in order to identify genetic differences between them. There were many divergent genes in these 5 *S. Typhi* strains compared to *S. Typhi* Ty2, although they belong to the same MLST sequence type ST2 (Table 4). The divergent genes in each of these 5 strains were all different. Compared to *S. Typhi* Ty2, there were more divergent genes in the *S. Typhi* strains of ST2 isolated in 1959 than in other strains of ST2 isolated in 1973, 1986, 1995, and 2006; ie, there were differences in the genome content between the same MLST sequence type strains. Therefore, M-CGH could be used to classify the same MLST sequence types. In addition, an interesting finding was that genes *t2649, t2650, t2651, t2652, t2653,* and *t2654* were all absent from these 5 strains, very similar to what was found for ST890 and ST892.

DISCUSSION

We used MLST to analyze 40 *S. Typhi* isolates from 5 Chinese provinces and found two novel sequence types, ST890 and ST892. In ST890, the housekeeping gene *hisD* consisted of a synonymous substitution that does not change the amino acid. In ST892, the point mutation of the housekeeping gene *aroC* was a missense mutation leading to the amino acid substitution Ala (hydrophobic) to Thr (hydrophilic).

The complete genome sequence of *S. Typhi* Ty2 has been determined (23) and its sequence type in the *Salmonella* MLST database is ST1 (10). Therefore, it was used as the reference strain, and a genomic DNA microarray based on the genome of Ty2 was used for M-CGH. There were many more absent and variably present genes in ST892 than in ST890; so, we speculate that the genetic variability of ST892 is greater than that of ST890. Moreover, the genetic variability of the same ST2 isolated in 1959, 1973, 1986, 1995, and 2006 in Guizhou province was different. Apparently, a large proportion of the absent and variably present genes of the tested strains consisted of hypothetical ORFs encoding unknown or unassigned functions, and this appears to be a common trait among procaryotes (15,20,24). It is very interesting that the genes absent from the strains ST890 and ST892 and 5 ST2 strains were located mostly in the gene cluster *t2648-t2656*. However, these genes were present in the ST1 strains isolated from Guizhou province (M-CGH, data not shown). This gene cluster might be a specific genetic fragment in the ST1 strains of *S. Typhi*. It is reported that genes *t2648-t2656* are similar to some genes of bacteriophage P4 (25). The considerable gene acquisition/loss promoted the genetic diversification of *S. Typhi* (26,27). In this study, the genetic differences between 5 *S. Typhi* strains of ST2 isolated from Guizhou province indicated that the genomic reservoir was unstable even within a highly clonal bacterial population. In particular, the common absent or divergent genes found by M-CGH are expected to be marker genes to demonstrate the genetic relationship between the strains. However, the functions of these absent or divergent genes found by M-CGH are not clear and need to be clarified in more experiments.

In summary, this study found that the genotypes of *S. Typhi* isolated from China between 1959 and 2006 belonged to 4 sequence types (ST1, ST2, ST890, and ST892) and found two novel sequence types, ST890 and ST892. It also demonstrated the extent of genetic variation of these strains throughout several decades in China.

Funding This work was supported by grants from National Special Scientific Program (2008ZX10004-009) and National Natural Science Foundation of China (31000076).

Ethical approval Not required.

Declaration of authorship HZ designed the study, carried out the laboratory work and sequence analysis, and wrote the manuscript. XZ participated in the laboratory work and sequence analysis. MY maintained the collection of bacteria and isolated the DNA. BP coordinated and maintained the collection of bacteria. BK participated in the conception of the study. HX conceived of the study and edited the manuscript. XH conceived the study, participated in its design, performed the analysis and interpretation of the data, and participated in writing of the manuscript.

Competing interests All authors have completed the Unified Competing Interest form at www.icmje.org/coi_disclosure.pdf (available on request from the corresponding author) and declare: no support from any organization for the submitted work; no financial relationships with any organizations that might have an interest in the submitted work in the previous 3 years; no other relationships or activities that could appear to have influenced the submitted work.

References

- 1 Everest P, Wain J, Roberts M, Rook G, Dougan G. The molecular mechanisms of severe typhoid fever. *Trends Microbiol.* 2001;9:316-20. [Medline:11435104](#) [doi:10.1016/S0966-842X\(01\)02067-4](#)
- 2 House D, Bishop A, Parry C, Dougan G, Wain J. Typhoid fever: pathogenesis and disease. *Curr Opin Infect Dis.* 2001;14:573-8. [Medline:11964878](#) [doi:10.1097/00001432-200110000-00011](#)
- 3 Crump JA, Mintz ED. Global trends in typhoid and paratyphoid fever. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2010;50:241-6. [Medline:20014951](#) [doi:10.1086/649541](#)
- 4 Litrup E, Torpdahl M, Malorny B, Huehn S, Christensen H, Nielsen EM. Association between phylogeny, virulence potential and serovars of *Salmonella enterica*. *Infect Genet Evol.* 2010;10:1132-9. [Medline:20656064](#) [doi:10.1016/j.meegid.2010.07.015](#)
- 5 Wang Q, Chiew R, Howard P, Gilbert GL. *Salmonella* typing in New South Wales: current methods and application of improved epidemiological tools. *N S W Public Health Bull.* 2008;19:24-8. [Medline:18361865](#) [doi:10.1071/NB07036](#)
- 6 Octavia S, Lan R. Single nucleotide polymorphism typing of global *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi isolates by use of a hairpin primer real-time PCR assay. *J Clin Microbiol.* 2010;48:3504-9. [Medline:20668124](#) [doi:10.1128/JCM.00709-10](#)
- 7 Maiden MC. Multilocus sequence typing of bacteria. *Annu Rev Microbiol.* 2006;60:561-88. [Medline:16774461](#) [doi:10.1146/annurev.micro.59.030804.121325](#)
- 8 Urwin R, Maiden MC. Multi-locus sequence typing: a tool for global epidemiology. *Trends Microbiol.* 2003;11:479-87. [Medline:14557031](#) [doi:10.1016/j.tim.2003.08.006](#)
- 9 Kidgell C, Reichard U, Wain J, Linz B, Torpdahl M, Dougan G, et al. *Salmonella typhi*, the causative agent of typhoid fever, is approximately 50,000 years old. *Infect Genet Evol.* 2002;2:39-45. [Medline:12797999](#) [doi:10.1016/S1567-1348\(02\)00089-8](#)
- 10 The MLST database for *Salmonella enterica*. Available from: <http://mlst.ucc.ie/mlst/dbs/Senterica>. Accessed: November 2, 2011.

- 11 Wayne LG, Brenner DJ, Colwell RR, Grimont PAD, Kandler O, Krichevsky MI, et al. Report of the ad hoc committee on reconciliation of approaches to bacterial systematics. *Int J Syst Bacteriol.* 1987;37:463-4. doi:10.1099/00207713-37-4-463
- 12 Zhou J. Microarrays for bacterial detection and microbial community analysis. *Curr Opin Microbiol.* 2003;6:288-94. Medline:12831906 doi:10.1016/S1369-5274(03)00052-3
- 13 Lepage E, Brinster S, Caron C, Ducroix-Crepy C, Rigottier-Gois L, Dunny G, et al. Comparative genomic hybridization analysis of *Enterococcus faecalis*: identification of genes absent from food strains. *J Bacteriol.* 2006;188:6858-68. Medline:16980489 doi:10.1128/JB.00421-06
- 14 Aakra A, Nyquist OL, Snipen L, Reiersen TS, Nes IF. Survey of genomic diversity among *Enterococcus faecalis* strains by microarray-based comparative genomic hybridization. *Appl Environ Microbiol.* 2007;73:2207-17. Medline:17220255 doi:10.1128/AEM.01599-06
- 15 Solheim M, Aakra A, Snipen LG, Brede DA, Nes IF. Comparative genomics of *Enterococcus faecalis* from healthy Norwegian infants. *BMC Genomics.* 2009;10:194. Medline:19393078 doi:10.1186/1471-2164-10-194
- 16 Murray AE, Lies D, Li G, Nealson K, Zhou J, Tiedje JM. DNA/DNA hybridization to microarrays reveals gene-specific differences between closely related microbial genomes. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2001;98:9853-8. Medline:11493693 doi:10.1073/pnas.171178898
- 17 Wu W, Wang H, Lu J, Wu J, Chen M, Xu Y, et al. Genetic diversity of *Salmonella enterica* serovar typhi and paratyphi in Shenzhen, China from 2002 through 2007. *BMC Microbiol.* 2010;10:32. Medline:20113512 doi:10.1186/1471-2180-10-32
- 18 Wiesner M, Zaidi MB, Calva E, Fernández-Mora M, Calva JJ, Silva C. Association of virulence plasmid and antibiotic resistance determinants with chromosomal multilocus genotypes in Mexican *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium strains. *BMC Microbiol.* 2009;9:131. Medline:19573249 doi:10.1186/1471-2180-9-131
- 19 Sheng X, Huang X, Mao L, Zhu C, Xu S, Zhang H, et al. Preparation of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi genomic DNA microarray for gene expression profile analysis. *Progress in Biochemistry and Biophysics.* 2009;36:206-12. doi:10.3724/SP.J.1206.2008.00373
- 20 Han H, Wong HC, Kan B, Guo Z, Zeng X, Yin S, et al. Genome plasticity of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*: microevolution of the 'pandemic group'. *BMC Genomics.* 2008;9:570. Medline:19038058 doi:10.1186/1471-2164-9-570
- 21 Zhang H, Sheng X, Xu S, Gao Y, Du H, Li J, et al. Global transcriptional response of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi to anti-z66 antiserum. *FEMS Microbiol Lett.* 2009;298:51-5. Medline:19659726 doi:10.1111/j.1574-6968.2009.01692.x
- 22 Du H, Sheng X, Zhang H, Zou X, Ni B, Xu S, et al. RpoE may promote flagellar gene expression in *Salmonella enterica* serovar typhi under hyperosmotic stress. *Curr Microbiol.* 2011;62:492-500. Medline:20717675 doi:10.1007/s00284-010-9734-y
- 23 Parkhill J, Dougan G, James KD, Thomson NR, Pickard D, Wain J, et al. Complete genome sequence of a multiple drug resistant *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi CT18. *Nature.* 2001;413:848-52. Medline:11677608 doi:10.1038/35101607
- 24 Dobrindt U, Hacker J. Whole genome plasticity in pathogenic bacteria. *Curr Opin Microbiol.* 2001;4:550-7. Medline:11587932 doi:10.1016/S1369-5274(00)00250-2
- 25 Yeo HJ, Ziegelin G, Korolev S, Calendar R, Lanka E, Waksman G. Phage P4 origin-binding domain structure reveals a mechanism for regulation of DNA-binding activity by homo- and heterodimerization of winged helix proteins. *Mol Microbiol.* 2002;43:855-67. Medline:11929537 doi:10.1046/j.1365-2958.2002.02796.x
- 26 Boyd EF, Porwollik S, Blackmer F, McClelland M. Differences in gene content among *Salmonella enterica* serovar typhi isolates. *J Clin Microbiol.* 2003;41:3823-8. Medline:12904395 doi:10.1128/JCM.41.8.3823-3828.2003
- 27 Holt KE, Parkhill J, Mazzoni CJ, Roumagnac P, Weill FX, Goodhead I, et al. High-throughput sequencing provides insights into genome variation and evolution in *Salmonella* Typhi. *Nat Genet.* 2008;40:987-93. Medline:18660809 doi:10.1038/ng.195