

Novel, host-restricted genotypes of *Bordetella bronchiseptica* associated with phocine respiratory tract isolates

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During a succession of phocine morbillivirus outbreaks spanning the past 25 years, *Bordetella bronchiseptica* was identified as a frequent secondary invader and cause of death. The goal of this study was to evaluate genetic diversity and the molecular basis for host specificity among seal isolates from these outbreaks. MLST and *Pvu*II ribotyping of 54 isolates from Scottish, English or Danish coasts of the Atlantic or North Sea revealed a single, host-restricted genotype. A single, novel genotype, unique from that of the Atlantic and North Sea isolates, was found in isolates from an outbreak in the Caspian Sea. Phylogenetic analysis based either on MLST sequence, ribotype patterns or genome-wide SNPs consistently placed both seal-specific genotypes within the same major clade but indicates a distinct evolutionary history for each. An additional isolate from the intestinal tract of a seal on the south-west coast of England has a genotype otherwise found in rabbit, guinea pig and pig isolates. To investigate the molecular basis for host specificity, DNA and predicted protein sequences of virulence genes that mediate host interactions were used in comparisons between a North Sea isolate, a Caspian Sea isolate and each of their closest relatives as inferred from genome-wide SNP analysis. Despite their phylogenetic divergence, fewer nucleotide and amino acid substitutions were found in comparisons of the two seal isolates than in comparisons with closely related strains. These data indicate isolates of *B. bronchiseptica* associated with respiratory disease in seals comprise unique, host-adapted and highly clonal populations.

Received 24 October 2014

Accepted 9 January 2015

INTRODUCTION

Bordetella bronchiseptica is a widespread respiratory pathogen in a variety of laboratory, companion and farm animals and also causes disease in terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, including sea mammals. During a succession of phocine morbillivirus outbreaks with mass mortality occurring over the past 25 years, the bacterium was identified as a frequent secondary pathogen, often believed to be the cause of death, in common or harbour seals (*Phoca vitulina*), grey seals

(*Halichoerus grypus*) and Caspian seals (*Phoca caspica*; Heje *et al.*, 1991; Baker & Ross, 1992; Munro *et al.*, 1992; Kuiken *et al.*, 2006; Rijks *et al.*, 2008).

Expression of most virulence genes of *B. bronchiseptica* is regulated by a two-component sensory transduction system encoded by the *bvgAS* locus (Beier & Gross, 2008). In response to environmental signals, the transmembrane sensor/kinase BvgS reversibly modulates gene expression through interaction with the transcriptional activator BvgA, effecting a transition between the virulent (Bvg⁺) phase and the avirulent (Bvg⁻) phase. Growth at temperatures approximating 37 °C triggers a BvgS-dependent phosphorelay cascade that phosphorylates BvgA and activates the Bvg⁺ phase, characterized by expression of toxins, adhesins and numerous other virulence factors. These include an adenylate cyclase-haemolysin toxin (ACT), a dermonecrotic toxin (DNT) and several adhesins, such as filamentous haemagglutinin (FHA),

Abbreviations: ACT, adenylate cyclase-haemolysin toxin; DNT, dermonecrotic toxin; FHA, filamentous haemagglutinin; RT, ribotype; ST, sequence type.

The GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ accession numbers for the MLST and *prn* repeat region sequences reported here are KM395208–KM395729; accession numbers for the draft genome sequences of M435/02/3 and M85/00/2 are JGXE00000000 and JGXF00000000, respectively.

pertactin and fimbriae. Also among the BvgAS-inducible genes is *bvgR*, located immediately downstream of *bvgAS*, whose product represses transcription from an alternative set of BvgAS-repressed genes. During growth at ~26 °C or below, or in the presence of millimolar concentrations of MgSO₄ or nicotinic acid, the phosphorelay cascade is inactive, expression of BvgAS is greatly diminished and transcription of BvgAS-induced genes ceases. A state intermediate between Bvg⁺ and Bvg⁻, referred to as Bvgⁱ, is elicited by growth in the presence of MgSO₄ or nicotinic acid at levels insufficient to fully establish the Bvg⁻ phase (Cotter & Miller, 1997). The Bvgⁱ phase is characterized by expression of a subset of Bvg⁺ genes in addition to Bvgⁱ-specific genes such as *bipA*, a surface-exposed protein with similarity to intimin in *Escherichia coli* and invasins of *Yersinia* species (Stockbauer *et al.*, 2001).

Various typing methods have been applied to *B. bronchiseptica* in an effort to elucidate the population structure of the bacterium. Approaches found to be highly discriminatory include MLST, based on comparison of DNA sequences from seven housekeeping genes (Diavatopoulos *et al.*, 2005), and *PvuII* ribotyping (Register *et al.*, 1997; Register & Magyar, 1999). These methods target genes whose metabolic and structural functions are critical and, therefore, under stabilizing selection, provide a sound basis from which to infer evolutionary lineages. An additional level of discrimination among bacteria of a single species can sometimes be achieved by comparing the sequences of rapidly evolving genes subject to diversifying selection, such as those encoding antigenic proteins. The resulting data may not be optimal for establishing ancestral relationships but may better reveal transmission patterns and likely sources of exposure. In *B. bronchiseptica*, comparison among isolates of two repeat regions of the surface-exposed adhesin and immunogen pertactin can be informative in epidemiological investigations as polymorphisms occur at a relatively high frequency (Boursaux-Eude & Guiso, 2000; Register, 2001, 2004; Parkhill *et al.*, 2003).

A prior study in which *PvuII* ribotyping and restriction endonuclease analysis were used to characterize 35 *B. bronchiseptica* seal isolates, most obtained from the east or west Scottish coast during the 1988 phocine distemper epidemic, suggests a single, unique clone of the bacterium was circulating among affected seals (Register *et al.*, 2000). Isolates evaluated in that study were not typed by MLST because a scheme for *Bordetella* had yet to be developed. Additional outbreaks of phocine distemper virus complicated by secondary infection with *B. bronchiseptica* occurred in the Caspian Sea in 2000 (Kuiken *et al.*, 2006) and in Europe in 2002 (Rijks *et al.*, 2008). The goal of the present study was to more fully capture the degree of genetic diversity among seal isolates of *B. bronchiseptica* representing multiple, geographically distant outbreaks over the past 25 years based on MLST, *PvuII* ribotyping and pertactin gene repeat region sequence. Additionally, we undertook a comparative analysis of the newly available genome sequences from one North Sea and one Caspian Sea seal

isolate, together with those of six previously sequenced isolates of *B. bronchiseptica* from terrestrial hosts, in an effort to reveal aspects of the molecular basis for host specificity.

METHODS

Bacterial isolates, growth conditions and DNA preparation.

Fifty-nine phocine isolates of *B. bronchiseptica* were analysed, representing the Atlantic coast of Scotland and England and the Scottish and Danish coasts of the North Sea as well as the land-locked Caspian Sea (Table 1). Identification as *B. bronchiseptica* was based on characteristic colony morphology and biochemical testing (Quinn *et al.*, 2011), including catalase and oxidase tests, and the profile obtained from the API 20NE test system (bioMérieux). All isolates were confirmed as *B. bronchiseptica* on the basis of a positive result with a species-specific PCR that targets a region immediately upstream of the flagellin gene (Register & DeJong, 2006). Additional information related to the provenance of the isolates can be found in the *Bordetella* Isolates MLST database, accessible from the home page of the *Bordetella* PubMLST website (<http://pubmlst.org/bordetella>; Jolley & Maiden, 2010). Corresponding database ID numbers are 92, 93 and 326–382.

Bacteria were cultured at 37 °C for 18–36 h on Bordet–Gengou agar supplemented with 10% sterile, defibrinated sheep's blood. Colonies harvested from plates and resuspended in PBS were the source of DNA used for ribotyping and PCR. DNA was purified using a commercially available kit (Promega). DNA used for genome sequencing was purified with a High Pure PCR Template Preparation kit (Roche Diagnostics) from cultures of Stainer–Scholte broth inoculated with a single colony and incubated for ~36 h at 37 °C, with shaking (250 r.p.m.). Purified DNA was quantified with PicoGreen reagent (Life Technologies) and evaluated on 1% agarose gels to confirm the absence of low molecular mass fragments.

Ribotyping. *PvuII* ribotyping was carried out as previously described (Register & Magyar, 1999). Photographs of ribotyping gels were scanned using a flatbed scanner and fragment patterns were compared using GelCompar II software (Applied Maths). Similarity between all possible pairs of fingerprint profiles using the coefficient of Dice (Sneath & Sokal, 1973) was calculated by the cluster analysis module of the software. Dendrograms were derived from a matrix of similarity values by UPGMA (unweighted pair group method with arithmetic mean). The *PvuII* ribotypes (RTs) of 35 isolates included in this study were previously reported (Register *et al.*, 2000). At the time this study was undertaken, 21 RTs had been identified for *B. bronchiseptica*. These include RT1–RT19, documented in prior reports (Register & Magyar, 1999; Register *et al.*, 2000), as well as RT20 and RT21, each represented by a single isolate from a turkey, identified in an otherwise unrelated study (K. B. Register, T. L. Nicholson and B. W. Brunelle, unpublished results). The novel pattern identified here was assigned to a newly defined RT.

Sequence-based typing. PCR amplicons used for sequencing were purified with ExoSAP-IT (USB Corporation) and sequenced at the National Animal Disease Center Genomics unit using Applied Biosystems Big Dye Terminator version 3.1 on an Applied Biosystems 3130 XL Genetic Analyzer sequencer. Vector NTI Advance (Life Technologies) was used for sequence editing and analysis. Final consensus sequences represent a minimum of threefold coverage, with at least one read from each strand.

The scheme of Diavatopoulos *et al.* (2005) was used for MLST analysis. MLST allele sequences and profiles were evaluated using the PubMLST *Bordetella* Sequence and Profile Definitions Database, available via a link on the home page of the *Bordetella* PubMLST

Table 1. *B. bronchiseptica* seal isolates included in this study

Year of isolation	Geographical origin	Tissue	RT	ST	<i>prn</i> repeat region allele	<i>n</i>
1988–89	Eastern Scotland	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	17
1988–89	Western Scotland	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	4
1989	Scotland, Outer Hebrides	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	1
1988–89	Scotland (shore unknown)	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	13
1993	Eastern Scotland	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	1
1993	Scotland (shore unknown)	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	2
1997	Eastern Scotland	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	1
1999	Scotland (shore unknown)	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	1
2002	Eastern Scotland	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	2
2002	Northern Scotland	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	1
2002	Western Scotland	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	1
2003	Eastern Scotland	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	3
2011	Eastern Scotland	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	1
2012	Western Scotland	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	1
2002	South-west England	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	1
2004	South-west England	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	1
2006	South-west England	Lung	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	2
2009	South-west England	Intestine	1	14	1-3a1/2-6a1	1
1994 or prior	Denmark (shore unknown)	Unknown	19	11	1-4a2/2-6a1	1
2000	Caspian Sea (shore unknown)	Lung	22	33	1-4a1/2-6a1	4

website (<http://pubmlst.org/bordetella/>). For each isolate, amplicon sequences from the seven target genes were concatenated and used to construct a neighbour-joining tree utilizing the maximum-composite-likelihood distance estimation model with 10 000 bootstrap replicates. All positions containing gaps were eliminated from the dataset (complete deletion option). Branches supported by <50 % of bootstrap replicates were collapsed to produce polytomies. The final dataset included a total of 2924 nt positions. Phylogenetic and molecular evolutionary analyses were conducted using MEGA version 6.05 (Tamura *et al.*, 2013).

Pertactin gene repeat regions were amplified by PCR, sequenced and analysed as previously reported (Register, 2004), using the nomenclature of Register (2001) to classify predicted amino acid variants. Briefly, the epithet 1-Nx, where N is an Arabic numeral indicating the number of GGXXP repeats and x is a lower-case letter used to distinguish additional unique amino acid insertions, substitutions or deletions, is used to describe region 1 variants. Similarly, region 2 variants are categorized using the epithet 2-Nx, with N representing the number of PQP repeats. An additional Arabic numeral is used to discriminate between different DNA sequence alleles with conservative substitutions that result in identical predicted amino acid sequences.

Genome sequencing and analysis. Genomic DNA was prepared from *B. bronchiseptica* isolates M435/02/3 (obtained in 2002 from the lungs of a grey seal in the North Sea) and M85/00/2 (obtained in 2000 from the lungs of a Caspian Seal), following growth overnight at 37 °C in Stainer–Scholte broth, using a High Pure PCR template preparation kit (Roche Applied Science). DNA was sequenced using a combination of 3 or 5 kb mate pair and 100 bp Illumina paired-end reads with an Illumina HiSeq 2000 system. After quality trimming, all reads were used to generate assemblies with Celera assembler 7.0 (Miller *et al.*, 2008). Underlying consensus sequences and gaps were improved using custom scripts. After improvement, there were 182 (M435/02/3) or 159 (M85/00/2) contigs with ~79 × average coverage. The sequencing of these isolates was part of a larger effort to sequence the genomes of ~100 *Bordetella* isolates representing several species,

and involving scientists at the USDA/ARS/National Animal Disease Center, The University of Pennsylvania, the University of Bristol, Bristol, UK, and the J. Craig Venter Institute. Additional details related to genome sequencing, annotation and analysis of M435/02/3 and M85/00/2 will be presented elsewhere (manuscripts in preparation).

A tree based on genome-wide SNPs was constructed as described by Park *et al.* (2012). Briefly, genome assemblies of *B. bronchiseptica* 253

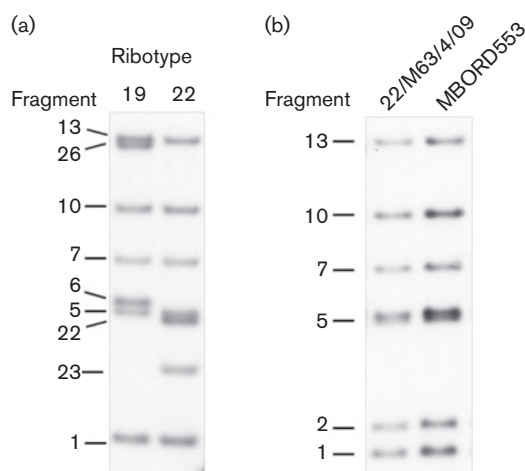


Fig. 1. Southern blot demonstrating the *PvuII* RT patterns associated with phocine *B. bronchiseptica* isolates. (a) RTs identified from lung isolates of seals in the North Sea (RT19) and Caspian Sea (RT22). (b) RT pattern of an intestinal isolate from a North Sea seal (22/M63/4/09) and from a previously characterized swine RT1 isolate (MBORD553).

(GenBank ID: HE965806.1), *B. bronchiseptica* MO149 (also known as D444, GenBank ID: HE965807.1), *B. bronchiseptica* 1289 (GenBank ID: HE983626.1), *B. bronchiseptica* MO211 (also known as D445, GenBank ID: HE983627.1), *B. bronchiseptica* R77 (also known as Bbr77 and MBORD675, GenBank: HE983628.1), M435/02/3 and M85/00/2 were each processed into 54 bp DNA reads and subsequently mapped against the genome sequence of the *B. bronchiseptica* reference strain RB50 (GenBank ID: BX470250.1), using SSAHA2 version 2.5.4 (Ning *et al.*, 2001). The resulting alignment served as an input file for RAxML version 7.0.4 software (Stamatakis, 2006) to construct a genome-wide SNP-based tree as follows. The raxmlHPC performed rapid bootstrapping (10 000 bootstrap replicates) and estimated a maximum-likelihood tree using the general time-reversible model for nucleotide substitution with gamma-distributed rate heterogeneity, or GTRGAMMA

model. The final genome-wide SNP-based tree was visualized in FigTree version 1.4 (<http://tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/software/figtree/>).

Gene-specific comparisons among isolates included the following genes, with the function of the proteins they encode in parentheses: *bvgA* (two-component system transcriptional regulator), *bvgS* (two-component system sensor protein), *bvgR* (two-component system regulatory protein), *cyaA* (ACT), *cyaB* (cyclolysin secretion ATP-binding protein), *cyaC* (cyclolysin-activating lysine-acyltransferase), *cyaD* (cyclolysin secretion protein), *cyaE* (cyclolysin secretion protein), *prn* (autotransporter, adhesin; pertactin), *dnt* (DNT), *fimA* (fimbrial protein), *fimB* (fimbrial chaperone protein), *fimC* (fimbrial usher protein), *fimD* (fimbrial tip protein), *fim2* (serotype 2 fimbrial structural protein), *fim3* (serotype 3 fimbrial structural protein), *fimX*

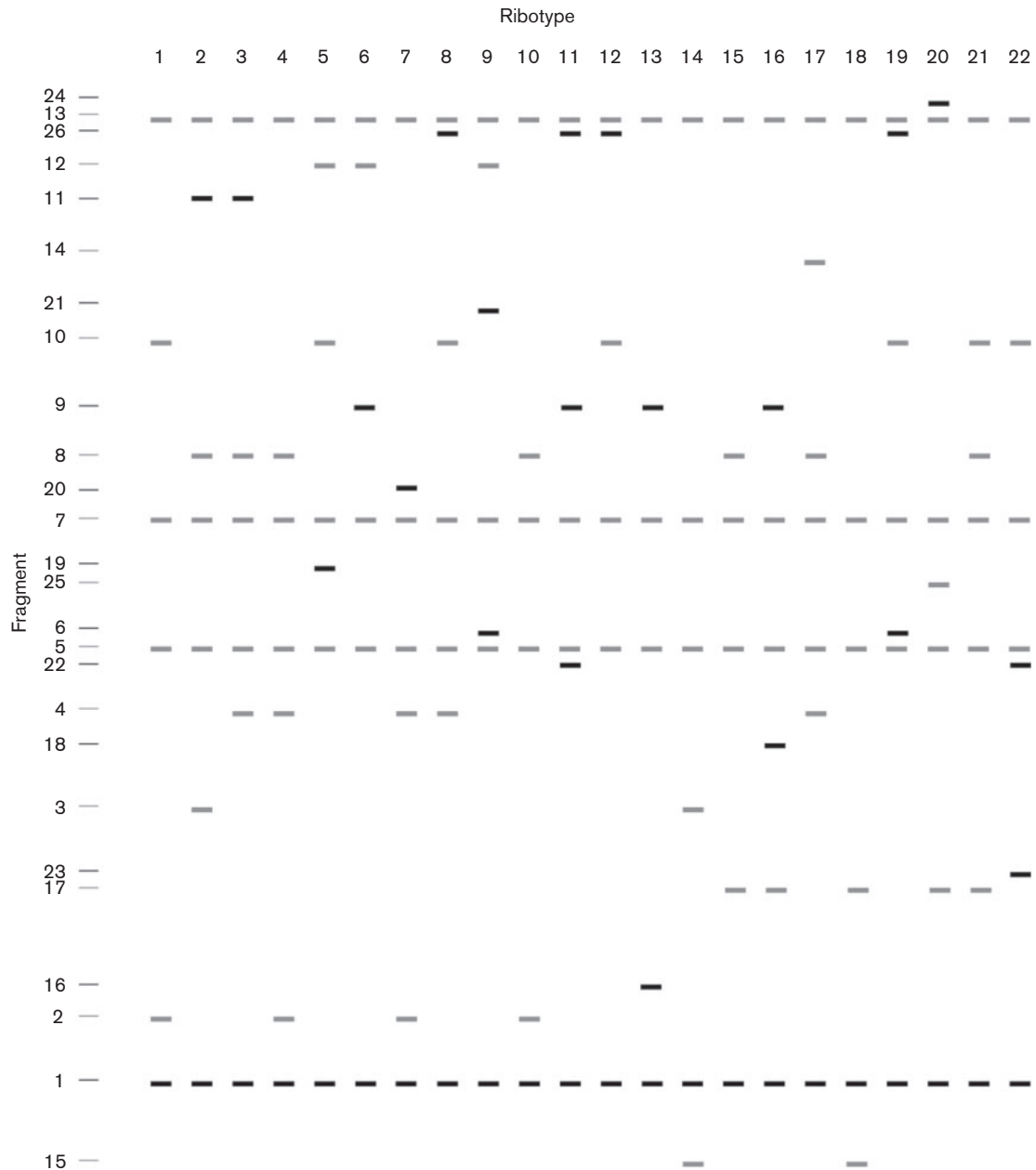


Fig. 2. Schematic representation of currently known *B. bronchiseptica* PvuII RT patterns.

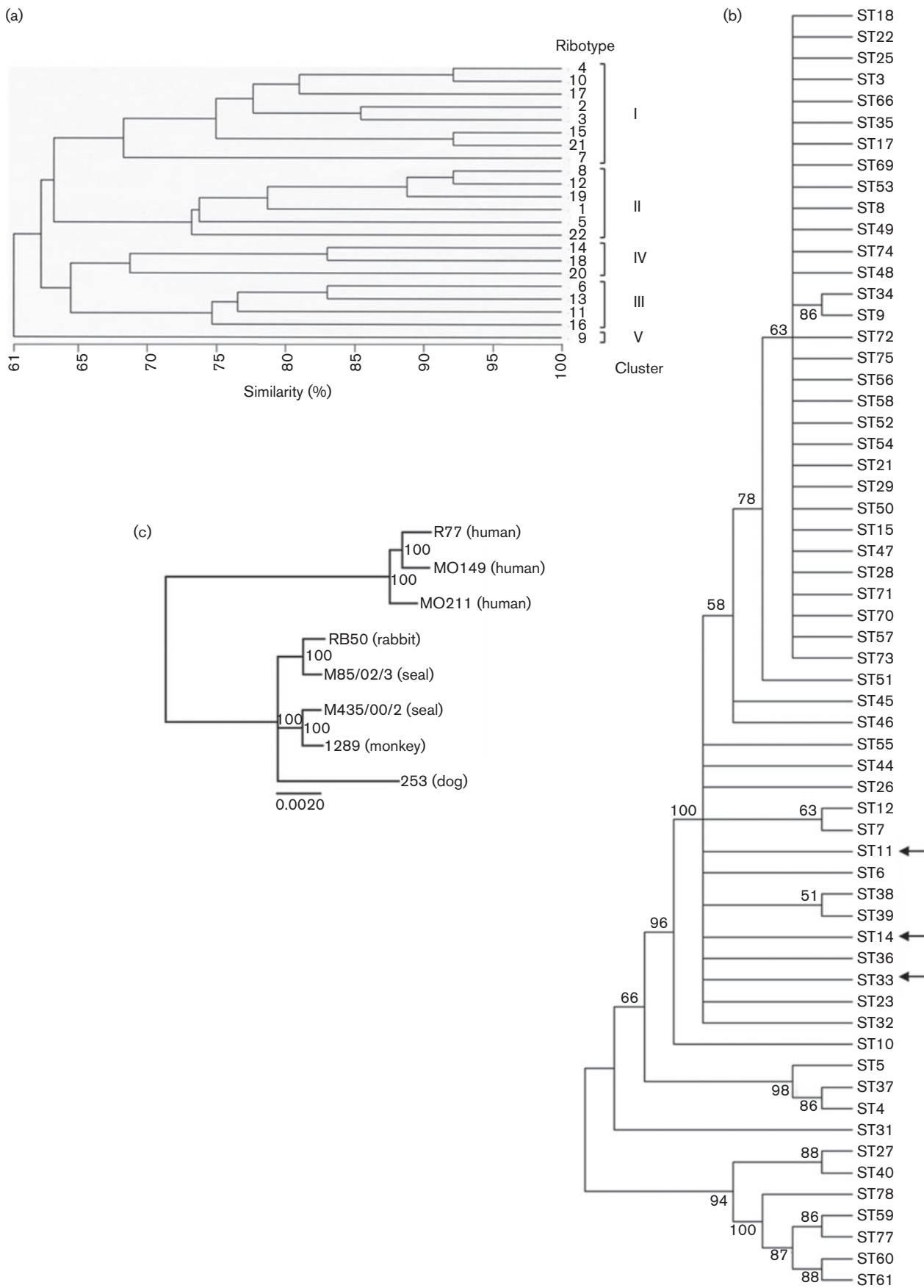


Fig. 3. Phylogeny of *B. bronchiseptica* genotypes based on *Pvu*II ribotyping (a), MLST (b) or genome-wide SNP analysis (c). (a) Dendrogram and cluster analysis of the 22 *B. bronchiseptica* *Pvu*II RTs performed according to UPGMA (Tol. 1/0%). (b) Unrooted neighbour-joining tree derived from *B. bronchiseptica* MLST sequences, representing 60 STs. Branches corresponding to partitions reproduced in less than 50% of bootstrap replicates were collapsed. The percentages of replicate trees in which the associated taxa cluster together in the bootstrap test (10 000 replicates) are indicated at each node. STs identified in seal isolates are indicated by arrows. (c) Maximum-likelihood tree derived from genome-wide SNP sites of *B. bronchiseptica*, as compared with the reference genome of RB50. As indicated at each node, the associated taxa clustered together in the bootstrap test (10 000 replicates) in 100% of replicate trees.

(fimbrial structural protein), *BB3424* (fimbrial structural protein) and *bipA* (putative outer membrane ligand binding protein).

RESULTS

Ribotype analysis

In a prior study, a single, novel RT (RT19) was found among 35 *B. bronchiseptica* isolates obtained between 1988 and 1997 from the lungs of seals inhabiting the shores of Scotland and Denmark (Register *et al.*, 2000). In the current study, 19/24 newly evaluated isolates, acquired between 1988 and 2012 from pneumonic lungs of seals on the shores of south-west England or various shores of Scotland, were also found to be RT19 (Table 1). Four lung isolates from Caspian seals affected by a phocine distemper outbreak in 2000 displayed an identical but unique pattern of fragments not otherwise encountered in *B. bronchiseptica*, which we have designated RT22 (Fig. 1a). The remaining isolate (22/M63/4/09), acquired from the intestinal tract of a seal on the Atlantic coast of south-west England, is RT1 (Fig. 1b). A comparison of the fragment patterns from all currently known RTs is depicted in Fig. 2.

Analysis of the fingerprint profiles from the 22 currently defined *B. bronchiseptica* *Pvu*II RTs identified five major clusters, each sharing $\geq 69\%$ similarity to other RTs within the cluster (Fig. 3a). The RTs specific for phocine lung isolates, RT19 and RT22, fall within a single cluster whose members have a minimum of 73.5% similarity to other RTs within the group (Cluster II, Fig. 3a). However, RT22 appears to have evolved independently from RT19 and the other members of the cluster. RT1, represented by the intestinal isolate 22/M63/4/09, is also found in Cluster II and appears to have evolved from a relatively recent ancestor shared with the Atlantic and North Sea seal isolates but not with isolates from the Caspian Sea. *B. bronchiseptica* isolates with Cluster II RTs are relatively rare; excluding isolates RT19 and RT22, only 14/294 additional isolates evaluated, representing 11 different host species, fall within Cluster II (Register *et al.*, 1997; Register & Magyar, 1999; Register, 2004). Other hosts from which Cluster II isolates have been acquired include rabbit, guinea pig, dog, horse and pig.

MLST analysis

Two sequence types (STs) were identified among the 58 lung isolates evaluated and there is a direct correlation

between ST and RT. All lung isolates originating from seals in the Atlantic or North Sea (RT19) are ST11 while those from the Caspian Sea (RT22) are ST33. These STs appear to be associated exclusively with phocine isolates. The *Bordetella* pubMLST database includes no other ST11 isolates and only a single ST33 isolate, M85/00/1 (Diavatopoulos *et al.*, 2005), which is one of the four Caspian Sea isolates also analysed in this report. The intestinal isolate 22/M63/4/09 is ST14, which has so far been found in only six other *B. bronchiseptica* isolates: three from rabbits, two from guinea pigs and one of unknown origin (<http://pubmlst.org/bordetella/>).

An MLST-based phylogeny that includes the 60 STs currently associated with *B. bronchiseptica* is depicted in Fig. 3(b). ST11, ST14 and ST33 are members of the same sublineage but appear no more closely related to one another than to other members of the group. Excluding seal isolates, the majority (68.1%) of the 66 isolates representing STs most closely related to those of seal isolates, and for which the host of origin is known, were acquired from either humans, rabbits or rodents.

Comparison of host-specific diversity

Ribotyping and MLST analyses suggest little diversity exists among *B. bronchiseptica* isolates from seals. To compare host-specific diversity quantitatively, we compiled the STs and RTs reported previously for other *B. bronchiseptica* isolates (Register *et al.*, 1997, 2000, 2012; Register & Magyar, 1999; Diavatopoulos *et al.*, 2005; Buboltz *et al.*, 2008; Rath *et al.*, 2008) or documented in the pubMLST database (<http://pubmlst.org/bordetella/>) for all hosts represented by at least seven isolates. Most isolates included in these comparisons were acquired between 1980 and 2005, a period of time similar to that during which the seal isolates evaluated were obtained. Each host included in the ST-based comparisons is represented by isolates from at least three continents, with the exception of cats, which are represented by isolates from two continents. Hosts included in RT-based comparisons are represented by isolates originating from at least two continents each, except for pig isolates, which represent three continents. Only 5% of seal isolates constitute unique STs, as compared with a minimum of 36.3% for all other hosts (Fig. 4a). Diversity based on RTs is lowest for isolates from pigs, but comparable to that of seal isolates (Fig. 4b). Considering both STs and RTs, less diversity is apparent in isolates from seals than from any other host.

Pertactin repeat region sequencing

All seal lung isolates have an identical repeat region 1 predicted amino acid sequence with four GGXXP repeats, variant 1-4a (Register, 2001), although the DNA sequences from Caspian Sea isolates have two conservative base substitutions as compared with the sequences from Atlantic and North Sea isolates. Only three predicted GGXXP repeats were found in the intestinal isolate, corresponding to the previously recognized amino acid variant 1-3a (Register, 2001), encoded by allele 1-3a1 (Table 1). The region 2 PQP predicted amino acid repeat variant 2-6a was found in all isolates and the corresponding DNA sequences are also identical to one another, representing allele 2-6a1. Table 1 lists the pertactin repeat region alleles for all isolates included in this study.

SNP analysis

Using the genome sequence of the *B. bronchiseptica* rabbit isolate RB50 as a reference, SNP sites were mapped to the genomes of the North Sea (M435/02/3) and Caspian Sea (M85/00/2) seal isolates as well as five additional isolates for which genome sequences were publicly available at the time we undertook this analysis, three obtained from humans and one each from a monkey and a dog (Table 2). Although the number of isolates compared is small, they collectively represent several divergent lineages of the MLST tree. The total number of SNPs per genome ranges from 8724 to 56 917, depending on the isolate. An SNP-based phylogeny suggests M435/02/3 and M85/00/2 evolved divergently, although both are found in the same major lineage as other non-human isolates (Fig. 3c). Among the strains evaluated, RB50 and M85/02/3 are predicted to share a common immediate ancestor unique from the last common ancestor of M435/00/2 and 1289.

B. bronchiseptica has been isolated from a wide variety of animals, but many genotypes appear generally limited to particular subsets of hosts. The basis for host specificity is not well understood, although adhesins and other virulence genes whose products have a function in host interactions have been postulated to play a role. The seemingly unique, host-restricted genotypes of *B. bronchiseptica* associated with lung isolates from seals prompted a search for potentially host-specific virulence gene alleles based on individual comparisons of DNA sequence identity between M85/00/2, M435/02/3 and each of their closest relatives, as inferred by the genome-wide SNP tree. The 19 genes selected for analysis and the function of the proteins they encode are detailed in Methods.

The genome-wide SNP analysis indicates that, in general, genes of M85/00/2 would be expected to share a higher level of DNA sequence identity with genes of RB50 than with genes of M435/02/3. Similarly, fewer SNPs per gene would generally be expected in a comparison of M435/02/3 and 1289, versus a comparison of the two seal isolates. However, for the majority of genes examined, the number of SNPs found when comparing the two seal isolates was either less than or no greater than the number found when comparing each seal isolate with its closest relative (Fig. 5a). Collectively, only 32 nucleotide substitutions were found in gene comparisons between M85/00/2 and M435/02/3, as opposed to 60 substitutions for M85/00/2 versus RB50 and 72 substitutions for M435/02/3 versus 1289. A similar trend was observed in a comparison of predicted protein sequences (Fig. 5b). Ten amino acid substitutions were noted between M85/00/2 and M435/02/3, compared with 23 for M85/00/2 versus RB50 and 15 for M435/02/3 versus 1289. The ORF for BB3424 from isolate 1289 is a pseudogene so was omitted from the protein comparisons.

For the products of the virulence genes we evaluated, BLASTP queries of the NCBI non-redundant protein database

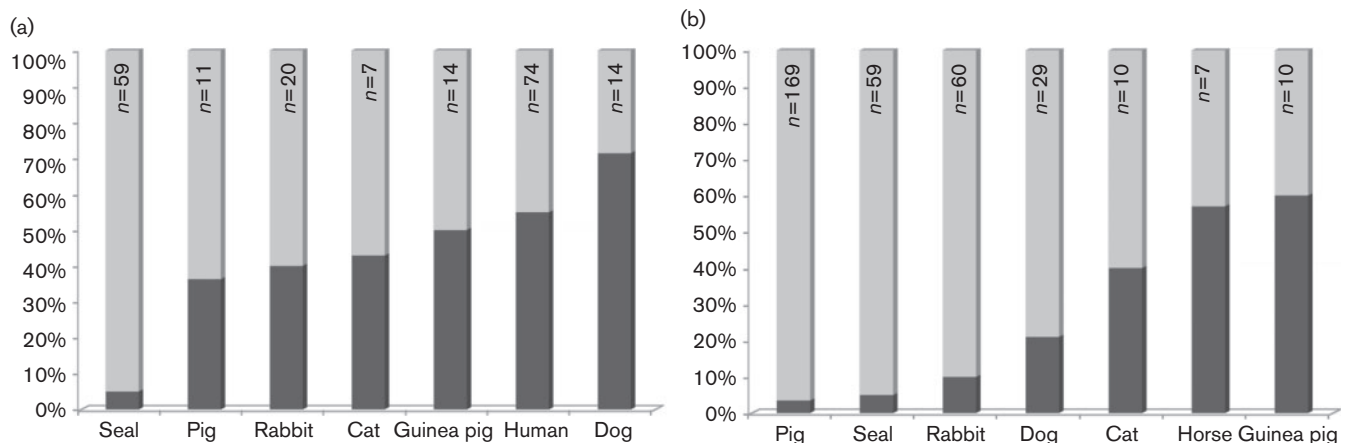


Fig. 4. Host-specific diversity of *B. bronchiseptica*. The proportion of isolates constituting unique STs (a) or RTs (b) for the hosts indicated is represented by the darkest shaded portion of the corresponding column, with the total number of isolates available for each host indicated at the top.

Table 2. *B. bronchiseptica* isolates used for SNP analysis

Isolate	MLST	Host	Geographical origin	No. of SNPs vs. RB50	Reference(s)
RB50	12	Rabbit	USA	–	Parkhill <i>et al.</i> (2003)
M85/00/2	33	Seal	Caspian Sea	8724	This study
M435/02/3	11	Seal	North Sea	9608	This study
1289	32	Monkey	South America	10 034	Buboltz <i>et al.</i> (2009), Park <i>et al.</i> (2012)
253	27	Dog	USA	34 575	Buboltz <i>et al.</i> (2008), Park <i>et al.</i> (2012)
Bbr77	18	Human	Germany	52 804	Diavatopoulos <i>et al.</i> (2005), Park <i>et al.</i> (2012)
MO211	17	Human	USA	53 469	Diavatopoulos <i>et al.</i> (2005), Park <i>et al.</i> (2012)
MO149	15	Human	USA	56 917	Diavatopoulos <i>et al.</i> (2005), Park <i>et al.</i> (2012)

revealed seal isolate-specific variants for only BvgS, ACT and DNT, with different variants of each found in M85/00/2 and M435/02/3. The five amino acid substitutions relative to RB50 predicted for the BvgS protein from seal isolates fall within functional domains involved in signal transduction or the response to virulence-modulating signals (Fig. 6a), including two in the cytoplasmic Per-ARNT-Sim (PAS) domain (Taylor & Zhulin, 1999) and one each in the VFT1 and VFT2 Venus Flytrap domains (Felder *et al.*, 1999) and the His phosphotransfer (Hpt) domain (Uhl & Miller, 1996). For ACT, 9/11 total substitutions are clustered in the C-terminal portion of the protein involved in binding the toxin to its receptor on host cells (Vojtova *et al.*, 2006; Fig. 6b). Only three substitutions are predicted in DNT, scattered throughout the length of the protein.

Of the virulence genes we examined, greatest sequence divergence was found in *bipA*. A tally of nucleotide and predicted amino acid substitutions is not included in Fig. 5 because of considerable variation among isolates in the size of *bipA* ORFs, precluding reliable comparisons based on absolute numbers. Relative to RB50, the seal isolates have

either one (M85/00/2) or two (M435/02/3) in-frame, 540 bp deletions predicted to result in proteins with 180 or 360 fewer amino acids than BipA of RB50 (Fig. 6c). Both deletions fall within a repetitive region containing eight 90 aa repeats in RB50. Hence, the predicted BipA proteins of M85/00/2 and M435/02/3 are expected to contain only six and four repeats, respectively. Neither deletion is present in *bipA* from 1289. Amino acid identity for collinear segments of the ORF is 98.3% for M85/00/2 versus RB50 (24 substitutions), 97.0% for M435/02/3 versus 1289 (36 substitutions) and 95.5% for M85/00/2 versus M435/02/3 (63 substitutions). The BipA proteins predicted for both seal isolates are unique in the NCBI non-redundant protein database.

DISCUSSION

Results obtained in prior studies using a variety of methods suggest a considerable degree of genetic diversity exists among *B. bronchiseptica* isolates, including those obtained from a single host or from the same geographical region (Khattak & Matthews, 1993; Gueirard *et al.*, 1995; Register

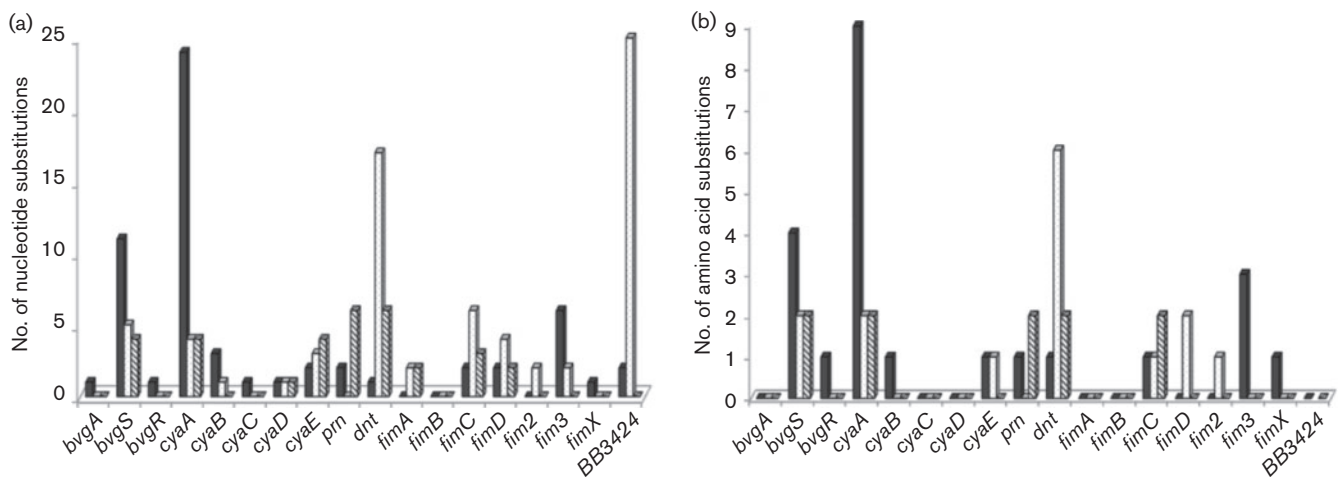


Fig. 5. Comparison of virulence gene polymorphisms among *B. bronchiseptica* seal isolates and closely related isolates from terrestrial hosts. The number of nucleotide (a) or predicted amino acid (b) substitutions in the genes evaluated is indicated for comparisons between M85/00/2 and RB50 (black), M435/02/3 and 1289 (dotted) and M85/00/2 and M435/02/3 (cross-hatched).

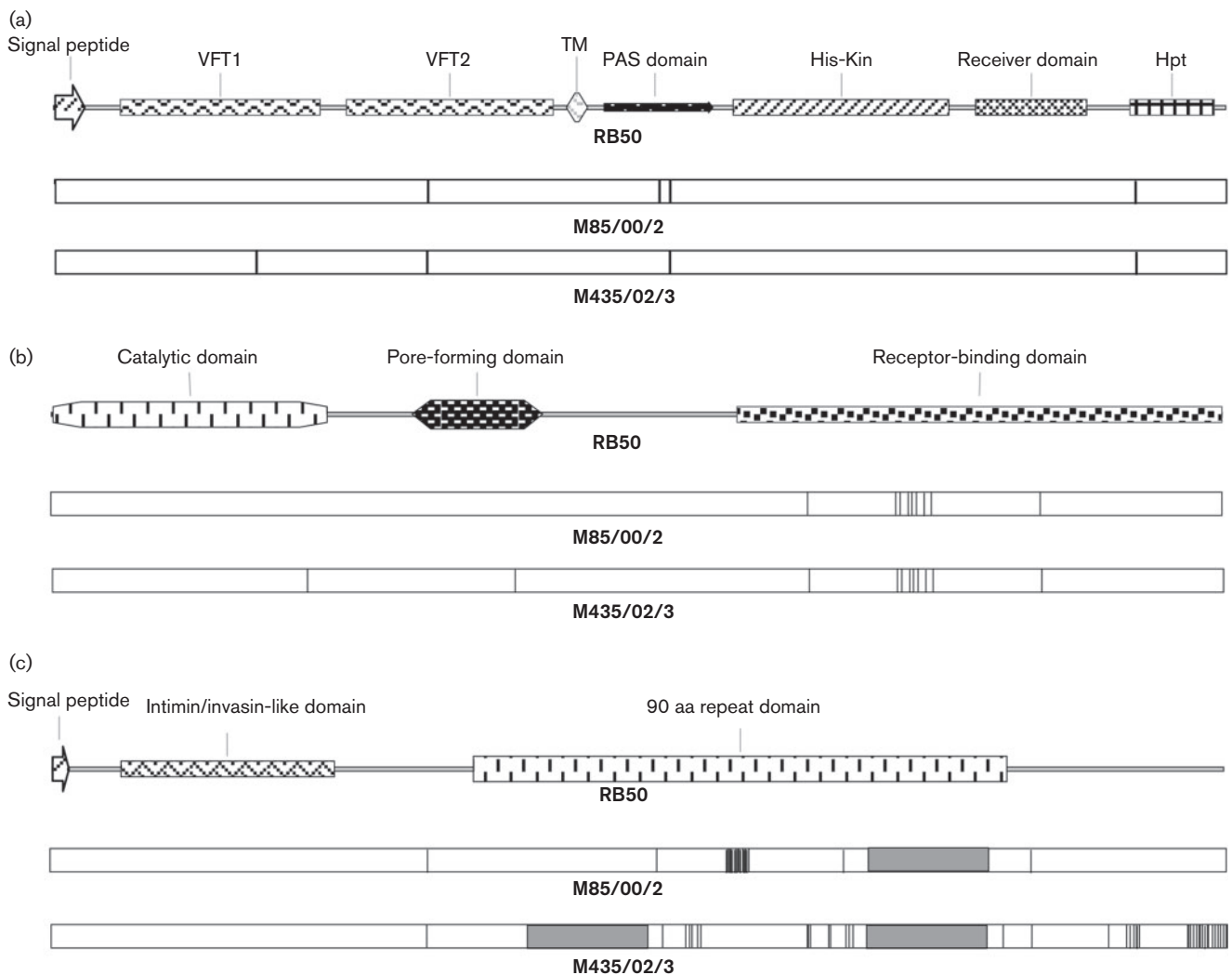


Fig. 6. Schematic illustration comparing *B. bronchiseptica* virulence genes from RB50, M85/00/2 and M435/02/3. ORFs encoding BvgS (a), ACT (b) and BipA (c) are represented, with functional regions and other domains mapped to RB50, as indicated. Positions of amino acid substitutions in M85/00/2 and M435/02/3, relative to RB50, are designated with vertical lines. Grey boxes in (c) indicate the regions of RB50 *bipA* deleted in each seal isolate.

et al., 1997; van der Zee *et al.*, 1997; Binns *et al.*, 1998; Keil & Fenwick, 1999; Register & Magyar, 1999; Shina *et al.*, 2002). In contrast, ribotyping, MLST and pertactin repeat region sequence analysis reported here confirm and extend the findings of a prior investigation suggesting a highly clonal population of *B. bronchiseptica* is found in seals of the North Sea (Register *et al.*, 2000). The 35 isolates previously ribotyped were obtained from 1988 to 1997. MLST analysis and pertactin repeat region sequencing of that group provide further support for a single genotype. The same apparent genotype was found among 15 additional Atlantic and North Sea lung isolates acquired between 1997 and 2012. This seems remarkable, given the nearly 25 year time span and the geographical range of the seals of origin. Isolations made from seals on the coasts of

Scotland alone represent over 11 000 miles of mainland and island shoreline while the Danish isolate arose from more than 400 miles away, across open sea. A single, unique genotype was also found among isolates from the Caspian Sea, although a limited number were available for this study. The two seal-specific genotypes are distinguished not only by unique STs and RTs, but also by unique DNA sequences comprising the GGXXP region 1 repeat of pertactin, despite identical predicted amino acid sequences. The distinction between lung isolates from the Atlantic and North Sea versus those from the Caspian Sea suggests different sources of exposure for the corresponding populations of seals. However, additional isolates from the Caspian Sea should be evaluated to better determine the extent of heterogeneity within the population.

The pertactin repeat region DNA sequence representing allele 1-4a2/2-6a1, found in all Atlantic and North Sea seal lung isolates, has otherwise been reported in 22 *B. bronchiseptica* isolates from pigs (Register, 2004; Okada *et al.*, 2014) and a South American monkey isolate, 1289 (Park *et al.*, 2012). Neither the region 1 nor the region 2 sequences have been identified in any other species of *Bordetella*. The repeat region allele found in Caspian Sea seal isolates, 1-4a1/2-6a1, is also specific to *B. bronchiseptica* but the 15 isolates in which it has so far been found are of more diverse origin, including rabbits (nine isolates), humans (three isolates), guinea pig (one isolate) and two for which the source is unknown. An additional human isolate, 97-219, was reported, paradoxically, as having both the 1-4a1/2-6a1 and the 1-3a/2-6a1 alleles (Diavatopoulos *et al.*, 2005). The region 1 variant 1-4a1 has additionally been reported for 12 human isolates of *Bordetella parapertussis*, but accompanied only by region 2 sequences comprising eight to ten PQP repeats (Li *et al.*, 1991; Mäkinen *et al.*, 2003; Diavatopoulos *et al.*, 2005; Bouchez *et al.*, 2011). In *B. bronchiseptica*, 1-4a1 has been found in association with only the six-repeat region 2 variant 2-6a1 (Boursaux-Eude & Guiso, 2000; Diavatopoulos *et al.*, 2005; GenBank accession nos. HQ259258.1, AF411171.1, AF411172.1, AF298589.1 and AF298590.1).

Isolate 22/M63/4/09, the sole seal isolate in our study with a genotype found in other hosts (RT1/ST14), was cultured from the intestine of a dead seal recovered on the Atlantic coast of south-west England. The seal was initially found injured, subsequently treated at a rehabilitation centre and then released roughly 3 weeks before being found dead. Geographical origin seems unlikely to account for the distinct genotype of 22/M63/4/09 as four additional isolates arising from this locale are RT19/ST11. Rather, an atypical source of transmission and/or an adaptation required for survival in the digestive tract might explain this finding. RT1 is rare among the 294 *B. bronchiseptica* isolates so far ribotyped. Only three other RT1 isolates have been identified, one from a pig in the UK and two from guinea pigs, one each from Ireland and Switzerland (Register *et al.*, 1997; Register & Magyar, 1999); none has been typed by MLST. Aside from 22/M63/4/09, six additional *B. bronchiseptica* ST14 isolates have been reported, three from rabbits, two from guinea pigs and one of unknown origin, collectively representing the USA, Ireland, Australia and South Africa (Diavatopoulos *et al.*, 2005; Buboltz *et al.*, 2008). The DNA sequence of the pertactin repeat region from 22/M63/4/09, allele 1-3a1/2-6a1, is similarly uncommon. With the possible exception of human isolate 97-219, discussed above, it has been identified in only two other *B. bronchiseptica* isolates, one from a leopard in the USA (RT6, ST unknown; Register *et al.*, 1997) and one from an unknown host residing in South Africa (Diavatopoulos *et al.*, 2005). The seal from which 22/M63/4/09 was cultured is not known to have had contact with any other host species while housed at the rehabilitation centre, although wild rabbits were known to be on site during that

time. The possibility that the seal was infected with *B. bronchiseptica* from an unknown source during its stay at the rehabilitation centre cannot be ruled out.

Disease-related *B. bronchiseptica* infections in seals were first documented relatively recently (Heje *et al.*, 1991). Because surveillance and, in particular, bacteriological studies of seals were largely non-existent prior to 1990, it is unknown to what extent *B. bronchiseptica* was present in seals before this period. Moreover, the limited data available to date were obtained from the study of diseased animals (Munro *et al.*, 1992; Rijks *et al.*, 2008) and thus are insufficient to determine whether the bacterium may be a constituent of the normal respiratory flora. Clinically inapparent *B. bronchiseptica* infection of the upper respiratory tract is known to occur in a variety of other hosts (Goodnow, 1980; Hoskins *et al.*, 1998; Mattoo & Cherry, 2005) but additional investigation utilizing sensitive and specific methods for detection of the bacterium is necessary to establish whether it may similarly reside in healthy seals. Phylogenetic analyses presented here suggest that seal isolates are related most closely to isolates from rabbits, rodents and humans. Nevertheless, the data available are insufficient to establish whether one or more of these hosts, or perhaps some other, is the point of origin from which *B. bronchiseptica* was introduced into seals. Studies focused on detection of *B. bronchiseptica* in different seal populations and in hosts closely related to seals or in those sharing similar environments may help to more fully elucidate the population structure of the bacterium and better reveal likely sources of transmission to seals. Once present, spread of the bacterium among seal populations is generally accepted to occur via airborne transmission, with nose-to-nose transmission also occurring at haul outs, particularly at times of breeding/pupping and moulting.

The data reported here suggest there is considerably less genetic diversity among *B. bronchiseptica* isolates from seals than among isolates from nearly all other hosts examined, including several for which relatively few isolates are available for comparison. The geographical origins of isolates from the land-dwelling hosts used in these comparisons represent a minimum of two continents per host. Although seal isolates from the Atlantic and North Sea represent more than 15 000 miles of shoreline, it could be argued that their apparent lack of diversity is explained by the relatively limited region of the world they represent. However, both ST- and RT-based genetic variation among host-specific isolates from a limited geographical region is readily demonstrated for other hosts. For example, 12 STs are found among 22 human isolates from the USA, 14 STs are found among 23 human isolates from France and five STs are found among seven rabbit isolates from the USA (<http://pubmlst.org/bordetella>). Considering RTs, four RTs each are found among 12 dog isolates from the USA (Register *et al.*, 1997) and 43 rabbit isolates from Hungary (Register & Magyar, 1999) and three RTs are found among nine rabbit isolates from Switzerland (Register *et al.*, 1997).

Rather limited variability was also found among a group of 176 swine isolates representing countries from nearly all regions of the world, including North America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia, isolated primarily between 1983 and 2004 (Register *et al.*, 1997; Register & Magyar, 1999; Register, 2004; Diavatopoulos *et al.*, 2005; <http://pubmlst.org/bordetella>). Multilocus electrophoresis further supports the existence in pigs of a somewhat divergent and relatively clonal population of *B. bronchiseptica* (Musser *et al.*, 1987). Nonetheless, seals are the only animals for which there is convincing evidence of host-restricted genotypes of *B. bronchiseptica*. RTs and STs found in pigs are also frequently isolated from several other hosts (Register *et al.*, 1997, 2012; Register & Magyar, 1999; Register, 2004; Diavatopoulos *et al.*, 2005; Rath *et al.*, 2008; <http://pubmlst.org/bordetella>) while neither RT19, RT22, ST11 nor ST33 isolates have been found in any host other than seals. Evidence at odds with the concept of seal-specific genotypes was presented by Diavatopoulos *et al.* (2005), who reported two North Sea seal isolates, M2936/97/3 and M861/99/1, to be ST6, a sequence type found in several other hosts. Our independent analysis of M2936/97/3 reported here indicates it is ST11 and this is consistent with the MSLT data from other North Sea seal isolates. ST6 and ST11 differ by only a single nucleotide substitution in the *glyA* allele. In light of our discrepant results, we repeated the MLST analysis of M2936/97/3 using a freshly grown culture and newly prepared DNA, with the same outcome. Diavatopoulos *et al.* (2005) indicated the remaining purported ST6 isolate, M861/99/1, was obtained from the collection of one of the authors of this report (G. F.). Because no seal isolate with that identifier exists it was not possible for us to further investigate their claim.

As expected, the phylogenies derived from MLST data and genome-wide SNP analysis are largely congruent. Both indicate that North Sea seal lung isolates (ST11) and Caspian Sea isolates (ST33) evolved divergently but share an immediate common ancestor with RB50 (ST12) and 1289 (ST32). Both additionally suggest the same ancestor is also shared with MO149 (ST15) and MO211 (ST17), although those isolates appear to have further diverged from the group in which the others are found. In general, an SNP-based phylogeny should provide higher resolution than one based on MLST given the substantially larger number of genes included in the analysis. An intriguing finding suggested by only the genome-wide SNP phylogeny is that M435/02/3 and 1289, isolated from a seal on the Scottish coast of the North Sea and a South American monkey, respectively, share an ancestor not shared by the other isolates evaluated. Whether the monkey was in captivity or had contact with other animals from which it may have acquired *B. bronchiseptica* is not known. Given the unlikely possibility of a common source of transmission, it could be postulated that host and environmental selective pressures drove these isolates along a somewhat convergent evolutionary path, at least from a whole-genome perspective. Yet, as discussed below, the relationship between M435/02/3 and 1289 suggested by

genome-wide comparison differs from that found when comparing only virulence genes. It should further be noted that the genomes of only a few other isolates were available for comparison at the time this study was undertaken and, despite representing several divergent lineages of the MLST tree, they do not fully approximate the collective genetic diversity known to exist within the species nor the degree of diversity represented in the MSLT tree. Genome sequences from ~50 additional *B. bronchiseptica* isolates that have since become available provide a more robust basis for future comparisons and will probably change the topology of a related phylogeny, although M435/02/3 and 1289 may continue to share, perhaps more distantly, a common ancestor not shared by some or all other seal isolates.

Evaluation of nucleotide and predicted amino acid sequences of virulence genes from M85/00/2 and M435/02/3 revealed several homologues that share higher sequence identity with one another than with other more closely related strains, perhaps reflecting host-specific adaptations. Little is currently known about the basis for host specificity in *B. bronchiseptica*, although the adhesin FHA may play a role (Inatsuka *et al.*, 2005). Due to poor sequence quality, the genes encoding FHA from M85/00/2 and M435/02/3 could not be included in our study. Among those included, unique alleles and predicted protein variants were identified for *bvgS*, *cyaA*, *dnt* and *bipA*. Nearly all deletions and substitutions relative to the RB50 reference strain occur in functional domains. The virulence gene found to be most divergent in seal isolates as compared with other closely related isolates is *bipA*. The function of BipA is unknown, but it is postulated to be an adhesin on the basis of sequence similarity with the bacterial adhesins intimin and invasins (Stockbauer *et al.*, 2001). A study comparing *bipA* genes of *B. bronchiseptica* isolates from several different hosts, including the rabbit isolate RB50, found all isolates have the same allele, with eight 90 aa repeats and no nucleotide substitutions over the remaining 3' end of the gene (Fuchslocher *et al.*, 2003). Homologues in *Bordetella pertussis* and *B. parapertussis* also had species-specific alleles containing one to six copies of the 90 aa repeat. Because the C-terminal region of intimin and invasins interacts directly with receptors on host cells (Leong *et al.*, 1990; Frankel *et al.*, 1994), and the same region of BipA from RB50 is exposed on the bacterial cell surface (Stockbauer *et al.*, 2001), it was postulated that eight 90 aa repeats may be required for BipA of *B. bronchiseptica* to achieve a conformation in which the C terminus is fully exposed. The novel *B. bronchiseptica* *bipA* homologues reported here, with only four to six 90 aa repeats, suggests that shorter repeat regions may not preclude exposure of the putative receptor-binding domain on the cell surface. However, Fuchslocher *et al.* (2003) also demonstrated that some *bipA* alleles are not expressed, including those with six 90 aa repeats. We have not determined whether *bipA* expression is detectable in either M85/00/02 or M435/02/3. A comparison of *bipA* expression among different alleles of *B. bronchiseptica* and BipA cell localization studies would help to reveal the possible effects of sequence

alterations on protein synthesis and structure. Also unclear from our studies is whether the many amino acid substitutions in the C terminus predicted for BipA of M435/02/3 affects attachment or other possible functions of the protein.

In conclusion, this study reveals remarkably little genetic diversity among *B. bronchiseptica* isolates from seals and details some of their unique and potentially host-specific features, providing a framework for further investigation. On the basis of genome-wide comparisons, we found relatively limited divergence between isolates acquired from seals of the Atlantic or North Sea versus those from the Caspian Sea, although each has a distinct evolutionary history. The anticipated availability of genome sequence data from ~50 additional *B. bronchiseptica* isolates will more accurately reveal the population structure of the bacterium and the position within it of the seal genotypes described here, in addition to the possible influence of host-specific pressures on evolution and virulence-associated diversity.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sequencing of M85/00/2 and M435/02/3 was funded, in part, by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services (contract HHSN272200900007C). We gratefully acknowledge the excellent technical assistance of William Boatwright and Gwen Nordholm and the contributions of James Barnett, who conducted post-mortem evaluation and provided the clinical history of the seal that was the source of isolate 22/M63/4/09. Harry Ross, Tony Patterson, Jason Barley and Thijs Kuiken are acknowledged for provision of material from seal carcasses from which isolates were recovered. We thank Lea Ann Hobbs and David Alt at the NADC Genomics Unit for DNA sequence data derived from PCR amplicons. Mention of trade names or commercial products in this publication is solely for the purpose of providing specific information and does not imply recommendation or endorsement by the US Department of Agriculture.

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Edited by: P. Langford