
Technical Appendix

A strain was defined as Beijing if the RD105 region was deleted and if an additional Beijing marker was present: RD131, pckA, fbpB-238 and mutT2–58 (1) (Technical Appendix Table). The China (CHIN+ and CHIN–), Vietnam (V+ and V–), Uzbekistan (K1 and K2) and South Africa (SA+ and SA–) genomic sublineages of Beijing strains (2) were discriminated according to the following scheme: Atypical Beijing strains belonging to the South Africa (SA–) or China (CHIN–) sublineage were identified by the presence of markers RD105 and pckA. Atypical Beijing strains belonging to the Vietnam (V–) sublineage were identified by the presence of RD105 and fbpB-238. Typical Beijing strains belonging to the South Africa (SA+) China (CHIN+), Vietnam (V+) or the Uzbekistan (K2) sublineage were identified by the presence of the markers RD105, fbpB-238 and mutT2–58. The Beijing strains belonging to the Uzbekistan (K1) sublineage were identified by the presence of markers RD105, fbpB-238, mutT2–58 and RD131 (1,2). MLPA analysis confirmed the identified Beijing spoligotype. In addition, the Beijing genotype of one pansusceptible Beijing strain (BG_112_11) was also confirmed by MLPA. Strains BG_07_09, BG_35_09, BG_104_10 and BG_54_11 were defined as SA+ or V+ or CHIN+, while BG_85_10, BG_95_10 and BG_112_10 belong to K1 sublineage which accounts for a significant proportion of the Beijing genotype strains in Europe and is associated with a large European MDR cluster (1,3).

**Technical Appendix Table. Genotyping characteristics of the identified *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Beijing strains isolated in Bulgaria, 2007–2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>MLPA lineage type†</th>
<th>mutT2–58</th>
<th>fbpB-238</th>
<th>acs-1551</th>
<th>RD131 (E0054 cluster)</th>
<th>RD105</th>
<th>pckA-1119</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BG_07_09</td>
<td>SA+/V+/ CHIN+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG_35_09</td>
<td>SA+/V+/ CHIN+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG_104_10</td>
<td>SA+/V+/ CHIN+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG_85_10</td>
<td>K1</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/-‡</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG_95_10</td>
<td>K1</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/-‡</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG_112_11</td>
<td>K1</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/-‡</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG_54_11</td>
<td>SA+/V+/ CHIN+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Isolation by bead-based multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification.
†SA+, South Africa; V+, Vietnam; CHIN+, China; K1, Uzbekistan (1,2).
‡The threshold value is not very well defined for this marker.

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Technical Appendix References


