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Letter

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Genomic insights into the ESBL and MCR-1-producing ST648 *Escherichia coli* with multi-drug resistance

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Abstract Polymyxin acts as an ultimate line of refuge against the severe infections by multidrug-resistant Gram-negative pathogens. This conventional idea is challenged dramatically by the recent discovery of mobile colistin resistance gene (*mcr-1*) is prevalent in food animals and human beings worldwide. More importantly, the *mcr-1* gene was found to be co-localized with other antibiotic resistance genes, raising the possibility that super-bugs with pan-drug resistance are emerging. However, little is reported on the genomes of the *mcr-1*-positive bacterial host reservoirs. Here we report genome sequencing of three human isolates of the *mcr-1*-positive *Escherichia coli* (E15004, E15015 and E15017) and define general features through analyses of bacterial comparative genomics. Further genomic mining together with sequence typing allowed us to elucidate that the MCR-1-carrying *E. coli* E15017 belongs to the sequence type ST648 and coproduces extended-spectrum β-lactamase (ESBL). Given the fact that ST648 has been known to associate with either New Delhi metallo-β-lactamase 1 or ESBL, our results highlighted the possibility of ST648 as an epidemic clone with multidrug resistances.

Keywords MCR-1 · Extended-spectrum beta-lactam (ESBL) · Colistin resistance · ST648

The identification of the mobilized colistin resistance gene *mcr-1* recently attracted extensive attention from the scientific community. MCR-1 confers resistance to polymyxins, a group of polypeptide antibiotics that are currently considered the last refuge of therapeutics against lethal challenges by Gram-negative pathogens with multidrug resistance [1, 2]. Very recently, two separate groups reported the co-occurrence of MCR-1 and extended-spectrum β-lactamase (ESBL) on plasmids in Enterobacteriaceae [3–6]. However, genomic hallmarks of the bacterial host reservoir for the *mcr-1*-harbouring plasmids remain unclear. Here we report on their genomic compositions.

After three *mcr-1*-positive *E. coli* isolates (E15004, E15015 and E15017) were successfully screened from the microbiota of clinical diarrhea patients [7], we applied next-generation Illumina MiSeq sequencing to decode their genomic sequences. The pool of paired-end reads produced here were assembled with GS De Novo Assembler into a collection of contigs. Then the individual contigs were ordered into draft genomes with the prototypical strain of *E. coli* MG1655 as the reference (Fig. 1, S1). Relative to the paradigm version of *E. coli*, MG1655 (4,641,425 bp), the three *mcr-1*-positive clinical *E. coli* isolates exhibited variations in the size of sequenced genomes (i.e., 4,643,275 bp for strain E15004; 4,637,424 bp for strain

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E15015, and 4,780,540 bp for strain E15017) (Table S1). The values of their GC percentages are all approximately 50 % (Table S1), although the draft genomes identified several regions with a strong GC skew, indicative of novel insertions of genomic material.

Further comparative genomics suggests that genetic heterogeneity is present in the three *mcr-1*-positive *E. coli* isolates (Fig. 1, S2). We retrieved the sequences of seven house-keeping genes (*adk*, *fumC*, *gyrB*, *icd*, *mdh*, *purA* and *recA*) from the above three sequenced genomes and subjected them to analyses of Multi-Locus Sequence Typing (MLST) (http://mlst.warwick.ac.uk/mlst/dbs/Ecoli). Unlike the epidemic spreading clone, *E. coli* ST131 that carried the *mcr-1* gene in Denmark [8], the three *mcr-1*-harbouring clinical strains belong to different sequence types (i.e., E15004 is in ST40, E15015 is in ST642, and E15017 is in ST648) (Table 1, Fig. S3), which is generally consistent with our findings from comparative genomics (Fig. 1, S2). The fact that *mcr-1*-harbouring *E. coli* isolates are classified into different sequence types argues that the dissemination of *mcr-1* colistin resistance gene is ongoing by clonal expansion [9]. Given the fact that *E. coli* ST648 was associated with ESBL [10, 11] and two variants of New Delhi metallo-β-lactamase 1 (NDM-1), NDM-5 [12] and NDM-7 [13]), we thereby were interested in determining whether or not the genes of ESBL and NDM would also be found with the *mcr-1* gene in the ST648 strain, E15017.

Using ResFinder2.1, a newly-improved database for identifying antibiotic resistance genes (https://cge.cbs.dtu.dk/services/ResFinder), we screened the above three genomic sequences, as well as the remaining unordered contigs, which likely encode additional plasmids, for the

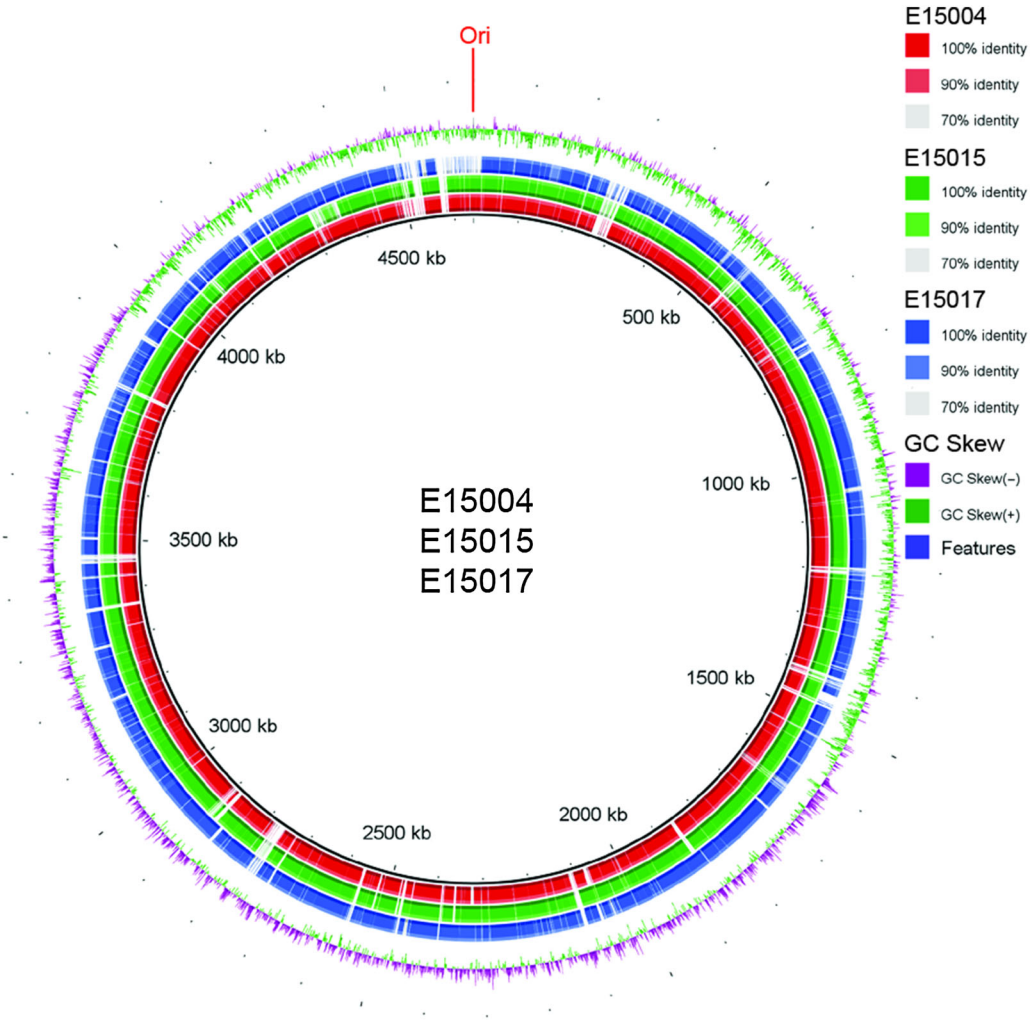

Fig. 1 Genomics-based discovery of multidrug-resistant genes in the *mcr-1*-positive ST648 *E. coli* coproducing extended-spectrum β-lactamase. Circular comparison of the three sequenced genomes (E15004, E15015 and E15017) with the paradigm strain MG1655 as the reference. Individual rings range from 1 (inner ring) to 4 (outer ring). (Ring 1—red) Strain 15005 conservation plot. (Ring 2—green) Strain 15015 conservation plot. (Ring 3—blue) Strain 15015 conservation plot. (Ring 4—magenta/green) GC Skew of MG1655 reference genome [(G−C)/(G+C)] magenta > 0, green < 0