



Genomic characterization of Klebsiella pneumoniae

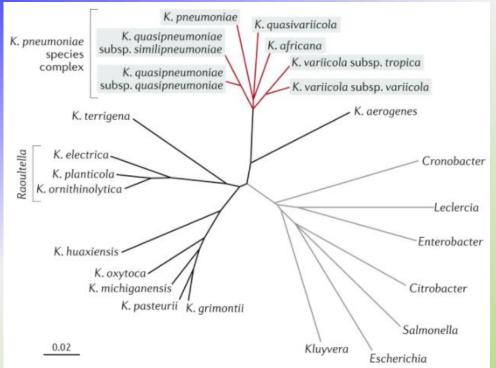
Alessandra Cornacchia, WOAH CC FH IZS-Teramo, Italy

"Detection and characterization of Listeria monocytogenes, Klebsiella pneumoniae and Salmonella spp."



Klebsiella pneumoniae: taxonomy





K. pneumoniae and bacteria belonging to K. pneumoniae species complex KpSC (red branches) that includes seven phylogroups (Kp1 to Kp7):

- Klebsiella pneumoniae (Kp1)
- Klebsiella quasipneumoniae subsp. quasipneumoniae (Kp2)
- Klebsiella quasipneumoniae subsp. similpneumoniae (Kp4)
- Klebsiella variicola subsp. variicola (Kp3)
- Klebsiella variicola subsp. tropica (Kp5)
- Klebsiella quasivariicola (Kp6)
- Klebsiella africana (Kp7)



Klebsiella pneumoniae: genome

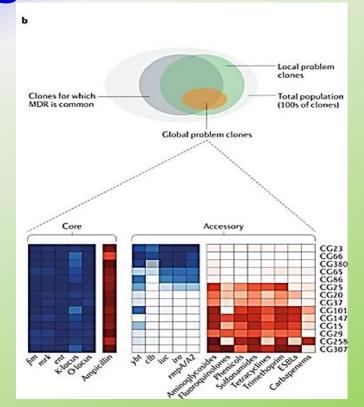
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Typical *K. pneumoniae* genomes are ~5–6 Mbp in size, encoding ~5,000–6,000 genes.

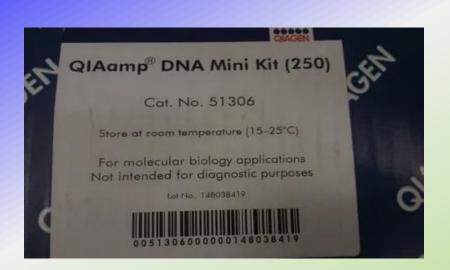
Approximately 1,700 genes are conserved in all members of the species (core genes), whereas the remainder are variably present (accessory genes)

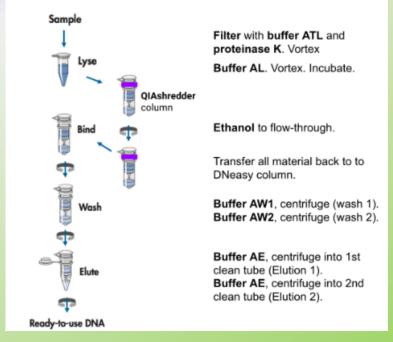




Klebsiella pneumoniae: DNA extraction







Gram negative bacteria: starting from pure culture without incubation with lysozime at 37°C, but directly in ATL buffer + Proteinase K at 56°C.

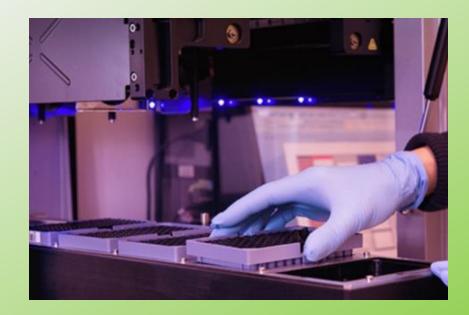


Klebsiella pneumoniae:WGS 175



Genomics approaches have advanced our understanding of *K. pneumoniae* taxonomy, ecology and evolution as well as the diversity and distribution of clinically relevant determinants of pathogenicity and antimicrobial resistance.

IZSAM National Reference Center (NRC) for Genomic Sequences of Pathogenic Microorganisms: database and bioinformatics analysis





Klebsiella pneumoniae:WGS 175



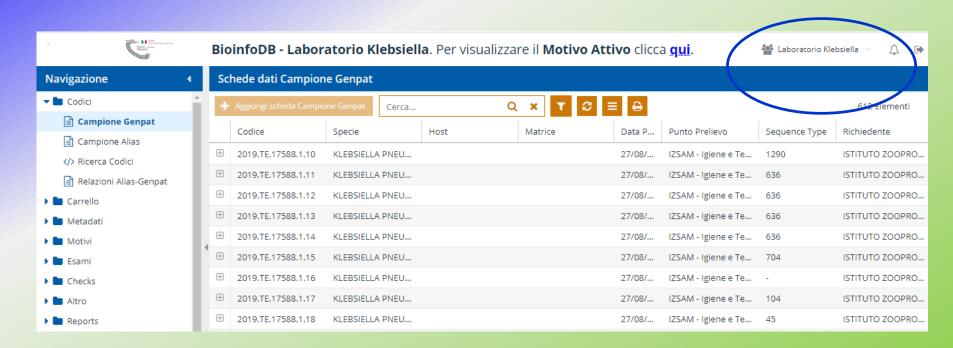
IZSAM NRC for Genomic Sequences:

- Creates a national platform for the collection and storage of genomic sequences of pathogenic microorganisms and for the performance of bioinformatics analyses, archiving and sharing of results;
- provides technical-scientific assistance to the Ministry of Health and the competent authorities;
- promotes research activities in the sector of competence;
- collaboration and coordination with other administrations and organizations.













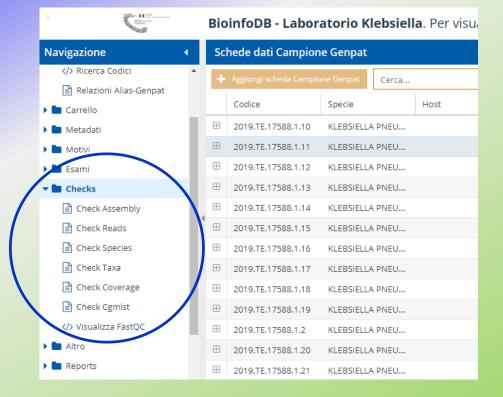






Table 1 Quality control threshold guidelines for enterica pathogens collected for GenomeTrakr

From: Optimizing open data to support one health: best practices to ensure interoperability of genomic data from bacterial pathogens

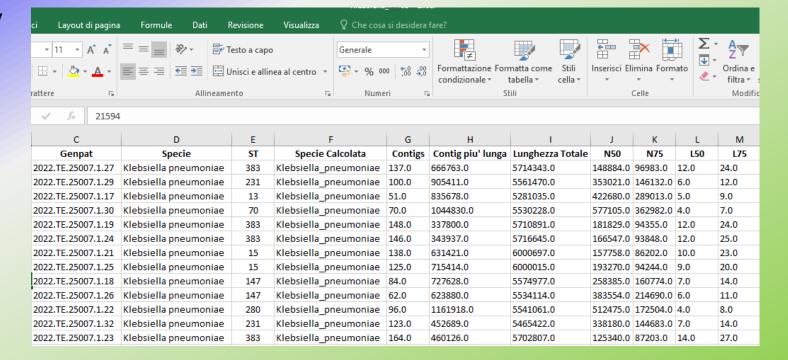
Quality metric	Salmonella enterica	Listeria monocytogenes	Escherichia coli	SI igello	a sp.	Campylobacter jejuni	Vibrio parahaemolyticus
Average read quality Q score for R1 and R2	> = 30	> = 30	> = 30	> = 30		> = 30	> = 30
Average coverage	> = 30X	> = 20X	> = 40X	> = 40X	(> = 20X	> = 40X
De novo assembly: Seq. length (Mbp)	~ 4.3–5.2	~ 2.7–3.2	~ 4.5–5.9	~ 4.0-5.	.0	~ 1.5–1.9	~ 4.8–5.5
De novo assembly: no. contigs	<=300	<=300	<=500	<=650		<=300	<=300
De novo assembly: Seq. length (Mbp)					.0		

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KLEBORATE

https://kleborate.erc.monash.edu/



KAPTIVE

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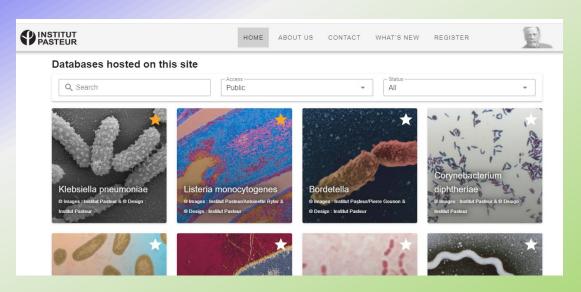


Klebsiella pneumoniae:WGS 17.5



BIGSdb Pasteur (sgcgMLST_629)

https://bigsdb.pasteur.fr/



This website provides access to genomic data and genotypic definitions for isolates of the K. pneumoniae species complex (also called K. pneumoniae sensu lato, i.e., including *K. pneumoniae*, *K.* quasipneumoniae, K. variicola and related taxa) based on Multilocus Sequence Typing (MLST), core genome MLST (cgMLST), ribosomal MLST (rMLST), capsular typing (wzc and wzi sequencing) and MLST of virulence gene clusters.



Klebsiella pneumoniae:WGS 175



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This database contains data for a collection of isolates that represent the total known diversity of Klebsiella pneumoniae and closely related species. For every allelic profile in the profiles/sequence definition database there is at least one corresponding isolate deposited here. Isolates submitted to this database are (in general) those that represent novel allelic profiles and consequently it should be noted that the database does not represent an unbiased population sample.



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Klebsiella pneumoniae:WGS [75]



Pathogenwatch

https://pathogen.watch/





Pathogenwatch workfow

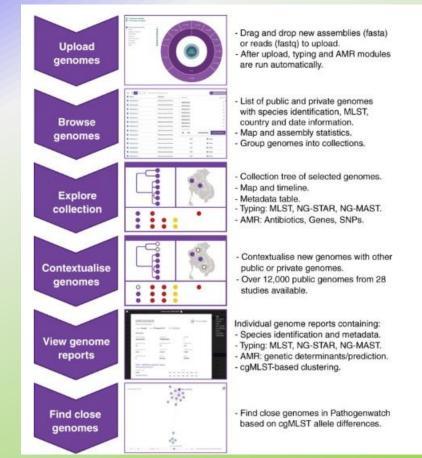
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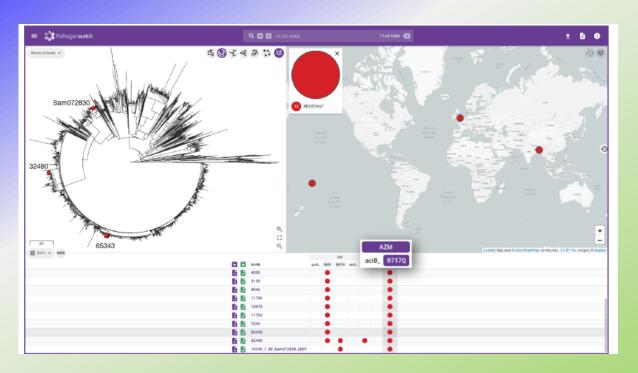
New genomes can be uploaded and combined with public data for contextualisation. The collection view allows data exploration through a combined phylogenetic tree, a map, a timeline and the metadata table, which can be switched to show typing information (multi-locus sequence typing, MLST) as well as known genetic AMR mechanisms. Genome reports summarise the metadata, typing and AMR marker results for individual isolates and allow finding other close genomes in Pathogenwatch based on core genome MLST (cgMLST).





Pathogenwatch workfow





Main display of a
Pathogenwatch
collection, showing a
phylogenetic tree, a
map and a table of
SNPs (singlenucleotide
polymorphisms)
associated with AMR.



Plasmidfinder & Phaster



PlasmidFinder-2.0 Server - Results

Organism(s): Enterobacteriales

Enterobacteriales								
Plasmid	Identity	Query / Template length	Contig	Position in contig	Note	Accession number		
IncFIB(K)	99.82	560 / 560	NODE_47_length_12307_cov_14.226819	76468205		JN233704		
IncFIB(pQiI)	100	740 / 740	NODE_45_length_14381_cov_9.201552	1000010739		JN233705		
IncFII(K)	100	148 / 148	NODE_53_length_8641_cov_13.605208	65606707		CP000648		

>NODE_7_length_254290_cov_22.031352

Download summary as .txt file: summary.txt ±

Total: 1 prophage regions have been identified, of which 1 regions are intact, 0 regions are incomplete, and 0 regions are questionable.

Region	Region Length	Completeness	Score	# Total Proteins	Region Position	Most Common Phage	GC %	Details
1	55.1Kb	intact	140	60	868-56019 ①	PHAGE_Erwini_vB_EhrS_59_NC_048198(19)	53.63%	Show ①



WGS Applications



- Next Generation Sequencing Platforms
- Reduced costs, short response times, accuracy, higher level of discrimination
- Accredited method
- Quick response in emergency situations (e.g. Sars-Cov2)

Applications:

- Genomic characterization of isolates
- Surveillance and outbreak investigations
- Analytical genomics



Characterization



- Antimicrobial-resistance genes
- Virulence factors
- Genes related to the ability to form biofilms
- Genes related to tolerance to disinfectants and

environmental stress

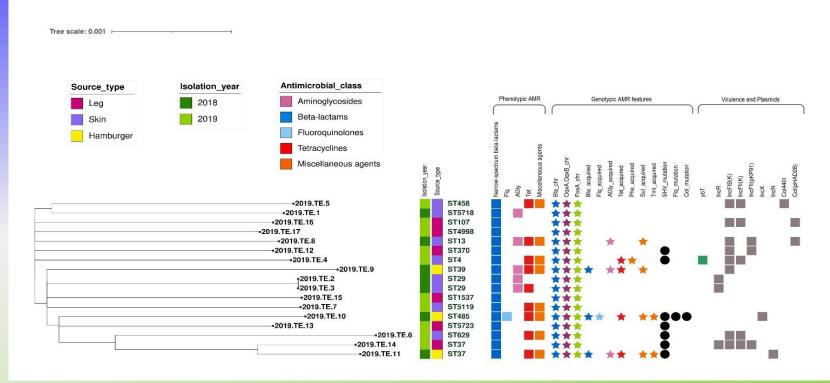




Characterization









Characterization





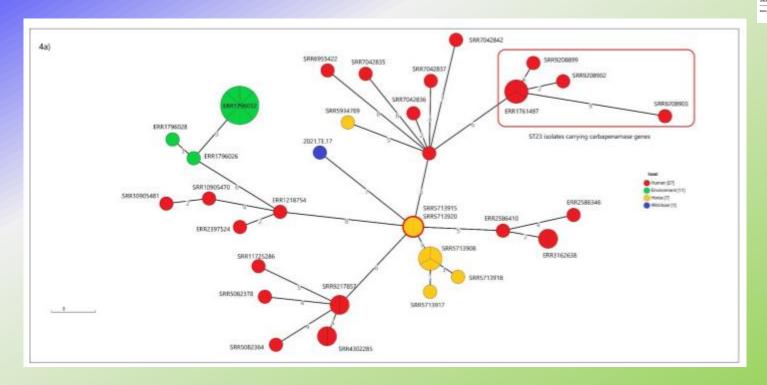




Surveillance

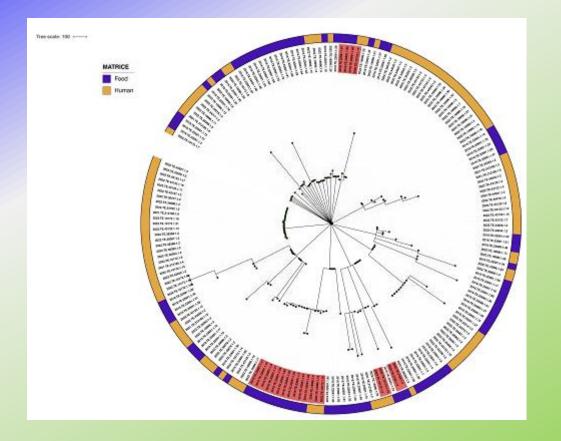








Surveillance







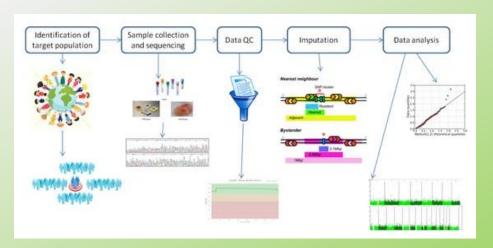


Analytical genomics



Genome Wide Association Study (GWAS)

A genome-wide association study (GWAS) is a research approach used to identify genomic variants that are statistically associated with a risk for a disease or a particular trait. The method involves surveying the genomes of many people or bacterial isolates, looking for genomic variants that occur more frequently in those with a specific disease or trait compared to those without the disease or trait. Once such genomic variants are identified, they are typically used to search for nearby variants that contribute directly to the disease or trait.





Analytical genomics

Genome Wide Association Study (GWAS)

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Genome Wide Association Studies (GWAS) to predict Cryptic Carbapenem Resistance Mechanisms in *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Detected in Italy

Author Block: A. Cornacchia¹, **A. Chiaverini**¹, A. Janowicz¹, G. Centorotola¹, M. Saletti¹, S. Chiatamone Ranieri², A. Di Pasquale¹, C. Cammà¹, F. Pomilio¹;

¹Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Abruzzo e del Molise "G. Caporale", Teramo, ITALY, ²Operative Unit of Clinical Pathology and Microbiology, ASL of Teramo, Teramo, ITALY.

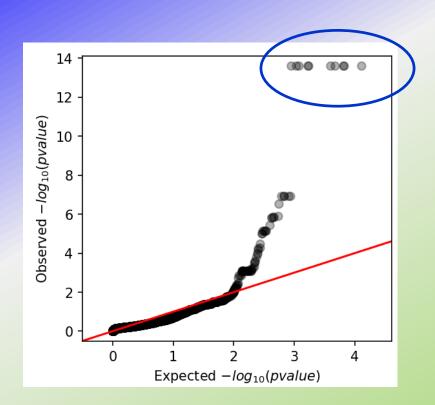
Although the main carbapenem resistance determinants are wellstudied, potential cryptic mechanisms are still unknown. A genome wide association study (GWAS) to reveal novel association between phenotype and genotype was performed, to understand the inconsistencies between phenotypic and genotypic profiles of resistance to carbapenems observed in Kp strains circulating in Italy.



Analytical genomics

Genome Wide Association Study (GWAS)





- We analyzed 320 Kp strains from foods, environmental samples, animals and clinical cases isolated between 2018-2020 in Italy.
- For a total of 40 Kp phenotypically resistant to carbapenems, we identified 14 strains which did not carry any known genetic determinants explaining their AMR phenotype.
- The GWAS revealed that the inconsistent carbapenem resistant strains were characterized by the presence of nine genes involved in peptidoglycan synthesis and multidrug/oligosaccharidyl-lipid/polysaccharide (MOP) efflux pump.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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