

Diversity, virulence, and antimicrobial resistance of the KPC-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ST307 clone

Laura Villa,¹ Claudia Feudi,¹ Daniela Fortini,¹ Sylvain Brisse,² Virginie Passet,² Celestino Bonura,³ Andrea Endimiani,⁴ Caterina Mammì,³ Ana Maria Ocampo,⁵ Judy Natalia Jimenez,⁵ Michel Doumith,⁶ Neil Woodford,⁶ Katie Hopkins⁶ and Alessandra Carattoli^{1,*}

Abstract

The global spread of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase (KPC) has been mainly associated with the dissemination of high-risk clones. In the last decade, hospital outbreaks involving KPC-producing *K. pneumoniae* have been predominantly attributed to isolates belonging to clonal group (CG) 258. However, results of recent epidemiological analysis indicate that KPC-producing sequence type (ST) 307, is emerging in different parts of the world and is a candidate to become a prevalent high-risk clone in the near future. Here we show that the ST307 genome encodes genetic features that may provide an advantage in adaptation to the hospital environment and the human host. Sequence analysis revealed novel plasmid-located virulence factors, including a cluster for glycogen synthesis. Glycogen production is considered to be one of the possible adaptive responses to long-term survival and growth in environments outside the host. Chromosomally-encoded virulence traits in the clone comprised fimbriae, an integrative conjugative element carrying the yersiniabactin siderophore, and two different capsular loci. Compared with the ST258 clone, capsulated ST307 isolates showed higher resistance to complement-mediated killing. The acquired genetic features identified in the genome of this new emerging clone may contribute to increased persistence of ST307 in the hospital environment and shed light on its potential epidemiological success.

DATA SUMMARY

1. Whole Genome Shotgun project KP48-IT has been released at DDBJ/ENA/GenBank with the accession number: PRJNA295649 (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/295649).
2. Whole Genome Shotgun project PRJNA354908 has been deposited at DBJ/ENA/GenBank with the accession number: PRJNA354908 (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/354908), individual accession numbers are listed in Table S1 (available in the online Supplementary Material).
3. Novel plasmid nucleotide sequences have been deposited in GenBank with the accession numbers: pKpQIL_307, KY271403; pKPN3_307_TypeA, KY271404; pKPN3_307_TypeB, KY271405; pKPN307_TypeC, KY271406; pKPN3307_TypeD, KY271407; IncN_TypeA, KY271413;

IncN_TypeB, KY271414; IncN_TypeC, KY271415; pTet_7201, KY271408.

4. The complete DNA sequences of the following prophage genomes have been deposited in GenBank with the accession numbers: Prophage1_ST307, KY271401; Prophage2_ST307, KY271396; Prophage2b_ST307, KY271395; Prophage3_ST307, KY271397; Prophage4_ST307, KY271398; Prophage5_ST307, KY271399; Prophage6_ST307, KY271400; Phage48_ST307, KY271402.
5. Type A and Type B integrative conjugative elements have been deposited in GenBank with the accession numbers KY271411 and KY271412, respectively.
6. The π -fimbria cluster sequence has been deposited in GenBank with the accession number KY271409.

Received 11 December 2016; Accepted 22 March 2017

Author affiliations: ¹Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy; ²Institut Pasteur, Paris, France; ³University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy; ⁴Institute of Infectious Diseases, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; ⁵Grupo de Microbiología Básica y Aplicada, Escuela de Microbiología Universidad de Antioquia, Medellín, Colombia; ⁶Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare Associated Infections (AMRHA) Reference Unit, National Infection Service, Public Health England, London, UK.

*Correspondence: Alessandra Carattoli, alessandra.carattoli@iss.it

Keywords: KPC; ST307; ST259; plasmid; capsule; WGS.

Abbreviations: CG, Clonal group; ESBL, Extended-spectrum beta-lactamase; ICE, Integrative conjugative element; IS, Insertion sequence; KPC, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase; KPC-Kp, KPC-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae*; MLST, Multi-locus sequence typing; PBRT, PCR-based replicon typing; ST, Sequence type; T4SS, Type IV secretion system; T6SS, Type VI secretion system; WGS, Whole-genome sequencing.

Data statement: All supporting data, code and protocols have been provided within the article or through supplementary data files. Five supplementary figures and four supplementary tables are available with the online Supplementary Material.

7. The capsula_entero_ST307 cluster sequence has been deposited in GenBank with the accession number KY271410.

INTRODUCTION

The worldwide spread of carbapenemase-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (*Kp*) has become a major threat for healthcare facilities [1]. This global phenomenon has been mainly associated with the clonal dissemination of high-risk clones. One of the most successful is the *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase (KPC)-producing *Kp* (KPC-*Kp*) sequence type (ST) 258 clone, and its related variants belonging to clonal group 258 (CG258) [2, 3]. However in recent years, new extensively drug-resistant lineages have emerged internationally [1, 4–8]. Among them, KPC-*Kp* ST307 is a candidate for becoming one of the most clinically relevant clones, since its emergence has been recognized in several countries in the last five years [9–12]. ST307 was first defined in 2008 in the multi locus sequence typing (MLST) database (an unpublished isolate), and has since been described in 2013 in the USA [10]. It can be proposed that ST307 was initially associated with the production of the globally disseminated extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) CTX-M-15. The acquisition of a KPC enzyme was subsequent to that of CTX-M-15, as deduced from the fact that CTX-M-15-producing *Kp* ST307 have been previously reported at high frequencies in Italy, Korea, Pakistan and Morocco and in pets from Japan [9–15].

The spread of ST307 strains in Italy is particularly interesting because it traces the evolution of this particular clone over time, starting with its introduction by replacement among KPC producers of CG258. The first outbreak of KPC-3-producing *Kp* ST258, in Palermo, Sicily, occurred in 2008 [16], and then this clone became a key epidemiological feature in many healthcare facilities of the region until 2013 [17]. Results of a surveillance study performed in March–August 2014 in the three largest hospitals of Palermo revealed a change in epidemiology, with multifocal dissemination of KPC-3-producing *Kp* clones observed. In particular, the predominant KPC-3 CG258 clone was identified in 38 out of 94 (40 %) patients, but 27 out of 94 (28 %) isolates were ST307 producing both KPC-3 and CTX-M-15 [18, 19]. In Colombia, the results of a two-year surveillance study performed on 193 carbapenem-resistant *Kp* strains collected between June 2012 and June 2014 in five tertiary-care centres in Medellín indicated that 62.2 % of the isolates were from STs unrelated to CG258, of which 14.2 % were ST307 [20]. Patients infected with KPC-*Kp* ST307 presented high mortality (over 50 %) and had a longer hospital stay compared with patients infected with other clones, indicating that this lineage encodes additional factors contributing to its virulence. The prevalence of ST307 in the UK remains relatively low, as observed by the National Infection Service, Public Health England in the United Kingdom with only eight KPC-*Kp* ST307 isolates identified in a collection of over 1600 carbapenemase-producing *Kp* isolates sequenced

IMPACT STATEMENT

Klebsiella pneumoniae is one of the most common causes of healthcare-associated infections. The global spread of carbapenemase-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* high-risk clones is a public health concern. In the last decade, most hospital outbreaks of carbapenem-resistant *K. pneumoniae* have been attributed to *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase (KPC)-producing isolates belonging to clonal group (CG) 258. Recent epidemiological evidence indicates that a new lineage, sequence type (ST) 307 is now emerging, being detected in different parts of the world and outcompeting the international CG258 in some hospital settings. Here we report the first description, to our knowledge, of ST307 genomes, from isolates of different geographical origins. In particular, we characterized the resistome and mobilome of these genomes, which comprised a variety of resistance and virulence determinants located on plasmids, integrative conjugative elements, and phages. Resistance to human sera of this newly-emerging clone was also measured. Some of the genetic features of ST307 described in this study are novel or rarely reported in species of the genus *Klebsiella* and may help in tracing the emergence of ST307 isolates in future surveillance studies performed around the world.

from 2014 to 2016. Interestingly, one of these isolates originated from a patient transferred to the UK from Italy.

In this work, we performed whole-genome sequencing (WGS) and compared the genetic structures of KPC-*Kp* ST307 isolates from Italy, Colombia and the UK in order to identify factors that could contribute to the success and spread of this newly emerging clone.

METHODS

Clinical isolates and sequenced strains

A total of 24 ST307 KPC-*Kp* isolates were studied (Table 1). Half of the isolates ($n=12$) were selected from 27 ST307 KPC-3-*Kp* isolates collected during the surveillance study performed in March–August 2014 in Palermo [18]; they were representatives of the isolates obtained from the three participating hospitals, and were selected based on slightly different pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) patterns identified in the survey (defined as D1 to D4 subtypes) [18, 19]. Among these 12 Italian strains, only seven were CTX-M-15 producers (Table 1). The remaining isolates included four Colombian isolates carrying genes encoding KPC-2 ($n=2$) or KPC-3 ($n=2$) from two different hospitals that were selected from the collection of 17 KPC-ST307 *Kp* obtained during a two-year surveillance study [20] and eight KPC-*Kp* isolates from the UK, including the only CG307 KPC-*Kp* identified among over 3000 Carbapenem Producer Enterobacteriaceae

Table 1. Characteristics and features of the ST307 *K. pneumoniae* isolates from the three countries
Whole-genome sequencing was performed for strains indicated with underlined type.

Strain	Country	Carbapenemase and ESBL		Replicons				Plasmids				Capsule		π -fimbria
		KPC-3	CTX-M-15	Urea	Glycogen	pKPN307 type	pKpQIL KPC-3	IncN KPC-2 type	Cp1 wzi	Cp2				
48-IT	IT	KPC-3	CTX-M-15	+	+	A	+	-	173	+	+			
CIV2-IT	IT	KPC-3	CTX-M-15	+	+	A	+	-	173	+	+			
CIV10-IT	IT	KPC-3	CTX-M-15	+	+	A	+	-	173	+	+			
VSC1-IT	IT	KPC-3	CTX-M-15	+	+	A	+	-	173	+	+			
CIV13-IT	IT	KPC-3	CTX-M-15	+	+	A	+	-	173	+	+			
CIV66-IT	IT	KPC-3	CTX-M-15	+	-	B	+	-	173	+	+			
CIV65-IT	IT	KPC-3	CTX-M-15	+	-	B	+	-	173	+	+			
KH-24-CO	CO	KPC-3	CTX-M-15	+	+	A	-	-	173	+	+			
KH-37-CO	CO	KPC-3	CTX-M-15	+	+	A	-	-	173	+	+			
KH-43-CO	CO	KPC-2	CTX-M-15	+	+	A	-	-	173	+	+			
KL-49-CO	CO	KPC-2	CTX-M-15	+	+	A	-	-	173	+	+			
H151300628-UK	UK	KPC-2	CTX-M-15	+	-	B	-	A	173	+	+			
H151400610-UK	UK	KPC-2	CTX-M-15	+	-	B	-	B	173	+	+			
H151400611-UK	UK	KPC-2	CTX-M-15	+	-	B	-	B	173	+	+			
H151440672-UK	UK	KPC-2	CTX-M-15	+	-	B	-	C	173	+	+			
H154440769-UK	UK	KPC-2	CTX-M-15	+	-	B	-	B	173	+	+			
H150820806-UK	UK	KPC-2	CTX-M-15	+	+	A	+	-	173	+	+			
CIV57-IT	IT	KPC-3	-	-	+	C	+	-	173	+	+			
H155360912-IT	UK	KPC-3	-	-	-	D	+	-	173	+	+			
H151440671-UK	UK	KPC-2	-	-	-	-	+	-	173	+	+			
CIV4-IT	IT	KPC-3	-	-	-	D	+	-	173	+	+			
CIV78-IT	IT	KPC-3	-	+	+	C	+	-	-	+	+			
21-IT	IT	KPC-3	-	+	+	C	+	-	-	+	+			
VSC21-IT	IT	KPC-3	-	+	-	B	+	-	-	+	+			

sequenced by the National Infection Service, Public Health England [Table 1; Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare Associated Infections (AMRHAI) Reference Unit, unpublished data]. Seven of the UK isolates belonged to ST307 and one was a single-locus variant of ST307 (H154440769-UK). Interestingly, one of the UK strains (strain H155360912-IT) was isolated from a patient who had been transferred from Italy.

In addition to the eight sequenced isolates from the UK, the complete genome sequences of four additional strains were obtained: isolates 48-IT and CIV4-IT were chosen for WGS from the Italian collection as representatives of the KPC-3- and CTX-M-15-positive, and KPC-3-positive, CTX-M-15-negative isolates, respectively. KL-49-CO and KH-43-CO were chosen for WGS as representatives of the KPC-2-positive strains from Colombia.

Whole-genome sequencing

Genomic DNA was purified from strain 48-IT using a DNA extraction kit (Macherey Nagel). Plasmid DNA from 48-IT was purified using a Plasmid Midi Kit (Invitrogen). Genomic and plasmid DNA were used to prepare two different shotgun libraries, which were sequenced on the 454-GS platform following the standard sequencing procedure (Roche Diagnostics). Reads obtained were assembled using the GS-FLX gsAssembler software (Roche Diagnostics).

WGS of CIV4-IT, KH-43-CO and KL-49-CO was performed on DNA extracted using the Macherey Nagel kit. Genomic DNA paired-end libraries were generated using the Nextera XT DNA sample preparation kit (Illumina) and sequenced using a MiSeq instrument with 2×300 PE protocol (Illumina).

DNA from UK isolates was extracted with the Qiasymphony DSP (Qiagen). DNA libraries were prepared using the Nextera XT sample preparation method and sequenced with a standard 2×100 PE protocol on a HiSeq 2500 instrument (Illumina). *De novo* assembly of Illumina reads was performed using the Galaxy version 20150522 of A5 pipeline through the ARIES public Galaxy server (<https://w3.iss.it/site/aries/>) [21].

Genome annotation

Draft genome sequences were annotated using the RAST server (<http://rast.nmpdr.org/>) and BASYS Server [22].

Antimicrobial resistance and replicon genes were detected using the ResFinder [23] and PlasmidFinder [24] online tools (<https://cge.cbs.dtu.dk/services/>).

Virulence genes were identified using the BIGSdb-Kp database, at the Institut Pasteur (<http://bigsdb.pasteur.fr/klebsiella/klebsiella.html>). Phage sequences were identified using the PHAST prediction tool (<http://phast.wishartlab.com/>). Capsular types were deduced by sequence comparison of the *wzi* genes with those previously described [25].

Genome comparative analysis

Genomes were compared using the SEED Viewer version 2.0 (<http://rast.nmpdr.org/seedviewer.cgi>) and MAUVE comparison tools. The 48-IT strain was used as the reference genome for comparison (i) with the other sequenced ST307 genomes in order to identify genetic variations occurring within the clone (Fig. S1) and (ii) with the ST258 *Kp* NJST258_2 (CP006918), ST258 KPNH1 (CP008827) and ST11 HS11286 (CP003200) reference genomes [26–28]. Genomic differences identified between the 48-IT strain and reference genomes were confirmed among the three other sequenced ST307 strains (Figs S2 and S3).

Major genomic differences, defined by the presence or absence (<70% amino acid identity) of at least five consecutive coding sequences (Table S2), were manually curated and the respective DNA sequences of these regions were further characterized by BLASTN (<http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>) against the NCBI database.

Core genome MLST was performed using the BIGSdb tool [29] built in the Institut Pasteur database (<http://bigsdb.pasteur.fr>). Genetic relatedness was assessed by the neighbor-joining method from a distance matrix consisting of pairwise differences between the allelic profiles of 634 genes constituting the strict core-genome of *K. pneumoniae* as defined in the MLST scheme [4, 30].

The integration site of integrative conjugative elements (ICEs) was determined by comparing *in silico* the 48-IT and H151440671-UK sequenced genomes with the genome of the *K. pneumoniae* strain CAV1193 (CP013322) [31] sequences known to lack the yersiniabactin ICE. ICE groups and tRNA-Asn integration sites followed the classification proposed by Marcoleta *et al.* [32].

Plasmid reconstruction

Plasmid DNA was purified from strain 48-IT with a Plasmid Midi Kit (Invitrogen) and used to transform *Escherichia coli* DH5 α chemically competent cells (Invitrogen). Transformants were selected on Luria–Bertani agar plates (Sigma), containing ampicillin (50 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$), and checked for *bla*_{KPC-3}-positives by PCR.

Plasmid contigs were first assembled using the 454 ReadStatus output file, generated by the gsAssembler software (Roche Diagnostics), and then ordered by identifying reads overlapping adjacent contigs. Plasmid pKpQIL-like carrying *bla*_{KPC-3}, originally assembled in nine contigs, was reconstructed using a PCR-based gap closure method with the 48-IT transformant DNA as the template. The fully reconstructed plasmid, named pKpQIL-307 was submitted to GenBank as the prototype of this plasmid type.

Another 30 contigs showing similarities to a pKPN3-like plasmid were also identified from 48-IT plasmid sequences. The complete sequence was reconstructed by PCR to close all the gaps, and the resulting plasmid, named pKPN-307 type A, was submitted to GenBank as the prototype of this plasmid type. In addition to strain 48-IT, contigs showing

99 % sequence identity and 100 % coverage with pKPN-307 were also identified in genomes of H154440769-UK (43 contigs), KH-43-CO (20 contigs) and KL-49-CO (19 contigs).

In the other sequenced ST307 genomes, plasmid contigs were identified using ResFinder and PlasmidFinder and by BLASTN against the pKPN-307, pKpQIL-307 and R46 IncN reference plasmids. The order and orientation of plasmid contigs established by alignment to the three reference plasmids were verified by checking overlapping paired-end reads, and, for some prototypes, confirmed by a PCR-based gap closure method.

In detail, plasmid pKPN-307 type B was obtained from H151440672-UK (21 contigs, considered as the prototype of pKPN-307 type B and submitted to GenBank), H151300628-UK (22 contigs), H151400611-UK (20 contigs) and H151440672-UK (21 contigs). Plasmids pKPN-307 type C and D were obtained from H150820806-UK (62 contigs) and CIV4-IT (23 contigs), respectively.

Plasmids IncN type A and C were fully assembled from the genomes of KL-49-CO (six contigs) and H151400611-UK (ten contigs), respectively. Plasmid IncN type B was assembled from H151440671-UK (eight contigs, considered as the prototype of IncN type B and submitted to GenBank), H151300628-UK (12 contigs), H151400610-UK (11 contigs) and H151440672-UK (15 contigs).

Plasmids pTetA and pTetA-QnrB1 were initially assembled in one contig with complementary paired-ends from the genomes of H151440672-UK and KH-43-CO, respectively. Manual annotation of complete plasmid sequences was performed using Artemis Version 8 (Sanger Institute) in combination with BLASTP homology searches (<http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>).

Serum resistance

Serum resistance assays were performed by mixing 100 μ l of *K. pneumoniae* overnight bacterial LB liquid culture diluted to a final concentration of 1.5×10^4 cells ml^{-1} with a pool of 300 μ l of fresh, non-heated human sera obtained from three healthy volunteers. The 1 : 3 bacteria : sera volume ratio mixture was incubated at 37 °C and aliquots of 100 μ l at T_0 and after 30, 60 and 120 min were plated on LB agar and incubated overnight at 37 °C prior to viable cell counts. The assays were repeated three times using three different pools of sera obtained from different volunteers.

PCR analysis of ST307 specific features

Specific features identified in the ST307 genomes were screened for by PCR in the entire collection of isolates listed in Table 1, using the primer pairs detailed in Table S3 with total DNAs extracted with a Macherey Nagel kit. PCRs were performed using the following conditions: one cycle of denaturation at 94 °C for 5 min, followed by 30 cycles of denaturation at 94 °C for 1 min, annealing temperature as defined in Table S3 for each set of primers for 30 s and elongation at 72 °C for 1 min and a final extension cycle at 72 °C

for 5 min. The *bla*_{CTX-M} and *wzi* genes were screened for by PCR as previously described [25, 33] and the amplified products were fully sequenced.

Plasmid typing was performed using the PCR-Based Replicon Typing Kit (PBRT-KIT, DIATHEVA).

RESULTS

Whole-genome sequencing of KPC-Kp ST307

A total of 24 ST307 isolates from Italy, Colombia and the UK were studied, of which 12 isolates, representative of our collection were sequenced (Table S1).

Cluster analysis based on 634 strict core-genome MLST genes demonstrated the clear phylogenetic distinction of the ST307 genomes from those of previously analyzed isolates, indicating that they represent a unique sub-lineage (or clonal group) of *K. pneumoniae* very distant from the two ST258 clades, but not unusually divergent from other *K. pneumoniae* (Fig. 1).

WGS comparative analysis

Comparative analysis of strains from Italy, Colombia and the UK demonstrated that the major differences in the genomes of ST307 were in antimicrobial resistance gene complement (resistome) and plasmid and phage gene content (mobilome).

The ST307 core genome was highly conserved among strains, while different variants of plasmids and ICEs were detected (Fig. S1). A total of 4745 common genes (cut-off, over 95 % amino acid identity) and 637 accessory genes, present in at least one of the 12 sequenced isolates, were identified. Among accessory genes, 202 were hypothetical proteins with unknown function and 83 were phage-associated proteins.

Comparison of ST307 48-IT with ST258 NJST258_2 (CP006918), ST258 KPNIH1 (CP008827) and ST11 HS11286 (CP003200) genomes, using the Seed Viewer (BLASTP-based comparison, Fig. S2) and MAUVE alignment tools (BLASTN-based alignment, Fig. S3), identified 15 major regions of discontinuity (Table S2). Regions that were unique to 48-IT, being absent in at least one of the other three reference genomes but present in all the ST307 genomes, encoded capsules, LPS modification systems, fimbriae, secretion and efflux systems.

ST307 resistome

Among the analysed strains 16, including 4 out of 4 Colombian, 7 out of 12 Italian and 5 out of 8 UK strains, were CTX-M-15-positive among which nine were KPC-3 producers and seven were KPC-2 producers (Table 1). Overall, the *bla*_{KPC-3} gene was detected in 12 out of 12 Italian, 2 out of 4 Colombian and 1 out of 8 UK isolates (the latter imported from Italy). The *bla*_{KPC-2} gene was detected in all remaining isolates, including seven from the UK and two from Colombia. Most of the strains carried additional acquired resistance genes, such as *bla*_{TEM}, *bla*_{OXA}, *aac*(3)-

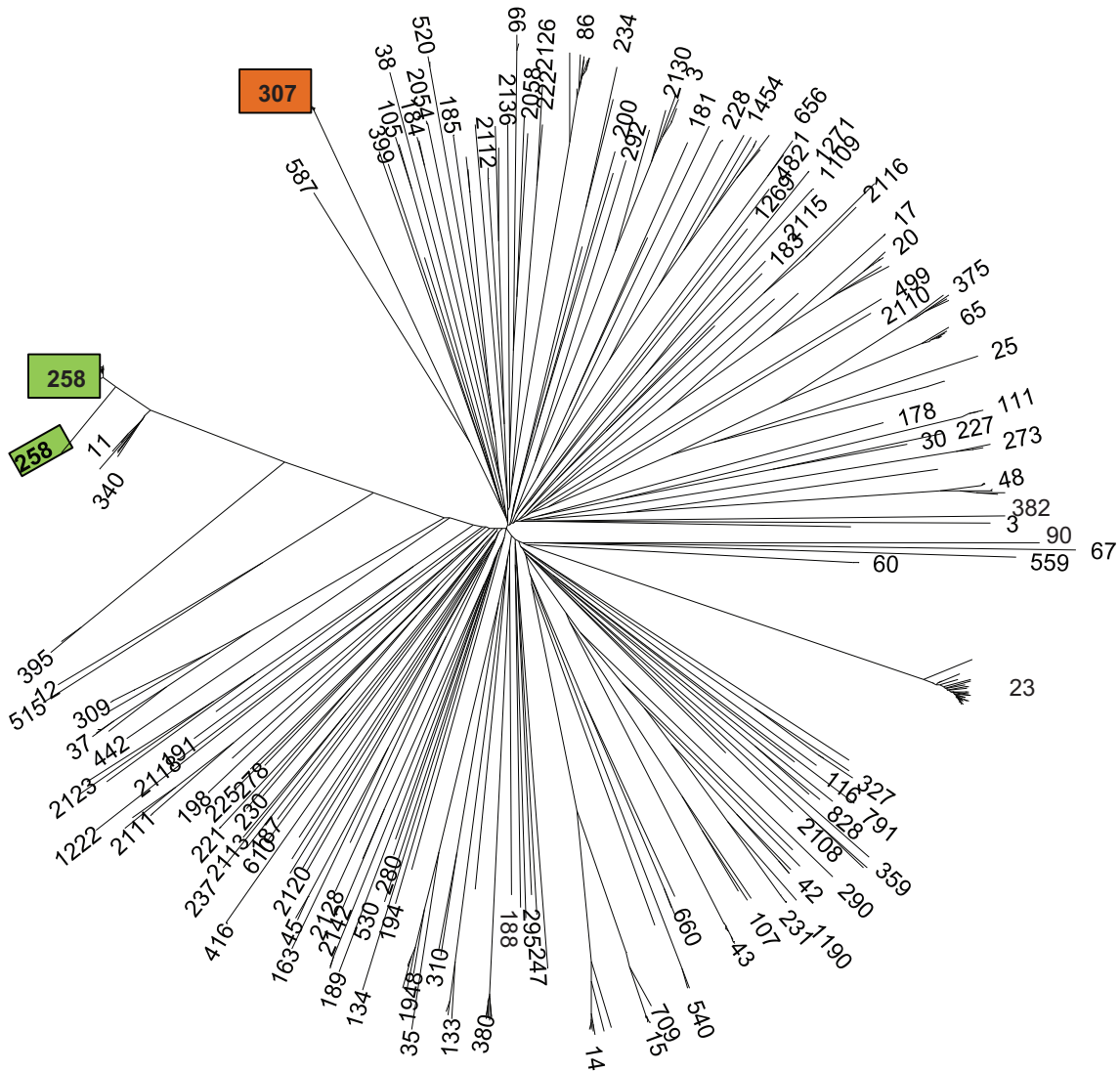


Fig. 1. Unrooted neighbor-joining tree of *K. pneumoniae* core genome. The tree is based on the proportion of mismatches among allelic profiles of the strict core genome MLST scheme. Numbers at the tips of branches are sequence types. The positions of ST307 and the two ST258 clades are indicated by orange and green boxes, respectively.

IIa, *aac(6')Ib-cr*, *qnrB*, *tet(A)*, *strAB*, *sul2*, *dfrA14* and *catB3*, but the complement of resistance genes differed among the isolates. The *bla_{SHV-28}*, *oqxAB* and *fosA* genes, previously described as intrinsic to *K. pneumoniae*, were detected in all genomes (Table 2).

ST307 mobilome – plasmids

Plasmids from the 12 ST307 genomes were classified into four major groups based on replicon and resistance gene content:

The KPC-carrying plasmids

The *bla_{KPC-3}* gene was always located on pKpQIL-like plasmids, 116499 bp in size, which were highly similar to those previously described in CG258 [2, 34] and characterized by

the presence of two replicons (FIIk2 and FIB-pKpQIL). In contrast, the *bla_{KPC-2}* gene was located on three different plasmid structures: pKpQIL-like, IncN and untypable (in the KH-43-CO strain) plasmids. In total, three types of IncN plasmids, named A, B and C, were identified [35]. Type A was detected in a single Colombian isolate while types B and C were found in isolates from the UK (Table 1, Fig. 2).

IncN type A was 54345 bp in size, showed integration of the Tn5403- Δ ISKpn6-*bla_{KPC-2}*-ISKpn7 transposon into a class 1 integron and contained the *aac(6')Ib-cr* gene cassette located close to the *uvp1* resolvase gene.

IncN type B was 52848 bp in size and showed integration of a composite *bla_{KPC-2}* gene environment including IS26, Δ ISEcp1, a portion of the Tn2-*bla_{TEM-1}* transposon and the

Table 2. Resistome, integrative conjugative elements, prophages and phages in ST307 genomes

Strain	Beta-lactamases	Aminoglycosides	Quinolones	Others	ICE-YB	Prophages			Phage	
48-IT	<i>bla</i> _{KPC-3} , <i>bla</i> _{CTX-M-15} , <i>bla</i> _{TEM-1B} , <i>bla</i> _{OXA-1} , <i>bla</i> _{OXA-9} , <i>bla</i> _{SHV-28}	<i>strA</i> , <i>strB</i> , <i>aac(3)</i> - <i>Ila</i> , <i>aac(6')</i> <i>Ib-cr</i>	<i>qnrB1</i> , <i>oqxAB</i>	<i>sul2</i> , <i>dfrA14</i> , <i>catB3</i> , <i>fosA</i>	A	Φ1	Φ2c		Φ48	
CIV4-IT	<i>bla</i> _{KPC-3} , <i>bla</i> _{TEM-1A} , <i>bla</i> _{OXA-1} , <i>bla</i> _{OXA-9} , <i>bla</i> _{SHV-28}	<i>aac(6')</i> <i>Ib-cr</i>	<i>qnrB1</i> , <i>oqxAB</i>	<i>dfrA14</i> , <i>catB3</i> , <i>fosA</i>	A	Φ1	Φ2c			
KH-43-CO	<i>bla</i> _{KPC-2} , <i>bla</i> _{CTX-M-15} , <i>bla</i> _{TEM-1B} , <i>bla</i> _{OXA-1} , <i>bla</i> _{SHV-28}	<i>strA</i> , <i>strB</i> , <i>aac(3)</i> - <i>Ila</i> , <i>aac(6')</i> <i>Ib-cr</i>	<i>qnrB1</i> , <i>oqxAB</i>	<i>sul2</i> , <i>dfrA14</i> , <i>tetA</i> , <i>catB3</i> , <i>fosA</i>	–	Φ1	Φ2b	Φ4	Φ5	Φ6
KL-49-CO	<i>bla</i> _{KPC-2} , <i>bla</i> _{CTX-M-15} , <i>bla</i> _{TEM-1B} , <i>bla</i> _{OXA-1} , <i>bla</i> _{SHV-28}	<i>strA</i> , <i>strB</i> , <i>aac(3)</i> - <i>Ila</i> , <i>aac(6')</i> <i>Ib-cr</i>	<i>qnrB1</i> , <i>oqxAB</i>	<i>sul1</i> , <i>sul2</i> , <i>dfrA14</i> , <i>tetA</i> , <i>catB3</i> , <i>fosA</i>	–	Φ1	Φ2b	Φ3	Φ4	
H150820806-UK	<i>bla</i> _{KPC-2} , <i>bla</i> _{TEM-1A} , <i>bla</i> _{OXA-1} , <i>bla</i> _{OXA-9} , <i>bla</i> _{SHV-28}	<i>aac(6')</i> <i>Ib-cr</i>	<i>qnrB1</i> , <i>oqxAB</i>	<i>dfrA14</i> , <i>tetA</i> , <i>catB3</i> , <i>fosA</i>	–	Φ1		Φ3	Φ4	
H154440769-UK	<i>bla</i> _{KPC-2} , <i>bla</i> _{CTX-M-15} , <i>bla</i> _{TEM-1B} , <i>bla</i> _{OXA-1} , <i>bla</i> _{OXA-9} , <i>bla</i> _{SHV-28}	<i>strA</i> , <i>strB</i> , <i>aac(3)</i> - <i>Ila</i> , <i>aac(6')</i> <i>Ib-cr</i>	<i>qnrB1</i> , <i>oqxAB</i>	<i>sul2</i> , <i>dfrA14</i> , <i>tetA</i> , <i>catB3</i> , <i>fosA</i>	–	Φ1				
H151300628-UK	<i>bla</i> _{KPC-2} , <i>bla</i> _{CTX-M-15} , <i>bla</i> _{TEM-1B} , <i>bla</i> _{OXA-1} , <i>bla</i> _{SHV-28}	<i>strA</i> , <i>strB</i> , <i>aac(3)</i> - <i>Ila</i> , <i>aac(6')</i> <i>Ib-cr</i>	<i>qnrB1</i> , <i>oqxAB</i>	<i>sul2</i> , <i>dfrA14</i> , <i>tetA</i> , <i>fosA</i>	B	Φ1	Φ2			
H151400610-UK	<i>bla</i> _{KPC-2} , <i>bla</i> _{CTX-M-15} , <i>bla</i> _{TEM-1B} , <i>bla</i> _{OXA-1} , <i>bla</i> _{SHV-28}	<i>strA</i> , <i>strB</i> , <i>aac(3)</i> - <i>Ila</i> , <i>aac(6')</i> <i>Ib-cr</i>	<i>qnrB1</i> , <i>oqxAB</i>	<i>sul2</i> , <i>dfrA14</i> , <i>tetA</i> , <i>fosA</i>	B	Φ1	Φ2			
H151400611-UK	<i>bla</i> _{KPC-2} , <i>bla</i> _{CTX-M-15} , <i>bla</i> _{TEM-1B} , <i>bla</i> _{OXA-1} , <i>bla</i> _{SHV-28}	<i>strA</i> , <i>strB</i> , <i>aac(3)</i> - <i>Ila</i> , <i>aac(6')</i> <i>Ib-cr</i>	<i>qnrB1</i> , <i>oqxAB</i>	<i>sul2</i> , <i>dfrA14</i> , <i>tetA</i> , <i>fosA</i>	B	Φ1	Φ2			
H151440672-UK	<i>bla</i> _{KPC-2} , <i>bla</i> _{CTX-M-15} , <i>bla</i> _{TEM-1B} , <i>bla</i> _{OXA-1} , <i>bla</i> _{SHV-28}	<i>strA</i> , <i>strB</i> , <i>aac(3)</i> - <i>Ila</i> , <i>aac(6')</i> <i>Ib-cr</i>	<i>qnrB1</i> , <i>oqxAB</i>	<i>sul2</i> , <i>dfrA14</i> , <i>tetA</i> , <i>fosA</i>	B	Φ1	Φ2			
H155360912-IT	<i>bla</i> _{KPC-3} , <i>bla</i> _{TEM-1A} , <i>bla</i> _{OXA-9} , <i>bla</i> _{SHV-28}		<i>oqxAB</i>	<i>fosA</i>	B		Φ2			
H151440671-UK	<i>bla</i> _{KPC-2} , <i>bla</i> _{TEM-1B} , <i>bla</i> _{SHV-28}		<i>oqxAB</i>	<i>fosA</i>	B	Φ1	Φ2			

deleted Δ *ISKpn6* element of *Tn4401* integrated within the coding sequence of the *nuc* gene.

IncN type C was 55 680 bp in size and was identical to type B except that it carried a Δ 3'CS-class 1 integron carrying the *dfrA14* gene cassette close to the *uvp1* resolvase gene.

The pKPN-307 plasmids

Four variants of pKPN-307 were identified and named type A to D (Table 1, Fig. 3).

Type A pKPN-307 was 2 27 989 bp in size, carried two replicons (FIIk7 and FIB-pKPN3) and a multi-drug resistance region (MDR) of 38 kb comprising the *bla*_{CTX-M-15}, *bla*_{TEM-1B}, *bla*_{OXA-1}, *aac(3)-Ila*, *aac(6')**Ib-cr*, *qnrB1*, *strAB*, *sul2*, *dfrA14* and partial *catB3* genes and the arsenic, copper and silver resistance clusters. Five putative virulence-encoding clusters were identified: the *lac* operon, the Fec-like iron (III) dicitrate transport system, a glutathione ABC-transport system [36], a novel urea ABC-transport system and a novel cluster for glycogen synthesis. The urea transport system included UrtA (urea binding protein), UrtB (urea permease), UrtC (urea transporter) and AmiF (formamidase). The glycogen synthesis cluster included a 4- α -glucan branching

enzyme, glucose-1-phosphate adenylyltransferase, glycogen synthase, glycogen phosphorylase and phosphoglucomutase enzymes.

Type B pKPN-307 was 1 33 069 bp in size, carried the FIB-pKPN3 replicon, arsenic and copper/silver resistance clusters and the same MDR region as found in type A plasmids, but lacked *catB3*, *qnrB* and *dfrA14* genes, and the FIIk7 replicon and transfer locus. This plasmid carried a urea ABC-transport system and a partial glutathione ABC-transport system.

Type C pKPN-307 was 2 12 319 bp in size. In this plasmid the virulence clusters, transfer and arsenic and copper/silver resistance loci, and replicons were as found in type A plasmids, while the MDR region lacked the *bla*_{CTX-M-15}, *aac(3)-Ila*, *strAB* and *sul2* resistance determinants.

Type D pKPN-307 was 1 16 325 bp in size. Transfer region and replicons were as in type A plasmids but the MDR region carried only the *bla*_{OXA-1}, *aac(6')**Ib-cr*, *qnrB1* and *dfrA14* genes, and a partial copper/silver resistance determinant. None of the five virulence clusters identified in type A plasmids were detected on this plasmid variant.

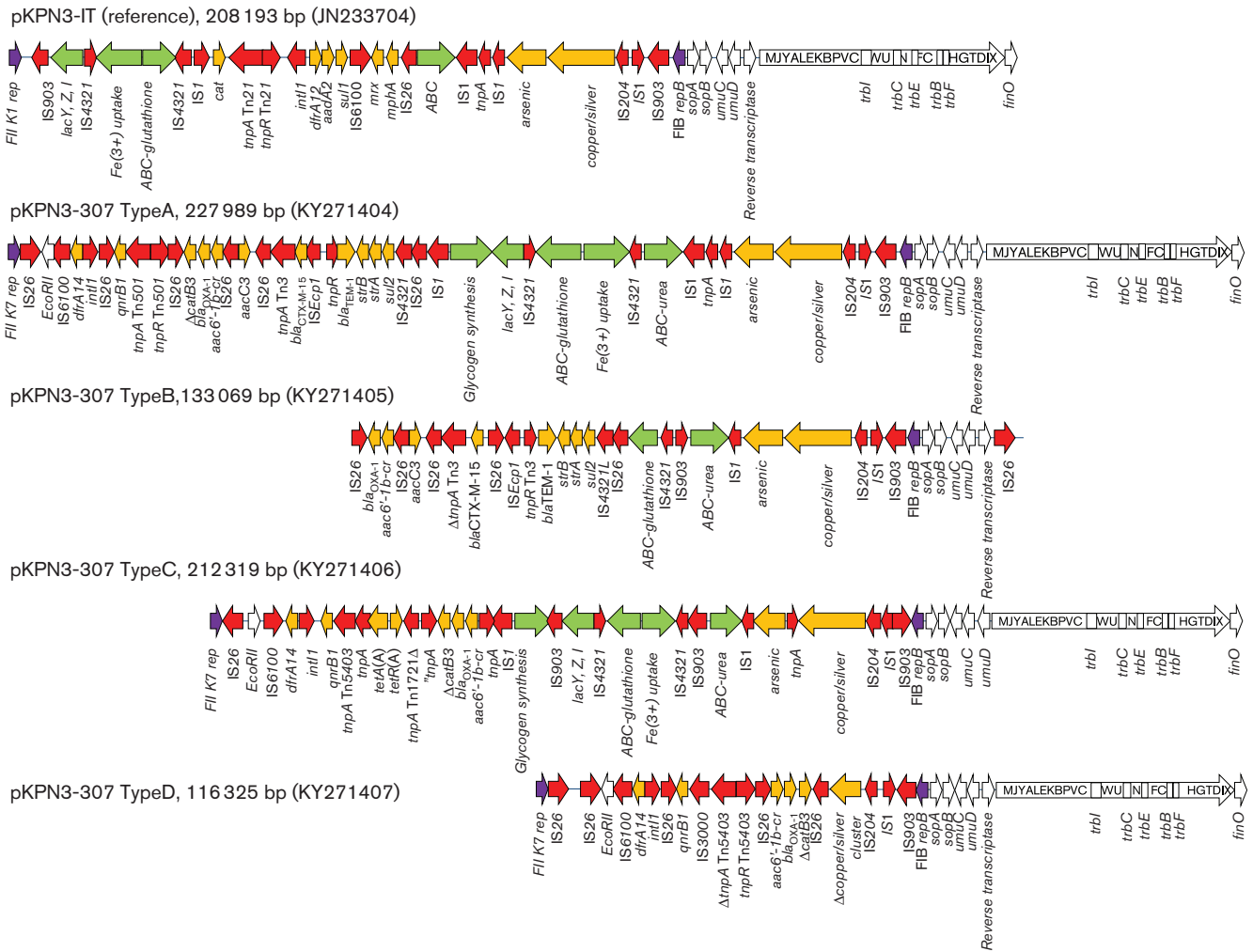


Fig. 3. Variant pKPN-307 plasmids identified in ST307. White arrows indicate plasmid scaffold genes and their direction of transcription. The locus Tra is indicated by a squared white arrow with capital letters indicating the respective *tra* genes (i.e.: *traG*, *G*; *traF*, *F*; *traO*, *O* etc.). Resistance genes are indicated by orange arrows. Transposon-related genes (*tnpA*, *tnpR*, *tnpM*), class 1 integrase and insertion sequences are indicated by red arrows. Other genes are indicated by coloured arrows as follows: violet, replicase genes; green, clusters encoding putative virulence determinants.

ICEs associated with the cluster encoding the yersiniabactin virulence trait [37, 38] were found in 8 out of 12 genomes (Table 2) but had two different structures designated ICE-YB-Type A and B. Both ICE types were constituted of a Type IV secretion system (T4SS) and carried the *mobA* and *mobB* genes but had different *ybt*, *irp1*, *irp2* and *fyuA* alleles (Table S4) and showed a different assortment of associated ORFs encoding conserved or hypothetical proteins. Compared with published sequences, the ICE-YB-Type A shared 99% identity and 96% coverage with the group VI ICE previously described in the HS11286 reference genome [32]. Type B showed 98% sequence identity and 86% coverage with the same group VI ICE, but included an additional 8 kb region, encoding restriction–methylation enzymes, an ABC transport system and hypothetical proteins. Among the hundreds of genomic sequences available in public databases, only four

matches (SKGH01-ST147, CP015500.1; CAV1016-ST45, CP017934.1; RJF293-ST374, CP014008.1; *E. coli* ED1a, CU928162.2) showing identity with this 8 kb terminal portion of the ICE were identified by BLASTN, indicating that this is a novel and rare type of ICE element.

The two ICEs also showed two different integration sites in their respective *Kp* genomes, the tRNA-Asn1B for type A and tRNA-Asn1D for type B (Fig. 4) [32, 39].

ST307 fimbriae

A region of approximately 13 kb encoding a π -fimbrial chaperone/usher pathway, comprising the fimbrial subunit, the usher and chaperone proteins, was identified in all ST307 sequenced genomes. The π -fimbriae have been previously described in uropathogenic, piliated *Escherichia coli* [40]. Results of PCR analysis confirmed the presence of this

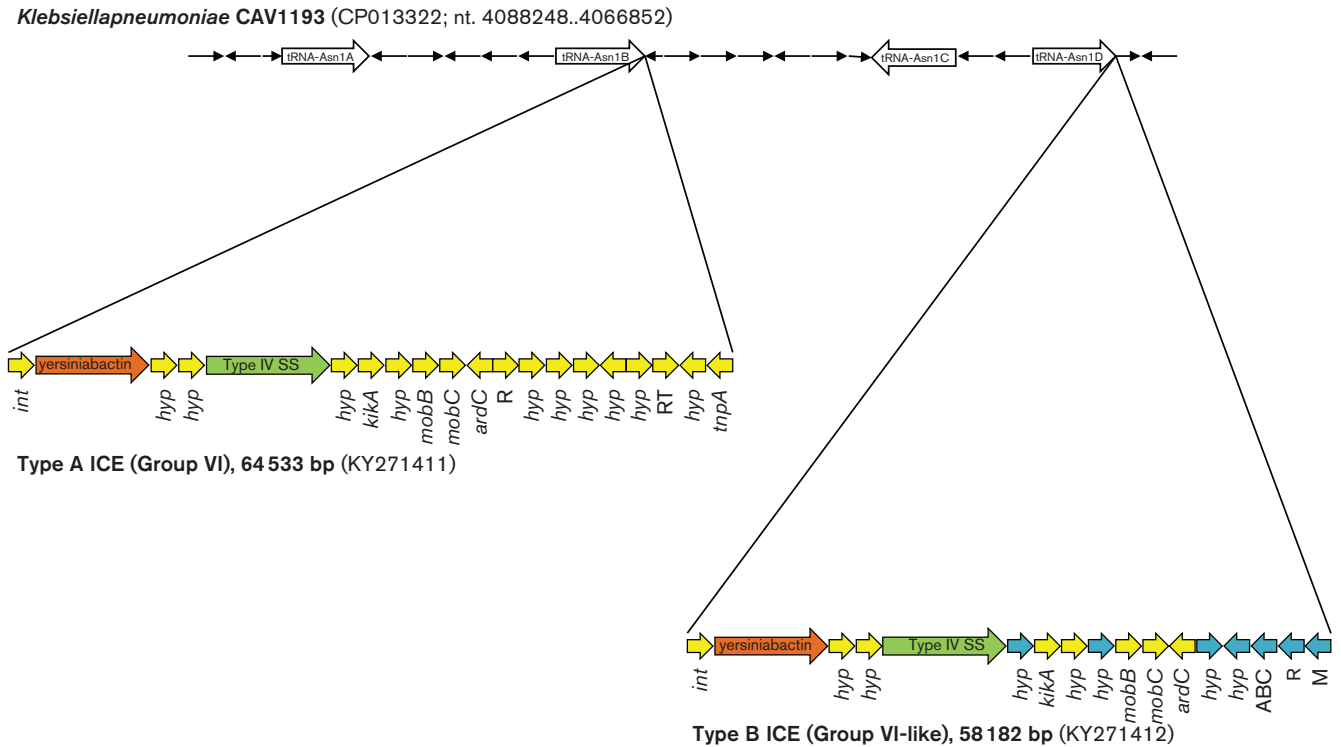


Fig. 4. Integrative conjugative elements mobilizing the yersiniabactin cluster. Type A ICE (group VI as defined by Marcoleta *et al.* [32]) identified in strain 48-IT and type B ICE (group VI-like) identified in strain H151440671-UK are drawn indicating their integration sites with respect to the tRNA genes (tRNA Asn1A, 1B, 1C and 1D as described in Marcoleta *et al.* [32]) as detected in the complete genome sequence of strain CAV1193, which does not contain ICEs. Arrows indicate genes and their direction of transcription. Colours indicate clusters encoding the yersiniabactin system (brown), Type IV secretion system (green), hypothetical proteins (blue) and other ICE-associated genes (yellow), respectively. R, restriction; M, methylation; RT, reverse transcriptase.

π -fimbrial cluster in all ST307 isolates included in this study (Table 1). Results of genome comparison indicated that this cluster was missing in the ST258 and ST11 genomes, and a BLASTN search on the entire GenBank nr/nt database identified the cluster in only 15 *Kp* genomes, belonging to different STs (ST147, ST273, ST392, ST86, ST278, ST37, ST941 and ST442).

Six additional fimbriae-encoding clusters and the *mrk* cluster coding for type 3 pili were also identified in all ST307 genomes (Table S4) but these are not unique to the ST307 clone and have been described in many other *Kp* genomes [41].

ST307 capsular loci and resistance to serum complement

Sequencing of the capsular loci identified the *wzi-173* allele, previously associated with the KN2 capsular type [42, 43] in 20 out of 24 ST307 isolates (Table 1). The four isolates failing to amplify the *wzi* gene included sequenced strain CIV4-IT. In the latter, results of sequence analysis indicated that the capsular cluster was disrupted by an IS*Kpn7* element at the *kpb6* gene and a significant proportion of the genes constituting the cluster were missing. This seems to indicate that the integration of the insertion sequence was followed by a deep

rearrangement causing the deletion of approximately 12 ORFs of the *cps*-cluster (Δ Cp1 in Fig. S5, panel A).

Besides ST307, *wzi-173* was also identified in two *Kp* isolates in the BIGSdb-*Kp* database (<http://bigsd.b.pasteur.fr/klebsiella/klebsiella.html>) belonging to ST1272 (KP-11 and KP-7) isolated in North America from humans. A second complete cluster potentially encoding a different capsular type was identified in all ST307 genomes (Cp2 in Fig. S5 panel B). It was located in a 14 kb region that was part of the 15 discontinuity regions identified by sequence comparison of ST307 with respect to the ST258 NJST258, ST11 HS11286 and ST258 KPN1H1 reference genomes. This cluster showed sequence similarity (93 % nucleotide identity) with capsular clusters previously identified in *Klebsiella quasipneumoniae* strain ATCC 700603 (CP014696.2) and *Enterobacter aerogenes* strain CAV1320 (CP011574). In all the other *Kp* genomes two additional hypothetical proteins are encoded at this site.

Isolates carrying both Cp1 and Cp2 capsular clusters and those showing the deleted Cp1 cluster were analyzed for complement resistance using a pool of three different fresh human sera from healthy volunteers at a final concentration of 20%. ST258 and ST101 strains were also tested in the

same experiments as internal comparators of the experiments. Results indicated that ST307 isolates endowed with intact Cp1 and Cp2 clusters were more resistant to complement than ST258, but both were more susceptible than ST101. However, IS*Kpn7*-mediated disruption of the Cp1 cluster strongly affected the complement resistance of *K. pneumoniae*, despite the presence of Cp2, showing 2 logs of reduction in c.f.u. in the first hour, and 4 logs of reduction after two hours of incubation with human sera (Fig. 5).

Other features

Other discontinuity regions were detected by comparing ST307 with the reference ST258 and ST11 genomes. These regions encoded sugar transport via the phosphoenolpyruvate phosphotransferase system, antirestriction proteins, toxin-antitoxin systems, ethanolamine utilization and other functions whose roles in the fitness and virulence of ST307 cannot be predicted (Table S2). Notably, a Type VI secretion system (T6SS) was identified in all ST307 genomes and by BLASTN in only three other *Kp* genomes (CAV1016-ST45, CP017934; MGH 78578-ST38, CP000647; Kp52.145-ST66, FO834906), and corresponded to the cluster II T6SS, previously described in MGH 78578 [44]. ST307 also carried a cluster for the metabolism of the 4-hydroxyproline that exists in collagen, which most bacteria cannot metabolize [45]. This cluster was detected by BLASTN in another 17 *Kp* genomes in GenBank with the majority belonging to the ST147 clone.

DISCUSSION

KPC-*Kp* ST307 is a novel lineage that has potential to become an epidemic or 'high risk' clone. Our analysis revealed that ST307 represents a distinctive clonal group and demonstrated

that the KPC enzyme was acquired through horizontal transfer of plasmids. In each country of isolation, the most frequent KPC variant on its respective plasmid type (i.e. pKpQIL-KPC-3 and IncN-KPC-2) moved into ST307 [2, 27, 36, 46]. The acquisition of KPC was probably subsequent to that of CTX-M-15 and this event occurred independently in different countries after the spread of ST307, as deduced by the fact that strains had distinct KPC plasmids but related CTX-M-15-carrying plasmids.

We found major characteristics that may provide an advantage to this clone in adaptation to the hospital environment and the human host. Plasmid pKPN-307 is likely to be one of the crucial players in the evolution of this clone. The largest variant of this plasmid identified in this study (type A) carried five putative virulence clusters: the *lacZYI* operon, the Fec-like iron (III) dicitrate and the glutathione ABC-transport systems, the urea transport system and the cluster for glycogen synthesis. In *E. coli*, glycogen synthesis is regulated by the stress sigma factor RpoS and is considered to be one of the possible adaptive responses to long-term survival and growth in environments outside the host [47]. It can be suggested that plasmid-mediated glycogen synthesis may help ST307 isolates to survive under limited nutrient availability and that the urea transport system may facilitate colonization of the urinary tract by this clone. Urinary tract colonization may also be sustained by the unusual π -fimbria identified in all of our ST307 genomes. This kind of fimbria is characteristic of uropathogenic *E. coli* [40]. ST307 also carries the yersiniabactin siderophore mobilized by an ICE, previously recognized as a relevant and frequent virulence factor in *Kp* [37, 41].

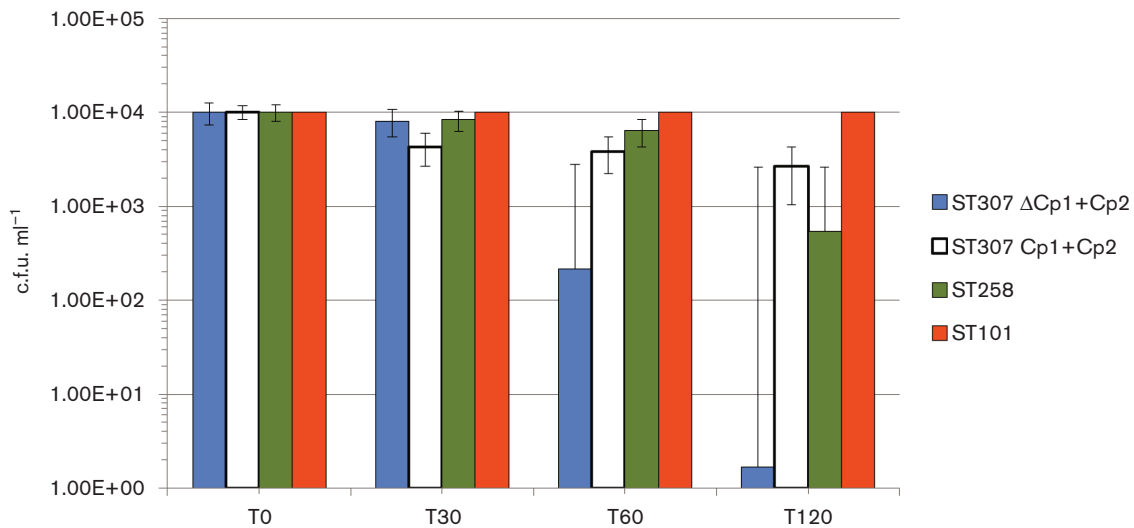


Fig. 5. Complement resistance of ST307. Bars represent serum resistance tested using fresh, non-heated human sera obtained from healthy volunteers on ST307 strains 48-IT (blue, representative of strains carrying both Cp1 and Cp2 capsular loci), and CIV4-IT (white, representative of strains carrying Δ Cp1 and Cp2 clusters). As comparators strains ST258 (green) and ST101 (orange) were also tested. Colony-forming units were measured immediately after 1:3 mixture with sera (T0) and after 30 (T30), 60 (T60) and 120 (T120) min of incubation.

Two different capsular loci were identified in ST307. One is characterized by the *wzi-173* allele, the second cluster is similar to the capsular cluster of genomes of *K. quasipneumoniae* and members of the genus *Enterobacter* and has never been described in *Kp*. Capsules are used by microbes to escape the host immune response and have been associated with biofilm formation, protection from desiccation and contributing to serum survival [48, 49]. Since there were no functional studies on *cps2*, we cannot predict the role of this additional capsular locus in the ST307 genome. However, we showed that capsulated ST307 isolates endowed with the two clusters were more resistant to serum complement than ST258 isolates. Overall, some of the genetic features identified in the ST307 genome despite the lack of a formal functional validation, are interesting and rare and may contribute to increased fitness, persistence and adaptation of this clone to the hospital environment and the human host.

Funding information

This study was funded by the Italian National Center for Disease Prevention and Control of the Italian Minister of Health (ISS:J4B; CCM 2014 to A.C.), and the Swiss National Science Foundation (32003B_153377 to A. E.).

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest. However, their Institutions receive royalties from DIATHEVA (Fermo, Italy) and financial support for conference attendance, lectures, research projects or contracted evaluations from numerous sources, including: Accelerate Diagnostics, Achaogen, Allegra Therapeutics, Amplex, AstraZeneca UK, Basilea Pharmaceutica, Becton Dickinson Diagnostics, bioMérieux, Bio-Rad Laboratories, The BSAC, Cepheid, Check-Points, Cubist Pharmaceuticals, Department of Health, Enigma Diagnostics, Food Standards Agency, GlaxoSmithKline Services, Henry Stewart Talks, IHMA, Kalidex Pharmaceuticals, Melinta Therapeutics, Merck Sharpe and Dohme, Meiji Seika Pharma, Mobidiag, Momentum Biosciences, Nordic Pharma, Norgine Pharmaceuticals, Rempex Pharmaceuticals, Roche, Rokitan, Smith and Nephew UK, Trius Therapeutics, VenatoRx Pharmaceuticals and Wockhard.

Data bibliography

- Villa L, Feudi C, Fortini D, Iacono M, Bonura C, Endimiani A, et al. Complete genome sequence of KPC-3- and CTX-M-15-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* sequence type 307. *Genome Announc* 2016; 7:4. pii:e00213-16. NCBI Bioproject PRJNA295649.
- Villa L, Doumith M. NCBI Bioproject PRJNA354908.
- Deleo FR, Chen L, Porcella SF, Martens CA, Kobayashi SD, Porter AR, et al. Molecular dissection of the evolution of carbapenem-resistant multilocus sequence type 258 *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2014; 111:4988–4993. European Nucleotide PRJNA237670.
- Snitkin ES, Zelazny AM, Thomas PJ, Stock F, Program NCS, Henderson DK, et al. Tracking a hospital outbreak of carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* with whole-genome sequencing. *Sci Transl Med* 2012; 4:148ra116. NCBI Bioproject PRJNA224116.
- Liu P, Li P, Jiang X, Bi D, Xie Y, Tai C, et al. Complete genome sequence of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* subsp. *pneumoniae* HS11286, a multidrug-resistant strain isolated from human sputum *J Bacteriol* 2012; 194:1841–1842. NCBI BioProject PRJNA78789.
- Sheppard AE, Stoesser N, Sebra R, Kasarskis A, Deikus G, Anson L, et al. Complete genome sequence of KPC-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strain CAV1193. *Genome Announc* 2016; 4:e01649-15. NCBI BioProject PRJNA246471.
- Villa L, Carattoli A. 2016 GenBank KY271395–KY271415.
- Zankari E, Hasman H, Cosentino S, Vestergaard M, Rasmussen S, Lund O, et al. Identification of acquired antimicrobial resistance genes.

J Antimicrob Chemother 2012; 67:2640–2444. Database: <https://cge.cbs.dtu.dk//services/data.php>.

9. Carattoli A, Zankari E, García-Fernández A, Voldby LM, Lund O, Villa L, et al. *In silico* detection and typing of plasmids using PlasmidFinder and plasmid multilocus sequence typing. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2014; 58:3895–903. Database: <https://cge.cbs.dtu.dk//services/data.php>.

10. Bialek-Davenet S, Criscuolo A, Ailloud F, Passet V, Jones L, Delannoy-Vieillard AS, et al. Genomic definition of hypervirulent and multidrug resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* clonal groups. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2014; 20:1812–1820. European Nucleotide Archive PRJEB6688.

References

- Wyres KL, Holt KE. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* population genomics and antimicrobial-resistant clones. *Trends Microbiol* 2016;24:944–956.
- Chen L, Chavda KD, Melano RG, Jacobs MR, Koll B et al. Comparative genomic analysis of KPC-encoding pKpQIL-like plasmids and their distribution in New Jersey and New York hospitals. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2014;58:2871–2877.
- Bowers JR, Kitchel B, Driebe EM, Maccannell DR, Roe C et al. Genomic analysis of the emergence and rapid global dissemination of the clonal group 258 *Klebsiella pneumoniae* pandemic. *PLoS One* 2015;10:e0133727.
- Bialek-Davenet S, Criscuolo A, Ailloud F, Passet V, Jones L et al. Genomic definition of hypervirulent and multidrug-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* clonal groups. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2014;20:1812–1820.
- Struve C, Roe CC, Stegger M, Stahlhut SG, Hansen DS et al. Mapping the evolution of hypervirulent *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. *MBio* 2015;6:e00630.
- Zhou K, Lokate M, Deurenberg RH, Tepper M, Arends JP et al. Use of whole-genome sequencing to trace, control and characterize the regional expansion of extended-spectrum β -lactamase producing ST15 *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. *Sci Rep* 2016;6:20840.
- Ruiz-Garbajosa P, Curiao T, Tato M, Gijón D, Pintado V et al. Multiclonal dispersal of KPC genes following the emergence of non-ST258 KPC-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* clones in Madrid, Spain. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2013;68:2487–2492.
- Giske CG, Fröding I, Hasan CM, Turlej-Rogacka A, Toleman M et al. Diverse sequence types of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* contribute to the dissemination of *bla*_{NDM-1} in India, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2012;56:2735–2738.
- Girlich D, Bouihat N, Poirel L, Benouda A, Nordmann P. High rate of faecal carriage of extended-spectrum β -lactamase and OXA-48 carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae at a university hospital in Morocco. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2014;20:350–354.
- Castanheira M, Farrell SE, Wanger A, Rolston KV, Jones RN et al. Rapid expansion of KPC-2-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates in two Texas hospitals due to clonal spread of ST258 and ST307 lineages. *Microb Drug Resist* 2013;19:295–297.
- Gona F, Barbera F, Pasquariello AC, Grossi P, Gridelli B et al. *In vivo* multiclonal transfer of *bla*_{KPC-3} from *Klebsiella pneumoniae* to *Escherichia coli* in surgery patients. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2014;20:0633.
- Richter SN, Frasson I, Franchin E, Bergo C, Lavezzo E et al. KPC-mediated resistance in *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in two hospitals in Padua, Italy, June 2009–December 2011: massive spreading of a KPC-3-encoding plasmid and involvement of non-intensive care units. *Gut Pathog* 2012;4:7.
- Habeeb MA, Haque A, Nematzadeh S, Iversen A, Giske CG. High prevalence of 16S rRNA methylase RmtB among CTX-M extended-spectrum β -lactamase-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* from Islamabad, Pakistan. *Int J Antimicrob Agents* 2013;41:524–526.
- Harada K, Shimizu T, Mukai Y, Kuwajima K, Sato T et al. Phenotypic and molecular characterization of antimicrobial resistance in *Klebsiella* spp. isolates from companion animals in Japan: clonal

- dissemination of multidrug-resistant extended-spectrum β -lactamase-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. *Front Microbiol* 2016;7:1021.
15. Park DJ, Yu JK, Park KG, Park YJ. Genotypes of ciprofloxacin-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Korea and their characteristics according to the genetic lineages. *Microb Drug Resist* 2015;21:622–630.
 16. Mammina C, Palma DM, Bonura C, Anna Plano MR, Monastero R et al. Outbreak of infection with *Klebsiella pneumoniae* sequence type 258 producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase 3 in an intensive care unit in Italy. *J Clin Microbiol* 2010;48:1506–1507.
 17. Giuffrè M, Bonura C, Geraci DM, Saporito L, Catalano R et al. Successful control of an outbreak of colonization by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase-producing *K. pneumoniae* sequence type 258 in a neonatal intensive care unit, Italy. *J Hosp Infect* 2013;85:233–236.
 18. Bonura C, Giuffrè M, Aleo A, Fasciana T, Di Bernardo F et al. An update of the evolving epidemic of bla_{KPC} carrying *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Sicily, Italy, 2014: emergence of multiple non-ST258 clones. *PLoS One* 2015;10:e0132936.
 19. Geraci DM, Bonura C, Giuffrè M, Saporito L, Graziano G et al. Is the monoclonal spread of the ST258, KPC-3-producing clone being replaced in southern Italy by the dissemination of multiple clones of carbapenem-nonsusceptible, KPC-3-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae*? *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2015;21:e15–e17.
 20. Ocampo AM, Chen L, Cienfuegos AV, Roncancio G, Chavda KD et al. A two-year surveillance in five Colombian tertiary care hospitals reveals high frequency of non-CG258 clones of carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* with distinct clinical characteristics. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2016;60:332–342.
 21. Tritt A, Eisen JA, Facciotti MT, Darling AE. An integrated pipeline for *de novo* assembly of microbial genomes. *PLoS One* 2012;7:e42304.
 22. van Domselaar GH, Stothard P, Shrivastava S, Cruz JA, Guo A et al. BASys: a web server for automated bacterial genome annotation. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2005;33:W455–W459.
 23. Zankari E, Hasman H, Cosentino S, Vestergaard M, Rasmussen S et al. Identification of acquired antimicrobial resistance genes. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2012;67:2640–2644.
 24. Carattoli A, Zankari E, García-Fernández A, Voldby Larsen M, Lund O et al. *In silico* detection and typing of plasmids using PlasmidFinder and plasmid multilocus sequence typing. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2014;58:3895–3903.
 25. Brisse S, Passet V, Haugaard AB, Babosan A, Kassiss-Chikhani N et al. *wzi* gene sequencing, a rapid method for determination of capsular type for *Klebsiella* strains. *J Clin Microbiol* 2013;51:4073–4078.
 26. Deleo FR, Chen L, Porcella SF, Martens CA, Kobayashi SD et al. Molecular dissection of the evolution of carbapenem-resistant multilocus sequence type 258 *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2014;111:4988–4993.
 27. Snitkin ES, Zelazny AM, Thomas PJ, Stock F, Henderson DK et al. Tracking a hospital outbreak of carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* with whole-genome sequencing. *Sci Transl Med* 2012;4:148ra116.
 28. Liu P, Li P, Jiang X, Bi D, Xie Y et al. Complete genome sequence of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* subsp. *pneumoniae* HS11286, a multi-drug-resistant strain isolated from human sputum. *J Bacteriol* 2012;194:1841–1842.
 29. Jolley KA, Maiden MC. BIGSdb: scalable analysis of bacterial genome variation at the population level. *BMC Bioinformatics* 2010;11:595.
 30. Gouy M, Guindon S, Gascuel O. SeaView version 4: a multiplatform graphical user interface for sequence alignment and phylogenetic tree building. *Mol Biol Evol* 2010;27:221–224.
 31. Sheppard AE, Stoesser N, Sebra R, Kasarskis A, Deikus G et al. Complete genome sequence of KPC-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strain CAV1193. *Genome Announc* 2016;4:e01649-15.
 32. Marcoleta AE, Berríos-Pastén C, Nuñez G, Monasterio O, Lagos R. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* asparagine tDNAs are integration hotspots for different genomic islands encoding microcin E492 production determinants and other putative virulence factors present in hypervirulent strains. *Front Microbiol* 2016;7:1–17.
 33. Carattoli A, García-Fernández A, Varesi P, Fortini D, Gerardi S et al. Molecular epidemiology of *Escherichia coli* producing extended-spectrum β -lactamases isolated in Rome, Italy. *J Clin Microbiol* 2008;46:103–108.
 34. Leavitt A, Chmelnitsky I, Ofek I, Carmeli Y, Navon-Venezia S. Plasmid pKpQIL encoding KPC-3 and TEM-1 confers carbapenem resistance in an extremely drug-resistant epidemic *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strain. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2010;65:243–248.
 35. Gootz TD, Lescoe MK, Dib-Hajj F, Dougherty BA, He W et al. Genetic organization of transposase regions surrounding bla_{KPC} carbapenemase genes on plasmids from *Klebsiella* strains isolated in a New York City hospital. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2009;53:1998–2004.
 36. García-Fernández A, Villa L, Carta C, Venditti C, Giordano A et al. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ST258 producing KPC-3 identified in Italy carries novel plasmids and OmpK36/OmpK35 porin variants. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2012;56:2143–2145.
 37. Schubert S, Dufke S, Sorsa J, Heesemann J. A novel integrative and conjugative element (ICE) of *Escherichia coli*: the putative progenitor of the *Yersinia* high-pathogenicity Island. *Mol Microbiol* 2004;51:837–848.
 38. Lin TL, Lee CZ, Hsieh PF, Tsai SF, Wang JT. Characterization of integrative and conjugative element ICEKp1-associated genomic heterogeneity in a *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strain isolated from a primary liver abscess. *J Bacteriol* 2008;190:515–526.
 39. Menard KL, Grossman AD. Selective pressures to maintain attachment site specificity of integrative and conjugative elements. *PLoS Genet* 2013;9:e1003623.
 40. Nuccio SP, Bäumlér AJ. Evolution of the chaperone/usher assembly pathway: fimbrial classification goes Greek. *Microbiol Mol Biol Rev* 2007;71:551–575.
 41. Holt KE, Wertheim H, Zadoks RN, Baker S, Whitehouse CA et al. Genomic analysis of diversity, population structure, virulence, and antimicrobial resistance in *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, an urgent threat to public health. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2015;112:E3574–E3581.
 42. Follador R, Heinz E, Wyres KL, Ellington MJ, Kowarik M et al. The diversity of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* surface polysaccharides. *Microb Genom* 2016;2:e000073.
 43. Pan YJ, Lin TL, Chen CT, Chen YY, Hsieh PF et al. Genetic analysis of capsular polysaccharide synthesis gene clusters in 79 capsular types of *Klebsiella* spp. *Sci Rep* 2015;5:15573.
 44. Sarris PF, Zoumadakis C, Panopoulos NJ, Scoulica EV. Distribution of the putative type VI secretion system core genes in *Klebsiella* spp. *Infect Genet Evol* 2011;11:157–166.
 45. Watanabe S, Morimoto D, Fukumori F, Shinomiya H, Nishiwaki H et al. Identification and characterization of d-hydroxyproline dehydrogenase and Δ 1-pyrroline-4-hydroxy-2-carboxylate deaminase involved in novel l-hydroxyproline metabolism of bacteria: metabolic convergent evolution. *J Biol Chem* 2012;287:32674–32688.
 46. Findlay J, Hopkins KL, Doumith M, Meunier D, Wiuff C et al. KPC enzymes in the UK: an analysis of the first 160 cases outside the North-West region. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2016;71:1199–1206.
 47. Somorin Y, Abram F, Brennan F, O'Byrne C. The general stress response is conserved in long-term soil-persistent strains of *Escherichia coli*. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2016;82:4628–4640.
 48. Miajlovic H, Smith SG. Bacterial self-defence: how *Escherichia coli* evades serum killing. *FEMS Microbiol Lett* 2014;354:1–9.
 49. Doorduyn DJ, Rooijackers SH, van Schaik W, Bardoel BW. Complement resistance mechanisms of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. *Immunobiology* 2016;221:1102–1109.