

Draft Genome Sequences of Two Epidemic OXA-48-Producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Clinical Strains Isolated during a Large Outbreak in Spain

gen@meAnnouncements™

E. Gato, a L. Álvarez-Fraga, a J. A. Vallejo, S. Rumbo-Feal, M. Martínez-Guitián, A. Beceiro, M. Poza, G. Bou, A. Péreza

^aDepartamento de Microbiología, Instituto de Investigación Biomédica (INIBIC), Hospital Universitario A Coruña (HUAC), Universidad de A Coruña (UDC), A Coruña, Spain

ABSTRACT We report here the draft genome sequences of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains Kp1803 and Kp3380 isolated during a large outbreak at A Coruña Hospital in Spain. The final genome assemblies for Kp1803 and Kp3380 comprise approximately 6.6 and 6.1 Mb, respectively, and both strains have G+C contents of 57.2%.

The emergence of antibiotic-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* strains makes it difficult to treat and prevent infections (1, 2) caused by this microorganism. An increasing prevalence of carbapenem-resistant *K. pneumoniae* strains has been reported worldwide (3–7). A Coruña Hospital experienced an outbreak of infections caused by carbapenem-resistant *K. pneumoniae* strains that affected more than 500 patients. These strains showed a remarkable capacity to colonize the gastrointestinal tract of patients, which acts as a reservoir for transmission and makes controlling the spread of infection difficult.

Two strains, Kp1803 and Kp3380, were isolated from the same patient with urinary tract infection in a period of 6 months. The second isolate, Kp3380, showed a reduced susceptibility to colistin compared to the first isolate, Kp1803. Here, we report the genome sequences of these two *K. pneumoniae* strains, which may help us to gain insight into outbreak progression despite the early implementation of infection-control procedures.

Genomic DNA was isolated using the Wizard genomic DNA purification kit (Promega) following the manufacturer's protocols. Genome sequencing was performed using the GS Junior sequencer (454 Life Sequencing, Inc.), and the whole-genome shotgun fragment libraries were constructed from 500 ng of genomic DNA using a rapid library preparation kit. The GS Junior Titanium emulsion PCR Lib-L kit was used for the amplification of the shotgun libraries. The GS Junior Titanium sequencing system, combined with GS Junior Titanium PicoTiterPlate kits, was used to determine the nucleotide sequence of the amplified DNA libraries. Standard 454 pyrosequencing protocols were followed. Reads were assembled into contigs using the 454 gsAssembler software program with default parameters. Contigs were reordered onto the K. pneumoniae ATCC 43816 KPPR1 (GenBank accession number CP009208) and K. pneumoniae PMK1 (GenBank accession number CP008929) reference genomes using the contig-ordering tool of the Java-based graphical-interface program MAUVE (version 2.3). Genome annotations were performed using the Rapid Annotations using Subsystems Technology (RAST) server. Strain Kp1803 was sequenced twice, and the resulting libraries were combined in the same assembly. A total of 151,948 reads (68,432,817 bp), with an average length of 450.37 bp, were generated in the first sequencing, and 122,612 reads (50,334,328 bp), with an average length of 410.52 bp, were generated in the second; 98.95% and 98.61% of the reads coming from the first and second sequencings, respectively, were assembled, resulting in a total of 107 contigs, 102 of them being

Received 26 January 2018 Accepted 9 March 2018 Published 29 March 2018

Citation Gato E, Álvarez-Fraga L, Vallejo JA, Rumbo-Feal S, Martínez-Guitián M, Beceiro A, Poza M, Bou G, Pérez A. 2018. Draft genome sequences of two epidemic OXA-48-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* clinical strains isolated during a large outbreak in Spain. Genome Announc 6:e00026-18. https://doi.org/10.1128/ genomeA.00026-18.

Copyright © 2018 Gato et al. This is an openaccess article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license.

Address correspondence to G. Bou, german.bou.arevalo@sergas.es, or A. Pérez, astrid.perez.gomez@sergas.es.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY large contigs with lengths ranging from 643 to 349,019 bp. The average and N_{50} sizes of these large contigs were 54,965 bp and 124,193 bp, respectively. The estimated complete genome size was 6.6 Mb with a G+C content of 57.2% and a total of 5,331 protein-coding sequences. For strain Kp3380, a total of 183,509 reads (78,976,972 bp) were generated, with an average length of 430.88 bp; 99.40% of the reads were assembled, resulting in a total of 169 contigs, 159 of them being large contigs with lengths ranging from 613 bp to 288,531 bp. The average and N_{50} sizes of these large contigs were 35,128 bp and 69,019 bp, respectively. The estimated genome size was 6.1 Mb with a G+C content of 57.2% and a total of 5,381 protein-coding sequences.

Accession number(s). The whole-genome shotgun sequencing projects reported here have been deposited at GenBank under the accession numbers PITN00000000 for strain Kp1803 and PITM00000000 for strain Kp3380.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by grants from the Spanish Society of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology to A.P. and by projects PI11/01034 and P14/00059 to M.P., integrated in the National Plan for Scientific Research, Development and Technological Innovation 2013–2016 and funded by the Instituto de Salud Carlos III (ISCII), General Subdirection of Assessment and Promotion of the Research-European Regional Development Fund (FEDER) "A Way of Making Europe." We also thank the Spanish Network for Research in Infectious Diseases (REIPI RD12/0015/0014 to G.B.), cofinanced by the European Development Regional Fund (EDRF) and by the Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Subdirección General de Redes y Centros de Investigación Cooperativa, Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad.

REFERENCES

- Cantón R, Akóva M, Carmeli Y, Giske CG, Glupczynski Y, Gniadkowski M, Livermore DM, Miriagou V, Naas T, Rossolini GM, Samuelsen Ø, Seifert H, Woodford N, Nordmann P. 2012. Rapid evolution and spread of carbapenemases among *Enterobacteriaceae* in Europe. Clin Microbiol Infect 18:413–431. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-0691.2012.03821.x.
- Tzouvelekis LS, Markogiannakis A, Piperaki E, Souli M, Daikos GL. 2014. Treating infections caused by carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae*. Clin Microbiol Infect 20:862–872. https://doi.org/10.1111/1469 -0691.12697.
- Oteo J, Saez D, Bautista V, Fernandez-Romero S, Hernandez-Molina JM, Perez-Vazquez M, Aracil B, Campos J. 2013. Carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae* in Spain in 2012. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 57:6344–6347. https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.01513-13.
- Oteo J, Hernandez JM, Espasa M, Fleites A, Saez D, Bautista V, Perez-Vazquez M, Fernandez-Garcia MD, Delgado-Iribarren A, Sanchez-Romero I, Garcia-Picazo L, Miguel MD, Solis S, Aznar E, Trujillo G, Mediavilla C, Fontanals D, Rojo S, Vindel A, Campos J. 2013. Emergence of OXA-48-

producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and the novel carbapenemases OXA-244 and OXA-245 in Spain. J Antimicrob Chemother 68:317–321. https://doi.org/10.1093/jac/dks383.

- Paño-Pardo JR, Ruiz-Carrascoso G, Navarro-San Francisco C, Gomez-Gil R, Mora-Rillo M, Romero-Gomez MP, Fernandez-Romero N, Garcia-Rodriguez J, Perez-Blanco V, Moreno-Ramos F, Mingorance J. 2013. Infections caused by OXA-48-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in a tertiary hospital in Spain in the setting of a prolonged, hospital-wide outbreak. J Antimicrob Chemother 68:89–96. https://doi.org/10.1093/jac/dks364.
- Pitart C, Solé M, Roca I, Fàbrega A, Vila J, Marco F. 2011. First outbreak of a plasmid-mediated carbapenem-hydrolyzing OXA-48 beta-lactamase in *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Spain. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 55: 4398–4401. https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.00329-11.
- Nordmann P, Naas T, Poirel L. 2011. Global spread of carbapenemaseproducing *Enterobacteriaceae*. Emerg Infect Dis 17:1791–1798. https://doi .org/10.3201/eid1710.110655.