



Complete Genome Sequence of *Mycobacterium chimaera* SJ42, a Nonoutbreak Strain from an Immunocompromised Patient with Pulmonary Disease

Nabeeh A. Hasan,^a René L. Warren,^b L. Elaine Epperson,^a Allyson Malecha,^a David C. Alexander,^c Christine Y. Turenne,^d Daniel MacMillan,^b Inanc Birol,^b Stephen Pleasance,^b Robin Coope,^b Steven J. M. Jones,^b Marc G. Romney,^{e,f} Monica Ng,^g Tracy Chan,^g Mabel Rodrigues,^g Patrick Tang,^{g*} Jennifer L. Gardy,^{g,h} Michael Strong^a

Center for Genes, Environment and Health, National Jewish Health, Denver, Colorado, USA^a; Genome Sciences Centre, BC Cancer Agency, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada^b; Cadham Provincial Laboratory, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada^c; Diagnostic Services Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada^d; Providence Health Care, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada^e; St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada^f; BC Centre for Disease Control, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada^g; School of Population and Public Health, UBC, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada^h

ABSTRACT *Mycobacterium chimaera*, a nontuberculous mycobacterium (NTM) belonging to the *Mycobacterium avium* complex (MAC), is an opportunistic pathogen that can cause respiratory and disseminated disease. We report the complete genome sequence of a strain, SJ42, isolated from an immunocompromised male presenting with MAC pneumonia, assembled from Illumina and Oxford Nanopore data.

Mycobacterium chimaera is an emerging pathogen causing pulmonary and disseminated infections, especially in patients with underlying respiratory conditions or those who are immunocompromised. With recent *M. chimaera* infections linked to exposure to contaminated heater-cooler unit (HCU) devices during open-chest surgery (1), an increasing number of outbreak-associated genomes are available (2–8). However, few nonoutbreak genomes representing *M. chimaera* clinical isolates exist (9, 10). We report the genome sequence of SJ42, a clinical isolate from an HIV-positive patient presenting with *Mycobacterium avium* complex (MAC) pneumonia and no history of HCU exposure.

We grew SJ42 from a sputum sample on Lowenstein-Jensen slants (Bio-Media, Woodbridge, Ontario, Canada) at 37°C for 4 weeks before extracting genomic DNA using Qiagen's MagAttract HMW DNA kit. For nanopore sequencing, DNA was sheared to ~8 kb in a Covaris g-TUBE and then subjected to PreCR formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) repair, end repair, and A-tailing with New England Biolab's NEBNext reagents. Two-dimensional sequencing adapters were added, and the library was purified using Oxford Nanopore's 2D Genomic DNA kit (catalog number SQK-LSK208). The library was sequenced on a MinION Mk1B with SpotON Flow Cell R9.4 using a standard 48-hour 2D sequencing run with cloud basecalling. DNA was also sequenced on an Illumina MiSeq instrument using the Nextera library preparation protocol and MiSeq reagent kit v3 (Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA).

Nanopore sequence reads were filtered using Nanopolish v0.5.0 and assembled *de novo* concurrently with MiSeq reads using Unicycler (11). The assembly was polished with unicycler_polish using all sequence reads and scaffolded with LINKS v1.8.5 (12) using nanopore reads. Assembly gaps were closed with Sealer v1.5.2 using MiSeq reads

Received 1 August 2017 **Accepted** 7 August 2017 **Published** 14 September 2017

Citation Hasan NA, Warren RL, Epperson LE, Malecha A, Alexander DC, Turenne CY, MacMillan D, Birol I, Pleasance S, Coope R, Jones SJM, Romney MG, Ng M, Chan T, Rodrigues M, Tang P, Gardy JL, Strong M. 2017. Complete genome sequence of *Mycobacterium chimaera* SJ42, a nonoutbreak strain from an immunocompromised patient with pulmonary disease. *Genome Announc* 5:e00963-17. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00963-17>.

Copyright © 2017 Hasan et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Address correspondence to Nabeeh A. Hasan, hasann@njhealth.org, or Jennifer L. Gardy, jennifer.gardy@bccdc.ca.

* Present address: Patrick Tang, Sidra Medical and Research Center, Doha, Qatar.

exclusively (13). The resulting assembly was aligned against other *M. chimaera* genomes using MAUVE 2.3.1 (14). Genomic features were identified and annotated using the NCBI Prokaryotic Genome Automatic Annotation Pipeline. We conducted core genome comparisons with Roary (15).

The *M. chimaera* SJ42 genome consists of three scaffolds, equaling 5,937,236 bp (a 5,891,694-bp chromosome, 33,560-bp plasmid, and 13,458-bp plasmid) and a G+C content of 67.52%. We predicted 5,696 coding sequences, including 5,517 protein-coding genes and 242 pseudogenes. Our assembly contains 52 tRNAs, 3 noncoding RNAs (ncRNAs), and 1 rRNA cistron consisting of the 16S, 23S, and 5S rRNA genes.

Whole-genome comparisons of *M. chimaera* SJ42 to AH16 (GenBank accession number CP012885) (9); MCIMRL6, MCIMRL4, and MCIMRL2 (LJHN00000000, LJHM00000000, and LJHL00000000) (10); MC ANZ045 (NZ_LT703505) (16); FI-0169 (NZ_MRBR00000000) (2); JCM 14737 (NZ_MNAM00000000) (5); and CDC2015-22-71 revealed phylogenetic distances between 34,471 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) (MC ANZ045) and 37,539 SNPs (AH16). The nine genomes shared a core gene set of 4,201 genes and had an average nucleotide identity (ANI) of $\geq 97.68\%$ (17).

SJ42 is the first *M. chimaera* genome from an immunocompromised patient presenting with MAC pneumonia and is phylogenetically distinct from previously sequenced strains. The SJ42 genome will serve as a resource for epidemiological investigations of *M. chimaera* infections.

Accession number(s). The SJ42 assembly was deposited in DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank under the accession numbers CP022223 to CP022225, with MinION and Illumina raw data under BioProject number PRJNA391747 and BioSample number SAMN07274465.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

N.A.H., L.E.E., and M.S. acknowledge support from the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation. J.L.G. acknowledges support from the Canada Research Chairs and Michael Smith Foundation for Health Research scholars programs. The Genome Sciences Centre acknowledges support from the BC Cancer Foundation, CIHR genome Canada, genome BC (grant numbers 212SEQ and GC11101), and the NIH (grant number R01HG007182).

REFERENCES

- Sommerstein R, Schreiber PW, Diekema DJ, Edmond MB, Hasse B, Marschall J, Sax H. 2017. *Mycobacterium chimaera* outbreak associated with heater-cooler devices: piecing the puzzle together. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 38:103–108. <https://doi.org/10.1017/ice.2016.283>.
- Svensson E, Jensen ET, Rasmussen EM, Folkvardsen DB, Norman A, Lillebaek T. 2017. *Mycobacterium chimaera* in heater-cooler units in Denmark related to isolates from the United States and United Kingdom. Emerg Infect Dis 23:507–509. <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2303.161941>.
- van Ingen J, Kohl TA, Kranzer K, Hasse B, Keller PM, Katarzyna Szafrńska A, Hillemann D, Chand M, Schreiber PW, Sommerstein R, Berger C, Genoni M, Rüegg C, Troillet N, Widmer AF, Becker SL, Herrmann M, Eckmanns T, Haller S, Höller C, Debast SB, Wolfhagen MJ, Hopman J, Kluytmans J, Langelaar M, Notermans DW, Ten Oever J, van den Barseelaar P, Vonk ABA, Vos MC, Ahmed N, Brown T, Crook D, Lamagni T, Phin N, Smith EG, Zambon M, Serr A, Götting T, Ebner W. 2017. Global outbreak of severe *Mycobacterium chimaera* disease after cardiac surgery: a molecular epidemiological study. Lancet Infect Dis. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(17\)30324-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(17)30324-9).
- Hasan N, Lawsin A, Perry K, Alyanak E, Toney N, Malecha A, Rowe L, Batra D, Moulton-Meissner H, Miller J, Strong M, Laufer Halpin A. 2017. Complete genome sequence of *Mycobacterium chimaera* strain CDC2015-22-71. Genome Announc 5(31):e00693-17. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00693-17>.
- Chand M, Lamagni T, Kranzer K, Hedge J, Moore G, Parks S, Collins S, del Ojo Elias C, Ahmed N, Brown T, Smith EG, Hoffman P, Kirwan P, Mason B, Smith-Palmer A, Veal P, Lalor MK, Bennett A, Walker J, Yeap A, Isidro Carrion Martin A, Dolan G, Bhatt S, Skingsley A, Charlett A, Pearce D, Russell K, Kendall S, Klein AA, Robins S, Schelenz S, Newsholme W, Thomas S, Collins T, Davies E, McMenamin J, Doherty L, Peto TE, Crook D, Zambon M, Phin N. 2017. Insidious risk of severe *Mycobacterium chimaera* infection in cardiac surgery patients. Clin Infect Dis 64:335–342. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciw754>.
- Perkins KM, Lawsin A, Hasan NA, Strong M, Halpin AL, Rodger RR, Moulton-Meissner H, Crist MB, Schwartz S, Marders J, Daley CL, Salfinger M, Perz JF. 2016. Notes from the field: *Mycobacterium chimaera* contamination of heater-cooler devices used in cardiac surgery—United States. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 65:1117–1118. <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6540a6>.
- Robinson JO, Coombs GW, Speers DJ, Keehner T, Keil AD, D'Abbrera V, Boan P, Pang S. 2016. *Mycobacterium chimaera* colonisation of heater-cooler units (HCU) in Western Australia, 2015: investigation of possible iatrogenic infection using whole genome sequencing. Euro Surveill 21:30396. <http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ViewArticle.aspx?ArticleId=22640>.
- Struelens MJ, Plachouras D. 2016. *Mycobacterium chimaera* infections associated with heater-cooler units (HCU): closing another loophole in patient safety. Euro Surveill 21. <http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ViewArticle.aspx?ArticleId=22645>.
- Hasan NA, Honda JR, Davidson RM, Epperson LE, Bankowski MJ, Chan ED, Strong M. 2016. Complete genome sequence of *Mycobacterium chimaera* strain AH16. Genome Announc 4(6):e01276-01216. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.01276-16>.
- Mac Aogáin M, Roycroft E, Raftery P, Mok S, Fitzgibbon M, Rogers TR. 2015. Draft genome sequences of three *Mycobacterium chimaera* respiratory isolates. Genome Announc 3:e01409-15. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.01409-15>.
- Wick RR, Judd LM, Gorrie CL, Holt KE. 2017. Unicycler: resolving bacterial genome assemblies from short and long sequencing reads. PLoS Comput Biol 13:e1005595. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005595>.
- Warren RL, Yang C, Vandervalk BP, Behsaz B, Lagman A, Jones SJM,

- Birol I. 2015. LINKS: scalable, alignment-free scaffolding of draft genomes with long reads. *GigaScience* 4:35. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13742-015-0076-3>.
13. Paulino D, Warren RL, Vandervalk BP, Raymond A, Jackman SD, Birol I. 2015. Sealer: a scalable gap-closing application for finishing draft genomes. *BMC Bioinformatics* 16:230. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-015-0663-4>.
14. Darling AE, Mau B, Perna NT. 2010. progressiveMauve: multiple genome alignment with gene gain, loss and rearrangement. *PLoS One* 5:e11147. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0011147>.
15. Page AJ, Cummins CA, Hunt M, Wong VK, Reuter S, Holden MT, Fookes M, Falush D, Keane JA, Parkhill J. 2015. Roary: rapid large-scale prokaryote pan genome analysis. *Bioinformatics* 31:3691–3693. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btv421>.
16. Williamson D, Howden B, Stinear T. 2017. *Mycobacterium chimaera* spread from heating and cooling units in heart surgery. *N Engl J Med* 376:600–602. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMc1612023>.
17. Richter M, Rosselló-Móra R. 2009. Shifting the genomic gold standard for the prokaryotic species definition. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 106:19126–19131. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0906412106>.