Communication

Whole-Genome Sequence of *Aeromonas hydrophila* CVM861 Isolated from Diarrhetic Neonatal Swine

Toni L. Poole 1,*, Wayne D. Schlosser 2, Robin C. Anderson 1, Keri N. Norman 3*, Ross C. Beier 1 and David J. Nisbet 1

1 USDA/ARS Plains Area Research Center, 2881 F&B Road, College Station, TX 77845, USA; robin.anderson@ars.usda.gov (R.C.A.); ross.beier@ars.usda.gov (R.C.B.); david.nisbet@ars.usda.gov (D.J.N.)

2 USDA/FSIS Plains Area Research Center, 2881 F&B Road, College Station, TX 77845, USA; wayne.schlosser@fsis.usda.gov

3 Department of Veterinary Integrative Biosciences, Texas A&M University College of Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences, College Station, TX 77843, USA; knorman@cvm.tamu.edu

* Correspondence: toni.poole@ars.usda.gov; Tel.: +1-979-260-9360

Received: 30 September 2020; Accepted: 21 October 2020; Published: 24 October 2020

Abstract: *Aeromonas hydrophila* are ubiquitous in the environment and are highly distributed in aquatic habitats. They have long been known as fish pathogens but are opportunistic human pathogens. *Aeromonas* spp. have persisted through food-processing safeguards and have been isolated from fresh grocery vegetables, dairy, beef, pork, poultry products and packaged ready-to-eat meats, thus providing an avenue to foodborne illness. A beta-hemolytic, putative *Escherichia coli* strain collected from diarrheic neonatal pigs in Oklahoma was subsequently identified as *A. hydrophila*, and designated CVM861. Here we report the whole-genome sequence of *A. hydrophila* CVM861, SRA accession number, SRR12574563; BioSample number, SAMN1590692; Genbank accession number SRX9061579. The sequence data for CVM861 revealed four *Aeromonas*-specific virulence genes: lipase (*lip*), hemolysin (*hlyA*), cytotoxic enterotoxin (*ast*) and phospholipid-cholesterolacyltransferase (GCAT). There were no alignments to any virulence genes in VirulenceFinder. CVM861 contained an *E. coli* resistance plasmid identified as IncQ1_1__M28829. There were five aminoglycoside, three beta-lactam, and one each of macrolide, phenicol, sulfonamide, tetracycline and trimethoprim resistance genes, all with over 95% identity to genes in the ResFinder database. Additionally, there were 36 alignments to mobile genetic elements using MobileElementFinder. This shows that an aquatic pathogen, rarely considered in human disease, contributes to the resistome reservoir and may be capable of transferring resistance and virulence genes to other more prevalent foodborne strains such as *E. coli* or *Salmonella* in swine or other food production systems.

Keywords: aquatic pathogen; food safety; WGS; microbial drug resistance; virulence genes; environmental biome; horizontal gene transfer

1. Introduction

*Aeromonas* spp. comprise numerous species that are widely distributed in aquatic environments ranging from sewage, marine and freshwater to water treatment plants [1–3]. They may form biofilms in pipes and are considered potential emerging pathogens of water by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). They are ubiquitous in the environment having been isolated from far-ranging non-aquatic niches [4,5]. *Aeromonas* spp. have persisted through food-processing safeguards and have been isolated from fresh grocery vegetables, dairy, beef, pork, poultry products, and packaged ready-to-eat meats [6,7]. Some believe food-producing animals have contributed to human dissemination [8]. *Aeromonas* spp. are opportunistic pathogens and have been identified as the
etiologic agent in a variety of infections in immunocompetent and immunocompromised humans [4,9]. Severe infections include septicemia, peritonitis, endocarditis, gastroenteritis, wound infections, necrotizing fasciitis, and hemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS) [4,10–12]. *A. hydrophila* may encode a number of virulence factors including hemolysins, aerolysins, adhesins, enterotoxins phospholipase, and lipase [9,11,13].

*Aeromonas* spp. are Gram-negative bacilli that are oxidase and catalase positive. They are distinguishable based on temperature growth traits [8]. One group is mesophilic, displaying motility, and is associated with human disease. This group is typified by *A. hydrophila* and displays optimal growth between 35 °C and 37 °C. Another group is psychrophilic, non-motile, and is associated with fish diseases. This group is typified by *A. salmonicida* and displays optimal growth between 22 °C and 25 °C [5]. Different metabolic categories of growth and abilities to colonize many niches with the potential for disease define *Aeromonas* spp. as transboundary pathogens.

Aquaculture increasingly provides a sustainable, safe alternative to more traditional livestock and poultry production as a food source. The amount of fish consumption coming from aquaculture compared to capture has increased over the years. For the time periods 1986–1995, 1996–2005, 2006–2015, and 2016–2018 the average contributions of fish production from aquaculture were 14.6%, 27.2%, 39.9%, and 46.0%, respectively [14]. The increase in farm fisheries for food production has correspondingly led to an increase in antimicrobial use [15]. Norway, however, has developed a combination of aquaculture farming and regulatory practices that have successfully mitigated much of the need for antimicrobials [16]. Part of the governance included use of zoo sanitary methods and vaccines [16].

Traditionally, clinical and agriculture settings have been the primary focus of public health officials for monitoring antimicrobial-resistant microorganisms. Currently, a wider scope includes the environmental microbiome, mobiome, and resistome. A collaborative effort by many countries to address antimicrobial resistance has been termed “One Health”. One Health is an effort by health professionals to minimize antimicrobial resistance in human and veterinary medicine, agriculture, aquaculture, environmental niches and molecular genetic reservoirs [17,18]. To accomplish this effort, it is necessary to elucidate reservoirs of microflora and their respective resistance and virulence profiles.

Whole-genome sequencing and metagenomic next-generation sequencing have provided insight into the complex antimicrobial resistance reservoirs that exist. A horizontal flow of antimicrobial resistance and virulence genes occurs due to mobile genetic elements such as plasmids, transposons, integrons and integrative and conjugative elements (ICEs) that can acquire resistance and virulence genes as they move between bacteria.

*A. hydrophila* CVM861 was chosen for WGS to obtain the complete genotype including virulence genes that *A. hydrophila* intrinsically possesses. This potentially elucidates the possible fluidity via recombination between chromosomal and plasmid locations of virulence and resistance genes. It also provides information on the resistome of food production animals and the larger global resistome.

### 2. Materials and Methods

#### 2.1. Bacterial Isolate

*Aeromonas hydrophila* CVM861 was previously identified and found to possess the macrolide inactivation gene cluster *mphA-mrx-mphR*. The EMBL GenBank accession sequence for the previously characterized sequence of 9948bp is AY522923. The GenBank BioSample accession number for the WGS of CVM861 is SAMN15950692. The BioProject number is PRJNA660480.

#### 2.2. Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing

Susceptibility testing was performed by broth microdilution according to Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) methods [19] on CVM861. A Sensititre® automated antimicrobial susceptibility system was used according to the manufacturer’s instructions
(Trek Diagnostic Systems, Westlake, OH, USA) using the National Antibiotic Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS) panel CMV3AGNF (Trek Diagnostic Systems). The following antimicrobials were tested: amoxicillin/clavulanic acid, ampicillin, cefoxitin, ceftiofur, ceftriaxone, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, gentamicin, nalidixic acid, streptomycin, sulfisoxazole, tetracycline, and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole. *E. coli* ATCC 25922, *E. coli* ATCC 35218, and *Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC 29212 were used as quality control organisms. Data were interpreted using CLSI break points unless unavailable, and then break points from the NARMS 2010 annual report were used [20]. Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MICs) for rifampicin were determined manually by broth microdilution using previously described methods [21].

2.3. Whole-Genome Sequencing (WGS)

DNA purification employed the QIAamp 96 DNA QIAcube HT kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA, USA). DNA quality and quantity were assessed by absorbance and fluorescence using a FLUOstar Omega plate reader (MG Labtech, Cary, NC, USA). DNA was sent (Novogen Corporation, INC. Sacramento, CA, USA) for WGS on an Illumina MiSeq® sequencer (150-bp paired-end reads). Sequences were uploaded to PATRIC for assembly [22]. Assembly was performed on PATRIC twice using both the Unicycler and MetaSpades (v3.12.0) options. The ResFinder [23], VirulenceFinder (2.0 database) [24] PlasmidFinder (2.1 database) and MobileElementFinder (1.0.2.0 database) databases from the Center for Genomic Epidemiology (CGE) (Danish Technical University, Lyngby, Denmark) available at https://cge.cbs.dtu.dk/services/MobileElementFinder/ were downloaded for sequence alignments. The alignments were performed with MagicBlast [25]. *A. hydrophila* CVM861 contigs were also aligned with *Aeromonas*-specific virulence genes in Genbank using Magic-Blast [25].

3. Results

The sequences generated from the WGS were submitted to Genbank as reads. The Genbank accession information was: SRA accession number, SRR12574563; BioSample number, SAMN1590692; BioProject number PRJNA660480; Genbank accession number SRX9061579.

Assembly with the Unicycler option produced 92 contigs with a genome of 4800554 bp, a GC content of 61.45% and N50 of 132950. The assembly using the MetaSpades option produced 261 contigs with a total length of 4933241 bp, and GC content of 61.42% and an N50 of 130230.

There were no alignments to 2538 virulence gene sequences provided by CGE. Therefore, ten *Aeromonas*-specific virulence gene sequences from Genbank were aligned (Table 1). Four *Aeromonas*-specific virulence genes were identified in the CVM861 genome: lipase (*lip*), hemolysin A (*hlyA*), cytonic enterotoxin (*ast*) and phospholipid-cholesterolacyltransferase (GCAT). Lipase had a 94% identity. The other three had a >95% identity.

| Gene                      | Genbank Number | Base Pairs   | % Alignment |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Aerolysin (aer)           | HQ425626.1     | 1482 complete gene | 0          |
| Flagellin (fla)           | JN215209.1     | 459 partial gene | 0          |
| Lipase (lip)              | JN215210.1     | 429 partial gene | 0          |
| Hemolysin (hlyA)          | AB237183.1     | 2418 complete gene | 94.086    |
| Cytonic enterotoxin (alt) | U81555.1       | 2265 complete gene | 95.85     |
| Lateral flagella (lafK)   | L77573.1       | 1371          | 0          |
| Cytonic enterotoxin (ast) | DQ650654.1     | 1377 complete gene | 0          |
| Phospholipid-cholesterolacyltransferase (GCAT) | AF19157.1 | 4623 complete gene | 96.19     |
| astB (elastase)           | GQ856318.1     | 1155 complete gene | 98.614    |
|                           | AF193422       | 1929 complete gene | 0          |
CVM861 aligned to 13 sequences in the ResFinder database (3100 gene sequences), all of the alignments had a >95% identity (Table 2). Correspondingly, CVM861 displayed phenotypic resistance to ampicillin, amoxicillin/clavulanic acid, azithromycin, gentamicin, streptomycin, sulfisoxazole, tetracycline, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole and high-level resistance to erythromycin (≥512) [26]. However, the only unexpected result was phenotypic susceptibility to chloramphenicol.

Table 2. Alignment of Aeromonas hydrophila CVM861 with sequences from the ResFinder database.

| ResFinder Database | ResFinder Gene Reference | % Identity | Protein ID | Protein Definition |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| aminoglycoside     | aadA1_3_JQ414041          | 100.0      | AFIS8053.1 | aminoglycoside 3′-adenyltransferase (Pseudomonas aeruginosa) |
|                    | aph(3′)-Ia_1_000399       | 100.0      | CAA23656.1 | MULTISPECIES: aminoglycoside O-phosphotransferase APH (3′)-Ia (Bacteria) |
|                    | aadA2_1_NC_010870         | 99.9       | WP_001206356.1 | aminoglycoside nucleotidyltransferase AadA2 (Bacteria) |
|                    | ant(3′)-Ia_1_X02340       | 99.8       | CAA26199.1 | put. AAD (3)(9) precursor (plasmid) (Escherichia coli) |
|                    | aac(3′)-IV_1_DQ241380     | 97.2       | ABB43029.1 | aminoglycoside acetyltransferase (Escherichia coli) |
| beta-lactam        | ampH_2_HQ586946           | 98.2       | AEF33353.1 | adenylate kinase beta-lactamase (Aeromonas hydrophila) |
|                    | cphA1_7_X57102             | 95.3       | CAA40386.1 | beta-lactamase (Aeromonas hydrophila) |
|                    | cphA2_6_AHU60294           | 95.3       | AHU60294.1 | citrate lyase subunit beta (Salmonella enterica subsp. Enteric serovar Enteritidis str. EC20121812) |
| macrolide          | mph(A)_2_U36578            | 99.7       | AAB03644.1 | macrolide phosphotransferase K (Escherichia coli) |
| phenicol           | catB3_2_U13880             | 100.0      | AAA90938.1 | chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (plasmid) ((Enterobacter) aerogenes) |
| sulfonamide        | sul1_5_EU780013            | 99.9       | ACF06160.1 | dihydropteroate synthase (plasmid) (Klebsiella pneumoniae) |
| tetracycline       | tet(E)_3_CP000645          | 100.0      | ABO92308.1 | tetracycline resistance protein TetA(E) (plasmid) (Aeromonas salmonicida subsp. salmonicida A449) |
| trimethoprim       | dfrA12_8_AM040708          | 100.0      | CAJ13564.1 | dihydrofolate reductase (Escherichia coli) |

a—cphA1_7_X57102 and cphA2_6_AHU60294 aligned at same location.

Comparison of CVM861 to the PlasmidFinder database (469 gene sequences) resulted in the alignment to a single plasmid, IncQ1 (identified as IncQ1_1__M28829 in the database). The CVM861 sequence fragment displayed a 100% alignment with an IncQ Escherichia coli plasmid RSF1010 sequence that was in the Enterobacteriaceae database.

CVM861 was aligned to the MobileElementFinder database version v1.0.2 (9 June 2020) containing 4452 elements (Table 3). When both assembly methods were combined, there was alignment to 20 transposons (Tn), four Salmonella genomic island 1 sequences (SGI1), four each: insertion sequences (IS), and Intergrative and conjugative elements (ICEs). Overall, there were alignments to 34 different potential mobile elements.
### Table 3. Alignment of *Aeromonas hydrophila* CVM861 with sequences from the MobileElementFinder database.

| MobileElementFinder Reference | Unicycler Assembly | MetaSpades Assembly |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|                              | Number of Alignments * | Maximum Alignment | Number of Alignments | Maximum Alignment |
| MGI[V]ChHa661|AXDR01000001 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| PGI1-Pm|PEL|J|KF856624 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| SGII-Pm|GUE|J|XJ121641 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| SGII-Pm|VER|J|XJ121640 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| SGII-V|H|HQ888851 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| Tn1601|3|L36547.1 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| Tn2670|0|1|AB207867.1 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| Tn6026|1|GG150541 | 2 | 100.00 | 2 | 100.00 |
| Tn6234|1|HG9343982 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| Tn6284|1|KU254577 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| Tn6285|1|KX646543 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| Tn6285|2|CP000645 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| PGI2|1|MG201402 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| SGI1-Pm2|CHAMA|1|MF372716 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| Tn5051|1|FN821089.1 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| Tn6027|1|HQ840942 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| Tn6060|1|GQ161847 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| Tn6112|1|HQ423158 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| Tn6162|1|JF826498 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| Tn6249|1|LK054503 | 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| ICEKkKWG1|1|LN869922 | 2 | 100.00 | 2 | 100.00 |
| Tn21|1|AF071413.3 | 1 | 99.98 | 1 | 99.98 |
| Tn6016|1|KCS4394 | 1 | 99.97 | 1 | 99.97 |
| IS5|1|01735 | 1 | 99.75 | 1 | 97.63 |
| ISAs34|1|CP000644 | 1 | 99.14 | 1 | 99.14 |
| ICE(Tn4371)|6067|1|CP000884 | 2 | 98.39 | 2 | 98.39 |
| ISAhy1|1|CP000462 | 3 | 97.92 | 3 | 97.92 |
| ICEPmiChn3|1|NY437727 | 1 | 97.08 | 1 | 97.08 |
| ISAhy2|1|FM877486 | 1 | 95.08 | 1 | 95.08 |
| ICEEcoUNM026-1|1|CU928163 | 1 | 99.34 | 1 | 99.34 |
| Tn6179|1|KX011025 | 1 | 99.88 | 1 | 99.88 |
| Tn6180|1|KX011025 | 1 | 99.88 | 1 | 99.88 |
| Tn6279|1|KT317075 | 3 | 99.88 | 3 | 99.88 |

* Multiple alignments; means that parts of the gene aligned in more than one contig. The maximum alignment from any one contig is reported.

### 4. Discussion

*Aeromonas* infections can be difficult to control for many reasons. They have inducible chromosomal β-lactamase resistance, primarily to ampicillin [4,26]. Chromosomally located resistance genes are not easily transferred horizontally to other bacteria and are considered intrinsic to the organism. However, numerous mobile DNA elements such as, ISs, ICEs, transposons, integrons, and incompatibility plasmids exist that allow resistance and virulence genes to transfer horizontally between bacterial species [27–30]. Incompatibility plasmids transferred by conjugation between bacterial cells are the primary source of resistance gene dissemination [30]. Conjugation between Aeromonads and other genera has been demonstrated [31,32]. Whole-genome sequencing further elucidates the global dissemination of antimicrobial resistance, virulence, heavy metal resistance and other genetic determinants that may become located on mobile genetic elements.
Bacterial cells can possess multiple plasmids, of varying size, without substantially affecting their growth [33]. In this study CVM861 possessed a single incompatibility plasmid, IncQ1. IncQ plasmids are among those, IncA/C, IncU, IncQ, IncF, IncI, and CoIE-type, that have been previously identified in *Aeromonas* spp. [27]. All of those plasmids were from *Aeromonas* spp. isolated from fish or the environment. However, they are of concern because they are broad-range plasmids that are often found in clinical or animal environments [27]. An *Aeromonas* sp. isolated from the Ter river in Spain was fully sequenced in 2012 and found to carry IncU plasmid (pP2G1) [34]. The genetic map for the pP2G1 produced a total sequence length of 26,645 bp and possessed the MphA gene cluster similar to CVM861.

Macrolide phosphotransferase (MphA) is an enzyme that phosphorylates erythromycin and other macrolide antibiotics; thereby, inactivating their antibiotic properties. Phosphorylation confers high-level resistance to macrolides. An MphA gene cluster (mphA-mrx-mphR) was first found in *E. coli* [35]. Our laboratory was screening a number of *E. coli* isolates for mphA-mrx-mphR in 2005. It was discovered in CVM861 which was then determined to be *Aeromonas hydrophila* and not *E. coli* [26]. The MphA gene cluster was partially mapped and 9948 bp were sequenced by our laboratory [26]. At that time, no incompatibility plasmid was identified in the isolate. Several resistance genes were located upstream of the MphA gene cluster in a class 1 integron: aadA2, sul1 and dfrA. The aph(3′)-Ia gene was located downstream of the MphA gene cluster. All were downstream of a Tn21 transposon [26].

High-level resistance to macrolides is not necessary for Gram-negative bacteria, such as *E. coli* or *Aeromonas* spp., due to efflux pumps that transport macrolide antimicrobials out of the cell. However, it demonstrates how dissemination of resistance genes occurs when they are physically linked on mobile genetic elements that can be transferred to other genera or strains of microorganisms [36,37].

An unidentified bacterial spp. was collected from a municipal sewage treatment plant in Germany [38]. Conjugative kanamycin resistance plasmids were selected via transformation into *E. coli*. The plasmid characterized, pRSB225 was an IncF plasmid that displayed resistance to the same categories of antimicrobials as CVM861 including high-level resistance to macrolide antimicrobials [38]. Resistance genes on pRSB225 were linked to genes coding for mobile genetic elements, primarily insertion sequences and transposases [38].

Overall, CVM861 produced genomic alignments that were anticipated for a multidrug-resistant strain. Initially, alignment to seven antimicrobial classes from ResFinder corresponded with the phenotypic susceptibility profile with the exception of chloramphenicol. The catB3 gene identified in CVM861 encodes chloramphenicol acetyltransferase that catalyzes the acetylation of the 3′-OH of chloramphenicol and provides one mechanism for resistance to phenicol antimicrobials [39]. Resistance to chloramphenicol may also be mediated by efflux [40,41]. However, the CVM861 MIC for chloramphenicol was 8 µg/µl, which is indicative of a susceptible strain. This suggests a gene mutation or other circumstance exists to prevent the production of a functional protein. The case sometimes exists that genotypic indicators of microbial resistance do not necessarily translate into phenotypic expression.

The lack of virulence genes in CVM861 to those in Enterobacteriaceae suggests that none had been translocated to the IncQ plasmid.

5. Conclusions

Although *Aeromonas* is a rarely considered a human pathogen, it still contributes to the resistome reservoir and may be capable of transferring resistance and virulence genes to other more prevalent foodborne strains such as *E. coli* or *Salmonella* in swine or other food production systems. The ability to provide comprehensive knowledge of the entire genome including mobile genetic elements allows elucidation into the global dissemination of these elements. It is important to continue studies of this type for both health and food safety management.
Author Contributions: T.L.P. contributed to the conceptualization of the project, microbiology, susceptibility testing, genomic DNA isolation for WGS, and wrote the manuscript. W.D.S. downloaded databases, uploaded reads to PATRIC for assembly and GenBank for sharing, performed all of the alignments, and reviewed the manuscript. K.N.N. provided the laboratory for purification of high-quality DNA suitable for sequencing, and provided expertise on performing genomic alignments. R.C.A. provided information and advice on writing and submitting the manuscript. R.C.B. provided guidance on antimicrobial resistance and manuscript review. D.J.N. provided laboratory resources, general direction and guidance, and manuscript review. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Acknowledgments: The authors thank Kate Andrews, Laura Ripley for technical assistance.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Gonçalves Pessoa, R.B.; de Oliveira, W.F.; Marques, D.S.C.; dos Santos Correia, M.T.; de Carvalho, E.V.M.M.; Coelho, L.C.B.B. The genus Aeromonas: A general approach. Microb. Pathog. 2019, 130, 81–94. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

2. Janda, J.M.; Abbott, S.L. Evolving concepts regarding the genus Aeromonas: An expanding panorama of species, disease presentations, and unanswered questions. Clin. Infect. Dis. 1998, 27, 332–344. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

3. Monfort, P.; Baleux, B. Distribution and survival of motile Aeromonas spp. in brackish water receiving sewage effluent. Appl. Environ. Microb. 1991, 57, 2459. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

4. Janda, J.M.; Abbott, S.L. The Genus Aeromonas: Taxonomy, Pathogenicity, and Infection. Clin. Micro. Rev. 2010, 23, 35–73. [CrossRef]

5. Fernandez-Bravo, A.; Figueras, M.J. An update on the genus: Taxonomy, epidemiology and pathogenicity. Microorganisms 2020, 8, 129. [CrossRef]

6. Neyts, K.; Huys, G.; Uyttendaele, M.; Swings, J.; Debevere, J. Incidence and identification of mesophilic Aeromonas spp. from retail foods. Lett. Appl. Microbiol. 2000, 31, 359–363. [CrossRef]

7. Palumbo, S.A.; Bencivengo, M.M.; Del Corral, F.; Williams, A.C.; Buchanan, R.L. Characterization of the Aeromonas hydrophila group isolated from retail foods of animal origin. J. Clin. Micro. 1989, 27, 854. [CrossRef]

8. Igbinoso, I.H.; Igumbor, E.U.; Aghdasi, F.; Tom, M.; Okoh, A.I. Emerging Aeromonas species infections and their significance in public health. Scientif. World J. 2012, 2012, 625023. [CrossRef]

9. Grim, C.J.; Kozlova, E.V.; Sha, J.; Fitts, E.C.; van Lier, C.J.; Kirtley, M.L.; Joseph, S.J.; Read, T.D.; Burd, E.M.; Tall, B.D.; et al. Characterization of Aeromonas hydrophila wound pathogens by comparative genomic and functional analyses of virulence genes. mbio 2013, 4. [CrossRef]

10. Nawaz, M.; Khan, S.A.; Khan, A.A.; Sung, K.; Tran, Q.; Kerdahi, K.; Steele, R. Detection and characterization of virulence genes and integrins in Aeromonas veronii isolated from catfish. Food Microbiol. 2010, 27, 327–331. [CrossRef]

11. Parker, J.L.; Shaw, J.G. Aeromonas spp. clinical microbiology and disease. J. Infect. 2011, 62, 109–118. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

12. Grim, C.J.; Kozlova, E.V.; Ponnusamy, D.; Fitts, E.C.; Sha, J.; Kirtley, M.L.; van Lier, C.J.; Tiner, B.L.; Erova, T.E.; Joseph, S.J.; et al. Functional Genomic Characterization of Virulence Factors from Necrotizing Fasciitis-Causing Strains of Aeromonas hydrophila. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 2014, 80, 4162. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

13. Chopra, A.K.; Houston, C.W. Enterotoxins in Aeromonas-associated gastroenteritis. Microbes Infect. 1999, 1, 1129–1137. [CrossRef]

14. FAO. The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020. In Brief, Sustainability in Action; FAO: Rome, Italy, 2020. [CrossRef]

15. Chuah, L.-O.; Effarizah, M.E.; Goni, A.M.; Rusul, G. Antibiotic application and emergence of multiple antibiotic resistance (MAR) in global catfish aquaculture. Curr. Environ. Health Rep. 2016, 3, 118–127. [CrossRef]

16. Midtlyng, P.J.; Grave, K.; Horsberg, T.E. What has been done to minimize the use of antibacterial and antiparasitic drugs in Norwegian aquaculture? Aquacult. Res. 2011, 42, 28–34. [CrossRef]
17. MacKenzie, J.S.; Jeggo, M. The One Health approach—Why is it so important? *Trop. Med. Infect. Dis.* **2019**, *4*, 88. [CrossRef]
18. McEwen, S.A.; Collignon, P.J. Antimicrobial resistance: A One Health perspective. *Microbiol. Spectr.* **2018**, *6*. [CrossRef]
19. CLSI. *Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing; Twenty-Fourth Informational Supplement M100-S24*; Wayne, P.A., Ed.; Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute: Wayne, PA, USA, 2014.
20. CDC. Enteric pathogens human isolates final report. In *National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Atlanta, GA, USA*, 2010.
21. CLSI. *Methods for Dilution Antimicrobial Susceptibility Tests for Bacteria that Grow Aerobically; Approved Standard M07-A9*; Wayne, P.A., Ed.; Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute: Wayne, PA, USA, 2012.
22. Davis, J.J.; Aziz, R.K.; Brettin, T.; Butler, R.; Butler, R.M.; Chlenski, P.; Conrad, N.; Dickerman, A.; Dietrich, E.M.; Gabbard, J.L.; et al. The PATRIC Bioinformatics Resource Center: Expanding data and analysis capabilities. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **2020**, *48*, D606–D612. [CrossRef]
23. Bortolaia, V.; Kaas, R.S.; Ruppe, E.; Roberts, M.C.; Schwarz, S.; Cattoir, V.; Philippon, A.; Allesoe, R.L.; Rebelo, A.R.; Florensa, A.F.; et al. ResFinder 4.0 for predictions of phenotypes from genotypes. *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* **2020**. [CrossRef]
24. Joensen, K.G.; Scheutz, F.; Lund, O.; Hasman, H.; Kaas, R.S.; Nielsen, E.M.; Aarestrup, F.M. Real-time whole-genome sequencing for routine typing, surveillance, and outbreak detection of verotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*. *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.* **2014**, *52*, 1501–1510. [CrossRef]
25. Boratyn, G.M.; Thierry-Mieg, J.; Thierry-Mieg, D.; Busby, B.; Madden, T.L. Magic-BLAST, an accurate RNA-seq aligner for long and short reads. *BMC Bioinform.* **2019**, *20*, 405. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
26. Poole, T.L.; Callaway, T.R.; Bischoff, K.M.; Warnes, C.E.; Nisbet, D.J. Macrolide inactivation gene cluster *mphA-nrx-nphR* adjacent to a class 1 integron in *Aeromonas hydrophila* isolated from a diarrhoeic pig in Oklahoma. *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* **2006**, *57*, 31–38. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
27. Piotrowska, M.; Popowska, M. Insight into the mobilome of *Aeromonas* strains. *Front. Microbiol.* **2015**, *6*, 494. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
28. Ahmed, M.O.; Baptiste, K.E. Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci: A review of antimicrobial resistance mechanisms and perspectives of human and animal health. *Microb. Drug Resist.* **2018**, *24*, 590–606. [CrossRef]
29. Liebert, C.A.; Hall, R.M.; Summers, A.O. Transposon Tn21, flagship of the floating genome. *Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev.* **1999**, *63*, 507–522. [CrossRef]
30. Partridge, S.R.; Kwong, S.M.; Firth, N.; Jensen, S.O. Mobile genetic elements associated with antimicrobial resistance. *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.* **2018**, *31*. [CrossRef]
31. Bello-López, J.M.; Cabrero-Martínez, O.A.; Báñez-Cervantes, C.; Hernández-Cortez, C.; Pelcastre-Rodríguez, L.I.; Gonzalez-Avilés, L.U. Castro-Escarpulli, ansfer and Its association with antibiotic resistance in the genus *Aeromonas* spp. *Microorganisms* **2019**, *7*, 363. [CrossRef]
32. Sundé, M.; Sorum, H. Self-transmissible multidrug resistance plasmids in *Escherichia coli* of the normal intestinal flora of healthy swine. *Micro. Drug Resist.* **2001**, *7*, 191–196. [CrossRef]
33. Poole, T.L.; Brichta-Harhay, D.M.; Callaway, T.R.; Beier, R.C.; Bischoff, K.M.; Loneragan, G.H.; Anderson, R.C.; Nisbet, D.J. Persistence of resistance plasmids carried by Beta-hemolytic *Escherichia coli* when maintained in a continuous-flow fermentation system without antimicrobial selection pressure. *Foodborne Pathog. Dis.* **2011**, *8*, 535–540. [CrossRef]
34. Marti, E.; Balcázar, J.L. Multidrug resistance-encoding plasmid from *Aeromonas* sp. strain P2G1. *Clin. Microbiol. Infect.* **2012**, *18*, E366–E368. [CrossRef]
35. Noguchi, N.; Emura, A.; Matsuyama, H.; O’Hara, L.; Sasatsu, M.; Kono, M. Nucleotide sequence and characterization of erythromycin resistance determinant that encodes macrolide 2′-phosphotransferase I in *Escherichia coli*. *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* **1995**, *39*, 2359–2363. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
36. Chen, F.; Zhang, W.; Schwarz, S.; Zhu, Y.; Li, R.; Hua, X.; Liu, S. Genetic characterization of an MDR/virulence genomic element carrying two T6SS gene clusters in a clinical *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolate of swine origin. *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* **2019**, *74*, 1539–1544. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
37. Hong, Y.P.; Wang, Y.W.; Huang, I.H.; Liao, Y.C.; Kuo, H.C.; Liu, Y.Y.; Tu, Y.H.; Chen, B.H.; Liao, Y.S.; Chiou, C.S. Genetic relationships among multidrug-resistant *Salmonella enterica* Serovar Typhimurium strains from humans and animals. *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* **2018**, *62*. [CrossRef]
38. Wibberg, D.; Szczepanowski, R.; Eikmeyer, F.; Pühler, A.; Schlüter, A. The IncF plasmid pRSB225 isolated from a municipal wastewater treatment plant’s on-site preflooder combining antibiotic resistance and putative virulence functions is highly related to virulence plasmids identified in pathogenic E. coli isolates. *Plasmid* **2013**, *69*, 127–137. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

39. Fernandez-Lopez, R.; Machon, C.; Longshaw, C.M.; Martin, S.; Molin, S.; Zechner, E.L.; Espinosa, M.; Lanka, E.; de la Cruz, F. Unsaturated fatty acids are inhibitors of bacterial conjugation. *Microbiology* **2005**, *151*, 3517–3526. [CrossRef]

40. Shaw, W.V. Chloramphenicol acetyltransferase: Enzymology and molecular biology. *CRC Crit. Rev. Biochem.* **1983**, *14*, 1–46. [CrossRef]

41. Bischoff, K.M.; White, D.G.; McDermott, P.F.; Zhao, S.; Gaines, S.; Maurer, J.J.; Nisbet, D.J. Characterization of chloramphenicol resistance in beta-hemolytic *Escherichia coli* associated with diarrhea in neonatal swine. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* **2002**, *40*, 389–394. [CrossRef]

**Publisher’s Note:** MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

© 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).