MRSA carrying mecC in captive mara

Gongora, Carmen Espinosa; Harrison, Ewan M; Moodley, Arshnee; Guardabassi, Luca; Holmes, Mark A

Published in:
Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

DOI:
10.1093/jac/dkv024

Publication date:
2015

Document version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (APA):
Gongora, C. E., Harrison, E. M., Moodley, A., Guardabassi, L., & Holmes, M. A. (2015). MRSA carrying mecC in captive mara. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 70(6), 1622-1624. https://doi.org/10.1093/jac/dkv024
**MRSA carrying mecC in captive mara**

C. Espinosa-Gongora¹, E. M. Harrison², A. Moodley¹, L. Guardabassi¹ and M. A. Holmes²*

¹Department of Veterinary Disease Biology, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Stigbøjlen 4, 1870 Frederiksberg C, Denmark; ²Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Cambridge, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0ES, UK

*Corresponding author. Tel: +01223-337636; E-mail: mah1@cam.ac.uk

Received 9 September 2014; returned 16 October 2014; revised 21 January 2015; accepted 21 January 2015

**Objectives:** To characterize the staphylococcal cassette chromosome mec (SCCmec), virulence and antimicrobial susceptibility of *Staphylococcus aureus* ST130 isolated from mara (*Dolichotis patagonum*), a large rodent species native to South America and kept in captivity at Copenhagen Zoo.

**Methods:** The presence of mecC was confirmed by PCR in 15 *S. aureus* ST130 isolated from mara during a previous study. WGS was performed on two randomly selected isolates to characterize their genomes with respect to SCCmec, virulence and resistance gene content. Antimicrobial susceptibility was tested using commercial broth microdilution tests.

**Results:** All the isolates belonged to spa type T528 ST130 and carried mecC. Based on WGS, mecC was 100% identical to the prototype sequence of *S. aureus* strain LGA251. The sequence of SCCmec type XI in the mara isolates had 23 SNPs compared with the one described in LGA251. The two sequenced strains harboured a set of virulence factors and other genomic features previously observed in ST130. Both strains carried norA as the only putative antimicrobial resistance gene in addition to mecC.

**Conclusions:** Our findings support the notion that a genetically conserved mecC-carrying MRSA ST130 clone is widespread in a variety of unrelated hosts in Denmark. Since the mara at Copenhagen Zoo have limited contact with humans and other animal species, it remains unclear whether mara are natural hosts of ST130 or acquired this lineage from unknown sources. The broad host range of MRSA ST130 supports its designation as a generalist lineage.

**Keywords:** methicillin resistance, wildlife, zoo, WGS

**Introduction**

*Staphylococcus aureus* carrying mecC is a novel MRSA variant present in Europe, largely associated with the clonal lineage CC130 (and associated STs) and with ST425. It was first isolated from bulk tank milk and humans,¹ and subsequently from cattle,² sheep,³ domestic dogs, cats and guinea pigs⁴ and a broad range of wild animal species including seals, chaffinch, rats, rabbits, hare, otters,⁷ hedgehogs⁷,⁸ and wood mice.⁹ In Denmark, the number of mecC-positive MRSA cases in humans (including colonization and infection) was 9 in 2009, 21 in 2010, 37 in 2011 and 24 in 2012. Among the 24 cases reported in 2012, 16 (67%) were infections, including one case of bacteraemia. Contact with livestock was not registered in any of the cases.¹⁰ However, transmission of mecC-positive MRSA between livestock and humans has been previously demonstrated by WGS in two cases in Denmark.¹¹

This study reports 15 isolates of mecC-positive MRSA isolated from 15 captive mara (*Dolichotis patagonum*), a large rodent species native to South America. The isolates were obtained during a study on the population structure of *S. aureus* at Copenhagen Zoo in 2010.¹² In that study, seven *S. aureus* lineages were found among 25 mammalian species, with two STs (ST130 and ST133) being isolated from mara. All isolates were negative for mecA by PCR and did not grow on Brilliance MRSA Agar (Oxoid, UK). These isolates had a typical mecC MRSA phenotype, shown by their susceptibility to oxacillin, low cefoxitin MICs (8 mg/L) and failure to grow on commercial selective agars.¹²,¹³ In the present study, the isolates were further investigated to characterize the staphylococcal cassette chromosome mec (SCCmec), virulence determinants and antimicrobial susceptibility.

**Materials and methods**

Fifteen *S. aureus* isolates from mara (comprising the seven isolates described in the original paper¹² together with a further eight isolates obtained from nasal swabs taken from the same group of animals) were subjected to spa typing and MLST as previously described.¹² ST130 isolates

© The Author 2015. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the British Society for Antimicrobial Chemotherapy. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted reuse, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.
were screened for the presence of mecC by PCR. WGS was performed on two randomly selected mecC-positive isolates designated Mara 1 (Z_37) and Mara 2 (Z_38). The SCCmec sequence and the presence of virulence and resistance genes were analysed using the Artemis Comparison Tool (ACT) \(^1\) and BLAST. \(^1\) Antimicrobial susceptibility was tested for a range of antibiotics, including amikacin, amoxicillin/clavulanic acid, ampicillin, cefazolin, cefotaxin, cefoxitin, cefpodoxime, chloramphenicol, clindamycin, doxycycline, enrofloxacin, erythromycin, gentamicin, marbofloxacin, oxacillin, penicillin, rifampicin and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, by broth microdilution using commercial custom-made MIC plates (Sensititre, TREK diagnostics, Cleveland, OH, USA). Results were interpreted based on the current CLSI breakpoints. \(^1\) Genomic DNA of S. aureus isolates Mara 1 (Z_37) and Mara 2 (Z_38) was extracted from overnight cultures grown in tryptic soy broth (TSB) at 37°C using the MasterPure Gram Positive DNA Purification Kit (Cambio, Cambridge, UK). Illumina library preparation was carried out as described by Quail et al. \(^1\) and Hi-Seq sequencing was carried out following the manufacturer’s standard protocols (Illumina, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA). Genomes were assembled de novo from Fastqs with Velvet. \(^1\) The draft sequences for Mara 1 (Z_37) and Mara 2 (Z_38) had a total of 18 and 21 contigs, respectively. Comparative genomics was carried out using WebACT \(^1\) and viewed with the ACT. \(^1\) The presence of antibiotic resistance genes was identified using the ResFinder-1.3 Server (http://cge.cbs.dtu.dk/services/ResFinder/) and by BLAST against the assemblies. The presence of S. aureus virulence factors was identified by BLAST against the assemblies. Nucleotide sequences of isolates Mara 1 (Z_37) and Mara 2 (Z_38) have been deposited in the European short read archive with accession numbers ERR294351 and ERR294349, respectively. The assemblies used in this study are available on request to the corresponding author.

Results and discussion

The 15 ST130 isolates from mara harboured mecC and belonged to spa type t528, which has previously been isolated from skin superficial infections (n = 4), wounds (n = 3) and blood (n = 2) infections in Danish patients. \(^1\) The mecC sequences were 100% identical to that described in the prototype S. aureus strain LGA251. Both mara strains carried SCCmec type XI with 23 SNPs compared with the prototype SCCmec type XI in LGA251. This SCCmec type has been found associated with mecC in various STs within CC130 as well as in other clonal complexes, such as CC49, CC425, CC599 and CC1943/6, \(^1\) indicating multiple acquisition events by distinct S. aureus lineages.

The following genes encoding virulence factors were detected: hla, hlb, hlgABC, lukED, eta, edin-B, set2, set3, set5, set7, set10 and a previously described variant of etd2. The 3.3 kb deletion of the collagen adhesin gene (cna) was also found in the isolates from mara. Apart from mecC and blaZ as part of SCCmec XI, a 2.3 kb deletion of an EamA-like transporter family gene was also present in the mara strains. The similar set of virulence factors, resistance determinants and other genomic features of the mara strains compared with previously sequenced mecC-positive MRSA ST130 strains isolated from humans, sheep and cows in Denmark \(^1\) suggests a conserved genome within this lineage and clonal spread within the country. All sequenced Danish strains also carried the same genes for exfoliative toxins (eta and the etd homologue etd2), α- β- and γ-haemolysins (hla, hlb and hlgABC), epidermal cell differentiation inhibitor-B (edin-B), leucocidin ED (lukED) and superantigen-like proteins (set2, set3, set4, set5, set7 and set10). Exfoliative toxins encoded by genes such as eta and etd are responsible for the loss of adherence between keratinocytes leading to damage of specific host tissues \(^2\),\(^2\), and together with the epidermal cell differentiation inhibitor-B, haemolysins and leucocidin ED, influence the virulence potential of S. aureus strains. Given the high species specificity of exfoliative toxins, \(^3\) it has been suggested that the presence of the etd homologue etd2 in mecC-positive MRSA \(^8\),\(^9\),\(^1\),\(^2\) may indicate an evolutionary step towards host adaptation. \(^1\)

All the isolates showed resistance to ampicillin (MIC ≥ 0.5 mg/L), penicillin (MIC ≥ 0.5 mg/L) and cefoxitin (MIC ≥ 8 mg/L), but were susceptible to oxacillin (MIC < 0.25 mg/L), according to current CLSI breakpoints for MRSA detection. Strains were susceptible to the remaining antimicrobials included in the test. This phenotype corresponds to the previously described biochemical properties of the mecC-encoded PBPs, which confers higher resistance to cefoxitin than oxacillin due to a higher affinity to the latter antimicrobial. \(^2\) In addition to mecC and blaZ (as part of the mec complex class E), the two sequenced isolates also carried narA, which encodes an efflux pump able to transport fluoroquinolones, biocides and dyes. This putative resistance gene is known to confer resistance to these agents only when it is overexpressed. \(^2\)

The finding of mecC-carrying MRSA ST130 in captive mara provides further evidence of the broad host range of this MRSA lineage. Based on previous reports, its apparent ability to colonize unrelated hosts, such as humans, rodents, ungulates, carnivores, birds and humans, \(^1\)-\(^9\) raises questions about the origins of this lineage. The origin of mecC-carrying MRSA ST130 in mara at Copenhagen Zoo is unknown. Visitors to the zoo do not have direct contact with the mara and therefore any possible transmission route is likely to involve either zoo personnel with direct access to the animals or wildlife such as birds and small rodents, both of which have been previously reported to carry mecC-MRSA. \(^6\),\(^9\)

Due to the conditions of captivity, it cannot be stated that mara are natural hosts of ST130; however, this was the only host species colonized with this lineage among the 25 mammalian species included in the previous study at the zoo. \(^1\) Furthermore, the fact that MRSA ST130 has found its way into a niche within the urban area of Copenhagen indicates that the spread of the lineage is not restricted to rural areas. This observation supports the notion that mecC-MRSA is spreading to new niches previously suggested in a recent study reporting mecC-MRSA in urban wastewater. \(^2\) It has been suggested that MRSA ST130 represents a new livestock-associated (LA) MRSA lineage based on its frequent isolation from bulk tank milks and confirmed transmission between ruminants and people exposed to them. \(^1\) However, the epidemiology of this lineage appears to differ from that of other LA MRSA lineages, such as ST398. First, none of the 24 human cases registered in Denmark in 2012 reported any contact with livestock, \(^5\) supporting previous evidence that this lineage is able to transmit between humans. \(^2\) Second, the broad host spectrum, including a list of wild species with unknown contact with livestock, supports its previous designation as a generalist lineage. \(^1\) Other authors have also questioned the association of mecC-carrying MRSA ST130 with livestock based on the recent finding of human adaptation genes sak and scn in mecC-MRSA isolated from wild rodents in Spain. \(^9\)

In conclusion, this study suggests the spread of a genetically conserved and potentially zoonotic mecC-carrying MRSA ST130 clone in Denmark, including urban areas. Further genomic research is needed to elucidate the origins of this lineage and to explain why it is able to adapt to a multitude of unrelated hosts.
References

1. Garcia-Alvarez L, Holden MT, Lindsay H et al. Meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus with a novel meCA homologue in human and bovine populations in the UK and Denmark: a descriptive study. Lancet Infect Dis 2011; 11: 595–603.

2. Petersen A, Stegger M, Heltberg O et al. Epidemiology of meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus carrying the novel meCC gene in Denmark corroborates a zoonotic reservoir with transmission to humans. Clin Microbiol Infect 2013; 19: E16–22.

3. Eriksson J, Espinosa-Gongora C, Stamphoj I et al. Carriage frequency, diversity and meticillin resistance of Staphylococcus aureus in Danish small ruminants. Vet Microbiol 2013; 163: 110–5.

4. Walther B, Wieler LH, Vincze S et al. Detection of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus resistant (MRSA) carrying the meCA gene: emergence in Spain. J Antimicrob Chemother 2011; 68: 968–9.

5. Paterson GK, Larsen AR, Robb A et al. The newly described meCA homologue, meCAGGA251, is present in meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus isolates from a diverse range of host species. J Antimicrob Chemother 2013; 67: 2809–13.

6. Loncaric I, Kubber-Heiss A, Posautz A et al. Characterization of meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus spp. carrying the meCC gene, isolated from wildlife. J Antimicrob Chemother 2013; 68: 2222–5.

7. Moncke S, Gavier-Widen D, Mattsson R et al. Detection of meCC-positive Staphylococcus aureus (CC130-MRSA-XI) in diseased European hedgehogs (Erinaceus europaeus) in Sweden. PLoS One 2013; 8: e66166.

8. Gomez P, Gonzalez-Barrio D, Benito D et al. Detection of meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) carrying the meCC gene in wild small mammals in Spain. J Antimicrob Chemother 2014; 69: 2061–4.

9. Agera S, Bager F, Boel J et al. DANMAP 2013—Use of Antimicrobial Agents and Occurrence of Antimicrobial Resistance in Bacteria From Food Animals, Food and Humans in Denmark. http://www.danmap.org/downloads/reports.aspx.

10. Harrison EM, Paterson GK, Holden MT et al. Whole genome sequencing identifies zoonotic transmission of MRSA isolates with the novel meCA homologue meCC. EMBO Mol Med 2013; 5: 509–15.

11. Espinosa-Gongora C, Chrobak D, Moodley A et al. Occurrence and distribution of Staphylococcus aureus lineages among zoo animals. Vet Microbiol 2012; 158: 228–31.

12. Cuny C, Leyer F, Strommenger B et al. Rare occurrence of meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus CC130 with a novel meCA homologue in humans in Germany. PLoS One 2011; 6: e24360.

13. Carver TJ, Rutherford KM, Berriman M et al. ACT: the Artemis Comparison Tool. Bioinformatics 2005; 21: 3422–3.

14. Camacho C, Coulouris G, Avagyan V et al. BLAST+: architecture and applications. BMC Bioinformatics 2009; 10: 421.

15. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Disk and Dilution Susceptibility Tests for Bacteria Isolated From Animals—Fourth Edition: Approved Standard VET01-A4. CLSI, Wayne, PA, USA, 2013.

16. Quail MA, Kozarewa I, Smith F et al. A large genome center’s improvements to the Illumina sequencing system. Nat Methods 2008; 5: 1005–10.

17. Zerbino DR, Birney E. Velvet: algorithms for de novo short read assembly using de Bruijn graphs. Genome Res 2008; 18: 821–9.

18. Abbott JC, Aanensen DM, Bentley SD. WebACT: an online genome comparison suite. Methods Mol Biol 2007; 395: 57–74.

19. Paterson GK, Harrison EM, Holmes MA. The emergence of meCC meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus. Trends Microbiol 2014; 22: 42–7.

20. Grumann D, Nubel U, Broker BM. Staphylococcus aureus toxins—their functions and genetics. Infect Genet Evol 2014; 21: 583–92.

21. Yamaguchi T, Nishifuji K, Sasaki M et al. Identification of the Staphylococcus aureus etd pathogenicity island which encodes a novel exfoliative toxin, ETD, and EDIN-B. Infect Immun 2002; 70: 5835–45.

22. Nishifuji K, Sugai M, Amagai M. Staphylococcal exfoliative toxins: “molecular scissors” of bacteria that attack the cutaneous defense barrier in mammals. J Dermatol Sci 2008; 49: 21–31.

23. Shore AC, Deasy EC, Sickers P et al. Detection of staphylococcal cassette chromosome meC type XI carrying highly divergent meCA, mecl, mecR1, blaz, and ccr genes in human clinical isolates of clonal complex 130 meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2011; 55: 3765–73.

24. Kim C, Milheirico C, Gardete S et al. Properties of a novel PBP2A protein homolog from Staphylococcus aureus strain LGA251 and its contribution to the β-lactam-resistant phenotype. J Biol Chem 2012; 287: 36854–63.

25. Kaatz GW, Seo SM, Ruble CA. Efflux-mediated fluoroquinolone resistance in Staphylococcus aureus. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 1993; 37: 1086–94.

26. Porrero MC, Valverde A, Fernandez-Llario P et al. Detection of staphylococcal cassette chromosome meC homolog from the meC homologue. J Antimicrob Chemother 2014; 69: 45–50.