ABSTRACT

During the past years, the emergence of multi-drug resistance Gram-negative bacilli (MDR-GNB), including the carbapenem resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (CRKP) has increased leading to a significant threat to public health care. Recent advanced molecular methods have improved our knowledge on how antimicrobial resistance mechanisms develop and transferred among bacterial strains. The MDR pathogens, particularly CRKP, utilize various mechanisms of resistance such as antimicrobial agent degradation, modification of antimicrobial target and alteration of cell membrane permeability. Here, the emergence of CRKP and the major antibiotic resistance mechanisms employed by CRKP will be reviewed and described. Understanding such mechanisms can be essential to develop new antimicrobial drug and help with individual treatment decisions to use alternative options to carbapenem and β-lactam antibiotics.

Keywords: Antimicrobial resistance; gram-negative; carbapenem resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.

1. INTRODUCTION

*Klebsiella pneumoniae* is an opportunistic significant Gram-negative pathogen responsible for various types of nosocomial and community-acquired infections such as pneumonia, liver abscess, sepsis and meningitis [1]. The prognosis and treatment of such infections became more challenging due to the ability of the bacteria to resist multiple antibiotics. This can be
achieved by several antimicrobial resistance mechanisms that are employed by an emerged multi-drug resistant bacterial pathogens. An example of these resistance mechanisms include the production of hydrolyzing or modifying enzymes, the efflux transporter systems, and the decreased permeability of the cell membrane via loss of porins [2]. The main aim of this review is to explain the significance of the emergence of multi-drug resistant *K. pneumoniae* strains and to outline their major mechanisms of antimicrobial resistance, especially carbapenem resistance.

### 2. Emergence of Carbapenem Resistant *K. Pneumoniae* (CRKP)

The occurrence of multi-drug resistance Gram-negative bacilli (MDR-GNB), especially the extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) producing *Enterobacteriaceae* was firstly described in the late eighties [1,3]. The ESBLs producing *Enterobacteriaceae* have the ability to resist various β-lactam antibiotics classes, including penicillin, cephalosporins, carbapenems and monobactams [3,4]. Carbapenem resistance *Enterobacteriaceae* (CRE) have recently emerged as the major class of MDR-GNB that contribute to a serious threat to the public health worldwide [5]. The number of cases of carbapenem resistance *K. pneumoniae* (CRKP), have considerably increased during the last decade resulting in a serious dilemma to the healthcare system due to the high morbidity and mortality [6]. The elevated rate of antimicrobial resistance and the global emergence of CRE as MDR-GNB have been considered as significant health care issues that have increased the emphasis towards understanding the resistance mechanisms and development of novel treatments.

The resistance to carbapenem includes different mechanisms such as alteration of the bacterial cell membrane, efflux system upregulation accompanied with overproduction with hydrolyzing ESBLs enzymes or AmpC β-lactamases, especially carbapenemases [7,8]. The *K. pneumoniae* producing carbapenemases (KPCs) has the ability to resist broad spectrum carbapenems antibiotics [3]. Carbapenemases are beta-lactamase enzymes that can be expressed by *K. pneumoniae* to hydrolyze beta-lactams including carbapenems, penicillins, cephalosporins, cephamycins, and monobactams and clavulanic acid [3,9]. The KPCs are more commonly associated with *K. pneumoniae* nosocomial infections such as urinary tract infections (UTI), pneumonia, and sepsis, rather than community-acquired infections [3].

### 3. Carbapenem Resistance Mechanisms

There are three major antimicrobial resistance mechanisms against carbapenem that utilized by *K. pneumoniae* [2]. These resistance mechanisms are classified as the following:

1. Production of carbapenem-hydrolyzing enzymes for degrading antibiotics.
2. The efflux pumps mechanism.
3. Porin mutations to decrease permeability on the outer membrane.

**Carbapenemases Production:** The CRKP bacterial strains are known to produce carbapenemases as hydrolyzing enzymes that inactivate the carbapenems. All *K. pneumoniae* producing carbapenemases (KPCs) isolates are encoded by *bla*KPCs genes that were firstly identified in Northeastern USA in 2001 following various outbreaks in New Jersey hospitals and other countries including Brazil, Colombia, Greece, Italy, Poland and Argentina [10-12]. This international spread of KPCs isolates were associated with a single dominant strain, namely multilocus sequence type (ST258), that was reported to be responsible for nearly 70% of the USA outbreaks [13]. The dissemination of KPCs encoded genes, *bla*KPCs, can be mediated by molecular mechanisms such as mobility of small genetic materials called transposons (e.g. Tn3 type Tn4401 transposon). Additionally, the horizontal transfer of plasmids carrying *bla*KPCs gene is known as a major molecular resistance mechanism of KPC gene transmission via clonal spread [12,14].

The carbapenemases can be classified into four classes A, B, C and D based on their ambler class. The class A carbapenemases are identified as KPCs which have the ability to hydrolyze beta-lactams when their active sites contain serine [15]. In addition, the ambler class A (KPC) is commonly found in highly antimicrobial resistance *K. pneumoniae* strains. The class B enzymes cleave beta-lactam rings with zinc that acts as an essential cofactor. These enzymes known as metallo-beta-lactamases (MBLs) can resist beta-lactamase inhibitors [16]. The class C enzymes are known as AmpC enzymes that are chromosomally encoding cephalosporinas and these enzymes...
use serine as active site similar to class A [17]. The class D carbapenemases are also serine proteases that depend on serine to hydrolyze carbapenems. Oxacillinase-48 (OXA-48)-like enzymes belong to the ambler class D β-lactamases in K. pneumoniae [2].

4. THE ENERGY-DEPENDENT EFFLUX PUMPS MECHANISM

Efflux pumps play an important role as antimicrobial resistance determinants that are conserved in all microorganisms [18,19]. It was firstly described the use of efflux pumps by Escherichia coli as defensive mechanisms to resist tetracycline antibiotic [20,21]. There are five main types of efflux pumps transporters in prokaryotes: the adenosine triphosphate (ATP)-binding cassette ABC superfamily, the resistance-nodulation-division (RND) family [20] the small multidrug resistance (SMR) family [21], the major facilitator superfamily (MFS) [22], the multidrug and toxic compound extrusion (MATE) family [23]. The ABC, SMR, MFS and MATE families are known as major efflux transporters in both Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms whereas the RND family are only common in Gram-negative bacteria [20,21]. The flavonide-responsive RND family of efflux transporters involves various members as shown in (Fig. 1). For instance, E. coli AcrAB-ToIC pump is a major member of RND family and present in other CRE strains including CRKP [24]. This pump known as a tripartite complex contributes to antibiotic resistance as it spans through the membranes of the bacteria (the periplasm, inner and outer membranes) in order to eject antibiotics out of the cell [2].

The AcrAB-ToIC multi-drug efflux pump in K. pneumoniae is formed by AcrA (a membrane fusion protein), AcrB (a cytoplasmic membrane protein) and ToIC (an outer membrane protein). It is encoded by acrRAB operon that is negatively regulated by a dimeric protein AcrR repressor. Furthermore, the acrB protein is associated with the ToIC protein that is present in other gram-negative bacteria and is mainly responsible for the removal of numerous compounds from bacterial cells [25].

Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the major efflux transporter system in K. pneumoniae. The resistance-nodulation-division (RND) family. Green circles represent antibiotic molecules.
Along with carbapenem resistance, MDR-GN bacteria encoding the AcrAB-ToIC pump can lead to resistance to other antimicrobial classes such as tetracycline, fluoroquinolones, and macrolides [25].

**Porin Mutations in the outer membrane:** Porin mutations can decrease the permeability of the bacterial outer membrane as mechanism of antibiotic resistance. Additionally, OmpK35 and OmpK36 are major types of mutations in porin which are usually alone do not lead to carbapenem resistance in Enterobacteriaceae, however, these mutations in CTX-M and Amp-C producing Enterobacteriaceae often lead to carbapenem resistance [2,26]. The CTX-M enzyme belong to class A β-lactamases as type of penicillinase, while Amp-C is a class C β-lactamases known as cephalosporinase. Both enzymes have a low level of carbapenem hydrolytic activity [2].

The low porin expression when is combined with the overexpression of hydrolytic β-lactamases can lead to “antibiotic trapping phenomenon” in which the carbapenem can be irreversibly bound by the degrading enzymes (trapped) rather than degraded [26]. The ompK35/36 porin variants isolated from KPC-producing K. pneumoniae in Italy which were associated with carbapenem resistance causing a significant potential threat to nosocomial settings [27]. Moreover, it was reported that ompK36 porin variant present in KPC-producing K. pneumoniae was linked with high level of carbapenem resistance and reduced response against carbapenem-colistin treatment [28,29]. A previous multicenter study in the USA showed that both two porin mutations ompK35 and ompK36 were found in 84% and 34% of CRKP strains, respectively [30].

**5. CONCLUSION**

To summarize, CRKP strains utilize various mechanisms to resist broad spectrum antimicrobial agents including carbapenems. In this review, three major antimicrobial resistance mechanisms employed by MDR K. pneumoniae were described including hydrolytic extended spectrum β-lactamases, the efflux pump systems, and the loss of porins causing decreased permeability of the cell membrane. Understanding these mechanisms along with the significance of the emergence of carbapenem resistance strains can be essential to develop novel antimicrobial agents that can improve the prognosis of CRKP pathogens and help clinicians in treatment decisions in selected cases.

**CONSENT**

It is not applicable.

**ETHICAL APPROVAL**

It is not applicable.

**COMPETING INTERESTS**

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

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Peer-review history:
The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:
https://www.sdiarticle4.com/review-history/71761