Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CRE) infection is highly endemic in China; Klebsiella pneumoniae carbapenemase (KPC) 2–producing CRE is the most common, whereas KPC-3–producing CRE is rare. We report an outbreak of KPC-3–producing Enterobacterales infection in China. During August 2020–June 2021, 25 bla_{KPC-3}–positive Enterobacterales isolates were detected from 24 patients in China. Whole-genome sequencing analysis revealed that the bla_{KPC-3} genes were harbored by IncX8 plasmids. The outbreak involved clonal expansion of KPC-3–producing Serratia marcescens and transmission of bla_{KPC-3} plasmids across different species. The bla_{KPC-3} plasmids demonstrated high conjugation frequencies (10^{-3} to 10^{-4}). A Galleria mellonella infection model showed that 2 sequence type 65 K. pneumoniae strains containing bla_{KPC-3} plasmids were highly virulent. A ceftazidime/avibactam in vitro selection assay indicated that the KPC-3–producing strains can readily develop resistance. The spread of bla_{KPC-3}–harboring IncX8 plasmids and these KPC-3 strains should be closely monitored in China and globally.

Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacterales (CPE) have emerged as important nosocomial pathogens and are a global public health concern because of the high prevalence of CRE infection and its associated mortality rate. Currently, Klebsiella pneumoniae carbapenemase (KPC) is the most clinically important carbapenemase globally (1,2). Since its first discovery in 1996 (3), more than 90 KPC variants have been documented, of which KPC-2 and KPC-3 are the most common clinical variants (4). bla_{KPC} genes are frequently harbored by Tn4401 or non-Tn4401 mobile elements (NTM_{KPC}) (5), and the spread of bla_{KPC} has been primarily associated with transmissible plasmids, belonging to different incompatibility groups (e.g., IncFII, IncI2, IncX, IncA/C, IncR, IncN, and ColE) (5).

China is regarded as a CRE-endemic region where K. pneumoniae, Escherichia coli, and Enterobacter cloacae complex are the most common CRE species (6,7). Among the CREs, ≈80%–90% were carbapenemase-producers, including >90% carbapenem-resistant K. pneumoniae and E. coli and ≈80% of carbapenem-resistant E. cloacae strains. For carbapenemase genes, the bla_{KPC-2} was the most dominant type (≈60%), followed by bla_{NDM} and bla_{IMP}. Interestingly, other KPC variants, especially KPC-3, are rarely detected in China. Compared with KPC-2, KPC-3 differs by a single amino acid substitution (H272Y) and shows higher hydrolysis efficiency against oxyimino-cephalosporins and carbapenems (8). In most KPC-endemic regions, including United States and countries in Europe, KPC-3 showed similar prevalence as that of KPC-2 enzyme, and both KPC variants were frequently detected in clinical CRE isolates. Despite China being KPC-endemic, KPC-3 has only been sporadically reported in China (9–13).

In this study, we describe a hospital outbreak of KPC-3–producing Enterobacterales involved with multiple species, including Serratia marcescens, K. pneumoniae, Escherichia coli, Enterobacter hormaechei, and Proteus mirabilis in mainland China. We obtained approval for the study from Ningbo First Hospital Ethics Committee (approval no. 2021RS095).

Author affiliations: Ningbo First Hospital, Ningbo, China (L. Chen); First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou, China (W. Ai, C. Wu, L. Rao, J. Zhang, F. Yu); Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China (Y. Zhou, Y. Guo, X. Wu, B. Wang, Y. Xu, F. Yu); Hackensack Meridian Health Center for Discovery and Innovation, Nutley, New Jersey, USA (L. Chen); Hackensack Meridian School of Medicine, Nutley (L. Chen)

DOI: https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2807.212181

These first authors contributed equally to this article.
Materials and Methods

During August 1, 2020–June 30, 2021, we collected from a tertiary hospital in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, China, 25 nonrepeated KPC-3–producing Enterobacterales isolates showing reduced susceptibility to carbapenems. None of the patients from whom the isolates were taken had international travel history in the preceding 3 months. We detected the presence of carbapenemase genes, including \( \text{bla}_{\text{KPC}}, \text{bla}_{\text{NDM}}, \text{bla}_{\text{OXA-48-like}}, \text{bla}_{\text{VIM}}, \text{and bla}_{\text{IMP}}, \) by using PCR, followed by Sanger sequencing (14,15). We initially determined speciation by using matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry and analyzed results by using the Vitrek MS database (bio-Mérieux, https://www.biomerieux.com); we later confirmed the results by using whole-genome sequencing (WGS) analysis.

We performed antimicrobial susceptibility testing and modified carbapenem inactivation and applied WGS to explore the molecular features of the isolates (Appendix 1, https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/28/7/21-2181-App1.pdf). We also conducted conjugation and electroporation experiments (and performed pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) and S1-nuclease PFGE (Appendix 1). We applied string test to examine the Hypermucoviscous phenotypes of \( K. \ pneumoniae \) strains and \( Galleria \) mellonella infection model to evaluate the virulence potential of sequence type (ST) 65 K2 \( K. \ pneumoniae \) strains (Appendix 1). We applied a ceftazidime/avibactam in vitro selection assay to evaluate whether the KPC-3–producing strains were easily selected to be resistant to ceftazidime/avibactam (Appendix 1).

We submitted the complete nucleotide sequences of the plasmids pFK3112-KPC-3 and pCG2111-KPC-3 to GenBank (accession nos. CP081509 [pFK3112-KPC-3] and CP081510 [pCG2111-KPC-3]). We also deposited the raw reads of the genomes we sequenced in GenBank (Bioproject accession no. PRJNA354234).

Results

Outbreak Description of \( \text{bla}_{\text{KPC-3}} \)-harboring Enterobacterales

During August 1, 2020–June 30, 2021, we detected 25 KPC-3–producing Enterobacterales isolates in patients of a tertiary hospital in eastern China, including 18 \( S. \ marcescens \), 3 \( K. \ pneumoniae \), 1 \( E. \ coli \), 2 \( E. \ hormaechei \), and 1 \( P. \ mirabilis \). The 25 isolates were from 24 patients; 1 patient had 2 isolates from sputum (FK3015) and blood (FK3018). The strains were recovered from sputum (n = 19), blood (n = 3), urine (n = 1), puncture fluid (n = 1), and bile (n = 1).

The first KPC-3 strain (\( S. \ marcescens \) CG2008) was isolated in August 2020, and the patient was admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) 1 (building 3) with unconsciousness attributable to a head injury sustained in an accident. After 20 days of the patient’s hospitalization, we detected a carbapenem-resistant \( S. \ marcescens \) in the patient’s sputum. After that, we detected 4 additional carbapenem-resistant \( S. \ marcescens \) strains in the same ICU ward during August 2020–May 2021 (Appendix 2 Table 1, https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/28/7/21-2181-App2.xlsx). Starting in January 2021, we also found carbapenem-resistant \( S. \ marcescens \) strains (n = 6) in another ICU (building 2, ICU-2) and the wards of cardiology (building 2) (n = 2), emergency (building 3) (n = 1), and hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery (building 3) (n = 1). In addition, starting in September 2020, we identified these KPC-3–producing strains in other Enterobacterales species in ICU-2 (\( K. \ pneumoniae \)), the coronary heart disease care unit (\( K. \ pneumoniae \)), ICU-1 (\( P. \ mirabilis \) and \( E. \ coli \)), the infectious disease ward (building 6) (\( E. \ hormaechei \)), and the hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery ward (\( E. \ hormaechei \)) (Appendix 2 Table 1).

Of the patients, 23/24 were admitted into wards in medical buildings 2 and 3, including the 2 ICUs, in our hospital (Figure 1, panel A); 18 of them were infected with the \( S. \ marcescens \) (\( \text{bla}_{\text{KPC-3}} \)). Most patients shared the same ward during the same time, especially the patients from ICU-1 and ICU-2. The 2 buildings were connected by a pedestrian bridge, and frequent movement of persons (medical workers, patients, and visitors) and portable medical devices occurred between the 2 buildings, providing many opportunities for the intrahospital transmission of bacterial pathogens between buildings and wards.

Average age of these patients was 72 years (range 39–94 years), and most (79%) were men. All but 1 KPC-3 isolates were detected >2 days after admission (range 4–328 days). KPC-3 \( E. \ coli \) isolate CG2126 (from patient 22) was detected from the blood sample of a patient on the same day of admission in April 2021; however, this patient had cholangiocarcinoma and had been hospitalized in the hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery ward 2 weeks earlier. Most patients had serious underlying diseases, including type 2 diabetes mellitus (n = 8), hypertension (n = 4), hypoproteinemia (n = 4), and cerebral infarction (n = 2). Most patients had received \( \beta \)-lactam antimicrobial treatments, such as piperacillin/tazobactam (n = 17), meropenem (n = 12), tigecycline (n = 12), and ceftoperazone/sulbactam (n = 9). Most patients (95.8%) underwent invasive procedures that involved medical devices, including attachment of a ventilator.
(23/24), deep vein intubation (9/24), and attachment of a urinary catheter (4/24) (Appendix 2 Table 1). In addition, most patients had prolonged hospital stays (range 8–462 days), including 6 patients who were hospitalized for >6 months (Figure 1, panel B). The prognosis of some patients was poor. Half of the patients (n = 12) had deteriorating health conditions during discharge, and 3 patients died during their hospital stay (Appendix 2 Table 1).

Starting in mid-2021 (and coinciding with the COVID-19 epidemic), the hospital enacted enhanced infection control measures, including chlorhexidine skin cleaning for ICU patients, improved hand hygiene compliance in healthcare workers, easy access to hand-hygiene supplies, restriction of hospital visitors, decontamination of the patients’ environment, and enhanced disinfection of medical equipment. Those measures also help to control the KPC-3 CRE outbreak, and only 1 carbapenem-resistant S. marcescens (attributable to NDM) was detected from August 2021 (data not shown).

**Antimicrobial Susceptibility and Carbapenem Inactivation Assay**

We then examined the susceptibility of the 25 isolates against 18 antibiotics (Appendix 2 Table 2). Our results indicated these isolates were all multidrug-resistant, exhibiting high-level resistance to all β-lactam...
antibiotics, including carbapenems, but remained susceptible to amikacin, gentamicin, and ceftazidime/avibactam (except CG2126). The *E. hormaechei* isolate CG2126 was resistant to ceftazidime/avibactam because of the co-existence of *bla*$_{NDM-1}$ (Appendix 2 Table 1). Modified carbapenem inactivation method results confirmed that all 25 isolates were carbapenemase producers, consistent with the presence of *bla*$_{KPC-3}$ (or *bla*$_{NDM-1}$) genes among these isolates.

**Genomic Phylogeny of KPC-3–producing Enterobacterales**

We first conducted a core-genome phylogenetic analysis by using Parsnp (16) and compared our KPC-3–producing *S. marcescens* genomes with 748 *S. marcescens* genome assemblies from the National Center for Biotechnology Information RefSeq database (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/refseq [accessed October 1, 2021]). A total of 73 strains were from China. The core-genome tree showed that the 18 KPC-3 *S. marcescens* strains formed a single cluster and were phylogenetically close to another cluster of 44 strains, which mostly harbored KPC-2 and were from China (named KPC-2 cluster) (Figure 2). Further core single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) distance analysis showed that the 18 outbreak strains differed by an average of 7 core SNPs (range 0–18), indicating clonal expansion. They differed from the China KPC-2 cluster strains by an average of 7,400 core SNPs (range 7,388–7,428) and differed from the remaining strains...
from China by an average of 45,082 core SNPs (range 11,173–58,247), suggesting that the KPC-3 strains belonged to a unique clone, which is consistent with the core-genome phylogeny (Figure 2).

Three *K. pneumoniae* strains carried *bla*<sub>KPC-3</sub> and they belonged to 2 STs (ST65 and ST967), containing KL2 and KL18 type capsules. The 2 K2 ST65 strains were isolated from the same patient. ST65 K2 strains belonged to prototypical hypervirulent *K. pneumoniae* clone, harboring a battery of virulence genes, encoding yersiniabactin (*ybt*), colibactin (*clb*), aerobactin (*iuc*), and Salmocheolin (*iro*). The 2 K2 strains also contained an IncHIB-FIB virulence plasmid, harboring the regulator of mucoid phenotype A genes *rmpA* and *rmpA2*. The 2 ST65 strains only differed by 2 core SNPs. The *E. hormaechei* strain CG2126 belonged ST127, and the *E. coli* strain was from a novel ST.

### *bla*<sub>KPC-3</sub>-harboring IncX8 Plasmids

Two representative *bla*<sub>KPC-3</sub>-plasmids (pCG2111-KPC-3 and pFK3112-KPC-3) were completely sequenced. De novo assembly of the plasmid sequences generated a single head-to-tail contig for each plasmid. PlasmidFinder 2.1 assigned the 2 plasmids as the IncX5_2 (GenBank accession no. MF062700), whereas a recent study has reassigned IncX5_2 plasmids as a novel IncX8 group (17).

The pCG2111-KPC-3 was 41,852 bp in length, with an average G+C content of 46%, and harbored 57 predicted open reading frames, with *bla*<sub>KPC-3</sub> the only intact antimicrobial resistance gene. A BLAST search (https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi) showed that pCG2111-KPC-3 was almost identical to plasmids p13190-3 (*bla*<sub>KPC-2</sub>-harboring; GenBank accession no. MF344555) (17), isolated from ST392 *K. pneumoniae* in 2013, and p15WZ-82_KPC (*bla*<sub>KPC-2</sub>-harboring; GenBank accession no. CP032355) (18), isolated from ST959 *K. variicola* in 2015 in China. In addition, both *bla*<sub>KPC-3</sub> (in pCG2111-KPC-3) and *bla*<sub>KPC-2</sub> (in p13190-3 and p15WZ-82_KPC) genes were carried by a conserved Tn3 transposon, with the structure of *tnpA-npR-I*Skp*27-Δ*bla*<sub>TEM</sub>-*bla*<sub>KPC-3/2-Δ*bla*<sub>TEM</sub>-Skp*6*. We observed 2 major differences between pCG2111-KPC-3 and the other 2 *Klebsiella* IncX8 plasmids: first, pCG2111-KPC-3 harbors *bla*<sub>KPC-3</sub>, whereas the other 2 carry *bla*<sub>KPC-2</sub>; second, the 2 *Klebsiella* IncX8 plasmids have 8 22-bp iterons located upstream from the replication gene, whereas pCG2111-KPC-3 only has 7 copies of iteron, and 1 iteron (AAAAATGATGATAAATGCGAAT) was deleted (Figure 3, 4).

The pFK3112-KPC-3 plasmid was smaller (21,888 bp in length) and had an average G+C content of 48%, carrying the same IncX8 replicon, and harbored 36 predicted
open reading frames. In comparison to pCG2111-KPC-3, the only difference is that pFK3112-KPC-3 has a 19,964-bp deletion flanked by 5-bp repeat sequences of GCATC, encompassing the entire transfer operon from the type IA DNA topoisomerase gene top to the DNA distortion polypeptide gene taxA (Figure 3, 4).

We then used pCG2111-KPC-3 and pFK3112-KPC-3 as the reference sequences, and we used the reference mapping and mauve contig mover (19) functions in Geneious Prime 2020 (https://www.geneious.com) to reconstruct the IncX8 plasmids from the remaining 23 blaKPC-3-harbouring strains. The analysis showed that the S. marcescens (n = 18), E. coli (n = 1), E. hormaechei (n = 1) (CG2039), P. mirabilis (n = 1), and ST65 K2 K. pneumoniae strains (n = 2) carried pCG2111-KPC-3–like plasmids. One E. hormaechei isolate (CG2126) had the pFK3112-KPC-3–like plasmid, with an ≈20-kb deletion in comparison to pCG2111-KPC-3.

We then used conjugation assay to evaluate the transconjugation ability and frequency of blaKPC-3–harbouring IncX8 plasmids. We selected 7 strains, 5 S. marcescens and 2 ST65 K2 K. pneumoniae, as the donors and the E. coli EC600 as the recipient strain. The blaKPC-3 plasmids from these isolates were all successfully transferred to the recipient strain. The S1-nuclease PFGE pattern showed that all the 7 transconjugants had only 1 plasmid, at a size of ≈42 kb (Figure 5). The transfer frequencies of the 7 strains ranged from $1.57 \times 10^{-3}$ to $7.8 \times 10^{-4}$. The antimicrobial susceptibility testing results further confirmed the carbapenem resistance had been transferred to recipient strains.

In addition, we tested the transconjugation ability of pFK3112-KPC-3 in K. pneumoniae FK3112, and the result showed that pFK3112-KPC-3 failed to conjugate, which is consistent with the sequence analysis showing the lack of tra operon.

Ceftazidime/avibactam in vitro Selection Assays
Ceftazidime/avibactam has been increasingly used in China to treat CRE infections, especially those attributable to KPC producers (20,21). We conducted a subinhibitory concentration antimicrobial selection experiment in 24 KPC-3 strains (except CG2126) to examine their potential to develop ceftazidime/avibactam resistance. After induced selection by 1/2 MIC concentration of ceftazidime/avibactam, 22 isolates (all except 2 S. marcescens) developed resistance (MIC >16/4 µg/mL), and the resistant rate was as high as 91.7%. By contrast, we conducted the same in vitro selection in 24 blaKPC-2–harbouring K. pneumoniae strains. Only 1 strain developed ceftazidime/avibactam resistance (MIC >16/4 µg/mL) after 1/2 MIC induction, and the resistant rate was as low as 4.2%, which is significantly lower that of the induced resistance rate of KPC-3 strains (p<0.05). These results further suggested that these KPC-3-producing strains can be easily selected for resistance to ceftazidime/avibactam.

G. mellonella Infection Model of KPC-3–Producing Hypervirulent K2 K. pneumoniae Strains
K. pneumoniae K2 ST65 strains belong to the prototypical hypervirulent clone. A string test of the ST65...
strains FK3015 and FK3018 showed positive results, consistent with their genotypes. To assess the potential virulence of these 2 isolates, we conducted the G. mellonella larvae infection experiment (Figure 6). After 20 hours of infection, bla<sub>KPC-3</sub>-harboring ST65 strains and the hypervirulent reference K2 K. pneumoniae strain ATCC 43816 showed a 100% mortality rate, which was significantly higher than that observed in larvae infected with nontoxic reference classical K. pneumoniae strains (p<0.05). These results indicate that the KPC-3 K2 ST65 K. pneumoniae are highly virulent and the acquisition of bla<sub>KPC-3</sub>-harboring IncX8 plasmids does not comprise the virulence potential in these strains.

Discussion
In this study, we report a KPC-3–producing Enterobacterales outbreak in China. In China, the spread of bla<sub>KPC-2</sub> was primarily associated with IncFII(pHN7A8)-R plasmids and with epidemic K. pneumoniae ST11 strains (22–24), whereas this KPC-3 outbreak was primarily associated with the clonal expansion of S. marcescens and was mediated by an uncommon IncX8 plasmid. We also detected horizontal transmission of bla<sub>KPC-3</sub>-harboring IncX8 plasmids in different Enterobacterales species. The S. marcescens, E. coli, P. mirabilis, E. hormaechei (CG2126), and the K. pneumoniae ST65 strains harbored the same plasmid as pCG2111-KPC-3, indicating horizontal transmission of bla<sub>KPC-3</sub> Plasmids in these strains. However, the origin of pCG2111-KPC-3 remains unclear. Although KPC-3 was initially detected in an S. marcescens isolate (CG2008), the possibility that CG2008 acquired this plasmid from other strains cannot be ruled out. bla<sub>KPC-3</sub> IncX8 plasmids have been reported in Klebsiella isolates in China, and in our study 2 KPC-3–producing K. pneumoniae strains were recovered nearly at the same time as CG2008 (Appendix 2 Table 1). In addition, S. marcescens strains might have obtained pCG2111-KPC-3–like plasmids from other strains (e.g., K. pneumoniae), which was then followed by clonal expansion.

The E. hormaechei strain (CG2039) in patient 24 and the K. pneumoniae ST967 strain (FK3112) from patient 20 harbored the same truncated plasmid (pFK3112-KPC-3), which may arise by recombination after the acquisition of intact plasmid. However, our conjugation experiment showed that pFK3112-KPC-3 cannot self-conjugate, and thus a possible explanation of the presence of pFK3112-KPC-3 in E. hormaechei and K. pneumoniae strain was that the same recombination happened independently in both species or pFK3112-KPC-3 was transferred with the assistance of helper plasmids. Our analysis demonstrated that plasmid-mediated horizontal and vertical transmission have played important roles in the KPC-3 Enterobacterales outbreak.

The bla<sub>KPC-3</sub>-harboring IncX8 plasmid pCG2111-KPC-3 was almost identical to the bla<sub>KPC-2</sub>-harboring plasmids p13190-3 and p15WZ-82_KPC from K. pneumoniae and K. variicola strains in China, suggesting that KPC-3 probably originated through a single
Our study clearly demonstrates that IncX8 plasmids can transfer across different clinical Enterobacterales species. Our *G. mellonella* infection model results also indicated that the acquisition of *bla*<sub>KPC-3</sub>-harboring IncX8 in clinical hypervirulent ST65 K2 *K. pneumoniae* strains does not lead to reduced virulence. This observation could be another example of the emergence of carbapenem-resistant and hypervirulent *K. pneumoniae* strains attributable to the horizontal transfer of *bla*<sub>KPC-3</sub>-harboring IncX8 plasmids into prototypically hypervirulent K2 strains.

Although most KPC-3 producing strains were multidrug-resistant, most of them remained sensitive to ceftazidime/avibactam. In China, ceftazidime/avibactam has been approved for clinical treatment since 2019. However, resistance emerged soon after the clinical use of ceftazidime/avibactam in different regions, including China; this resistance usually was associated with mutations in the omega loop of KPC enzymes (33–35). Ceftazidime/avibactam resistance appeared to occur more frequently in a KPC-3 than a KPC-2 background, presumably because of the higher hydrolysis activity of KPC-3 against ceftazidime (8,36). Our subinhibitory concentrations ceftazidime/avibactam selection experiment results showed that most of our KPC-3-producing strains developed resistance, and the resistance rate was as high as 91.7%. By contrast, the KPC-2-producing strains showed a <4.2% rate for developing ceftazidime/avibactam resistance. However, PCR and Sanger sequencing of subinhibitory concentrations ceftazidime/avibactam–selected KPC-3 strains (3 colonies of each strain) failed to identify amino acid mutation in KPC-3 (data not shown). We suspected alternative mechanisms, such as the increased gene copy numbers, expressions, or both (37,38), might contribute to ceftazidime/avibactam resistance. Nevertheless, our results suggested that the IncX8 *bla*<sub>KPC-3</sub> strains may readily develop ceftazidime/avibactam resistance during treatment, despite being susceptible in vitro, which poses a major challenge for the clinical application of ceftazidime/avibactam as a last resort for treating CRE infections.

In this study, most patients had underlying diseases, had lengthy hospital stays, and underwent invasive medical device treatments (e.g., treatments involving a ventilator). Mechanical ventilation is a known risk factor of nosocomial infections, including CRE-attributable infections. The close proximity of these medical wards and movement of persons between the 2 buildings probably promoted the spread of KPC-3 strains between different wards. However, this outbreak went unrecognized and unconfirmed during routine surveillance, until our genomic study commenced in later
4. Hirsch EB, Tam VH. Detection and treatment options for multidrug-resistant infection. J Antimicrob Chemother. 2010;65:1119–25. https://doi.org/10.1093/jac/dkq108

5. Chen L, Mathema B, Chavda KD, DeLeo FR, Bonomo RA, Kreiswirth BN. Carbapenemase-producing Klebsiella pneumoniae: molecular and genetic decoding. Trends Microbiol. 2014;22:986–96. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tim.2014.09.003

6. Zhang Y, Wang Q, Yin Y, Chen H, Jin L, Gu B, et al. Epidemiology of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae infections: report from the China CRE Network. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2018;62:e01882–17. https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.01882-17

7. Zhang R, Liu L, Zhou H, Chan EW, Li J, Fang Y, et al. Nationwide surveillance of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) strains in China. EBioMedicine. 2017;19:998–106. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ebiom.2017.04.032

8. Alba J, Ishii Y, Thomson K, Moland ES, Yamaguchi K. Kinetics study of KPC-3, a plasmid-encoded class A carbapenem-hydrolyzing beta-lactamase. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2005;49:4760–2. https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.49.11.4760-4762.2005

9. Li G, Wei Q, Wang Y, Du X, Zhao Y, Jiang X. Novel genetic environment of the plasmid-mediated KPC-3 gene detected in Escherichia coli and Citrobacter freundii isolates from China. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis. 2011;30:575–80. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10096-010-1124-7

10. Du H, Chen L, Chavda KD, Pandey R, Zhang H, Xie X, et al. Genomic characterization of Enterobacter cloacae isolates from China that coproduce KPC-3 and NDM-1 carbapenemases. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2016;60:2519–23. https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.03053-15

11. Miao M, Wen H, Xu P, Niu S, Lv J, Xie X, et al. Genetic diversity of carbapenem-resistant (CRE) clinical isolates from a tertiary hospital in eastern China. Front Microbiol. 2018;9:3341. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2018.03341

12. Wei J, Zou C, Wang D, Huang A, Niu S. Genetic diversity and in vitro activity of ceftazidime/avibactam and aztreonam/avibactam against imipenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae isolates in southwest China: a single-centre study. PLoS Glob Antimicrob Resist. 2020;22:e48–51. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jigar.2020.04.023

13. Tang H-J, Chen Y-T, Chiang T, Fung C-P, Chuang Y-C, Kristopher Siu L. Identification of the first imported KPC-3 Klebsiella pneumoniae from the USA to Taiwan. Int J Antimicrob Agents. 2014;44:431–5. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijantimicag.2014.07.009

14. Queenan AM, Bush K. Carbapenemases: the versatile beta-lactamases. Clin Microbiol Rev. 2007;20:440–58. https://doi.org/10.1128/CMR.00001-07

15. Nordmann P, Poirel L, Carrère A, Toleman MA, Walsh TR. Nationwide surveillance of clinical carbapenem-resistant (CRE) strains in China. EBioMedicine. 2011;49:718–21. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ebiom.2011.09.003

16. Treangen TJ, Ondov BD, Koren S, Phillippy AM. The Harvest genome suite for rapid core-genome alignment and visualization of thousands of intraspecific microbial genomes. Genome Biol. 2014;15:524. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-014-0524-x

17. Fang H, Feng J, Xu Y, Zhang Y, Zhan Z, Yin Z, et al. Sequencing of pT5282-CTXM, p13190-KPC and p30860-NR, and comparative genomics analysis of IncX8 plasmids. Int J Antimicrob Agents. 2018;52:210–7. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijantimicag.2018.04.012

18. Yang X, Wai-Chi Chan E, Zhang R, Chen S. A conjugative plasmid that augments virulence in Klebsiella pneumoniae. Nat Microbiol. 2019;4:2039–43. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41564-019-0566-7
Zhao J, Zhang Y, Fan Y, Han J, Xiong Z, Liu X, et al. Characterization of an NDM-5-producing hypervirulent K. pneumoniae strain of sequence type 648 clone from a lung transplant recipient. Clin Infect Dis. 2019;68:335–64. https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciy492

van Duin D, Bonomo RA. Ceftazidime/avibactam and ceftolozane/tazobactam: second-generation β-lactam/β-lactamase inhibitor combinations. Clin Infect Dis. 2016;63:234–41. https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciw243

Shen P, Zhang Y, Li G, Jiang X. Characterization of the genetic environment of the blsKPC3 gene among Klebsiella pneumoniae isolates from a Chinese hospital. Braz J Infect Dis. 2016;20:384–8. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjid.2016.04.003

Xu J, Zhao Z, Ge Y, He F. Rapid emergence of a pandrug-resistant ST11 isolate in an inpatient in a teaching hospital in China after treatment with multiple broad-spectrum antibiotics. Infect Drug Resist. 2020;13:799–804. https://doi.org/10.2147/IDR.S243334

Zhou H, Zhang K, Chen W, Chen J, Zheng J, Liu C, et al. Epidemiological characteristics of carbapenem-resistant E. coli collected from 17 hospitals in Nanjing district of China. Antimicrob Resist Infect Control. 2020;9:15. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13756-019-0674-4

Chen L, Chavda KD, Melano RG, Jacobs MR, Koll B, Li JJ, Lee CS, Sheng JF, Doi Y. Complete sequence of a K. pneumoniae encoding and inheritance of carbapenemase gene (blaKPC-2). J Antimicrob Chemother. 2014;58:6974–7. https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.02534-16

Hong T, et al. Comparative genomic analysis of KPC-encoding plasmids in clinical Klebsiella pneumoniae strains. J Glob Antimicrob Resist. 2021;26:255–61. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jgar.2020.05.022

Li JJ, Lee CS, Sheng JF, Doi Y. Complete sequence of a conjugal IncN plasmid harboring blsKPC3-blalav1 and qnrS1 from an Escherichia coli sequence type 648 strain. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2014;58:6974–7. https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.03632-14

Papagiannitsis CC, Bitar I, Malli E, Tsilipoundaki K, Hrabak J, Petinati E. IncC blaNDM–positive plasmid characterised from ST648 Escherichia coli. J Glob Antimicrob Resist. 2019;19:73–7. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jgar.2019.05.001

Zhao J, Zhang Y, Fan Y, Han J, Xiong Z, Liu X, et al. Characterization of an NDM-5-producing hypervirulent sequence type 65 clone from a lung transplant recipient. Emerg Microbes Infect. 2021;10:596–9. https://doi.org/10.1080/22221751.2021.1889932

Kong LH, Lei CW, Ma SZ, Jiang W, Liu BH, Wang YX, et al. Various sequence types of Escherichia coli isolates coharboring blaNDM1 and mcr-1 genes from a commercial swine farm in China. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2017;61:e02167–16. https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.02167-16

Sugawara Y, Akeda Y, Hagiyi H, Sakamoto N, Takeuchi D, Shanmugakani RK, et al. Spreading patterns of NDM-producing in clinical and environmental settings in Yangon, Myanmar. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2019;3:63. https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.01924-18

Rossolini GM. Ceftazidime-avibactam resistance associated with L169P mutation in the omega loop of KPC-2. J Antimicrob Chemother. 2019;74:1241–3. https://doi.org/10.1093/jac/dkz026

Haidar G, Clancy CJ, Shields RK, Hao B, Cheng S, Nguyen MH. Mutations in blsKPC3 that confer ceftazidime-avibactam resistance encode novel KPC-3 variants that function as extended-spectrum β-lactamases. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2017;61:e02534–16. https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.02534-16

Mehta SC, Rice K, Palzkill T. Natural variants of the KPC-2 carbapenemase have evolved increased catalytic efficiency for ceftazidime hydrolysis at the cost of enzyme stability. PLoS Pathog. 2015;11:e1004949. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1004949

Coppi M, Di Pilato V, Monaco F, Giani T, Conaldi PG, Rossolini GM. Ceftazidime-avibactam resistance associated with increased efflux activity. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2019;64:e02534–16. https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.02534-16

Address for correspondence: Fangyou Yu, Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital Department of Clinical Laboratory Medicine, Tongji University School of Medicine, No. 507, Zhengmin Rd, Yangpu District, Shanghai, China; e-mail: wzjxyfy@163.com; Liang Chen, Hackensack Meridian Health Center for Discovery and Innovation, Center for Discovery and Innovation, 111 Ideation Way, Nutley, NJ 07110, USA; email: liang.chen@hmh-cdi.org
Appendix 1

Materials and Methods

Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing and Modified Carbapenem Inactivation Method (mCIM)

The MICs (MICs) of 18 antimicrobial agents were determined by broth-microdilution assay (1). The results of antimicrobial susceptibility testing were interpreted under the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) guideline (2). The results for tigecycline and colistin were interpreted by European Committee on antimicrobial susceptibility testing (EUCAST) breakpoints (3). The E. coli ATCC25922 was used as quality control. The modified carbapenem inactivation method (mCIM) was performed to verify the carbapenemase production (4). The meropenem disks (10μg, OXOID, UK) were used for this study and E. coli ATCC25922 was acted as quality control bacteria for the mCIM assay.

WGS and Bioinformatics Analysis

Bacterial genomic DNA was isolated using the E.Z.N.A.® Bacteria DNA Kit (omega, USA). The DNA library was sequenced on the Illumina HiSeq platform by 150 bp paired-end reads. The raw data were filtered by Trimmomatic (5) v0.39, followed by assembly using Spades v3.15.2 (6). The Antimicrobial resistance genes, plasmid incompatibility groups, and multilocus sequence typing (MLST) were identified using the tools on Center for Genomic Epidemiology (CGE) web server (https://cge.cbs.dtu.dk/services/), including ResFinder 3.2, PlasmidFinder2.1,
and MLST 2.0, respectively. All the plasmids were extracted using the QIAGEN Plasmid Plus Maxi Kit according to the manual instruction. For plasmid sequencing, the plasmid DNA from the transconjugant or electro-transformant was subject to Illumina Hiseq sequencing, followed by de novo assembly using Spades v3.15.2n (6) as described above. Additional plasmids comparison was performed using Geneious prime 2020 software (https://www.geneious.com/).

To determine the global phylogeny of *S. marcescens*, 748 genome assemblies were downloaded from the NCBI RefSeq database (dated as 10/01/2021), and these assemblies along with 18 genomes sequenced in this study were used to generate a core genome phylogenetic tree using Parsnp from Harvest suit (7) 1.12, followed by visualization and annotation using iTOL (8) v6. Core SNP distance was determined using the method described in our recent study (9). In brief, trimmed, paired-end sequences from each genome were mapped to *S. marcescens* 1140 genome (CP047688), using snippy (https://github.com/tseemann/snippy). Prophages were predicted using PHASTER (10), and repeated regions were examined using MUMmer 4.0 (11) while regions of recombination were detected using Gubbins v3.1.0 (12) Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) among prophages, repeated or recombination regions were filtered, and the core SNP differences were determined using SNP-dist (https://github.com/tseemann/snp-dists). Bacterial species and potential contamination were examined by Mash 2.2 using the NCBI RefSeq genome (13).

*Enterobacter* subspecies were determined using fast ANI v1.33 (14) against the type strain genomes as described in a recent study of precise species identification for *Enterobacter* (15).

**Conjugation and Electroporation Experiments**

The conjugation experiments were performed using *E. coli* EC600 (rifampin-resistant) as the recipient strain and 8 selected *bla*KPC-3-harboring clinical isolates as the donors, using the method described previously (4,16). All transconjugants were subjected to PCR detection for the presence of *bla*KPC-3 gene, followed by susceptibility testing to examine the resistant phenotypes. The conjugation frequency was determined by dividing the numbers of transconjugants by the
number of donors. If transconjugants weren’t obtained, electroporation was conducted to obtain the electro-transformants, using the method described previously (17).

**Pulsed-Field Gel Electrophoresis (PFGE) and S1-PFGE**

The Pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) was performed to explore the clonal relationship among 8 selected CRE isolates, while S1-PFGE was used to determine the plasmid profile of \( \text{bla}_{\text{KPC-3}} \)-harboring strains and their transconjugants, using the previously described methods (18). The \( \text{XbaI} \) digested \textit{Salmonella} Braenderup H9812 strain was used as the molecular size marker.

**String Test and \textit{Galleria Mellonella} Infection Model**

Hypermucoviscous phenotypes of \textit{K. pneumoniae} strains were examined by string test and a viscous string longer than 5 mm was defined as positive. The virulence potential of ST65 K2 \textit{K. pneumoniae} strains was evaluated using a \textit{Galleria Mellonella} larvae infection model. The larvae were obtained from HuiYuDe Biotech Co, Tianjin, China, and larva weighing 250–350 mg were used. Two KPC-3-producing ST65 K2 \textit{K. pneumoniae} isolates (FK3015 and FK3018) were tested. An ST439 K2 hypervirulent reference strain ATCC 43816 was used as the positive control (19). PBS injected and uninfected (injected an “empty syringe”) groups were used as negative controls. In addition, one clinical multi-drug resistant \textit{K. pneumoniae} strain isolated from the same hospital was included for comparison. Ten larvae were randomly divided into each group. The \textit{K. pneumoniae} groups were injected with 10\( \mu \)l (~\(1.5\times10^7\) CFU) bacterial suspension into the haemocoel of each larva via the last left proleg, while the negative control groups were injected with PBS or empty syringe. Larvae were grown in petri dishes at 37°C, and survival was observed and scored every hour. All experiments were performed in triplicates. The result was analyzed and visualized using Prism 8.0.2 software (GraphPad, USA).
Ceftazidime/avibactam in vitro Selection Assay

Previous studies showed KPC-3 had ~30 fold higher ceftazidime catalytic activity in comparison to KPC-2, and KPC-3 was easily selected to be resistant to ceftazidime/avibactam (17,20). In vitro selection assay was conducted in all KPC-3-producing strains (except the NDM-1 and KPC-3 co-producing E. hormaechei strain CG2126) to examine the potential of inducted ceftazidime/avibactam resistance. Single clone of the tested strain was added into 5ml Luria Bertani (LB) medium containing $1/2$ MIC concentration of ceftazidime/avibactam, and incubated overnight at 37°C, 220rpm/min. Then bacteria were collected by centrifugation (12000-rpm, 1 min), followed by washing three times with phosphate buffer saline (PBS). The bacterial was then diluted to $10^7$ CFU and used to measure the MIC values using the broth micro dilution method according to CLSI 2020 (2), and the experiment was repeated three times.

References

1. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Performance standards for antimicrobial susceptibility testing. Twenty-second informational supplement. Wayne (PA): The Institute; 2012.

2. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing. CLSI supplement M100, 30th edition. Wayne (PA): The Institute; 2020.

3. European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing. Breakpoint tables for interpretation of MICs and zone diameters. Version 10.0 [cited 2020 Jan 20]. http://www.eucast.org

4. Shen X, Liu L, Yu J, Cao X, Zhan Q, Guo Y, et al. Coexistence of blanDM-1 and rmtC on a transferrable plasmid of a novel ST192 clinical isolate. Infect Drug Resist. 2019;12:3883–91. PubMed https://doi.org/10.2147/IDR.S228130

5. Bolger AM, Lohse M, Usadel B. Trimmomatic: a flexible trimmer for Illumina sequence data. Bioinformatics. 2014;30:2114–20. PubMed https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btu170
6. Bankevich A, Nurk S, Antipov D, Gurevich AA, Dvorkin M, Kulikov AS, et al. SPAdes: a new genome assembly algorithm and its applications to single-cell sequencing. J Comput Biol. 2012;19:455–77. PubMed https://doi.org/10.1089/cmb.2012.0021

7. Treangen TJ, Ondov BD, Koren S, Phillippy AM. The Harvest suite for rapid core-genome alignment and visualization of thousands of intraspecific microbial genomes. Genome Biol. 2014;15:524. PubMed https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-014-0524-x

8. Letunic I, Bork P. Interactive Tree Of Life (iTOL) v5: an online tool for phylogenetic tree display and annotation. Nucleic Acids Res. 2021;49(W1):W293–6. PubMed https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkab301

9. Yu F, Cienfuegos-Gallet AV, Cunningham MH, Jin Y, Wang B, Kreiswirth BN, et al. Molecular evolution and adaptation of livestock-associated methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (LA-MRSA) sequence type 9. mSystems. 2021;6:e0049221. PubMed https://doi.org/10.1128/mSystems.00492-21

10. Arndt D, Grant JR, Marcu A, Sajed T, Pon A, Liang Y, et al. PHASTER: a better, faster version of the PHAST phage search tool. Nucleic Acids Res. 2016;44(W1):W16-21. PubMed https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkw387

11. Kurtz S, Phillippy A, Delcher AL, Smoot M, Shumway M, Antonescu C, et al. Versatile and open software for comparing large genomes. Genome Biol. 2004;5:R12. PubMed https://doi.org/10.1186/gb-2004-5-2-r12

12. Croucher NJ, Page AJ, Connor TR, Delaney AJ, Keane JA, Bentley SD, et al. Rapid phylogenetic analysis of large samples of recombinant bacterial whole genome sequences using Gubbins. Nucleic Acids Res. 2015;43:e15. PubMed https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gku1196

13. Ondov BD, Treangen TJ, Melsted P, Mallonee AB, Bergman NH, Koren S, et al. Mash: fast genome and metagenome distance estimation using MinHash. Genome Biol. 2016;17:132. PubMed https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-016-0997-x
14. Jain C, Rodriguez-R LM, Phillippy AM, Konstantinidis KT, Aluru S. High throughput ANI analysis of 90K prokaryotic genomes reveals clear species boundaries. Nat Commun. 2018;9:5114. PubMed https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-07641-9

15. Wu W, Feng Y, Zong Z. Precise species identification for Enterobacter: a genome sequence-based study with reporting of two novel species, Enterobacter quasiroggenkampii sp. nov. and Enterobacter quasimori sp. nov. mSystems. 2020;5:e00527–20. PubMed https://doi.org/10.1128/mSystems.00527-20

16. Papagiannitsis CC, Bitar I, Malli E, Tsilipounidaki K, Hrabak J, Petinaki E. IncC bla\textsubscript{KPC-2}-positive plasmid characterised from ST648 Escherichia coli. J Glob Antimicrob Resist. 2019;19:73–7. PubMed https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jgar.2019.05.001

17. Shields RK, Chen L, Cheng S, Chavda KD, Press EG, Snyder A, et al. Emergence of ceftazidime-avibactam resistance due to plasmid-borne \textit{bla}_{\text{KPC-3}} mutations during treatment of carbapenem-resistant \textit{Klebsiella pneumoniae} infections. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2017;61:e02097–16. PubMed

18. Noormohamed A, Fakhr MK. Molecular typing of and isolated from various retail meats by MLST and PFGE. Foods. 2014;3:82–93. PubMed https://doi.org/10.3390/foods3010082

19. Fodah RA, Scott JB, Tam H-H, Yan P, Pfeffer TL, Bundschuh R, et al. Correlation of \textit{Klebsiella pneumoniae} comparative genetic analyses with virulence profiles in a murine respiratory disease model. PLoS One. 2014;9:e107394. PubMed https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0107394

20. Haidar G, Clancy CJ, Shields RK, Hao B, Cheng S, Nguyen MH. Mutations in \textit{bla}_{\text{KPC-3}} that confer ceftazidime-avibactam resistance encode novel KPC-3 variants that function as extended-spectrum β-lactamases. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2017;61:e02534–16. PubMed https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.02534-16