We report the sequences of two *Klebsiella pneumoniae* clinical isolates, strains JHCK1 and VA360, from a newborn with meningitis in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and from a tertiary care medical center in Cleveland, OH, respectively. Both isolates contain one chromosome and at least five plasmids; isolate VA360 contains the *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase (KPC) gene.

*K. pneumoniae* causes serious community- and hospital-acquired infections (1–7) and its virulence seems to be enhanced by its ability to acquire resistance to antibiotics, including carbapenems (3). Only a few virulence factors were identified, including a pathogenicity island in some strains (8–10). After nucleotide and restriction-map comparisons among several strains, a high heterogeneity zone was proposed (11–13).

*K. pneumoniae* strains JHCK1 (6, 13) and VA360 (13, 14) were drafted sequenced to 539- and 751-fold coverage using Illumina GAIIx, resulting in 51,121,119 and 61,407,190 reads, respectively. We mapped 78% (JHCK1) and 91% (VA360) of the short-read assembly was also performed for each geographical region, Argentina (strain JHCK1) and the United States (strain VA360). The draft genomes of JHCK1 and VA360 consist of 6,016,101-bp and 5,578,970-bp sequences, respectively, with an average G+C content of 57.5% for both. These two genome sequences were annotated using an in-house implementation of the Ergatis annotation pipeline (17). There are 5,812 and 5,414 predicted protein coding genes within the genomes of *K. pneumoniae* isolates JHCK1 and VA360. Of these, 20% and 18% of the protein coding genes are annotated as hypothetical or conserved hypothetical proteins. Of those with functional predictions, 40 and 22 are associated with phages/prophages, while 129 and 103 are associated with resistance to antibiotics or toxon production. A *bla*KPC gene is likely located within the pKpQI-IT-like plasmid in strain VA360. JHCK1 and VA360 genomes have 80 and 83 tRNA genes, respectively, as well as 4 rRNA genes.

Of all the predicted genes, 4,973 are common between the JHCK1 and VA360 genomes, although some of the other genes do have homologs in other sequenced genomes. Of the remaining 839 genes in JHCK1, 267 have an assigned function, including involvement in iron acquisition, conjugative transfer, and copper, arsenic, fosfomycin, mercury, and chromate resistance. Similarly, of the 551 VA360 genes not found in JHCK1, 175 have an assigned function, including those involved in monosaccharide metabolism, citrate metabolism/transport, and resistance to aminoglycosides (adenylyltransferase). These functions may be indicative of strain-specific capabilities.

**Nucleotide sequence accession numbers.** The GenBank accession numbers for *K. pneumoniae* JHCK1 (Argentina) and VA360 (Cleveland, OH) are ANGH00000000 and ANGH00000000, respectively.

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**Journal of Clinical Microbiology**

Karen Davenport,a,b Andrea Endimiani,e,f,g Robert A. Bonomo,e,f,h Marcelo E. Tolmasky,c Patrick S. G. Chaina,b Gary Xie,a,b Maria S. Ramirez,c,d Steven H. Marshall,* Kristine M. Hujer,e,f Lili Li,a,b Shannon Johnson,a,b Po-E Li,a,b

**Address correspondence to Marcelo E. Tolmasky, mtolmasky@fullerton.edu, or Patrick S. G. Chain, pchain@lanl.gov.**
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by Public Health Service grants 2R15AI047115 (to M.E.T.), R01AI072219, and R01AI063517 (to R.A.B.) from the National Institutes of Health and the U.S. Department of Energy Joint Genome Institute through the Office of Science of the U.S. Department of Energy under contract no. DE-AC02-05CH11231 and by funds and/or facilities provided by the Cleveland Department of Veterans Affairs, the Veterans Affairs Merit Review Program, and the Geriatric Research Education and Clinical Center VISN 10 to R.A.B.

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