Developing an international *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* reference panel

Anthony De Soyza, Amanda J. Hall, Eshwar Mahenthiralingam, Pavel Drevinek, Wieslaw Kaca, Zuzanna Drulis-Kawa, Stoyanka R. Stoitsova, Veronika Toth, Tom Coenye, James E. A. Zlosnik, Jane L. Burns, Isabel Sá-Correia, Daniel De Vos, Jean-Paul Pirnay, Timothy J. Kidd, David Reid, Jim Manos, Jens Klockgether, Lutz Wiehlmann, Siobhán McClean, & Craig Winstanley on behalf of EU FP7 funded COST Action BM1003 “Cell surface virulence determinants of cystic fibrosis pathogens”

Keywords
Cystic fibrosis, genotype, pathogen, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

Abstract

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is a major opportunistic pathogen in cystic fibrosis (CF) patients and causes a wide range of infections among other susceptible populations. Its inherent resistance to many antimicrobials also makes it difficult to treat infections with this pathogen. Recent evidence has highlighted the diversity of this species, yet despite this, the majority of studies on virulence and pathogenesis focus on a small number of strains. There is a pressing need for a *P. aeruginosa* reference panel to harmonize and coordinate the collective efforts of the *P. aeruginosa* research community. We have collated a panel of 43 *P. aeruginosa* strains that reflects the organism’s diversity. In addition to the commonly studied clones, this panel includes transmissible strains, sequential CF isolates, strains with specific virulence characteristics, and strains that represent serotype, genotype or geographic diversity. This focussed panel of *P. aeruginosa* isolates will help accelerate and consolidate the discovery of virulence determinants, improve our understanding of the pathogenesis of infections caused by this pathogen, and provide the community with a valuable resource for the testing of novel therapeutic agents.
Background

Cystic fibrosis (CF) is a significant health care challenge and an important cause of premature mortality. Chronic lower respiratory tract infections are the major cause of morbidity and mortality in CF. Impaired mucociliary clearance from the lung makes CF patients vulnerable to opportunistic infections. Novel data from nonculture-based techniques suggests that the airway microbiome in CF is polymicrobial with multiple organisms present (Blainey et al. 2012; Fodor et al. 2012; Zhao et al. 2012). Despite these methodologic advances, conventional culture techniques remain the main clinical tool used in managing CF infections. Such conventional culture methods reveal that a relatively limited number of pathogens are isolated during pulmonary infections seen in patients with CF. The pathogens isolated by culture are predominantly Staphylococcus aureus, Haemophilus influenzae, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Rarer organisms from the Burkholderia cepacia complex (Bcc) and other pathogens are also encountered (de Soyza et al. 2004; Davies and Rubin 2007). Although Bcc causes less than 10% of CF infections (Lipuma 2010), the established international Bcc reference panel has helped harmonize Burkholderia research by standardizing approaches (Mahenthiralingam et al. 2000; Coenye et al. 2003).

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is the major pathogen in CF, infecting up to 80% of adult patients, and once established, the pathogen is often difficult to treat clinically (Cheng et al. 1996; Fothergill et al. 2012a; Parkins et al. 2012). Surprisingly there are no recognized international reference panels for the more prevalent CF pathogens, such as P. aeruginosa, S. aureus or H. influenzae. Arguably the most pressing need is for an international P. aeruginosa reference panel to reflect the relevance of this pathogen to CF and a range of other infections. Such a panel will encourage researchers to avoid use of isolates with limited availability, and to potentially prevent unnecessary repetition across laboratories. The availability of a standardized reference panel would improve efficiency and reduce experimental animal sacrifice, while also facilitating the search for improved therapeutic approaches. In order to assemble the most appropriate reference panel of P. aeruginosa isolates, we aimed to define consensus on the core characteristics of an international reference panel through an iterative and interactive process involving workshops and a consensus finding exercise. Molecular genotyping was then used to ensure that the panel was broadly representative of the wider population structure of P. aeruginosa.

Methods

Consensus choice of isolates for initial inclusion

A broad range of expertise was assembled including clinicians, clinical microbiologists and basic science microbiology researchers. Requirements for a reference panel were discussed in open forum on two occasions under the auspices of a European Union Co-ordinated Scientific and Technology (COST) action (COST BM1003; http://www.cost-bm1003.info/). Discussion with further researchers active in the field with an international perspective (including coauthors D. D. V., J. P. P., T. K., J. B., and B. T.; see also acknowledgments) was then conducted prior to a final consensus process involving COST action members using prior techniques (RAND consensus tool) (Francis et al. 2007).

The consensus-seeking process used statements identified in the prior workshops, with the assembled experts independently scoring each statement. Statements identified and scored in the RAND process are included in Table 1. Consensus was then sought based on the individual scores as compared to the group average. Indifference was rated as scores 4–6, while 7–9 was rated as a positive consensus and 1–3 as a negative consensus. The group were also asked to rate the ideal number of isolates to be included in the panel with a mean score presented.

Genotyping of isolates using the ArrayTube method

Strains of P. aeruginosa were genotyped using the ArrayTube (AT) system (CLONDIAG, Alere Technologies, Köln, Germany) as described previously (Wiehlmann et al. 2007). The AT microarray chip enables strains to be classified according to 13 core genome single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), and also screens for 38 variable genetic markers of the P. aeruginosa accessory genome. These include several previously reported genomic islands (Arora et al. 2001; Liang et al. 2001; Larbig et al. 2002; de Chial et al. 2003; Spencer et al. 2003; He et al. 2004; Klockgether et al. 2004; Lee et al. 2006). Data from the 13 SNPs are combined with flagellin type (a/b) and the presence of the genes encoding mutually exclusive type III secretion exotoxins (S or U), to generate a strain-specific “hexadecimal code” represented by four digits (Wiehlmann et al. 2007). This code can be used to search a large database of P. aeruginosa strains (Cramer et al. 2012). Subsequently, eBURST (version 3.0) (Feil et al. 2004; Spratt et al. 2004) analysis of data generated using the AT
from the 13 SNPs, flagellin type (a or b) and presence of the mutually exclusive type III secretion exotoxins (S or U), was used to visualize the position of panel strains within the wider *P. aeruginosa* population structure using a database of 955 genotyped strains (Cramer et al. 2012).

**Results**

**RAND process**

A number of strain and reference panel characteristics were identified at the scoping workshops (Table 1). Through the iterative consensus-seeking process we identified a variety of characteristics for individual isolates and also for the overall panel, and then reduced these to criteria that were deemed either mandatory or critical. Consensus was reached where the majority of scores were within the same ranking and was achieved in 12 of 28 statements. The preferred mean number of isolates to be included in the reference panel was 26 ± 4 (10 responders).

**Panel strain selection**

Isolates were selected based on the characteristics identified through the Delphi process and literature searches via PubMed. Where possible, isolates were chosen when extensive prior data were available, including those with genome sequencing data (Stover et al. 2000; Mathee et al. 2008; Winstanley et al. 2009; Stewart et al. 2011), in vitro and/or in vivo virulence data (Hajjar et al. 2002; Al-Aloul et al. 2004; Cigana et al. 2009; Carter et al. 2010). Isolates were also selected to include representatives from diverse biologic and geographic origins, including clinical isolates (CF and non-CF clinical infections) and environmental sources (Cigana et al. 2009; Pirnay et al. 2009). Because this is an International panel, a global perspective is essential and isolates from geographically dispersed origins were also chosen (Pirnay et al. 2009). The final selection of 43 strains is listed in Table 2. The strain panel is available from the BCCM/LMG Bacteria Collection (http://bccm.belspo.be/about/lmg.php), Gent, Belgium, and the LMG reference numbers are shown in Table 2.

**Genotyping to define the distribution of the panel strains among the wider *P. aeruginosa* population**

Each of the panel strains was genotyped using the AT method. Figure 1 shows an eBURST representation of the distribution of the panel strains among the wider population of *P. aeruginosa*. The panel strains are widely distributed and include representatives of both abundant and less abundant clones. The AT codes are indicated in Table 2.
Table 2. International reference panel of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates.

| Panel no. | Source ID | LMG number | Origin and source | Genome sequence | AT code (Clone) | Details | Reference |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| **CF transmissible strains** | | | | | | | |
| 1 | LES B58 | 27622 | CF, U.K. (1988) | Yes | 4C12(T) | Earliest isolate of LES; genome sequenced; produces more biofilm than PA01 and PA14 but less motile; virulent in *C. elegans* model, reduced virulence in murine model | Kukavica-Ibrulj et al. (2008); Winstanley et al. (2009); Carter et al. (2010) |
| 2 | LES 400 | 27623 | CF, U.K. | Yes | 4C12(T) | Quorum sensing defective lasR mutant of LES; reduced *C. elegans* killing; upregulation of alginate production | Salunkhe et al. (2005); Carter et al. (2010) |
| 3 | LES 431 | 27624 | Non CF parent of CF patient, U.K. | Yes | 4C12(T) | LES isolate with increased virulence in the murine model; hypervirulent subtype more adapted to acute infections; transmitted to non CF parents; upregulated QS genes | Salunkhe et al. (2005); Carter et al. (2010) |
| 4 | C3719 | 27625 | CF, Manchester, U.K. | Yes | 4012(O) | Manchester epidemic strains associated with increased treatment requirements of CF patients with a highly transmissible strain | Jones et al. (2002); Mathee et al. (2008) |
| 5 | DK2 | 27626 | CF, Denmark; earliest isolates 1973-2007 | Yes | F421(A2) | Initial period of rapid adaption in CF host, followed by long period of some phenotypic changes and genotypic negative selection; low growth rate, loss of motility and reduced regulatory functions | Yang et al. (2011b) |
| 6 | AES-1R | 27627 | Pediatric CF (1992), Melbourne, Australia | Yes | E82A | AUST-01 strain (aka AES-1, Pulsotype 1), ST-649; associated with increased morbidity and treatment; virulence gene expression during chronic CF infection; niche specialization | Armstrong et al. (2002); Manos et al. (2008); Naughton et al. (2011) |
| 7 | AUS23 | 27628 | Adult CF (2007), Brisbane, Australia | Pending | 2D9A | AUST-02 strain (aka AES-2, Pulsotype 2), ST-775; associated with increased treatment requirements and niche specialization | O’Carrol et al. (2004); Kidd et al. (2013) |
| 8 | AUS52 | 27629 | Adult CF (2008), Hobart, Australia | Pending | EC22 | AUST-03 strain (aka AES-3, ST-242); associated with increased exacerbation rate; predominantly detected in CF patients from Tasmania and southern Australia | Bradbury et al. (2008); Kidd et al. (2013) |
| **Paired or sequential CF isolates** | | | | | | | |
| 9 | AA2 | 27630 | CF (early), Germany | Yes | AF9A | LPS and PGN studied; in vivo virulence | Bragonzini et al. (2006, 2009); Lore et al. (2012) |
| 10 | AA43 | 27631 | CF (late), Germany | Yes | AF9A | As above | Bragonzini et al. (2006, 2009); Lore et al. (2012) |
| 11 | AA44 | 27632 | CF (late), Germany | Yes | AF9A | As above | Bragonzini et al. (2006, 2009); Lore et al. (2012) |
| 12 | AMT 0023-30 | 27633 | | Yes | 478A | Early isolate taken at 6 months of age; persister cells | Mulcahy et al. (2010) |
| Panel no. | Source ID | LMG number | Origin and source | Genome sequence | AT code (Clone) | Details | Reference |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| 13       | AMT 0023-34 | 27634      | Pediatric CF, Seattle, WA | Yes | 478A | 96-month isolate from same patient as AMT023-30 showing a 100-fold increase in persister cells; mutS mutation; hypermutator phenotype | Mulcahy et al. (2010) |
| 14       | AMT 0060-1 | 27635      | Pediatric CF, Seattle, WA | No | 6D92(H) | Late isolate identifying hip mutants; late isolates showed high-level persister cells; mutation in mexZ repressor affecting MIC to Ofloxacin, Carbenicillin and Tobramycin. | Mulcahy et al. (2010) |
| 15       | AMT 0060-2 | 27636      | Pediatric CF, Seattle, WA | No | 6D92(H) | Late isolate identifying hip mutants; late isolates from these patients showed high level persister cells, mutation in mexZ repressor affecting MIC to Ofloxacin, Carbenicillin and Tobramycin. | Mulcahy et al. (2010) |
| 16       | AMT 0060-3 | 27637      | Pediatric CF, Seattle, WA | Pending | 6D92(H) | Early isolate from same patient as AMT 0060-1 and -2 were isolated | Mulcahy et al. (2010) |

**Commonly used strains/clones**

| Panel no. | Source ID | LMG number | Origin and source | Genome sequence | AT code (Clone) | Details | Reference |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| 17        | PAO1 (ATCC 15692) | 27638 | Genome sequenced isolate | | 0002(W) | Widely studied wound isolate from Melbourne, Australia; characterized by Bruce Holloway | Stover et al. (2000) |
| 18        | UCBPP-PA14 | 27639 | Human Burn isolate | Yes | D421(A) | Severe symptoms in mouse burn model; 58 genes present in PA14 not in PAO1 | Rahme et al. (1995); Lee et al. (2006) |
| 19        | PAK | 27640 | Clinical non CF | Pending | 55AA | Widely studied; expresses pili, flagella and glycosylation islands etc. | Totten and Lory (1990); Semblat and Doerig (2012) |
| 20        | CHA | 27641 | CF, Germany | Yes | EC2A | Detailed phenotypic characterization; | Toussaint et al. (1993); Dacheux et al. (2000); Bezuidt et al. (2013) |
| 21        | NN2 | 27642 | CF, Germany | Yes | C40A (C) | Detailed phenotypic characterization; Clone C | Cramer et al. (2011) |

**Strains with specific phenotypic/virulence characteristics**

| Panel no. | Source ID | LMG number | Origin and source | Genome sequence | AT code (Clone) | Details | Reference |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| 22        | IST 27 mucoid | 27643 | Lisbon Portugal, CF patient | Pending | F69A | Pediatric CF patient from Hospital de Santa Maria, Lisbon | Leitao et al. (1996); Tavares et al. (1999) |
| 23        | IST 27N | 27644 | Lisbon Portugal, spontaneous nonmucoid variant of IST27 | Pending | F69A | Spontaneous non-mucoid variant of IST27 with the same macrofragment restriction profile by RFLP-PFGE | Leitao et al. (1996); Tavares et al. (1999) |
| 24        | 968333S | 27645 | UK Non CF bronchiectasis | Pending | 3C52(K) | Non CF bronchiectasis patient from the UK; Mucoid; Detailed phenotypic characterization | De Soyza et al. (Manuscript under review) |
| 25        | 679 | 27646 | | Pending | 0C4A | Resistant to imipenem and meropenem | |
| Panel no. | Source ID | LMG number | Origin and source | Genome sequence | AT code (Clone) | Details | Reference |
|----------|-----------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|
| 26       | 39016     | 27647      | Keratitis eye isolate, U.K. | Yes             | F469 (D) | Clone D by AT; serotype O11; subpopulation adapted to corneal infections; associated with severe infection; ST-235 | Stewart et al. (2011); Hall et al. (2013) |
| 27       | 2192      | 27648      | Chronic CF patient, Boston, MA | Yes             | 049A | Large genome, converted to mucoidy; produces LPS which lacks O-side chains; lacks motility | Mathee et al. (2008) |
| 28       | NH57388A  | 27649      | Danish CF | Pending | 6822 | Stable CF sputum mucoid isolate; alginate hyperproducer; has functional QS system; caused chronic lung infection in a mouse model. | Hoffmann et al. (2005) |

Strains included to represent serotype, genotype, geographic and source diversity

| Panel no. | Source ID | LMG number | Origin and source | Genome sequence | AT code (Clone) | Details | Reference |
|----------|-----------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|
| 29       | 1709-12   | 27650      | Leuven Belgium Non CF clinical 2004 | Pending | 7D92 | Serotype 12; multi drug resistant | Pirnay et al. (2009) |
| 30       | Mi 162    | 27651      | Non CF burn, Ann Arbor, MI, 1997 | Pending | D429(Q) | Serotype 11; multi drug resistant | Pirnay et al. (2009) |
| 31       | Jpn 1563  | 27652      | Lake Tamaco, Japan, Lake water, 2003 | Pending | 3C1A | Non serotypeable | Pirnay et al. (2009) |
| 32       | LMG 14084 | 27653      | Bucharest, Romania, Water, 1960-1964 | Pending | E42A (B) | Serotype 17 | Pirnay et al. (2009) |
| 33       | Pr335     | 27654      | Prague, Czech Republic, Hospital environment 1997 | Pending | FA0A | Serotype 1 | Pirnay et al. (2009) |
| 34       | U018a     | 27655      | Hobart, Australia, CF patient | Pending | 2A42 | Serotype 1 | Pirnay et al. (2009) |
| 35       | CPHL 9433 | 27656      | Tobacco plant, Philippines | Pending | F462 | Serotype 1 | Pirnay et al. (2009) |
| 36       | RP1       | 27657      | CF, Germany | Yes | OC2E | Abundant in Northern Germany but infrequent in other European countries | Cramer et al. (2012) |
| 37       | 15108/-1  | 27658      | ICU (acute infection), Spain | Yes | E429 | Isolated in Prat de Llobregat, Spain; Detailed phenotypic characterization | Kohler et al. (2009) |
| 38       | 57P81PA   | 27659      | Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, USA | Yes | 2C22 | Detailed phenotypic characterization | Rakhimova et al. (2009) |
| 39       | 13121/-1  | 27660      | ICU (acute infection), France | Yes | 239A | Isolated in Limoges, France; Detailed phenotypic characterization | Wehmann et al. (2007) |
| 40       | 39177     | 27661      | Keratitis, Manchester U.K. | Yes | EA0A | | |
Brief description of the panel strains

**CF transmissible strains**

Although it is still widely assumed that most CF patients acquire their infecting strains of *P. aeruginosa* from environmental sources, there is increasing evidence for the emergence of particularly successful transmissible strains (Fothergill et al. 2012a), some of which have been associated with increased patient morbidity or mortality (Al-Aloul et al. 2004; Aaron et al. 2010) or antimicrobial resistance (Ashish et al. 2012). Hence, we have included representatives of the most widely studied transmissible strains. These include three isolates of the Liverpool Epidemic Strain (LES), first reported in a U.K. children’s CF Unit in the 1990s (Cheng et al. 1996), but known to be widespread through the U.K. (Scott and Pitt 2004; Martin et al. 2013), and reported recently in North America (Aaron et al. 2010). This strain is associated with novel transmission events (McCallum et al. 2002), increased patient morbidity (Al-Aloul et al. 2004), and resistance to antimicrobials (Ashish et al. 2012). There are many phenotypic variants of this strain (Mowat et al. 2011), but we have selected three, namely (1) LESB58, the earliest known isolate (from 1988) (Winstanley et al. 2009), (2) LES400, a lasR mutant that is in defective quorum sensing and shows reduced virulence in various infection models (Salunkhe et al. 2005; Carter et al. 2010) and (3) LES431, an isolate associated with the infection of the non-CF parent of a CF patient, an upregulated quorum sensing system and enhanced virulence in infection models (McCallum et al. 2002; Salunkhe et al. 2005; Carter et al. 2010). All three LES isolates are methionine auxotrophs.

In addition, we include a genome-sequenced representative of the other most commonly studied U.K. epidemic strain, the Manchester strain, C3719 (Mathee et al. 2008; Jones et al. 2010). A number of transmissible strains have been reported in Australia, and we include representatives of the three most widely studied, namely AUST-01 (AES-1), AUST-02 (AES-2) and AUST-03 (AES-3). AUST-01, associated with increased patient morbidity (Al-Aloul et al. 2004), and resistance to antimicrobials (Ashish et al. 2012). There are many phenotypic variants of this strain (Mowat et al. 2011), but we have selected three, namely (1) LESB58, the earliest known isolate (from 1988) (Winstanley et al. 2009), (2) LES400, a lasR mutant that is in defective quorum sensing and shows reduced virulence in various infection models (Salunkhe et al. 2005; Carter et al. 2010) and (3) LES431, an isolate associated with the infection of the non-CF parent of a CF patient, an upregulated quorum sensing system and enhanced virulence in infection models (McCallum et al. 2002; Salunkhe et al. 2005; Carter et al. 2010). All three LES isolates are methionine auxotrophs.

In addition, we include a genome-sequenced representative of the other most commonly studied U.K. epidemic strain, the Manchester strain, C3719 (Mathee et al. 2008; Jones et al. 2010). A number of transmissible strains have been reported in Australia, and we include representatives of the three most widely studied, namely AUST-01 (AES-1), AUST-02 (AES-2) and AUST-03 (AES-3). AUST-01, associated with increased patient morbidity, was first reported in Melbourne but has also been reported in Sydney and Brisbane (Armstrong et al. 2003; O’Carroll et al. 2004; Kidd et al. 2013). AUST-02 has been reported as more common in Brisbane (Symis et al. 2004; Kidd et al. 2013), whereas AUST-03 is the most common CF strain in Tasmania (Bradbury et al. 2008). Strain DK2, identified as infecting multiple CF patients in Denmark, was the subject of a detailed analysis of genome sequences from multiple isolates (Yang et al. 2011a). Although we recognize that there are other known CF transmissible strains (Fothergill et al. 2012a), and new strains are emerging all the time, we have...
restricted our choices to those for which there are substantial additional phenotypic and genotypic data.

Other CF isolates

In choosing our CF isolates (epidemic and nonepidemic strains) we sought to represent phenotypes typically associated with such isolates, such as mucoidy, hypervirulence, loss of virulence activities (such as quorum sensing), antimicrobial resistance, and auxotrophy.

Adaptation is a hallmark of CF pathogens, enabling them to chronically colonize the challenging host environment and avoid immune detection during chronic colonization (Callaghan and McClean 2012). There have been a number of studies where single-strain sequential isolates for CF patients have been analyzed in order to understand the mechanisms of the adaptation that P. aeruginosa populations undergo during chronic lung infections (Smith et al. 2006; Bragonzi et al. 2009; Cramer et al. 2011; Yang et al. 2011b). Classically, these include examples of isolates from “early” and “late” in an infection, and we have included example isolates from both European and North American studies. We have included isolates AA2 (early), AA43 (mucoid, late) and AA44 (nonmucoid, late), which have been compared using multiple phenotypic tests and in a murine infection model (Bragonzi et al. 2009). We also include five pediatric sequential isolates including the matched “early” and “late” isolates AMT 0023-30 and AMT 0023-34, the latter of which is an example of a hypermutator (mutS mutant) and shows a 100-fold increase in persister levels (enhanced survival upon exposure to antibiotics) (Mulcahy et al. 2010). We further include AMT0060-1, -2 and -3, “early” and “late” isolates from a separate patient, representing sequential isolates obtained when that patient was 15.4 (two distinct phenotypes, AMT0060-1 and -2) and 7.7 (AMT0060-3) years-old.

Widely studied strains

We have included in the panel a number of strains that are frequently studied by the P. aeruginosa research community. We note that there are variants (Klockgether et al. 2010) of the most widely studied strain, PAO1, which was the first to be genome sequenced (Stover et al. 2000). This can lead to difficulties when comparisons are made between laboratories. The variant of PAO1 we have deposited is derived from the culture grown for genome sequence analysis (Stover et al. 2000). The Pseudomonas Genome Database (http://v2.pseudomonas.com) (Winsor et al. 2011) represents a very useful and comprehensive online database for interrogation of the genome of strain PAO1, as well as the genomes of other strains included in this panel (2192, 39016, C3719, DK2, LES B58, and UCBPP-PA14) (Table 2).

It has been shown that PA14-like strains and Clone C are the two most abundant P. aeruginosa clones.
among CF patients (Romling et al. 2005; Cramer et al. 2011, 2012). Indeed, Clone C is ubiquitous throughout the inanimate environment also, whereas UCBPP-PA14 (PA14) is not so common outside of the CF population (Pirnay et al. 2009). Hence, representatives of both of these clones have been included. Strain PAK has also been widely studied, for example in relation to biofilm formation (Vasseur et al. 2005), flagellar glycosylation (Miller et al. 2008), and gene regulation (Brencic and Lory 2009).

We have also included the highly pathogenic strains CHA (Toussaint et al. 1993) and TBCF10839 (Tummler et al. 1991; Klockgether et al. 2013). Strain CHA is an example of a strain producing the potent exotoxin U, and its type III secretion system has been the subject of much analysis (Dacheux et al. 2000; Ader et al. 2005). The virulence of strain TBCF10839 has also been extensively studied (Bohn et al. 2009).

Strains with specific phenotypic characteristics

Mucoidy is a phenotype associated with chronic colonization, which derives from the production of high concentrations of the exopolysaccharide, alginate. Mucoid strains that chronically colonize the lungs of CF patients may evolve from initial nonmucoid strains, but the mucoid phenotype is unstable in vitro. Consequently, the pair of strains IST27, a mucoid isolate from a CF patient, and its nonmucoid variant IST27N, obtained spontaneously during IST27 cultivation in the laboratory, have been included to directly assess the role of mucoidy in pathogenesis and the regulation of the mucoid phenotype switch. IST27 and IST27N are clonal variants indistinguishable by genomic fingerprinting (Leitao et al. 1996). In contrast to IST27, IST27N has undetectable levels of GDP (guanosine diphosphate)-mannose dehydrogenase (GMD) activity, consistent with the concept that the control of alginate biosynthesis occurs at the level of the encoding gene algD (Tavares et al. 1999). In addition, other mucoid strains such as NH57388A and 968333S have been included (manuscript under review). The latter is a mucoid strain and was selected due to its isolation from a U.K. patient with advanced non-CF bronchiectasis treated with long-term colistin. This will provide a useful comparator to “late phase” CF strains.

Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) composition is another important phenotype that plays a key role in pathogenesis; therefore isolates with defined LPS structures have been included (Cigana et al. 2009). Furthermore, strains 39,106 (Stewart et al. 2011) and 679 were chosen as examples of severe keratitis and urinary tract infection isolates, respectively.

Strains representing genotypic, geographic and source diversity

Although conscious of keeping the reference panel to a reasonable number, we included a number of strains to ensure that we captured the diversity of P. aeruginosa in nature as much as possible. There have been a number of key studies using genotypic and phenotypic approaches to defining the population structure (Pirnay et al. 2002, 2009; Wiehlmann et al. 2007; Cramer et al. 2012; Kidd et al. 2012; Shankar et al. 2012; Martin et al. 2013). We selected seven isolates from a P. aeruginosa study (Pirnay et al. 2009) representing diversity in serotype, drug resistance, and geographic source, including three serotype 1 strains from very different geographic locations, and environmental isolates. Cramer et al. (2012) recently defined the population structure of P. aeruginosa in relation to CF by AT genotyping a collection of 955 isolates from multiple European CF centers. The collection also included isolates from various non-CF clinical and environmental sources for comparison. We have included in our collection representatives of each of the 10 most common clones identified. We have also ensured that we have representatives from diverse types of infection, including various non-CF respiratory infections (pneumonia, including ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)-associated, non-CF bronchiectasis), burn wound infections, eye infections, and urinary tract infections. Although we accept that other genotyping approaches have been used to study large collections of P. aeruginosa, including multilocus sequence typing (MLST) and variable number of typing repeats (VNTR), and that all such methods have limitations, using the AT method we were able to easily place the panel strains in the context of a much wider survey and ensure that common clones are represented. It is likely that all such genotyping methods will be superceded by whole genome sequencing. Hence, we are committed to ensuring that each panel strain is genome sequenced. This is currently being undertaken in collaboration with Roger Levesque (Université Laval) and the data will be made available as soon as possible.

Discussion

There is a need to coordinate our collective efforts in P. aeruginosa research to achieve both rapid and meaningful progress. Arguably the most pressing need for accelerating scientific progress relates to CF due to the clinical burden and prognostic effects of P. aeruginosa infections. Hence, our efforts were focussed on defining a core reference panel of isolates relevant to CF research.
However, given the increasing importance of *P. aeruginosa* in a range of opportunistic infections, we have also chosen a panel with broader relevance.

We realize that no panel will achieve absolute consensus on all of the required parameters that various international research teams may wish to study. However, the consensus-seeking process did define core characteristics necessary for the proposed reference panel of *P. aeruginosa*. These characteristics included ensuring diversity in the biologic niche by choosing clinical, environmental, and laboratory isolates. We have also ensured that geographic diversity is reflected, and that although the panel includes representatives of the dominant circulating *P. aeruginosa* clones, we also include more unusual outliers to reflect the diversity of the species. Hence, we believe that within the limitations of keeping the number manageable, we have assembled a representative panel for use by the wider research community.

Infections of the CF lung by *P. aeruginosa* have been associated with the development of a number of important bacterial characteristics such as induction of mucoid status (Govan and Deretic 1996), evidence of hypermutability (Oliver et al. 2000), changes in cell surface virulence determinants (Cigana et al. 2009), and loss of virulence factors (D’Argenio et al. 2007). However, it is important to note that during chronic infections of the CF lung *P. aeruginosa* populations are diverse. Hence, there is considerable variability in virulence factor expression or antibiotic resistance among CF isolates of *P. aeruginosa*, even when they are obtained from the same sputum sample and the patient is infected with a single strain (Foweraker et al. 2005; Mowat et al. 2011). These features of *P. aeruginosa* associated with CF may be due to the (passive) accumulation or (active) development of mutations that occur during the chronic lung infections that characterize CF. Furthermore, there are data demonstrating “CF specific” differences in the expression of virulence determinants such as LPS as compared to isolates from other clinical diseases states and environmental isolates (Ernst et al. 2007; Moskowitz and Ernst 2010). We have sought to represent in the panel some of the key phenotypic variations evident in the wider *P. aeruginosa* community, especially in relation to CF infections.

We achieved consensus on the requirement that the panel must include CF epidemic strains (Fothergill et al. 2012a) and sporadic isolates responsible for clinical infections. We also achieved consensus on the need for multiple isolates of certain important strains (e.g., LES), including subtypes with different virulence characteristics.

Antimicrobial resistance and biofilm information are both characteristics central to the clinical challenges in managing CF and other infections. The panel therefore includes multidrug-resistant strains and an isogenic parent and mutant strain which are, respectively, biofilm-forming and biofilm-deficient. It is the intention that such a panel should be used for further in-depth analysis and comparisons of phenotypes such as biofilm formation and antimicrobial resistance, and there was agreement that this requires further study. It is also envisaged that the panel will represent an excellent strain reference set for the testing of novel therapeutic approaches to the treatment of *P. aeruginosa* infections, which are desperately needed (Fothergill et al. 2012b).

Making use of prior data is scientifically and economically mandatory and improves the effective use of research funding. The proposed panel has aimed to include isolates that had already been well-characterized, such as the commonly used strains PAO1, PA14, PAK, and LESB58, and isolates where there has been comprehensive pathogenicity work undertaken.

Importantly, there was consensus that all of the identified factors did not need to be defined for each strain in the panel at inclusion. Full genome sequencing was not felt mandatory for inclusion in the panel. However, the majority of strains included have been sequenced and the remainder will be sequenced in the near future for completion. Furthermore, the number of strains included is beyond the consensus achieved for an “ideal” number. It proved difficult to reduce the number of strains included without losing the richness of the existing data already available on many of these strains.

Significant challenges lie ahead in understanding the biology of *P. aeruginosa*. The coordination of scientific efforts across research groups and avoiding the use of widely differing random isolates which result in unhelpful repetition is imperative. Better coordination and definitive replicate data fulfil an unwritten demand of the scientific community, the patient population and life science research funders. The aim of this proposed panel is to harmonize and coordinate the ongoing efforts of the research community to fulfil these goals. The international reference panel of *B. cepacia* complex isolates undoubtedly led to more streamlined approaches with this less prevalent group of pathogens. The Bcc reference panel grew with time to reflect the needs of the bioscience community, as well as to mediate the discovery of newer species within the complex being defined. This proposed panel of *P. aeruginosa* isolates has a particular focus on CF and human disease. As occurred with the original Bcc reference panel, which comprised 30 strains originally (Mahenthiralingam et al. 2000), but was updated with time and new discoveries (Coenye et al. 2003), this panel may similarly need to be extended in time. However, it is clear that a focussed panel of *P. aeruginosa* isolates as assembled is needed to help accelerate discovery and assessment of virulence determinants.
nents, and to develop better strategies to counter this successful pathogen.

Acknowledgments

The following authors (A. D. S., E. M., P. D., W. K., Z. D. K., S. R. S., V. T., T. C., I. S. C., S. Mc.C., and C. W.) are all members of the EU COST Action BM1003: Microbial cell surface determinants of virulence as targets for new therapeutics in cystic fibrosis (http://www.cost-bm1003.info/) and acknowledge this support in the collation of this panel. A. D. S. was supported by a Higher Education Funding Council for England Senior Lectureship, J. L. B. was supported by a grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIDDK P30 DK 89507). We also acknowledge the helpful advice and encouragement from Peter Vandamme, Ghent University, David Speert, University of British Columbia, Scott Bell, The Prince Charles Hospital, Brisbane, and John R. W. Govan. University of Edinburgh. We also gratefully acknowledge Marvin Whiteley, University of Texas at Austin, and Niels Hoiby, University of Copenhagen, who kindly supplied strains.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

References

Aaron, S. D., K. L. Vandemheen, K. Ramotar, T. Giesbrecht-Lewis, E. Tullis, A. Freitag, et al. 2010. Infection with transmissible strains of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and clinical outcomes in adults with cystic fibrosis. JAMA 304:2146–2153.

Ader, F., R. le Berre, K. Faure, P. Gosset, O. Epaulard, B. Toussaint, et al. 2005. Alveolar response to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and type III pyoverdine receptors from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* TBCF10839 PilY1 in motility, transport and infection. Mol. Microbiol. 71:730–747.

Bradbury, R., A. Champion, and D. W. Reid. 2008. Poor clinical outcomes associated with a multi-drug resistant clonal strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in the Tasmanian cystic fibrosis population. Respiriology 13:886–892.

Bragonzi, A., L. Wiehlmann, J. Klockgether, N. Cramer, D. Wollitzsch, G. Doring, et al. 2006. Sequence diversity of the mucABD locus in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates from patients with cystic fibrosis. Microbiology 152:3261–3269.

Bragonzi, A., M. Paroni, A. Nonis, N. Cramer, S. Montanari, J. Rejman, et al. 2009. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* microevolution during cystic fibrosis lung infection establishes clones with adapted virulence. Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med. 180:138–145.

Brenic, A., and S. Lory. 2009. Determination of the regulon and identification of novel mRNA targets of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* RsmA. Mol. Microbiol. 72:612–632.

Callaghan, M., and S. McClean. 2012. Bacterial host interactions in cystic fibrosis. Curr. Opin. Microbiol. 15:71–77.

Carter, M. E., J. L. Fothergill, M. J. Walshaw, K. Rajakumar, A. Kadioglu, and C. Winstanley. 2010. A subtype of a *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* cystic fibrosis epidemic strain exhibits enhanced virulence in a murine model of acute respiratory infection. J. Infect. Dis. 202:935–942.

Cheng, K., R. L. Smyth, J. R. Govan, C. Doherty, C. Winstanley, N. Denning, et al. 1996. Spread of beta-lactam-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in a cystic fibrosis clinic. Lancet 348:639–642.

Cigan, C., L. Curcuro, M. R. Leone, T. Ierano, N. I. Lore, I. Bianconi, et al. 2009. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* exploits lipid A and muramylpeptides modification as a strategy to...
lower innate immunity during cystic fibrosis lung infection. PLoS ONE 4:e8439.

Coenye, T., P. Vandamme, J. J. Lipuma, J. R. Govan, and E. Mahenthiralingam. 2003. Updated version of the Burkholderia cepacia complex experimental strain panel. J. Clin. Microbiol. 41:2797–2798.

Cramer, N., J. Klockgether, K. Wrasmann, M. Schmidt, C. F. Davenport, and B. Tummler. 2011. Microevolution of the major common Pseudomonas aeruginosa clones C and PA14 in cystic fibrosis lungs. Environ. Microbiol. 13:1690–1704.

Cramer, N., L. Wiehlmann, O. Ciofu, S. Tamm, N. Hoiby, and B. Tummler. 2012. Molecular epidemiology of chronic Pseudomonas aeruginosa airway infections in cystic fibrosis. PLoS ONE 7:e50731.

Dacheux, D., B. Toussaint, M. Richard, G. Brochier, J. Croize, and I. Attree. 2000. Pseudomonas aeruginosa cystic fibrosis isolates induce rapid, type III secretion-dependent, but ExoU-independent, oncosis of macrophages and polymorphonuclear neutrophils. Infect. Immun. 68:2916–2924.

D’Argenio, D. A., M. Wu, L. R. Hoffman, H. D. Kulasekara, E. Deziel, E. E. Smith, et al. 2007. Growth phenotypes of Pseudomonas aeruginosa lasR mutants adapted to the airways of cystic fibrosis patients. Mol. Microbiol. 64:512–533.

Davies, J. C., and B. K. Rubin. 2007. Emerging and unusual gram-negative infections in cystic fibrosis. Semin. Respir. Crit. Care Med. 28:312–321.

Ernst, R. K., S. M. Moskowitz, J. C. Emerson, G. M. Kraig, K. N. Adams, M. D. Harvey, et al. 2007. Unique lipid a modifications in Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolated from the airways of patients with cystic fibrosis. J. Infect. Dis. 196:1088–1092.

Feil, E. J., B. C. Li, D. M. Aanensen, W. P. Hanage, and B. G. Spratt. 2004. eBURST: inferring patterns of evolutionary descent among clusters of related bacterial genotypes from multilocus sequence typing data. J. Bacteriol. 186:1518–1530.

Fodor, A. A., E. R. Klem, D. F. Gilpin, J. S. Elborn, R. C. Boucher, M. M. Tunney, et al. 2012. The adult cystic fibrosis airway microbiota is stable over time and infection type, and highly resilient to antibiotic treatment of exacerbations. PLoS ONE 7:e45001.

Fothergill, J. L., M. J. Walshaw, and C. Winstanley. 2012a. Transmissible strains of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in Cystic Fibrosis lung infections. Eur. Respir. J. 40:227–238.

Fothergill, J. L., C. Winstanley, and C. E. James. 2012b. Novel therapeutic strategies to counter Pseudomonas aeruginosa infections. Expert Rev. Anti Infect Ther. 10:219–235.

Foweraker, J. E., C. R. Laughton, D. F. Brown, and D. Bilton. 2005. Phenotypic variability of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in sputa from patients with acute infective exacerbation of cystic fibrosis and its impact on the validity of antimicrobial susceptibility testing. J. Antimicrob. Chemother. 55:921–927.
pathogenicity despite an almost identical genome sequence. Envron. Microbiol. 15:191–210.
Kohler, T., A. Buckling, and C. van Delden. 2009. Cooperation and virulence of clinical *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* populations. Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA 106:6339–6344.
Kukavica-Ibrulj, I., A. Bragonzi, M. Paroni, C. Winstanley, F. Sanschagrin, G. A. O’toole, et al. 2008. In vivo growth of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strains PA01 and PA14 and the hypervirulent strain LESB58 in a rat model of chronic lung infection. J. Bacteriol. 190:2804–2813.
Lee, D. G., J. M. Urbach, G. Wu, N. T. Liberati, R. Hartsch, R. Merkl, et al. 2002. Gene islands integrated into tRNA(Gly) genes confer genome diversity on a *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* clone. J. Bacteriol. 184:6665–6680.
Leitao, J. H., T. Alvim, and I. Sa-Correia. 1996. Ribotyping of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* into tRNA(Gly) genes confer genome diversity on a *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* clone. J. Bacteriol. 184:843–853.
Lipuma, J. J. 2010. The changing microbial epidemiology in cystic fibrosis. Clin. Microbiol. Rev. 23:299–323.
Lore, N. I., C. Cigan, I. de Fino, C. Riva, M. Juhas, S. Schwager, et al. 2012. Cystic fibrosis-niche adaptation of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* reduces virulence in multiple infection hosts. PLoS ONE 7:e35648.
Mahenthiralingam, E., T. Coenye, J. W. Chung, D. P. Speert, J. R. Govan, P. Taylor, et al. 2000. Diagnostically and experimentally useful panel of strains from the *Burkholderia cepacia* complex. J. Clin. Microbiol. 38:292–299.
Manos, J., J. Arthur, B. Rose, P. Tingpej, C. Fung, M. Curtis, et al. 2008. Transcriptome analyses and biofilm-forming characteristics of a clonal *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* from the cystic fibrosis lung. J. Med. Microbiol. 57:1454–1465.
Martin, K., B. Baddal, N. Mustafa, C. Perry, A. Underwood, C. Constantidou, et al. 2013. Clusters of genetically similar isolates of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* from multiple hospitals in the United Kingdom. J. Med. Microbiol. 62(Pt.7):988–1000.
Mathee, K., G. Narasimhan, C. Valdes, X. Qiu, J. M. Matewish, M. Kochrnsen, et al. 2008. Dynamics of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* genome evolution. Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA 105:3100–3105.
McCallum, S. J., M. J. Gallagher, J. E. Corkill, C. A. Hart, M. J. Ledson, and M. J. Walshaw. 2002. Spread of an epidemic *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strain from a patient with cystic fibrosis (CF) to non-CF relatives. Thorax 57:559–560.
Miller, W. L., M. J. Matewish, D. J. McNally, N. Ishiyama, E. M. Anderson, D. Brewer, et al. 2008. Flagellin glycosylation in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PAK requires the O-antigen biosynthesis enzyme WbpO. J. Biol. Chem. 283:3507–3518.
Moskowitz, S. M., and R. K. Ernst. 2010. The role of *Pseudomonas* lipopolysaccharide in cystic fibrosis airway infection. Subcell. Biochem. 53:241–253.
Mowat, E., S. Paterson, J. L. Fothergill, E. A. Wright, M. J. Ledson, M. J. Walshaw, et al. 2011. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* population diversity and turnover in cystic fibrosis chronic infections. Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med. 183:1674–1679.
Mulcahy, L. R., J. L. Burns, S. Lory, and K. Lewis. 2010. Emergence of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strains producing high levels of persister cells in patients with cystic fibrosis. J. Bacteriol. 192:6191–6199.
Naughton, S., D. Parker, T. Seemann, T. Thomas, L. Turnbull, B. Rose, et al. 2011. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* AES-1 exhibits increased virulence gene expression during chronic infection of cystic fibrosis lung. PLoS ONE 6:e24526.
O’Carroll, M. R., M. W. Syrmis, C. E. Wainwright, R. M. Greer, P. Mitchell, C. Coulter, et al. 2004. Clonal strains of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in paediatric and adult cystic fibrosis units. Eur. Respir. J. 24:101–106.
Oliver, A., R. Canton, P. Campo, F. Baquero, and J. Blazquez. 2000. High frequency of hypermutable *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in cystic fibrosis lung infection. Science 288:1251–1254.
Parksins, M. D., J. C. Rendall, and J. S. Elborn. 2012. Incidence and risk factors for pulmonary exacerbation treatment failures in patients with cystic fibrosis chronically infected with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Chest 141:485–493.
Pirnay, J. P., D. De Vos, C. A. Hart, et al. 2002. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* displays an epidemic population structure. Environ. Microbiol. 4:898–905.
epidemic strain of Pseudomonas aeruginosa displays enhanced virulence and antimicrobial resistance. J. Bacteriol. 187:4908–4920.

Scott, F. W., and T. L. Pitt. 2004. Identification and characterization of transmissible Pseudomonas aeruginosa strains in cystic fibrosis patients in England and Wales. J. Med. Microbiol. 53:609–615.

Semblat, J. P., and C. Doerig. 2012. PAK in pathogen-host interactions. Cell Logist. 2:126–131.

Shankar, J., H. Sueke, L. Wiehlmann, M. J. Horsburgh, S. Tuft, T. J. Neal, et al. 2012. Genotypic analysis of UK keratitis-associated Pseudomonas aeruginosa suggests adaptation to environmental water as a key component in the development of eye infections. FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 334:79–86.

Smith, E. E., D. G. Buckley, Z. Wu, C. Saenphimmachak, L. R. Hoffman, D. A. D’argenio, et al. 2006. From the Cover: genetic adaptation by Pseudomonas aeruginosa to the airways of cystic fibrosis patients. Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA 103:8487–8492.

de Soyza, A., K. Morris, A. McDowell, C. Doherty, L. Archer, J. Perry, et al. 2004. Prevalence and clonality of Burkholderia cepacia complex genomovars in UK patients with cystic fibrosis referred for lung transplantation. Thorax 59:526–528.

Spencer, D. H., A. Kas, E. E. Smith, C. K. Raymond, E. H. Sims, M. Hastings, et al. 2003. Whole-genome sequence variation among multiple isolates of Pseudomonas aeruginosa. J. Bacteriol. 185:1316–1325.

Spratt, B. G., W. P. Hanage, B. Li, D. M. Aanensen, and E. J. Feil. 2004. Displaying the relatedness among isolates of bacterial species – the eBURST approach. FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 241:129–134.

Stewart, R. M., L. Wiehlmann, K. E. Ashelford, S. J. Preston, E. Frimmersdorf, B. J. Campbell, et al. 2011. Genetic characterization indicates that a specific subpopulation of Pseudomonas aeruginosa is associated with keratitis infections. J. Clin. Microbiol. 49:993–1003.

Stover, C. K., X. Q. Pham, A. L. Erwin, S. D. Mizoguchi, P. Warrener, M. J. Hickey, et al. 2000. Complete genome sequence of Pseudomonas aeruginosa PA01, an opportunistic pathogen. Nature 406:959–964.

Syrris, M. W., M. R. O’carroll, T. P. Sloots, C. Coulter, C. E. Wainwright, S. C. Bell, et al. 2004. Rapid genotyping of Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolates harboured by adult and paediatric patients with cystic fibrosis using repetitive-element-based PCR assays. J. Med. Microbiol. 53:1089–1096.

Tavares, I. M., J. H. Leitao, A. M. Fialho, and I. Sa-Correia. 1999. Pattern of changes in the activity of enzymes of GDP-D-mannuronic acid synthesis and in the level of transcription of algA, algC and algD genes accompanying the loss and emergence of mucoidy in Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Res. Microbiol. 150:105–116.

Totten, P. A., and S. Lory. 1990. Characterization of the type a flagellin gene from Pseudomonas aeruginosa PAK. J. Bacteriol. 172:7188–7199.

Toussaint, B., I. Delic-Attree, and P. M. Vignais. 1993. Pseudomonas aeruginosa contains an IHF-like protein that binds to the algD promoter. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 196:416–421.

Tummler, B., U. Koopmann, D. Grothues, H. Weissbrodt, G. Steinkamp, and H. von der Hardt. 1991. Nosocomial acquisition of Pseudomonas aeruginosa by cystic fibrosis patients. J. Clin. Microbiol. 29:1265–1267.

Vasseur, P., I. Vallet-Gely, C. Soscia, S. Genin, and A. Filloux. 2005. The pel genes of the Pseudomonas aeruginosa PAK strain are involved at early and late stages of biofilm formation. Microbiology 151:985–997.

Wiehlmann, L., G. Wagner, N. Cramer, B. Siebert, P. Gudowius, G. Morales, et al. 2007. Population structure of Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA 104:8101–8106.

Winsor, G. L., D. K. Lam, L. Fleming, R. Lo, M. D. Whiteside, N. Y. Yu, et al. 2011. Pseudomonas Genome Database: improved comparative analysis and population genomics capability for Pseudomonas genomes. Nucleic Acids Res. 39: D596–D600.

Winstanley, C., M. G. Langille, J. L. Fothergill, I. Kukavica-Ibrulj, C. Paradis-Bleau, F. Sanschagrin, et al. 2009. Newly introduced genomic prophage islands are critical determinants of in vivo competitiveness in the Liverpool Epidemic Strain of Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Genome Res. 19:12–23.

Yang, L., L. Jelsbak, R. L. Marvig, S. Damkiaer, C. T. Workman, M. H. Rau, et al. 2011a. Evolutionary dynamics of bacteria in a human host environment. Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA 108:7481–7486.

Yang, L., L. Jelsbak, R. L. Marvig, S. Damkiaer, C. T. Workman, M. H. Rau, et al. 2011b. Evolutionary dynamics of bacteria in a human host environment. Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA 108:7481–7486.

Zhao, J., P. D. Schloss, L. M. Kalikin, L. A. Carmody, B. K. Foster, J. F. Petrosino, et al. 2012. Decade-long bacterial community dynamics in cystic fibrosis airways. Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA 109:5809–5814.