



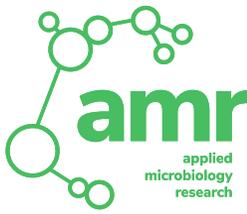
Pathogens

MRSA and UPEC

Slides are a courtesy of Helena Seth-Smith PhD

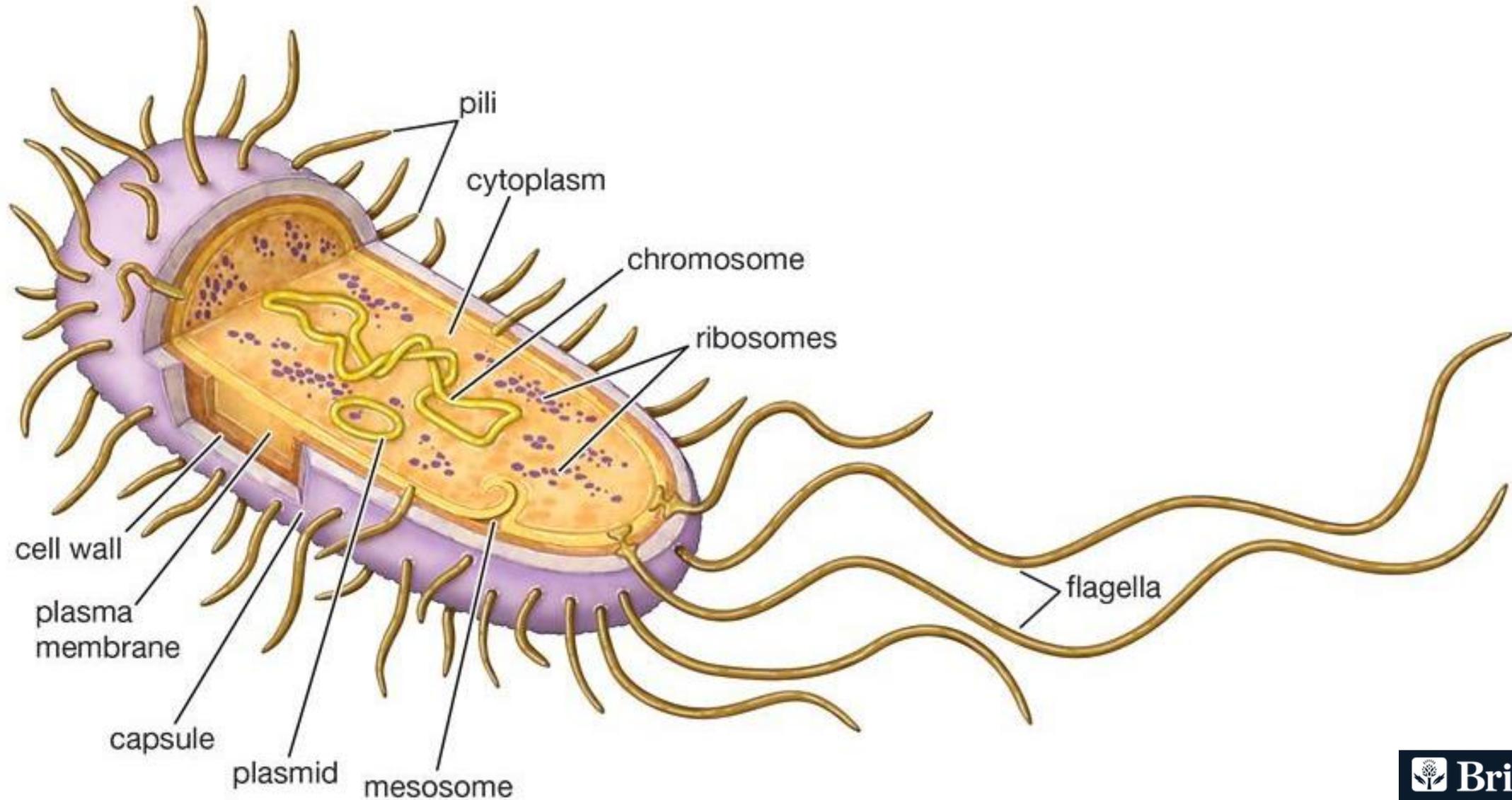
13.03.2025

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-
- Feel free to ask questions!
 - During the presentation or at the end

Bacteria I



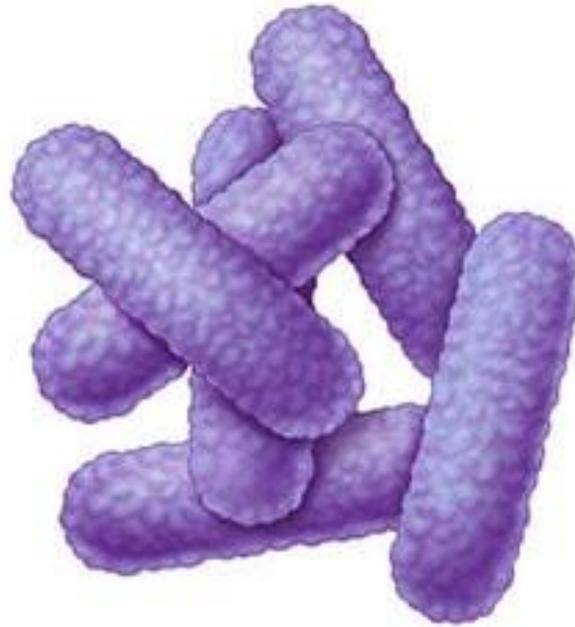
Bacteria II



**Sphere-shaped
(cocci)**

Staphylococcus aureus

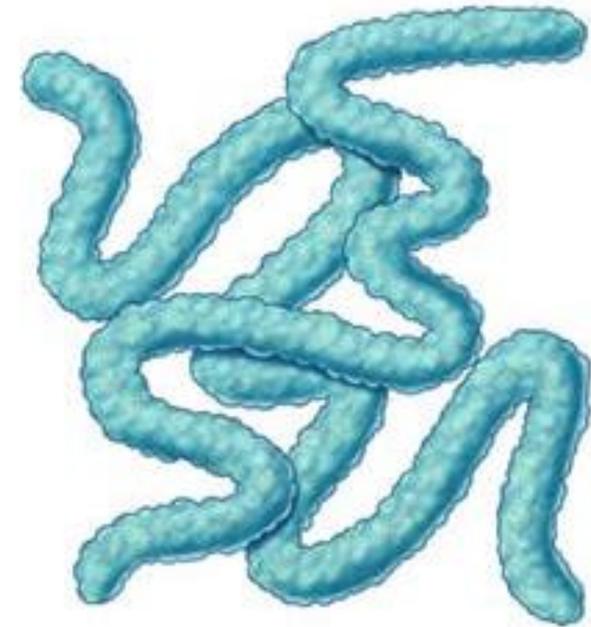
Gram positive



**Rod-shaped
(bacilli)**

Escherichia coli

Gram negative



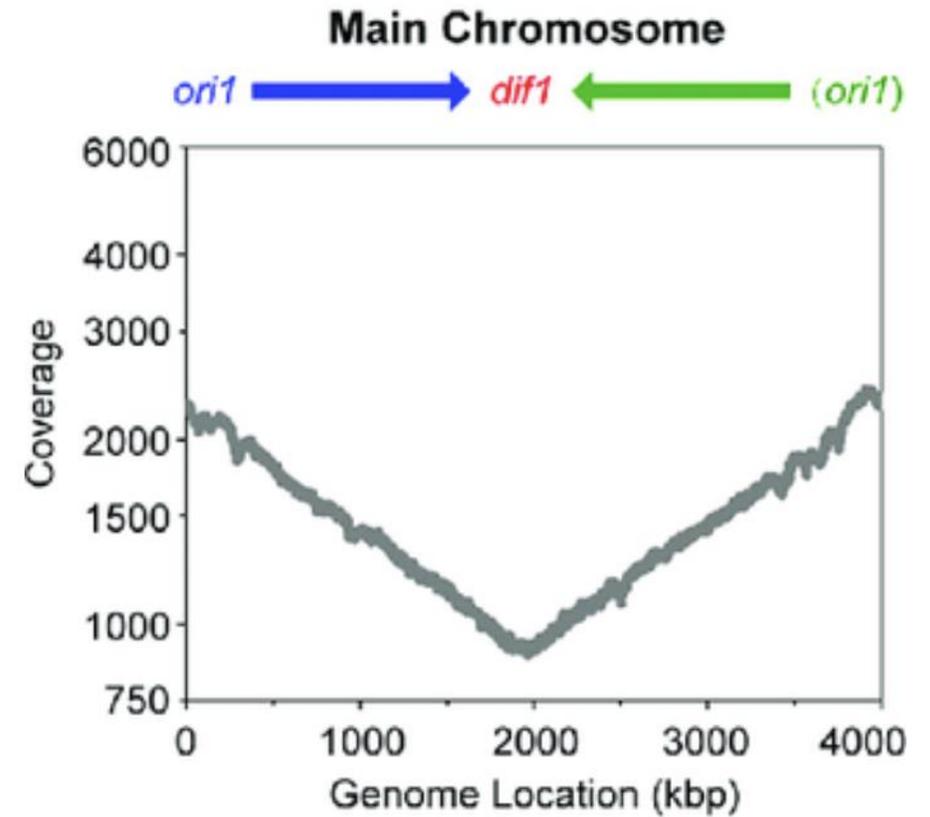
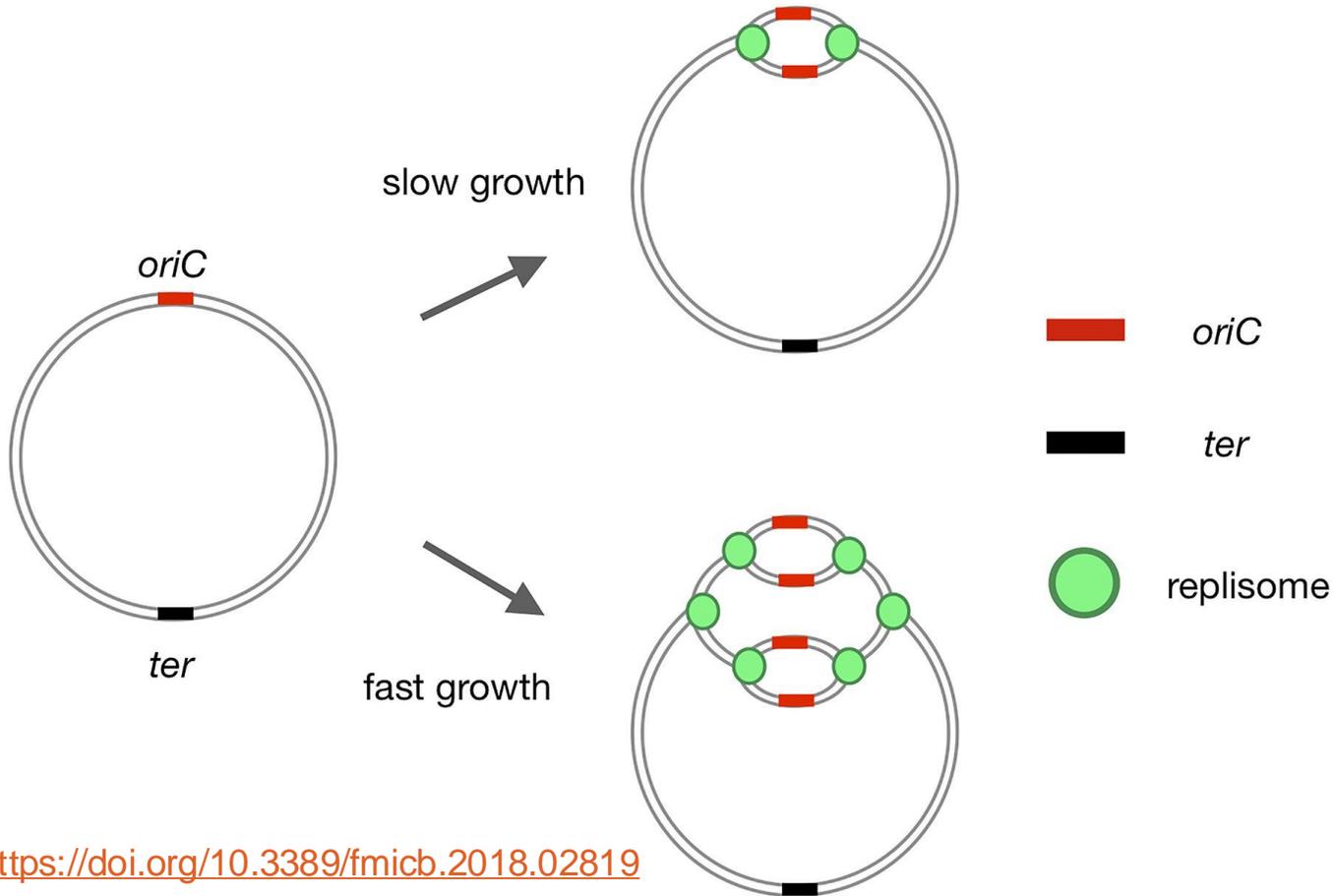
**Spiral-shaped
(spirochetes)**

Treponema pallidum

Gram negative (ish)

Bacterial genomes I

- “Haploid”
- Can have multiple genome copies per bacterial cell
- The replication mechanism, from origin, to terminus, is reflected in the relative coverage during sequencing

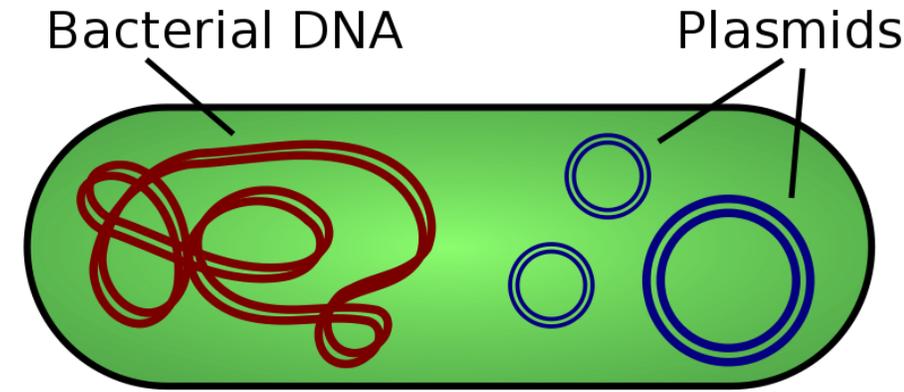
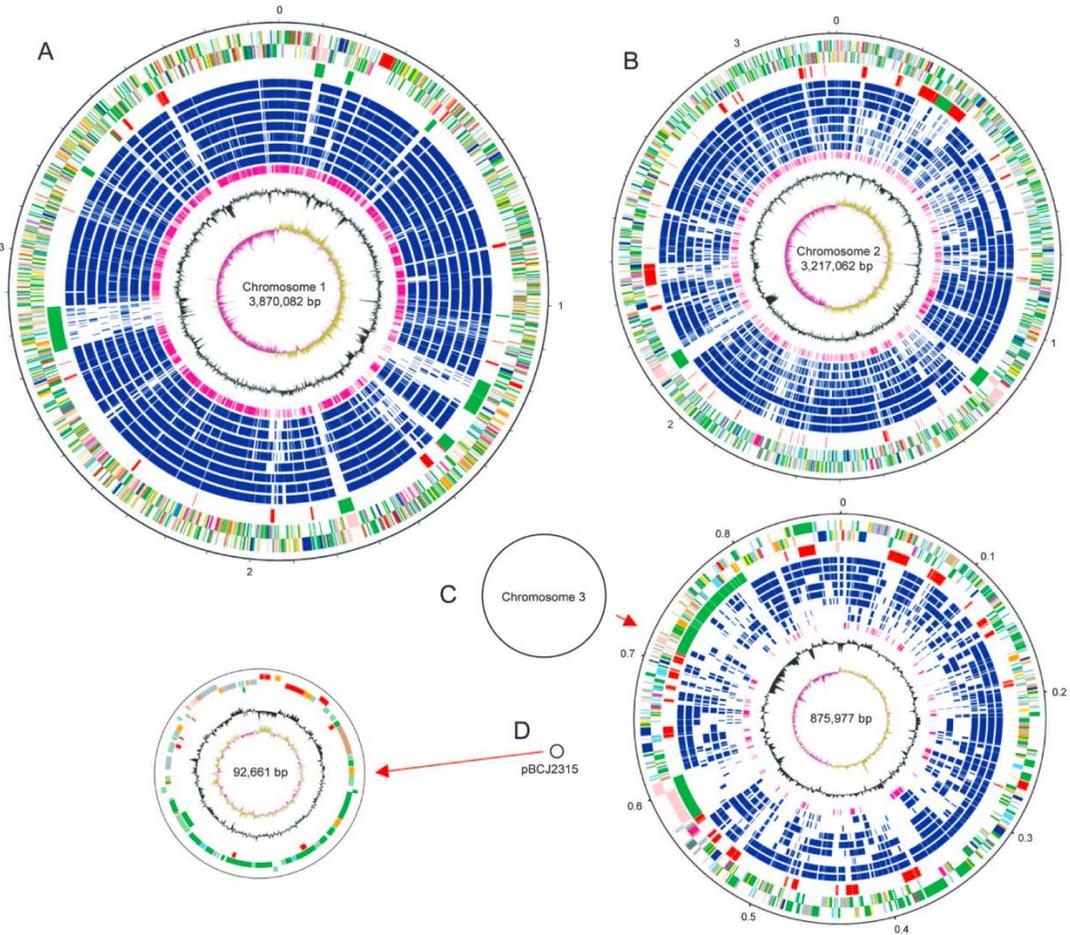


<https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2018.02819>

doi.org/10.1128/mBio.02745-20

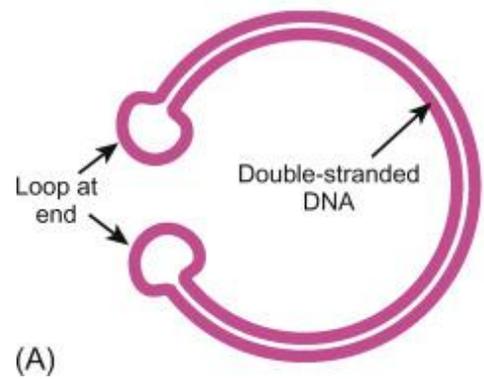
Bacterial genomes II

- Chromosome (often one circular molecule, sometimes multiple)
- Plasmids (often circular, sometime linear, “accessory” molecules)

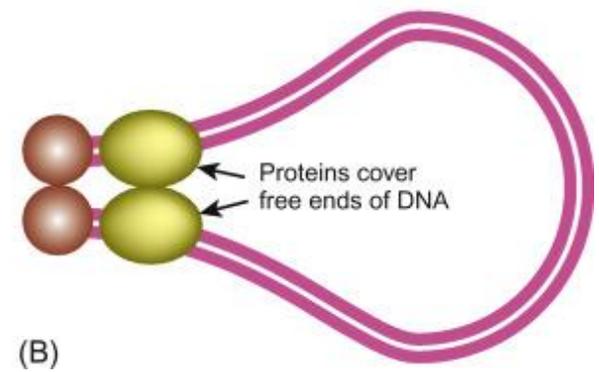


Wikipedia

BORRELIA HAIRPIN/LOOP ENDS



STREPTOMYCES TENNIS RACQUET ENDS



Burkholderia cenocepacia doi: 10.1128/jb.01230-08

<https://doi.org/10.1016/C2015-0-06229-3>

Pathogens

- A pathogen is defined as an organism causing disease to its host
- Facultative “accidental” pathogens, eg *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Escherichia coli*
- Obligate pathogens, require a host to fulfil their life cycle, eg *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*,

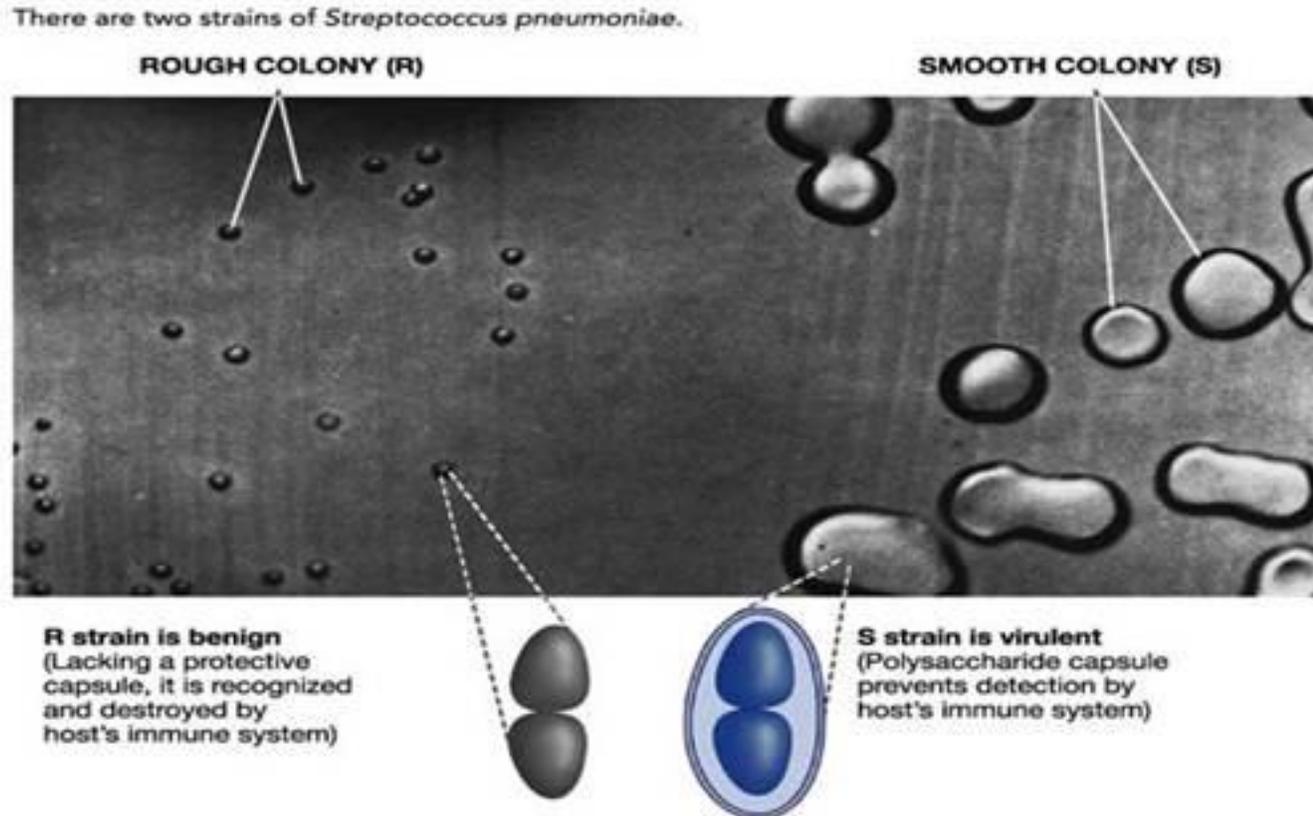
Virulence factors

- Bacterial toxins damage tissues or cells, allowing the pathogen to reach new tissues or exit the cells inside which it replicated
- Host response is immune reaction which can cause further damage and pathogens can benefit

A fantastic experiment I

Avery, MacLeod, McCarty, 1944

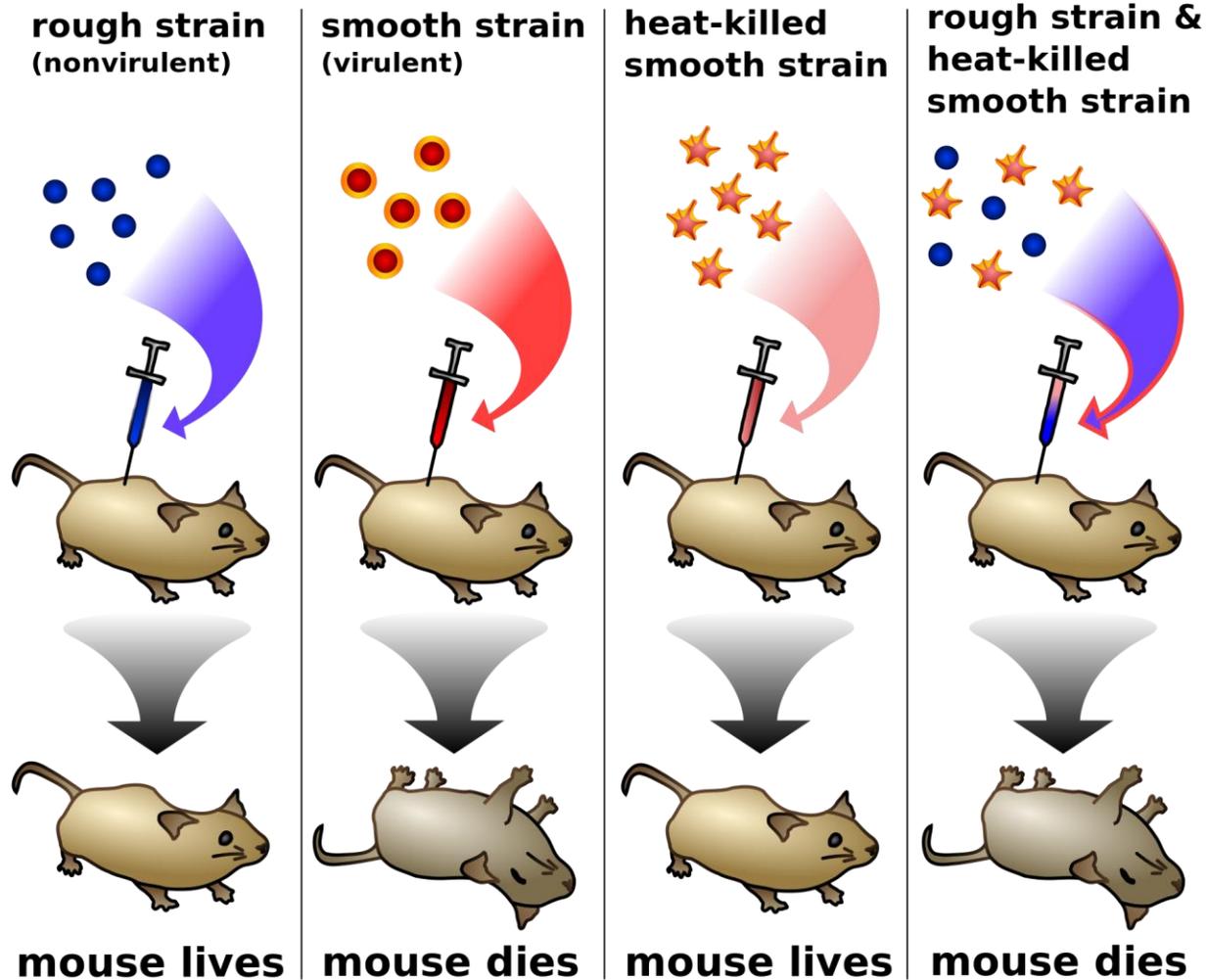
- *Streptococcus pneumoniae* = “pneumococcus”
- On an agar plate, there are “rough” colonies and “smooth” colonies (Capsule- and Capsule+)
- Rough are avirulent in mice, Smooth are virulent



A fantastic experiment II

Avery, MacLeod, McCarty, 1944

– Already observed:



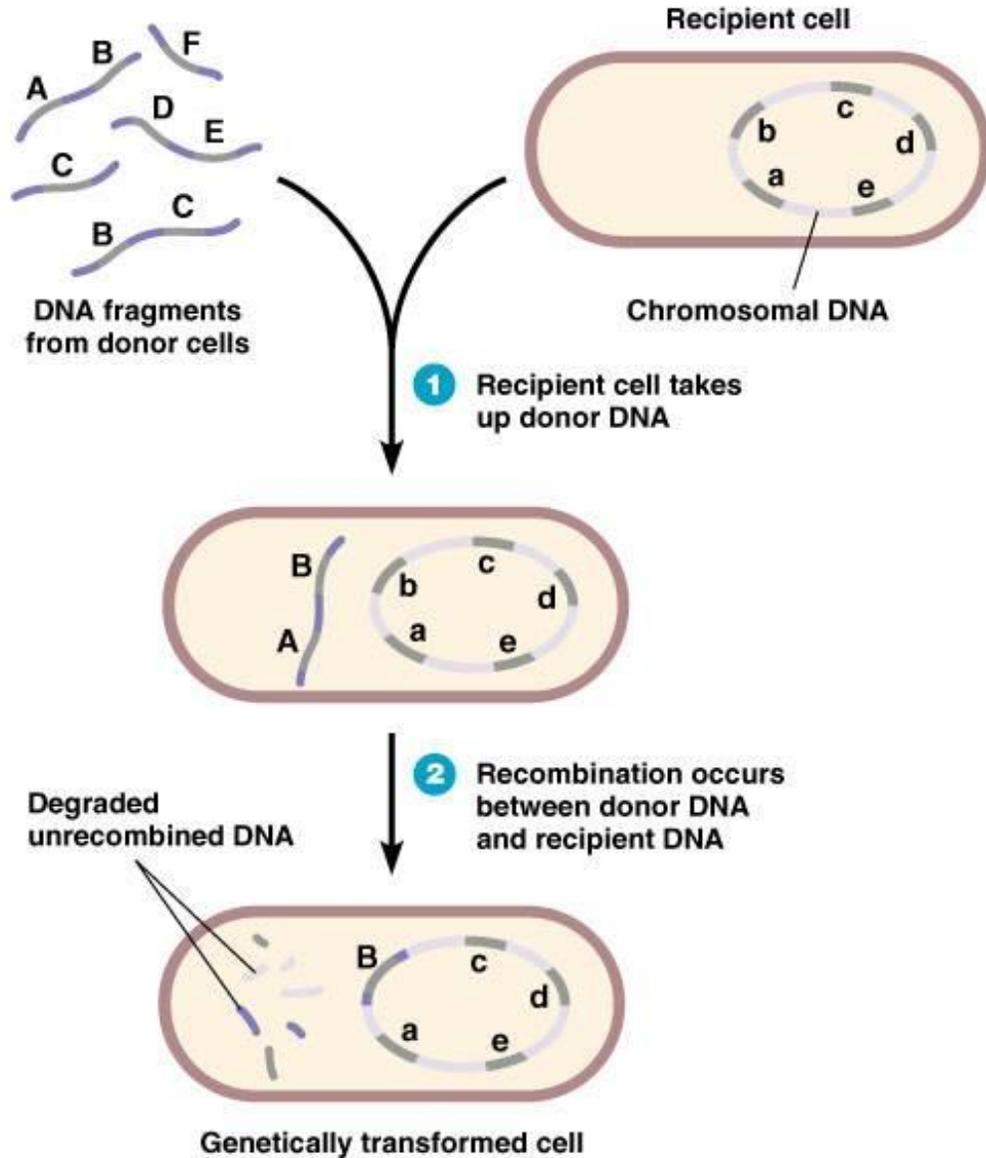
– Question:

– What is the “transforming principle”?

– Using enzymatic methods to digest proteins, RNA or DNA, they found that:

– DNA was the transforming principle

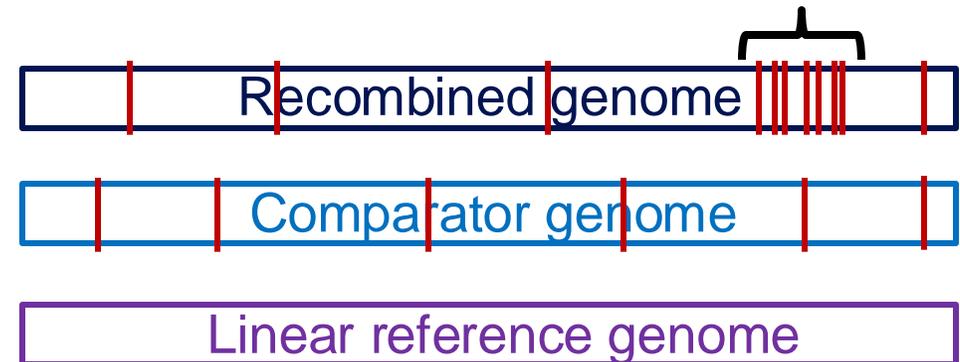
Transformation and recombination



How to identify this is genome sequence:

Mutations (SNPs) often accumulate randomly

High density of SNPs implies gain of "foreign" DNA



A fantastic experiment II

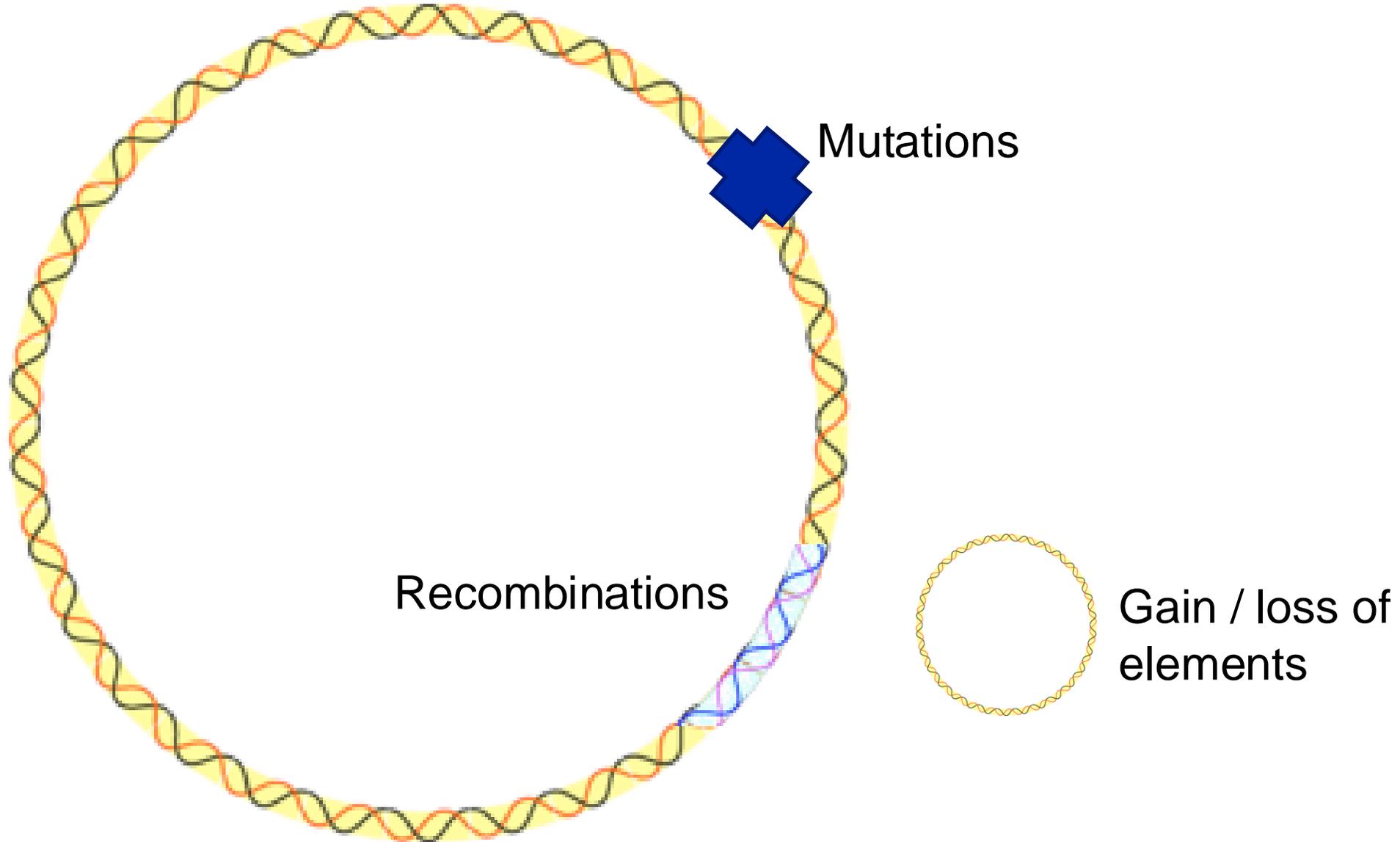
Take home messages

- DNA is the hereditary material
- Bacteria can take up DNA from the surroundings and replace parts of their genome with it
- This “horizontal” gene transfer has very interesting implications
- And is a common feature of many species
- Helping to mix up gene pools

Stories in DNA



Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) shows genome dynamics



The ESKAPE Pathogens

- Increasing antibiotic resistance
- Multi-drug resistant (MDR)
- WHO priority pathogens
- Commonly healthcare acquired

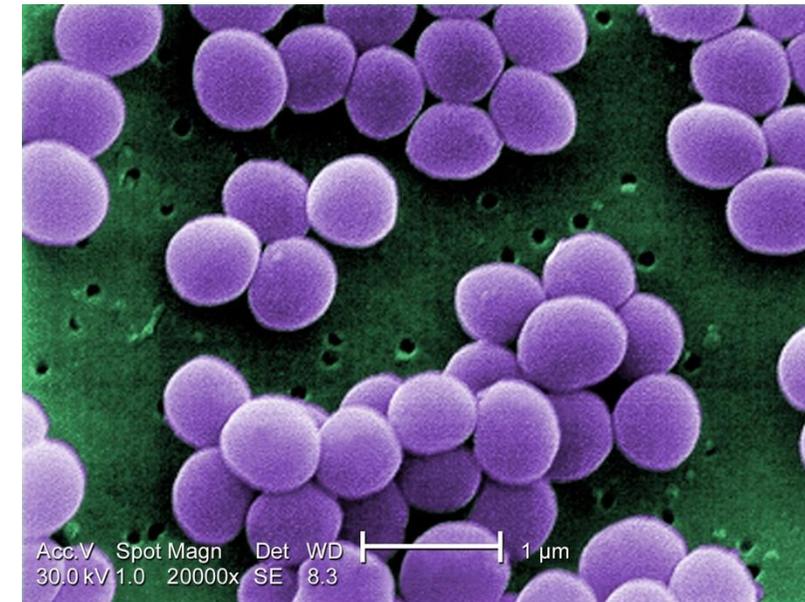
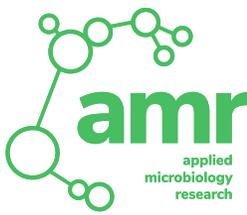


Staphylococcus aureus

- Human commensal = frequently found in healthy people (50%)
- Colonises skin / nose (upper respiratory tract)
- Opportunistic pathogen: can cause abscesses, sinusitis, septicaemia
 - Toxic shock syndrome (TSS) mediated by toxins carried by some strains
 - TSS Toxin (TSST-1) protein encoded by *tst* gene
 - carried on staphylococcal pathogenicity island 1 (mobile genetic element)

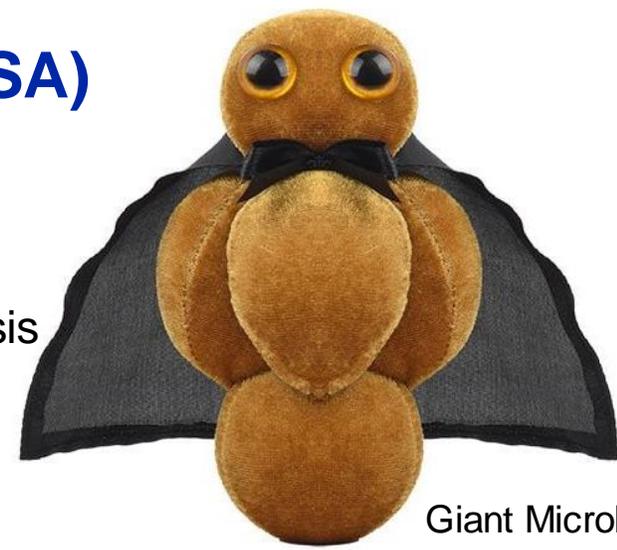


Giant Microbes



Wikipedia

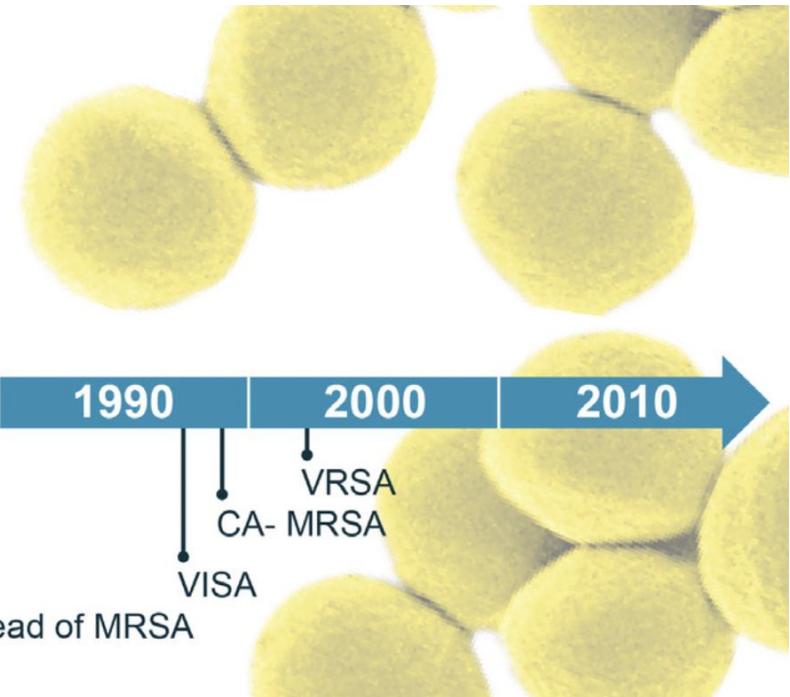
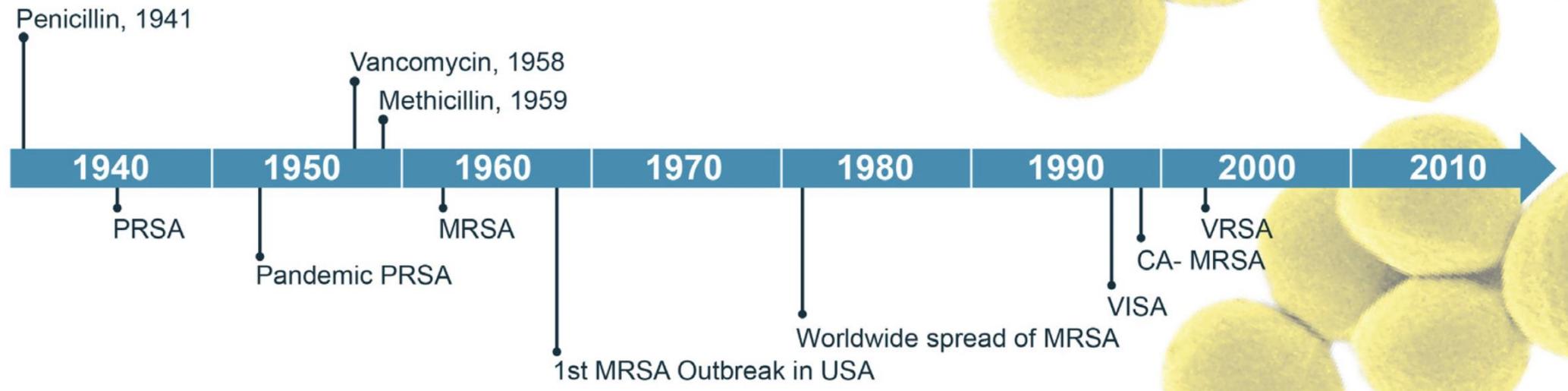
Methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)



Giant Microbes

- First case reported in 1961
- Penicillin and methicillin affect *Staphylococcus aureus* cell wall synthesis
- Carries *mecA* which encodes the cell wall transpeptidase protein PBP2A (penicillin-binding protein 2A). PBP2A is not affected by methicillin and penicillin, cell wall synthesis is not inhibited

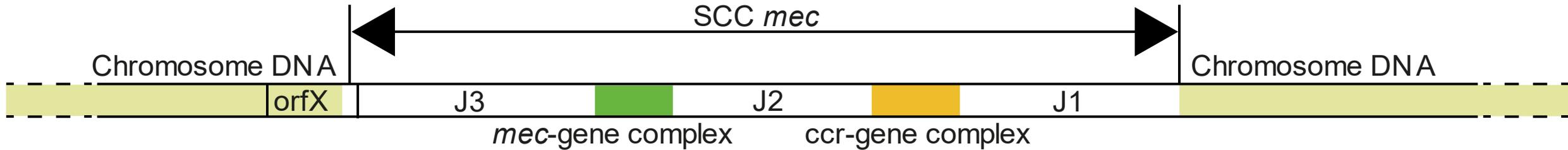
Staphylococcus aureus Drug Resistance and Epidemics



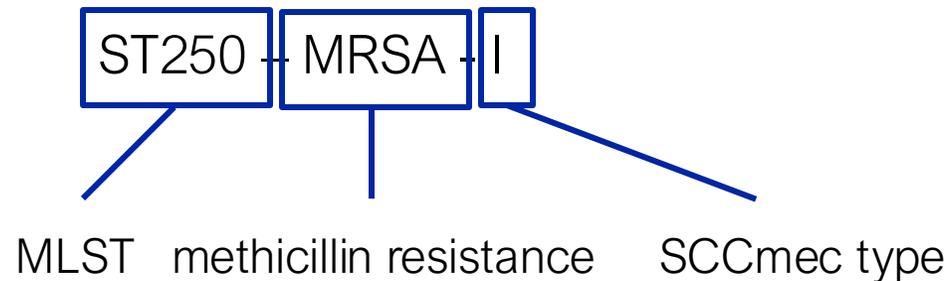
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5482303/>

Resistance spreads through mobile cassette: *SCCmec*

- The *mec* gene is usually carried by the *SCCmec* cassette
- Different cassette types have been identified (I - XII)



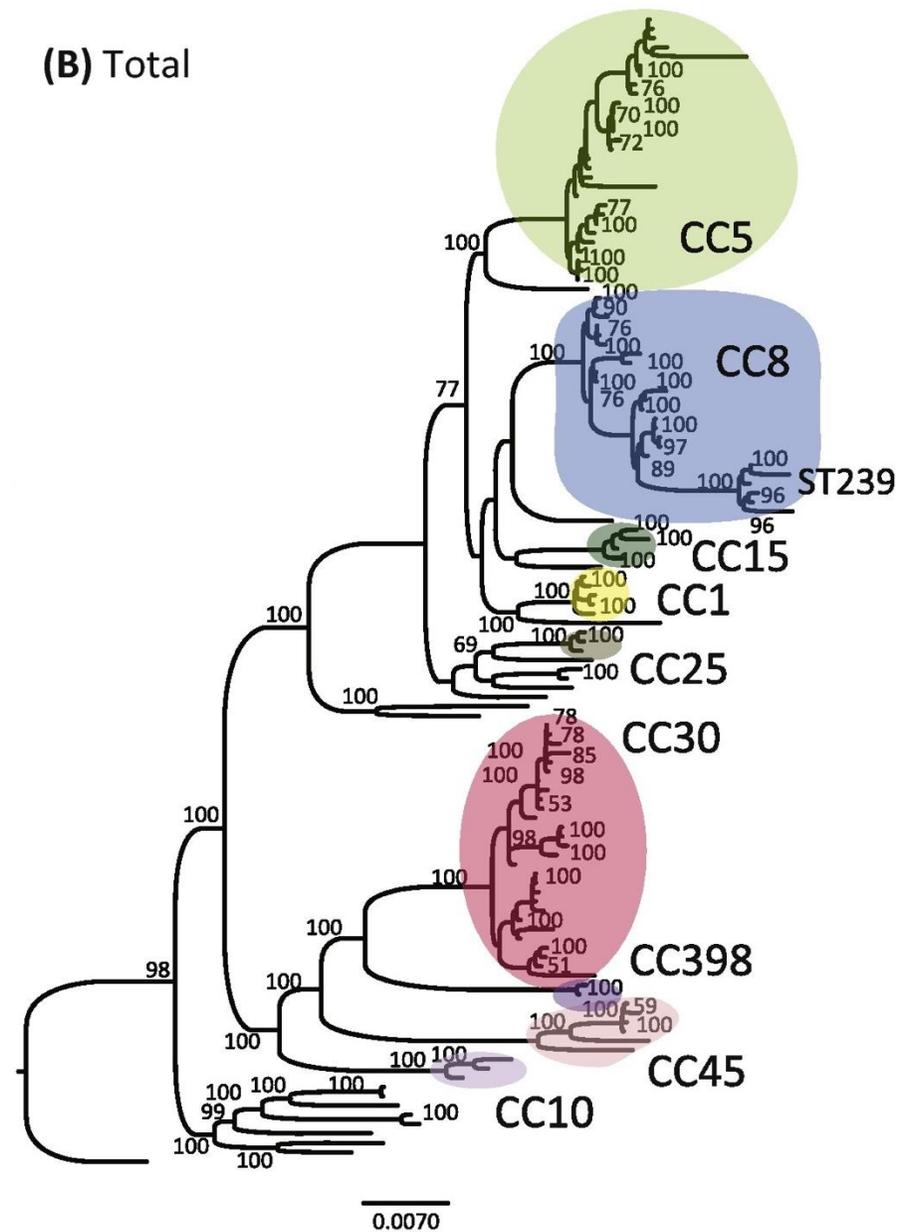
- MRSA are categorised (typed) according to a nomenclature established in 2002:



<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5482303/>

Phylogeny of *S. aureus*

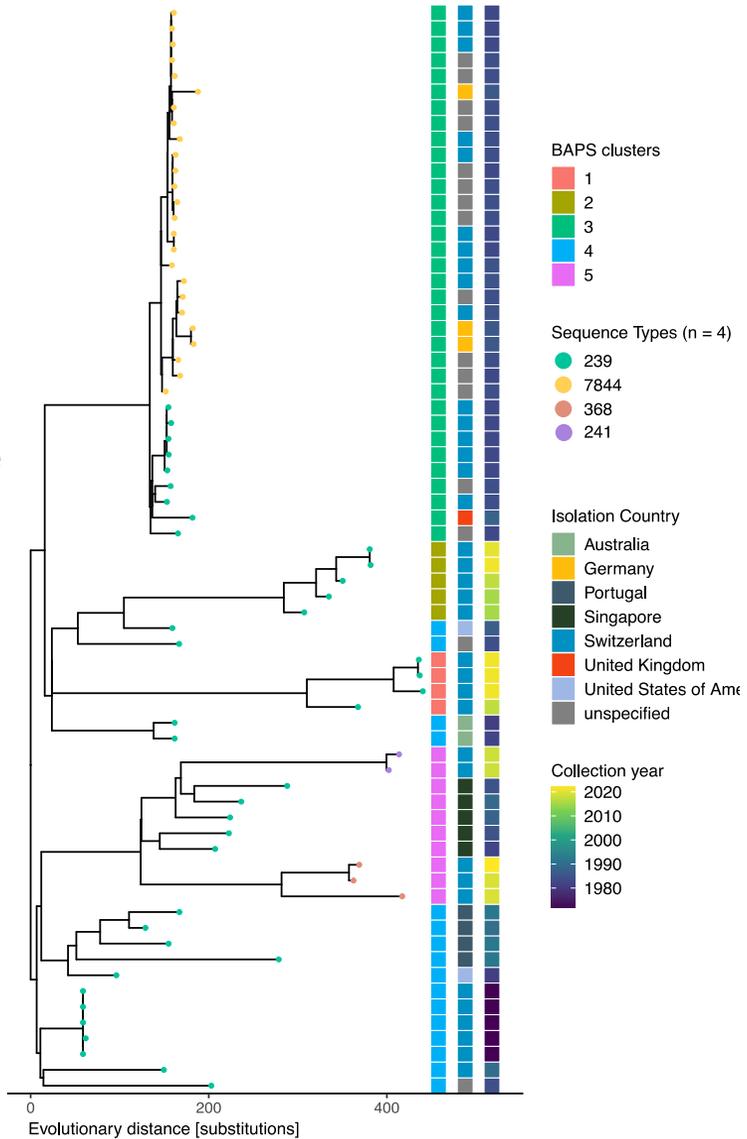
- Phylogeny of MRSA and MSSA
- Shape: Discontinuous: Clonal Complexes



<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5482303/>

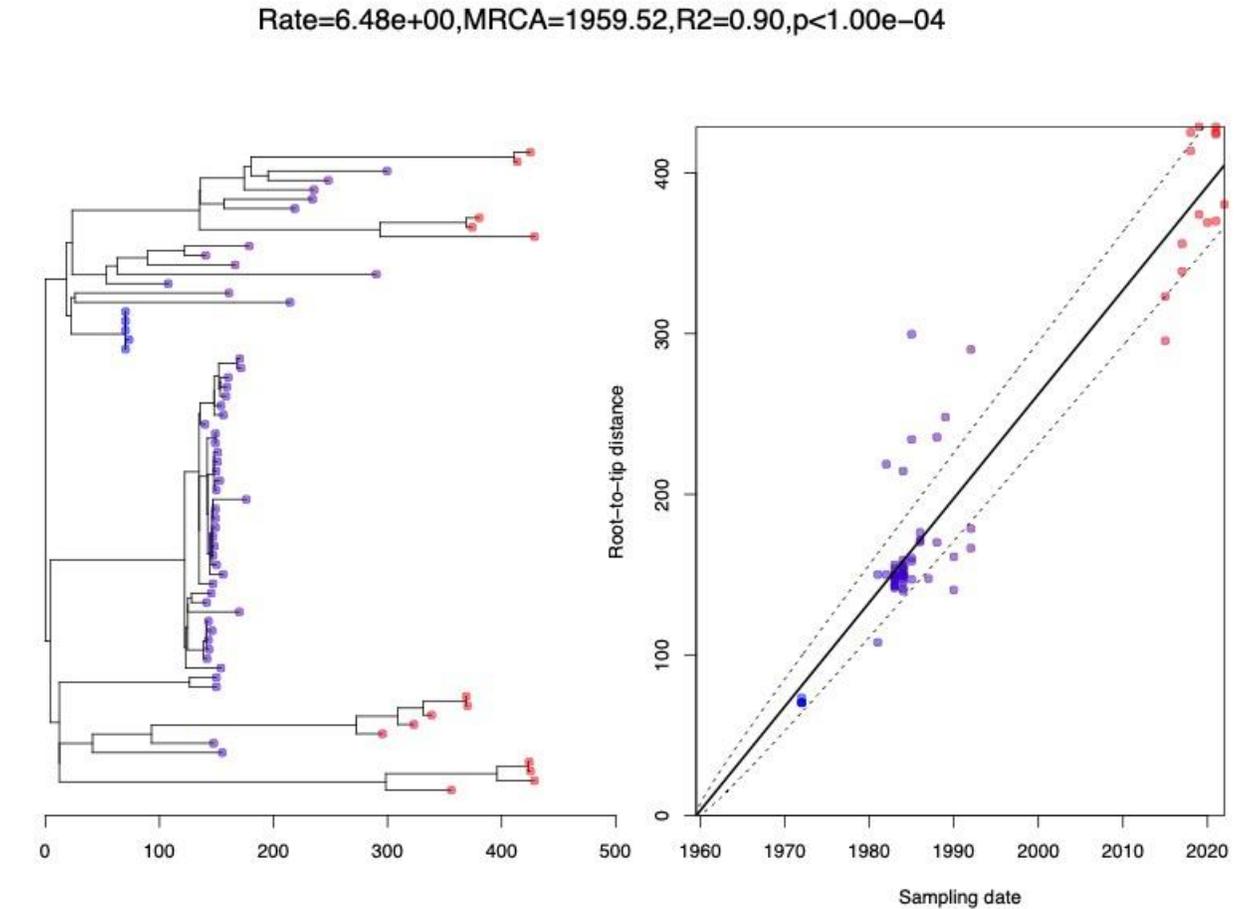
Comparing older and modern MRSA from Switzerland

- ST239 and related isolates:
- Phylogeny with metadata
- Largest clade from past not found in present: died out / was outcompeted



BAPS clusters, collection country and collection year mapped to a maximum likelihood whole genome SNP tree of ST239, ST7844, ST368 and ST241 MRSA (n = 69). Leaves colored by sequence type.

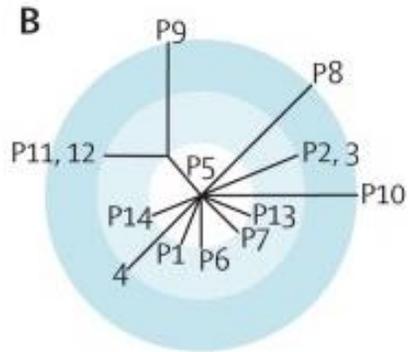
- Time tree of same data (Bactdating)
- Correlation of isolation date with number of mutations



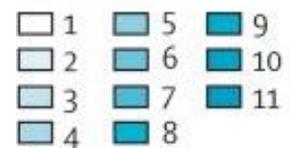
Maximum likelihood whole genome SNP tree of ST239, ST7844, ST368 and ST241 MRSA (n = 69) adjusted with Bayesian dating of nodes on the left. Root-to-tip distances mapped to sampling date with linear regression shown on the right.

Genomic study of MRSA outbreak in a Special Care Baby Unit (SCBU)

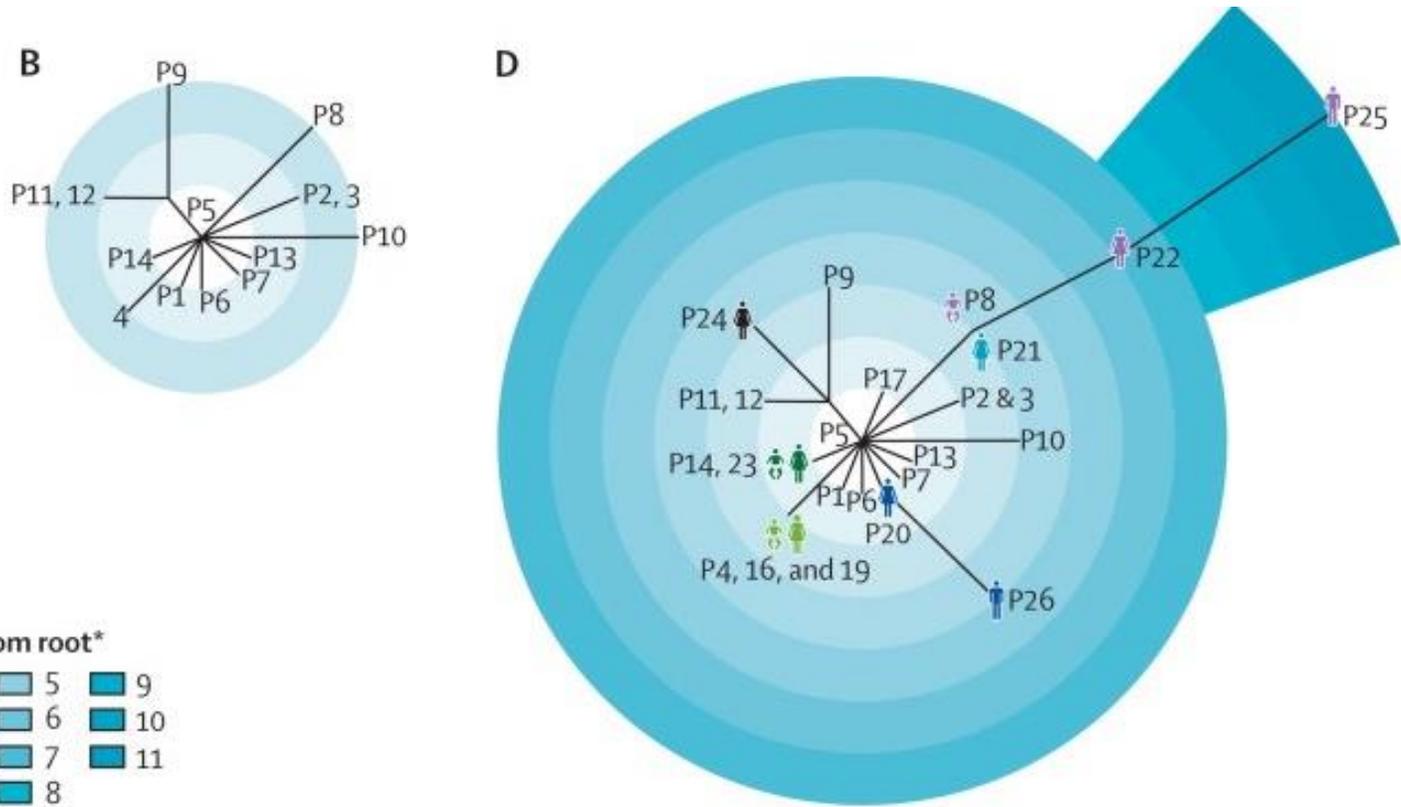
- Babies colonised with MRSA
- Suspected outbreak



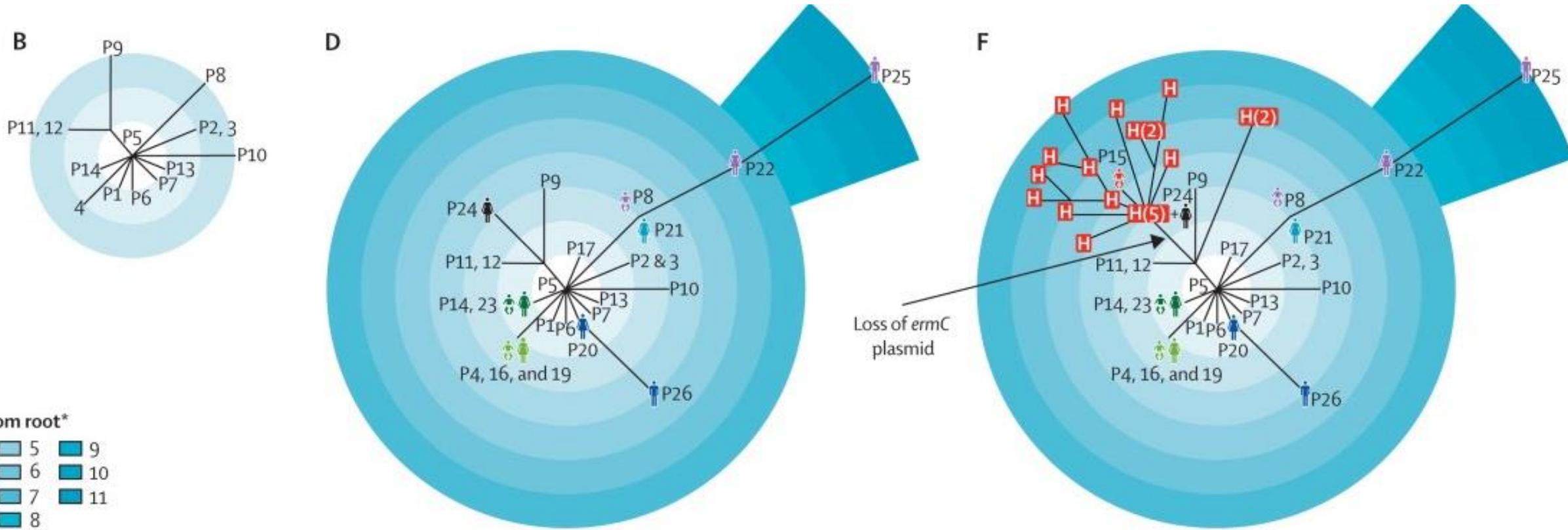
SNPs from root*



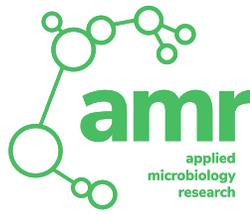
Genomic study of MRSA outbreak in a Special Care Baby Unit (SCBU)



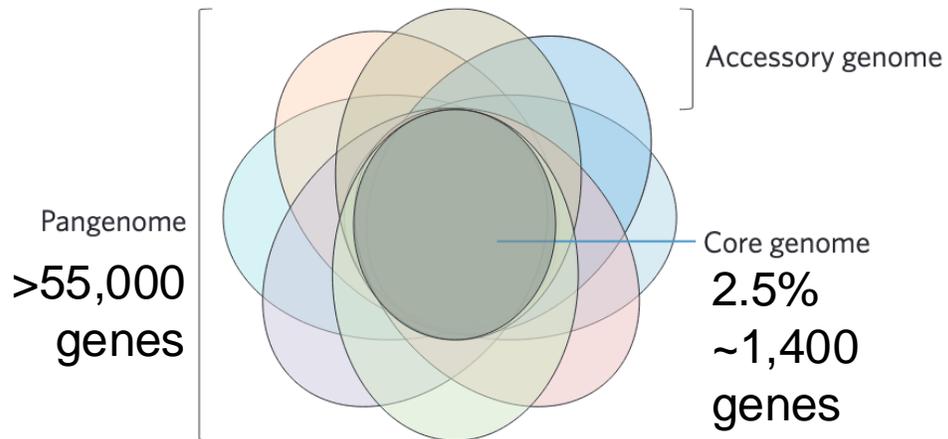
Genomic study of MRSA outbreak in a Special Care Baby Unit (SCBU)



Escherichia coli



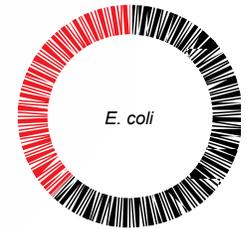
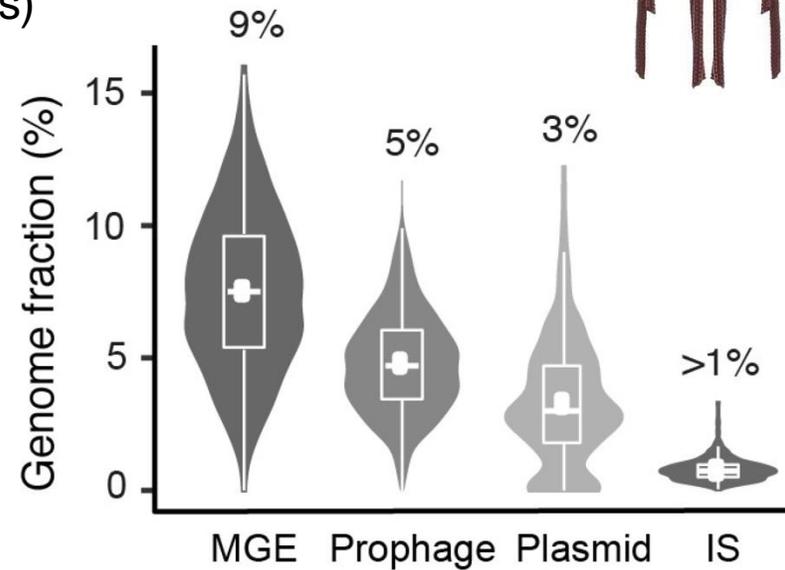
- Well known laboratory bacterium
- Commensal, mostly harmless
- Can cause food poisoning, bloodstream infections
- Most frequent cause of Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs)
- *E. coli* genome is ca 5Mb, 5000 genes
- open pan-genome



- High rates of horizontal gene transfer



Giant Microbes



- Potential to rapidly adapt
- Differences in gene content between closely related strains
- Varying clinical phenotypes

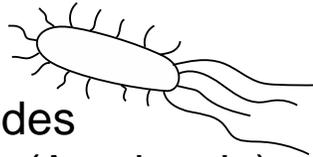
E. coli causing Urinary Tract Infections: Uropathogenic *E. coli* UPEC

- *Escherichia coli* – most frequent cause of UTIs
- 65 – 75 % of urinary tract infections (UTI) are caused by uropathogenic *E. coli* (UPEC)
- Most UTI mild symptoms, no long-term effect, some progress via kidneys to invasive infection (bloodstream infection)

What factors influence the progression of UTI?

Bacterial factors:

- Capsular polysaccharides
- Iron capturing systems (Aerobactin)
- Adhesins
 - Type I fimbriae
 - AfA pili
 - Pyelonephritis associated pili (P-Pili)



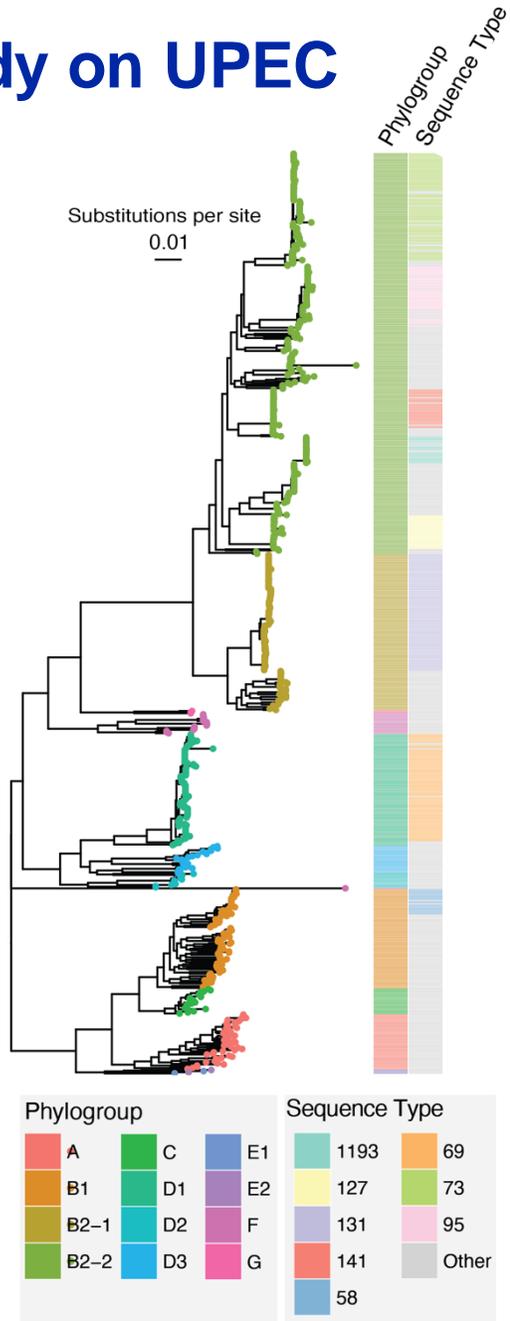
Patient factors:

- Age
- Immunosuppression
- Catheter
- Anatomical anomalies
- Co-morbidities

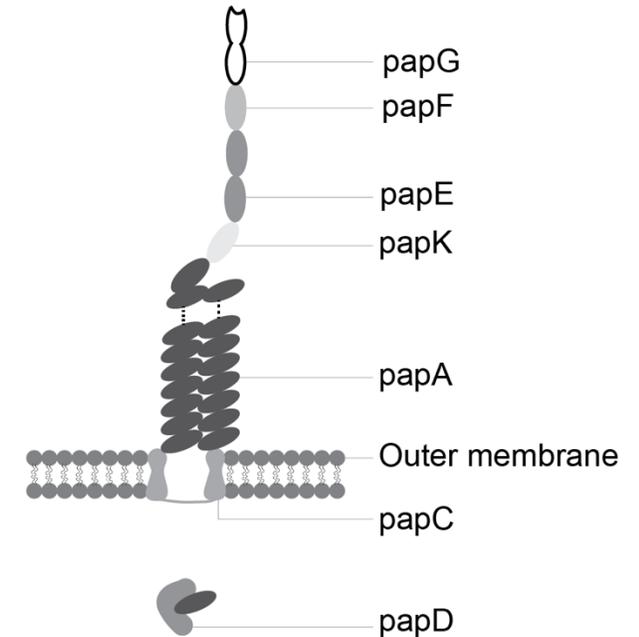
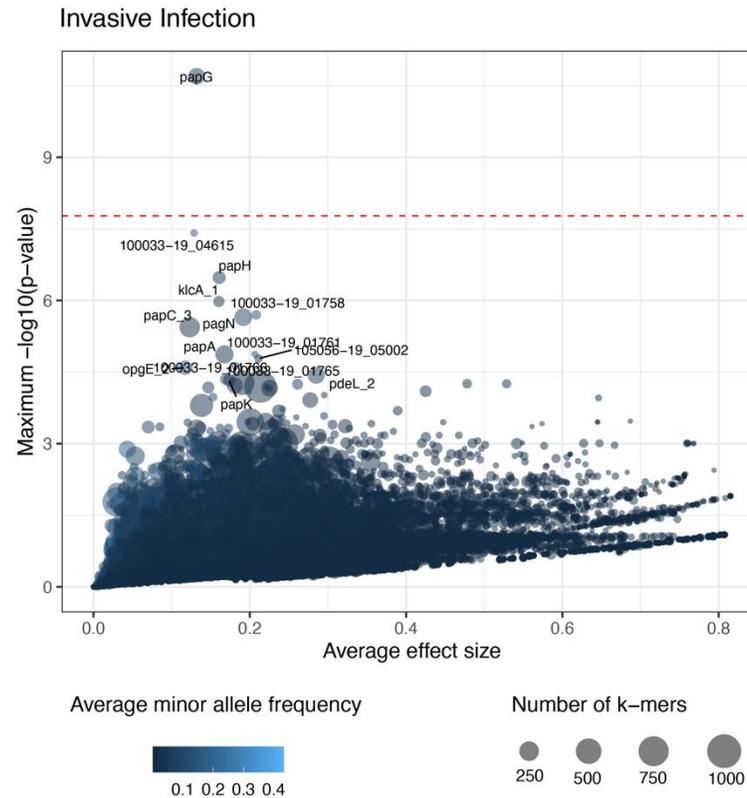


Slide adapted from Aline Cuénod

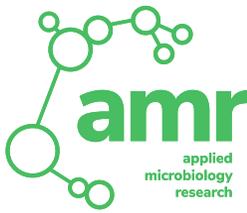
Study on UPEC



- 1079 isolates collected from 831 clinical cases
- Whole genome sequenced
- Known UPEC lineages: enrichment of UPEC phylogroups
- Bacterial Genome Wide association study, identifying factors (genes) associated with specific phenotypes, identified *papGII* as involved in UPEC progression to invasive infection
- PapGII is one version (allele) of the adhesive tip of the PAP pilus



Summary and Learning Goals



This course will cover the following topics:

In this practical course, you will learn about whole genome sequencing (WGS), which provides the ultimate resolution for bacterial comparisons (typing), showing relationships between isolates and the presence of genes encoding antimicrobial resistance and virulence. For clinical applications, WGS of pathogens isolated from patients is the state of the art to detect transmissions, outbreaks, and to optimise antibiotic treatments. The faster the information is available, the better. This course will teach hands-on real-time nanopore sequencing, compare nanopore data with validated Illumina data, and show participants how to perform comparative genomic analysis, as well as resistance and virulence determinant detection. Methods within wet and dry labs will be compared and discussed, the influence on clinical decision making will be explored, as well as how WGS data can feed back into diagnostics.

What we will teach you:

Hands-on experience with **whole genome sequencing using Oxford Nanopore Technologies** methods.

Comparison with Illumina data: theory and practise.

Bioinformatic **analysis** of resulting data by **core genome, phylogenetics and kmer methods**, using online tools and open-source software.

Critical **comparison of varied analyses**.

Interpretation of results in relevant/clinical context.

Relevance of **virulence factors** and **development of diagnostic assay**.

Assessment

- **We will assess these through presentations, written work, and interaction during the course:**
 - Presentation skills, spoken and preparation 40%
 - Writing skills: accurate, succinct 40%
 - Interactions with peers, teammates and tutors 10%
 - Engagement and interest 10%

The results of your course assessment will be communicated to you approximately one month after the end of the course

Group 1 = Team RED

Group 2 = Team BLUE

Group 3 = Team GREEN

Course material

https://gitlab.uzh.ch/appliedmicrobiologyresearch/Blockkurs_MicrobialBioinfo

Course Locations

- Week 1: GLM-E12
- Weeks 2-4: KO2-F-173 (University main building)

Reading suggestions

Basic Microbiology

<https://microbiologysociety.org/why-microbiology-matters/what-is-microbiology/bacteria.html>

<https://www.britannica.com/science/bacteria>

Pathogens

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5648414/>

Avery MacLeod and McCarty

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avery%E2%80%93MacLeod%E2%80%93McCarty_experiment

References on slides, as interested

Time for a break and some labwork



Bacteria III

