

Introduction to High Resolution Virulence Allelic Profiling (HReVAP)

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NGS course, June 2016



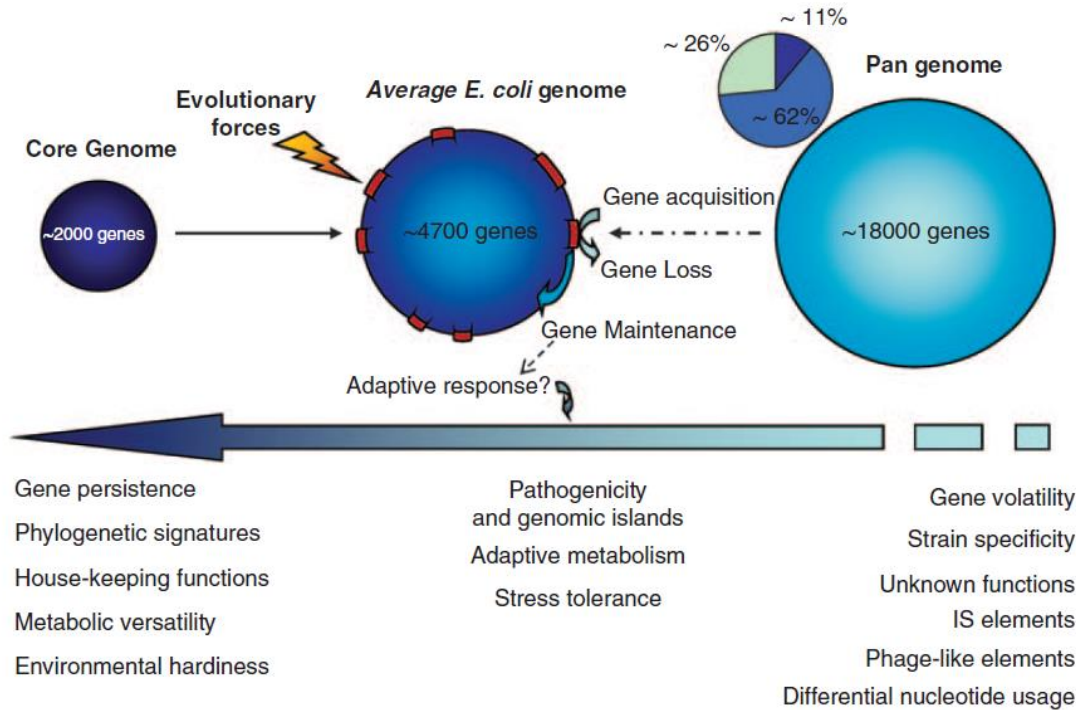
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The *E. coli* pangenome

Genomic plasticity

Huge pangenome



Van Elsas J.D. et al., 2011

Pangenome

Whole genome

Core genome

Accessory genome

Housekeeping

genome



STEC accessory genome

- STEC are zoonotic pathogens able to cause severe disease. STEC virulence genes are part of *E. coli* accessory genome
- The existence of allelic variants of STEC virulence genes is a source of variability

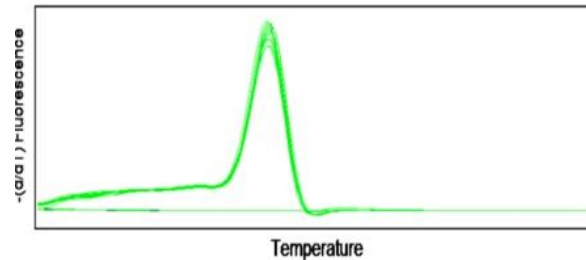
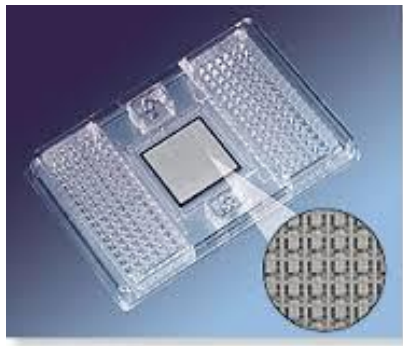
<i>stx</i>	<i>stx1</i> a, c, d <i>stx2</i> a, b, c, d, e, f, g	Alleles segregate in different STEC groups
<i>eae</i>	18 intimin types	
<i>subAB</i>	<i>subAB</i> ₁ , <i>subAB</i> ₂₋₁ , <i>subAB</i> ₂₋₂	
<i>toxB</i>	<i>toxB</i> ₁ , <i>toxB</i> ₂	

The high number of STEC virulence genes and their variability can be exploited for wide scale studies investigating STEC evolution

High Resolution Virulence Allelic Profile (HReVAP)

Study on the three major PAIs of STEC

High throughput qPCR: presence and melting temperature analysis



- LEE 38/43 ORFs
- OI-122 12/16 ORFs
- OI-57 41/117 ORFs

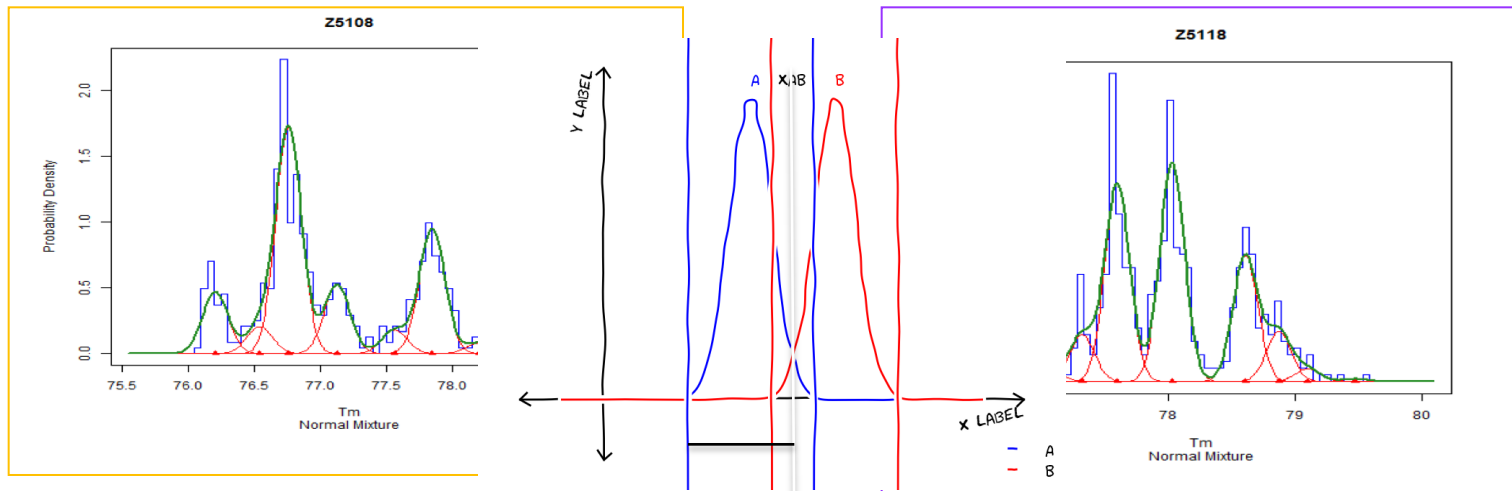
TOTAL 91/172 ORFs tested

Primers designed on the sequence of EDL933

HReVAP for producing strain signatures of 730 strains: *eae*-positive and *eae*-negative STEC (**368 strains**) and EPEC (**362 strains**)

HReVAP: Automatic BIN assignment

			ORF1	ORF2	ORF3	ORF4	ORF5	ORF6	ORF7	ORF8	ORF9	ORF10	ORF11	ORF12	
Tm	Strains	O108:H9	DG233/8		77,9	73,7	77,26	78,65	80,78	83,94		76,2	78,04	77,9	
		O108:H9	DG239/5		78,01	73,78	77,35	78,74	80,87	84,05		76,3	78,13	78,01	
		O108:H9	DG258/1		78,04	73,81	77,39	78,77	80,9	84,1		76,33	78,18	78,04	
		O108:H9	DG314/6		78,04	73,81	77,38	78,77	80,89	84,09		76,34	78,17	78,04	
Alleles	Strains	O108:H9	DG233/8	Z	B	Z	B	C	F	Z	B	B	C	Z	Z
		O108:H9	DG239/5	Z	B	Z	B	C	F	Z	B	B	C	Z	Z
		O108:H9	DG258/1	Z	B	Z	B	C	F	Z	B	B	B	Z	Z
		O108:H9	DG314/6	Z	B	Z	B	C	F	Z	C	B	B	Z	Z



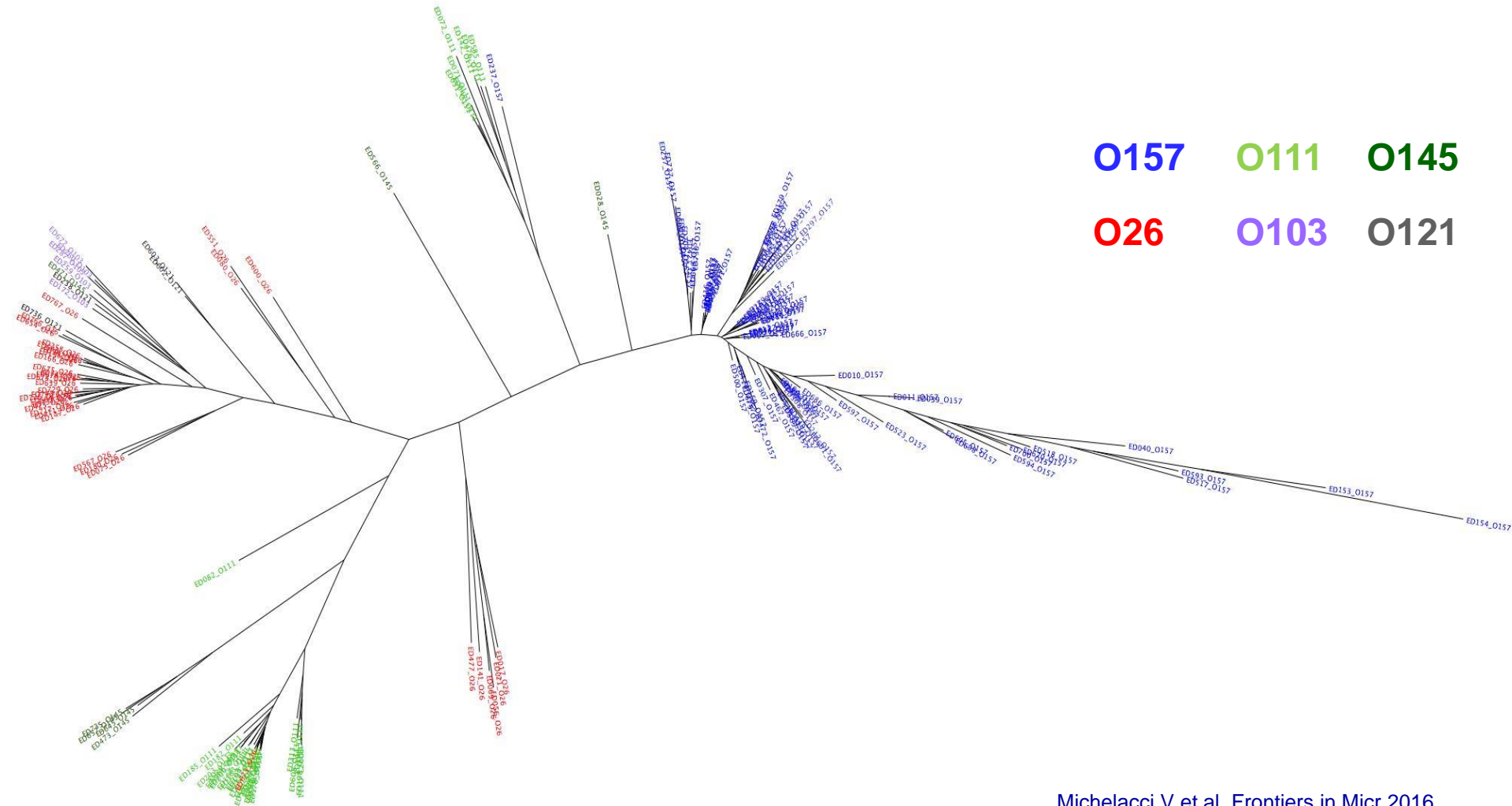
2 to 10 different alleles detected in each of the 91 genes tested (mean = 5.23; tot=476)

The combination of alleles represents a signature of the tested strain

HReVAP clustering

HReVAP: *eae*-positive STEC (three PAIs)

91 ORFs



Michelacci V et al, Frontiers in Micr 2016

Comparison: HReVAP and NGS

O157

O111

O145

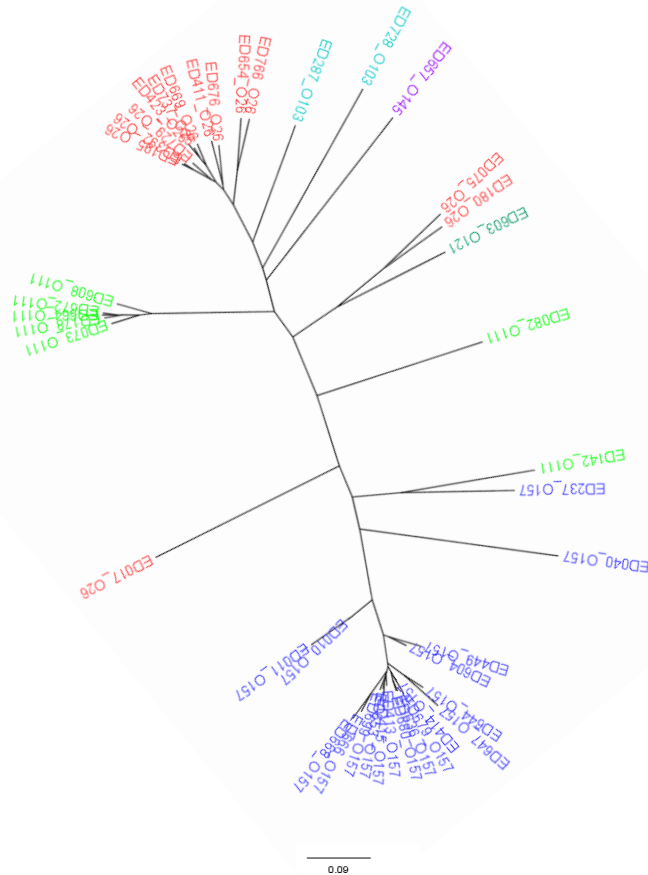
O26

O103

O121

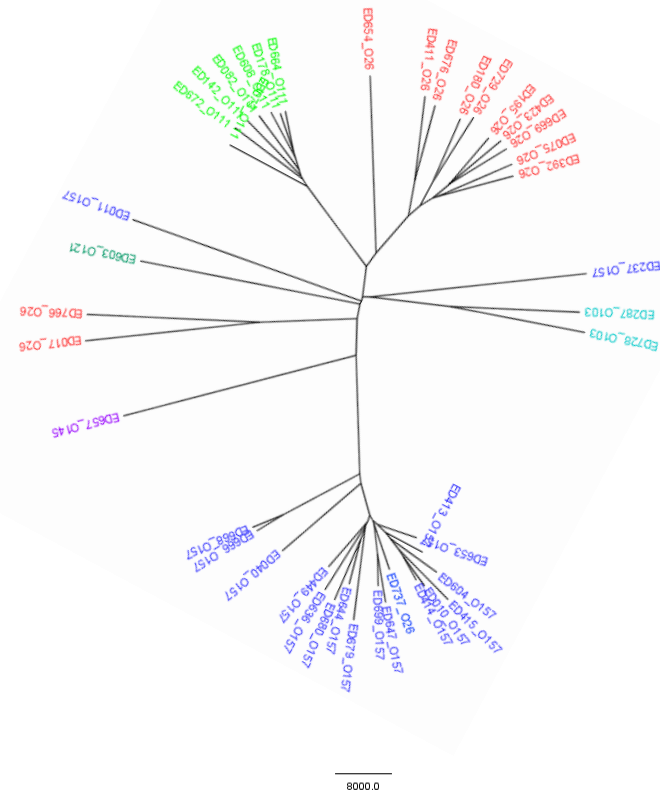
HReVAP - ARIES

Michelacci V et al, Frontiers in Micr 2016



ksnp3

Gardner SN et al, Bioinformatics 2015



Conclusions

- HReVAP allows following the **evolution of the MGEs** by using subpanels of PAIs for the analysis
- HReVAP identifies sub-populations of STEC even within serogroups.

CONCEPT: Accessory genome is informative for STEC and could be used for typing! Exploit variability for typing

HReVAP tools are automatic and available on ARIES. They can be used to apply the same concept to the study of other pathogens



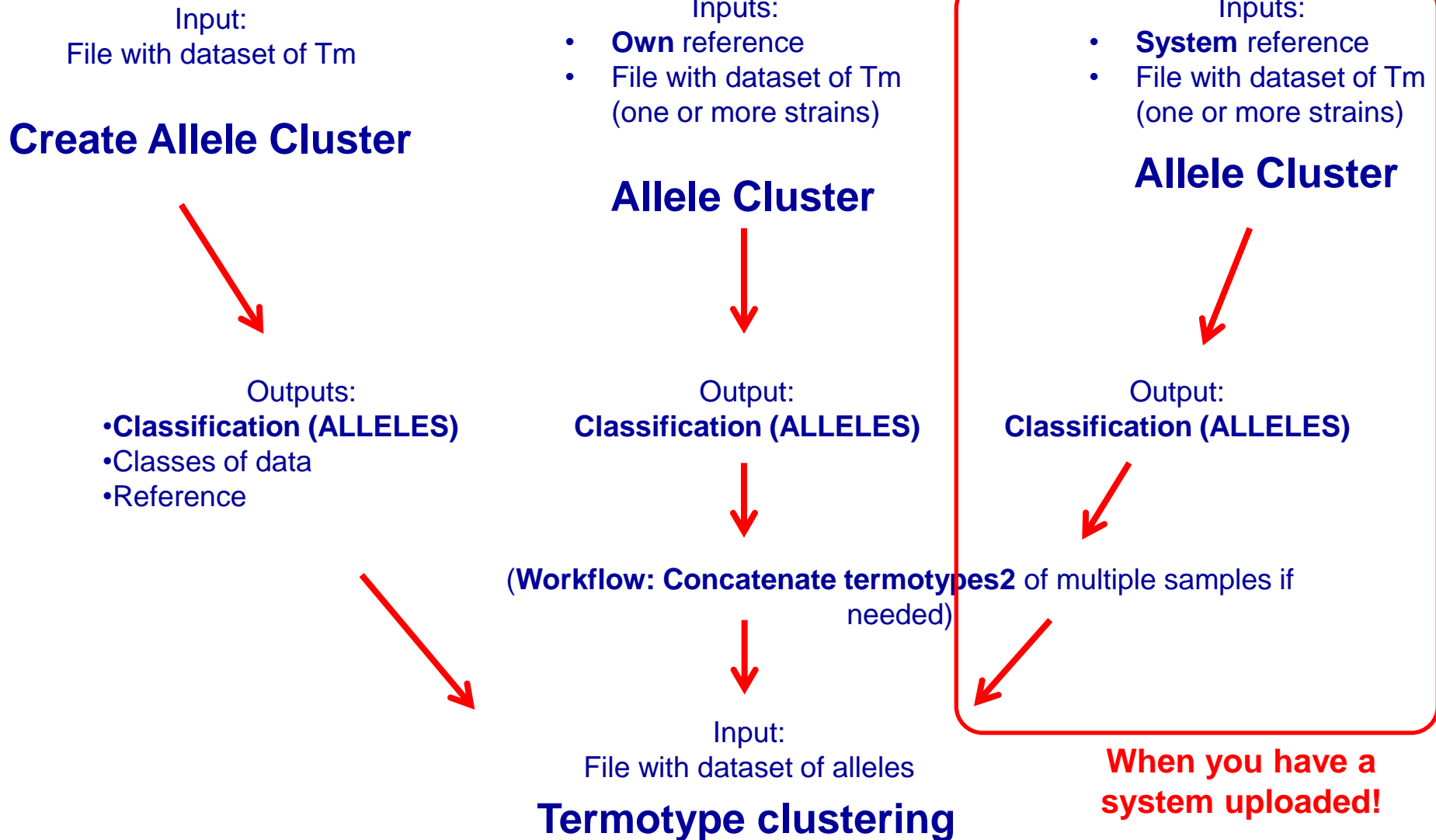
The variability of accessory genome can be studied through NGS

**A dedicated MLST scheme can be defined for the accessory genome (agMLST)
The new alleles found can be automatically appended in the database.**

Possibility to automatically extract the accessory genome database by using tools that extract genomic regions with different GC content



HReVAP – ARIES: how does it work?



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