

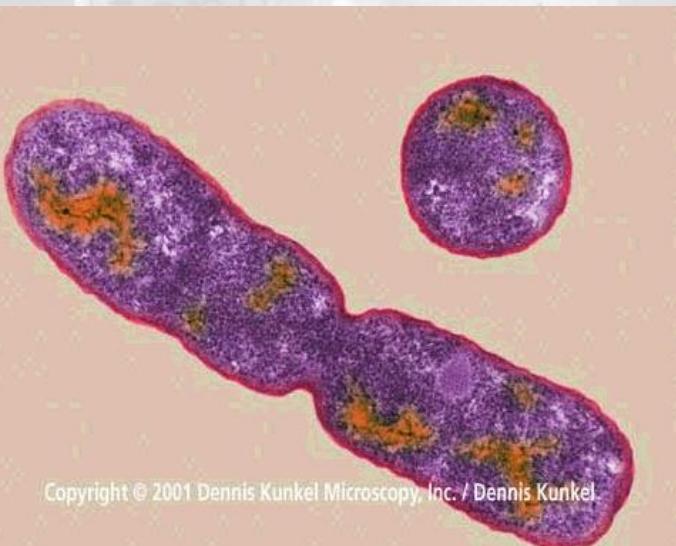


# Whole genome sequencing (WGS) applications to VTEC surveillance and outbreak investigations

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Ph.d student

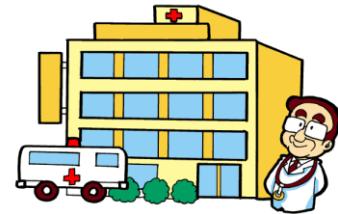
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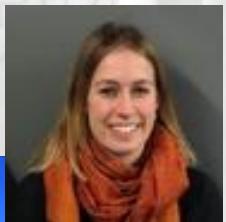
# Real-Time Surveillance of VTEC using WGS



VTEC  
→



Conventional  
typing



WGS  
typing



# Real-Time Surveillance of VTEC using WGS

## Conventional:

- Serotyping
- PCR, Hybridisation
- VCA
- Haemolysis
- PFGE...



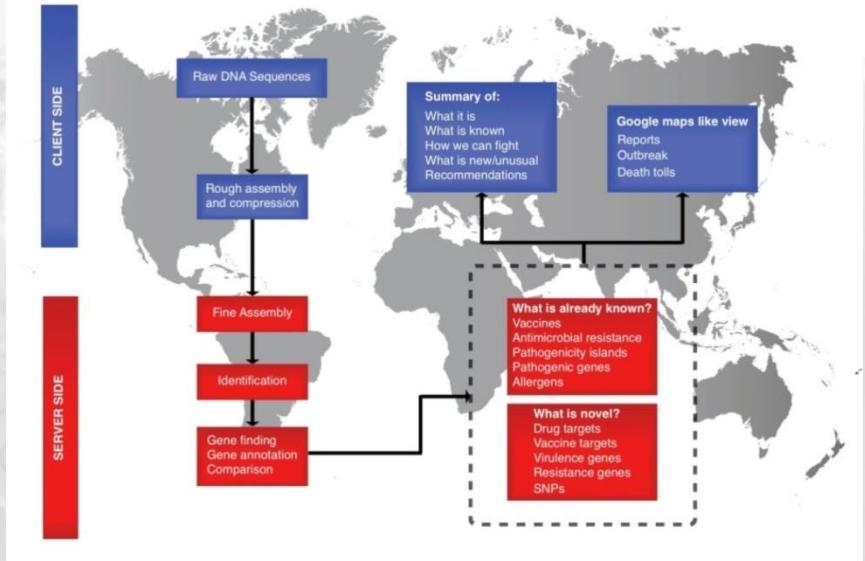
## Whole genome sequencing:

- Determination of the complete DNA sequence of the organism at once



# Real-Time Surveillance of VTEC using WGS

## User-friendly WGS tools



**CGE (Center for Genomic Epidemiology)**  
<http://www.genomicepidemiology.org/>

### Main Service – Pipeline

[CGE](#) (In development)

[Sequence Typing](#)

[MLST](#) (Works)

[pMLST](#) (Works)

**Resistance - Virulence - Plasmids – Pathogen**

[ResFinder](#) (Works)

[PlasmidFinder](#) (Works)

[VirulenceFinder](#) (Works)

[PathogenFinder](#) (Works)

**Phylogenetic Tree**

[snpTree](#) (Works)

[NDtree](#) (Works)

[TreeViewer](#) (Works)

**Species Finding**

[KmerFinder](#) (Works)

[SpeciesFinder](#) (Works)

[TaxonomyFinder](#) (This program is in development)

[Read2Type](#) (This service is not implemented on the new server)

[TapiR](#) (This service is not implemented on the new server)

**Genome Assembly**

[Assembler](#) (Works)

**Other**

[PanFunPro](#) (in development)

[MGmapper](#) (in development)

[GeneticDiseaseProject](#) (stalled indefinitely)

[NetFCM](#) (in development)

[Restriction-ModificationFinder](#) (in development)

# Real-Time Surveillance of VTEC using WGS

VirulenceFinder 1.2

| Gene           | Description  | Variants in database |
|----------------|--|----------------------|
| <i>astA</i>    | Heat-stable enterotoxin 1                                      | 11                   |
| <i>bfaA</i>    | Major subunit of bundle-forming pili                           | 2                    |
| <i>cba</i>     | Colicin B  | 15                   |
| <i>ccl</i>     | Glocacin   | 4                    |
| <i>cdtB</i>    | Cytotoxic distending toxin B                                   | 14                   |
| <i>celB</i>    | Endonuclease colicin E2  | 10                   |
| <i>cfa_c</i>   | Colonisation factor antigen I                                  | 4                    |
| <i>cif</i>     | Type III secreted effector                                     | 4                    |
| <i>cma</i>     | Colicin M  | 19                   |
| <i>crf1</i>    | V-type proton pumping factor                                   | 7                    |
| <i>cstA</i>    | Longus type IV pilus subunit                                   | 1                    |
| <i>eae</i>     | Intimin  | 45                   |
| <i>ealA</i>    | Serine protease autotransporters of Enterobacteriaceae (SPATE) | 3                    |
| <i>efo1</i>    | EHEC factor for adherence                                      | 11                   |
| <i>ehxA</i>    | Enterohaemolysin   | 12                   |
| <i>epeA</i>    | Serine protease autotransporters of Enterobacteriaceae (SPATE) | 1                    |
| <i>espA</i>    | Type III secretion system                                      | 23                   |
| <i>espB</i>    | Secreted protein B   | 14                   |
| <i>espC</i>    | Serine protease autotransporters of Enterobacteriaceae (SPATE) | 3                    |
| <i>espF</i>    | Type III secretion system                                      | 13                   |
| <i>espI</i>    | Serine protease autotransporters of Enterobacteriaceae (SPATE) | 2                    |
| <i>espJ</i>    | Prophage-encoded type III secretion system effector            | 2                    |
| <i>espP</i>    | Putative exoprotein precursor                                  | 4                    |
| <i>etpD</i>    | Type II secretion protein                                      | 3                    |
| <i>f17A</i>    | Subunit of F17 fimbrial protein                                | 7                    |
| <i>f17G</i>    | Adhesin subunit of F17 fimbriae                                | 9                    |
| <i>fam1</i>    | Involved in biogenesis of K88/F4 fimbriae                      | 1                    |
| <i>fasA</i>    | Fimbriae 987P/F6 subunit                                       | 5                    |
| <i>fedA</i>    | Fimbrial protein 107 subunit A                                 | 3                    |
| <i>fedF</i>    | Fimbrial adhesin A6 precursor                                  | 2                    |
| <i>fim41a</i>  | Mature fim41a/f41 protein                                      | 2                    |
| <i>gad</i>     | Glutamate decarboxylase  | 70                   |
| <i>hlyE</i>    | Avian <i>E. coli</i> haemolysin                                | 1                    |
| <i>iha</i>     | Adherence protein  | 19                   |
| <i>ipdD</i>    | Invasion protein <i>Escherichia flexneri</i>                   | 9                    |
| <i>ipdH9.8</i> | Invasion plasmid antigen                                       | 8                    |
| <i>ireA</i>    | Siderophore receptor   | 4                    |
| <i>iroN</i>    | Enterobactin siderophore receptor protein                      | 13                   |
| <i>iss</i>     | Increased serum survival                                       | 14                   |
| <i>K88ab</i>   | K88/F4 protein subunit   | 10                   |
| <i>katP</i>    | Plasmid-encoded catalase peroxidase                            | 1                    |
| <i>lpnA</i>    | Longus type IV pilus   | 2                    |
| <i>lpfA</i>    | Long polar fimbriae  | 44                   |

76 different genes

stx1,14A,18B variants

stx2:114A,43B variants

eae: 45 variants

Browse      Remove      Clear

Uploads

Total files: 0 (N/A).

View the [version history](#) of this server.

Select species

*E. coli*

Enterococcus

*S. aureus*

Select threshold for %ID

98 %

Select type of your reads

Assembled Genome/Contigs\*

Submit    Clear fields

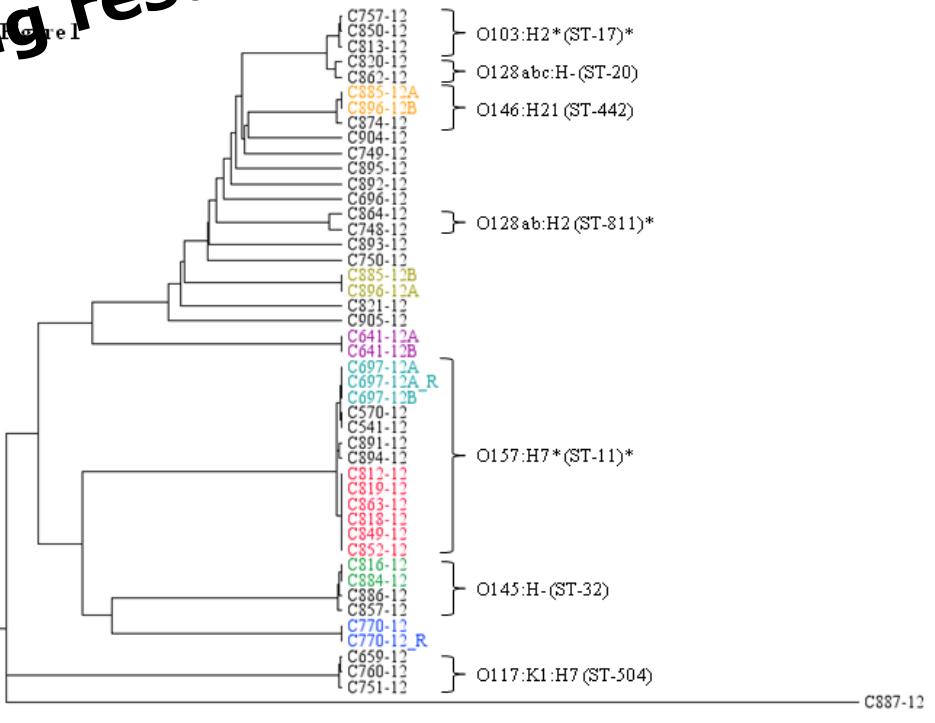
# Real-Time Surveillance of VTEC using WGS

| Virulence - <i>E. coli</i> |           |                  |             |                    |                                       |                          |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Virulence factor           | %Identity | Query/HSP length | Contig      | Position in contig | Protein function                      | Accession number         |
| <i>stx2B</i>               | 100.00    | 270 / 270        | contig00123 | 1014..1283         | Shiga toxin 2, subunit B, variant c   | <a href="#">AB071845</a> |
| <i>nleB</i>                | 100.00    | 981 / 981        | contig00023 | 110..1090          | Non-LEE encoded effector B            | <a href="#">AE005174</a> |
| <i>nleC</i>                | 100.00    | 993 / 993        | contig00023 | 1151..2143         | Non-LEE encoded effector C            | <a href="#">AE005174</a> |
| <i>astA</i>                | 91.96     | 112 / 117        | contig00232 | 156..267           | Heat-stable enterotoxin 1             | <a href="#">AB042005</a> |
| <i>ehxA</i>                | 99.97     | 2997 / 2997      | contig00053 | 17315..20310       | Enterohaemolysin                      | <a href="#">AB011549</a> |
| <i>gad</i>                 | 100.00    | 1179 / 1401      | contig00025 | 1..1179            | Glutamate decarboxylase               | <a href="#">BA000007</a> |
| <i>gad</i>                 | 100.00    | 1179 / 1401      | contig00031 | 1..1179            | Glutamate decarboxylase               | <a href="#">BA000007</a> |
| <i>iss</i>                 | 98.30     | 294 / 294        | contig00095 | 2802..3095         | Increased serum survival              | <a href="#">CP001509</a> |
| <i>iha</i>                 | 100.00    | 2091 / 2091      | contig00046 | 32150..34240       | Adherence protein                     | <a href="#">AE005174</a> |
| <i>astA</i>                | 100.00    | 97 / 117         | contig00085 | 412..508           | Heat-stable enterotoxin 1             | <a href="#">HM099897</a> |
| <i>stx1B</i>               | 100.00    | 270 / 270        | contig00107 | 412..681           | Shiga toxin 1, subunit B, variant a   | <a href="#">AM230663</a> |
| <i>nleA</i>                | 100.00    | 1326 / 1326      | contig00085 | 4300..5625         | Non-LEE encoded effector A            | <a href="#">AE005174</a> |
| <i>etpD</i>                | 100.00    | 1758 / 1758      | contig00053 | 4382..6139         | Type II secretion protein             | <a href="#">AB011549</a> |
| <i>stx2A</i>               | 99.90     | 960 / 960        | contig00123 | 44..1002           | Shiga toxin 2, subunit A, variant c   | <a href="#">AB015057</a> |
| <i>tir</i>                 | 100.00    | 1677 / 1677      | contig00030 | 53133..54809       | Translocated intimin receptor protein | <a href="#">AE005174</a> |
| <i>eae</i>                 | 100.00    | 2805 / 2805      | contig00030 | 55477..58281       | Intimin                               | <a href="#">AF071034</a> |

# Real-Time Surveillance of VTEC using WGS

| Serotype  | Routine Typing     | VirulenceFinder   | MLST    | Isolate             |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------------|
| O5:H-   | vtx2c              | vtx1c             | ST-447  | C790-12             |
| O26:H11   | eae, vtx1a         | eae, vtx1a        | ST-21   | C696-12             |
| O27:H30   | vtx2b              | vtx2b             | ST-753  | C770-12 (replicate) |
| O36:H-  | -                  | -                 | -       | C887-12             |
| O55:H12   | vtx1a              | vtx1a             | ST-101  | C749-12             |
| O78:H-  | vtx2c              | vtx1c             | ST-675  | C904-12A            |
| O103:H2   | eae, vtx1a         | eae, vtx1a        | ST-17   | C757-12             |
| O103:H4   | eae, vtx1a         | eae, vtx1a        | ST-1067 | C850-12             |
| O rough:H2  | eae, vtx2a         | eae, vtx2a        | ST-17   | C813-12             |
| O115:H-   | -                  | -                 | ST-13   | C820-12             |
| O117:K1:H7  | vtx1a              | vtx1a             | -       | C862-12             |
| O121:H19  | eae, vtx2a         | eae, vtx1a        | ST-655  | C855-12             |
| O128ab:H2   | vtx2b              | vtx1c             | ST-25   | C885-12A            |
| O128abc:H-  | vtx1c, vtx2b       | vtx1c, vtx2b      | ST-811  | C886-12B            |
| O145:H-   | eae, vtx2f         | eae, vtx2f        | ST-20   | C874-12             |
| O146:H21  | eae, vtx2a         | eae, vtx2a        | ST-32   | C874-12             |
| O157:H7<br>(O157:H-)  | vtx1c, vtx2b       | vtx1c, vtx2b      | ST-442  | C874-12             |
| eae<br><b>eae, vtx1a, vtx2c</b><br><b>eae, vtx1a, vtx2c</b><br><b>eae, vtx1a</b><br><b>eae, vtx1a, vtx2a</b> <b>eae, vtx1a, vtx2a</b> |                    |                   |         |                     |
| <b>eae, vtx2a</b><br><b>eae, vtx2a</b><br><b>eae, vtx2c</b><br><b>eae, vtx2c</b>  |                    |                   |         |                     |
| O165:H-   | eae, vtx1a, vtx2a  | eae, vtx1a, vtx2a | ST-119  | C905-12             |
| O180:H-   | eae                | eae               | ST-301  | C641-12A            |
| O181:H16  | vtx2d <sup>a</sup> | vtx1c             | -       | C641-12B            |
| O187:H28  | vtx2d <sup>b</sup> | vtx2g             | ST-200  | C892-12             |
| O rough:-   | vtx2a              | vtx2a             | ST-678  | C895-12             |

Equivalent typing results



<sup>a</sup> Re-typed to vtx2c at STI

<sup>b</sup> Re-typed to vtx2d at STI

<sup>c</sup> Re-typed to vtx2g at STI

9000.0

# Real-Time Surveillance of VTEC using WGS

RAPID COMMUNICATIONS

## A verocytotoxin-producing *E. coli* outbreak with a surprisingly high risk of haemolytic uraemic syndrome, Denmark, September–October 2012

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2. European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (EPIET), European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, (ECDC), Stockholm, Sweden

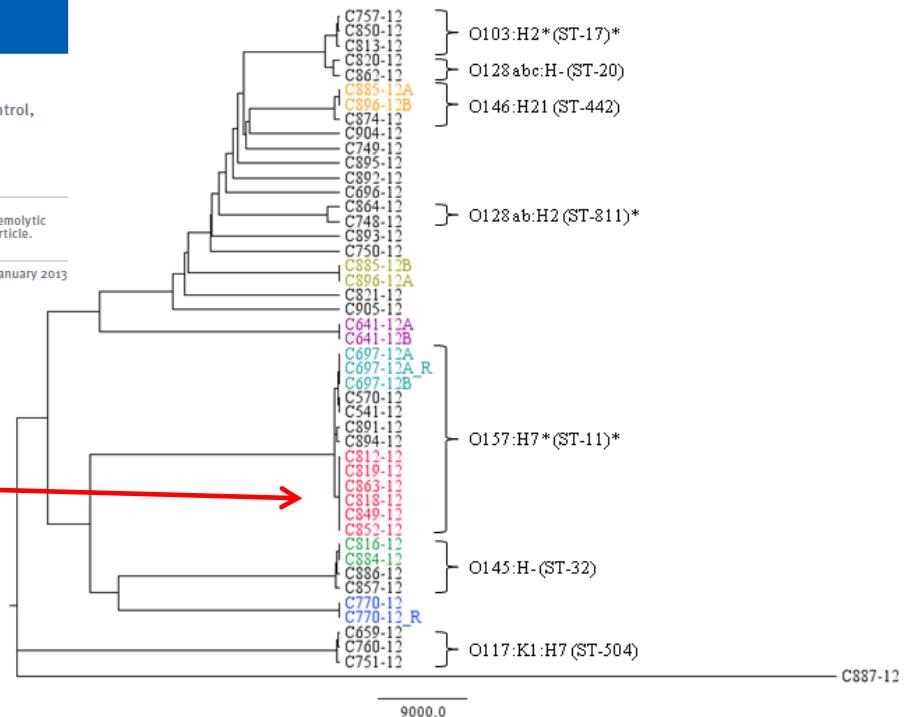
3. The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Copenhagen, Denmark

4. Department of Microbiology and Infection Control, Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen, Denmark

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Article submitted on 17 December 2012 / published on 10 January 2013

Outbreak detection



# Real-Time Surveillance of VTEC using WGS



## Real-Time Whole-Genome Sequencing for Routine Typing, Surveillance, and Outbreak Detection of Verotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*

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 National Food Institute, Division for Epidemiology and Microbial Genomics, Technical University of Denmark, Kongens Lyngby, Denmark;<sup>b</sup> Department of Microbiology and Infection Control, Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen, Denmark;<sup>c</sup> Center for Biological Sequence Analysis, Department of Systems Biology, Technical University of Denmark, Kongens Lyngby, Denmark

Fast and accurate identification and typing of pathogens are essential for effective surveillance and outbreak detection. The current routine procedure is based on a variety of techniques, making the procedure laborious, time-consuming, and expensive. With whole-genome sequencing (WGS) becoming cheaper, it has huge potential in both diagnostics and routine surveillance. The aim of this study was to perform a real-time evaluation of WGS for routine typing and surveillance of verocytotoxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (VTEC). In Denmark, the Statens Serum Institut (SSI) routinely receives all suspected VTEC isolates. During a 7-week period in the fall of 2012, all incoming isolates were concurrently subjected to WGS using IonTorrent PGM. Real-time bioinformatics analysis was performed using web-tools ([www.genomcgepidemiology.org](http://www.genomcgepidemiology.org)) for species determination, multilocus sequence type (MLST) typing, and determination of phylogenetic relationship, and a specific VirulenceFinder for detection of *E. coli* virulence genes was developed as part of this study. In total, 46 suspected VTEC isolates were characterized in parallel during the study. VirulenceFinder proved successful in detecting virulence genes included in routine typing, explicitly verocytotoxin 1 (vtx1), verocytotoxin 2 (vtx2), and intimin (eae), and also detected additional virulence genes. VirulenceFinder is also a robust method for assigning verocytotoxin (vtx) subtypes. A real-time clustering of isolates in agreement with the epidemiology was established from WGS, enabling discrimination between sporadic and outbreak isolates. Overall, WGS typing produced results faster and at a lower cost than the current routine. Therefore, WGS typing is a superior alternative to conventional typing strategies. This approach may also be applied to typing and surveillance of other pathogens.

Bacterial pathogens still pose a major threat to public health, and in order to limit their spread and prevent infectious disease outbreaks, accurate and rapid diagnostics and classification of isolates are of great importance. In current routine practice, isolation and identification are mostly performed at clinical microbiological laboratories, and verification and further characterization are performed for a few selected pathogens at national, or regional, reference laboratories, using a variety of species-specific methods. Typing and surveillance of bacterial pathogens rely mainly on well-established, standardized phenotypic and molecular typing methods, such as serotyping and pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) (1, 2). However, to obtain sufficient discrimination between isolates, it is typically necessary to combine typing results from several different typing techniques, both phenotypic and genotypic. As a result, it is laborious, time-consuming, and expensive to perform proper typing for surveillance and outbreak detection.

As the cost of whole-genome sequencing (WGS) has decreased and benchtop sequencing machines enable fast turnaround, it has become increasingly attractive for use in routine diagnostics and typing, and the approach has already been found useful in retrospective outbreak investigations (3, 4).

Although WGS provides detailed information that will, in theory, enable diagnostics and typing solely on the basis of the features in the bacterial genome, it is a challenge to define and extract the appropriate information from the large amount of sequence data that is generated. Thus, to facilitate the use of WGS data for routine diagnostics, typing, and surveillance, it is important that the sequence data can be automatically and quickly converted to clinically relevant information that can be easily interpreted by physicians and public health professionals with limited bioinfor-

matics skills. To achieve this, the Center for Genomic Epidemiology (CGE) provides public, user-friendly web-tools for rapid handling of WGS data and extraction of relevant information, useful for diagnostics, surveillance, and outbreak investigations for the global medical society ([www.genomcgepidemiology.org](http://www.genomcgepidemiology.org)).

In this study, as a proof of concept, we demonstrate the usefulness of WGS for routine typing, surveillance, and outbreak detection of verocytotoxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (VTEC) infections in Denmark. VTEC, also known as Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC), is a gastrointestinal pathogen, which is typically spread by ingestion of contaminated food or water or person-to-person contact. Rapid and reliable diagnostics and detection of outbreak clusters are of utmost importance for control. VTEC infections cause bloody diarrhea and in some cases hemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS), which is characterized by kidney failure, thrombocytopenia, and microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, and can be fatal to young children. VTEC pathogenicity is facil-

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# Real-Time Surveillance of VTEC using WGS

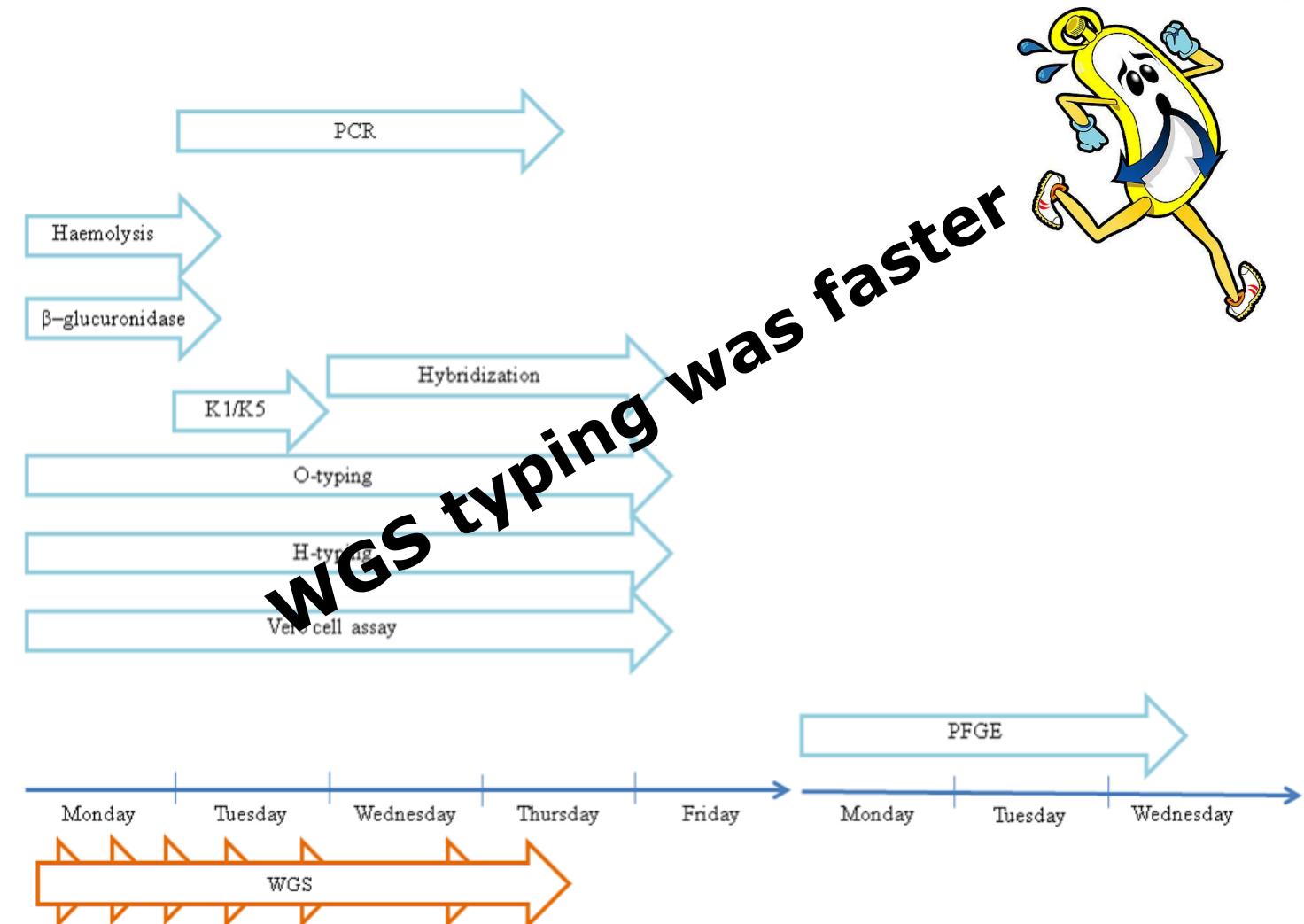


Figure 3

# Real-Time Surveillance of VTEC using WGS

Reviewer comment:

*"It appears that VTEC serotype was determined solely by conventional agglutination methods. Could the investigators add "molecular serotyping" to the WGS output by using the flagellar and O-antigen associated genes?"*

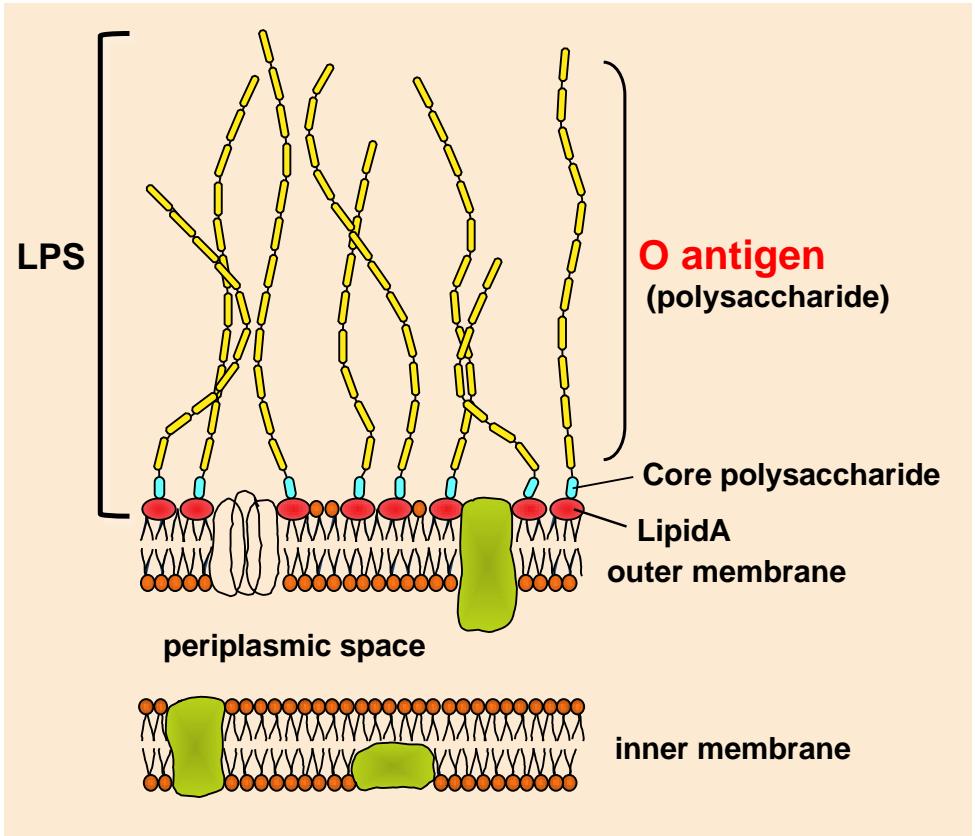


# SerotypeFinder: O

- **wzx and wzy**  
(O-antigen flippase and polymerase)
- **wzm and wzt**  
(ABC transporter)

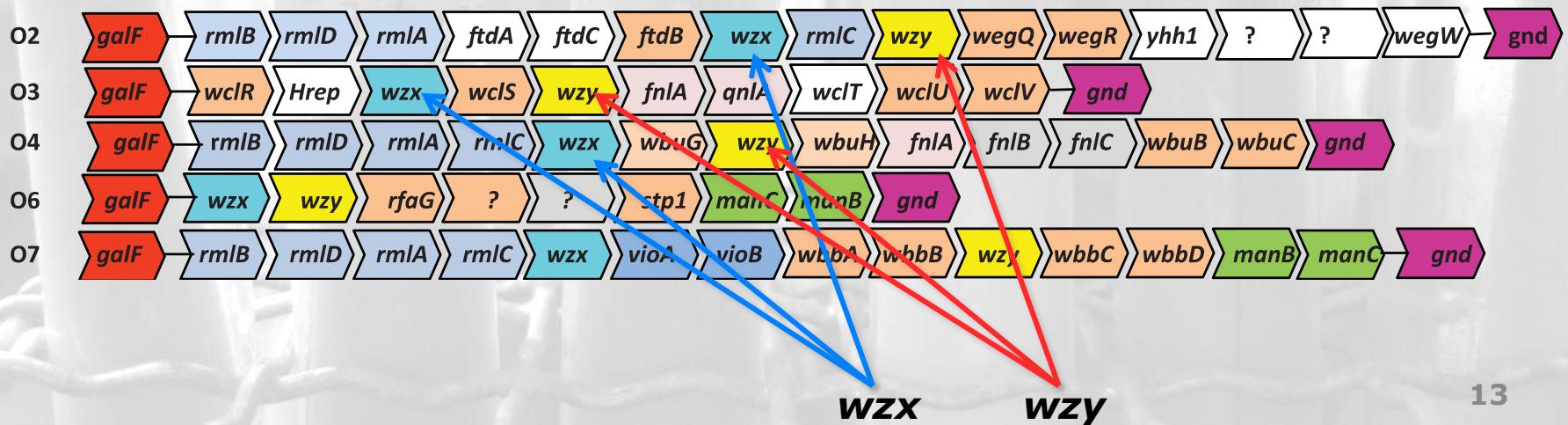


**Anna Maria Malberg Tetzschner**  
Master student



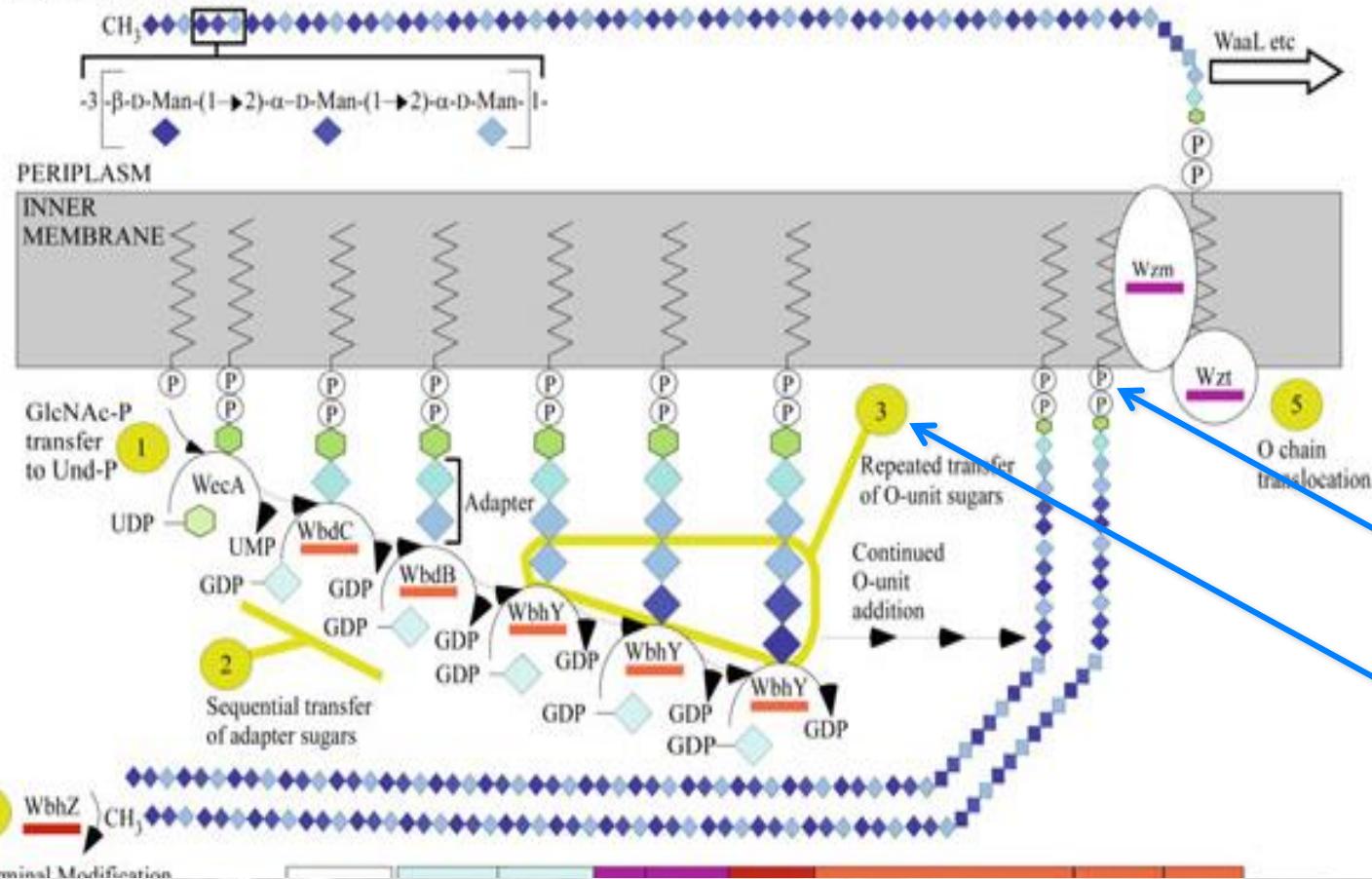
# O-antigen gene cluster

- Cluster on chromosome
  - between *galF* & *gnd*, (*his* & *gnd* for O8 & O9)
- Three gene classes:
  - Nucleotide sugar genes
  - Sugar transferase genes
  - O-unit processing genes: *wzx*, *wzy*, *wzm* & *wzt*



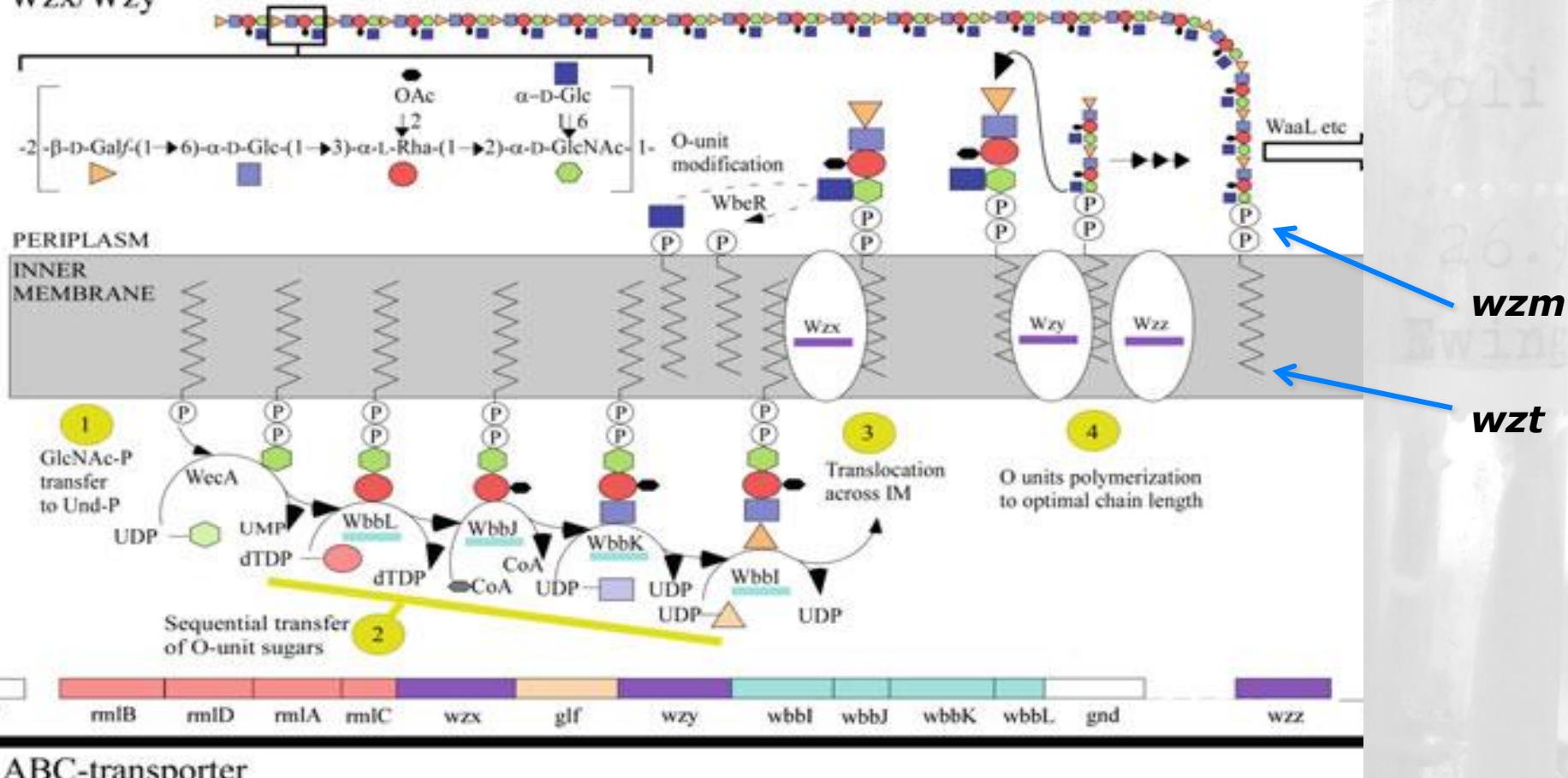
# wzy-dependent

ABC-transporter



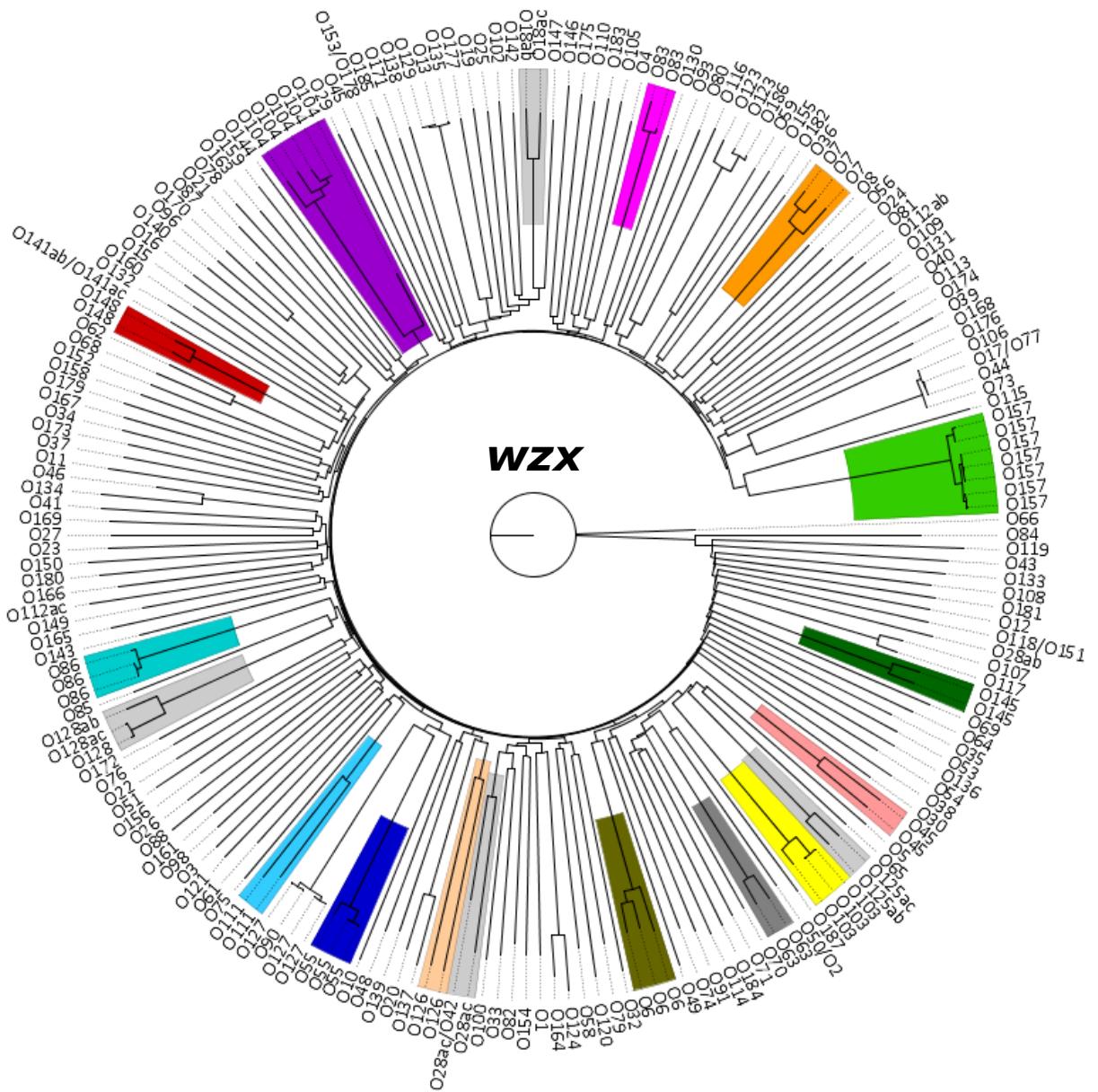
# wzy-independent

Wzx/Wzy

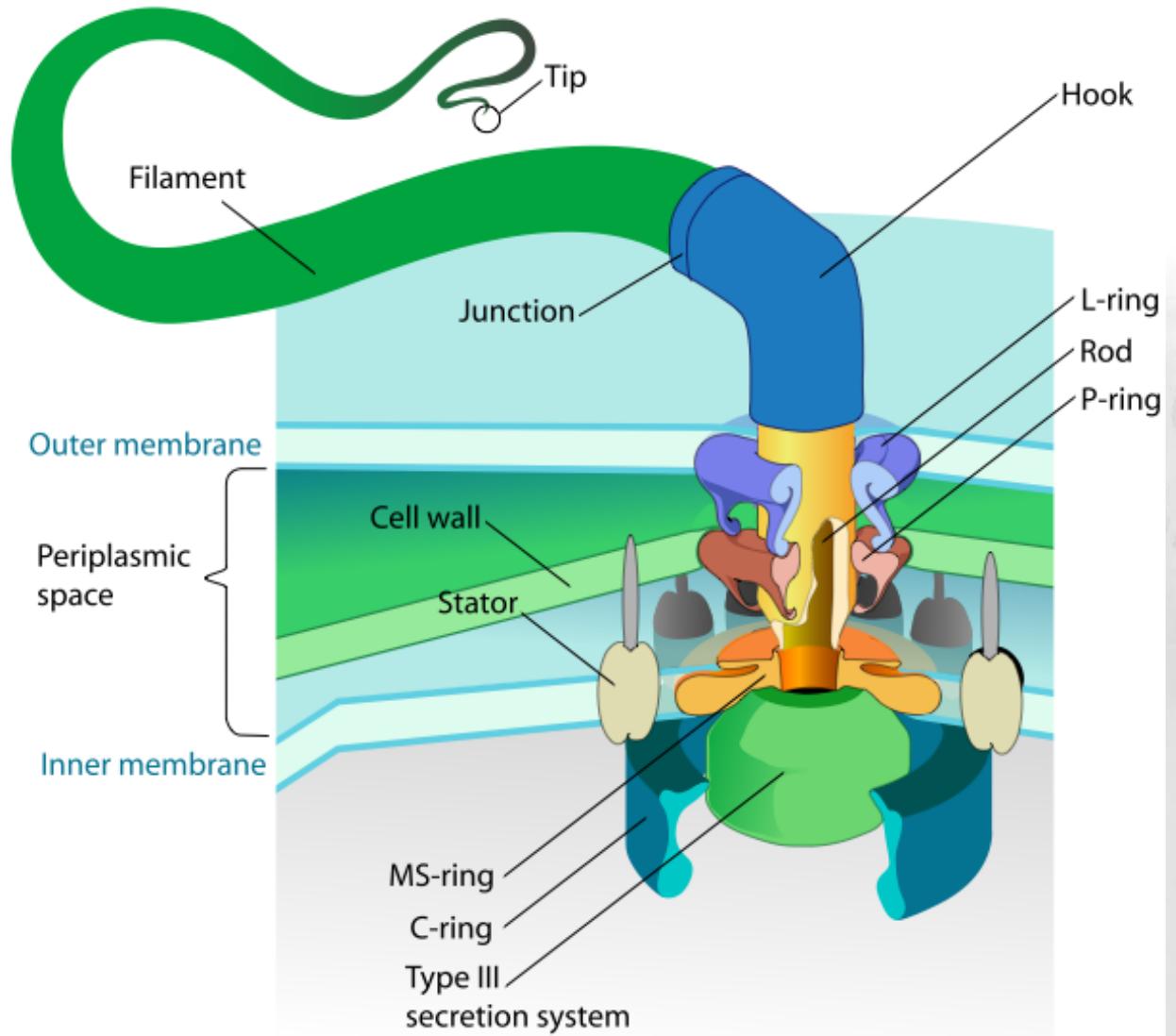


ABC-transporter

# SerotypeFinder: O-Typing



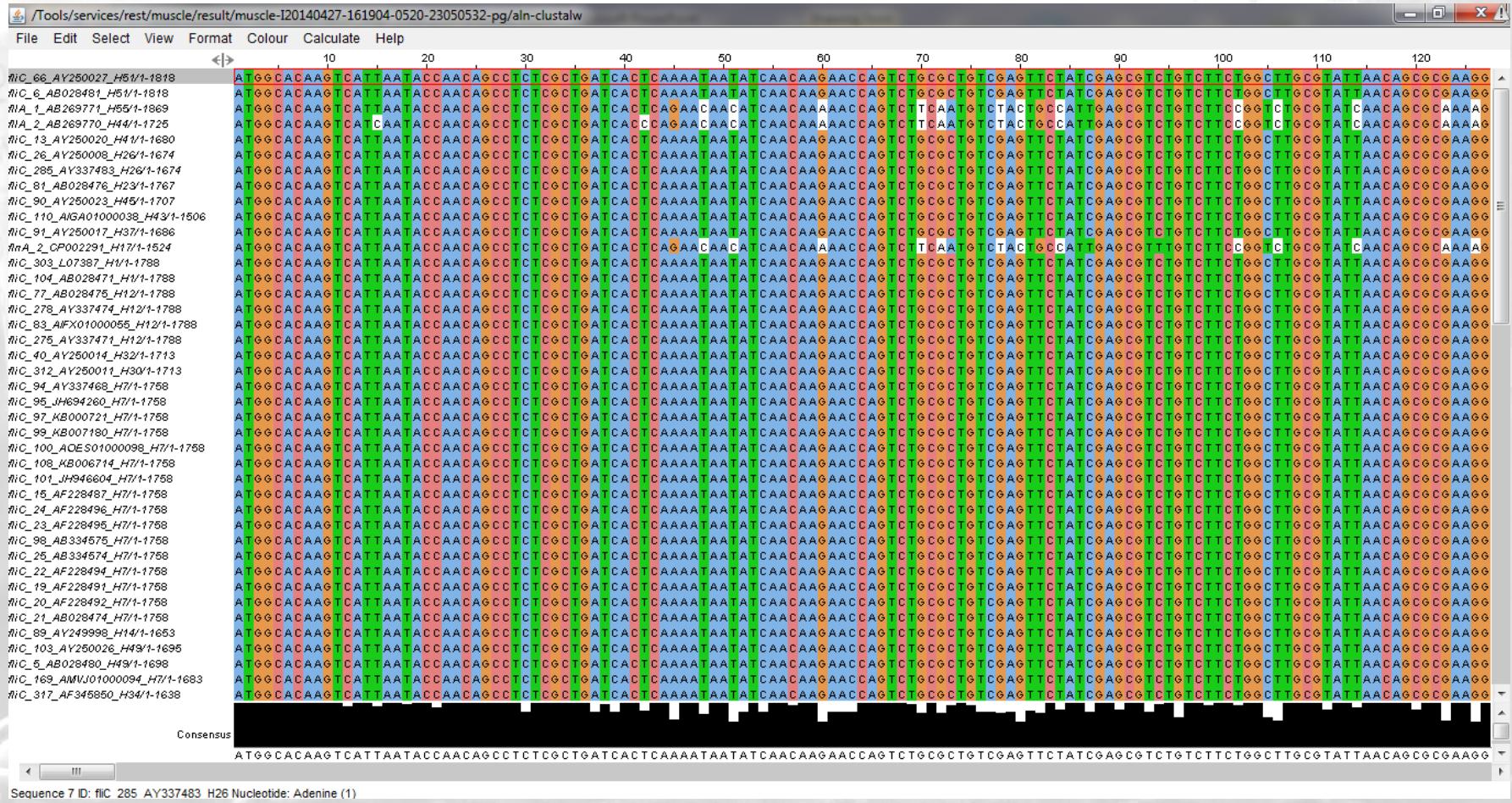
# SerotypeFinder: -H



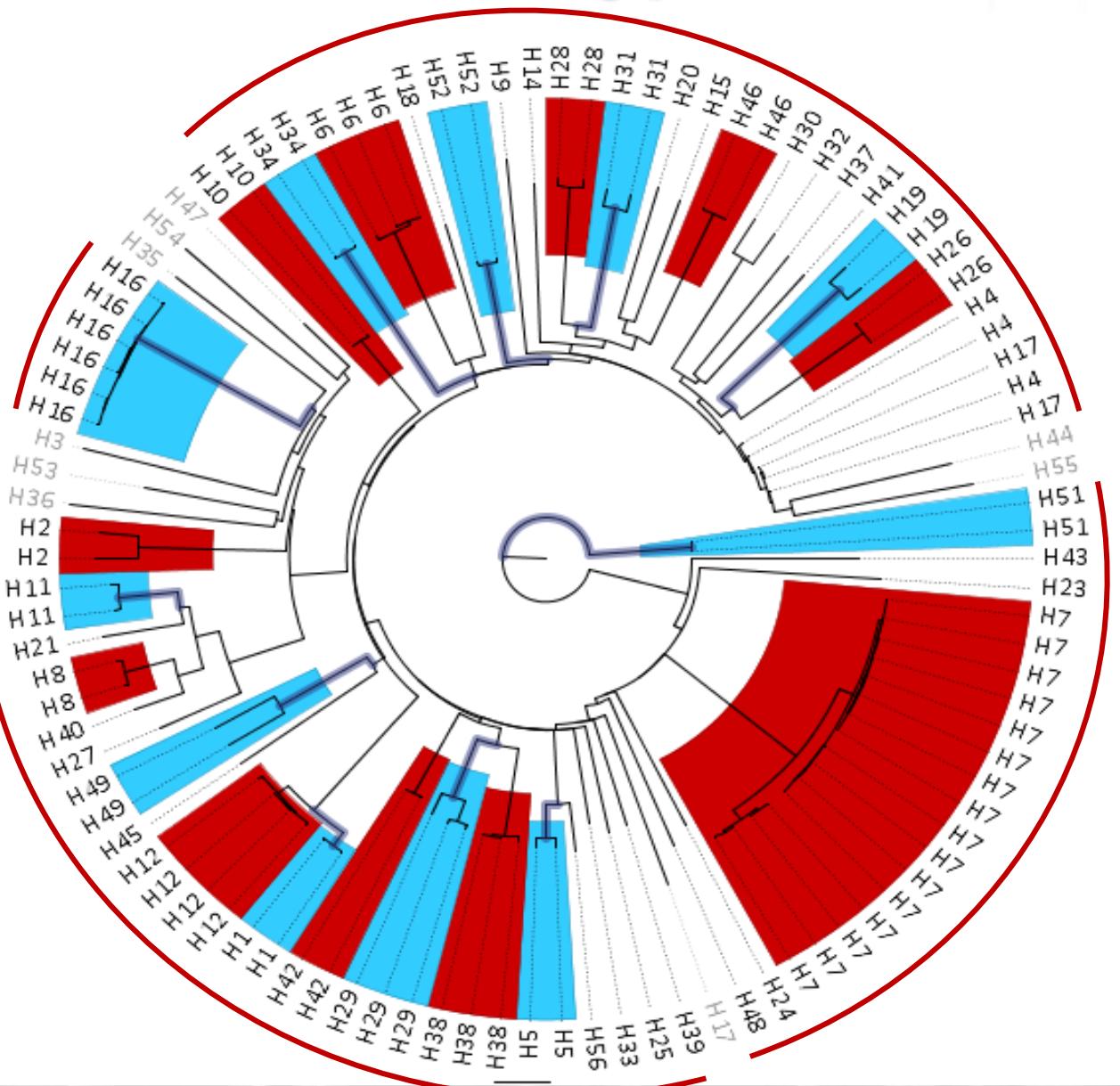
- ***fliC*** (flagellin)
- ***flikA*, *flnA*, *fimA*, *fllA***

# SerotypeFinder

- Collection of genes with serotype information from NCBI



# SerotypeFinder: -H



All 53 H-types  
represented

*fliC* genes

# SerotypeFinder: Evaluation -H

- **132 isolates**  
–serotyped and sequenced- tested with tool
- **Correct H-type assigned (100%)**

| Isolate           | H type | %ID    | Length    |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 042_O44H18        | H18    | 100.00 | 1665/1665 |
| 11128_O111H-      | H8     | 100.00 | 1479/1479 |
| 11368_O26H11      | H11    | 99.93  | 1467/1459 |
| 12009_O103H2      | H2     | 100.00 | 1494/1494 |
| 2362-75_O55H6     | H6     | 100.00 | 1647/1647 |
| 536_O6K15H31      | H31    | 100.00 | 1668/1668 |
| 53638_O144        | H30    | 100.00 | 1713/1713 |
| 55989_O104H4      | H4     | 100.00 | 1050/1050 |
| 86-24_O157H7      | H7     | 100.00 | 1758/1758 |
| B7A_O148H28       | H28    | 100.00 | 1740/1740 |
| BL21_roughK12     | H48    | 100.00 | 1497/1497 |
| C1214-90_O26H11   | H11    | 99.93  | 1467/1459 |
| C1244_91_O55H-    | H7     | 100.00 | 1758/1758 |
| C12-92_O55H7      | H7     | 100.00 | 1758/1758 |
| C154-11_O55H7     | H7     | 100.00 | 1758/1758 |
| C155_11_O26H11    | H11    | 99.93  | 1467/1459 |
| C166_11_O26H-     | H11    | 99.93  | 1467/1459 |
| C170_11_O128abH2  | H2     | 100.00 | 1494/1494 |
| C213_10_O127H40   | H40    | 98.51  | 1479/1479 |
| C2139_99_O111H7   | H7     | 100.00 | 1758/1758 |
| C238_91_O103H25   | H25    | 100.00 | 1332/1332 |
| C260_92_O127K-H40 | H40    | 98.51  | 1479/1479 |
| C262_10_O114H49   | H49    | 98.70  | 1695/1695 |
| C283_09_O177H-    | H25    | 97.04  | 1332/1316 |
| C295_10_O55H34    | H34    | 98.96  | 1638/1638 |
| C341_10_O128abH-  | H2     | 100.00 | 1494/955  |

# **SerotypeFinder:**

## **Preliminary validation of O:H**

**Number of genomes**

|                 | for<br>validation | with detected<br>genes  | with consistent WGS -and conventional<br>results |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <b>O-typing</b> | 535               | 507 <sup>a</sup> (~95%) | 502 <sup>b</sup> (~99%)                          |
| <b>H-typing</b> | 437               | 436 (~100%)             | 434 (~100%)                                      |

- a) In 43 genomes, genes were either found by reference mapping, or only one gene was used for prediction.
- b) 11 predictions were ambiguous between the two O-processing genes (O118/O151(7), O164/O124, O134/O46, O90/O127, O162/O101).

# Co-existence of *fliC* and *non-fliC* genes as detected using the SerotypeFinder

| <i>fliC</i><br>tests | <i>non-fliC</i> | Serotype by phenotypic |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| <i>fliC2</i>         | <i>flkA35</i>   | O128abc:H35            |
|                      |                 | O?:K?:H35              |
| <i>fliC2</i>         | <i>flkA47</i>   | OX185:H47              |
|                      |                 | O128abc:H47            |
| <i>fliC11</i>        | <i>flkA47</i>   | <b>O156:H47</b>        |
| <i>fliC21</i>        | <i>flkA36</i>   | O86:H36                |
| <i>fliC21</i>        | <i>flkA47*</i>  | O86: <b>H47</b>        |
| <i>fliC21</i>        | <i>flmA54*</i>  | O161: <b>H54</b>       |
| <i>fliC25</i>        | <i>fIIA55</i>   | O21:H55                |
| <i>fliC27</i>        | <i>flkA36</i>   | O26:H36                |
|                      |                 | O51:H36                |
| <i>fliC27</i>        | <i>flmA54</i>   | O117:H54               |
| <i>fliC38</i>        | <i>fIIA55*</i>  | O75: <b>H55</b>        |
|                      |                 | O75:H55                |
| <i>fliC40</i>        | <i>flkA53</i>   | O148:H53               |

\* Previously described combinations

# Co-existence of *wzx/wzy* and *wzt/wzm* (and *fliC* and *non-fliC*) genes as detected using the SerotypeFinder

| <i>wzx/wzy</i><br><i>fliC</i>      | <i>wzm/wzt</i><br><i>non-fliC</i>   | Serotype by phenotypic |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>wzx/wzy</i> O128abc             | <i>wzm/wzt</i> O60                  | O20:K67:H17            |
| <i>wzy</i> O138                    | <i>wzm/wzt</i> O60                  | O138:K81:H48           |
| <i>wzx/wzy</i> O20<br><i>fliC4</i> | <i>wzm/wzt</i> O60<br><i>fliC48</i> | O 20:H 4               |
| <i>wzy</i> O20<br><i>fliC4</i>     | <i>wzm/wzt</i> O60<br><i>fliC48</i> | O 20:H 4               |

# O:H serotyping

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### SerotypeFinder-1.0 Server - Results

| H type        |           |                  |                                   |                    |                    |                          |
|---------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Serotype gene | %Identity | Query/HSP length | Contig                            | Position in contig | Predicted serotype | Accession number         |
| <i>fliC</i>   | 99.94     | 1647 / 1647      | NODE_2_length_16121_cov_14.234663 | 4979..6625         | H6                 | <a href="#">AY249991</a> |

| O type        |           |                  |                                    |                    |                    |                          |
|---------------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Serotype gene | %Identity | Query/HSP length | Contig                             | Position in contig | Predicted serotype | Accession number         |
| <i>wzx</i>    | 98.67     | 975 / 1263       | NODE_60_length_82759_cov_13.704238 | 1..975             | O50O2              | <a href="#">EU549863</a> |
| <i>wzy</i>    | 97.93     | 723 / 963        | NODE_64_length_2739_cov_9.434465   | 2091..2813         | O2                 | <a href="#">EU549863</a> |

**Predicted Serotype: O50O2:H6**

[extended output](#)

[Results as text](#)

[Results tab separated](#)

[Hit in genome sequences](#)

[Serotype gene sequences](#)

**Selected %ID threshold: 85.00 %**

**Selected minimum length: 60 %**

# Virulence genes and vtx subtyping

**SETTINGS:**

 Selected %ID threshold: **85.00**

| Virulence - E. coli |           |                  |                                      |                    |   |                          |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Virulence factor    | %Identity | Query/HSP length | Contig                               | Position in contig | Protein function                          | Accession number         |
| <i>iroN</i>         | 99.68     | 2178 / 2178      | NODE_206_length_14143_cov_15.210423  | 11838..14015       | Enterobactin siderophore receptor protein | <a href="#">CP000034</a> |
| <i>cnf1</i>         | 99.97     | 3045 / 3045      | NODE_395_length_28846_cov_16.705471  | 17648..20692       | Cytotoxic necrotizing factor              | <a href="#">CP002167</a> |
| <i>iss</i>          | 97.28     | 294 / 294        | NODE_325_length_6410_cov_14.389079   | 2055..2348         | Increased serum survival                  | <a href="#">CP001509</a> |
| <i>vat</i>          | 100.00    | 4131 / 4131      | NODE_52_length_14997_cov_16.533173   | 359..4489          | Vacuolating autotransporter toxin         | <a href="#">CU651637</a> |
| <i>stx2A</i>        | 98.96     | 960 / 960        | NODE_161_length_64579_cov_15.699051  | 55526..56485       | Shiga toxin 2, subunit A, variant b       | <a href="#">AJ313015</a> |
| <i>stx2B</i>        | 96.93     | 270 / 261        | NODE_161_length_64579_cov_15.699051  | 56498..56758       | Shiga toxin 2, subunit B                  | <a href="#">FN252458</a> |
| <i>iss</i>          | 100.00    | 342 / 342        | NODE_259_length_12930_cov_15.107579  | 5780..6121         | Increased serum survival                  | <a href="#">AE014075</a> |
| <i>sfaS</i>         | 100.00    | 492 / 492        | NODE_65_length_8417_cov_17.987049    | 5929..6420         | S-fimbriae minor subunit                  | <a href="#">CP000243</a> |
| <i>prfB</i>         | 99.89     | 882 / 882        | NODE_168_length_118197_cov_16.083166 | 76353..77234       | P-related fimbriae regulatory gene        | <a href="#">CU651637</a> |

| stx - Holotoxin  |            |                  |                                     |                    |                        |                          |
|------------------|------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Virulence factor | % Identity | Query/HSP length | Contig                              | Position in contig | Protein function       | Accession number         |
| <i>stx2</i>      | 99.19      | 1236 / 1236      | NODE_161_length_64579_cov_15.699051 | 55526..56761       | O22 3143-97, variant b | <a href="#">AJ313015</a> |

# **Virulence genes and vtx *subtyping***

stx2: WARNING, Identity: 99.19%, Query/HSP: 1236/1236, Contig name: NODE\_9\_length\_64883\_cov\_15.699967, Position: 55830..57065

Virulence gene seq: atgaagtgtatattgttaaaaatggggatactgtgcgttactgggctttcttcggtatcc  
Hit in genome: atgaagtgtatattgttaaaaatggggatactgtgcgttactgggctttcttcggtatcc

Virulence gene seq: tattcccgaaattacgatagactttcgactcaacaaggatgtctcttcgttaat  
Hit in genome: tattcccgaaattacgatagactttcgactcaacaaggatgtctcttcgttaat

Virulence gene seq: agtatacggacagaaaatatcgactcttcttgagcatatatctcagggggaccacatcggtg  
Hit in genome: agtatacggacagaaaatatcgactcttcttgagcatatatctcagggggaccacatcggtg

Virulence gene seq: tctgttattaaccaccccccacccgggcagttaaaaaatggatatacgagggtttat  
Hit in genome: tctgttattaaccaccccccacccgggcagttaaaaaatggatatacgagggtttat

```
Virulence gene seq: gtcttatcaggcgcggtttgaccatcttcgtctgatttttagagcaaaataatttatatgtg  
Hit in genome: gtcttatcaggcgcggtttgaccatcttcgtctgatttttagagcaaaataatttatatgtg
```

```
Virulence gene seq: ggcggattgttaatacggcaacaaatactttctacagatttccagattttgcacatata  
Hit in genome: ggcggattgttaatacggcaacaaatactttctacagatttctgattttgcacatata
```

Virulence gene seq: tcagtgcccggtgtacaactgtttccatgacaacggacagcagttataccactctgcaa  
Hit in genome: tcagtgcccggtgtacaactgtttccatgacaacggacagcagttataccactctgcaa

Virulence gene seq: cgtgtcgcagcgctggAACgttccggAAatgcaaaatcagtcgtcactcactggttcatca  
Hit in genome: cgtgtcgcagcgctggAACgttccggAAatgcaaaatcagtcgtcactcactggttcatca

Virulence gene seq: tatctggcgtaatggagtttagtggaaatgccatgaccagagatgcattcccgacgtt  
Hit in genome: tatctggcgtaatggagtttagtggaaatgccatgaccagagatgcattcccgacgtt

Virulence gene seq: ctgcgttttgtactgtcacagcagaagccttacggttcaggcaaatacagagagaattt  
Hit in genome: ttgcgttttgtactgtcacagcagaagccttacggttcaggcaaatacagagagaattt

Virulence gene seq: cgtctggactgtcgaaactgctctgtttatacgtacccgaaatggaccc  
Hit in genome: cgtctggactgtcgaaactgctctgtttatacgtacccgaaatggaccc

Virulence gene seq: acactgaactggggggagaatcagcaatgtgcgtccggaggttcgggagaggggtgttc  
Hit in genome: acactgaactggggggagaatcagcaatgtgcgtccggaggttcgggagaggggtgttc

Virulence gene seq: agagtggggcgaatataccttaataatataatcagcgataactgggcacagtggcggtata  
Hit in genome: agagtggggcgaatataccttaataatataatcagcgataactgggcacagtggcggtata

Virulence gene seq: ctgaattgccatcatcagggggcgcgttccgtcgccgtgaatgaagagatacaacc  
Hit in genome: ctgaattgccatcatcagggggcgcgttccgtcgccgtgaatgaagagatacaacc

Virulence gene seq: gaatgtcagataactggcgacaggccaggttataaggataaaacaatactttatggaaagt  
Hit in genome: gaatgtcagataactggcgacaggccaggttataaggataaaacaatactttatggaaagt

# EAggECFinder

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### VirulenceFinder-1.3 Server - Results

**SETTINGS:**

 Selected %ID threshold: **85.00**

| EAEC database    |            |                  |                                     |                    |                            |                              |
|------------------|------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Virulence factor | % Identity | Query/HSP length | Contig                              | Position in contig | Protein function           | Accession number             |
| <i>aaiC</i>      | 99.71      | 684 / 684        | NODE_251_length_69439_cov_17.582914 | 17113..17796       | Type VI secretion protein  | <a href="#">cp003301</a>     |
| <i>capU</i>      | 99.82      | 1089 / 1089      | NODE_252_length_27346_cov_21.620201 | 5062..6150         | Hexosyltransferase homolog | <a href="#">AFRH01000016</a> |

[extended output](#)
[Results as text](#)
[Results tab separated](#)
[Hit in genome sequences](#)
[Virulence gene sequences](#)

**Input Files:** *PRI-HRD4-77-11\_S12\_L001\_R1\_001.fastq* *PRI-HRD4-77-11\_S12\_L001\_R2\_001.fastq*

### CONTIGS INFO

Technology: Illumina Paired Ends Reads

N50: 51806

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# MLST typing

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## MLST-1.7 Server - Typing Results

Sequence Type: ST-141

| Locus       | % Identity | HSP Length | Allele Length | Gaps | Allele          |
|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|------|-----------------|
| <i>adk</i>  | 100.00     | 536        | 536           | 0    | <i>adk</i> -13  |
| <i>fumc</i> | 100.00     | 469        | 469           | 0    | <i>fumc</i> -52 |
| <i>gyrb</i> | 100.00     | 460        | 460           | 0    | <i>gyrb</i> -10 |
| <i>icd</i>  | 100.00     | 518        | 518           | 0    | <i>icd</i> -14  |
| <i>mdh</i>  | 100.00     | 452        | 452           | 0    | <i>mdh</i> -17  |
| <i>pura</i> | 100.00     | 478        | 478           | 0    | <i>pura</i> -25 |
| <i>reca</i> | 100.00     | 510        | 510           | 0    | <i>reca</i> -17 |

[extended output](#)

MLST Profile: *ecoli*

Organism: *Escherichia coli*#1

Input Files: *C532-11\_S1\_L001\_R1\_001.fastq C532-11\_S1\_L001\_R2\_001.fastq*

CONTIGS INFO

Technology: Illumina Paired Ends Reads

N50: 64374

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# Conclusion

- In combination with other available WGS-typing tools, *E. coli* O:H serotyping can be performed solely from WGS-data
- Faster and cheaper than current routine typing procedures
- WGS-typing is already a superior alternative to conventional typing strategies.

# SerotypeFinder: Further Evaluation

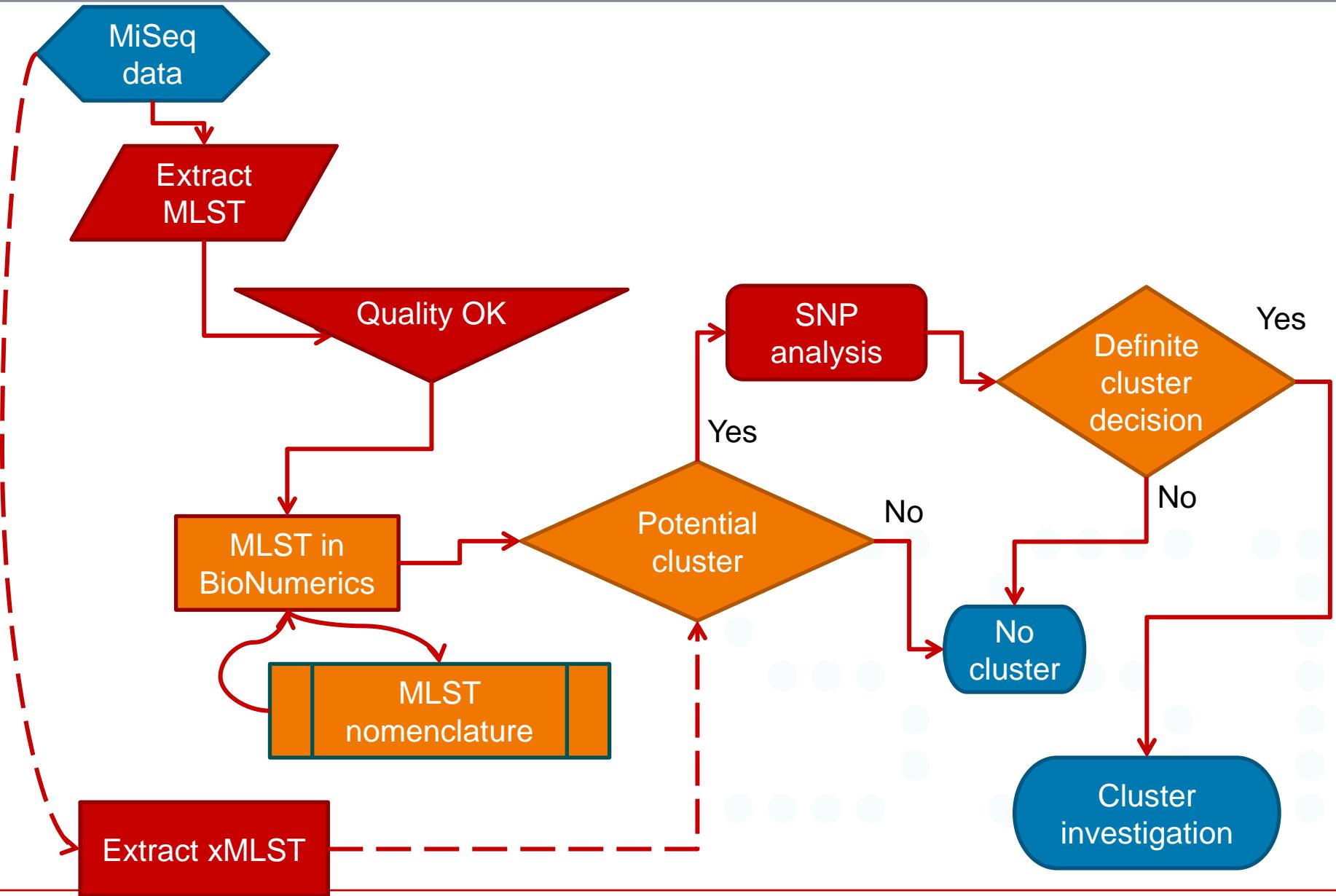
- 3 isolates per type –sequenced and serotyped for evaluation
- Real-time ROUTINE surveillance of VTEC within this year



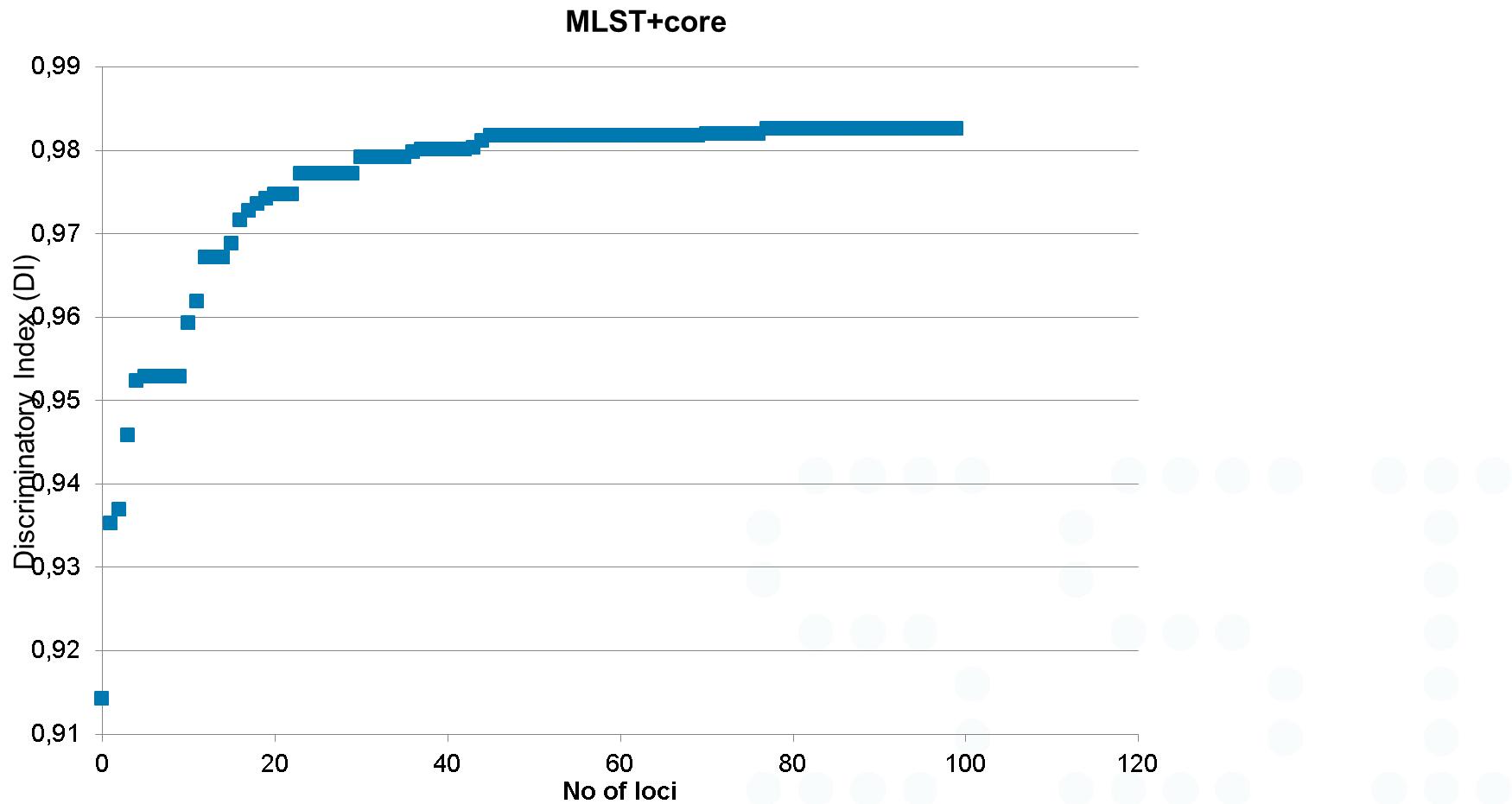
# Surveillance before 2014

- Real-time typing of human isolates:
  - *Salmonella*
    - Serotyping, antimicrobial resistance and MLVA (WGS, PFGE and phage typing ad hoc)
  - *VTEC*
    - Serotyping, virulence profiling, PFGE and WGS (SNP, O/H-serotyping, virulence finder)
  - *Listeria*
    - Molecular serotyping, WGS (PFGE)
  - *Campylobacter*
    - None (PFGE, flaA and MLST ad hoc)
  - *Yersinia*
    - None (PFGE ad hoc)
  - *Shigella*
    - None (PFGE ad hoc)

# LISTERIA – ANALYSIS WORK FLOW



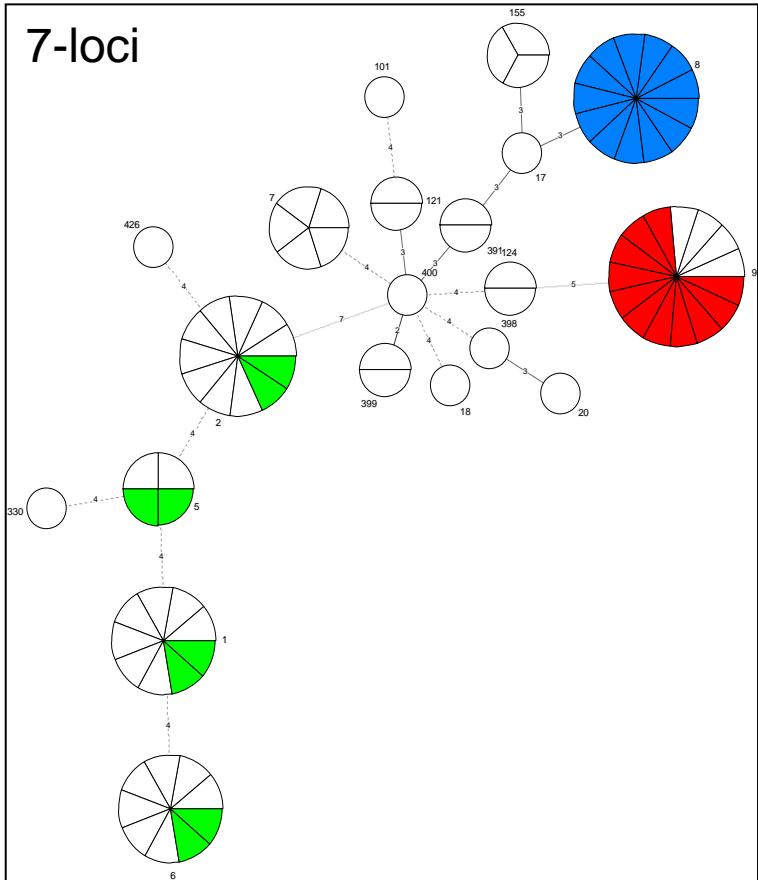
## Thesis: Emilie Bak



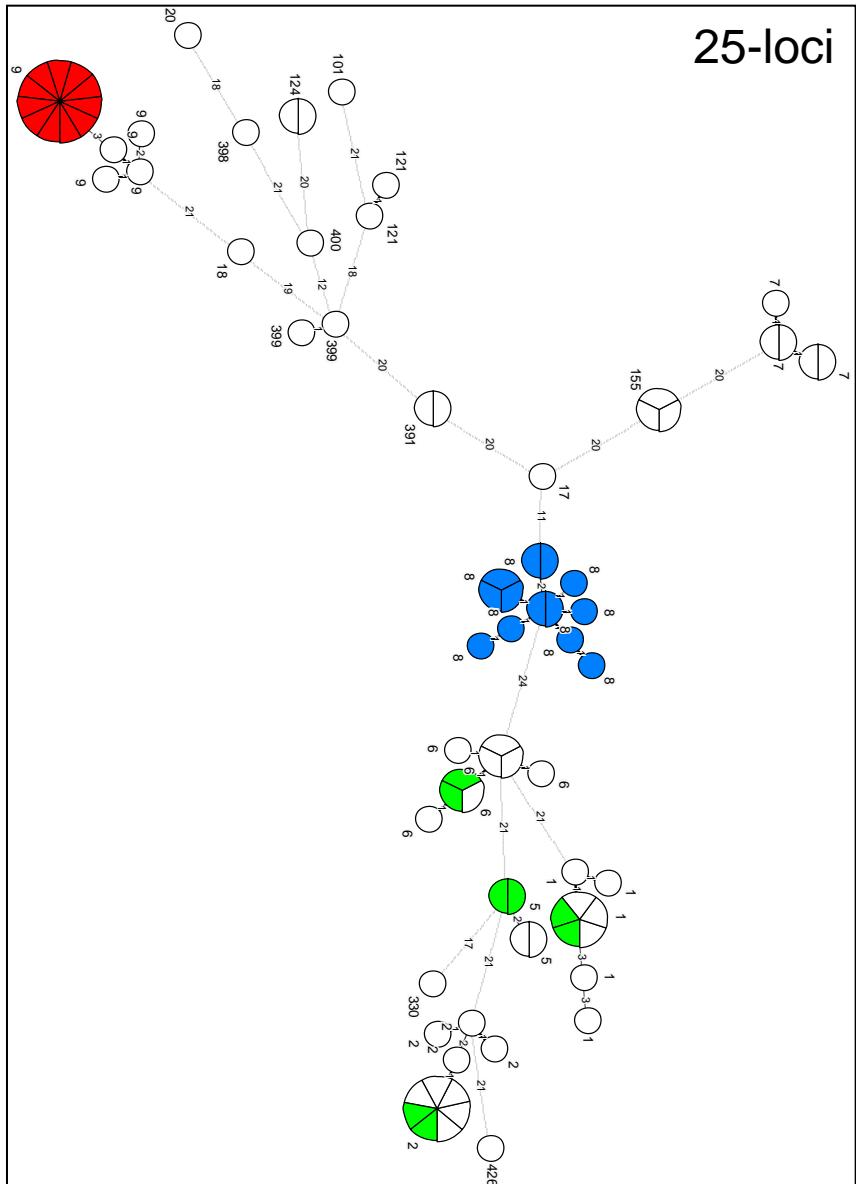
Increase in discriminatory index when adding one gene at the time

# WGS: 7-LOCI AND 25-LOCI MLST

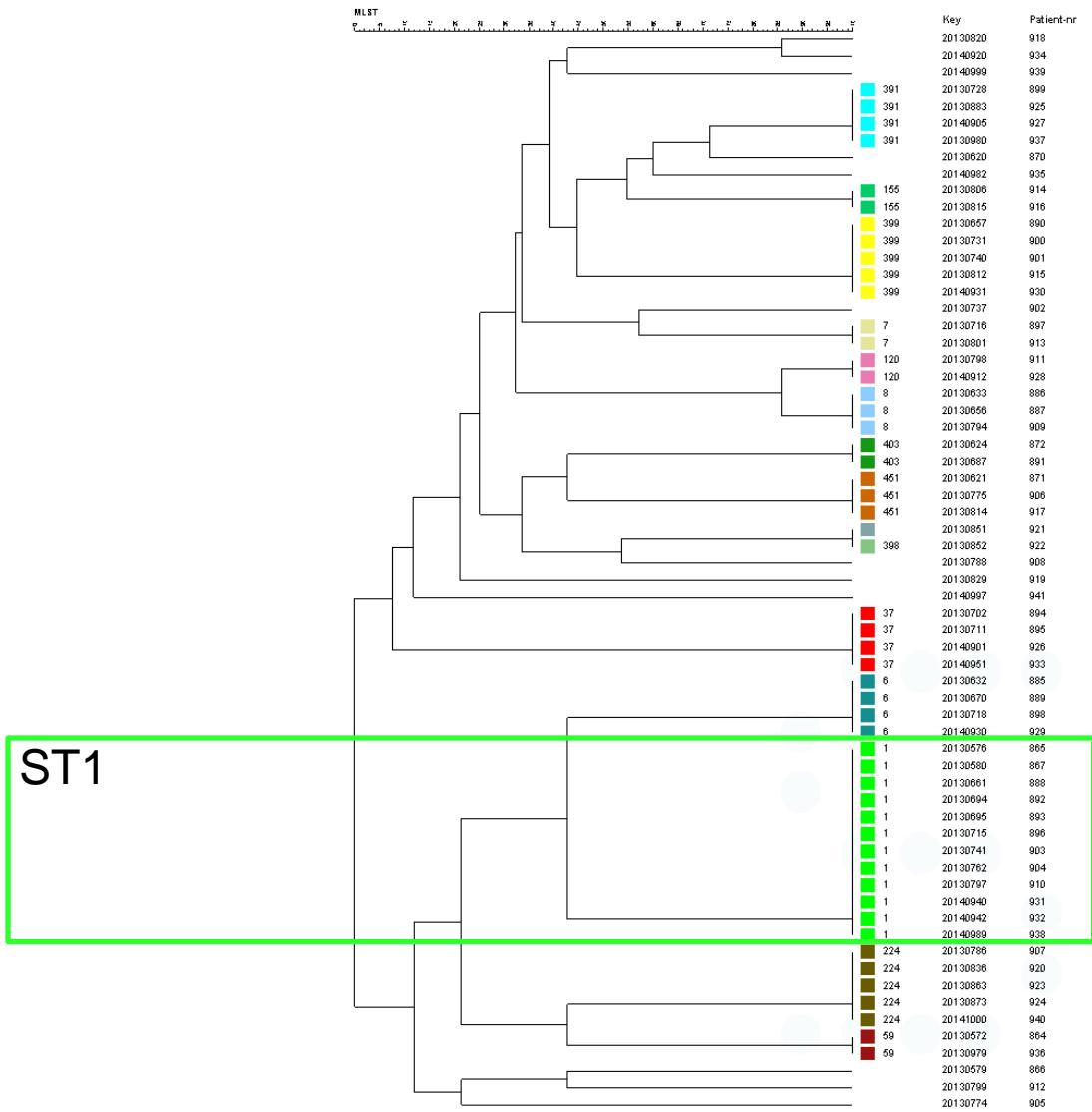
## 7-loci



25-loci

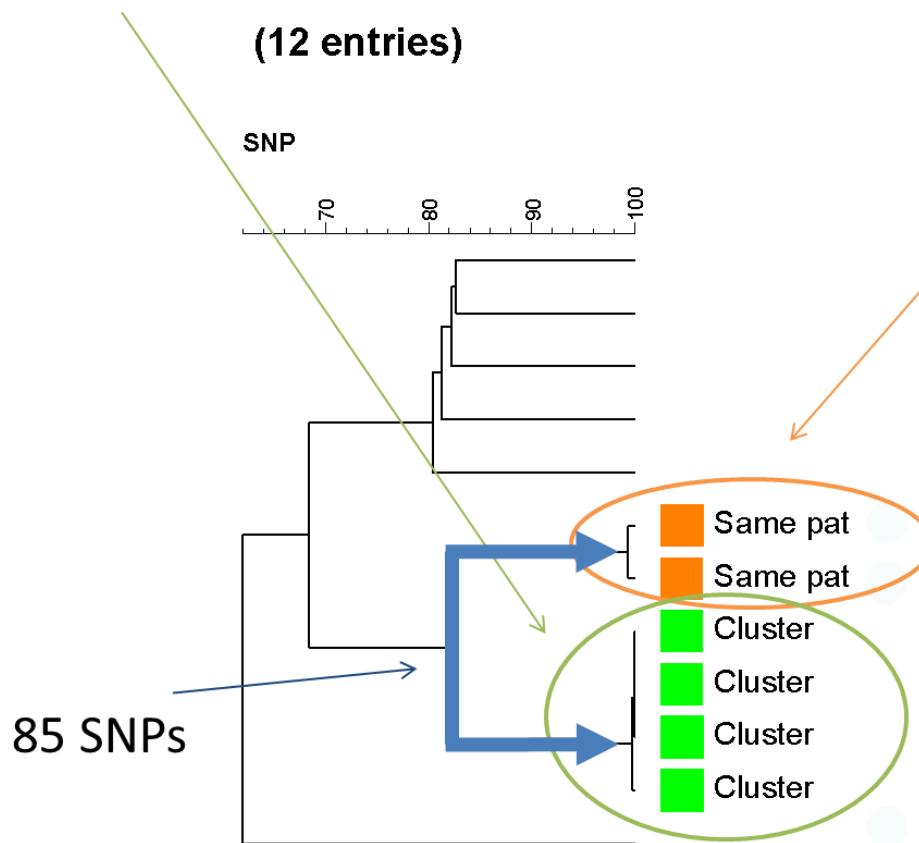


# MLST BASED TREE *LISTERIA* 2013-2014



# ST1 GROUP, SNP ANALYSIS

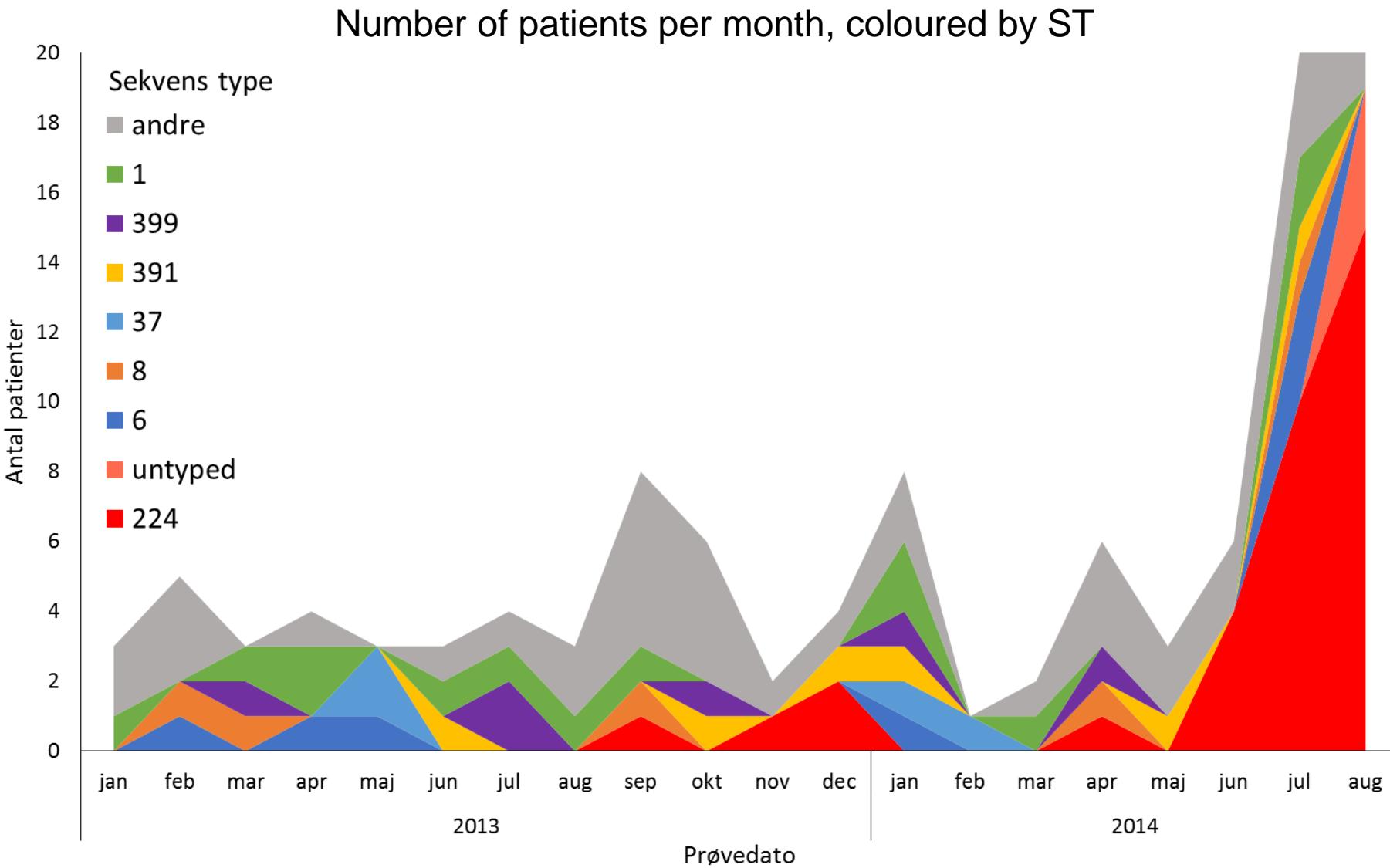
4 patients  
19 weeks  
1 SNPs



1 patient  
14 weeks  
3 SNPs

| Key      | Patient-nr |
|----------|------------|
| 20140942 | 932        |
| 20130661 | 888        |
| 20130741 | 903        |
| 20140989 | 938        |
| 20130580 | 867        |
| 20130576 | 865        |
| 20130695 | 893        |
| 20130694 | 892        |
| 20130762 | 904        |
| 20130797 | 910        |
| 20130715 | 896        |
| 20140940 | 931        |

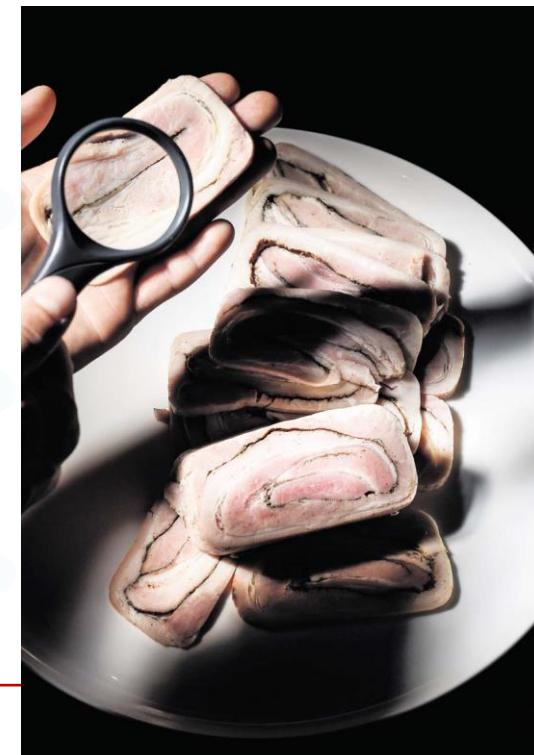
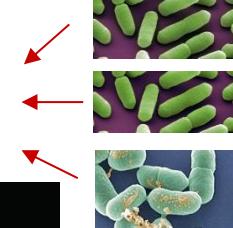
# PATIENTS WITH LISTERIA 2013-14 – ST-TYPES



# Genome sequencing ties patients to "rullepølse"

- WGS shows that *Listeria* from "rullepølse" & patients are identical

Rullepølse: T C G C C A C G A A C C T G C G G C G C G G G C T T T G G C T G T C A G T A C C T G A A G C A C T T T A G  
Patient 1: T C G C C A C G A A C C T G C G G C G C G G G C T T T G G C T G T C A G T A C C T G A A G C A C T T T A G  
Patient 2: C C G C C A T G A A C C G G C T G A A C G G G G C T T T G G C C G T C A G T A C C T G A A G C A C T T T T G



# TIMELINE

Food control inspection  
at Jørn A Rullepølser  
(specimens are cultured)

Lamb *rullepølse*  
withdrawn because of *Listeria*

Cleaning & self control

28.April 6.May

26.June

Outbreak with ST-224  
discussed in the Central  
Outbreak Group  
(4 pts in 2013, 3 in 2014)

Food control inspection  
at Jørn A Rullepølser  
(5 x 19 specimens are cultured)

29 *Listeria*-positive  
specimens from  
10 products

Jørn A closed

8.Aug 11.Aug  
evening  
20 patients  
with ST-224

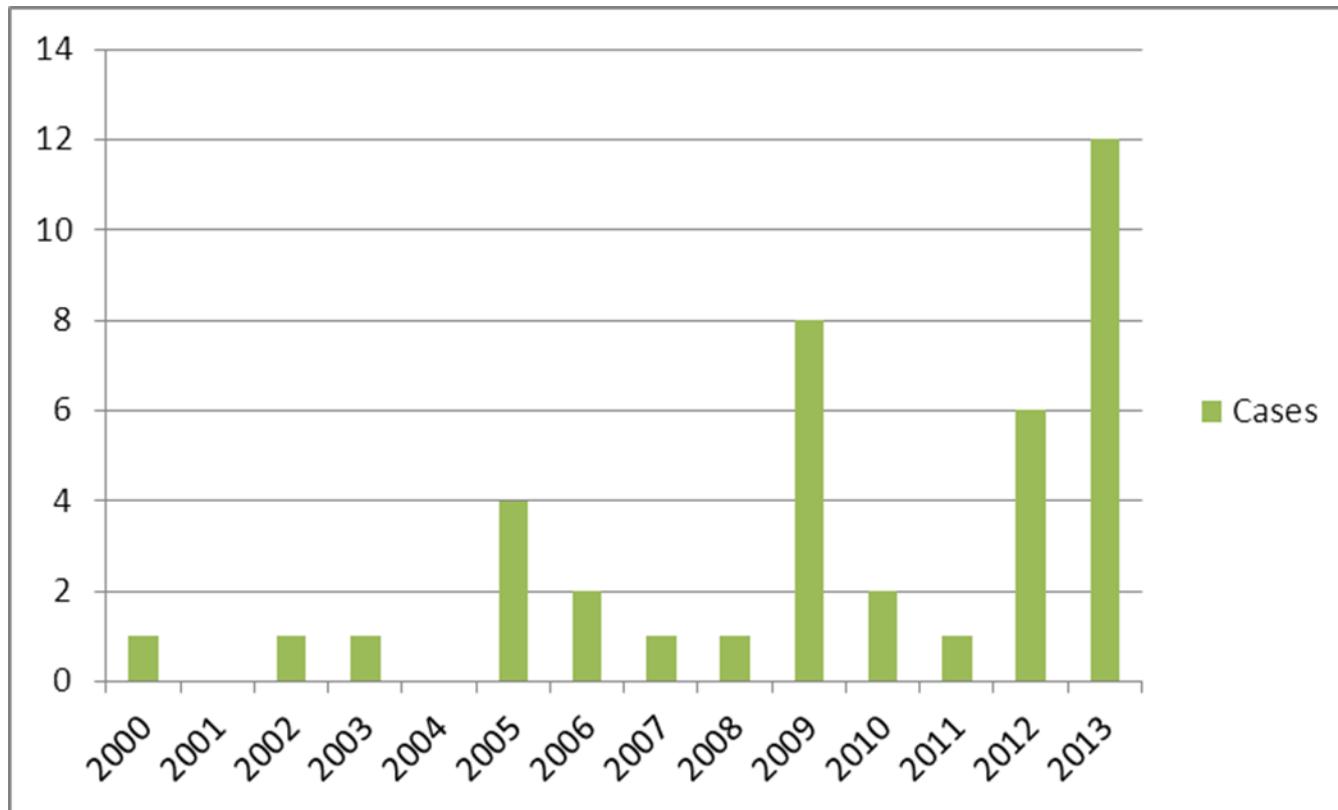
Isolates from rullepølse (6.May)  
& patients 100% match by WGS

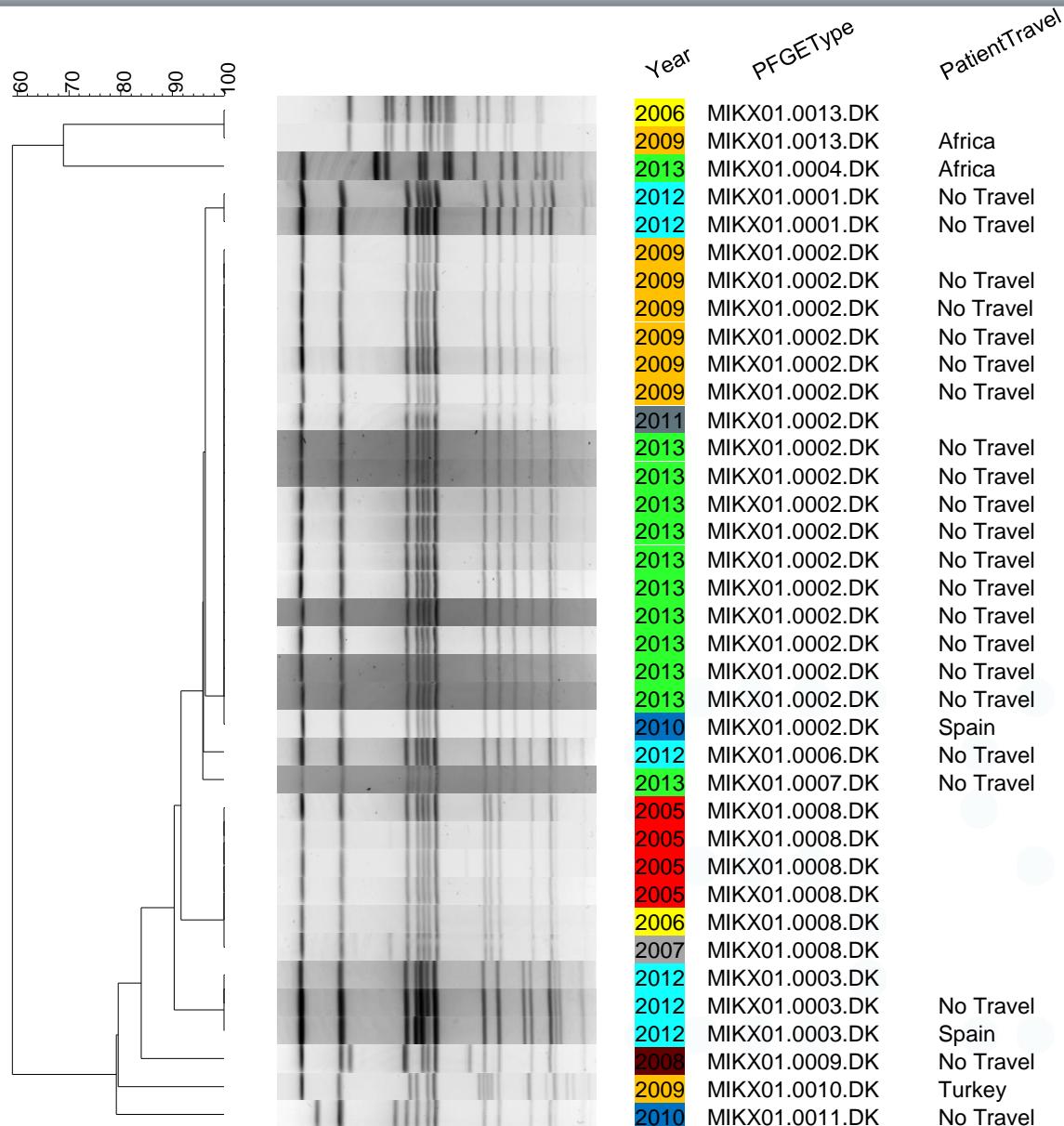
16.July

9 patients  
with ST-224

7.July

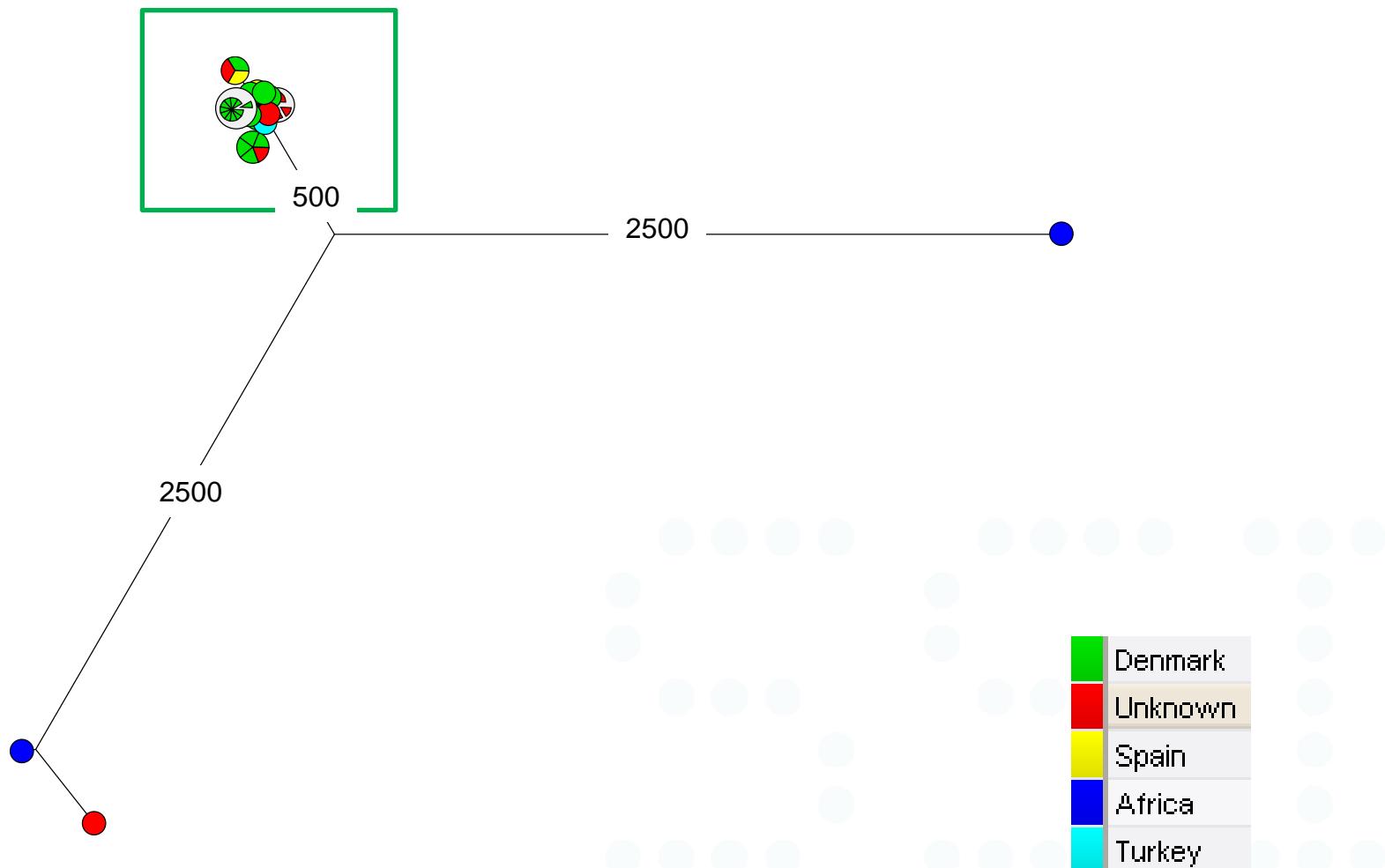
## How can we use WGS in outbreaks?



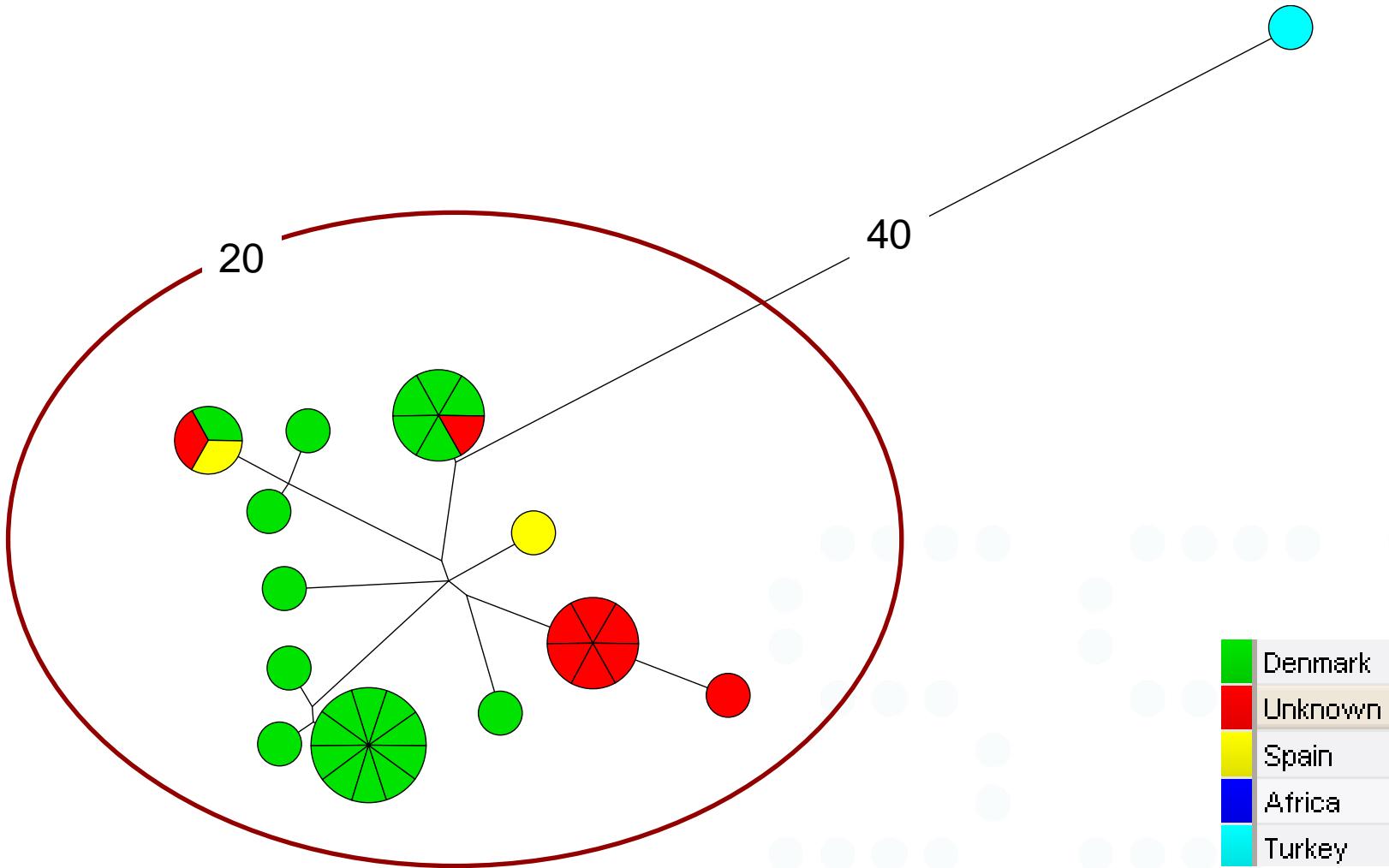


# MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD TREE

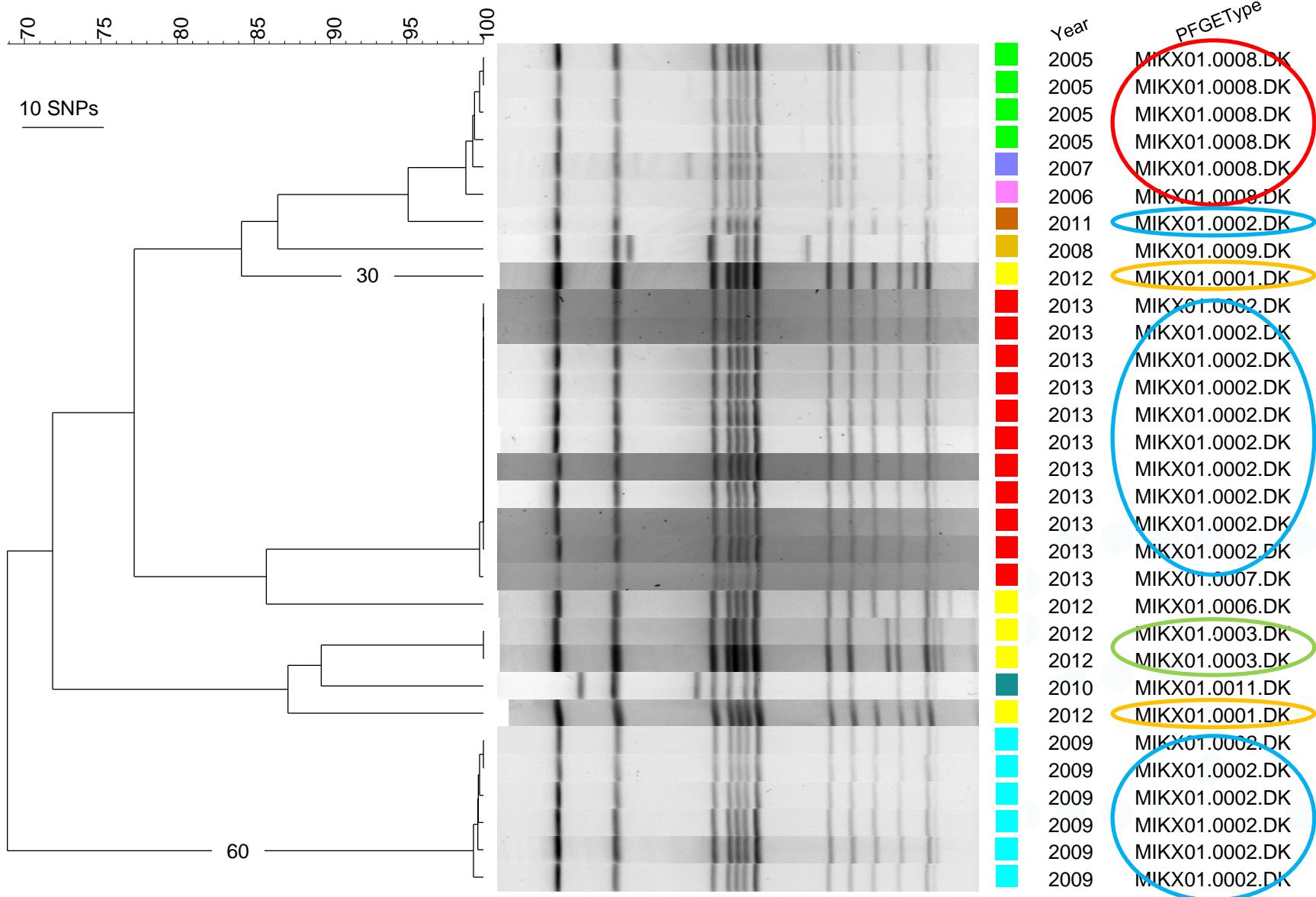
## Mikawasima isolates 2005-2013



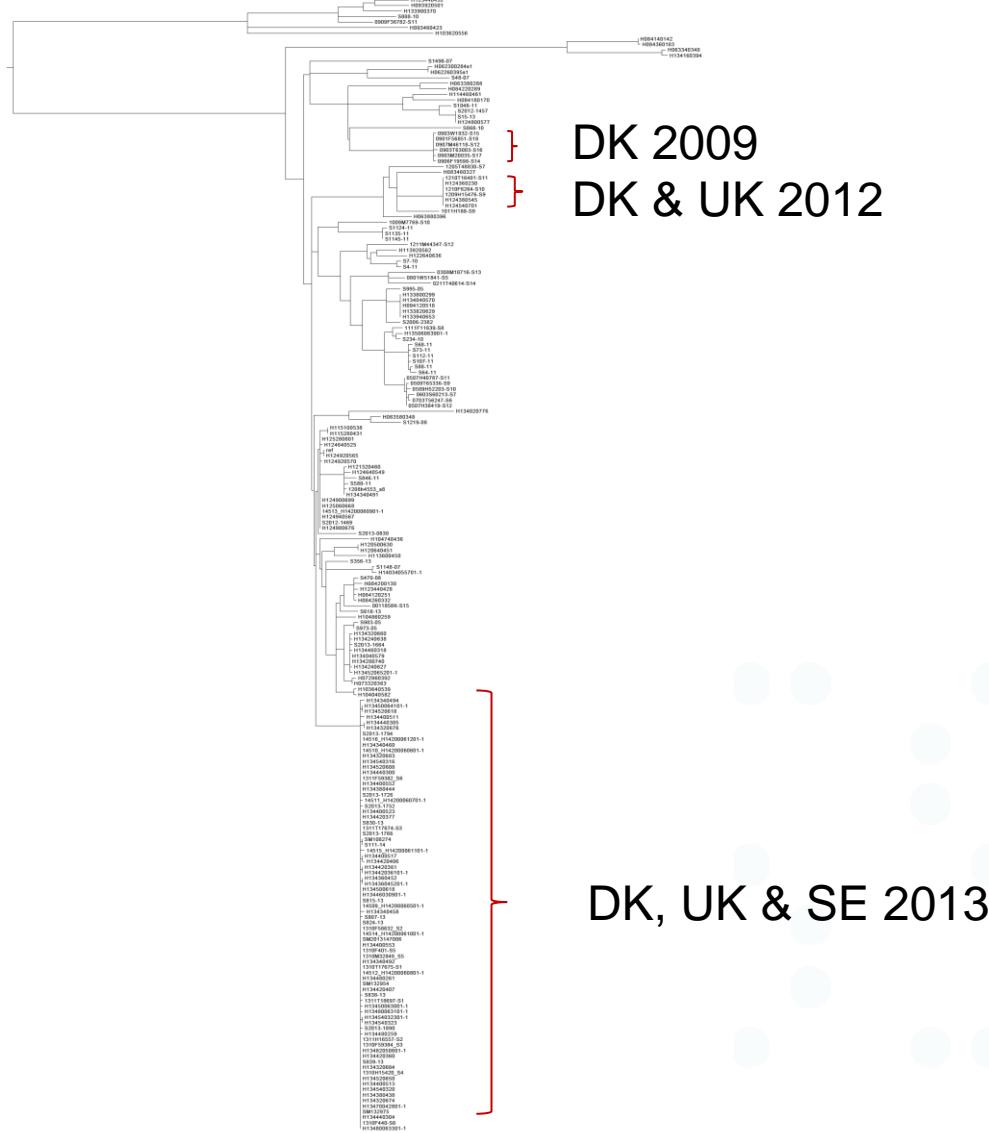
# CLOSELY RELATED ISOLATES



# SNP TREE



# INTERNATIONAL DIMENSIONS



# SURVEILLANCE FROM 2014

- Real-time typing of human isolates:

- *Salmonella*
  - Serotyping, antimicrobial resistance and MLVA (PFGE and **WGS ad hoc**)
- VTEC
  - **WGS from 2015**
    - Serotyping, virulence profiling and PFGE **ad hoc**
    - **Development of WGS based O-H-typing and virulence finder**
- *Listeria*
  - **WGS**

# QUESTIONS

