



Antibiotic resistance genes are everywhere! Meet the environmental resistome

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University of Gothenburg

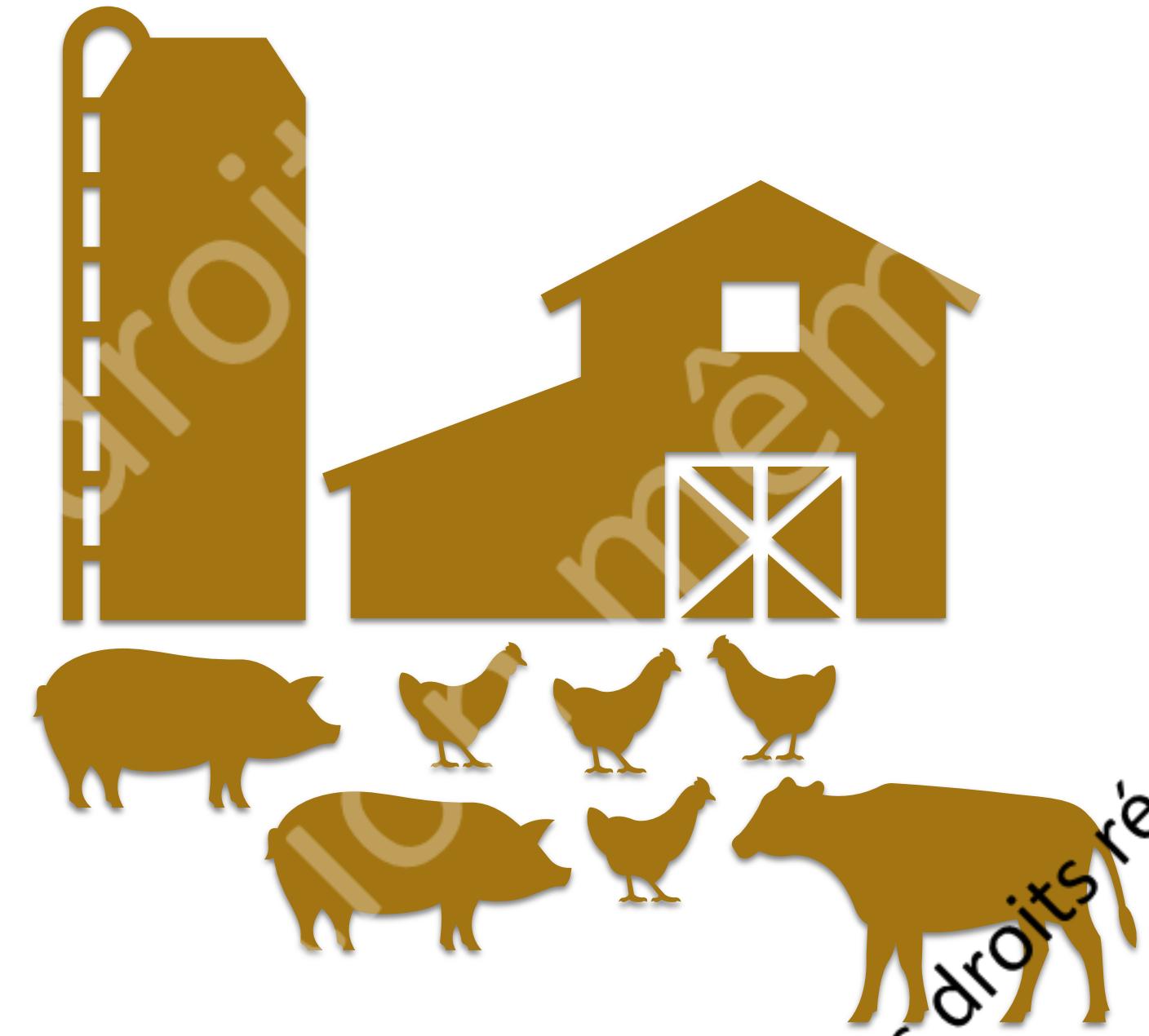


AMR Arenas





AMR Arenas



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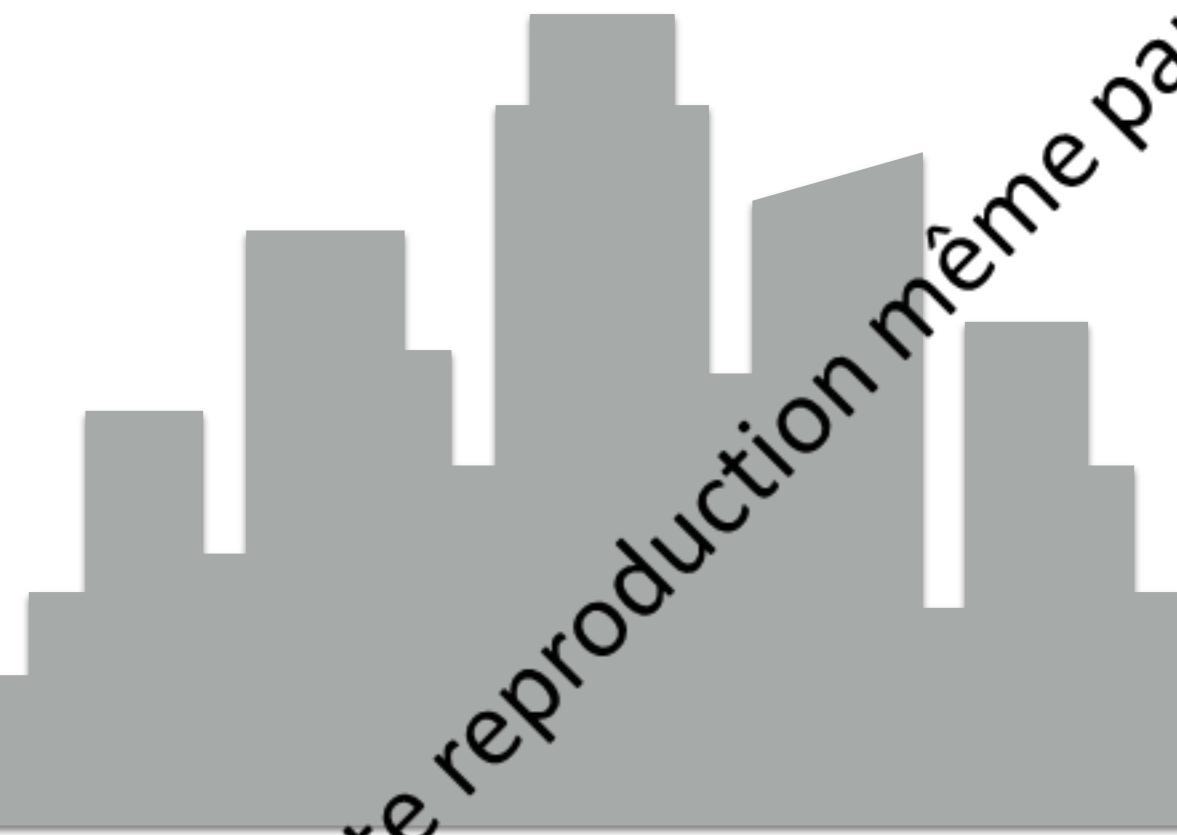
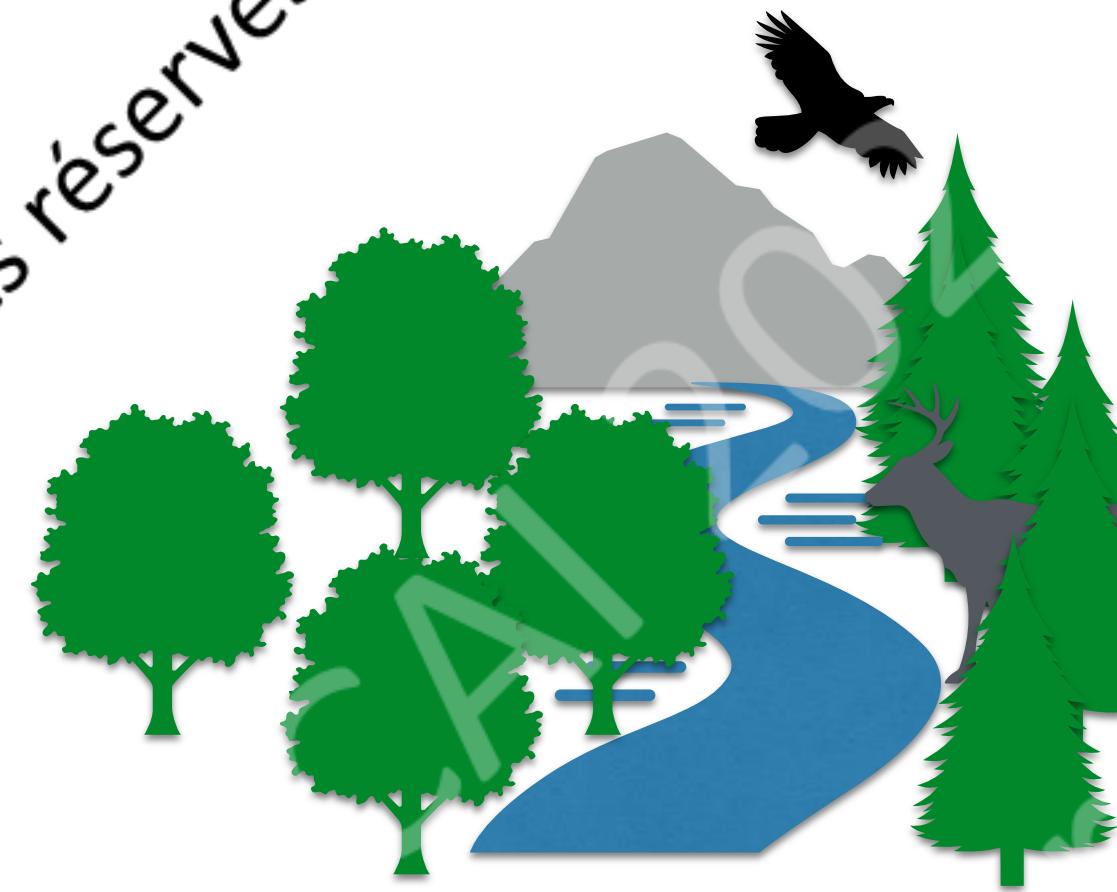


AMR Arenas





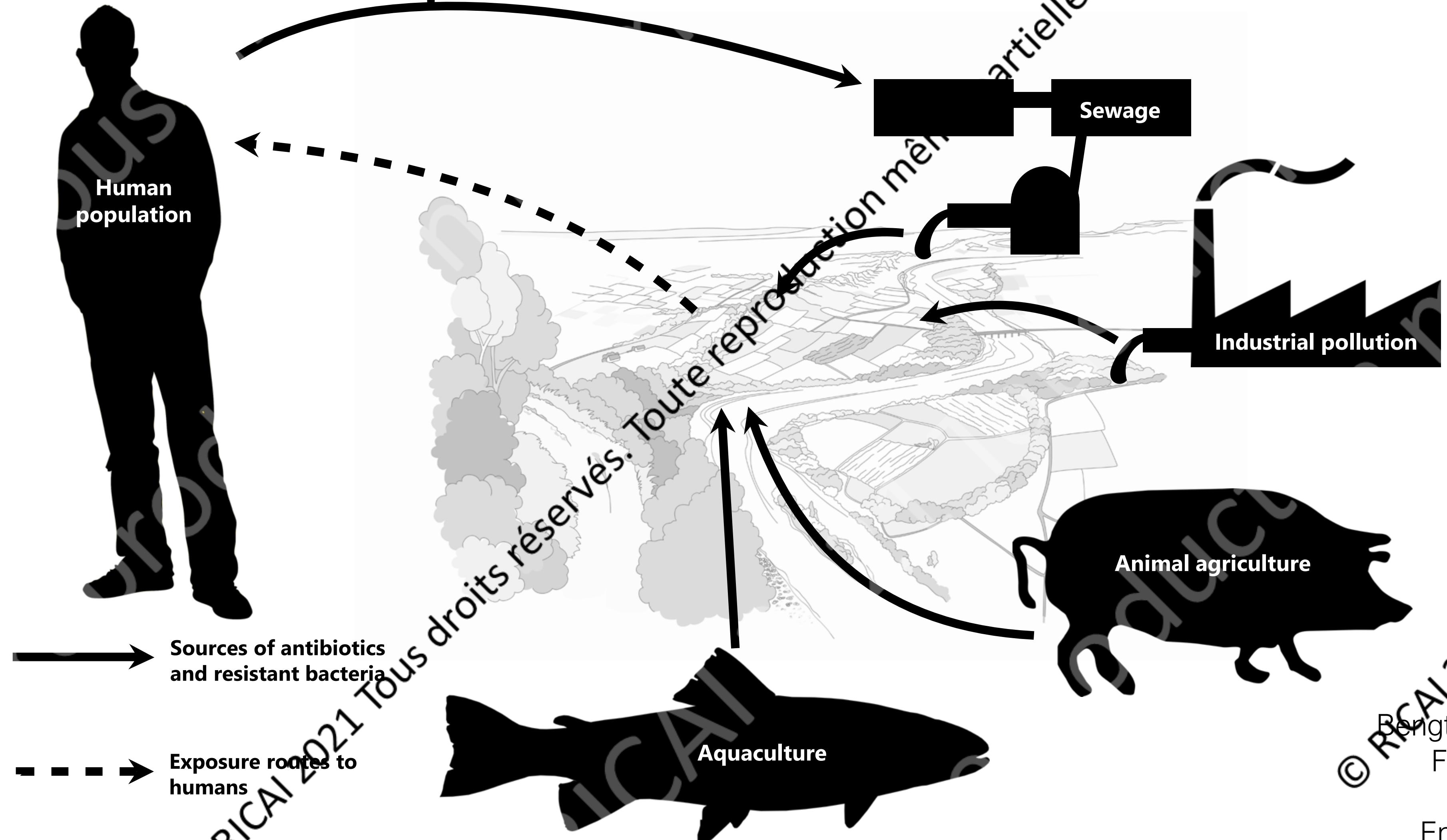
AMR Arenas



AMR Arenas

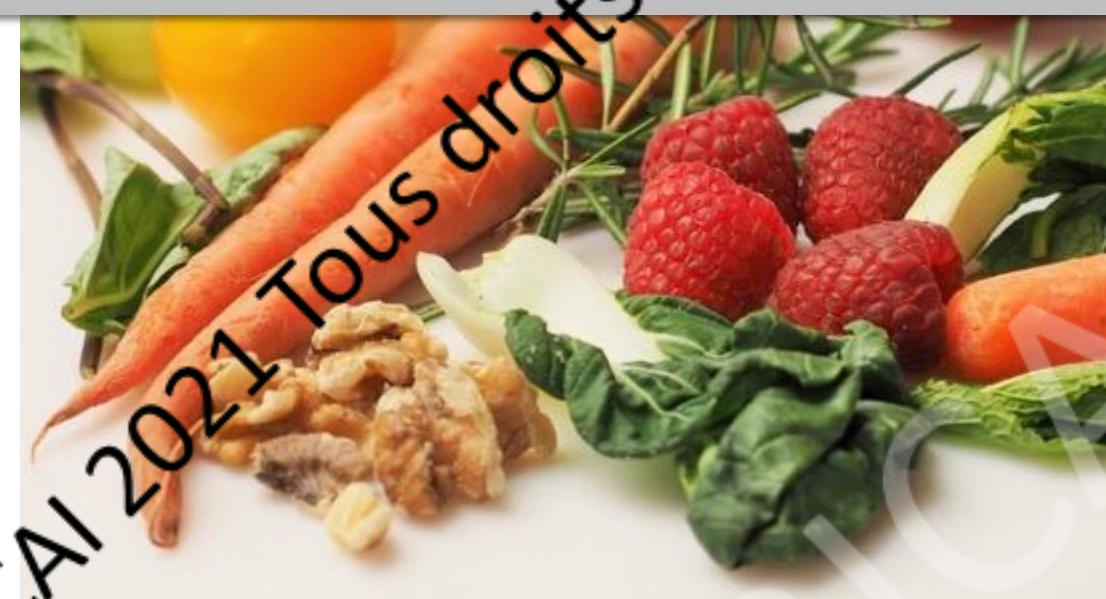


Exposure to AMR



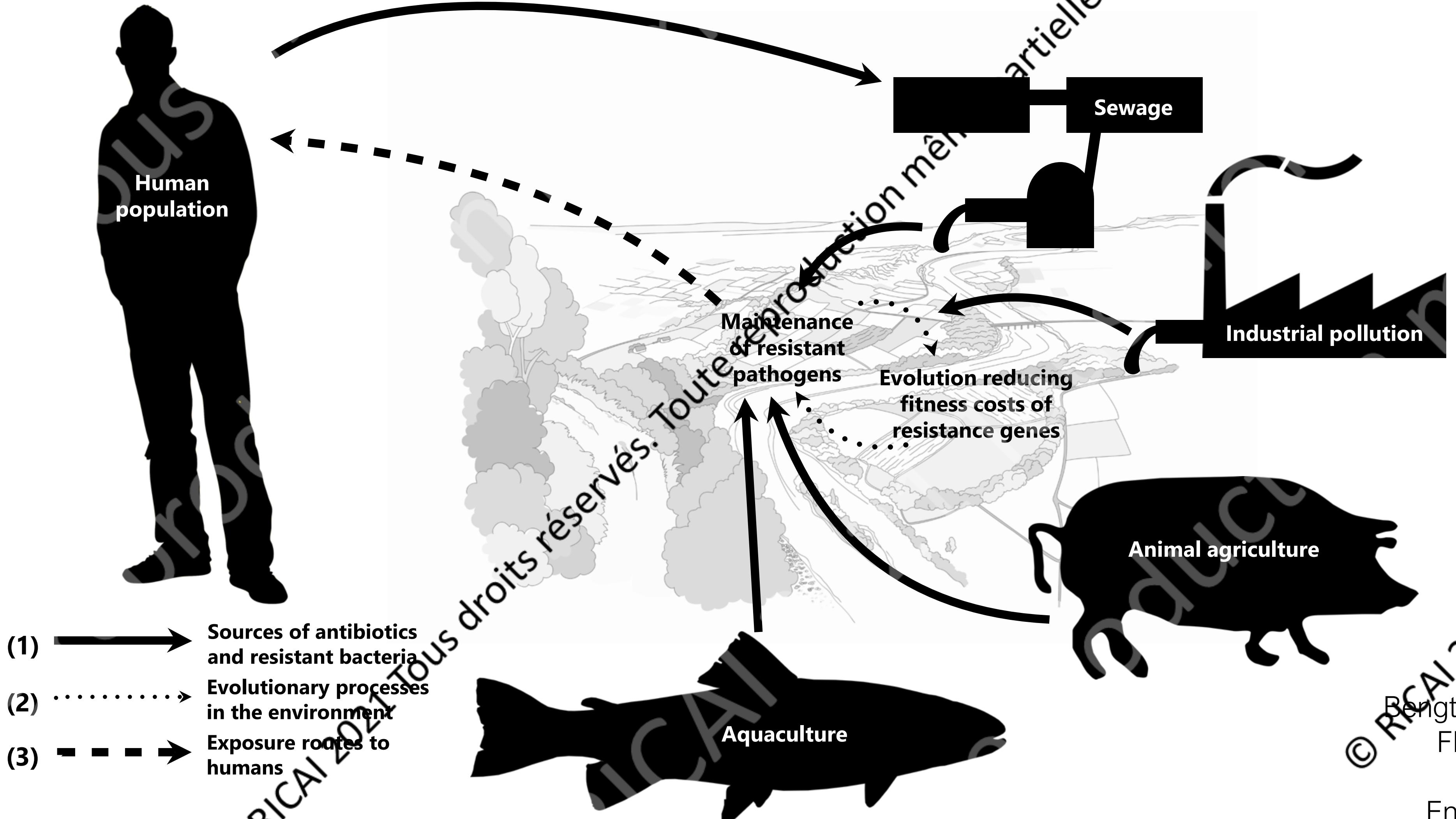
Bengtsson-Palme et al. 2018
FEMS Microbiol Reviews
Larsson et al. 2018
Environment International

Exposure to AMR



- Resistant bacteria and resistance genes have been detected in all these settings
- It is yet unknown if exposure is sufficient to be a significant human health risk in relation to human-to-human transmission

Evolution of AMR



Bengtsson-Palme et al. 2018
FEMS Microbiol Reviews
Larsson et al. 2018
Environment International



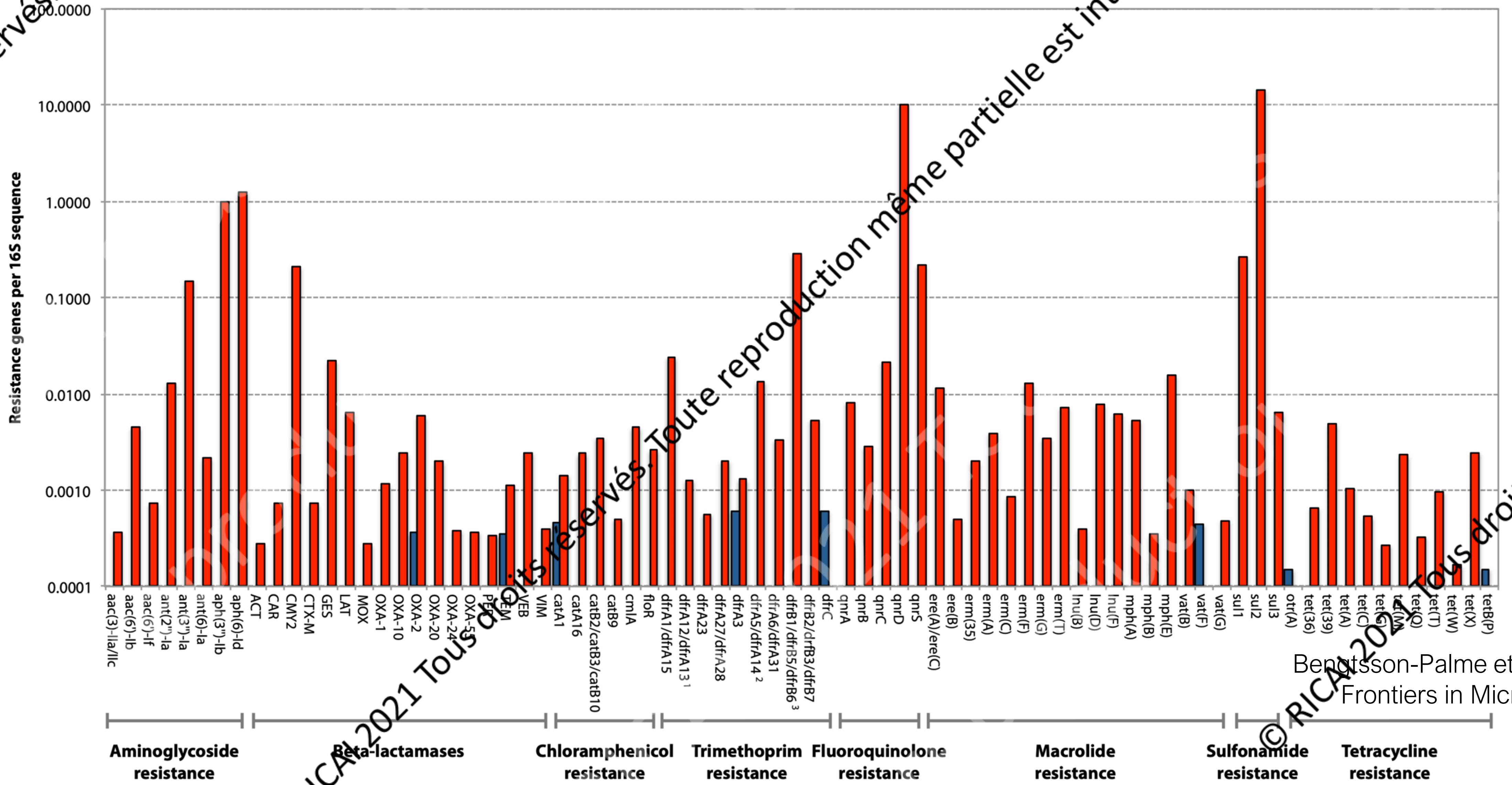
Industrial AMR pollution



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Bengtsson-Palme et al. 2014
Frontiers in Microbiology

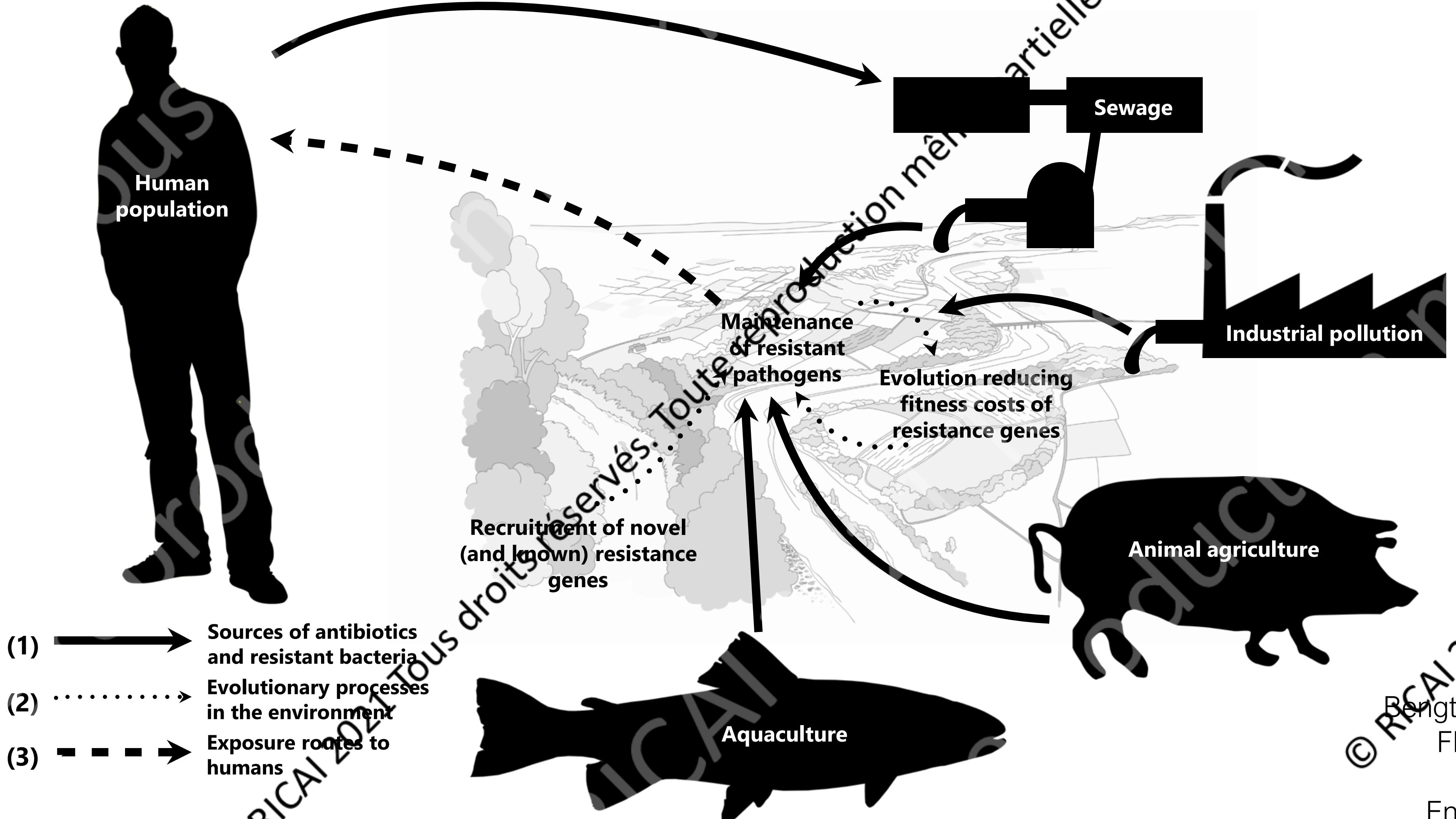


■ Swedish Lake ■ Indian Lake

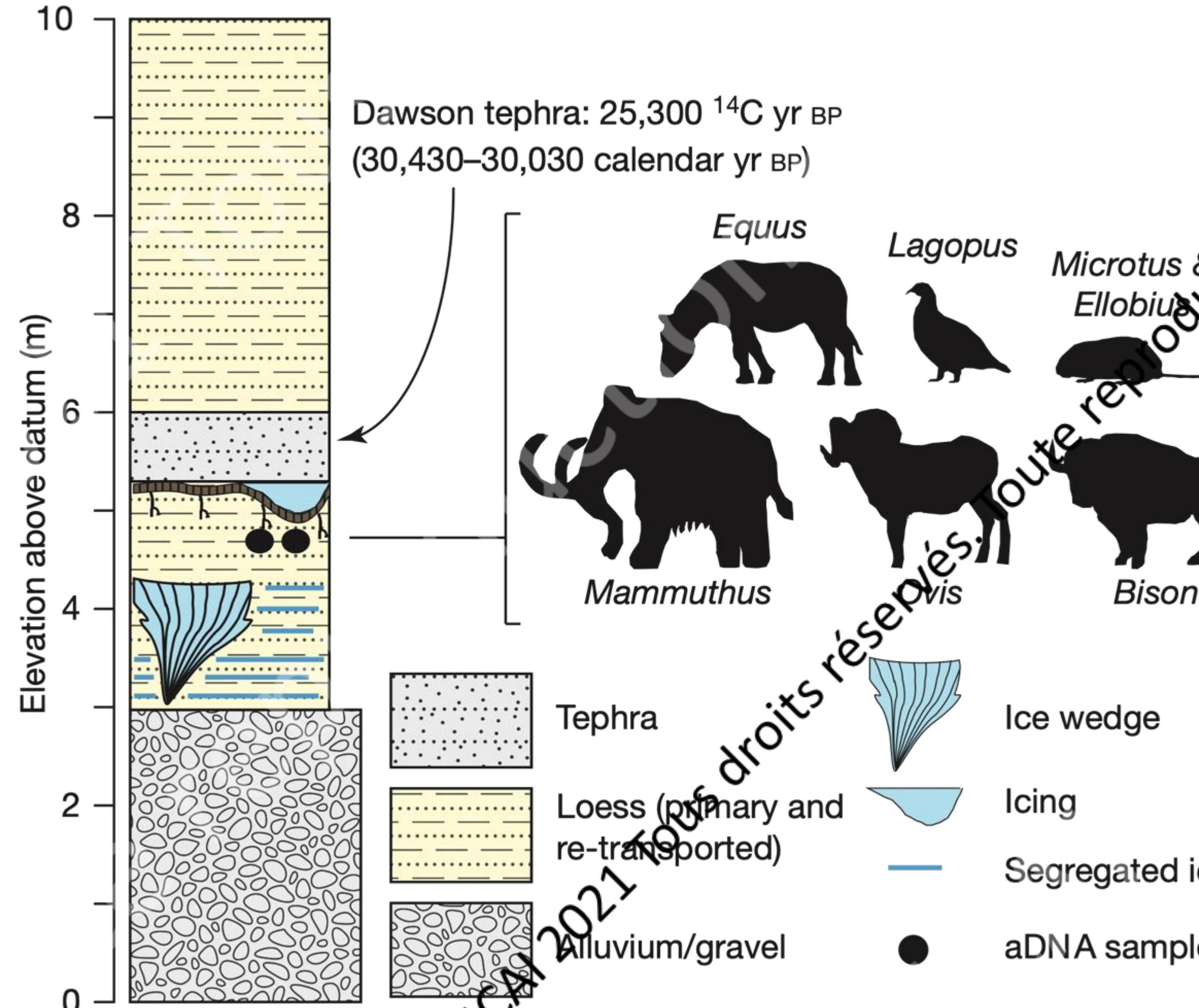


Bentsson-Palme et al. 2014
Frontiers in Microbiology

Evolution of AMR

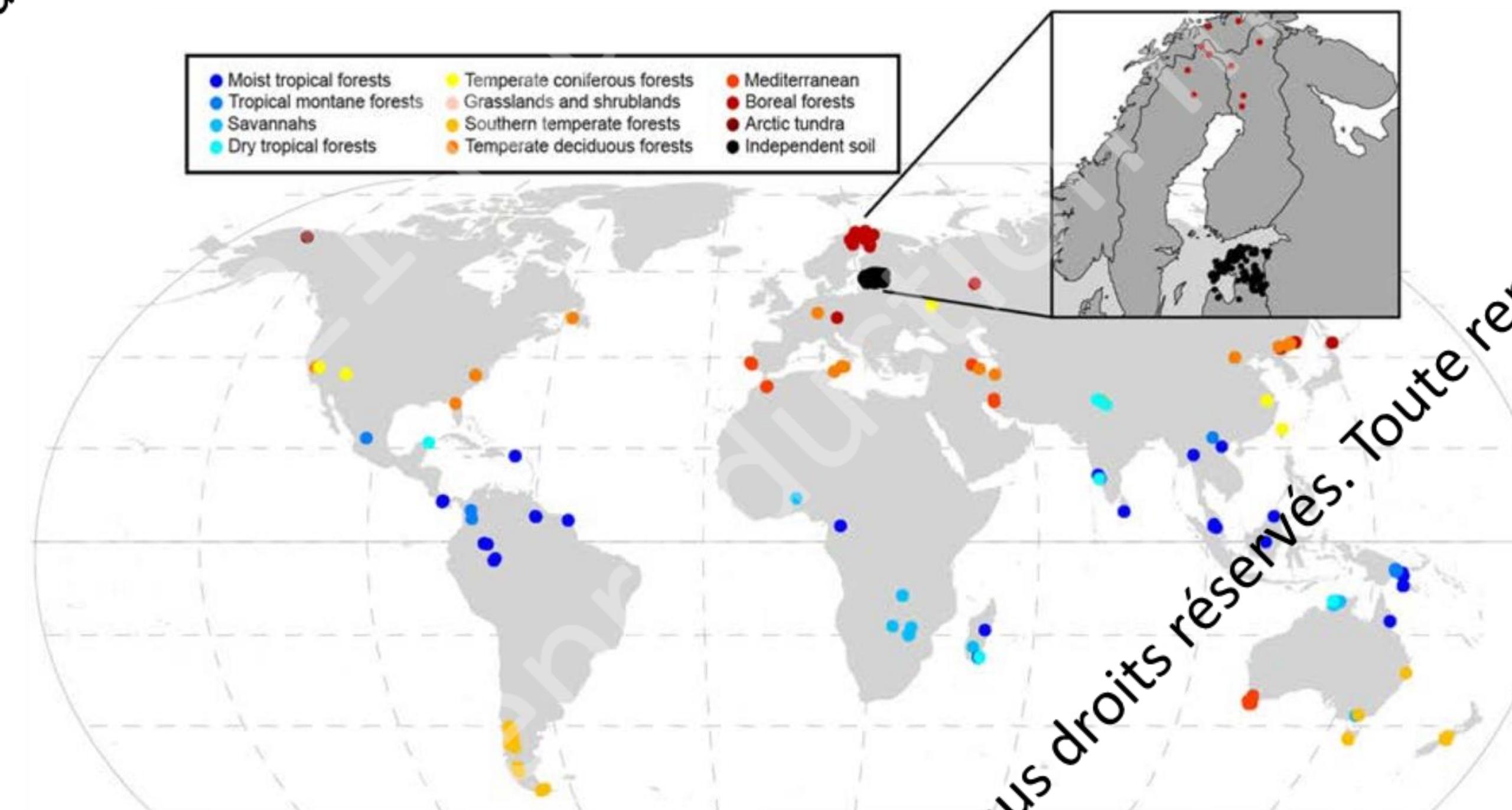


AMR is ancient

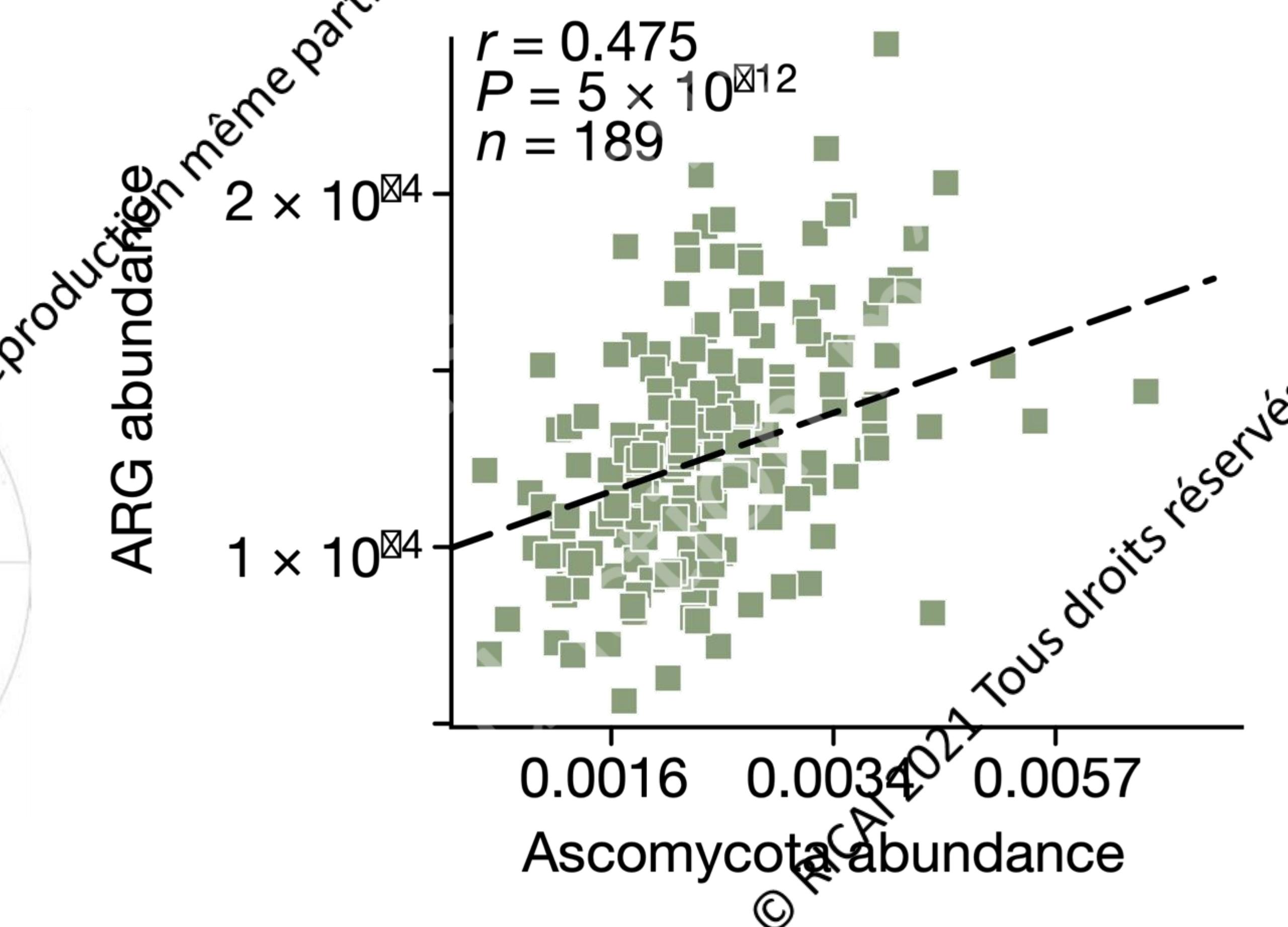


- Resistance genes in 30,000 years old samples
- 100% identical resistance genes in pathogens and soil bacteria

D'Costa et al. 2011
Nature
Forsberg et al. 2012
Science



AMR as a response to natural antibiotics



Bahram et al. 2018
Nature



Global ARGs

Global ARGs

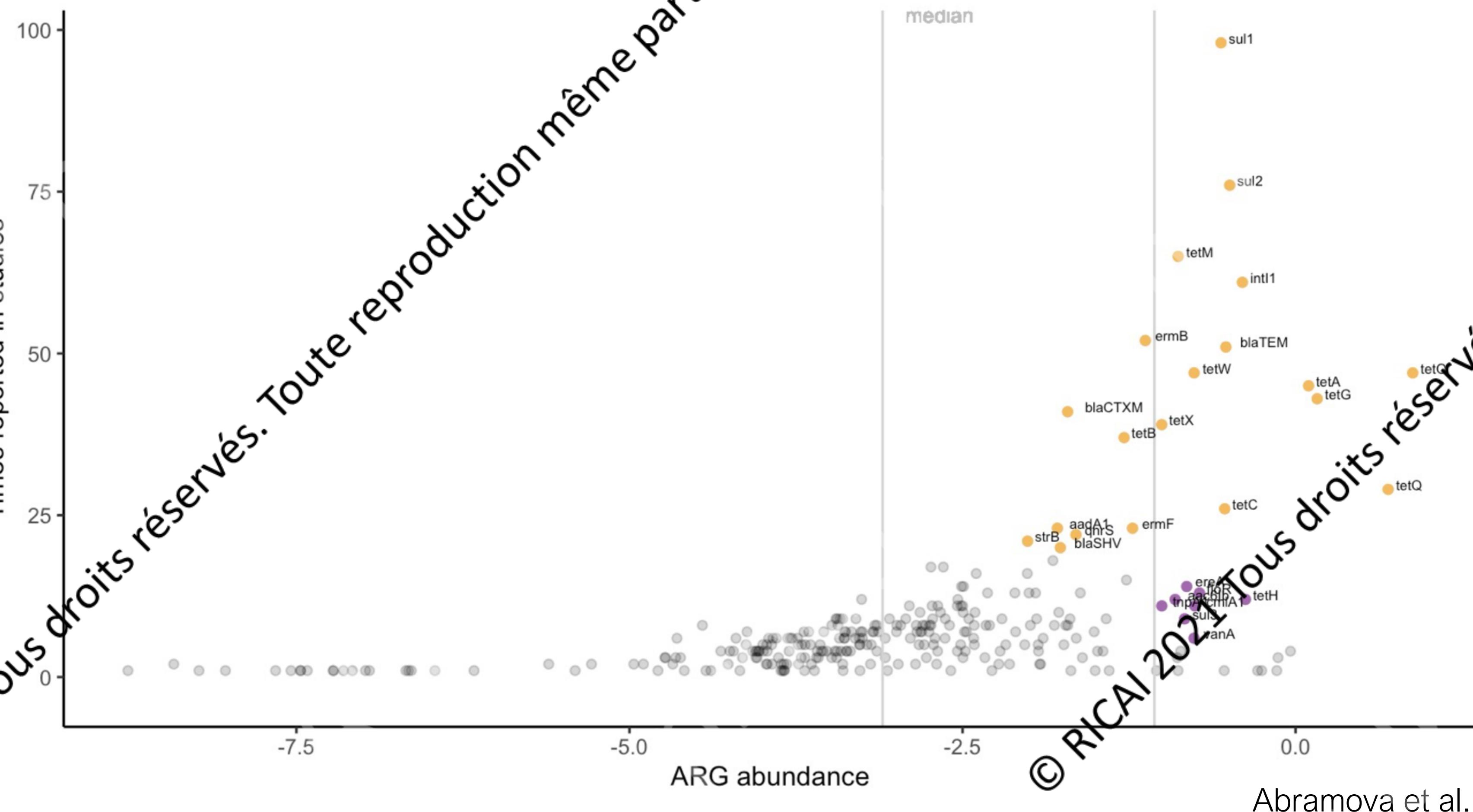
The figure is a scatter plot titled "Global ARGs". The y-axis is labeled "Times reported in studies" and ranges from 0 to 100. The x-axis is labeled "ARG abundance" and ranges from -8.5 to -4.5. A diagonal line at ARG abundance ≈ -6.5 represents the expected relationship if all ARGs were equally abundant. Most data points (grey circles) are clustered near the origin, indicating low abundance and low reporting frequency. A few points are located above the diagonal line, indicating higher reporting frequency than expected for their abundance.

Times reported in studies

ARG abundance

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Global ARGs



Abramova et al.
In prep.

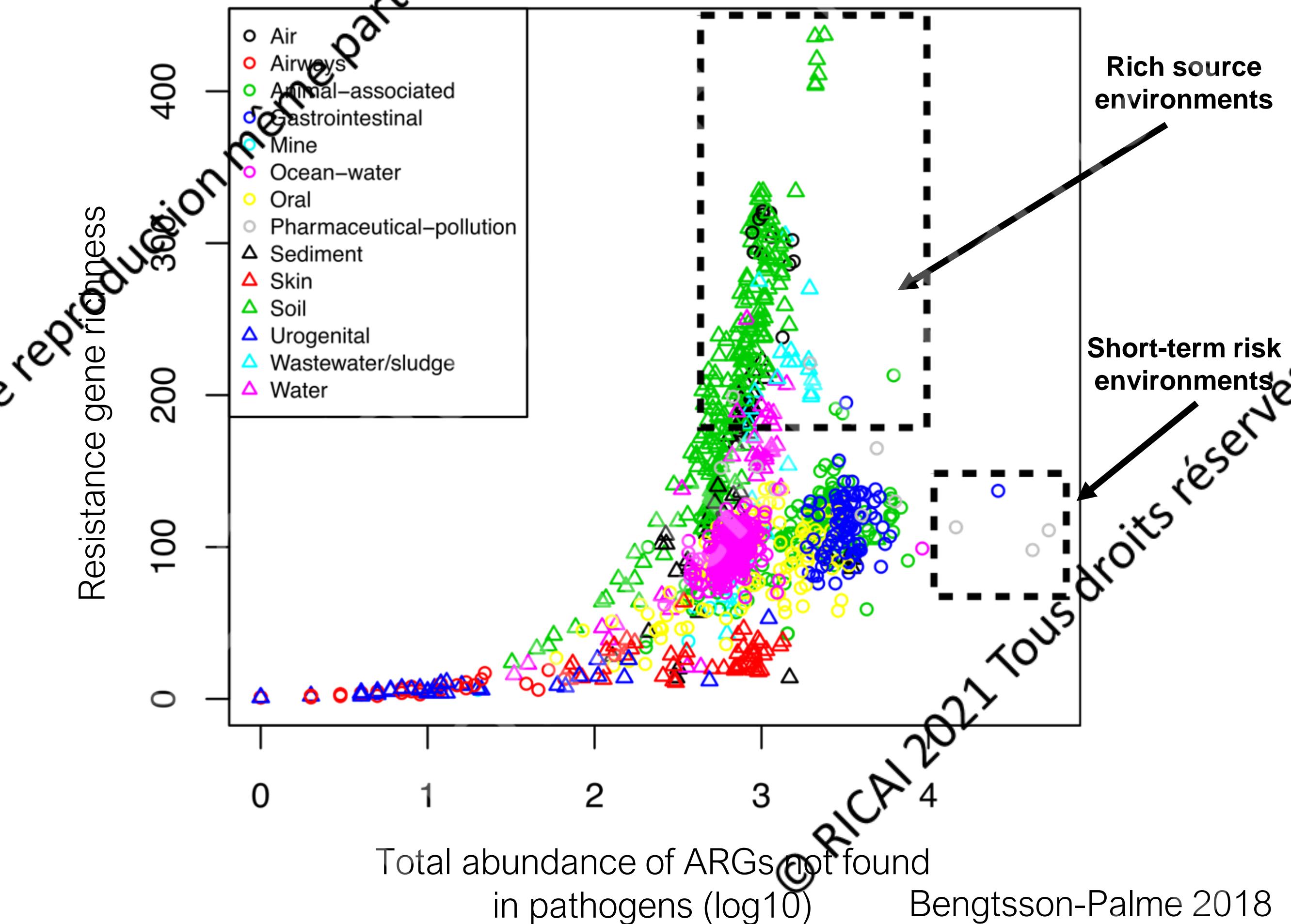
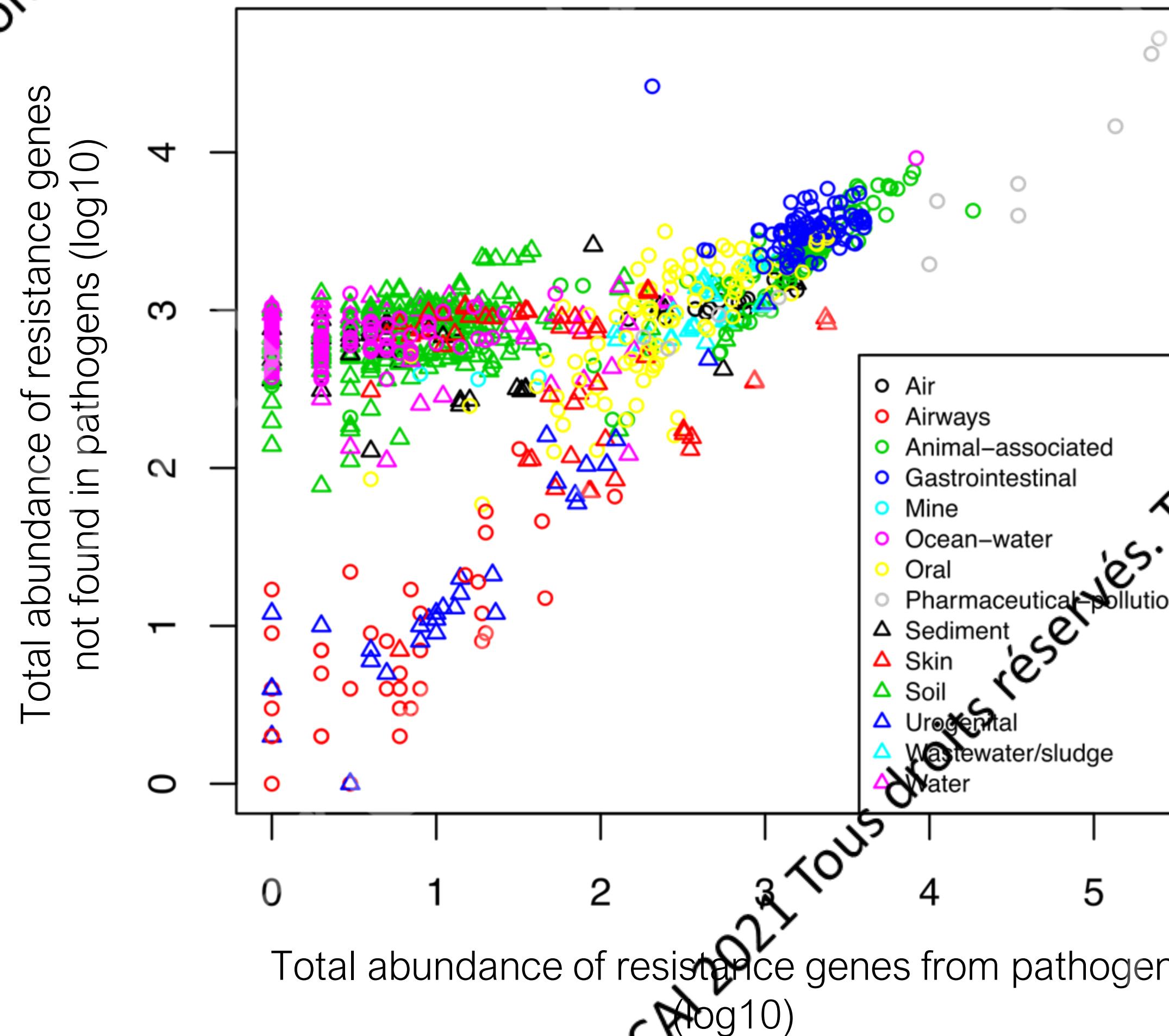


Some resistance genes are virtually everywhere

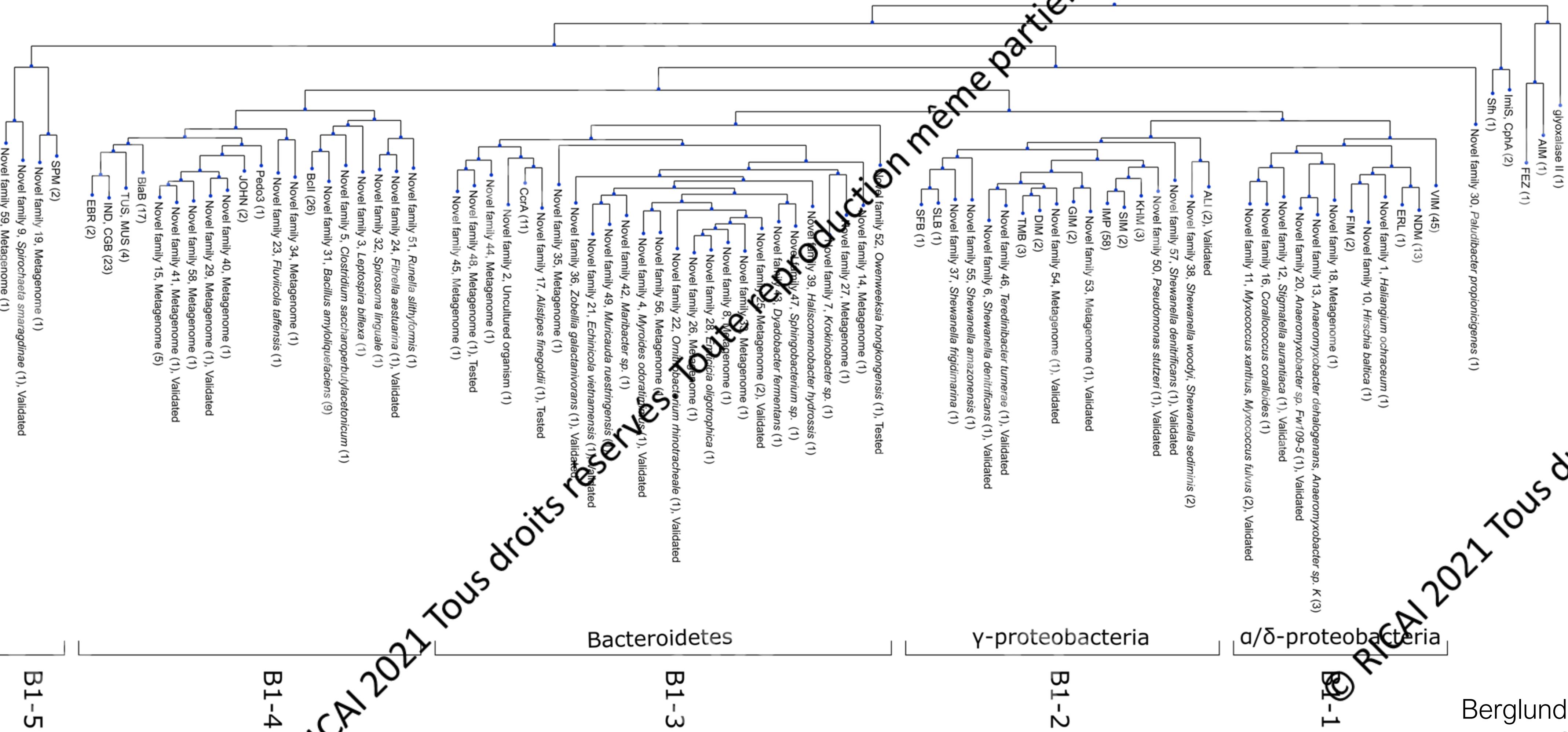
- *sul1*
- *sul2*
- *bla_{TEM}*
- *tet(M)*
- *aph(3')*-Ib a.k.a. *strA*
- *aph(6')*-Id a.k.a. *strB*

All of these have been linked to integrons or other highly movable genetic elements that exist on a multitude of plasmids

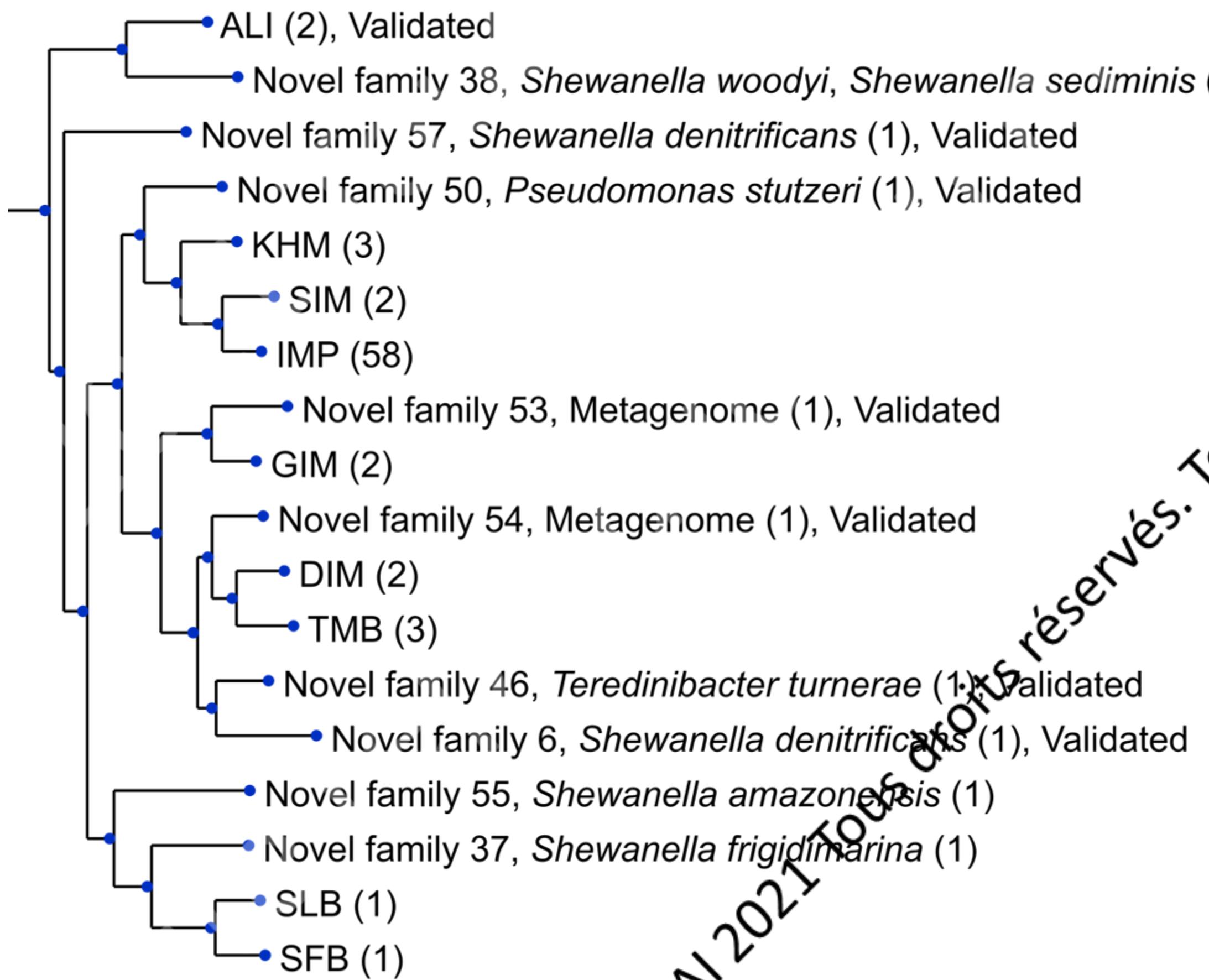
Are there undiscovered ARGs?



New metallo- β -lactamases



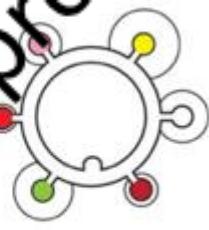
New metallo- β -lactamases



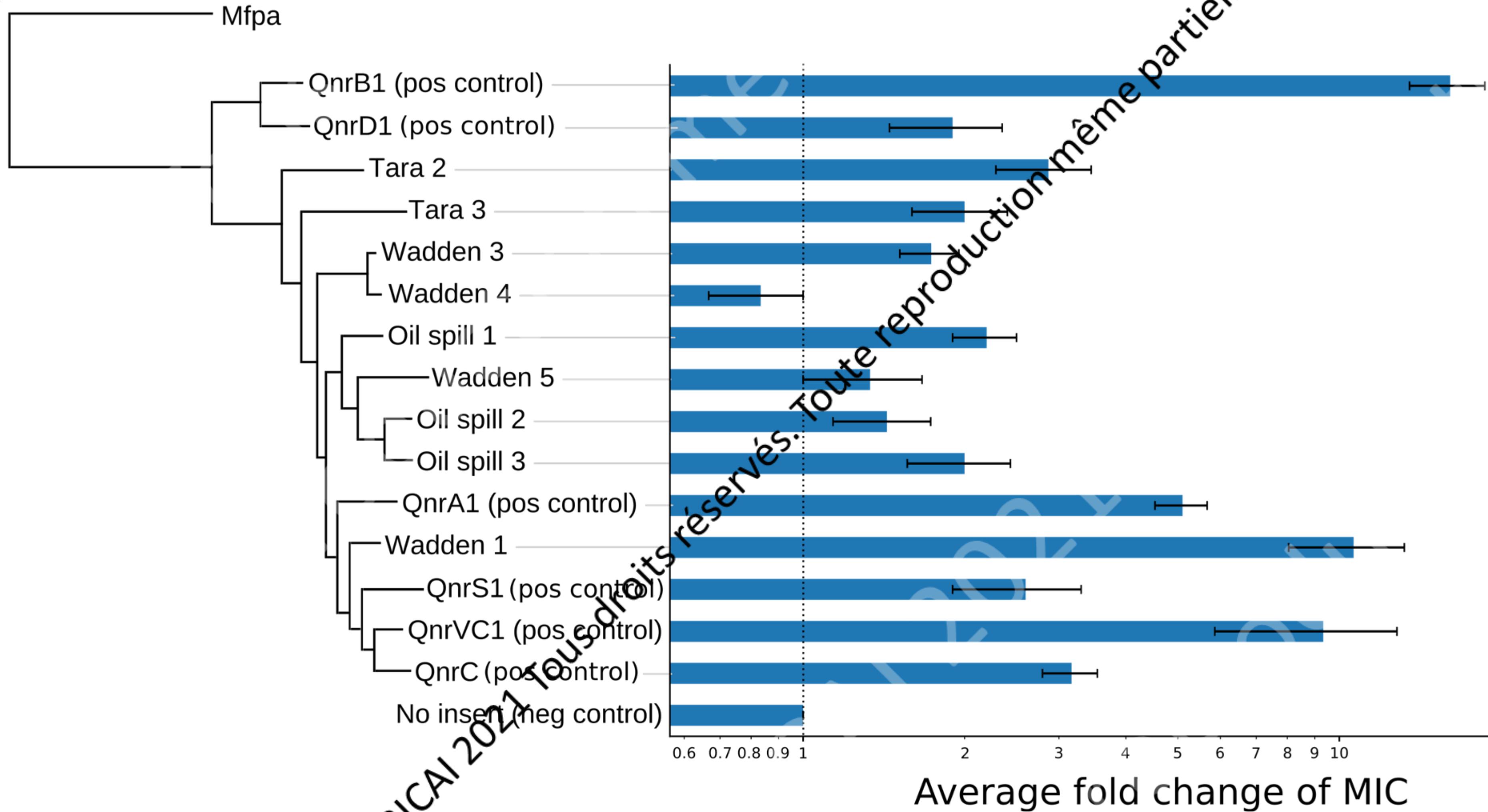
γ -proteobacteria

B1-2

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Berglund et al. 2017
Microbiome

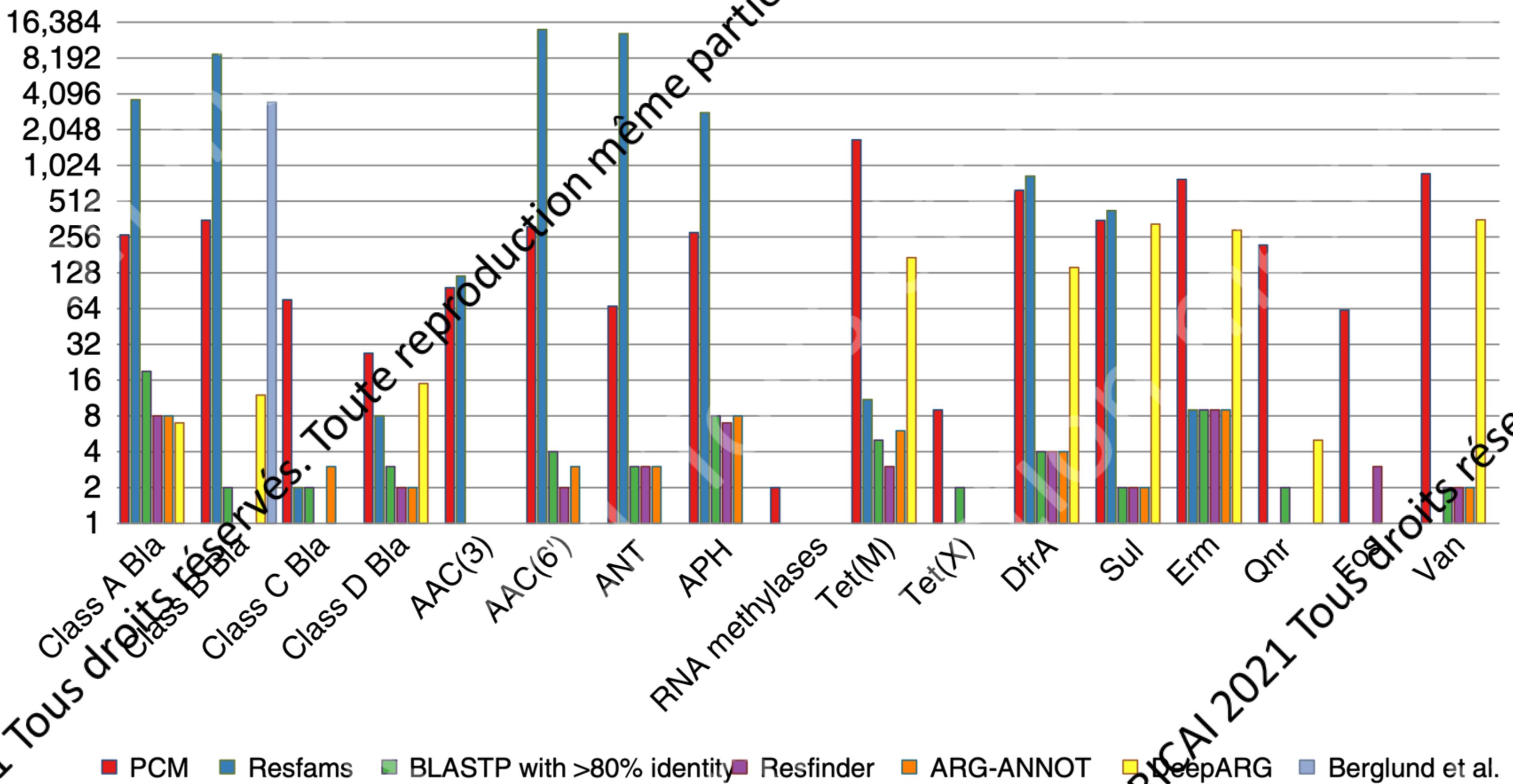
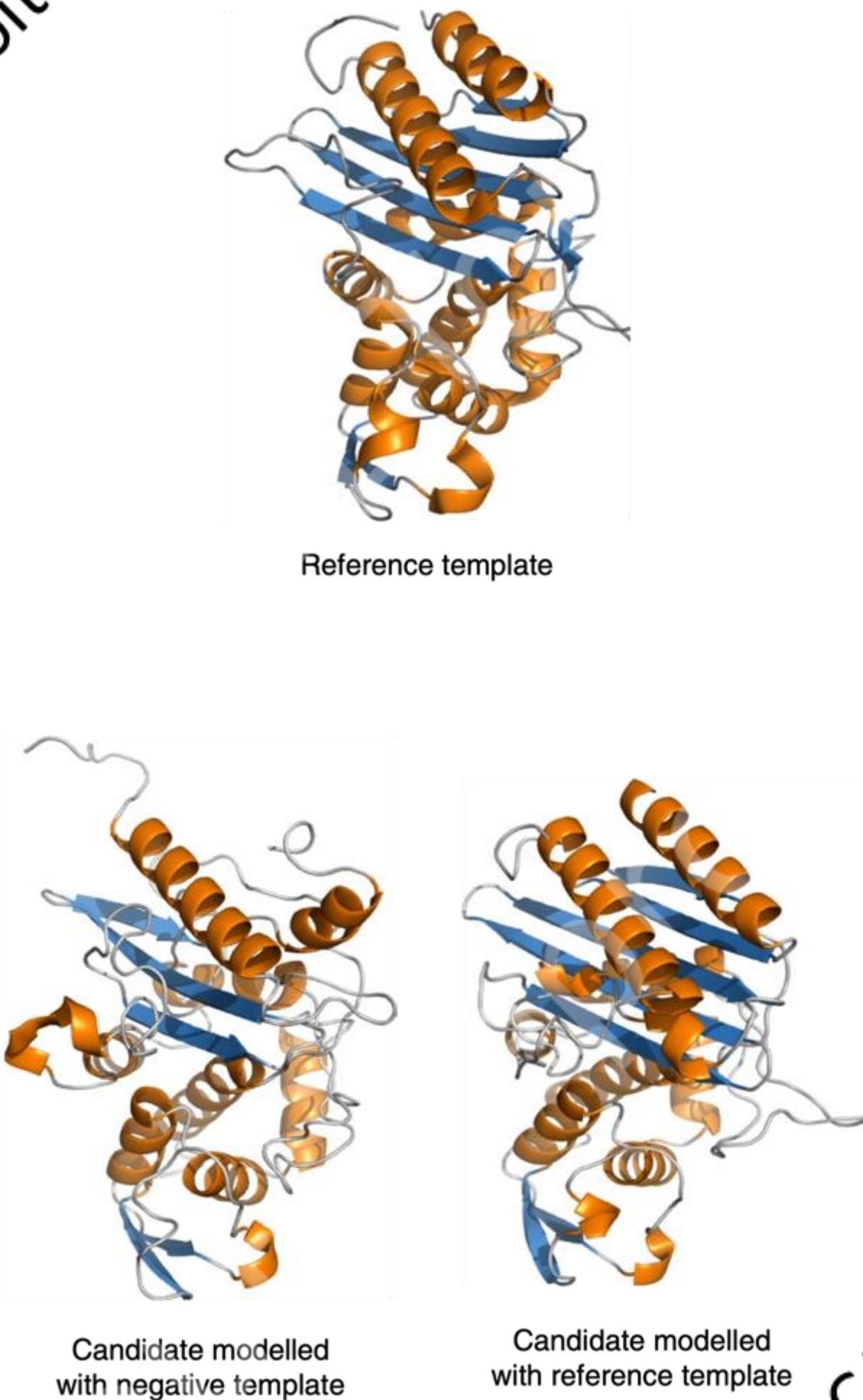


New fluoroquinolone ARGs



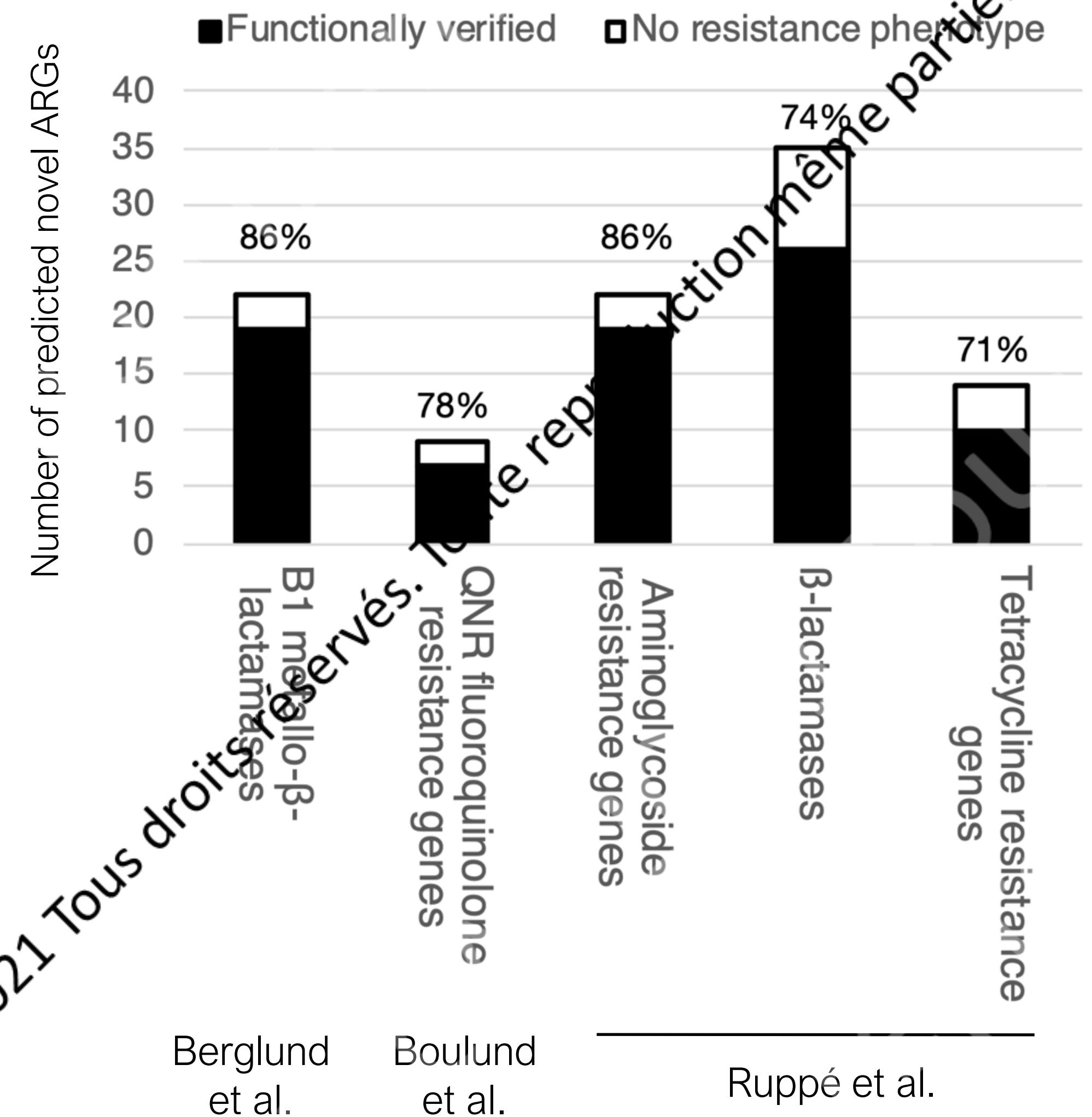
Boulund et al. 2017
BMC Genomics

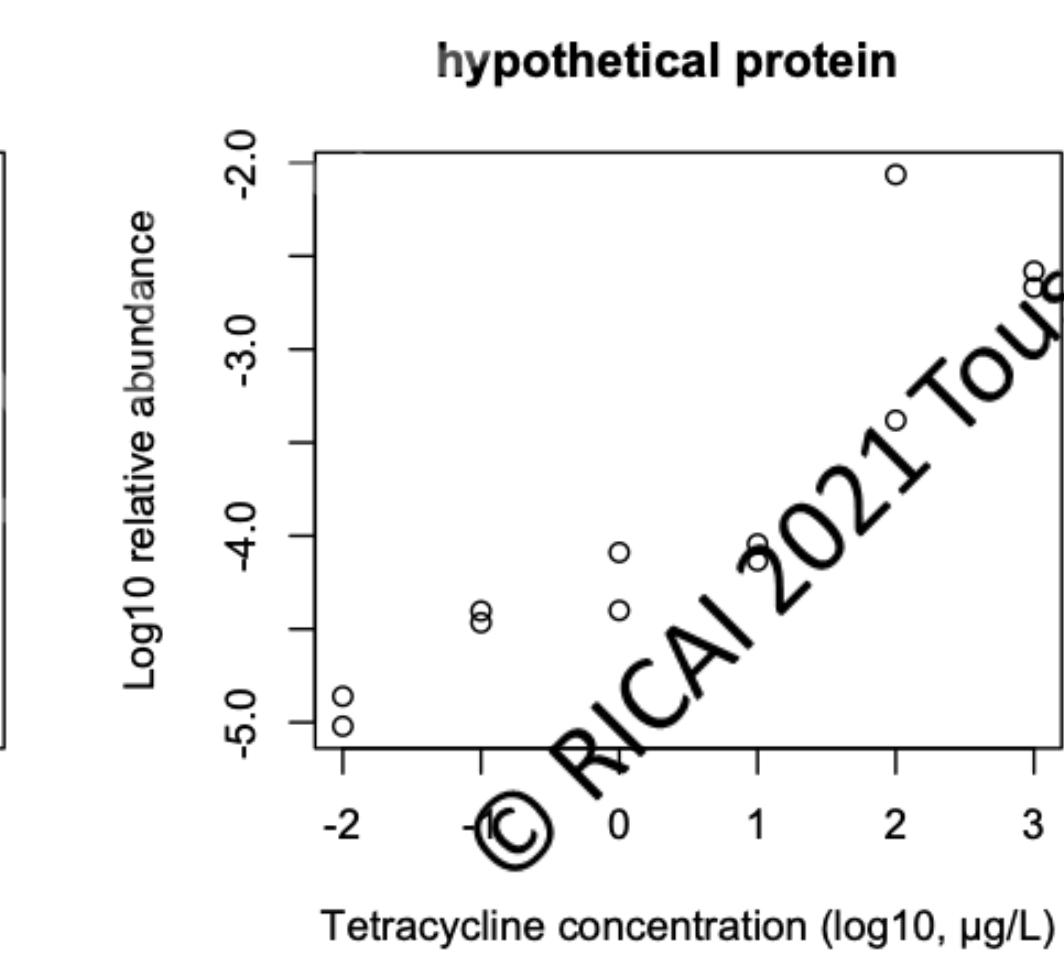
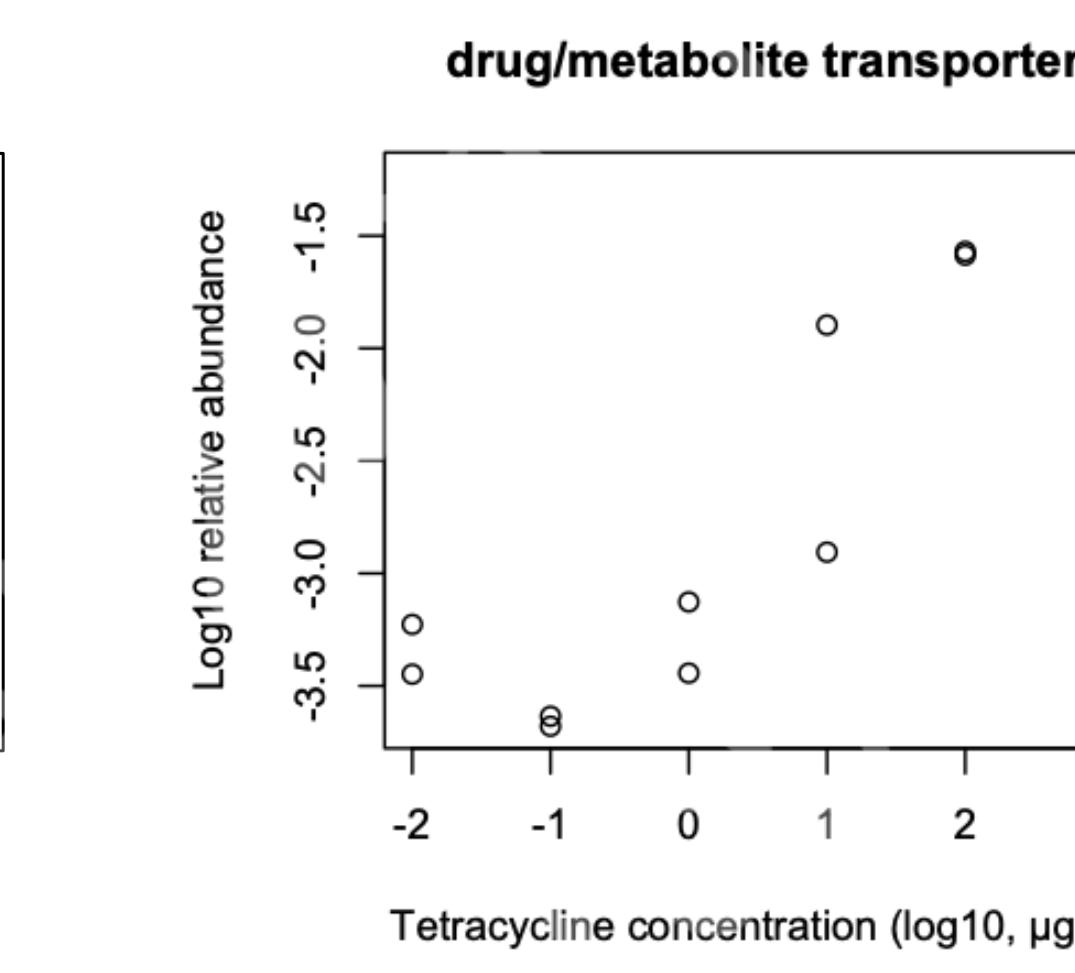
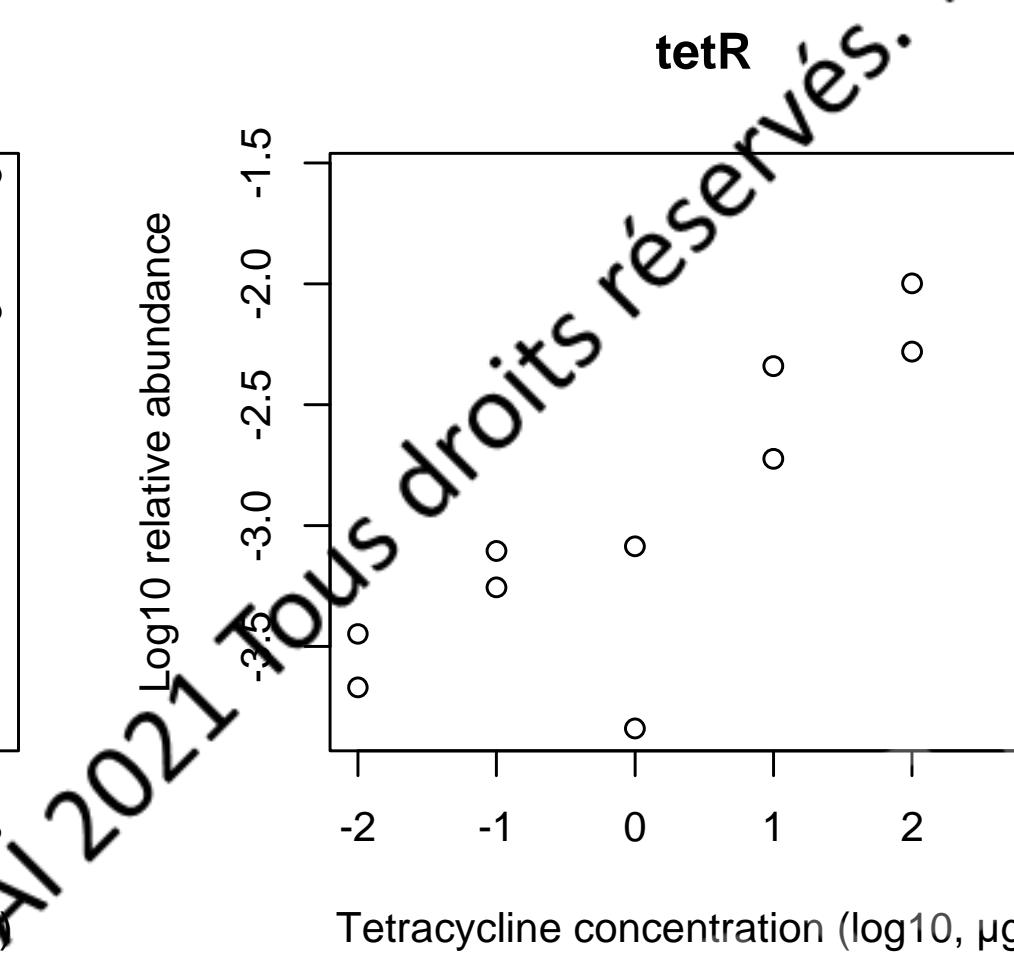
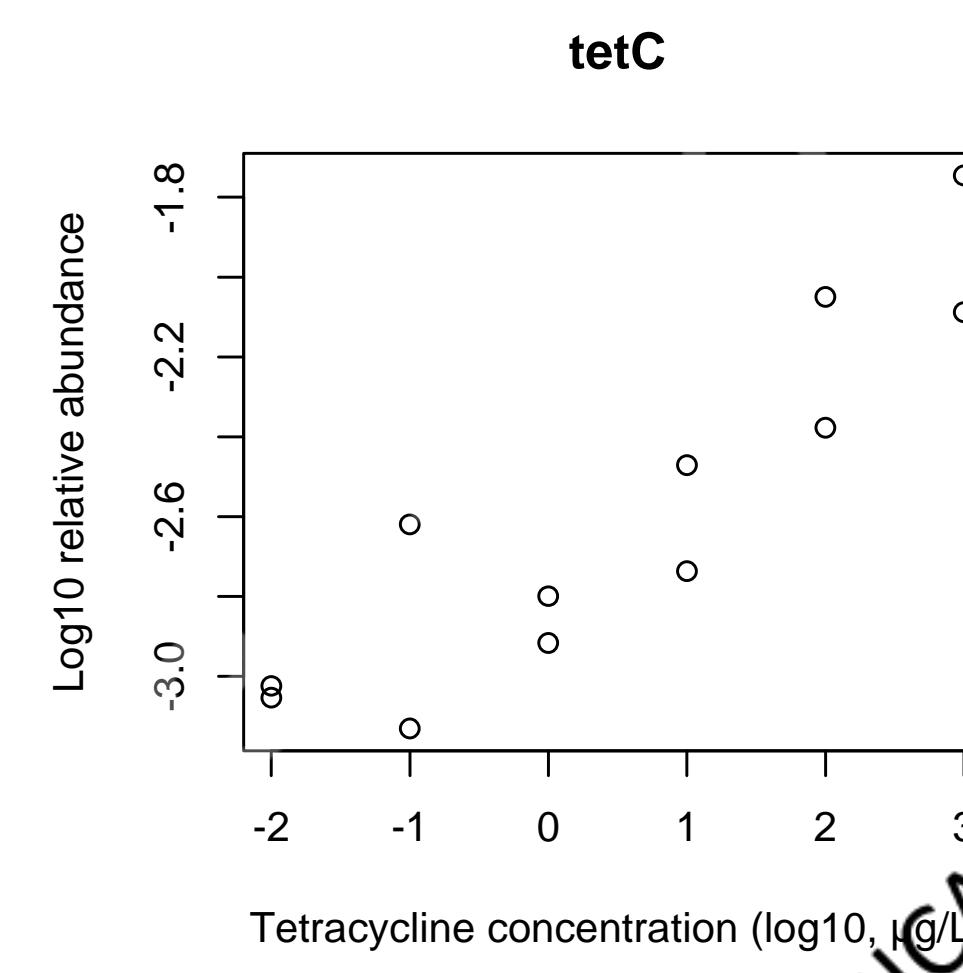
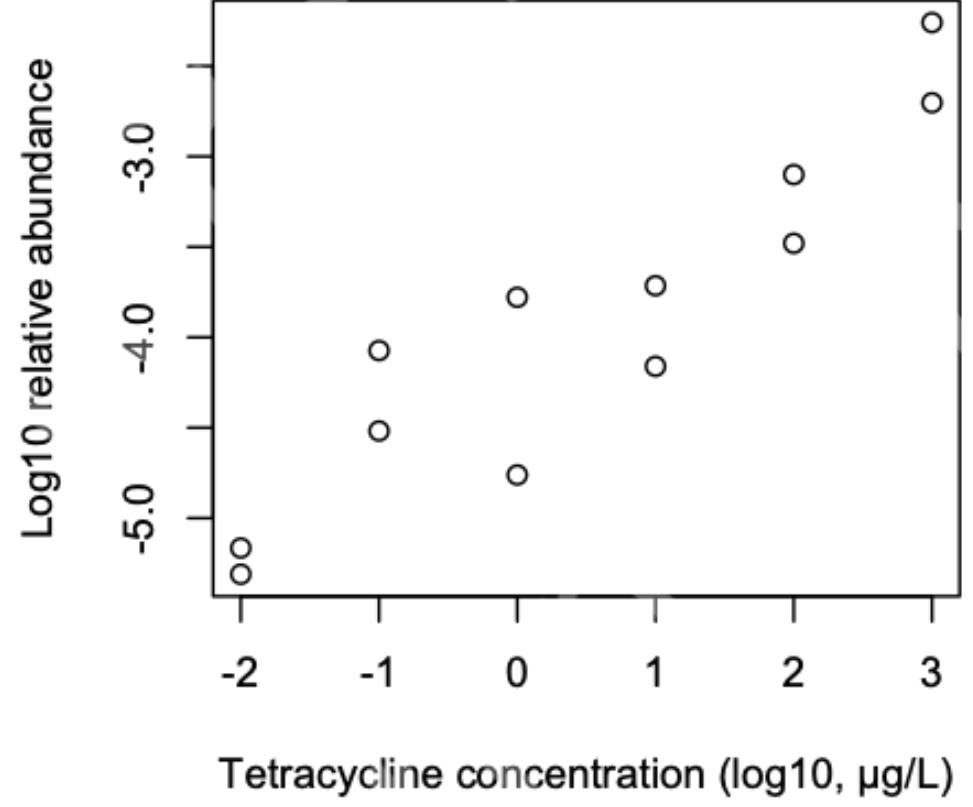
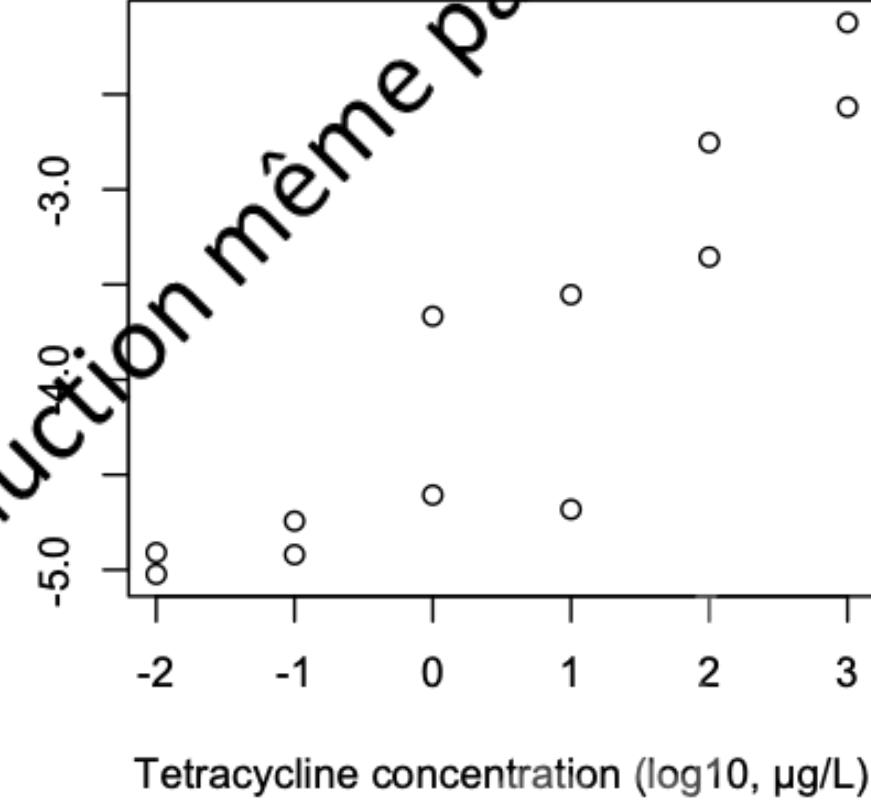
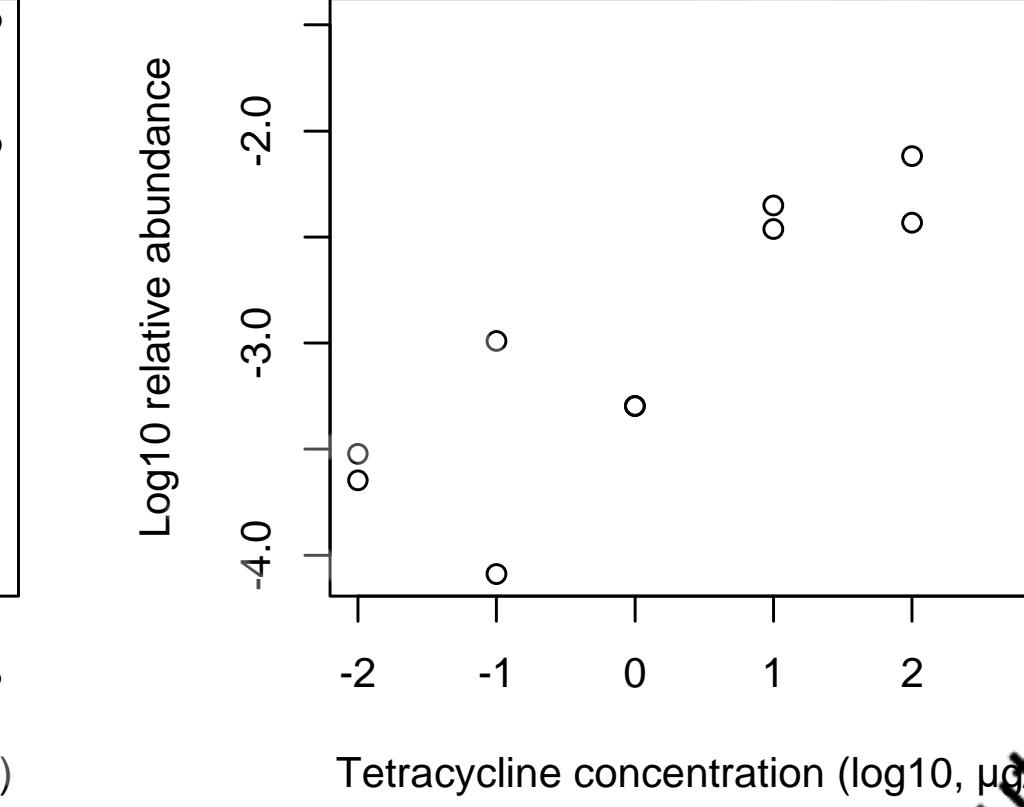
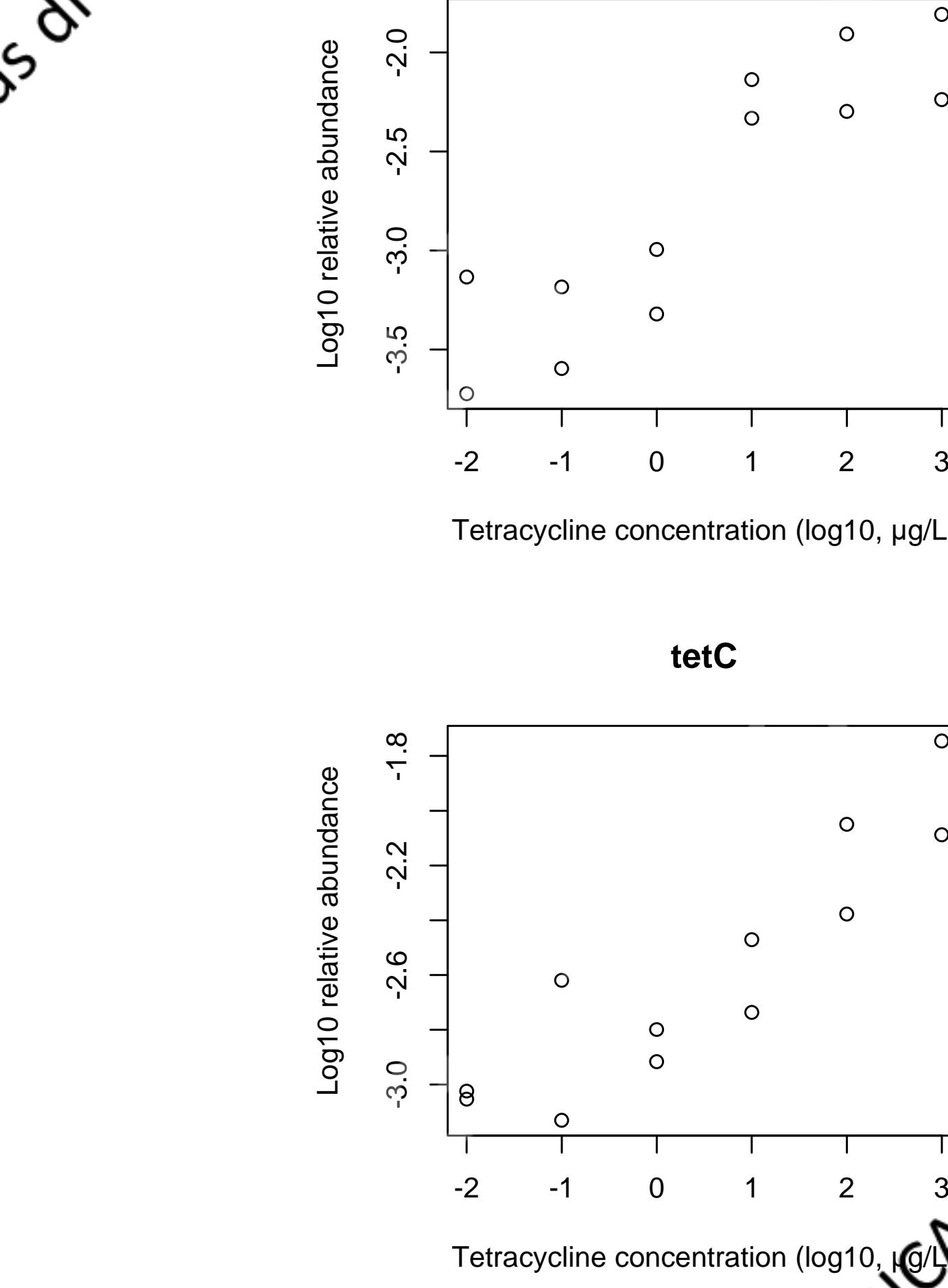
Structure modeling to find new ARGs



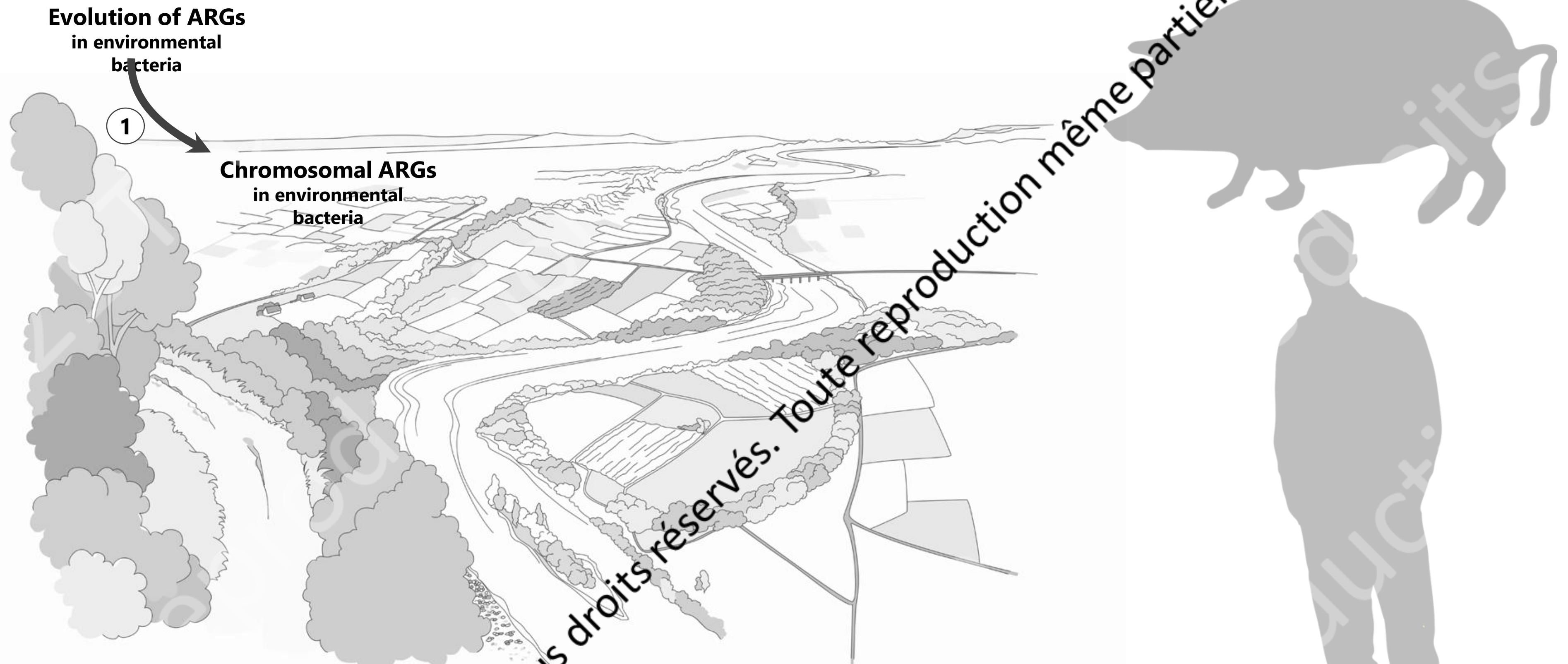
Ruppé et al. 2018
Nature Microbiology

Are these genes functional?





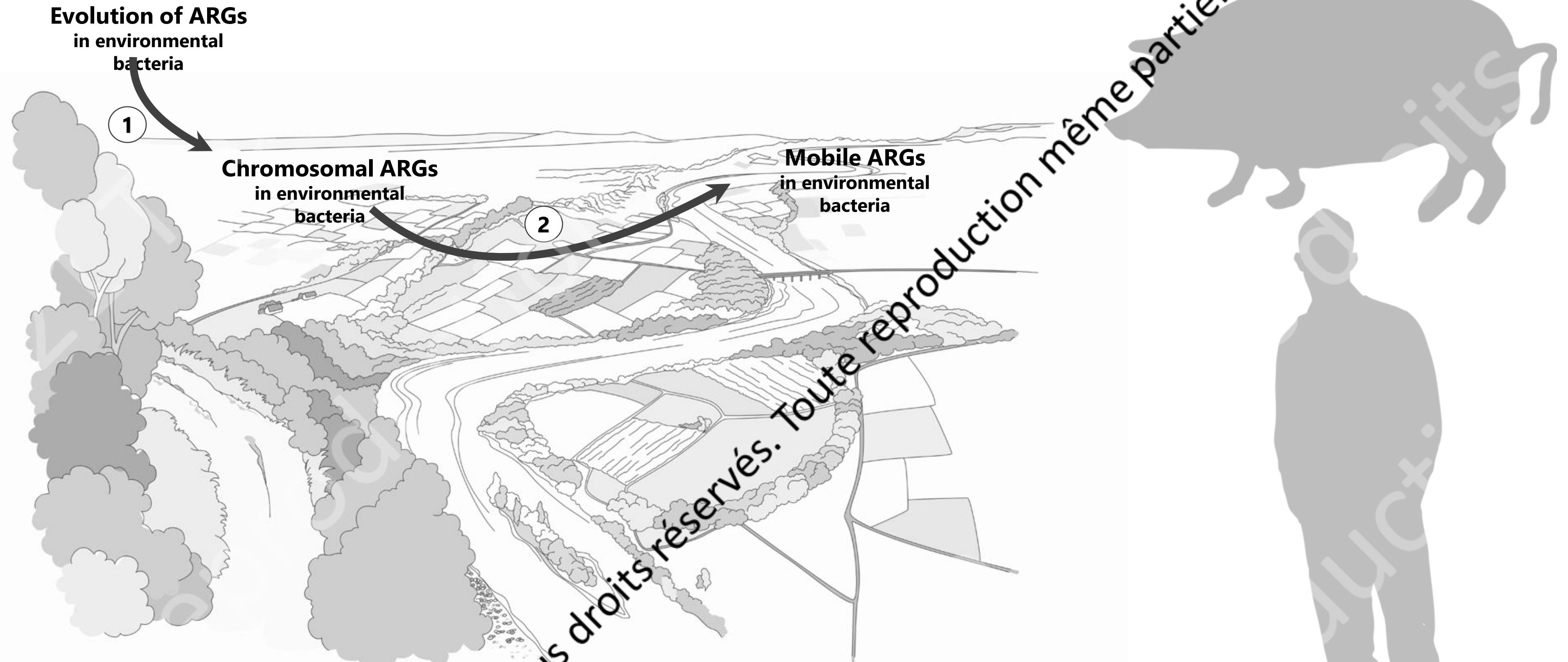
From the environment to pathogens



1. Emergence of gene in a context where it causes resistance

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Bengtsson-Palme et al. 2018
FEMS Microbiol Reviews

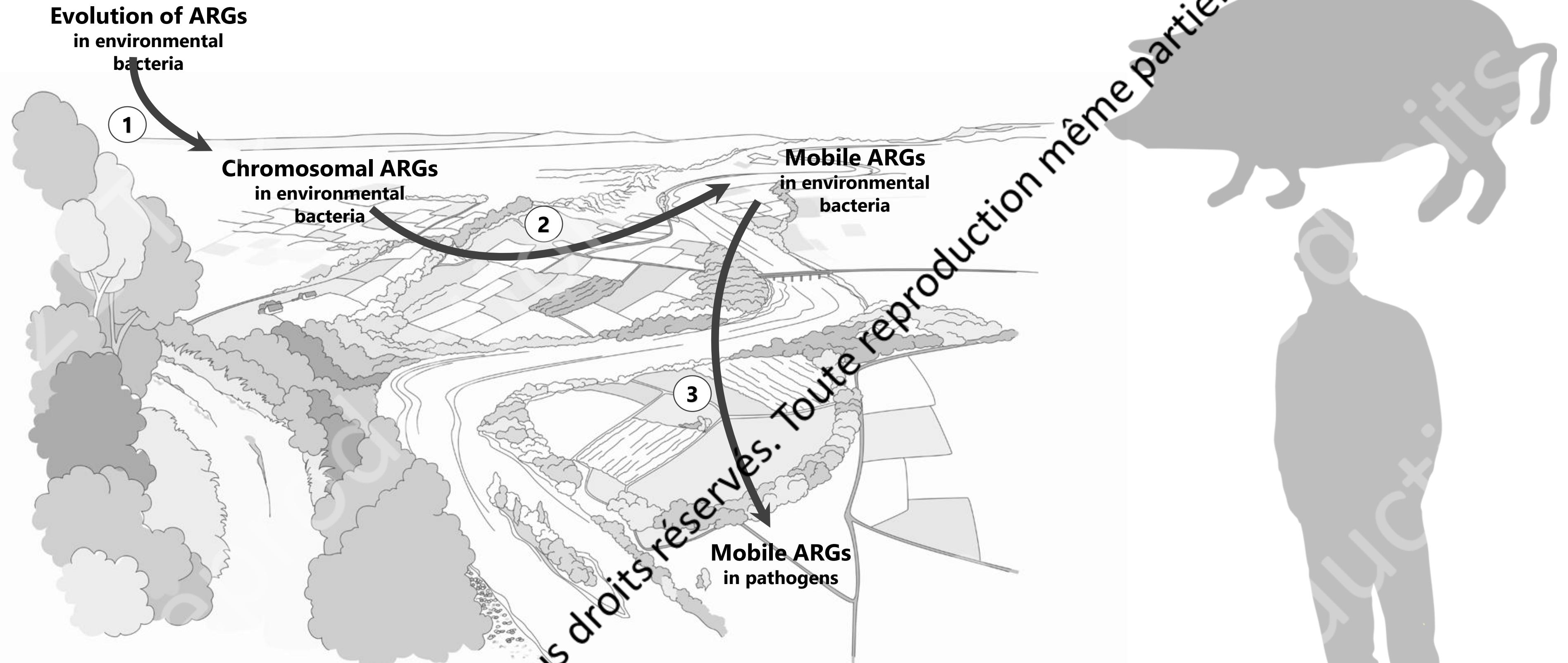
From the environment to pathogens



1. Emergence of gene in a context where it causes resistance
2. Mobilization of resistance gene to a mobile genetic element

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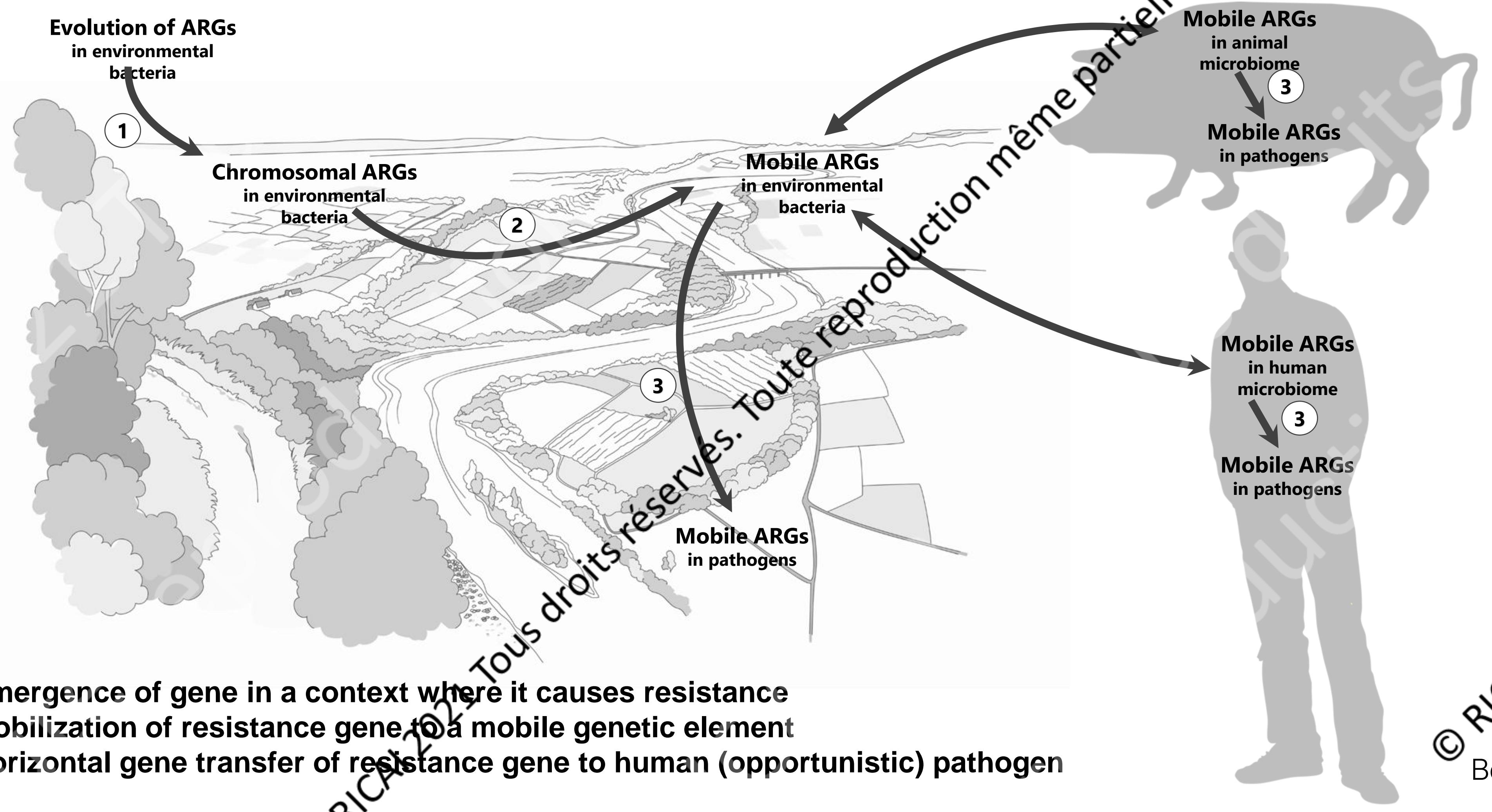
From the environment to pathogens



1. Emergence of gene in a context where it causes resistance
2. Mobilization of resistance gene to a mobile genetic element
3. Horizontal gene transfer of resistance gene to human (opportunistic) pathogen

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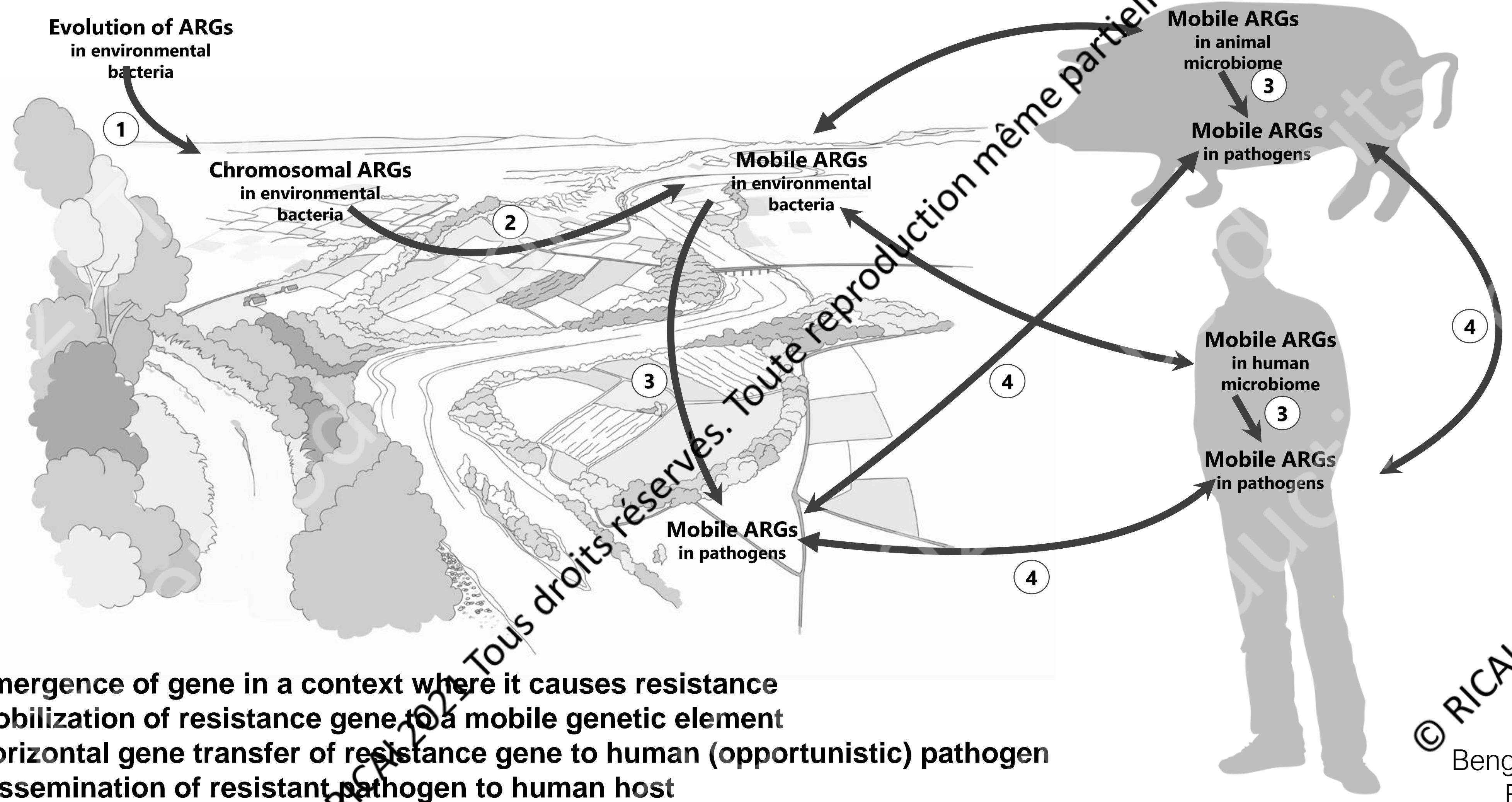
From the environment to pathogens



1. Emergence of gene in a context where it causes resistance
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Bengtsson-Palme et al. 2018
FEMS Microbiol Reviews

From the environment to pathogens

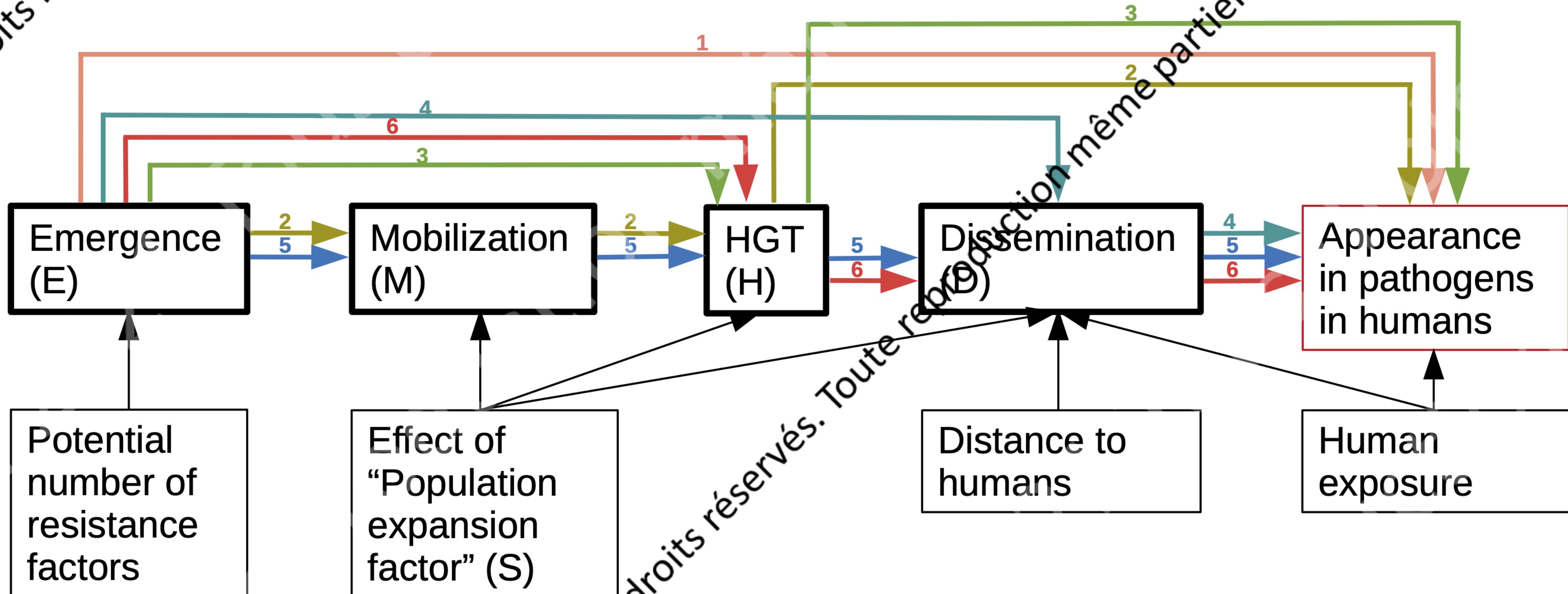


1. Emergence of gene in a context where it causes resistance
2. Mobilization of resistance gene to a mobile genetic element
3. Horizontal gene transfer of resistance gene to human (opportunistic) pathogen
4. Dissemination of resistant pathogen to human host

Bengtsson-Palme et al. 2018
FEMS Microbiol Reviews



Can we model this process?

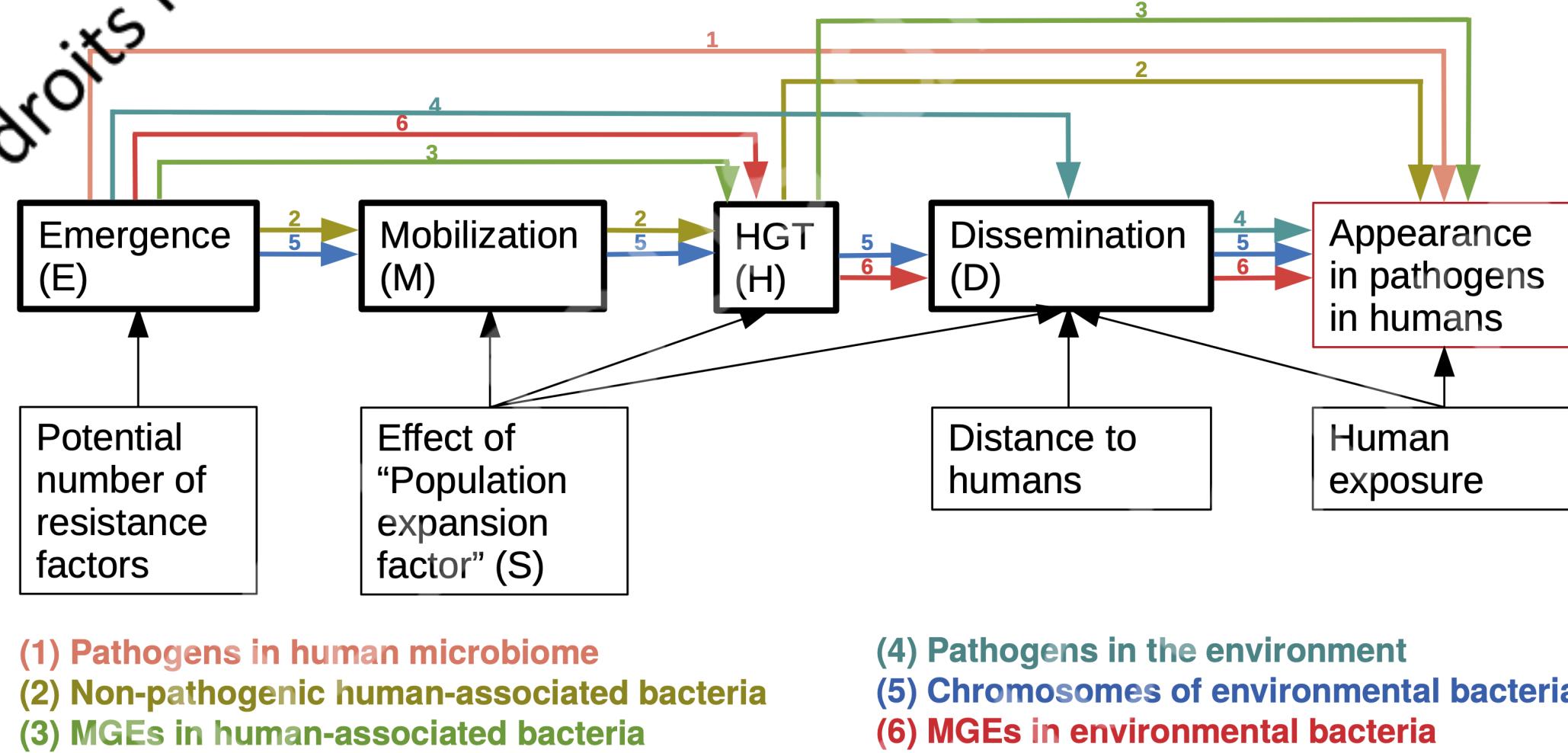


- (1) Pathogens in human microbiome
 - (2) Non-pathogenic human-associated bacteria
 - (3) MGEs in human-associated bacteria

- (4) Pathogens in the environment
 - (5) Chromosomes of environmental bacteria
 - (6) MGEs in environmental bacteria

Bengtsson-Palme et al. 2021 Environmental Science & Technology

Can we model this process?



Description of pathway

Appearance directly on a mobile genetic element in a human pathogen

Equation

$$E1(t) = 10^{30} * Pph * Pm * E * S^t$$

Appearance in non-pathogenic human bacteria, mobilized and transferred to human pathogens

$$E2(t) = 10^{30} * Ph * E * MH * t * S^t$$

Appearance on a mobile genetic element in non-pathogenic human-associated bacteria

$$E3(t) = 10^{30} * Ph * Pm * E * H * t * S^t$$

Appearance in pathogens in environment and disseminated to humans

$$E4(t) = 10^{30} * Pp * Pm * E * S^t * D * t$$

Appearance in environmental bacteria, mobilized, transferred to pathogens and disseminated to humans

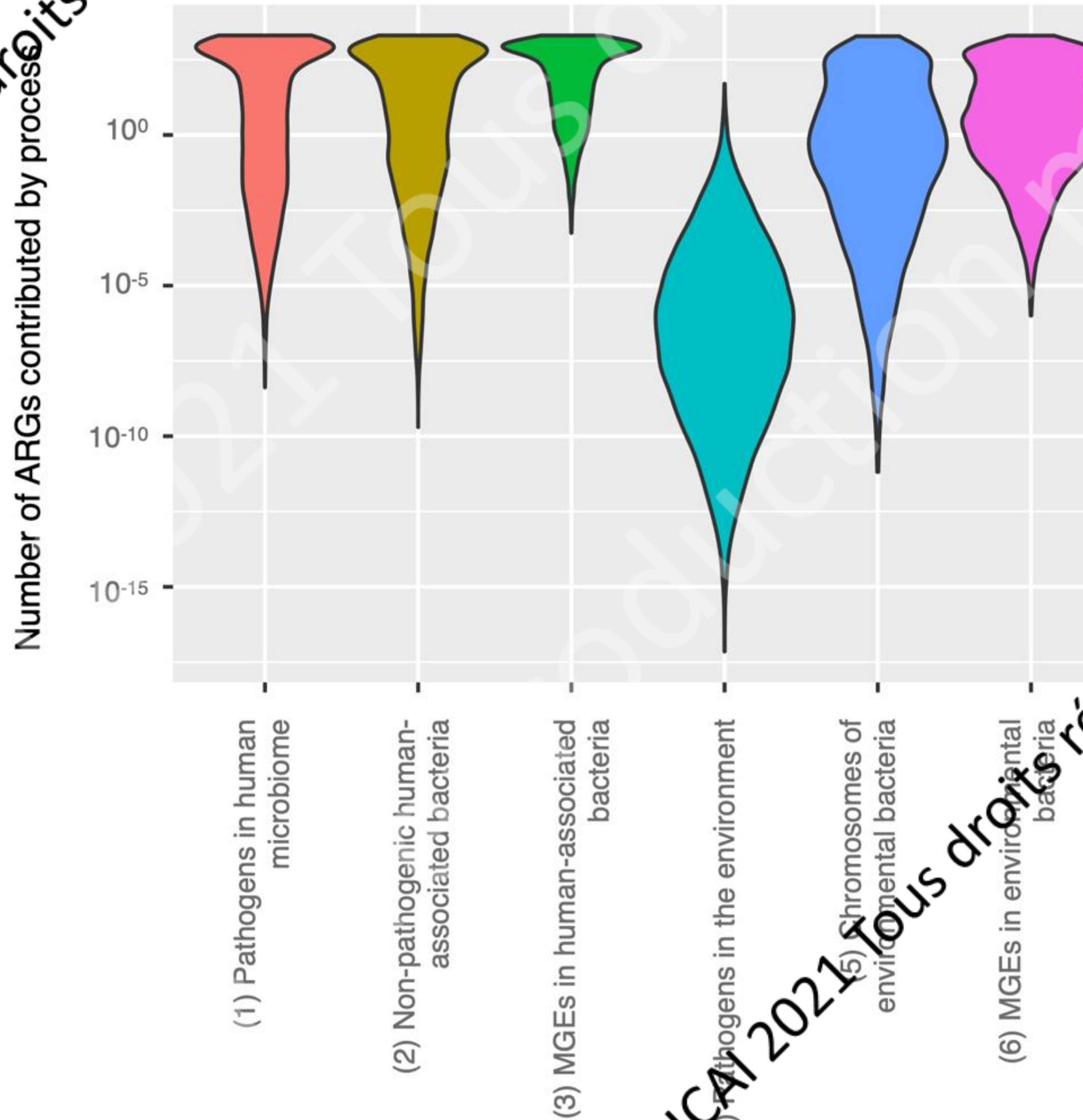
$$E5(t) = 10^{30} * E * MH * t * S^t * D * t/2$$

Appearance on a mobile genetic element in environmental bacteria, transferred to pathogens and disseminated to humans

$$E6(t) = 10^{30} * Pm * E * H * t * S^t * D * t/2$$

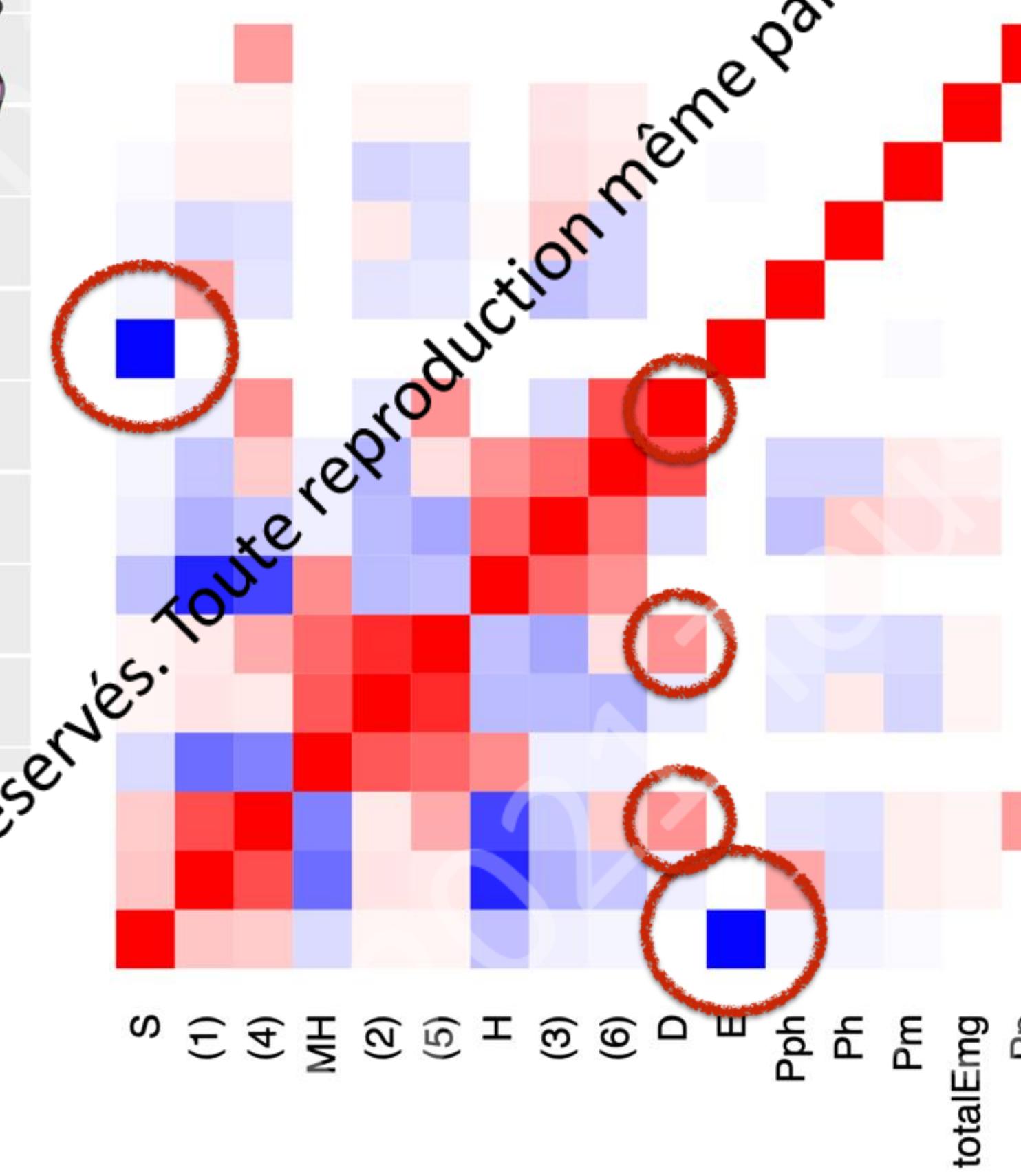
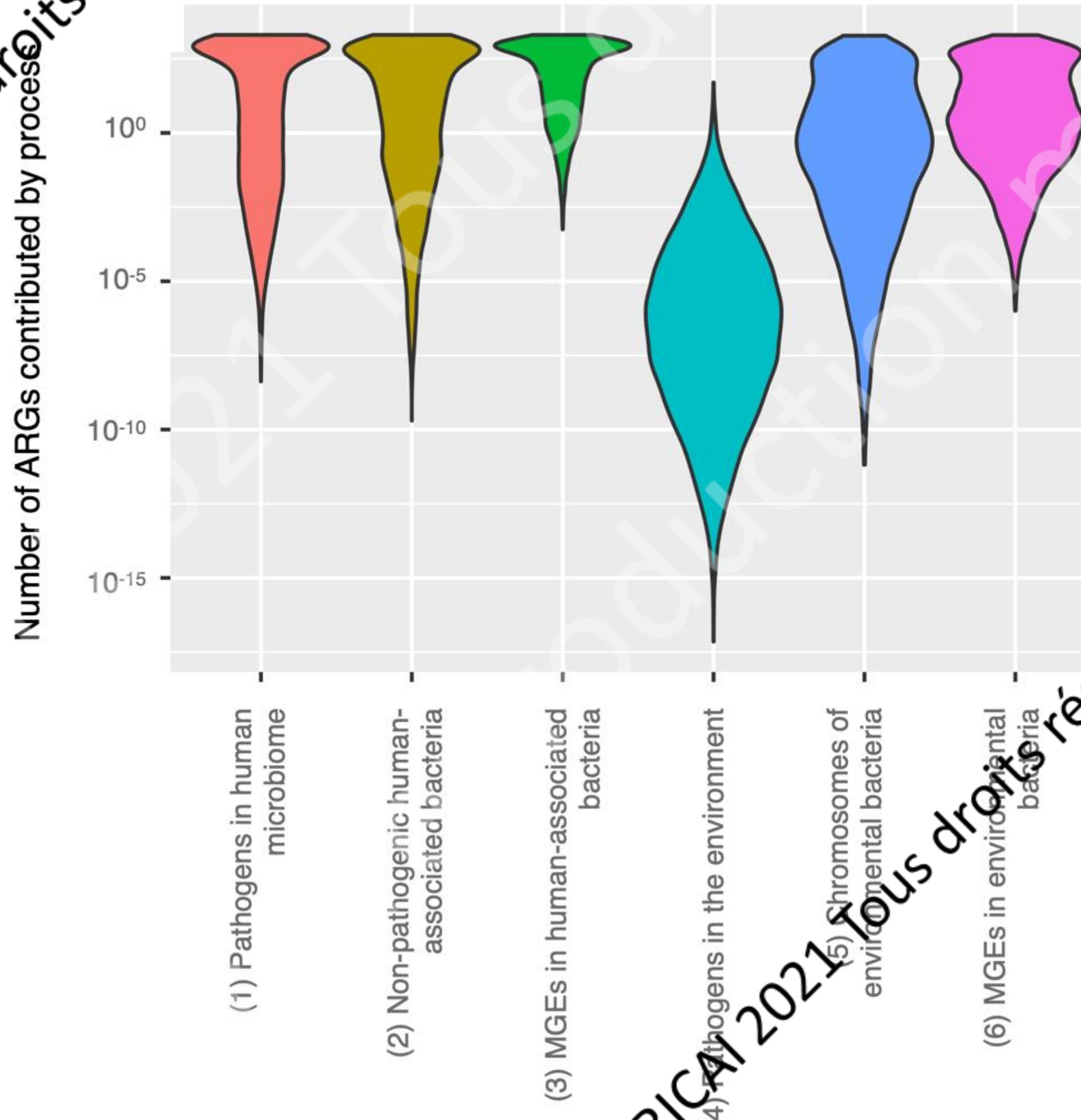


Important processes



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Environmental Science & Technology

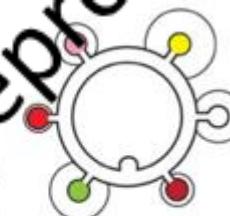
Important processes



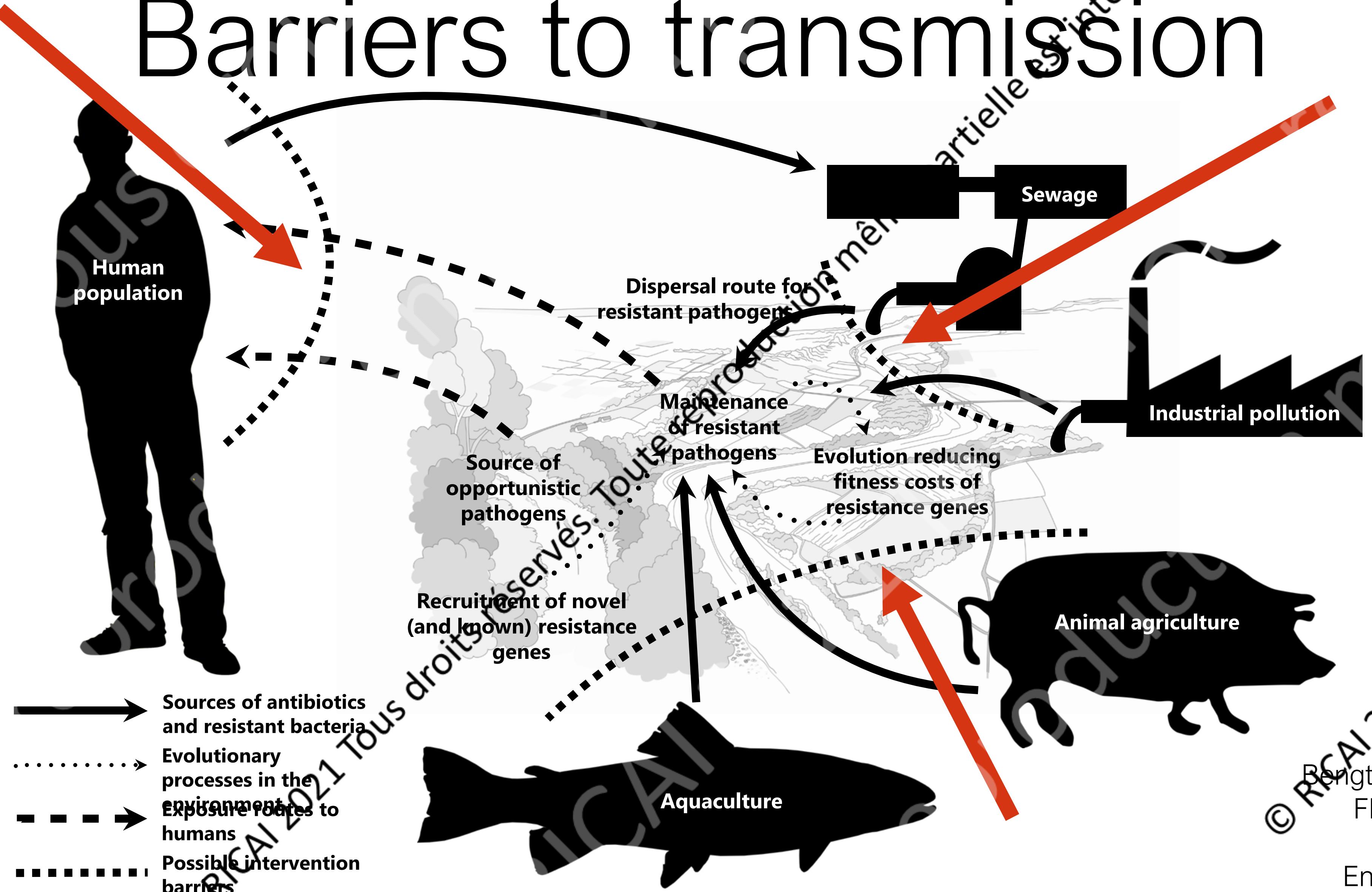
- Fraction of all bacteria that are pathogenic (P_p)
- Total number of ARGs in pathogens (totalEmg)
- Proportion of mobile DNA in a bacterium (P_m)
- Proportion of bacteria that lives in humans (P_h)
- Proportion of pathogenic bacteria in humans (P_{ph})
- Proportion of bacteria carrying a given ARG (E)
- Dissemination rate to humans (D)
- (6) MGEs in environmental bacteria
- (3) MGEs in human-associated bacteria
- Horizontal gene transfer rate (H)
- (5) Chromosomes of environmental bacteria
- (2) Non-pathogenic human-associated bacteria
- Mobilization and transfer rate of ARGs (MH)
- (4) Pathogens in the environment
- (1) Pathogens in human microbiome
- Population expansion rate (S)



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Environmental Science & Technology



Barriers to transmission



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Larsson et al. 2018
Environment International

Monitoring environmental resistance

Requires knowledge of background levels

- Determine important sources of resistance
- Determine important human exposure settings
- Identify changes over time
- Allow temporary interventions
- Early warning for emerging resistance threats

Requires time series data

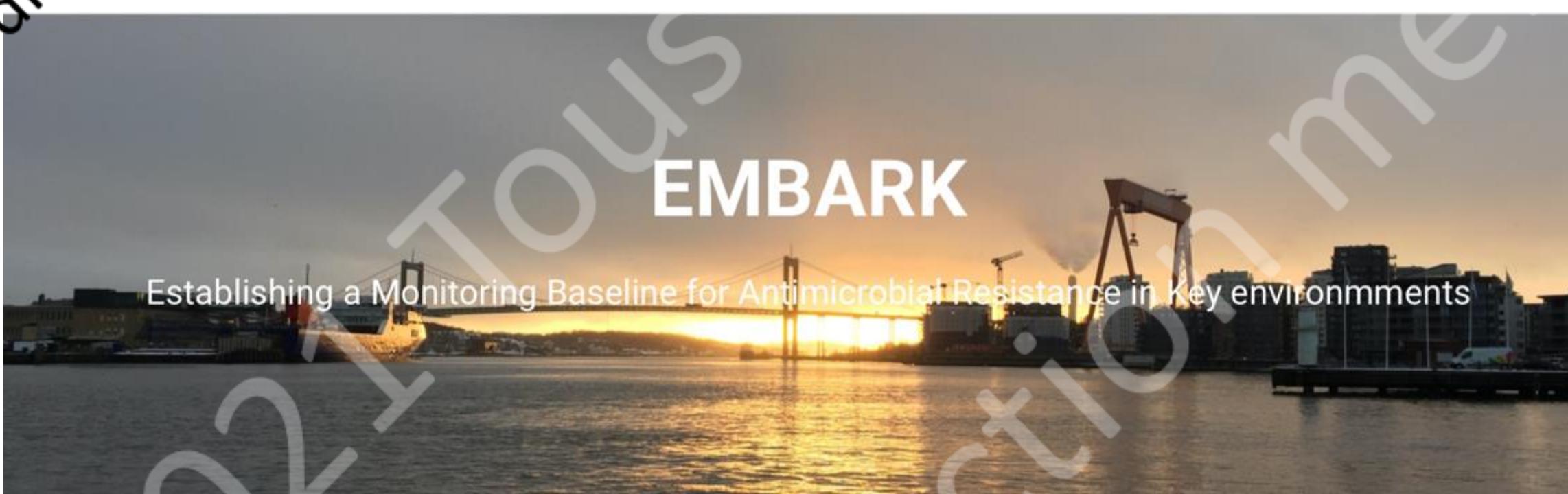
Requires methods to detect non-clinical resistance



EMBARK

- Establish a baseline for resistance in different environments
- Standardize and compare difference methods for environmental monitoring
- Develop methods to detect emerging resistance threats
- Develop a modular monitoring framework allowing comparison of data between agencies and countries

<http://antimicrobialresistance.eu>



Mission

The aims and goals of the EMBARK program



Protocols

Find the protocol proposals made by the EMBARK program



The Team

Read more about the people involved in EMBARK

<http://antimicrobialresistance.eu>

More from us:

University of Gothenburg



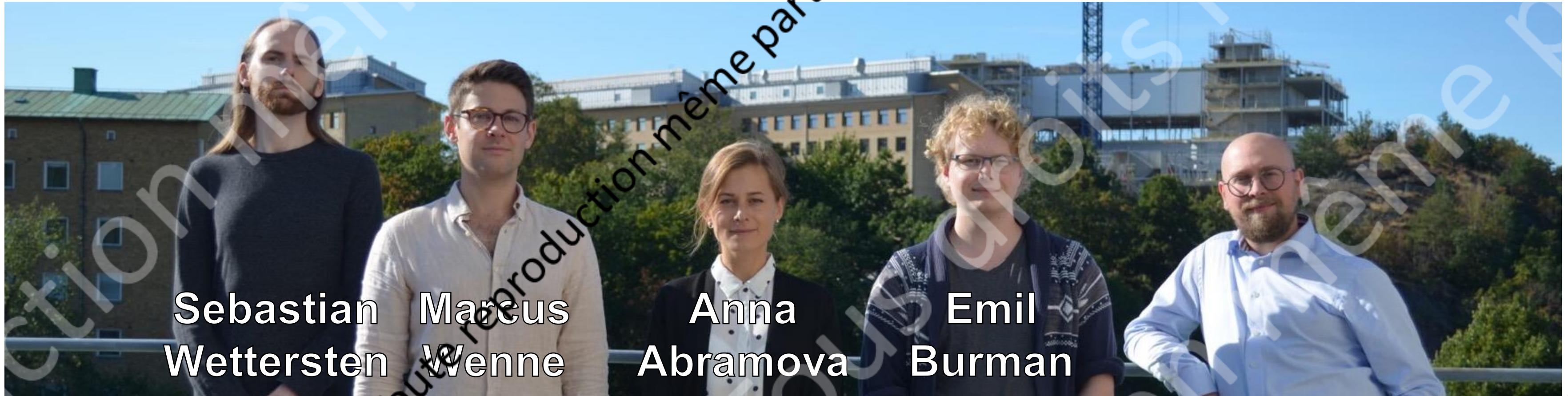
<http://microbiology.se>

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