

1 **ST3268 – a geographically widespread primate MRSA clone**

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19 **Text**

20 Sir,

21 We read with interest the work of Soge and co-workers describing two
22 unusual methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) clones found in
23 macaques at a U.S. primate research centre in 2015.¹ The first, ST188-MRSA-IV, had
24 previously been reported in humans and primates, whereas the second, ST3268-
25 MRSA-V, had initially been discovered in quarantined primates originating outside
26 Washington in the same year, but had subsequently also been identified in their
27 primate colony.¹ We had also identified ST3268-MRSA-V and its single-locus variant
28 (SLV) ST2817-MRSA-V among long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) used in
29 experimental surgery in 2014, and describe our experience here, comparing our
30 isolates to the two U.S. ST3268 isolates via genomic analysis.¹

31 The SingHealth Experimental Medicine Centre (SEMC) has facilities at three
32 separate locations in Singapore, with limited movement of animals between them.
33 The macaques in these facilities originated primarily from Vietnam, and had been
34 imported at various times starting from 2009. One macaque developed a MRSA
35 wound infection in January 2014 following head implant surgery: *S. aureus* was
36 identified via MALDI-TOF and the isolate was resistant to ceftazidime. This led to mass
37 screening of all remaining 51 macaques (surgical site, nasal and perianal swabs) as
38 well as all 28 of their human contacts (nasal swabs) across the three facilities, using
39 MRSA plates (bioMérieux SA, Marcy l'Etoile, France).

40 All macaques and two humans were colonized. The macaques were treated
41 with either sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim or vancomycin, and the MRSA cluster
42 was eventually cleared by isolating the colonised macaques, and decolonising both

43 humans and macaques by bathing with 0.05% chlorhexidine solution and applying
44 mupirocin to the nares and any wound sites.

45 All MRSA isolates underwent antimicrobial susceptibility testing according to
46 the CLSI standards,² and multi-locus VNTR analysis (MLVA).³ The results are
47 available in the Supplementary Table. Both human isolates and randomly selected
48 representative macaque isolates from each of six MLVA profiles were selected for
49 WGS, which was performed as previously described.⁴ The MLSTs of these isolates
50 were inferred from the WGS output.⁵ WGS data for the TXA and TXB isolates
51 described by Soge et al. were obtained from the SRA (accession number
52 SRP067697).¹ Paired-end sequence reads were mapped to the chromosome of
53 reference strain CA-357,⁶ with SNPs identified as previously described.⁴ Regions of
54 homologous recombination were predicted by using Gubbins.⁷ A phylogenetic tree
55 was constructed from core genome SNPs, minus recombination regions, using
56 RAxML.⁸

57 All but one of the macaque MRSA isolates belonged to MLVA clusters where
58 representative sequenced isolates were assigned to either ST3268-MRSA-V or
59 ST2817-MRSA-V. The final macaque MRSA was found to be ST22-MRSA-IV, the
60 major human healthcare-associated MRSA clone in Singapore.⁴ One human who
61 performed animal husbandry, including blood collection from macaques, was
62 colonized with ST3268-MRSA-V. The second human performed surgical procedures
63 on macaques and carried ST2817-MRSA-V. WGS analysis demonstrated that it was
64 phylogenetically related to Singaporean human isolates (data not shown), suggesting
65 an anthroponotic source.⁴

66 Comparative genomic analysis revealed evidence of homologous
67 recombination in the chromosomes of the ST2817 and ST3268 isolates. Phylogenetic

68 analysis, removing SNP variation associated with recombination, revealed the clonal
69 relationship of the ST2817 and ST3268 isolates (Figure 1), and the also evidence of
70 close genetic relationships between isolates belonging to each of the STs, supportive
71 of local transmission. Moreover, inclusion of the ST3268 isolates from the
72 Washington primate facility¹ revealed they belong to the same clone as the Singapore
73 isolates, with comparable genetic relatedness. Phylogenomic analysis of the ST2817
74 isolates revealed they emerged from ST3268 population, and that there were
75 numerous recombination events that accompanied the emergence of the ST; 21
76 recombination regions encompassing 7362 SNPs, and 40 SNPs core SNPs (Figure 1).

77 The phylogenetic relationships and genetic diversity indicates that this was
78 not a single point source outbreak originating at the SEMC primate facilities, although
79 some of the SNP distances between the isolates suggest that there could have been
80 localized transmission of some parts of the population. Interestingly, TXA and TXB
81 from the Washington facility are both placed within the larger cluster of ST3268
82 isolates from Singapore and are predicted to be within 36 SNPs of the nearest SEMC
83 isolate. Unfortunately, we were unable to ascertain the country of origin of the U.S.
84 primates, or whether these had shared a common transit facility with any of the
85 Singaporean macaques.

86 Collectively, our experience and results suggest that ST3268-MRSA-V and its
87 SLV ST2817-MRSA-V is probably a macaque-specific MRSA clone that is capable
88 of zoonotic transmission, in much the same way as the porcine- and bovine-specific
89 MRSA clones.^{9,10} The genomic diversity of the macaque isolates coupled with the
90 paucity of ST3268-MRSA-V and its SLV in humans argue against a human-to-
91 macaque transmission with subsequent spread in the caged macaques. More studies

92 need to be done to determine if this clone is endemic in macaques or represent an
93 exceptional expansion of uncommon *S. aureus* types in defined monkey populations.

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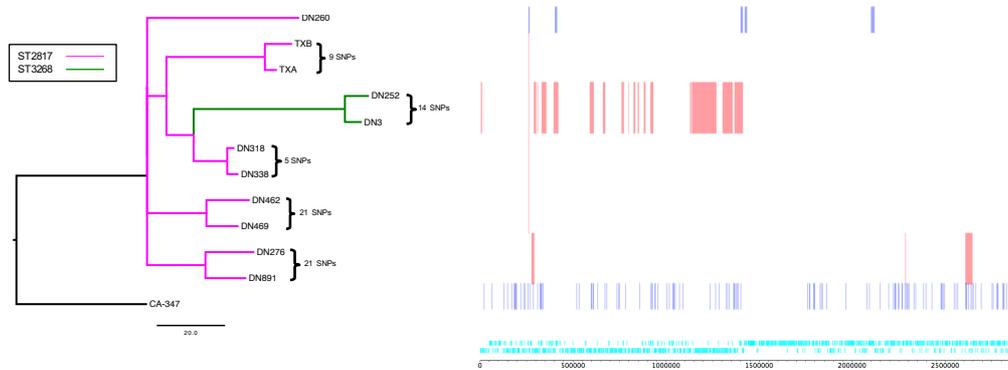
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97 **Transparency Declaration**

98 All authors: none to declare.

99

100 **Figure**



101

102 **Figure 1**

103 Prediction of recombination in the *S. aureus* isolate chromosomes. Regions of

104 variation in the genomes of the 11 clinical *S. aureus* and the reference strain CA-

105 347, which are predicted to have arisen by homologous recombination, are

106 shown on the right. Red blocks indicate recombination predicted to have

107 occurred on internal nodes, and blue indicates taxon-specific recombination.

108 Isolates are ordered according to the phylogenetic tree displayed on the left. The

109 tree is a maximum likelihood tree constructed with core chromosomes SNP, with

110 SNPs in recombination regions removed, and rooted with the sequence type (ST)

111 45 CA-347 reference. The branches are colour coded according to the ST with the

112 key indicated in the figure. The track along the bottom of the figure displays the

113 CA-347 chromosome and annotation, in which protein-coding sequences (CDS)

114 are indicated in light blue.

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117 primates, their environment and personnel at a United States primate centre.
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