

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consists of a network of light blue lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a stylized tree structure, extending from the top to the bottom of the frame.

AMR CASE STUDY OF QPCR VERSUS WGS METAGENOMICS IN WASTEWATER: A TIME AND PLACE

WILLIAM TAYLOR

SENIOR SCIENTIST, ESR

BACKGROUND

- Superbugs are coming



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- They will kill us all



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- Dr's Fault



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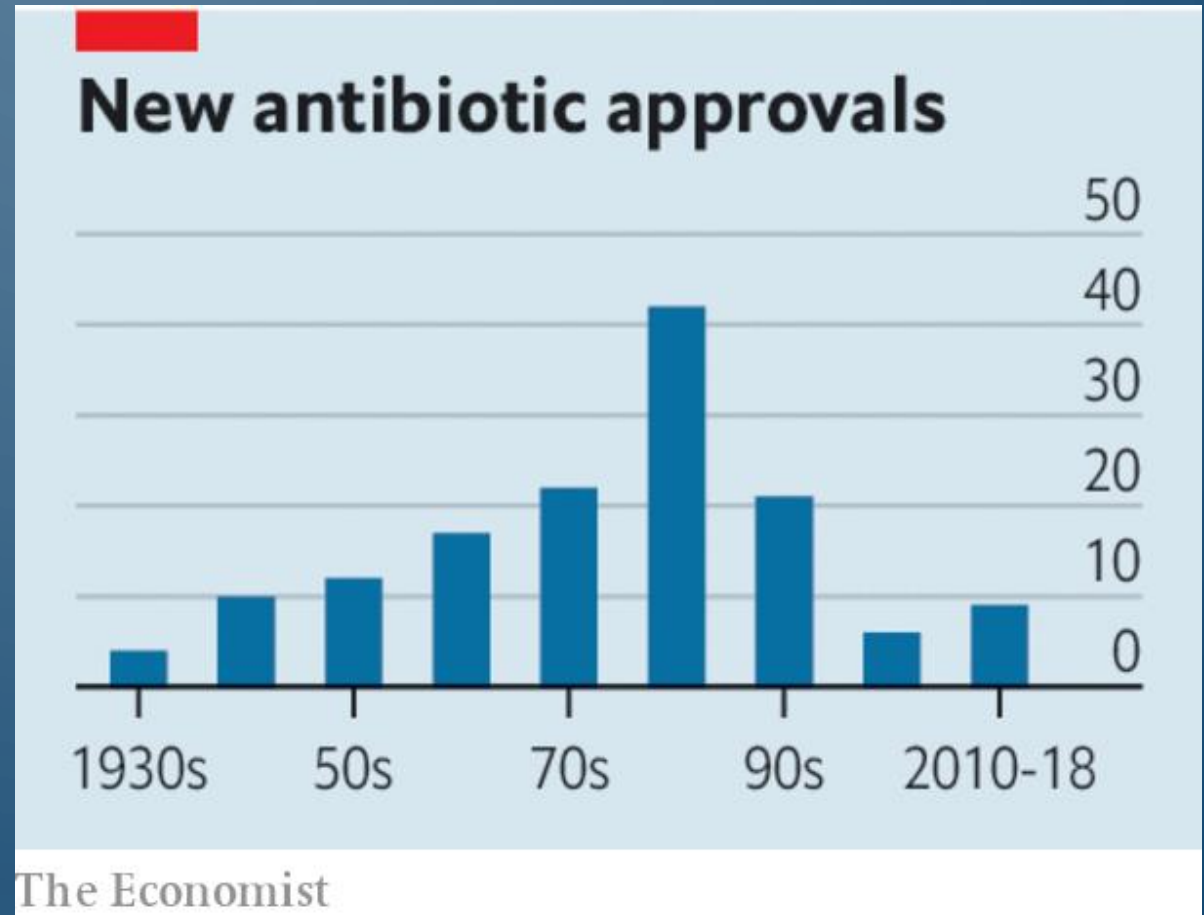
BACKGROUND

- Superbugs are coming
- They will kill us all
- Dr's Fault
- Farmer's fault
- Our fault



WHY NOT JUST MAKE NEW ONES?

- Costs on average \$1 billion (USD) to bring a drug to market
- Huge investment for production
- Generic drugs are too cheap
 - Amoxicillin ~1 \$
 - Single course
- Ozempic \$1000 a month
 - Ongoing consumption
- Kimmtrack \$975,000 a year



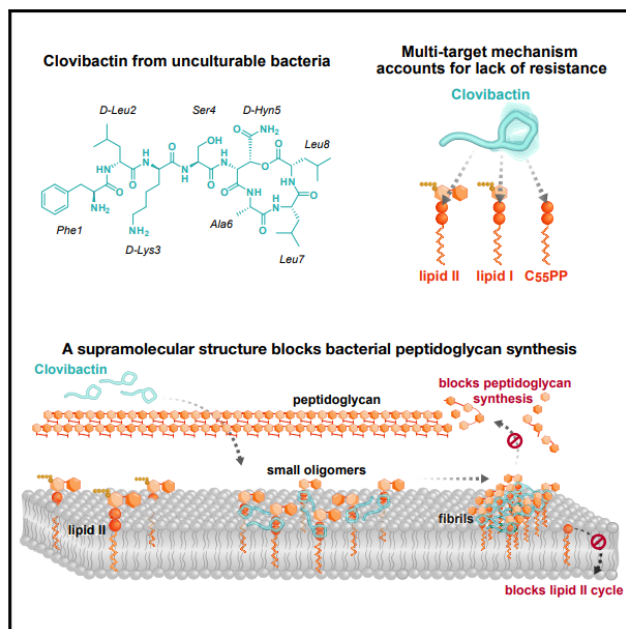
HOPE?

Cell

Article

An antibiotic from an uncultured bacterium binds to an immutable target

Graphical abstract



Authors

Rhythm Shukla, Aaron J. Peoples, Kevin C. Ludwig, ..., Kim Lewis, Tanja Schneider, Markus Weingarth

Correspondence

tschneider@uni-bonn.de (T.S.), m.h.weingarth@uu.nl (M.W.)

In brief

Clovibactin, a new antibiotic isolated from soil bacteria, blocks bacterial cell wall synthesis by targeting essential peptidoglycan precursors, allowing it to kill drug-resistant bacterial pathogens without detectable resistance.

Journal of

Medicinal Chemistry

Methylation of Daptomycin Leading to the Discovery of Kynomycin, a Cyclic Lipodepsipeptide Active against Resistant Pathogens

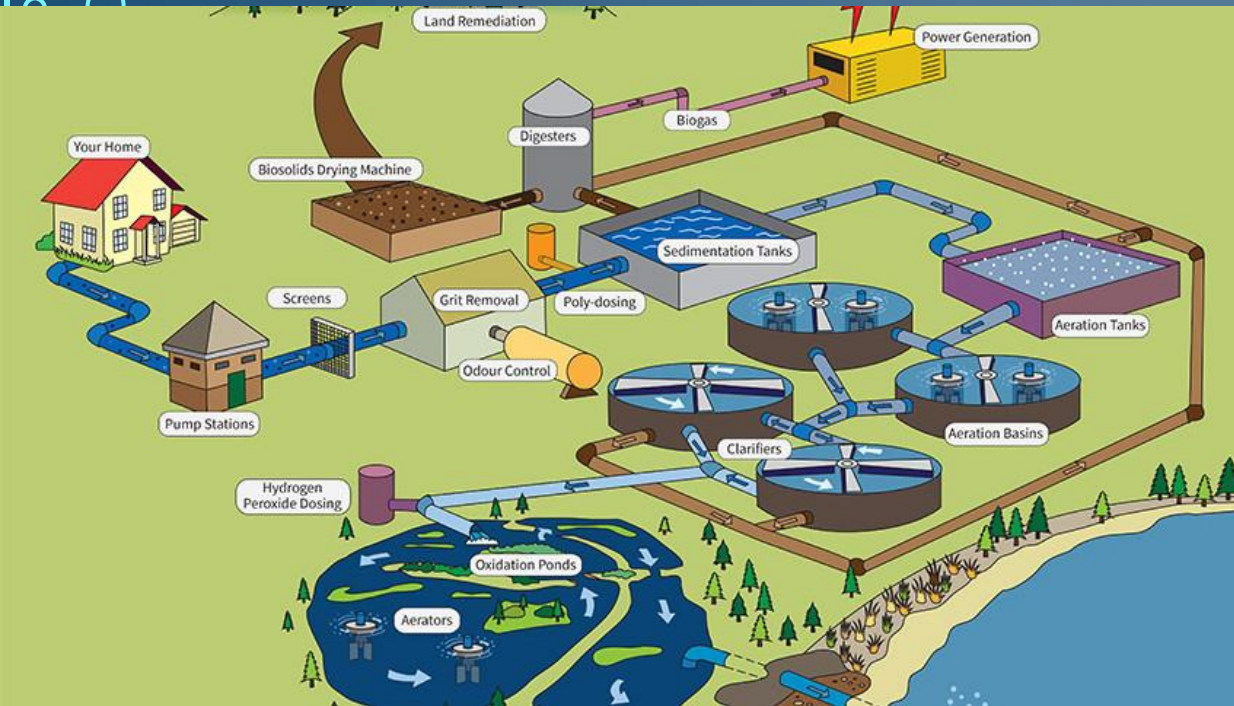
Hoi Yee Chow, Kathy Hiu Laam Po, Peng Gao, Pilar Blasco, Xiukun Wang, Congran Li, Lianwei Ye, Kang Jin, Kaichao Chen, Edward Wai Chi Chan, Xuefu You, Richard Yi Tsun Kao, Sheng Chen*, and Xuechen Li*

NMPA gives approval to test antibiotic drug in Mainland China

Kynomycin is designed to target complex skin and soft tissue infections caused by bacteria.

October 10, 2023

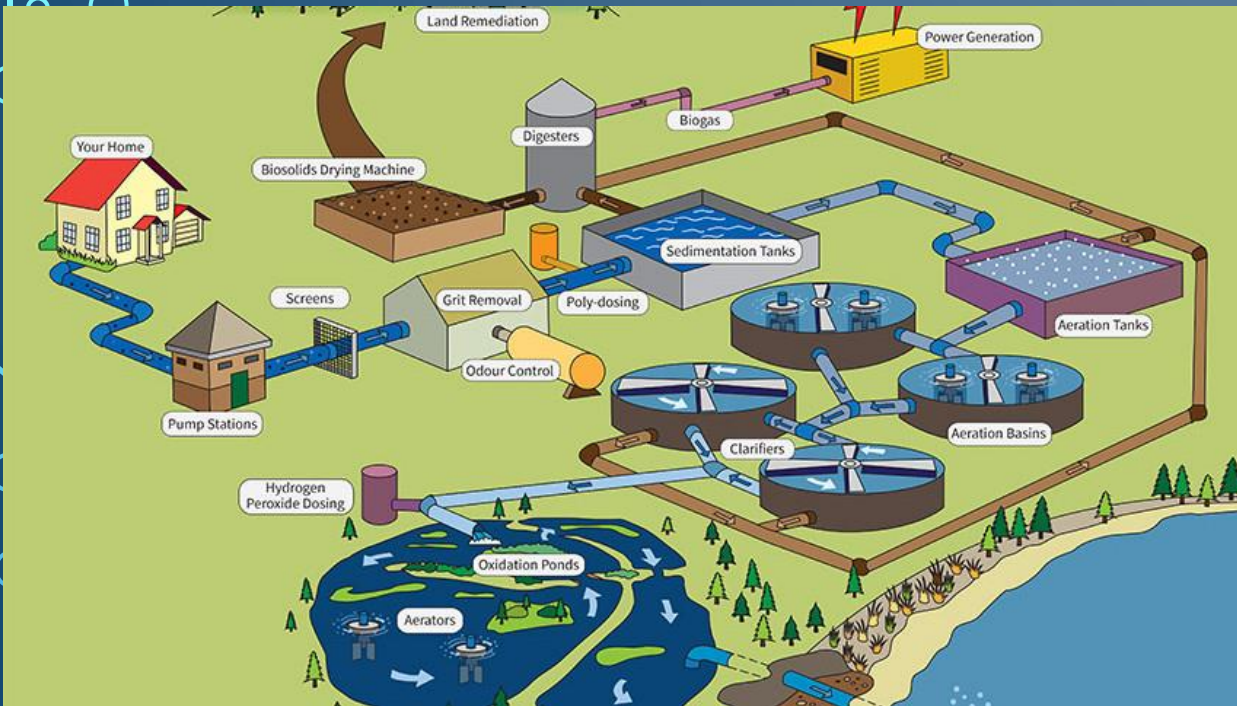
MONITORING COMMUNITY AMR



Christchurch City Council



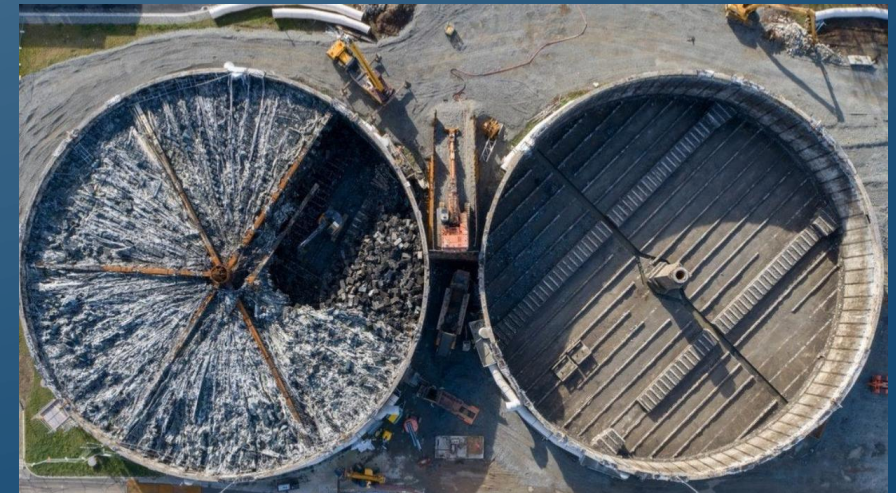
MONITORING COMMUNITY AMR



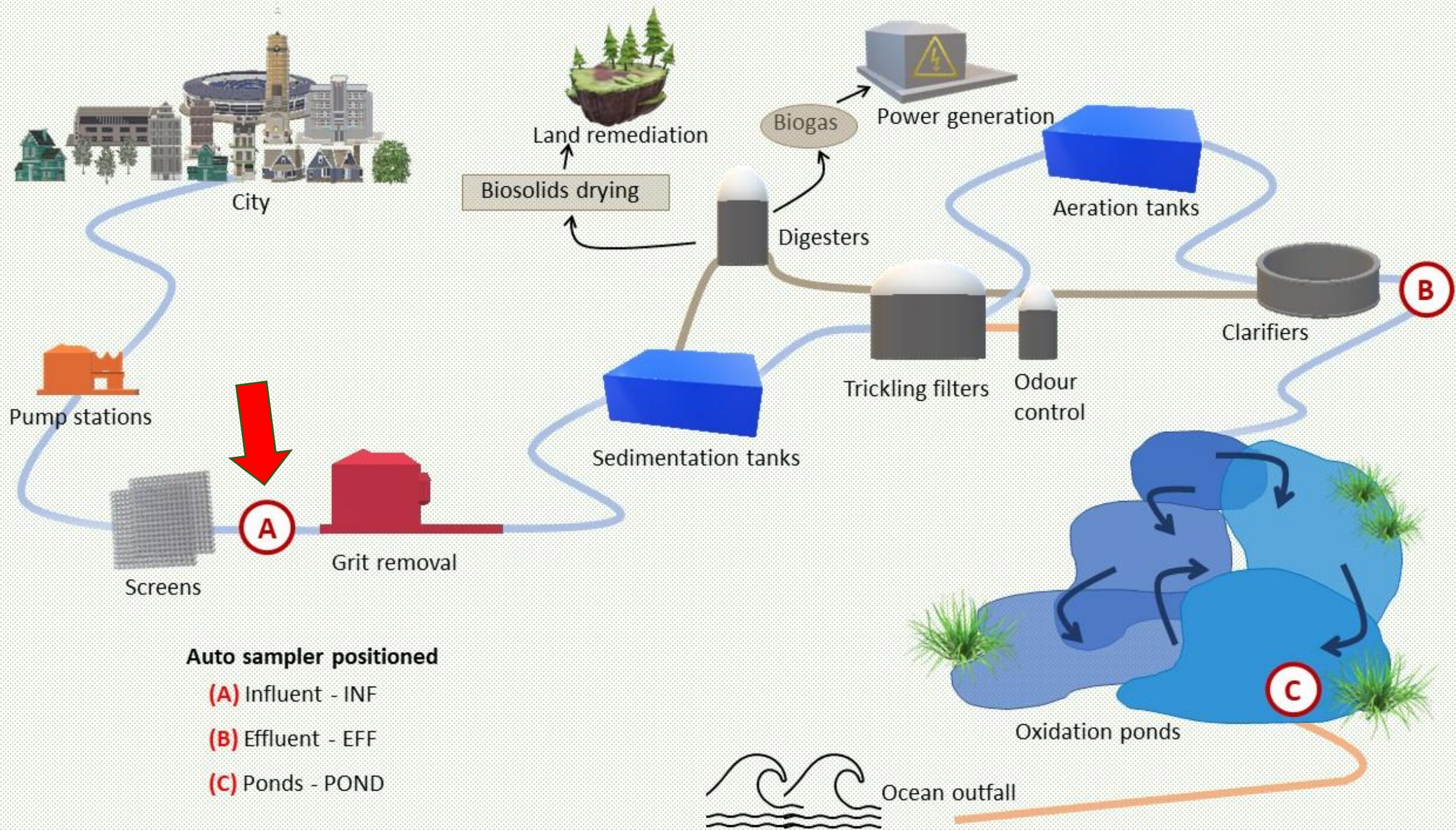
Christchurch City Council

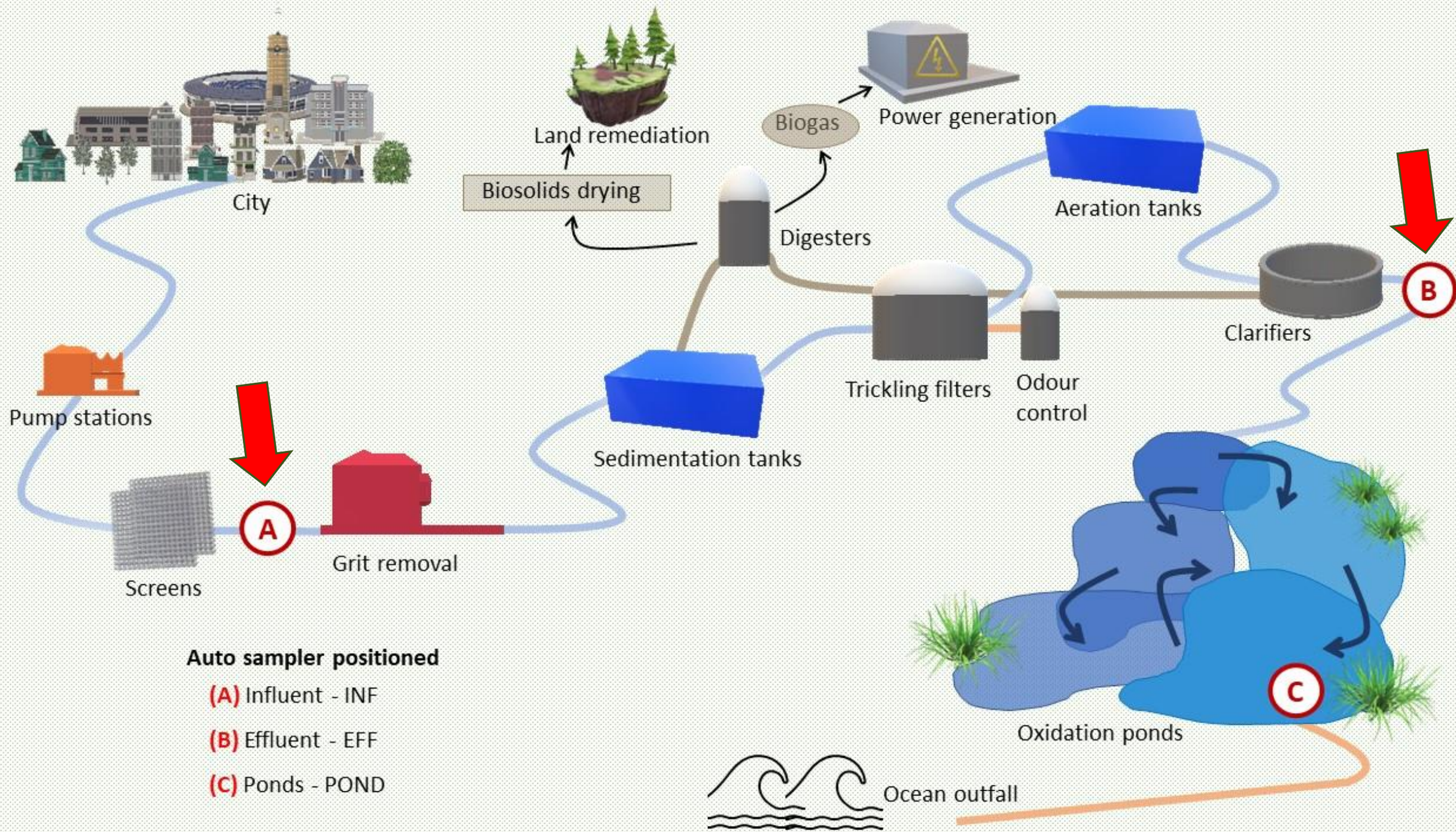


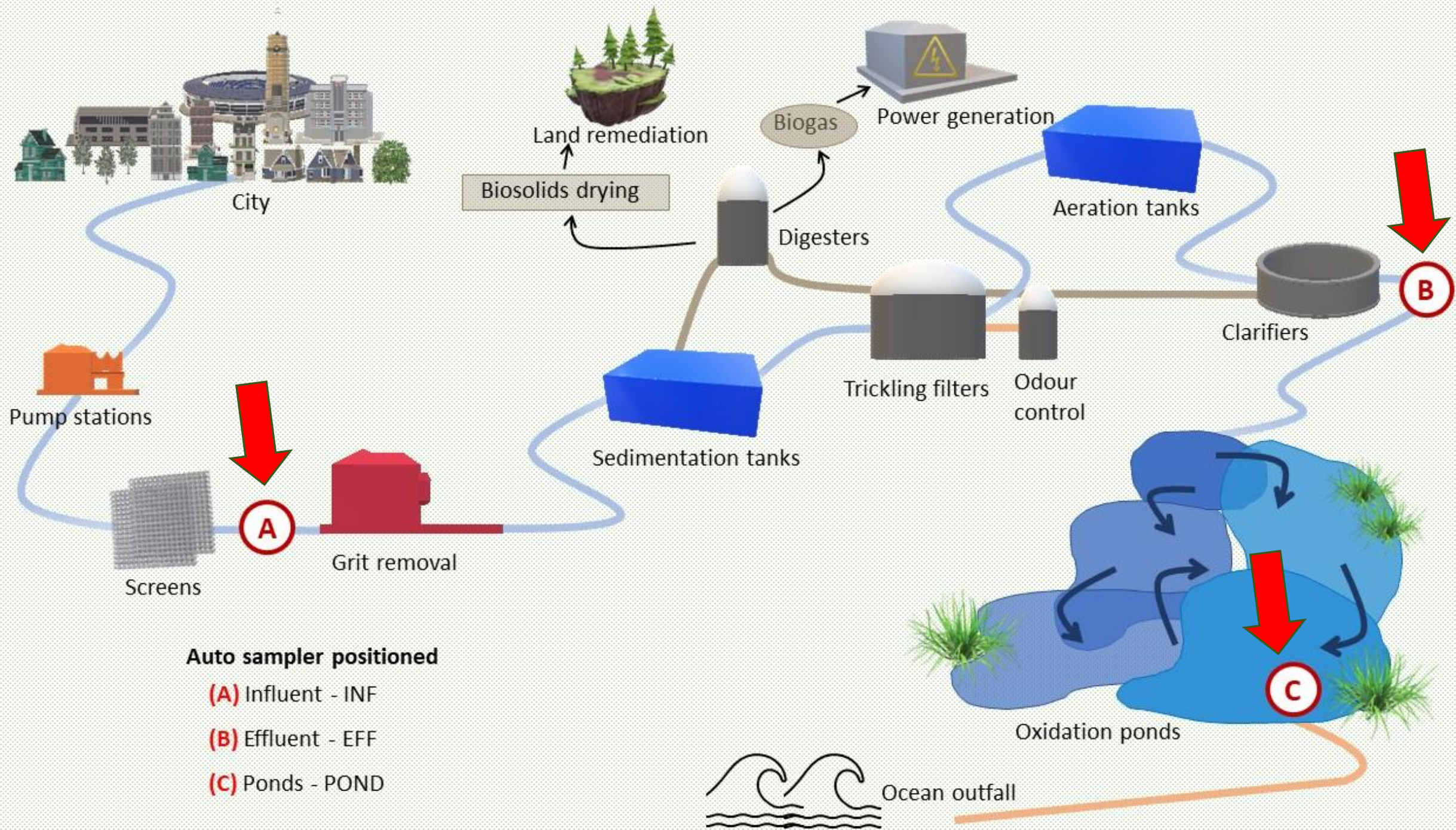
Chris Brent



Christchurch City Council

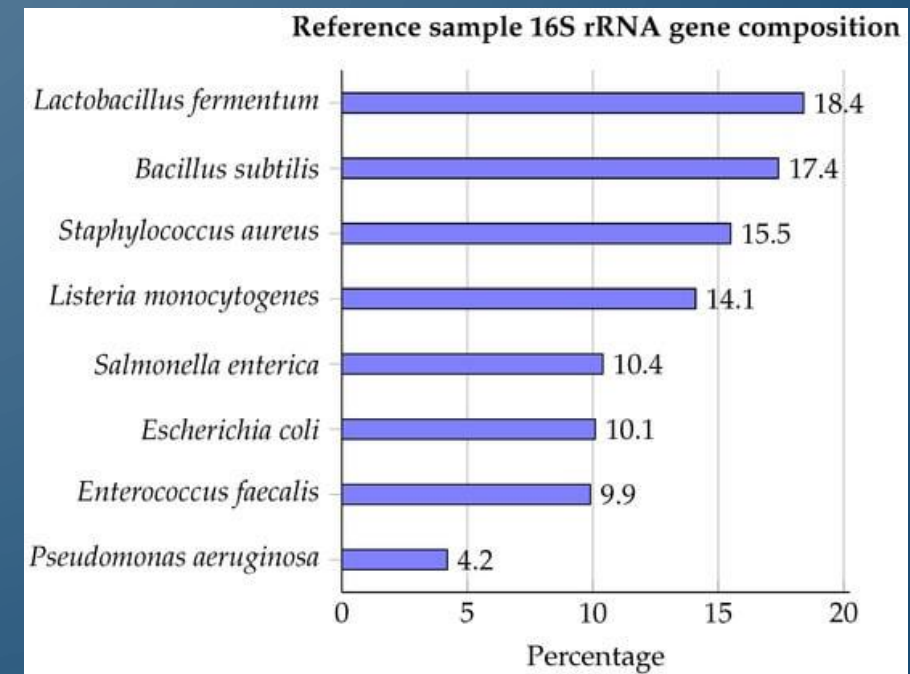






METHODOLOGY: qPCR AND MGS

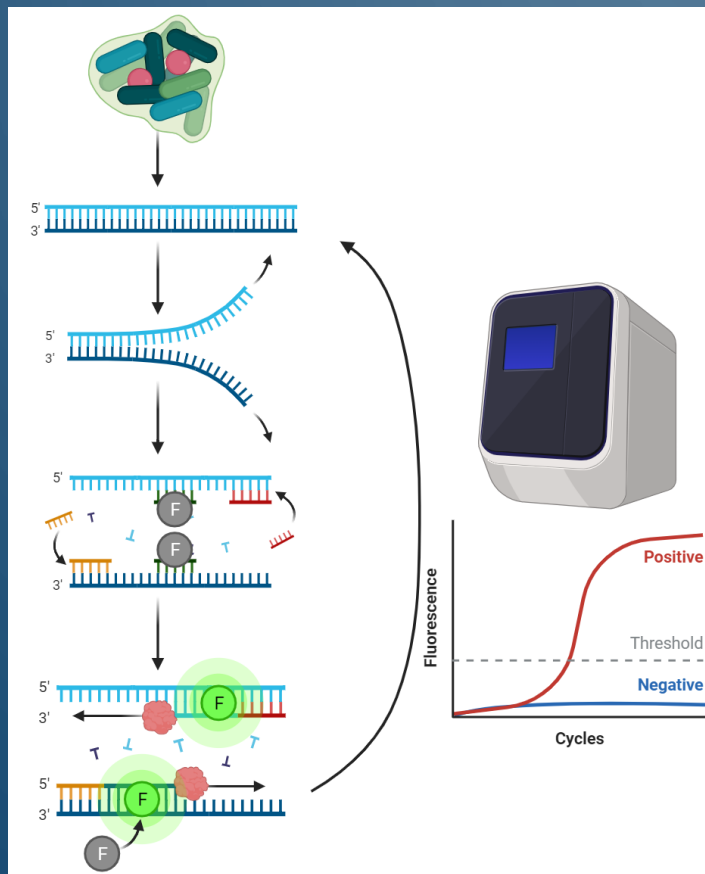
- 4 sample types × 3 replicates × 3 Days
 - INF, EFF, POND, SED (2 days)
 - 24-hour composite samples, $n = 33$
- qPCR 5 ARGs + 16S rRNA
 - *ermB*, *sul1*, *tetA*, *tetQ*, *tetW*
- Whole genome/metagenomic sequencing (MGS)
 - ResFinder DB and SILVA DB
- 16S rRNA adjusted 'ARG per bacteria'



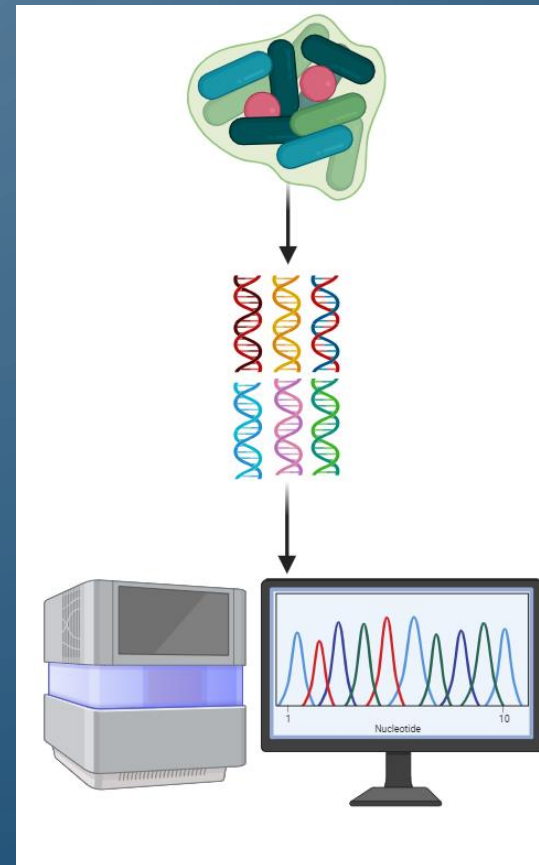
Winand et al. 2019. Targeting the 16S rRNA Gene for Bacterial Identification in Complex Mixed Samples: Comparative Evaluation of Second (Illumina) and Third (Oxford Nanopore Technologies) Generation Sequencing Technologies.

METHODOLOGY: qPCR AND MGS

qPCR

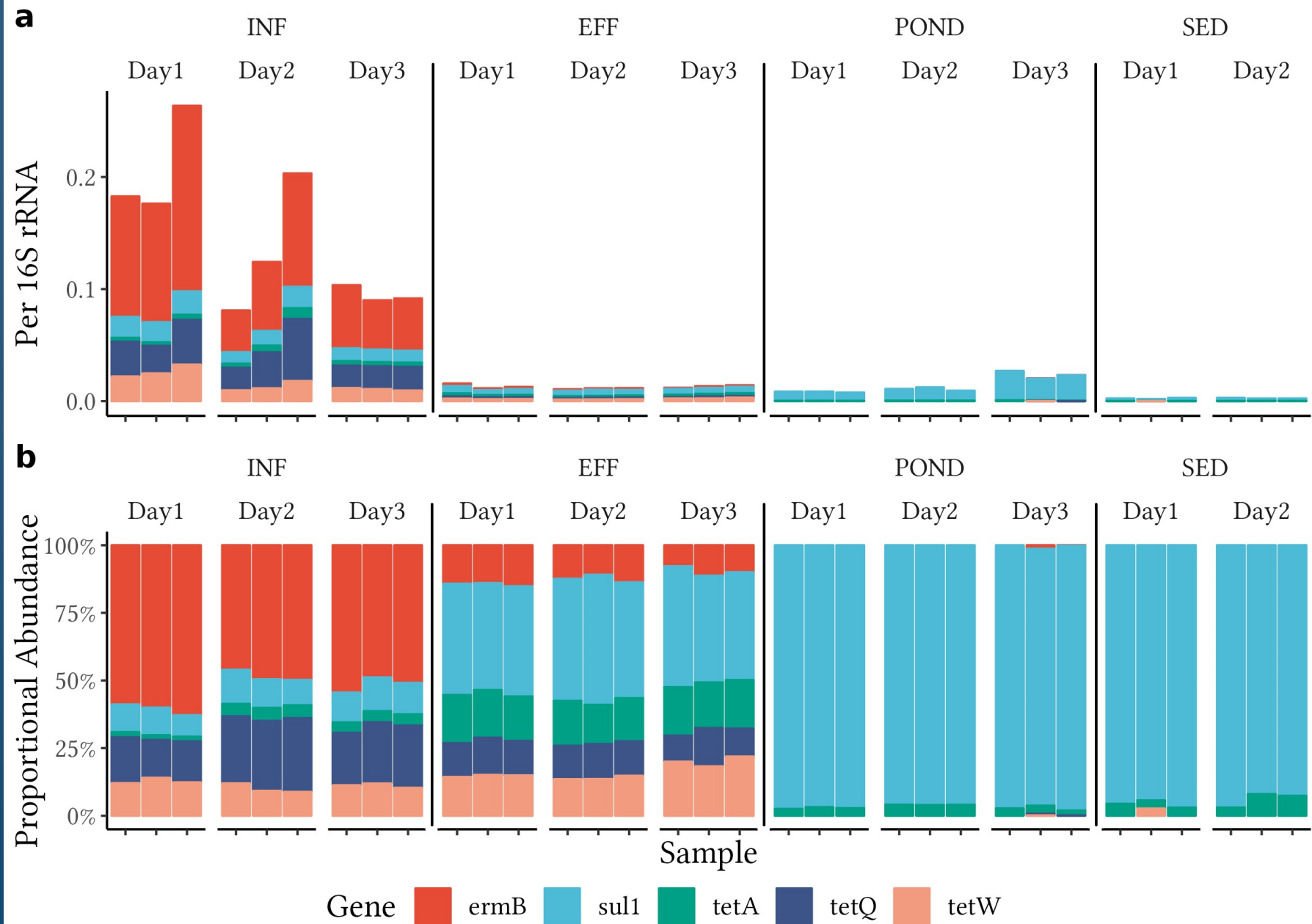


MGS

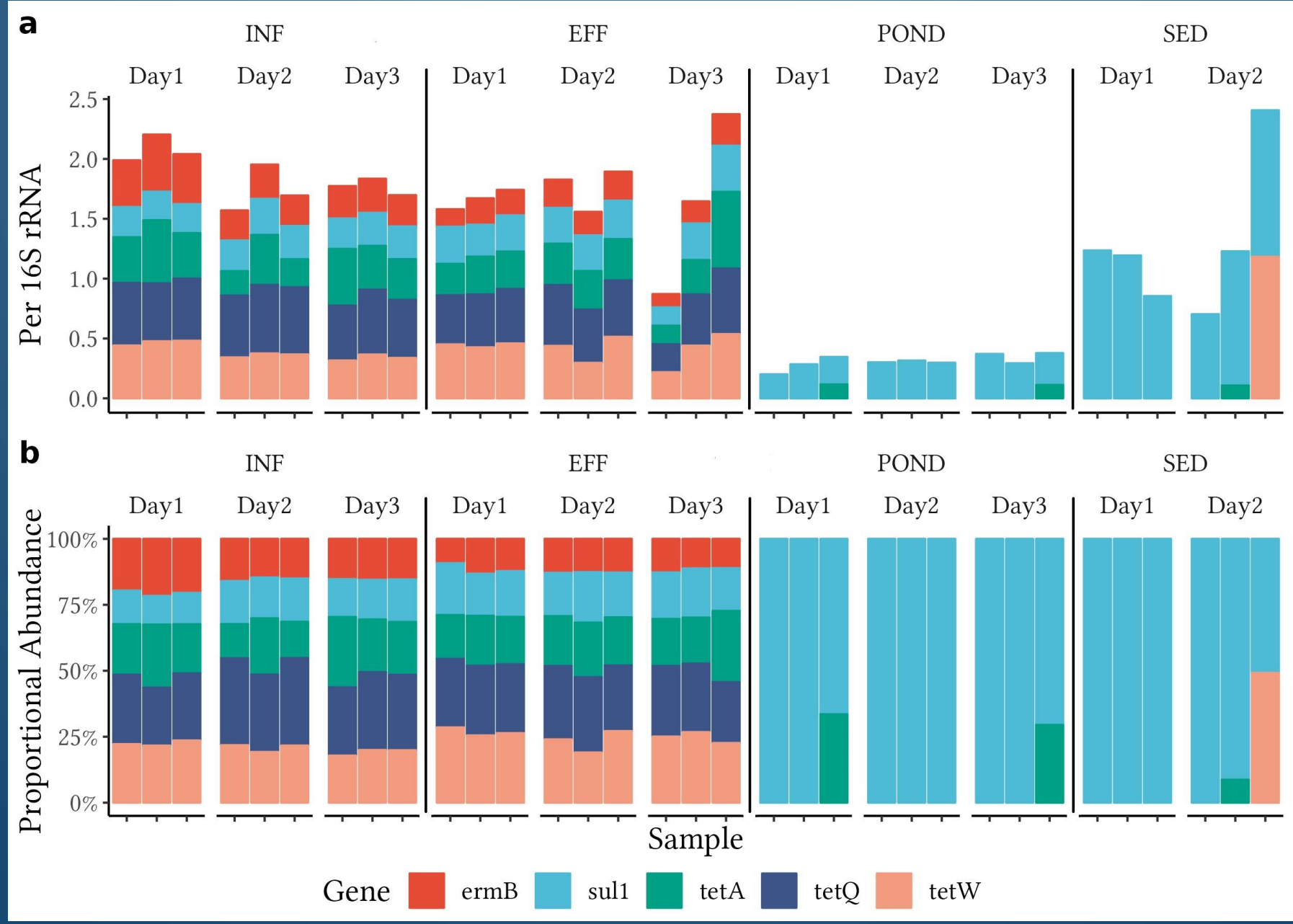


Generated with BioRender

qPCR



MGS



DISCREPANCIES? BIAS?

- Gene length & Sequencing Depth
 - *ermB*: ~750bp
 - *tetQ* & *tetW*: ~1920bp
 - 16S rRNA ~1500bp
- Primer issues
 - Off target binding
 - Inhibitors interfere primer binding
 - Less impactful for MGS?
- Sample dilution

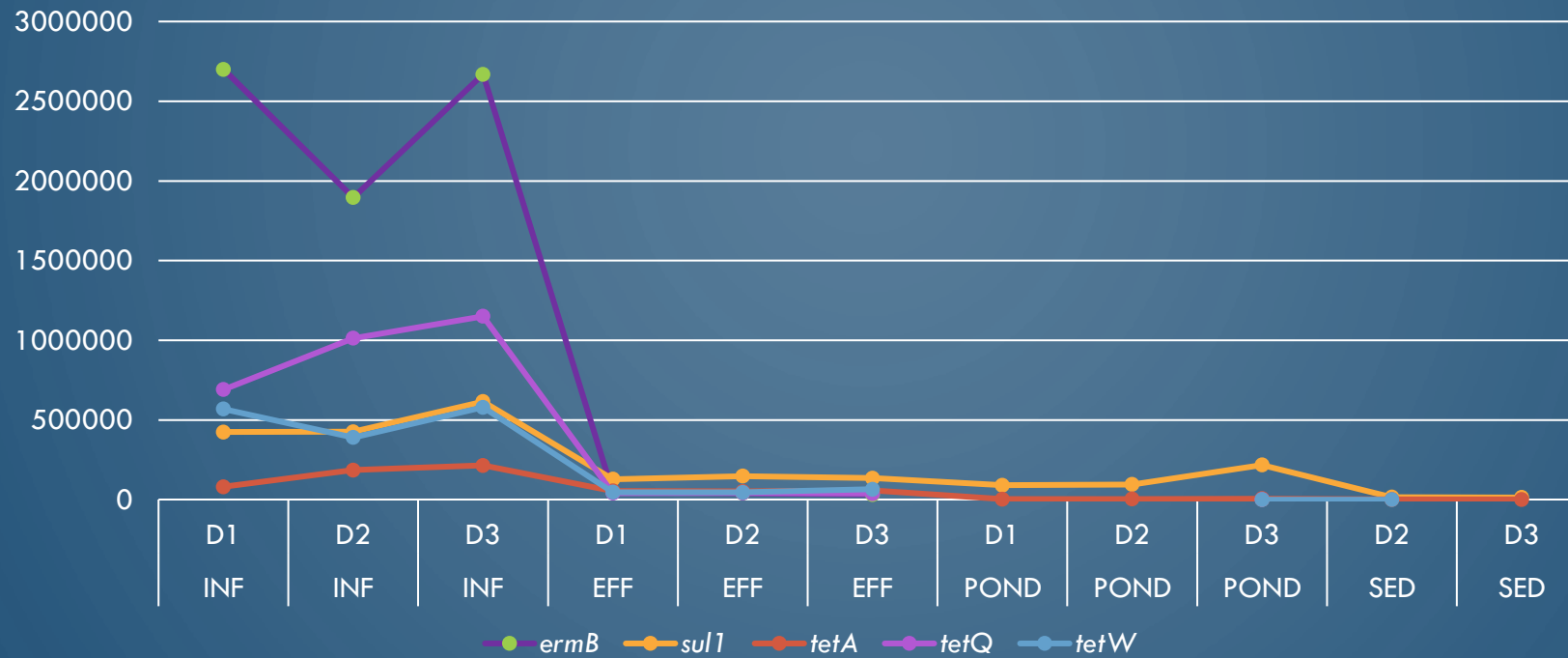


PRESENCE ABSENCE

Percent of samples ARGs were detected.

Sample Type	Method	<i>ermB</i>	<i>sul1</i>	<i>tetA</i>	<i>tetQ</i>	<i>tetW</i>
INF (<i>n</i> = 9)	qPCR	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	MGS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
EFF (<i>n</i> = 9)	qPCR	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	MGS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
POND (<i>n</i> = 9)	qPCR	22.22%	100%	100%	22.22%	11.11%
	MGS	0%	100%	77.77%	0%	0%
SED (<i>n</i> = 6)	qPCR	0%	100%	100%	0%	16.6%
	MGS	0%	100%	66.6%	0%	16.6%

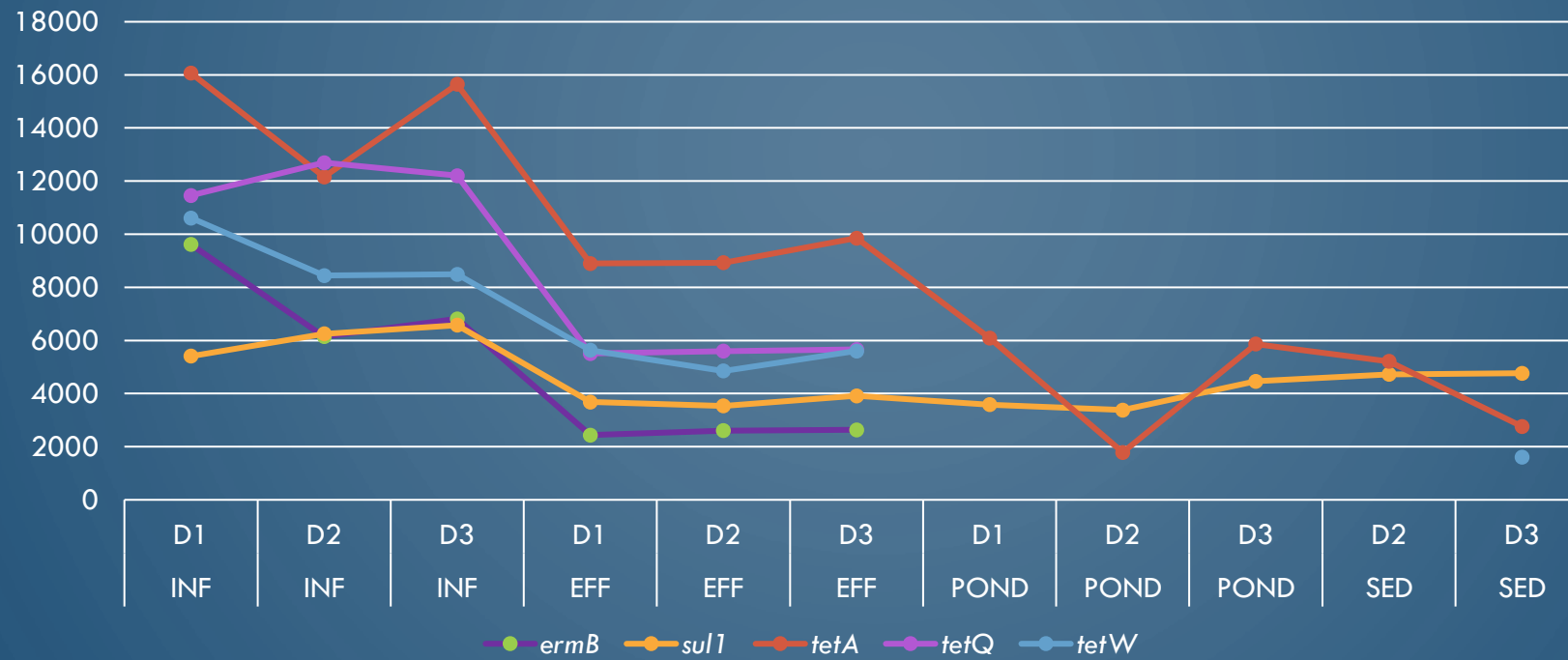
ARG throughout Treatment Process: qPCR



	INF	INF	INF	EFF	EFF	EFF	POND	POND	POND	SED	SED
gene	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D2	D3
ermB	2700636	1895615	2669494	45654	40384	31623	0	0	990	0	0
sul1	423532	425576	614870	127493	147182	135177	89977	94782	216803	14978	13501
tetA	80374	185020	213917	54195	50971	57182	2611	3985	5392	533	865
tetQ	690747	1012524	1150965	40802	41242	37512	0	0	521	0	0
tetW	568664	390419	579583	46496	45507	64931	0	0	74	103	0

Raw values summed for each day.

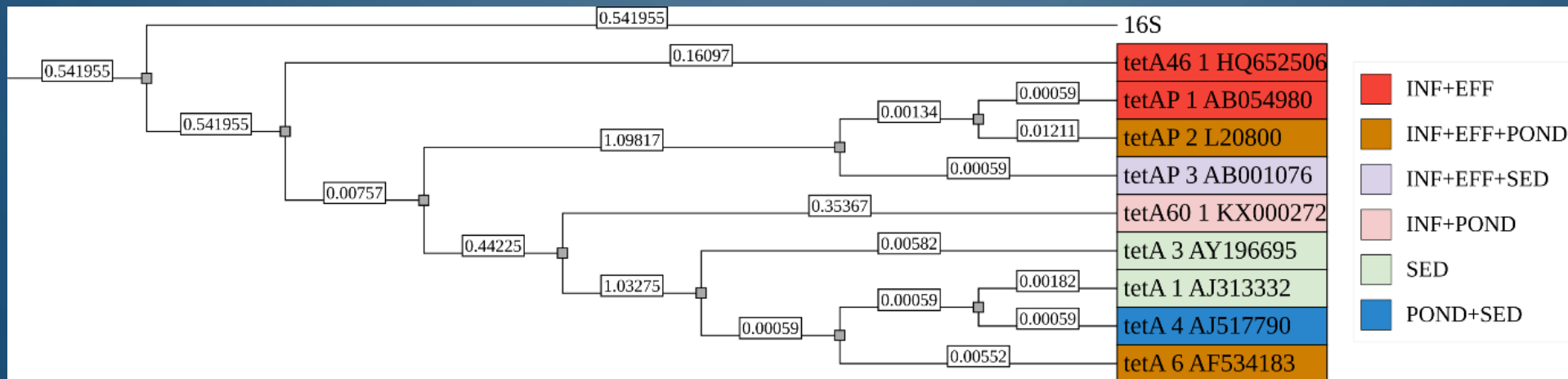
ARG throughout Treatment Process: MGS reads

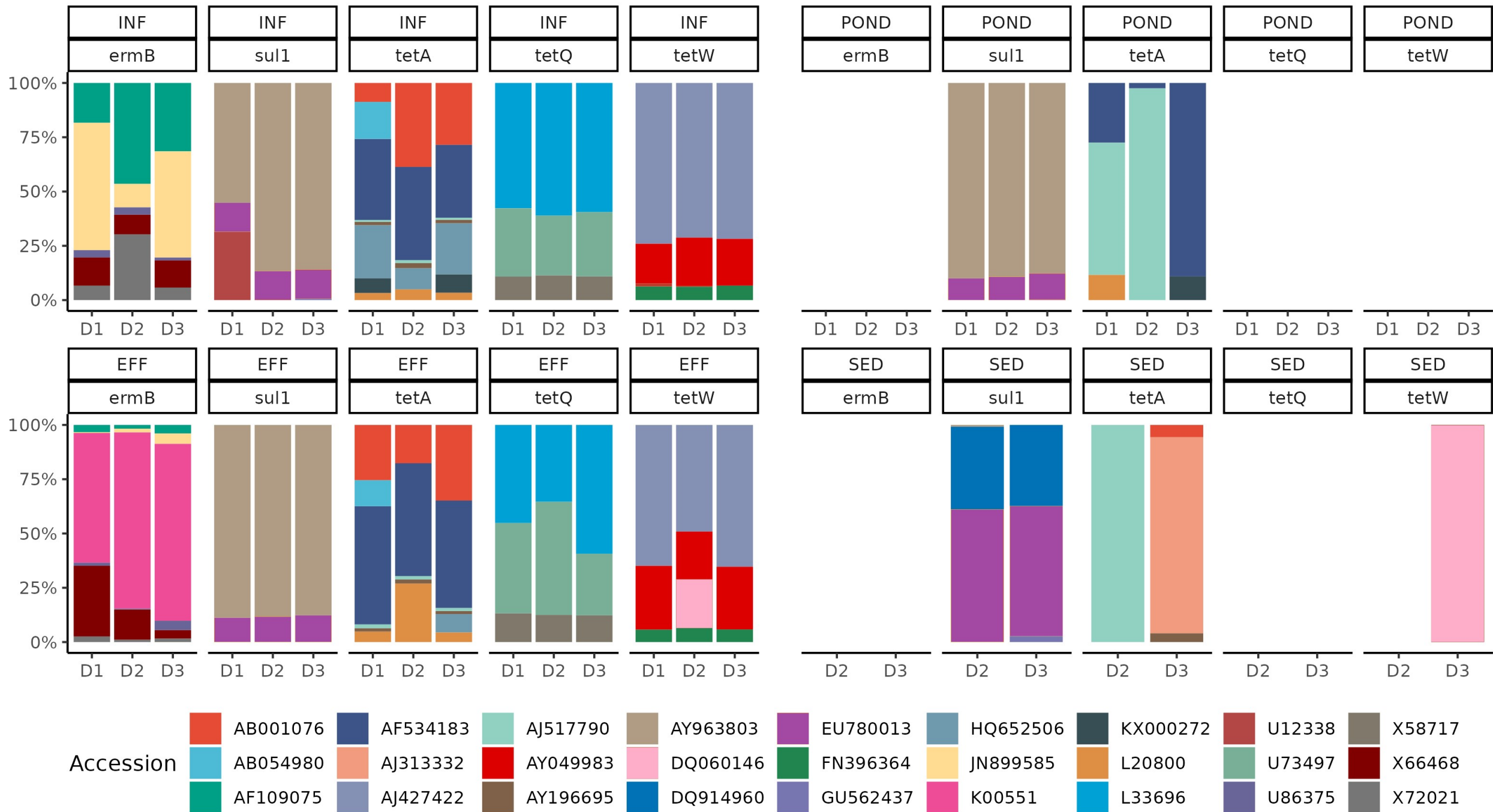


	INF			EFF			POND	POND	POND	SED	SED
gene	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3	D2	D3
<i>ermB</i>	9613	6144	6811	2440	2606	2638	0	0	0	0	0
<i>sul1</i>	5409	6251	6578	3683	3539	3914	3586	3382	4464	4722	4763
<i>tetA</i>	16063	12158	15641	8895	8924	9850	6092	1787	5865	5214	2763
<i>tetQ</i>	11456	12689	12202	5511	5599	5662	0	0	0	0	0
<i>tetW</i>	10607	8442	8490	5630	4854	5603	0	0	0	0	1607

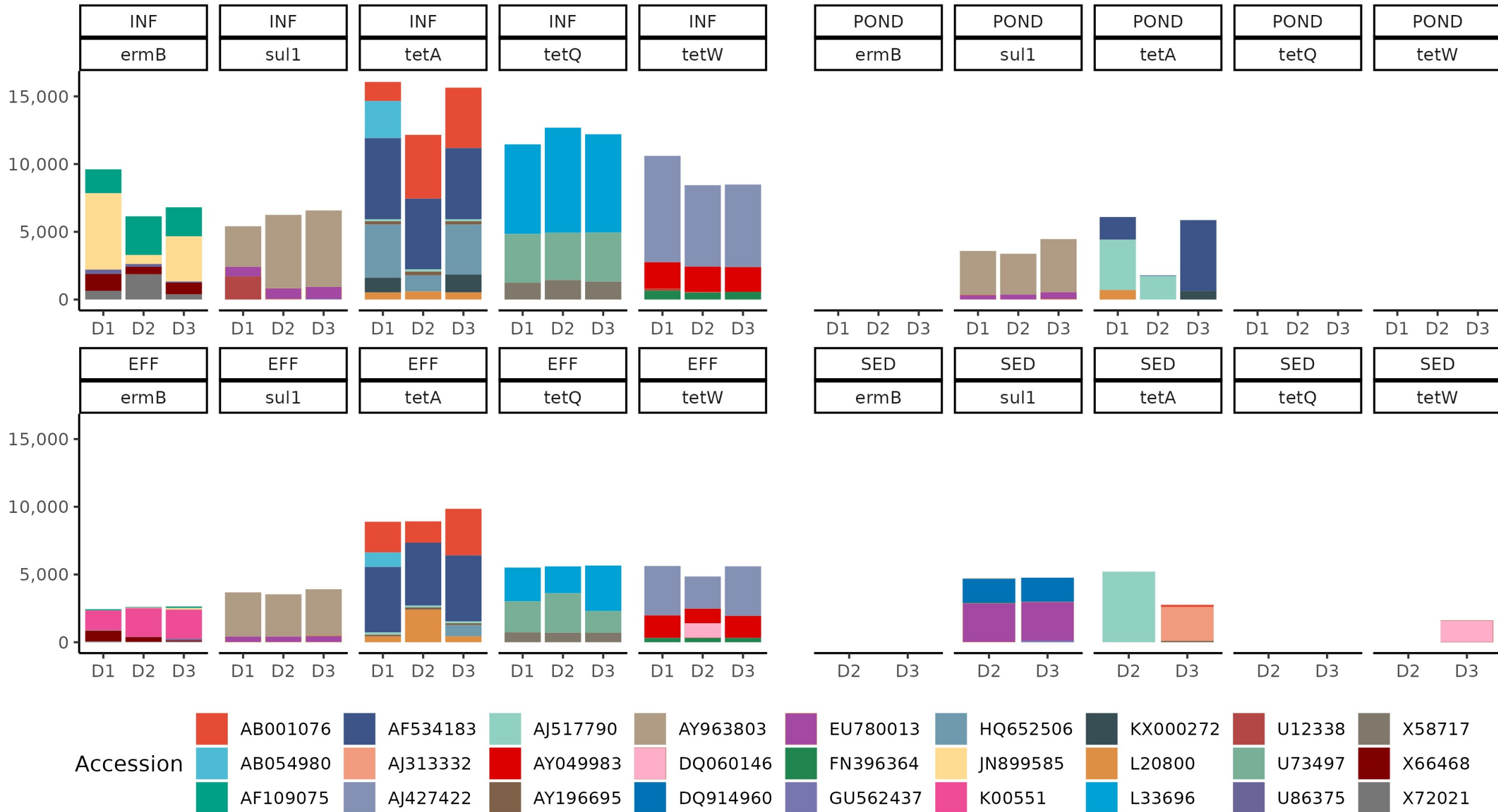
Raw values summed for each day.

tetA REFERENCE MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT



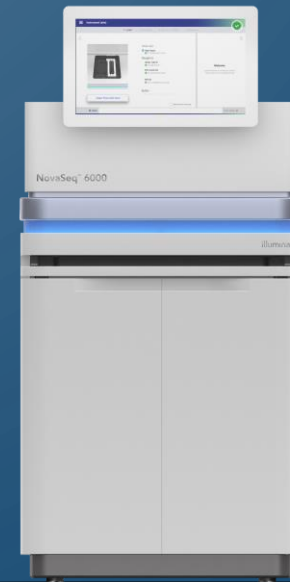


Abundance



PROS AND CONS: qPCR & MGS

- qPCR
 - Fast and effective
 - Ubiquitous and cheap
 - (more) Quantitative
 - Need a priori knowledge
- Metagenomic Sequencing (MGS)
 - Time consuming and expensive
 - Specialised knowledge, multiple methods
 - Limited quantification
 - Large amount of redundant information
 - Catch-all (with enough depth)
 - Broad with option of further analysis



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- Christchurch City Council

