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Draft Genome Sequence of a *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Sequence Type 3351 Strain Exhibiting High-Level Resistance to Polymyxins in a Pediatric Patient with Cystic Fibrosis in Mexico

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ABSTRACT Here, we present the draft genome sequence of a *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolate (strain CF16053) belonging to a novel sequence type (ST), ST3351, isolated from a pediatric patient with cystic fibrosis (CF). CF16053 shows high-level resistance to polymyxins associated with mutations in the pmrB gene. Biofilm, pyoverdine, exotoxin A, and type III secretion system (T3SS) genes were identified.

Respiratory infections are the main cause of morbidity and mortality in patients with cystic fibrosis (CF), in whom *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* remains a leading pathogen (1, 2). Genomic investigation of antibiotic-resistant *P. aeruginosa* strains is essential for better understanding the molecular epidemiology and evolution of this pathogen, as well as for improving clinical outcomes in CF patients (3, 4). In this study, we report the draft genome sequence of a *P. aeruginosa* strain exhibiting high-level resistance to polymyxins in a pediatric patient with CF in Mexico.

*P. aeruginosa* strain CF16053 was isolated from a sputum culture from a 5-year-old male with CF. The sputum was inoculated onto MacConkey, chocolate, blood (Dibico), and cetrimide (Becton, Dickinson) agar plates. Inoculated plates were incubated aerobically at 37°C for up to 48 h. Initial bacterial identification was performed using standard microbiological methods, and the species were confirmed with the API 20NE (bioMérieux SA) system. All samples were stored at −70°C until they were analyzed. Strain CF16053 was subcultured once before genomic analysis was performed. Identification and antibiotic susceptibility were determined by the Vitek 2 platform, whereas colistin and polymyxin B MICs were determined by microdilution following 2019 CLSI guidelines (5). The strain showed resistance to piperacillin-tazobactam (MIC > 128 μg/ml), colistin (MIC > 128 μg/ml), and polymyxin B (MIC > 128 μg/ml).

Total DNA from an isolated colony was extracted using the PureLink quick gel extraction kit (Life Technologies, CA). DNA quality and quantity were evaluated by agarose gel electrophoresis and by using a Qubit 2.0 fluorometer (Life Technologies). A genomic library was constructed using a Nextera DNA Flex library preparation kit, with subsequent sequencing by the MiSeq platform (300-bp paired-end reads; Illumina, Inc., San Diego, CA). The resistome and virulome were obtained using ResFinder version 3.2.
CF16053 has been deposited in GenBank under accession number VTFM00000000 (SRA contribute to a better understanding of acquired resistance in polymyxins that was obtained from a child with CF in Mexico. These data could also identified.

**pvdA** pyoverdine synthesis, **pvdS**, exotoxin A, and type III secretion system (T3SS) toxA lasA algX algA, prsA4 trpE10 ppsA4, and trpE10; it was therefore assigned to sequence type 3351 (ST3351) (12). Resistome analysis revealed that CF16053 harbored resistance genes to β-lactams (bla/OXA-48 and bla_PAO1), phenics (catB7), fosfomycin (fosA), and aminoglycosides [aph(3’)-llb]. Additionally, mutations in \[\text{J usu}_0\] 50 value obtained was 425,394 bp. The genome size was calculated as 6,174,571 bp with a GC content of 66.4%, and the genome comprised 5,780 protein-coding sequences. In addition, 5,905 complete genes, 57 tRNAs, 3 rRNAs, 4 noncoding RNAs (ncRNAs), and 61 pseudogenes were identified.

The P. aeruginosa MLST database indicated a novel sequence type, where the different alleles of each gene were numbered acsA17, aroE5, guaA11, mutL3, nuoD3, ppsA4, and trpE10; it was therefore assigned to sequence type 3351 (ST3351) (12). Resistome analysis revealed that CF16053 harbored resistance genes to β-lactams (bla/OXA-48 and bla_PAO1), phenics (catB7), fosfomycin (fosA), and aminoglycosides [aph(3’)-llb]. Additionally, mutations in pmrB (T90A, H140Y, G211R, G213S, T215A, N250D, and V344A) and pmra (L71A) genes that contribute to high-level polymyxins resistance (13, 14) were also identified.

Virulome analysis identified genes related to biofilm formation (quorum sensing genes lasA and ptxR) and genes associated with alginate synthesis (algG, algI, algB, algE, algA, algX, algK, algF, algD, and algL). Furthermore, siderophore pyoverdine synthesis (pvdA, pvdD, pvdE, pvdF, pvdG, pvdI, pvdN, pvdO, pvdP, and pvdS), exotoxin A (toxA), and type III secretion system (T3SS) (exoS and exoT) genes were also identified.

In summary, we report for the first time the draft genome sequence of a novel ST3351 (determined by MLST) P. aeruginosa strain displaying high-level resistance to polymyxins that was obtained from a child with CF in Mexico. These data could contribute to a better understanding of acquired resistance in P. aeruginosa lineages infecting people with CF.

**Data availability.** The genome sequence of Pseudomonas aeruginosa strain CF16053 has been deposited in GenBank under accession number VTFM00000000 (SRA accession number PRJNA562177).

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