

Molecular typing revealed the emergence of *pvl*-positive sequence type 22 methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* in Urumqi, Northwestern China

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Wenchang Yuan^{1,2,*}
Jianhua Liu^{2,3,*}
Youchao Zhan^{1,*}
Li Wang²
Yanqiong Jiang¹
Yanling Zhang¹
Ning Sun^{1,4}
Ning Hou^{1,5}

¹Department of Clinical Laboratory, The Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, 510700, People's Republic of China; ²Department of Clinical Laboratory, General Hospital of Xinjiang Military Region, Urumqi 830001, People's Republic of China; ³Department of Intensive Care Unit, the Fourth Hospital of Changsha, Changsha 410006, People's Republic of China; ⁴State Key Laboratory of Chemical Biology and Drug Discovery, and Department of Applied Biology and Chemical Technology, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong, People's Republic of China; ⁵School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou 511436, People's Republic of China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Correspondence: Ning Hou
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences and the Fifth Affiliated Hospital, Guangzhou Medical University, Xinzao, Panyu District, Guangzhou 511436, People's Republic of China
Tel +86 203 710 3630
Email houning@gzhmu.edu.cn

Ning Sun
The Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, 621 Gangwan Road, Huangpu District, Guangzhou 510700, People's Republic of China
Tel +861 331 285 3311
Email ning.sun@connect.polyu.hk

Background: *Staphylococcus aureus* is among the most common causes of health care- and community-associated infections worldwide. The distributions of different *S. aureus* clones change over time and also vary geographically. The purpose of this study was to determine the molecular type and antimicrobial resistance profiles of clinical *S. aureus* strains isolated in Urumqi, Northwestern China.

Methods: A total of 605 clinical *S. aureus* isolates were collected from Xinjiang Military General Hospital, in Urumqi. Protein A-encoding (*spa*) typing, multilocus sequence typing, staphylococcal chromosomal cassette *mec* typing, Panton-Valentine leucocidin (*pvl*) gene detection, and antimicrobial resistance profiling were performed.

Results: Among these strains, 271 isolates (44.7%) were methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) and 334 (55.3%) were methicillin-susceptible *S. aureus* (MSSA). The MRSA strains consisted of 22 *spa* types and 14 sequence types (STs). ST239-MRSA-III-t030 (73.1%, 198/271) and ST59-MRSA-IV-t437 (11.8%, 32/271) were the most common, and ST22-MRSA-IV-t309 was the rarest (2.02%, 6/271). The MSSA strains consisted of 93 *spa* types and 29 STs. ST22, ST121, ST398, ST5, ST7, ST188, and ST15 were the main MSSA STs, and ST22-MSSA-t309 was most common (26.0%, 87/334). The *pvl* gene was present in 20.3% of all *S. aureus* strains, and 80.8% (88/99) of ST22-MSSA strains harbored the *pvl* gene. A total of 85.7% *pvl*-positive ST22-MSSA strains were *spa* t309 (85/99), and 87.5% of *pvl*-positive ST22-MSSA strains were from abscesses or wounds (skin and soft tissue infections). All ST239-MRSA strains were resistant to gentamicin (GEN), levofloxacin (LEV), ciprofloxacin (CIP), moxifloxacin (MXF), rifampicin (RIF), and tetracycline (TET). Among the ST59-MRSA strains, over 70.0% were resistant to erythromycin (ERY), clindamycin (CLI), and TET. ST22-MSSA remained susceptible to most antibiotics, but was resistant to PEN (97.0%), ERY (57.6%), and CLI (15.2%).

Conclusion: Our major results indicated that the antimicrobial resistance profiles and *pvl* genes of *S. aureus* isolates from Urumqi were closely associated with clonal lineage. ST239-MRSA-III-t030 and *pvl*-positive ST22-MSSA-t309 were the most common clones in this region of Northwestern China.

Keywords: *Staphylococcus aureus*, methicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus*, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, *pvl* gene, molecular typing

Introduction

Staphylococcus aureus is a potentially dangerous human pathogen that can cause a variety of diseases from skin and soft tissue infections (SSTIs) to systemic infections, such as pneumonia, bacteremia, sepsis, osteomyelitis, and endocarditis.^{1–3} Since the first report of methicillin resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) in the United Kingdom in 1961,

the number of MRSA infections has increased rapidly worldwide. MRSA strains are frequently resistant to many different classes of antibiotics owing to the acquisition of the staphylococcal cassette chromosome *mec* (*SCCmec*) element. To mediate methicillin resistance, the *SCCmec* element has to harbor the *mecA* gene encoding an additional penicillin-binding protein (PBP2A), which has very low affinity for β -lactam antibiotics.⁴ Understanding the genotypic characteristics of the predominant strains and their antibiotic resistance profiles is helpful to prevent and control the spread of *S. aureus*. Our previous studies indicated that ST5-MRSA-*SCCmec* II and ST239-MRSA-*SCCmec* III were prevalent in most hospitals in China.⁵ Moreover, ST398, ST7, ST1, ST59, and ST5 were the most prevalent sequence types (STs) among the MSSA isolates.⁶ Panton-Valentine leukocidin (PVL) is an important exotoxin of *S. aureus*; it can cause leukocytolysis and tissue necrosis, and has been found to be associated with pneumonia and SSTIs.⁷

Very few recent studies have examined the molecular epidemiology of *S. aureus* in Northwestern China. Our general purpose was to provide an initial characterization of the epidemiological and antimicrobial resistance patterns of *S. aureus* isolates in Urumqi, Northwestern China. Based on our earlier work,⁵ we hypothesized that ST5-MRSA or ST239-MRSA would be the most common types of MRSA in this region. We also hypothesized that the antimicrobial resistance profiles and *pvl* genes of *S. aureus* isolates from Urumqi are associated with clonal lineage.

Materials and methods

Bacterial isolates and clinical data

A total of 605 nonduplicate *S. aureus* strains were collected between 2013 and 2017 from the Xinjiang Military General Hospital, a 1039-bed tertiary care center in Urumqi. Among the *S. aureus* isolates, 271 (44.7%) were identified as MRSA based on analysis of the *femB* and *mecA* genes.⁸ Strains for community-acquired (CA-) and hospital-acquired (HA-) *S. aureus* infections were differentiated as previously described.^{6,9}

S. aureus isolates were obtained from individual patients hospitalized in various departments. The isolates were derived from diverse clinical specimens, including abscesses or wounds (n=353, 58.3%; MSSA =204, MRSA =149), respiratory tract secretions (n=176, 29.1%; MSSA =102, MRSA =74), blood (n=52, 8.6%; MSSA =17, MRSA =35), and other fluids (cerebrospinal fluid, urine, synovial fluid, and abdominal fluid: n=24, 4.0%; MSSA =11, MRSA =13).

Antibiotic susceptibility testing

The antibiotic susceptibilities of the *S. aureus* isolates were determined using the broth dilution method, according to the procedure recommended by the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI).¹⁰ The antibiotics tested were penicillin G (PEN), ceftiofloxacin (FOX), tetracycline (TET), erythromycin (ERY), gentamicin (GEN), vancomycin (VAN), teicoplanin (TEC), clindamycin (CLI), linezolid (LZD), rifampicin (RIF), levofloxacin (LEV), tigecycline (TGC), ciprofloxacin (CIP), moxifloxacin (MXF), quinupristin-dalfopristin (QDA), and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (SXT). CLSI breakpoints were used for interpreting minimum inhibitory concentration. *S. aureus* ATCC 29213 was used as the standard strain.

spa typing

The variable region (X) of the *spa* gene of each *S. aureus* isolate was amplified using PCR as described by Shopsis et al¹¹. The PCR products were sequenced and submitted to the Ridom Spa Server *spa* type database (<http://www.ridom.de/spaserver>) for *spa* typing.

Multilocus sequence typing (MLST)

MLST typing of *S. aureus* isolates was performed by amplification and sequencing the internal fragments of seven housekeeping genes (*arcC*, *aroE*, *glpF*, *gmk*, *pta*, *tpi*, and *yqiL*) as previously described.¹² The sequences were submitted to the MLST website for *S. aureus* (<http://saureus.mlst.net>) and STs were determined according to the allelic profiles.

SCCmec typing of MRSA strains

SCCmec typing was performed using a multiplex PCR assay to characterize the *mec* and *ccr* gene complexes as previously described.¹³ MRSA NCTC10442 (*SCCmec* I), MRSA N315 (*SCCmec* II), MRSA85/2082 (*SCCmec* III), MRSA JCSC 4744 (*SCCmec* IV), and MRSAWZ153 (*SCCmec* V) were provided by Prof. Fanyou Yu (Wenzhou Medical University) and used as reference standards for *SCCmec* typing.

pvl gene detection

The *pvl* genes of all *S. aureus* isolates were detected by PCR using the primers *pvl*-1 and *pvl*-2 as previously described.¹⁴ MW2 was used as a reference standard for *pvl* gene identification.

Statistical analysis

Student's t-test for continuous variables and Chi-square or Fisher's exact for categorical variables were used to calculate p values. A p-value below 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 19.0. All susceptibility data and molecular test results were analyzed using WHONET software, version 5.6.

Results

Molecular typing of *S. aureus* isolates

We analyzed 605 *S. aureus* isolates. There were 164 (27.1%) community-acquired isolates (including 27 MRSA and 137 MSSA) and 441 (72.9%) isolates associated with health-care infections (including 244 MRSA and 197 MSSA). All *S. aureus* isolates were analyzed by MLST and *spa* typing (Tables 1 and 2).

There were 14 STs among the 271 MRSA isolates, and the most common clone was ST239 (74.9%, 203/271). This result is consistent with our initial hypothesis that ST239 would be a common strain. The second most common clone was ST59 (12.5%, 34/271).

There were 334 MSSA isolates and 29 STs (5 isolates were non-typable). The most common ST was ST22 (29.6%, 99/334), followed by ST121 (10.2%, 34/334), ST398 (9.9%, 33/334), ST5 (8.4%, 28/334), ST7 (6.6%, 22/334), ST188 (5.4%, 18/334), and ST15 (4.2%, 14/334).

There were 22 *spa* types among the MRSA isolates, and *spa* t030 (73.1%, 198/271) and *spa* t437 (11.8%, 32/271) were the most common. There were 93 *spa* types among the 271 MSSA isolates, and the five most prevalent were t309 (26.0%, 87/334), t189 (5.1%, 17/334), t796 (4.8%, 16/334), t435 (4.8%, 16/334), and t571 (3.6%, 12/334).

SCC*mec* typing indicated that 214 MRSA isolates were SCC*mec* III and 49 were SCC*mec* IV; only 1 isolate was SCC*mec* I, 2 isolates were SCC*mec* II, and 5 isolates were SCC*mec* V. The most common ST among the MRSA SCC*mec* III isolates was ST239 (n=203), and the most common ST among SCC*mec* IV isolates was ST59 (n=34).

According to the MLST, *spa*, and SCC*mec* typing results, the most common clones among MRSA isolates were ST239-MRSA-III-t030 (73.1%, 198/271) and ST59-MRSA-IV-t437 (11.8%, 32/271). One SCC*mec* I isolate was classified as ST88 and 2 SCC*mec* II isolates were classified as ST5. The 5 isolates of SCC*mec* V were classified as ST398 (n=4) and ST630 (n=1). Interestingly, although the major *spa* type in China was t037, we detected no isolates of this type. Among the 203 ST239

isolates, 198 were *spa* t030 and five were *spa* t233. ST5 is also a major MRSA clone prevalent in China, however, only 6.7% of ST5 strains isolated were MRSA in our study. This result is contrary to our initial hypothesis that ST5 would be a common strain. ST1, ST5, ST8, ST22, ST25, ST30, ST59, ST398, ST630, ST641, and ST1289 were identified in both MSSA and MRSA isolates. Among MSSA strains, ST22-t309 (26.0%, 87/334), ST188-t189 (5.1%, 17/334), ST796-t796 (4.8%, 16/334), ST121-t435 (4.8%, 16/334), and ST398-t571 (3.6%, 12/334) were the most dominant clones, and accounted for 44.3% of the tested MSSA strains.

ST239 and ST59 were the predominant MRSA clones among each group of clinical specimens. ST22, ST121, and ST398 were the most common MSSA clones. The proportion of STs differed by clinical samples, but the dominant genotypes were ST239, ST59, ST22, and ST398. ST239 accounted for more than 60.0% of isolates from blood specimens. The distributions of MRSA and MSSA STs among the different specimens are shown in Figure 1. ST239 was the most common in blood samples whereas ST239, ST59, and ST22 were the most frequently found in specimens from abscesses/wounds, sputum, and other fluids. The globally disseminated hypervirulent clone ST121 was the main clone in abscess/wound samples. The proportions of ST239, ST59, ST22, ST398 and others differed by clinical department, ST239 was the predominant MRSA clones in all clinical departments (except pediatrics). As a CA-MRSA clone, ST59 was the most common ST clone in many clinical departments and was the predominant clone causing pediatric infections. ST22 is commonly reported as a MRSA clone in Europe and some Asian countries; however, in this study, most ST22 clones were MSSA, and only six ST22 MRSA isolates were found. ST22 was detected in most clinical departments and was responsible for abscess/wound, sputum, blood, and body fluid infections, suggesting that ST22 can cause both HA- and CA- infections.

A total of 121 isolates (20.3%, 123/605) were positive for the *pvl* gene, including 8 MRSA (3.0%, 8/271) and 115 MSSA (34.4%, 115/334) isolates (Table 1). A total of 93.4% (113/121) of *pvl*-positive strains were from abscesses or wounds associated with SSTIs. The most common STs among *pvl*-positive isolates were ST22 (66.1%, 80/121), ST121 (14.9%, 18/121), ST59 (9.1%, 11/121), and ST239 (5.8%, 7/121). All of the 80 *pvl*-positive ST22 isolates were MSSA, and 72 were *spa* t309 (85.7%, 72/80). Seventy *pvl*-positive ST22-MSSA strains were from abscesses or wounds associated with SSTIs, five were from sputum

Table 1 Molecular characteristics of 605 *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates from Urumqi, Northwestern China

	ST (No. of iso-lates,%)	<i>spa</i> types (No. of isolates)	SCCmec types (No. of isolates)	No. of <i>pvl</i> -positive isolates*
MRSA (271)	ST239 (203,74.9%)	t030 (198), t233 (5)	III (203)	0
	ST59 (34,12.5%)	t437 (32), t441 (1), t3523 (1)	IV (34)	5
	ST22 (6,2.2%)	t309 (6)	IV (6)	0
	ST398 (4,1.5%)	t034 (2), t693 (2)	V (4)	1
	ST72 (4,1.5%)	t324 (2), t664 (2)	IV (4)	0
	Other STs (20,7.4%)	t8918 (3), et al	II (2), III (11), IV (5), V (2)	2
MSSA (334)	ST22 (99,29.6%)	t309 (87), t790 (2), t1977 (2), t5335 (1), t625 (1), t8221 (1), t8934 (1), t12442 (1), t12481 (1), t13828 (1), t15234 (1)		80
	ST121 (34,10.2%)	t435 (16), t284 (5), t1425 (3), t2091 (2), t159 (1), t162 (1), t1994 (1), t2086 (1), t2092 (1), t287 (1), t308 (1), t645 (1)		18
	ST398 (33,9.9%)	t571 (12), t034 (8), t1451 (4), t011 (3), t2530 (1), t2582 (2), t3085 (1), t1483 (1), t12280 (1)		6
	ST5 (28,8.4%)	t002 (9), t502 (7), t045 (2), t062 (2), t688 (2), t954 (2), t242 (1), t5353 (1), t548 (1), t895 (1)		2
	ST7 (22,6.6%)	t796 (16), t091 (4), t2119 (1), t2883 (1)		0
	ST188 (18,5.4%)	t189 (17), t1858 (1)		0
	ST15 (14,4.2%)	t084 (9), t491 (2), t094 (1), t1034 (1), t793 (1)		1
	Other STs (86,25.7%)	t078 (8), et al		8

Note: *The percentage of isolates with the *pvl* gene was significantly greater for MRSA than MSSA (34.4% vs 3.0%, Student's *t*-test: *p*<0.05).

Abbreviations: MRSA, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; MSSA, methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*; ST, sequence type.

Table 2 Typing results for 605 *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from Urumqi, Northwestern China

	ST	Cases(%)	p-Value
MRSA(271)	ST239	74.9%	<0.05
	ST59	12.5%	
MSSA(334)	ST22	29.6%	<0.05
	ST121	10.2%	
	ST398	9.9%	
	ST5	8.4%	
	ST7	6.6%	

Abbreviations: MRSA, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; MSSA, methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*; ST, sequence type.

specimens, two were from blood specimens, and three were from other fluid specimens.

Antimicrobial susceptibility testing

According to the results of antimicrobial susceptibility tests, all of the isolates were susceptible to VAN, LZD, TGC, and TEC (data not shown). For all *S. aureus* isolates, it was found that 95.4% were resistant to PEN, 63.6% of isolates were resistant to ERY, 44.8% were resistant to FOX, 44.3% were resistant to CLI, 42.1% were resistant to TET, 40.3% were resistant to GEN, 37.9% were resistant to CIP, 36.2% were resistant

to LEV, 35.0% were resistant to MXF, and 7.6% of isolates were resistant to SXT. In addition, the resistance profiles of *S. aureus* isolates differed with respect to their STs. For ST239, all strains were resistant to PEN, FOX, GEN, LEV, CIP, MXF, RIF, and TET. Interestingly, 22.2% of ST239 strains were susceptible to ERY and CLI, and 77.8% were resistant to ERY and CLI. For the ST59 strains, more than 70.0% were resistant to PEN, FOX, ERY, CLI, and TET. The major MSSA clone ST22 was susceptible to most antibiotics and was only resistant to PEN (97.0%), ERY (57.6%), and CLI (15.2%) (Table 3). In general, the MRSA isolates were more resistant to each antibiotic (except SXT) than the MSSA isolates.

Discussion

S. aureus usually undergoes clonal spreading within certain areas. Multiple molecular typing of *S. aureus* is an important tool in epidemiological studies because the results help to monitor and control staphylococcal infections. Here, we performed an initial comprehensive characterization of the genetic types and antimicrobial resistance profiles of *S. aureus* isolates in Urumqi, Northwestern China. These initial data suggest the prevalence of MRSA in Urumqi is 44.8%, lower than the mean

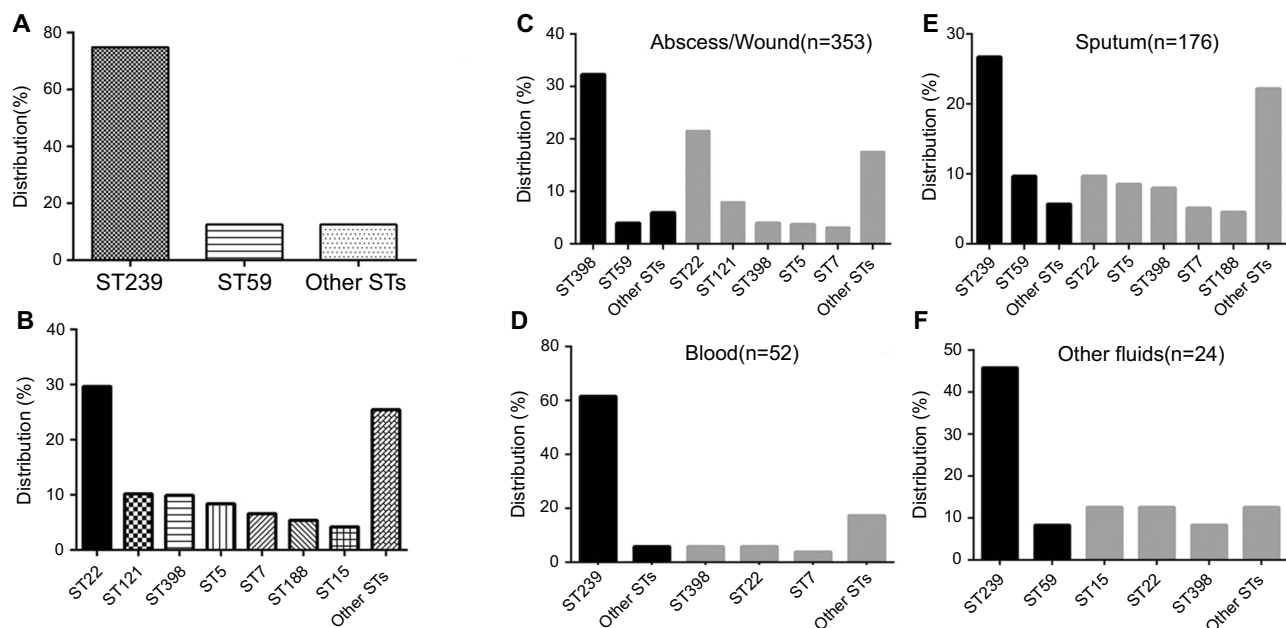


Figure 1 Prevalence of *Staphylococcus aureus* STs among different clinical specimens. (A) Proportions of the two predominant MRSA sequence types, ST239 and ST59, among all *S. aureus* isolates. (B) Proportions of the predominant MSSA sequence types, ST22, ST398, ST121, ST5, ST7, ST188, and ST15, among all *S. aureus* isolates. (C) Distribution of STs in abscess/wound specimens. (D) Distribution of STs in blood specimens. (E) Distribution of STs in sputum specimens. (F) Distribution of STs in specimens of other fluids. (C–F: black bars indicate MRSA and grey bars indicate MSSA).

Abbreviations: MRSA, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; MSSA, methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*; ST, sequence type.

Table 3 Antibiotic profiles of 605 *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from Urumqi, Northwestern China

Agents	ST239		ST59	ST22	ST121	ST398	ST5	ST7	MRSA	MSSA	P-value
	n=45	n=158	n=34	n=99	n=34	n=33	n=28	n=22	n=271	n=334	MRSA VS.MSSA
PEN	100	100	100	97	88.2	81.8	96.4	100	100	91.6	<0.05
FOX	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	-
GEN	100	100	0	0	0	15.2	25	68.2	78.6	9.3	<0.05
LEV	100	100	0	0	0	6.1	7.1	0	79.3	1.2	<0.05
CIP	100	100	0	0	0	9.1	14.3	0	79.7	3.9	<0.05
MXF	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	78.2	0	<0.05
RIF	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	77.5	0	<0.05
TET	100	100	70.6	0	0	0	17.9	18.2	87.1	5.7	<0.05
ERY	0	100	94.1	57.6	52.9	39.4	82.1	77.3	79.3	50.9	<0.05
CLI	0	100	85.3	15.2	14.7	18.2	39.3	68.2	74.2	20.1	<0.05
SXT	0	0	0	0	11.8	15.2	28.6	59.1	1.1	12.9	<0.05

Abbreviations: PEN, penicillin; FOX, cefoxitin; GEN, gentamicin; LEV, levofloxacin; CIP, ciprofloxacin; MXF, moxifloxacin; RIF, rifampicin; TET, tetracycline; ERY, erythromycin; CLI, clindamycin; SXT, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole; MRSA, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; MSSA, methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*; ST, sequence type.

prevalence rate of MRSA in China (59.8%).⁵ ST22-t309 was the predominant MSSA clone among all clinical *S. aureus* isolates. The distribution of MRSA clones seems geographically unique. ST239-III-t030, ST239-III-t037, ST59-IV-t437, and ST5-II-t002 were reported as the major MRSA clones in China.^{5,15} ST239-III-t030 was dominant in Beijing, followed by ST239-III-t037 and ST5-II-t002.¹⁶ ST5-II-t002 was the most common MRSA clone in Shanghai, followed by ST239-III-t037 and ST239-III-t030.¹⁷ A previous study in Northeastern China reported the most common MRSA clones were ST5-II-t002 and ST239-III-t030 among HA- and CA-MRSA isolates.⁹

Our findings suggest that ST239-III-t030 and ST59-IV-t437 were the predominant types of MRSA isolates in Urumqi. Only two ST5-MRSA-II-t002 strains were detected among 271 MRSA isolates, and ST239-III-t037 was not detected. ST239 originated in European countries and has become one of the most widely disseminated MRSA clones in many Asian countries, especially China.^{18,19} ST239 with the SCCmec type III is the most common MRSA clone in China, and is responsible for more than 50% of MRSA infections.¹⁵ It was reported that ST239 is mainly associated with *spa* t030 and *spa* t037 types. A comparison of genome phylogeny with *spa* typing suggested that *spa* t037 represents the ancestral ST239 *spa* type, which is distributed worldwide,²⁰ the *spa* t030 type was only reported in Turkey and the Czech Republic.

Whole-genome sequencing of representative *spa* t037 strains from Hong Kong and *spa* t030 strains from Beijing revealed that *spa* t037 belongs to the traditional Asian clade; in contrast, t030 is clustered closely with strains of the “Turkish clade” from Eastern Europe.²¹ In China, the first patient with

spa t030 MRSA was found in the intensive care unit of Peking Union Medical College Hospital in 2000.²² Since then, the t030 clone has spread rapidly throughout area hospitals and has gradually replaced the *spa* t037 clone to become the predominant MRSA clone in Beijing. A survey conducted using isolates collected from seven tertiary care hospitals at distinct geographical locations during 2014 revealed that ST239-t030 accounted for 80.1% of the tested MRSA isolates; in contrast, ST239-t037 accounted for only 4% of these isolates.²³ These results suggest that *spa* t030 has successfully replaced *spa* t037 as the most common MRSA clone in China. A comparative matched pairs study of *spa* types t037 and t030 found that low fitness cost and characteristic drug resistance phenotype facilitated ST239-III-t030 strains to become the predominant clone in Chinese hospitals.²⁴ However, no *spa* t037 strains were identified among 203 ST239 isolates studied in this study. Although our results are only from a single hospital, it is possible that *spa* t030 has completely replaced t037 in Urumqi. In addition, we demonstrated that 77.8% of *spa* t030 strains showed 100% resistance to eight non-β-lactam antimicrobial agents (GEN, CIP, CLI, MXF, RIF, ERY, TET, and LEV), and 22.2% of t030 strains were susceptible to ERY and CLI. The *erm* (*ermA*, *ermB*, *ermC*) genes encode products responsible for ERY and CLI resistance in *S. aureus* isolates. Mutations in the coding or promoter regions of *erm* genes might contribute to the discordance between phenotype and genotype in some MRSA strains.^{9,25}

ST59 is associated with the spread of CA-MRSA, which is prevalent in the Asia Pacific area, and was recently identified in Europe.^{26,27} There is geographical difference among the subclones of ST59. In Western Australia, ST59-t437-V and

ST59-t976-IV are the predominant clones, whereas in Taiwan and Hong Kong, ST59-t437-V is the most common.^{28–30} A multicenter study of CC59 MRSA isolates from children in mainland China confirmed that ST59-t437-IV is the predominant clone in CC59 strains among children.³¹ We found that ST59 was present CA- and HA-MRSA isolates. It was not only the main clone causing pediatric infections but also an important infection-causing clone in other clinical departments, such as burn medicine and neurosurgery. Thus, our results suggest that there is no clear distinction of strain types between CA- and HA-MRSA. In China, some reports pointed out that ST59 clone has already been introduced into hospitals and causes hospital-associated infections.^{31–33} A number of reports have speculated that CA-MRSA will gradually replace HA-MRSA in future because of the smaller *SCCmec* element in CA-MRSA may result in increasing adaptability and shortening doubling time as compared with HA-MRSA.^{34,35} Li et al reported that the population structure of *S. aureus* causing bacteremia has changed over the past several years in China. The prevalence of ST239-MRSA has significantly decreased and ST59-t437-MRSA has increased from 2013 to 2016 among all MRSA isolates.³⁶ However, our data suggest that ST239-MRSA is still the most common clone responsible for bacteraemia. Thus, at least at our study hospital, there was no trend of a decline in bacteraemia-associated ST239-MRSA, in contrast to other Chinese cities.³⁶

Our initial data indicated the MSSA isolates from Urumqi were genetically diverse, with seven major STs (ST22, ST398, ST121, ST5, ST7, ST188, and ST15) and five major *spa* types (t309, t189, t796, t435, and t571). Several of these types (ST121, ST398, ST5, ST7, and ST188) have been previously characterized as the predominant molecular types of MSSA in some other cities of China.^{6,37,38} ST22 has been established as one of the main international STs of MRSA.³⁹ However, ST22 has been detected in MSSA strains from several cities of China. Before 2013, no ST22 clones were reported in China, but ST22 was the most prevalent genotype among MSSA isolates in Chongqing (11.3%) and Beijing (18.2%).³⁸ Our results confirm that ST22 strains (29.6%, 99/334) are the most common group among MSSA isolates in Urumqi. The isolation of ST22 commonly from secretions, blood, sputum, and other body fluids associated with community and nosocomial infections. An investigation of the clinical and molecular epidemiology of *S. aureus* isolated from pediatricians in Beijing showed that ST22-MSSA was the most predominant ST in community and nosocomial infections in that city.³⁸

Our study found that ST22-MSSA remained sensitive to most antibiotics; 97.0% of isolates were resistant to PEN, 57.6% were resistant to ERY, 15.2% of isolates were resistant to CLI, which is lower than that reported in previous studies.⁹ This may suggest some differences among ST22 clones from different regions, and the need for further multicenter investigations on the prevalence of the ST22 clone in China. ST398 and ST188 are usually associated with livestock-associated infections among animals and farm workers in many countries.^{40,41} ST188 is currently found as a common clone among patients with *S. aureus* SSTIs in Shanghai, Beijing, and Jiangsu in China.^{6,42,43} We isolated 33 ST398-MSSA and 4 ST398-MRSA strains from various types of samples. Our initial results indicate they were the most common clones in the departments of nephrology, geriatric medicine, neurosurgery, maxillofacial surgery, and pediatrics. This result may indicate that ST398 has become the major prevalent clone in Urumqi. ST188 has a high rate of colonization in the nasal cavity of healthy people and animals and it may cause infection in various animals. In this study, we detected 17 ST188 isolates in 334 MSSA strains and found that all of the ST188 isolates were *spa* t189. A previous investigation showed that *spa* t189 was the most common *spa* type found among healthy nasal carriers in Northern China.⁴⁴ Livestock-associated clone ST398 and ST188 are the most prevalent in Urumqi. It is probably because a great number of people who live in this area are engaged in livestock husbandry or related activities. ST121 is mainly distributed in Africa, Asia, and Europe and has been characterized as a hypervirulent clone causing SSTIs.^{2,45} In the present study, all ST121 clones were MSSA isolates. ST121 was the second most common clone in MSSA infections. In agreement with the results of other studies, we found that 82.4% (28/34) of ST121 clones were isolated from abscesses or wounds.

The presence of the *pvl* gene in *S. aureus* strains is associated with abscess formation and tissue necrosis and can enhance inflammatory responses and local infections.⁴⁶ The *pvl*-positive strains more often caused SSTI and are comparatively rare in invasive disease.⁴⁷ Our results indicated the PVL protein was present in MRSA isolates and MSSA isolates. A previous investigation of MRSA from inpatients in China found that 28.6% of isolates were *pvl*-positive.⁷ Several other recent studies also showed that about 10% of MRSA isolates were *pvl*-positive.^{2,48} Our results showed that only 3.0% of MRSA isolates were *pvl*-positive, which is very different from

these other studies.^{2,48} However, 34.4% of our MSSA isolates harbored the *pvl* gene, similar to the prevalences reported by recent studies in Chongqing.³⁸

Our results showed that 93.4% of *pvl*-positive strains were isolated from abscess/wound specimens associated with SSTIs. We found that a great number of ST22 MSSA strains (80.8%) harbored the *pvl* gene, similar to the prevalences of *pvl* as in ST22 MSSA strains isolated from Chongqing (71.4%, 10/14) and Beijing (100%, 6/6). Further investigation of the roles of *pvl*-positive ST22 isolates using a large collection of MSSA isolates is proposed. In this study, six ST22-MRSA-IV strains were *pvl*-negative, which is same as a previous study of ST22 in Europe where most strains were *pvl* negative. However, a recent study showed that *pvl*-positive CC22-MRSA-IV variant strains are the dominant epidemic (EMRSA-15) variants in Kuwaiti hospitals.⁴⁹

In conclusion, we performed a comprehensive molecular characterization of *S. aureus* isolates collected over a 5-year period in a general hospital in Urumqi, Northwestern China. Our findings suggest that ST239-MRSA-t030 and *pvl*-positive ST22-MSSA-t309 were the most common clones among *S. aureus* isolates. This study provides the latest information on the molecular epidemiology of *S. aureus* in Urumqi and also provides a foundation for future epidemiological studies of *S. aureus* in Urumqi and elsewhere in Northwestern China.

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Author contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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