Genomic reconnaissance of clinical isolates of emerging human pathogen *Mycobacterium abscessus* reveals high evolutionary potential

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Strain	M18	M24	M93	M115	M139	M148	
Status	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	
Genome Size (Mbp)	4.8	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	
GC Content (%)	64.2	63.8	64.1	64.1	64.2	64	
Number of CDS	4,850	5,605	4,970	4,947	4,983	5,363	
Number of tRNAs	45	86	47	47	46	46	
Number of rRNAs	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Genome Identity (%)	97.3	97.4	99.4	97.6	97.8	97.1	
Genome Coverage (%)	86.6	87.4	89.8	86.5	89	85.9	
Strain	M154	M156	M159	M172	M94	M152	
Status	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	
Genome Size (Mbp)	4.9	5	4.9	5.2	5	4.8	
GC Content (%)	64.2	64.1	64.3	64	64	64.2	
Number of CDS	4,709	5,039	4,864	5,244	5,146	4,833	
Number of tRNAs	45	45	48	47	62	46	
Number of rRNAs	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Genome Identity (%)	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	99.3	99.4	
Genome Coverage (%)	86.6	87.5	86.2	88.1	91.3	91.6	
Strain	47J26	3A0119R	3A0810R	3A0122R	3A0122S	4S0116R	
Status	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	
Genome Size (Mbp)	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.8	
GC Content (%)	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.2	
Number of CDS	4,840	5,343	5,344	5,248	5,255	4,776	
Number of tRNAs	47	46	46	46	46	46	

Supplementary Table S1. Summary statistics of 40 Ma genomes.

Number of rRNAs	3	3	3	3	3	3
Genome Identity (%)	97.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.5
Genome Coverage (%)	87.6	98.9	98.9	98.1	95.7	84.9
Strain	6G1108	3A0731	3A0930R	3A0930S	480206	480303
Status	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs
Genome Size (Mbp)	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.8
GC Content (%)	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.2	64.2
Number of CDS	5,353	5,412	5,335	5,310	4,786	4,788
Number of tRNAs	69	46	46	46	46	46
Number of rRNAs	3	3	3	3	3	3
Genome Identity (%)	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.5	99.5
Genome Coverage (%)	99.4	97.9	98.8	98.7	90.1	90.5
Strain	4S0726RA	4S0726RB	580304	581212	580921	581215
Status	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs
Genome Size (Mbp)	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
GC Content (%)	64.2	64.2	64	64	64	64
Number of CDS	4,777	4,788	5,227	5,226	5,236	5,196
Number of tRNAs	46	46	82	82	82	81
Number of rRNAs	3	3	3	3	3	3
Genome Identity (%)	99.5	99.5	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4
Genome Coverage (%)	84.3	90.4	85.9	86.1	86.3	85.2
Strain	550817	580708	580422	580421	6G0125R	6G0212
Status	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs
Genome Size (Mbp)	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1
GC Content (%)	64	64	64	64	64.1	64.1
Number of CDS	5,233	5,221	5,303	5,217	5,105	5,102
Number of tRNAs	82	82	82	82	46	46
Number of rRNAs	3	3	3	3	3	3
Genome Identity (%)	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	99.9	99.9

Genome Coverage (%)	84.2	84.7	86.3	86.1	99.8
Strain	6G0728R	6G0125S	6G0728S	ATCC19977	
Status	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Scaffolds/Contigs	Complete genome	
Genome Size (Mbp)	5.3	5.3	5.3	5	
GC Content (%)	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	
Number of CDS	5,343	5,332	5,350	5,004	
Number of tRNAs	69	69	69	46	
Number of rRNAs	3	3	3	3	
Genome Identity (%)	99.9	99.9	99.9	100	
Genome Coverage (%)	99.9	99.7	99.5	100	



Supplementary Fig. S2: Mapping of Ma genome sequences onto the reference *M. abscessus* ATCC 19977. Each track represents one strain. In general, all genome sequences have almost covered most of the reference ma genome. From the inner track to outer track: 4S0206, 4S0303, 4S0726-RA, 4S0726-RB, 5S0304, 5S0421, 5S0422, 5S0708, 5S0817, 5S0921, 5S1212, 5S1215, 6G0125R, 6G0125S, 6G0212, 6G0728R, 6G0728S, 47J26, 4S0116S, 3A0119R, 3A0122R, 3A0122S, 3A0731, 3A0810, 3A0930R, 3A0930S, 6G1108, M172, M24, M93, M94, M115, M139, M148, M152, M154, M156, M159, M18.

(A)

3450000 3500000 3550000				3950000 4000000	4050000 4100000
Strain 3A0119R	0 2200000 2250000 23	300000 2350000 2400	000 2450000 25000	00 2550000 26000	00 2650000 2700000
2100000 2150000 2200000 2250		2400000 2450000 2	500000 2550000 260	0000 2650000 27	00000 2750000 28000
Strain 3A0310R					
				50000 1700000 17	

(B)

	7
1880000 2000000 2020000 2040000 2060000 2080000 2100000 2120000 2140000 2160000 2180000 2200000 2220000 2240000	260000 2280000 2300000 2320000 2340000 2360000 2380000 2400000 2420000 2440
Strain ATCC 19977	
nonexes noneses nonexes	744 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
Strain 3A0119R	
Stanskortsk	
6 000 1880000 1900000 1920000 1940000 1960000 1960000 2000000 2020000 2040000 2060000 2080000 2100000 2120000 21	40000 2160000 2180000 2200000 2220000 2240000 2260000 2280000 2300000 232000
\ \	
Strain 340731	
Strain SA0/S1	den ander autor ander ander ander ander ander ander a
0000 640000 660000 660000 700000 720000 740000 760000 780000 80000 820 00 840000 860000 80000 90	0000 920000 940000 960000 980000 1000000 1020000 1040000 1060000 1080000
Charlin 400202	
21/4/11/420202	

(C)



Supplementary Fig. S3: **Examples of large inversions found in the Ma genomes.** The inversions were boxed in red. Due to large number of strains that we used in this study, selected strains were shown in this figure. (A) 350kb inversion. (B) 220kb inversion. (C) 700kb inversion. The smaller inversion observed in the strain 4S0206 is not boxed because it is the same inversion in (A).



Supplementary Fig. S4: Comparative analysis of Ma genomes. (A) Genome Set Size versus Frequency of Common Genes in Each Size Set. The most left bar represents the strain-specific genes in Ma, whereas the most right bar represents the core genes found in the complete set of genomes. Genes list comparisons: (B) Comparison between Ma subspecies genes. (C) Comparison between fast-grower (Ma) and slow-growers (*M tuberculosis* and *M. avium*).



Supplementary Fig. S5: The order of the tRNA gene sequences in the genomic islands. In general, there are 3 distinct islands. The order of the tRNAs in the M24 tRNA island is very similar to the order in the islands found in 5S0304, 5S1212, 5S0921, 5S1215, 5S0817, 5S0708, 5S0422 and 5S0421 from the US group although we observed some pseudo-tRNAs such as tRNA-Glu-TTC and tRNA-Pro-GGG, probably accumulated over evolutionary time. The observed tRNA islands in the strains 6G0728R, 6G0125S, 6G0728S and 6G1108 are identical, whereas M94 has a very different order of tRNAs in its island. A white box indicates a coding sequence, whereas the red line down a box represents a pseudo-tRNA. Manual inspection of these islands in genome browser showed that, based on the similarity of the order of the tRNA genes in the islands, these islands could be classified into three distinct groups: G1(M24, 5S0304, 5S1212, 5S0921, 5S1215, 5S0817, 5S0708, 5S0422 and 5S0421); G2 (6G0728R, 6G0125S, 6G0728S and 6G1108); and G3 (M94) (Fig.4).

Legend: 1=tRNA-Lys-CTT; 2= tRNA-Gly-TCC; 3=tRNA-Leu-CAA; 4=tRNA-Gln-TTG; 5=tRNA-6=tRNA-Thr-TGT; 8=tRNA-Gly-GCC; Gln-CTG: 7=tRNA-Thr-GGT; 9=tRNA-Leu-CAG; 10=tRNA-Asn-GTT; 11=tRNA-Ala-TGC; 12=tRNA-Glu-CTC; 13=tRNA-Phe-GAA; 14=tRNA-Leu-GAG;15=tRNA-Arg-ACG; 16=tRNA-Ile-GAT; 17=tRNA-Asp-GTC; 18=tRNA-Val-TAC; 19=tRNA-Tyr-GTA; 20=tRNA-Pro-TGG; 21=tRNA-Arg-CCG; 22=tRNA-Lys-TTT; 23=tRNA-Trp-24=tRNA-Glu-TTC; 25=tRNA-Arg-CCT; 26=tRNA-Met-CAT; CCA: 27=tRNA-His-GTG; 28=tRNA-Arg-TCT; 29=tRNA-Pro-GGG; 30=tRNA-Cys-GCA; 31=tRNA-Thr-CGT; 32=tRNA-Pro-CGG; 33=tRNA-Ser-GCT; 34=tRNA-Ala-GGC; 35=tRNA-Leu-TAG; 36=tRNA-Leu-TAA; and 37=tRNA-Ile-TAT.



Supplementary Fig. S6: The distribution of anticodons in Ma strains. Red=2-5; green=0;black=1. Of our 40 Ma strains, 14 (35%) showed distinct tRNA anticodon distributions. They are strains 5S0304, 5S1212, 5S0921, 5S1215, 5S0817, 5S0708, 5S0422, 5S0421, M24, M94, 6G0728R, 6G0125S, 6G0728S and 6G1108. M24 shows highest number of tRNA-CAT copies (6 copies) compared to 3 copies which is found in most bacteria. Interestingly, the TAT-anticodon tRNAs were only found in 6G0728R, 6G0125S, 6G0728S and 6G1108, but not in other Ma strains .



Supplementary Fig. S7: tRNA Frequency by anti-codon in obligate and facultative intracellular pathogens.

Legend. tRNA frequencies for 51 intracellular bacterial pathogens and Escherichia coli were extracted from the tRNADB (Nucleic Acids Res. 2009 Jan;37(Database issue):D93-7. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkn787. Epub 2008 Nov 4. GtRNAdb: a database of transfer RNA genes detected in genomic sequence. Chan

PP, Lowe TM.) or calculated de novo with ARAGORN (ARAGORN, a program to detect tRNA genes and tmRNA genes in nucleotide sequences. Laslett D, Canback B.Nucleic Acids Res. 2004 Jan 2;32(1):11-6. Print 2004.).

The frequencies of each tRNA, classified by anticodon, in each species, is represented in the figure by color (see figure key). The cluster of Yersinia species. is marked A. The cluster of *Mycobacteriun* species is marked B, except for *Mycobacterium abscessus* (marked C). Note that theM. Abscessus' tRNA compliment resembles *Yersinia* but not other mycobacteria. The species and the abbreviations used in the figure follow. Obligately intracellular bacteria are denoted by (*) after the full name. Unmarked species are facultative intracellular pathogens.

Escherichia_coli_K12, Ec; Brucella_canis, Bc; Brucella_melitensis_chrI, Bm; Brucella_suis_1330, Bs1; Brucella_suis_ATCC_23445_chrI, Bs2; Chlamydophila_abortus_S26_3 (*), Ca; Chlamydophila_pneumoniae_AR39(*), Cp1; Chlamydophila_pneumoniae_CWL029(*), Cp2; Chlamydophila_pneumoniae_J138,(*), Cp3; Chlamydophila_pneumoniae_TW_183(*), Cp4; Chlamydia trachomatis, (*) Ct1; Chlamydia trachomatis 434 Bu(*), Ct2; Chlamydia_trachomatis_L2b_UCH_1_proctitis(*), Ct3; Coxiella_burnetii_RSA_331(*), Cb; Francisella tularensis holarctica FTA, Ft1; Francisella tularensis mediasiatica FSC147, Ft2;Legionella_pneumophila_Corby, Lp1; Legionella_pneumophila_Lens, Lp2;Legionella_pneumophila_Paris, Lp3; Legionella_pneumophila_Philadelphia_1, Lp4;Listeria_monocytogenes_chr, Lm; Neisseria_meningitidis_053442; Nm2; Neisseria_meningitidis_FAM18; Nm3; Neisseria_meningitidis_MC58; Nm4; Neisseria_meningitidis_Z2491, Nm5; Rickettsia_akari_Hartford, Ra(*); Rickettsia canadensis URRWXCal2 Rickettsia felis URRWXCal, (*) Rc; Rickettsia_felis_URRWXCal2_Rickettsia_felis_URRWXCal2(*), Rf; Rickettsia_massiliae_MTU5(*), Rm; Rickettsia rickettsii Iowa(*), Rr1; Rickettsia rickettsii Sheila Smith(*), Rr2; Salmonella_typhi_Ty2 St; Yersinia_enterocolitica_8081 Ye; Yersinia_pestis_Angola, Yp1; Yersinia_pestis_Antiqua_Yersinia_pestis_Antiqua., Yp2; Yersinia_pestis_CO92_chr.trna50-ValTAC Yp3; Yersinia_pestis_Nepal516_Yersinia_pestis_Nepal516, Yp4; Yersinia_pestis_Pestoides_F, Yp5; Yersinia pestis biovar Mediaevails str 91001, Yp6; Yersinia pseudotuberculosis YPIII, Ys2; Mycobacterium_JLS, MJI; Mycobacterium_KMS, MKm; Mycobacterium MCS Mycobacterium sp MCS, MCs; Mycobacterium avium 104, My; Mycobacterium_bovis_BCG_Pasteur_1173P2, Mb; Mycobacterium_marinum_M, Mm; Mycobacterium smegmatis MC2 155, Ms; Mycobacterium ulcerans Agy99, Mu Mycobacterium tuberculosis CDC1551, Mt1; Mycobacterium tuberculosis F11, Mt2; Mycobacterium_tuberculosis_H37Ra, Mt4; Mycobacterium_abscessus_M24, Ma



Supplementary Fig. S8: The structure of the putative intact prophages found in the Ma genomes. These prophages consist of phage-associated proteins like phage tail, coat and enzymes like integrase and terminase which assist in the integration of phage into bacteria. Black thin bars in prophages 1,3,6,7,8 and 9 represent the Att sites for site-specified recombination.

Prophages/ strains	3A0810R	3A0119R	3A0930R	3A0930S	3A0731	3A0122R	3A0122S	4S0206	4S0303	4S0726RA	4S0726RB	5S0421	5S0708	5S1212	5S1215	£6M	M156	M172
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		

Supplementary Fig. S9: Distribution of the putative intact prophages in the Ma genomes. The Ma genomes that share a same prophage are highlighted in the same color. There are 6 prophages that are shared by more than one genome and 3 prophages that are each uniquely inserted into a single genome



Supplementary Fig. S10: Sequence alignment of *hbhA* **genes in Ma genomes.** Strains ATCC-*hbhA* to M94 (*M. abscessus* sensu stricto) show amino acid T in the 165th position, while the remaining strains (*M. bolletii* and *M. massiliense*) show amino acid A instead of T.

Strain	M24	M94	6G1108	6G0728S	6G0125S	6G0728R	5S0421
Contig number	Contig4	Contig33	Contig1	Contig0	Contig0	Contig0	Contig4
Start Position	11,282	51,078	74,604	115,920	75,137	116,345	345,049
End Position	20,728	57,467	77,594	118,910	78,127	119,335	355,287
Number of CDS	7	3	1	1	1	1	4
Number of tRNAs	35	17	23	23	23	23	36
tRNA density	31.8%	19.1%	55.9%	55.9%	55.9%	55.9%	25.5%
Avg distance between							
tRNAs (bp)	167.8	164.2	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	207.7
Island size (bp)	9,445	6,388	2,989	2,989	2,989	2,989	10,237
Strain	580422	580708	5S0817	581215	580921	581212	580304
Contig number	Contig10	Contig5	Contig6	Contig3	Contig7	Contig0	Contig6
Start Position	345,080	2590,958	2984,997	3726,488	603,919	2566,534	345,138
End Position	355,318	2601,196	2995,235	3736,726	614,157	2576,699	355,376
Number of CDS	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
Number of tRNAs	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
tRNA density	25.5%	25.5%	24.8%	24.7%	25.5%	25.5%	25.5%
Avg distance between							
tRNAs (bp)	215.9	216.9	216.9	219.7	216.9	216.9	216.9
Island size (bp)	10,237	10,237	10,237	10,237	10,237	10,237	10,237

Supplementary Table S11: Summary statistics of tRNA Islands

Supplementary Table S12: Summary of 9 prophage regions predicted in Ma genomes by PHAST.

Prophages	Length(Kb)	CDS	ATT-site show up	GC content
1	41.1	62	Yes	64.1
2	43.6	56	Yes	63.7
3	36.2	42	No	60.3
4	32.2	43	No	63.71
5	32.7	45	No	63.5
6	85	120	Yes	64.2
7	38	51	Yes	63.8
8	40.1	49	Yes	63.1
9	50.7	50	Yes	63.5