

1 **Supplementary information**

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3 **Extended insight into the *Mycobacterium chelonae-abscessus* complex through**
4 **whole genome sequencing of *Mycobacterium salmoniphilum* outbreak and**
5 ***Mycobacterium salmoniphilum*-like strains**

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32 **Supplementary Methods:** DNA isolation, Genome assembly, annotation, plasmid, phage,
33 identification of IS elements, horizontal gene transfer (HGT) analysis and identification of SNV
34 and mutational hotspots.

35 **Supplementary Table S1:** Compilation of mycobacterial species/strains, and genomes used in
36 the present study.

37 **Supplementary Table S2:** Summary of predicted ncRNA genes in MCAC members.

38 **Supplementary Table S3:** Summary of predicted phages in the different MCAC members.

39 **Supplementary Table S4:** Summary of IS-elements in the different MCAC members.

40 **Supplementary Table S5a-e:** List of core and unique genes in *Msal*^T, *Mche*^T, *Msal*-like^{CCUG64054}
41 and *Mabs*^{ATCC19977}.

42 **Supplementary Table S6:** List of hotspot genes, annotation and function.

43 **Supplementary Table S7:** Horizontal gene transfer analysis. Sheet 1, summary of predicted
44 HGT genes in *Msal* and *Msal*-like strains and other mycobacteria. Subsequent sheets contain
45 detail information of predicted HGT genes in individual strains.

46 **Supplementary Table S8:** Virulence factor analysis. Sheet 1, list of genomes used in VF
47 analysis and sheet 2 list predicted virulence genes along with functional classification for *Msal*
48 and *Msal*-like strains and other mycobacteria.

49 **Supplementary Table S9a, b:** (a) List of genes encoding ribosomal proteins in MCAC-
50 members. (b) List of genes encoding translation factors in MCAC-members.

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52 **Supplementary Methods**

53 *DNA isolation*

54 For Illumina sequencing, cells were lysed by bead beating (2 x 1 min, 6.5 m/s, 5 min on ice
55 between runs, 0.1 mm silica/zirconium beads) in equal volumes of TE-buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl,
56 pH 7.5; 1 mM EDTA) and DNAzol reagent (Invitrogen) using a FastPrep24 device (MP
57 Biotech). This was followed by chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation, resuspension in
58 1 x TE-buffer and removal of RNA and proteins using RNase A and Proteinase K treatment for
59 1 h each. Chromosomal DNA was retrieved by phenol/chloroform extraction and ethanol
60 precipitation.

61 For PacBio sequencing, 500 mL of exponentially growing culture was pelleted and
62 resuspended in 11 mL of Qiagen buffer B1 (containing 1 mg/mL RNase A) and transferred to a
63 tube containing 2 g (≥ 60000 U) Lipase (product number 80612, Sigma-Aldrich). After
64 dissolving the Lipase, the tubes were incubated for 2 h at 37°C in a waterbath followed by:
65 addition of 600 μ L lysozyme (100 mg/mL) and 3 h of incubation, addition of 500 μ L of
66 Proteinase K (20 mg/mL) and incubation for 1.5 h, and addition of Qiagen buffer B2 and
67 incubation for 16 h at 50°C. The cell lysate was cleared by centrifugation. The DNA was
68 recovered using Qiagen Genomic-tip 500/G following the protocol supplied by the manufacturer
69 and further purified using the MoBio PowerClean Pro DNA Clean-Up Kit.

70 Before submitting DNA for sequencing (PacBio or Illumina), DNA size and quality was
71 estimated using spectrophotometry and agarose gel electrophoresis.

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73 *Genome assembly, annotation, plasmid, phage, identification of IS elements, identification of*
74 *SNV and mutational hotspots and horizontal gene transfer (HGT) analysis*

75 *Genome assembly:* The PacBio-generated reads were assembled using the SMRT-analysis

76 HGAP3 assembly pipeline (Chin *et al.* 2013) and polished using Quiver (Pacific Biosciences,

77 Menlo Park, CA, USA). Assembly of the Illumina generated reads was performed using the A5-
78 Assembly pipeline (version 20140604) with a minimum contig size of 200 bases (Tritt *et al.*
79 2012). The MAUVE program (Darling *et al.* 2004) was used for genome reordering and whole
80 genome alignment. This alignment was plotted using genoplots (Guy *et al.* 2010). The
81 RNAmmer (Lagesen *et al.* 2007) and tRNAScan-SE (Lowe and Eddy 1997) programs were used
82 to predict the rRNA and tRNA genes. All the genomes were annotated and functionally
83 classified using Prokka [version 1.11] (Seemann 2014) and RAST server (<http://rast.nmpdr.org/>)
84 (Aziz *et al.* 2008), respectively.

85 *Plasmid, phage and IS element predictions:* Assembled scaffolds were subjected to BLAST
86 search using the NCBI plasmid database (downloaded March 2016). We considered a scaffold
87 belonging to a plasmid if more than 90% of the scaffold sequence aligned with a plasmid
88 sequence from the plasmid database with more than 90% identity.

89 Phage sequences were predicted using the PHAST server (Zhou *et al.* 2011), while prediction
90 of IS elements was done using the ISSaga webserver (Varani *et al.* 2011).

91 *Identifications of mutational hotspots and SNVs:* Mutational hotspots were identified using
92 Shewhart Control Chart, as described by Das *et al.* (2012). Briefly, SNVs were identified
93 between *Msal*^T and other *Msal* strains in a pairwise manner using MUMmer (Delcher *et al.*
94 1999). The reference genome *Msal*^T was divided into non-overlapping windows of 2000 bases
95 and the average number of SNVs in each of the windows was determined. The average SNV
96 values were subsequently used in Shewhart Control Chart for the prediction of hotspots.

97 *Horizontal Gene Transfer (HGT):* Putative horizontal gene transfer events were predicted using
98 the tool HGTector v0.2.2 (Zhu *et al.* 2014). Briefly, this approach is a combination of BLASTp
99 and taxonomy searches. For the BLASTp search analysis, we used the DIAMOND v0.9.10
100 tool and build the database file (NCBI NR database downloaded from the HGTector
101 source v2017-6-30) (Buchfink *et al.* 2015). The parameters we used for the BLASTp analysis,

102 percentage identity = >60% and query coverage = >70%, e-value = <1e-100. For the taxonomy
103 search (using HGTector), we used three parameters, "self" group, "close" group, and "distal"
104 group hierarchical classification to predict putative horizontal genes where "self =
105 Mycobacteriaceae", and "close = Corynebacteriales" (as of Feb 2018, NCBI taxonomy; Sayers *et*
106 *al.* 2009). The "distal" group = all other organisms except the "self" and "close" groups (Zhu *et*
107 *al.* 2014; see Supplementary Table S7 for further information). Finally, the predicted HGTs were
108 analysed by performing a Mann–Whitney-Wilcoxon test (in R ver 3.2.2, 2015-08-14, on
109 platform x86_64-pc-linux-gnu) for GC-content of genome-encoded protein-coding gene
110 sequences (CDS, excluding horizontal transferred genes) and GC-content for candidate
111 horizontal transferred genes.

112 To identify common and unique genes in *Msal*^T, *Mche*^T, *Msal*-like^{CCUG64054} and *Mabs*^{ATCC19977}
113 we combined PanOCT ortholog clustering (Fouts *et al.* 2012) with BLASTp search (Boratyn *et*
114 *al.* 2013) and cut-off e-value = <1e-05, percent identity = >45% and query coverage = >70%.

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152 discovery of putative horizontal gene transfers. *BMC Genomics* **15**, 717 (2014).

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163 **Figure S1** Genome alignment and genome-wide distribution of tRNA genes.

164 (a) Whole-genome alignment for the complete genomes *Mche*^T, *Msal*^T, *Mabs*^{ATCC19977} and the
165 *Msal*-like^{CCUG64054} draft genome. Each horizontal block represents one genome and vertical lines
166 between the genomes correspond to homologous regions whereas blue diagonal lines correspond
167 to genomic inversions. Of note, we cannot conclusively state that the indicated inversion in
168 *Msal*-like^{CCUG64054} is real due to draft genome status. White gaps correspond to the absence of
169 genes while regions in black represent phage sequences; red stars mark intact phages while black
170 stars mark incomplete/questionable phage sequences (see text for details).

171 (b) *Msal*^T complete genome, blue and red marked tRNA genes refers to transcription from the
172 positive and negative strands, respectively.

173 (c) *Mche*^T complete genome, tRNA genes in red and blue as in (b).

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Figure-S1:

a)

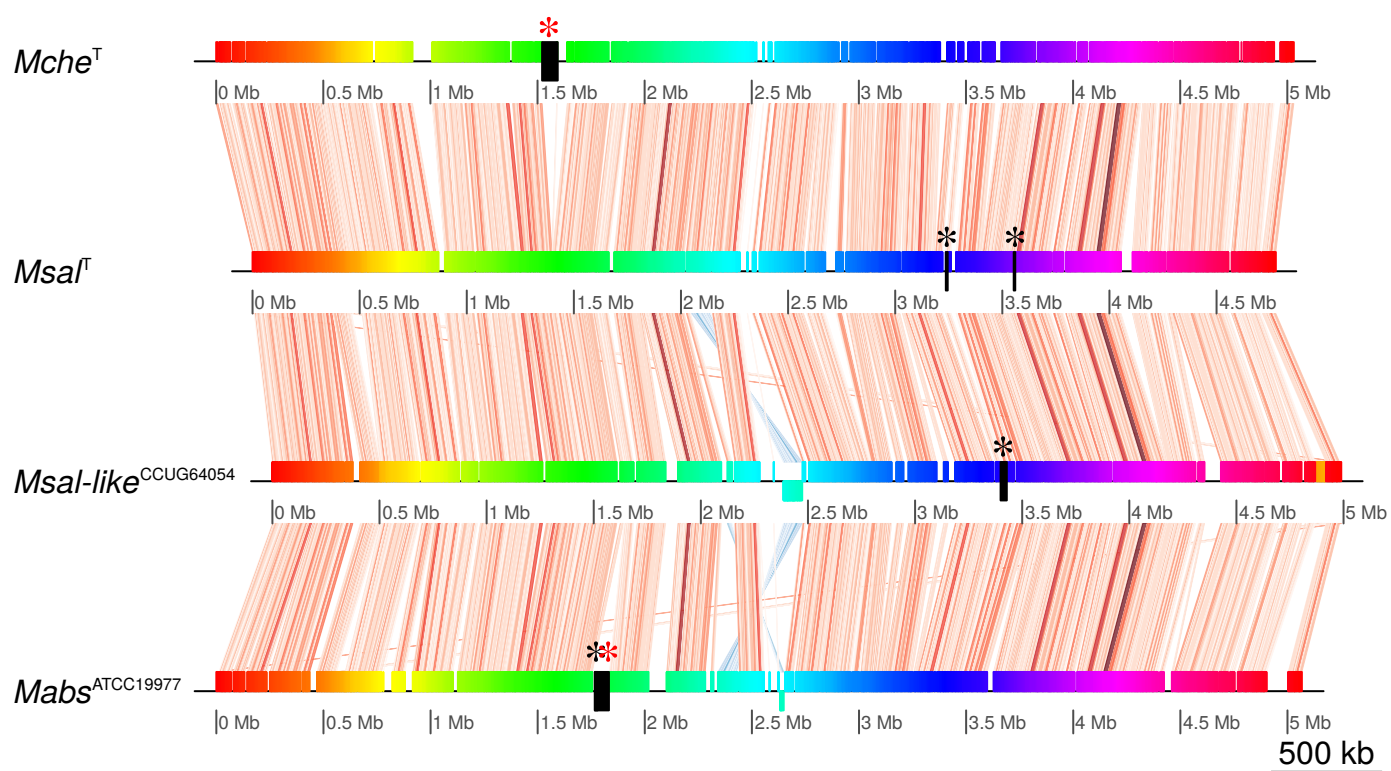
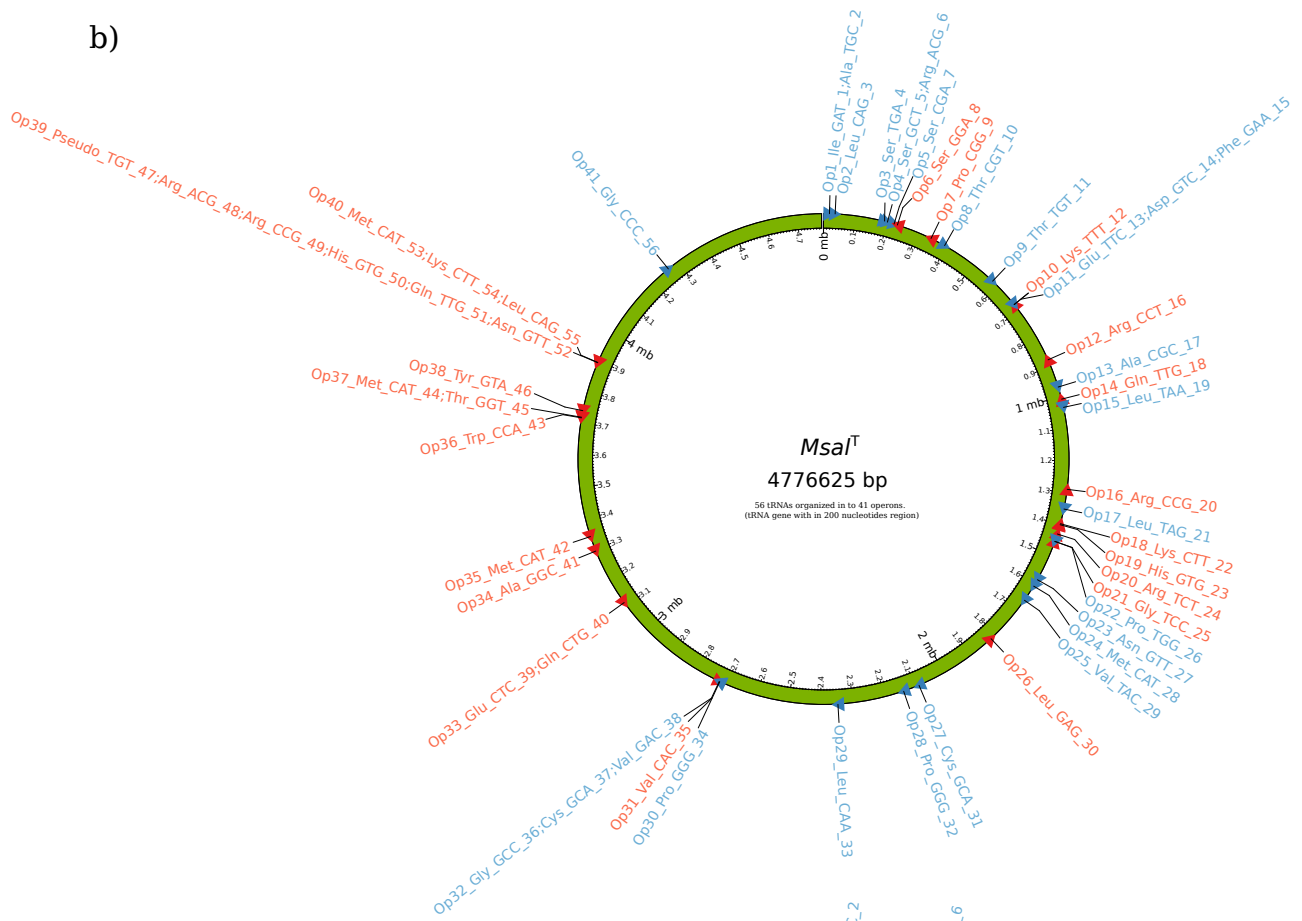
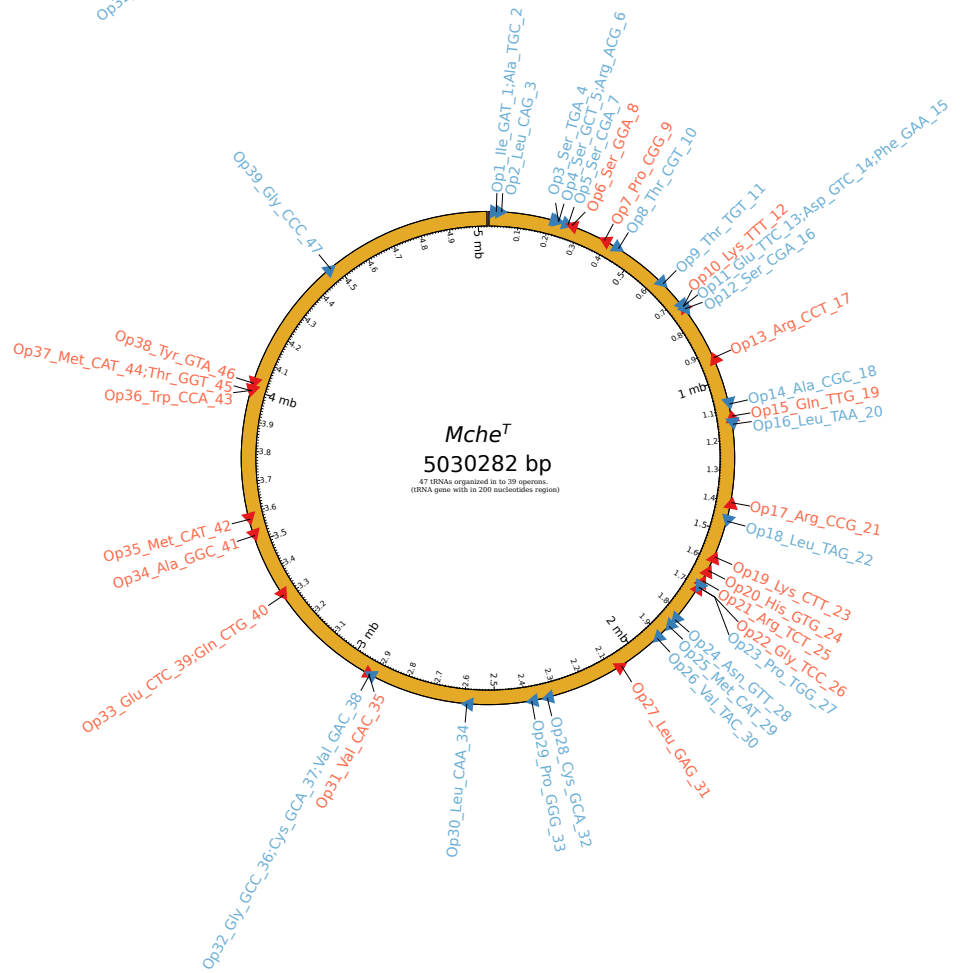


Figure-S1:

b)



c)



176 **Figure S2** Overview of genome assembly of *Msal* and *Msal*-like strains, and *Mfra*^{DSM45524T}

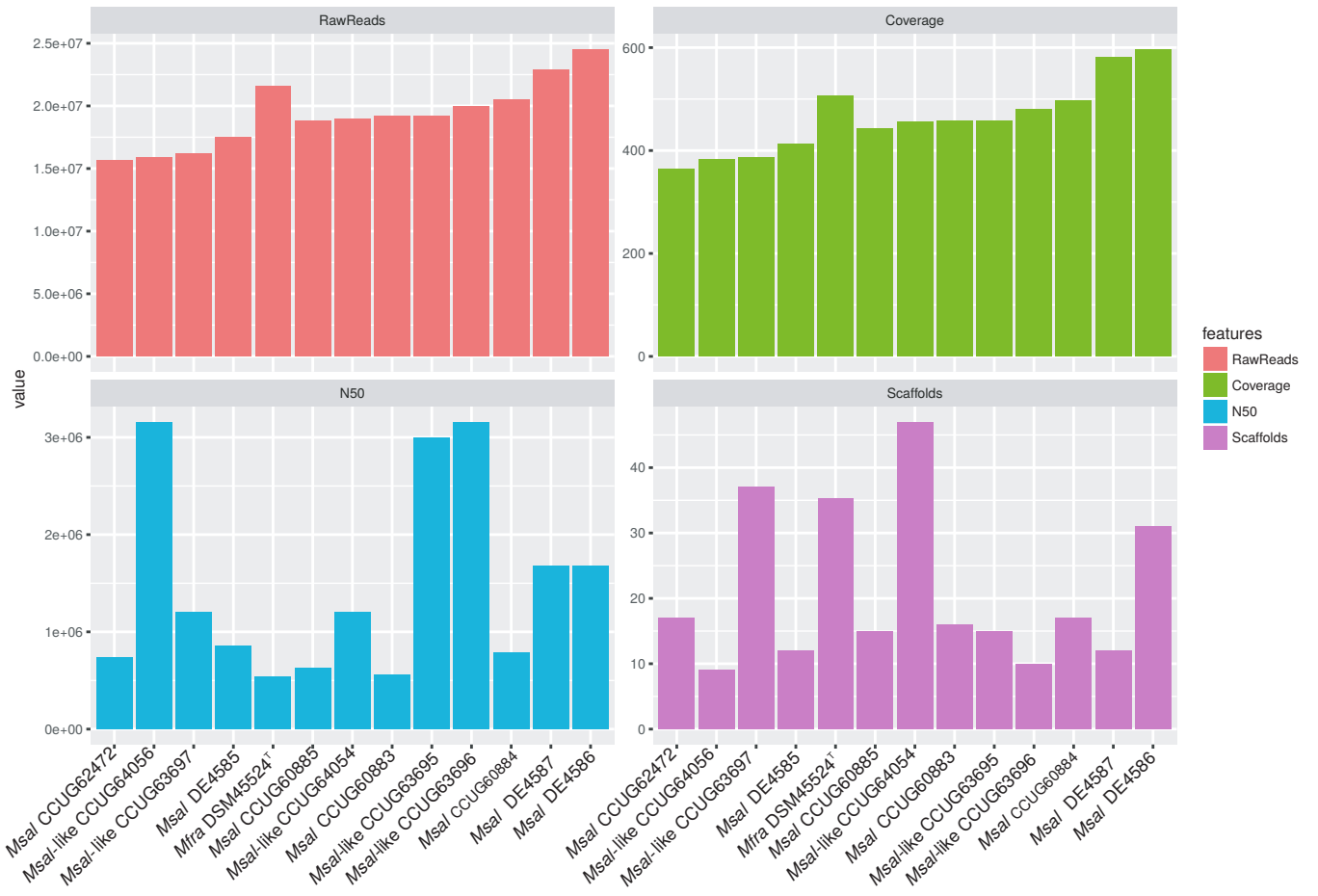
177 (Illumina derived sequences/reads).

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Figure-S2:

a.

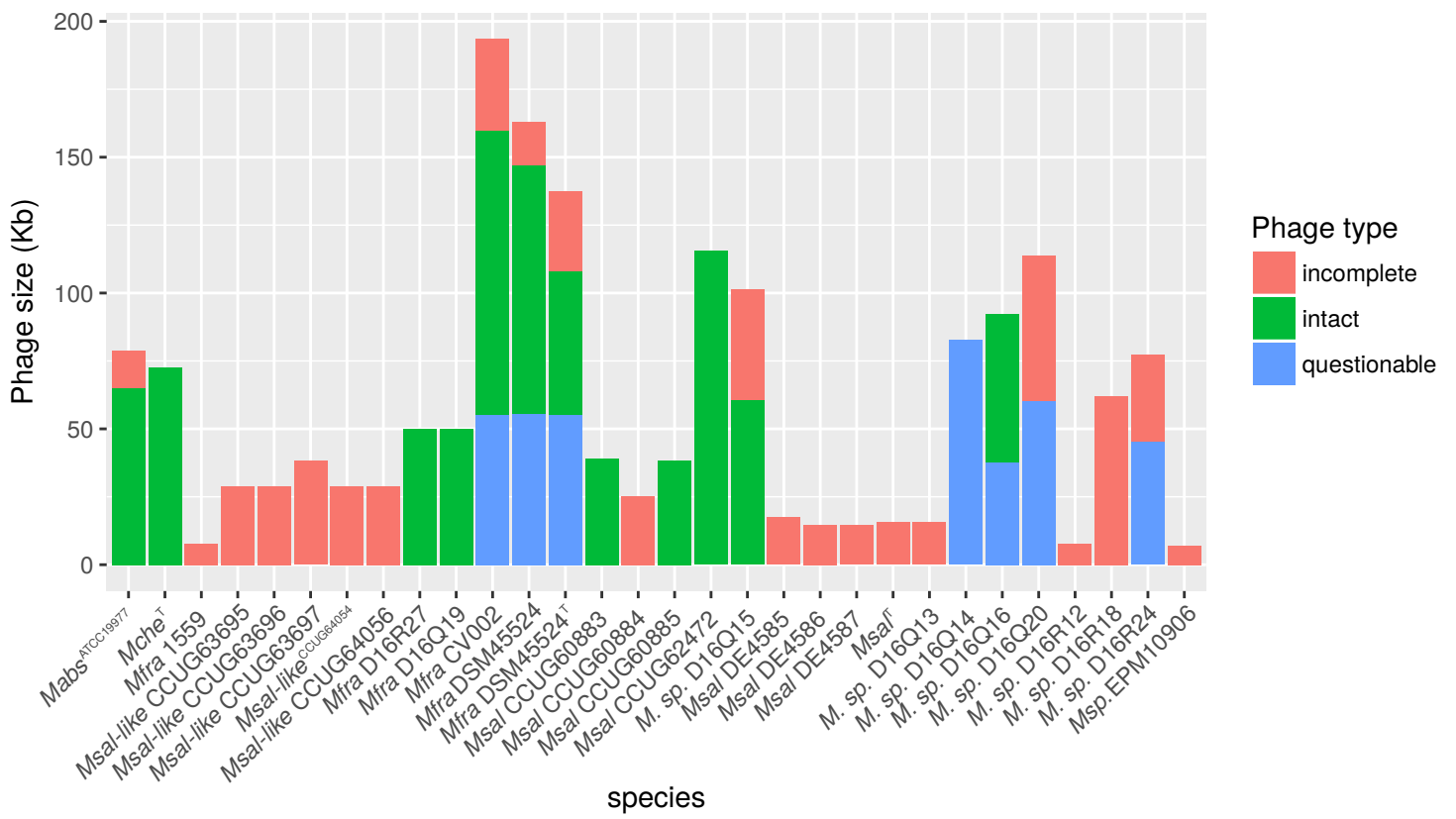


180 **Figure S3** Bar plot showing predicted cumulative phage sequence lengths and classification as
181 indicated (see also main text). X and Y axis indicates species/strain names and length of the
182 phage sequence in kilo bases (Kb), respectively.

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Figure-S3:



185 **Figure S4** (a) Amino-acid percentage identity plots for the different MCAC-members shown in
186 Fig 3a (see main text) and as indicated. Y-axis (count) refers to the number of genes while the
187 X-axis gives the percentage identity (PID).

188 (b) Alignment of the *ileS* sequences upstream of the predicted translational start sites (marked
189 ATG and GTG codons) in MCAC-members, *MtbH37Rv* and *MsmegMC²155* as indicated. Red
190 and blue residues mark the "T-box" signatures (see main text for references).

191 (c) A secondary structure model of the *Mabs^{ATCC19977}* T-box using the *MsmegMC²155* T-box as
192 template (see Ref 23 main text). The highlighted boxes (dashed lines) marks K-turn and putative
193 S-turn motifs while • mark conserved residues in the K-turn, S-turn and T-box. The inset
194 highlight the S-turn region in *MsmegMC²155* and the putative S-turn structure in *Msal^T*.

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Figure-S4:

a.

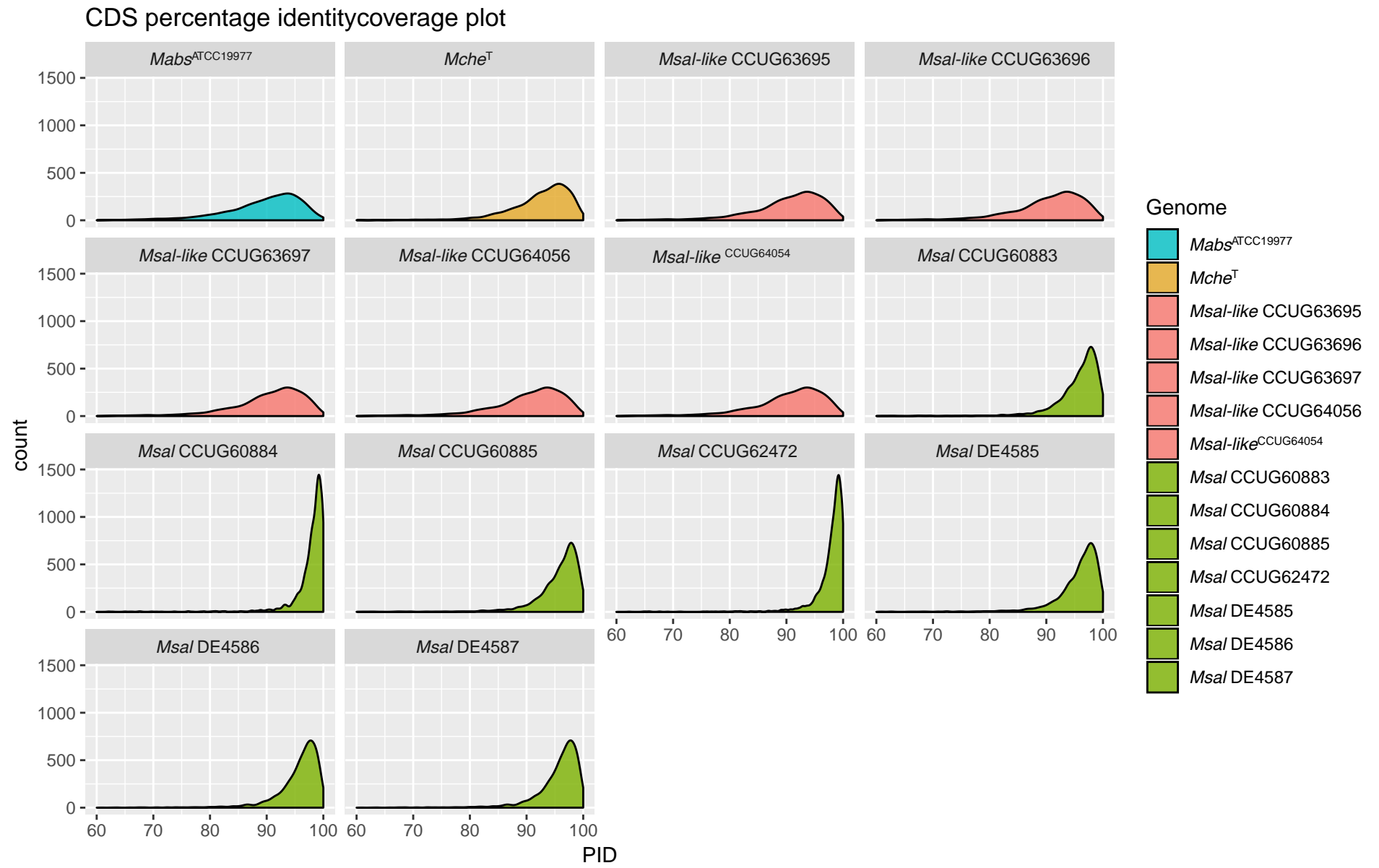


Figure-S4:

b.

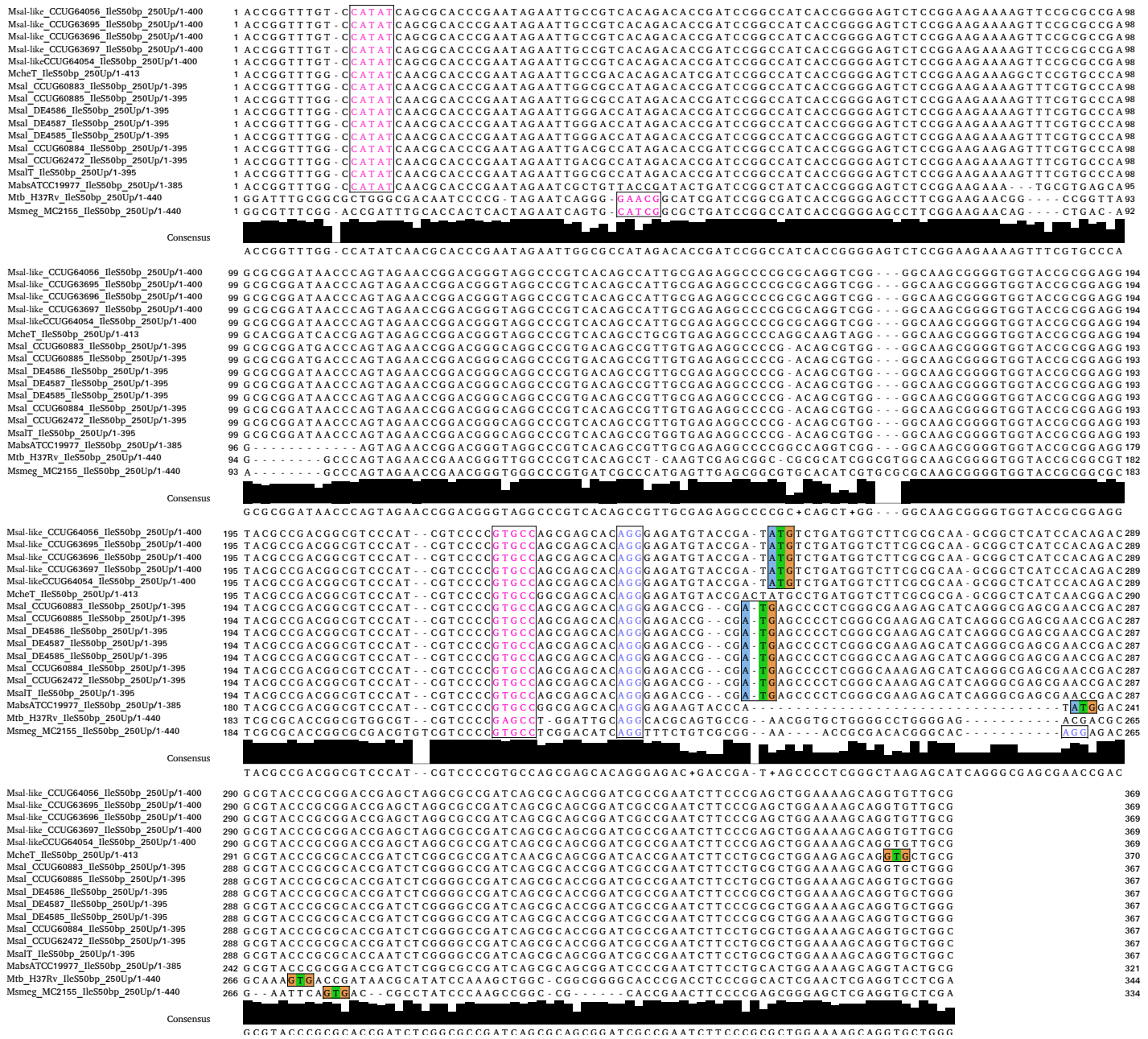
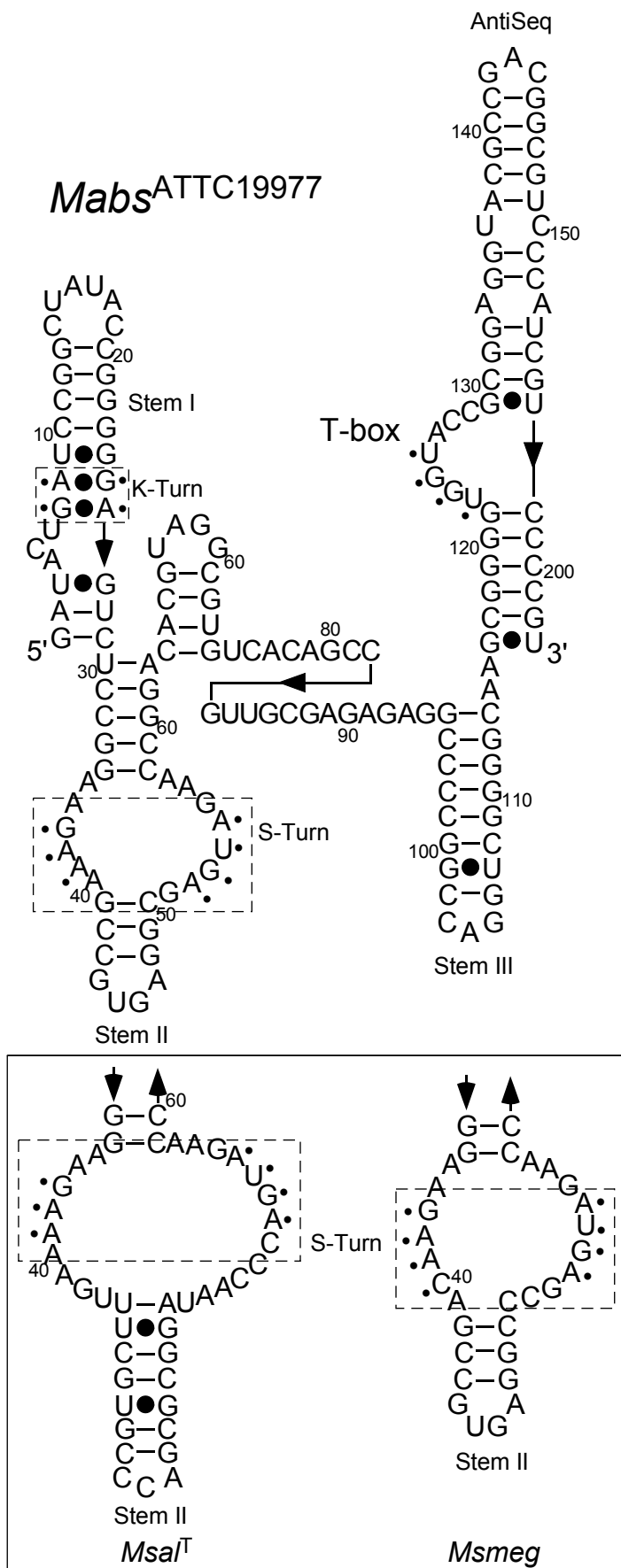


Figure-S4:

C.



197 **Figure S5** Phylogenetic relationship of MCAC-members.

198 (a) Phylogenetic tree based on 16S rDNA for MCAC-members as indicated.

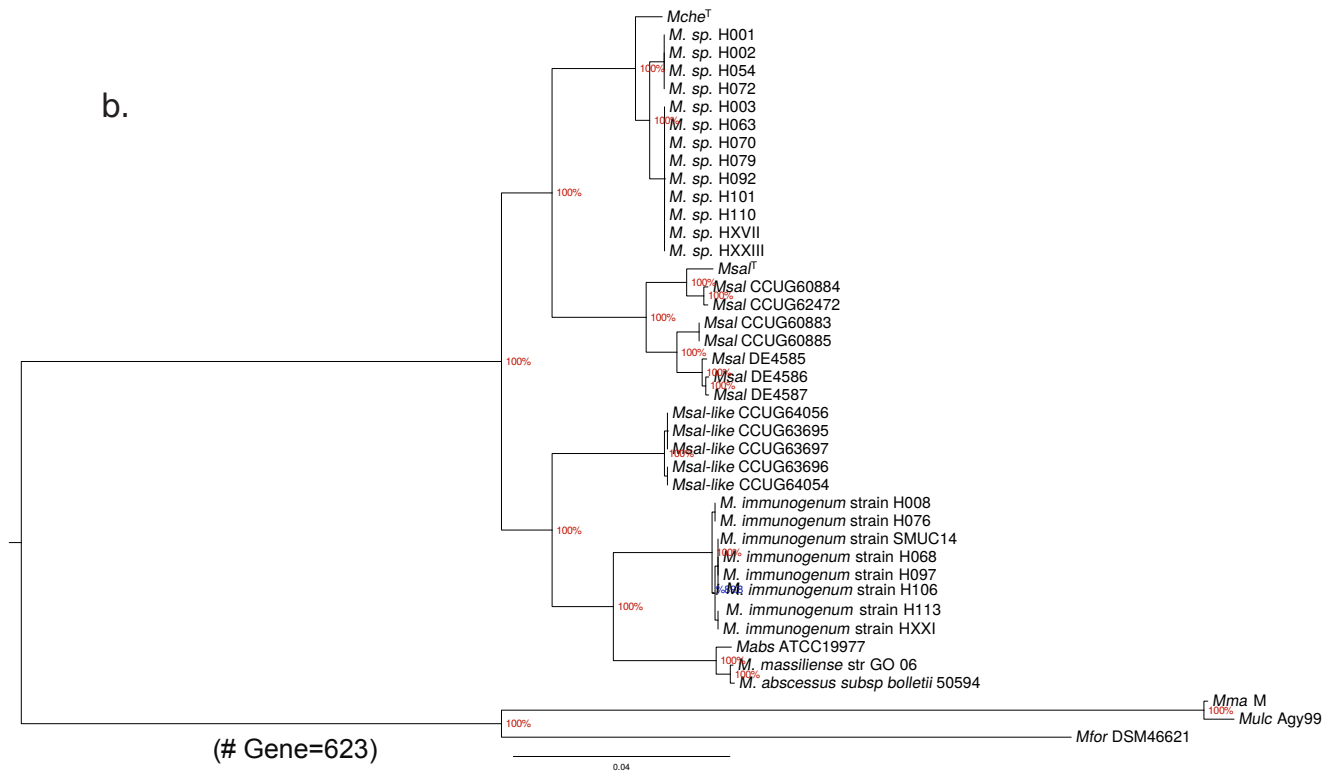
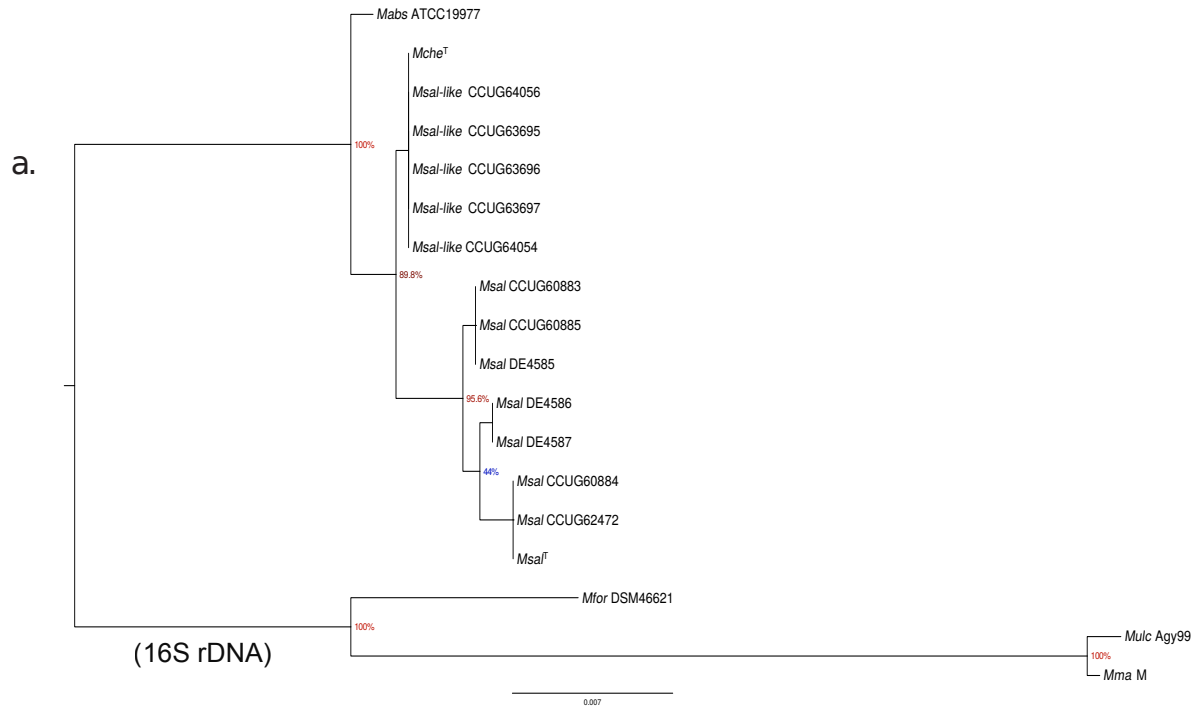
199 (b) Core gene phylogenetic tree (n=623) for MCAC-members as indicated.

200 The phylogenetic trees were generated as described in Methods using *Mfor*^{DSM46621}, *Mulc*^{Agy99}
201 and *Mma* M strain as outgroups.

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Figure-S5:



204 **Figure S6** Functional classification of genes in *Mabs*^{ATCC19977}, *Mche*^T, *Msal*^T and *Msal*-
205 like^{CCUG64054} into subsystem as indicated.

206 (a) Subsystem classification of genes predicted to be present in *Mabs*^{ATCC19977} (2796 genes),
207 *Mche*^T (2552 genes), *Msal*^T (2544 genes) and *Msal*-like^{CCUG64054} (2756 genes).

208 (b) Subsystem classification of unique genes in *Mabs*^{ATCC19977} (299 genes), *Mche*^T (130 genes),
209 *Msal*^T (134 genes) and *Msal*-like^{CCUG64054} (247 genes).

210 (c) Classification of unique genes present in *Mabs*^{ATCC19977}, *Mche*^T, *Msal*^T and *Msal*-like^{CCUG64054}
211 in the subcategory "Amino Acids and Derivatives".

212 (d) Classification of unique genes present in *Mabs*^{ATCC19977}, *Mche*^T, *Msal*^T and *Msal*-
213 like^{CCUG64054} in the subcategory "Carbohydrates".

214 (e) Classification of unique genes present in *Mabs*^{ATCC19977}, *Mche*^T, *Msal*^T and *Msal*-like^{CCUG64054}
215 in the subcategory "Fatty Acids, Lipids and Isoprenoids".

216 For (a) – (e), one gene can be classified in more than one subsystem.

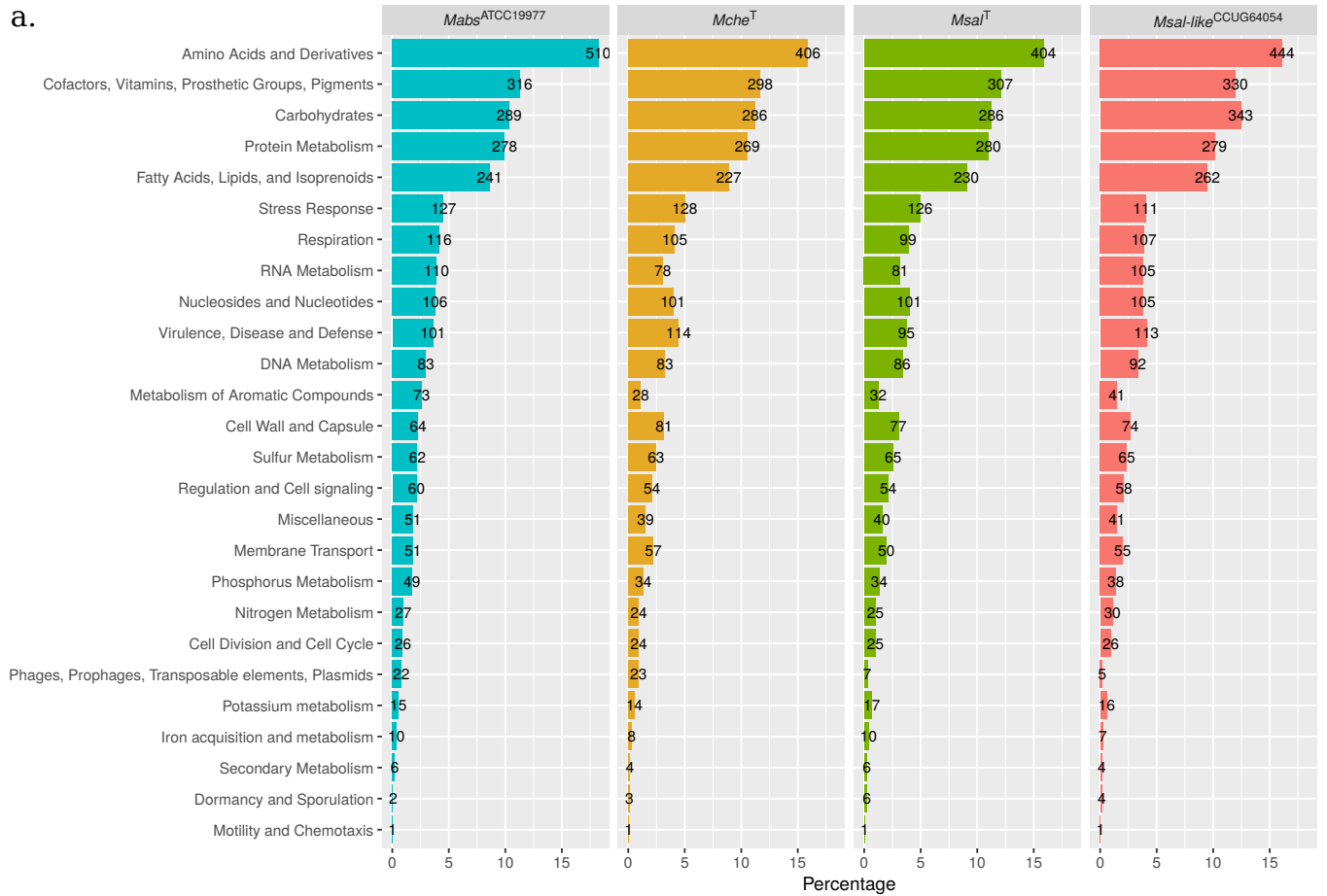
217 (f) Shewart control chart showing the average SNVs frequencies in *Msal* strains (n = 8). Black
218 and red dots mark in-control SNV and out of control (hotspots) frequencies, respectively.

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Figure-S6:

Functional classification of *Mycobacterium* spp.



b. Subsystem classification of unique genes

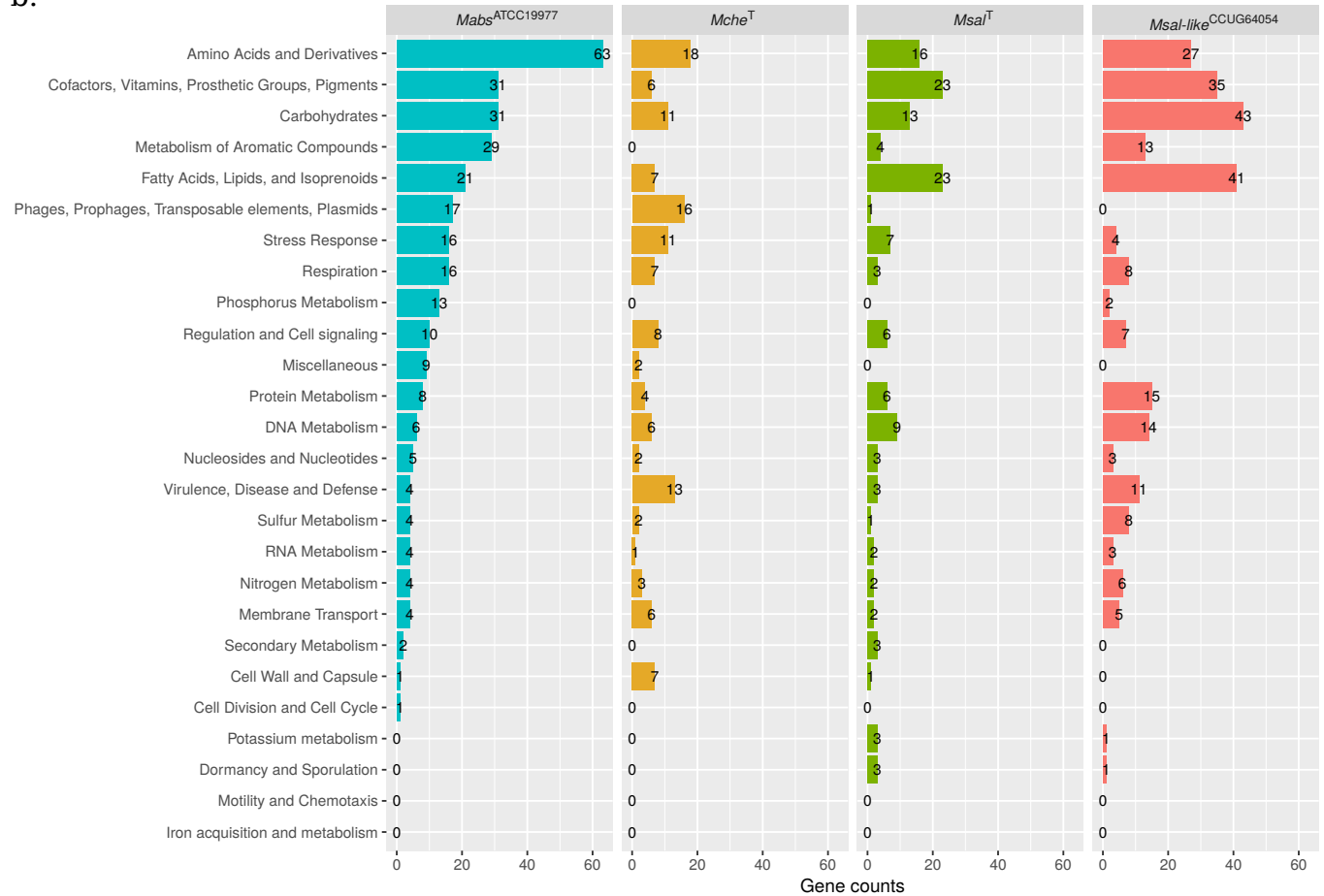
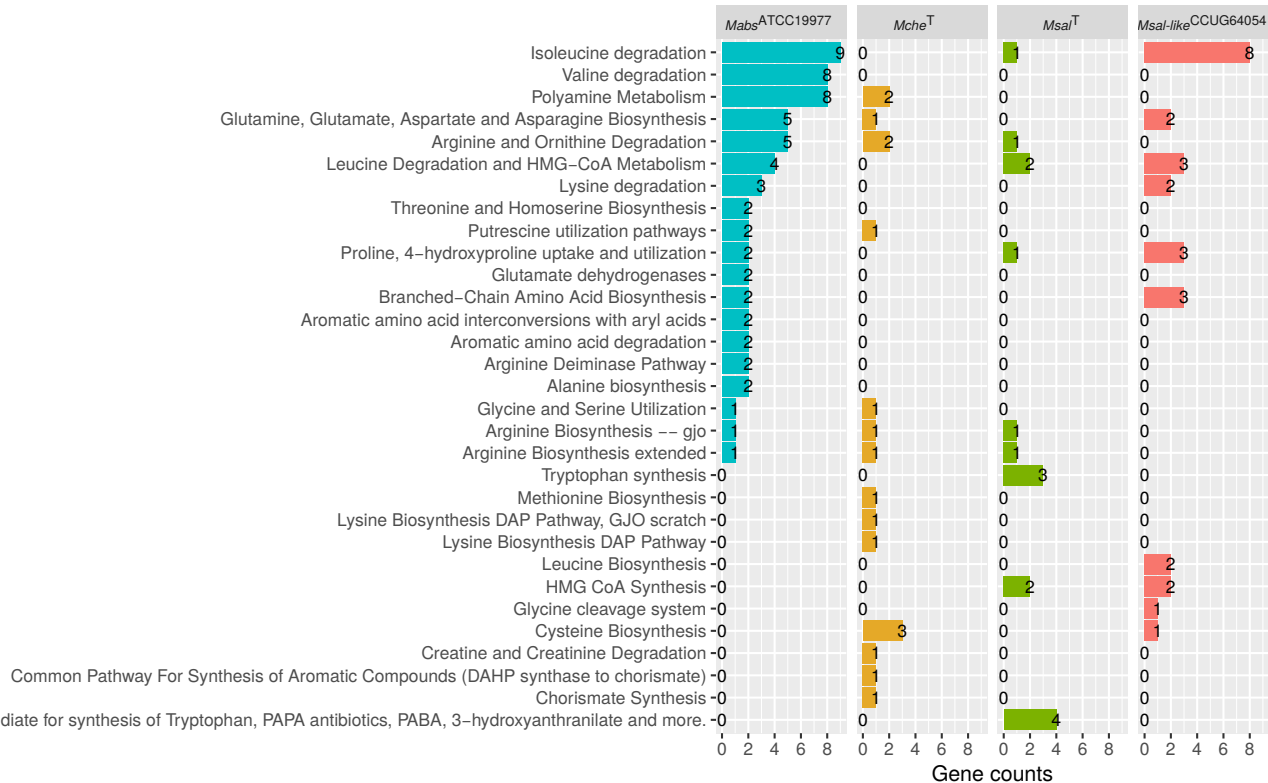


Figure-S6:

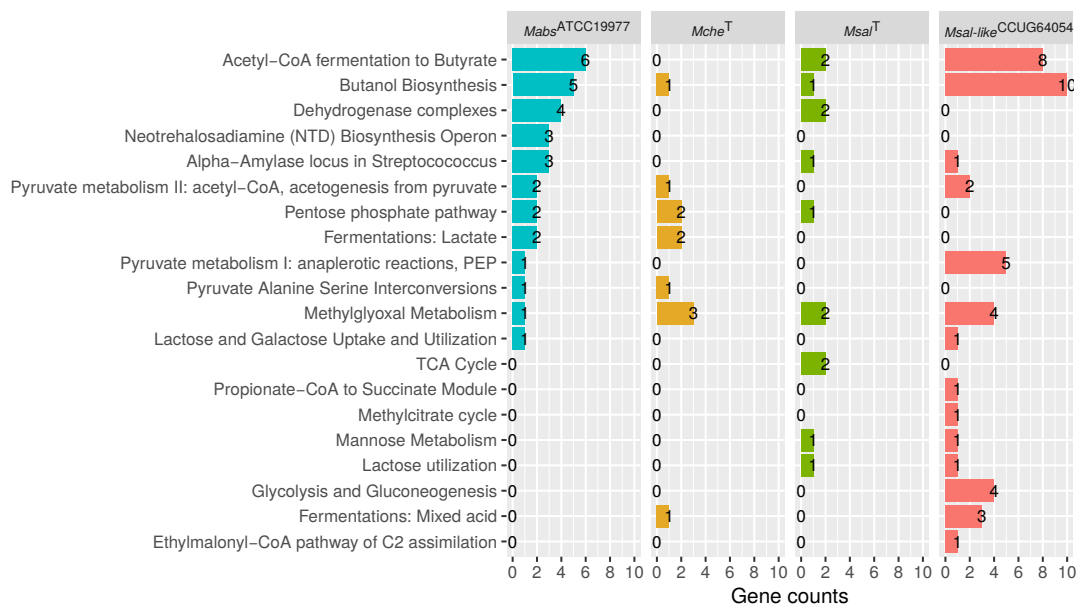
Unique genes – subcategory of Amino Acids and Derivates

c.



d.

Unique genes – subcategory of Carbohydrates



e.

Unique genes – subcategory of Fatty Acids, Lipids, and Isoprenoids

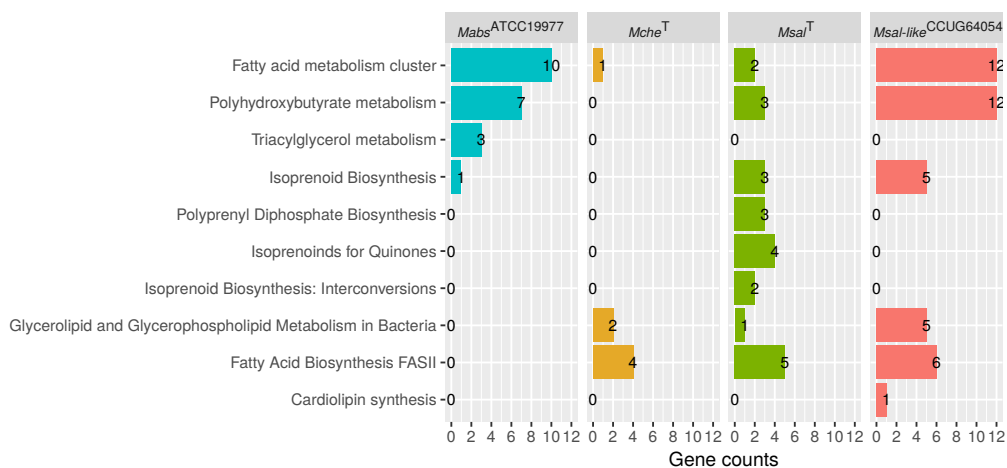
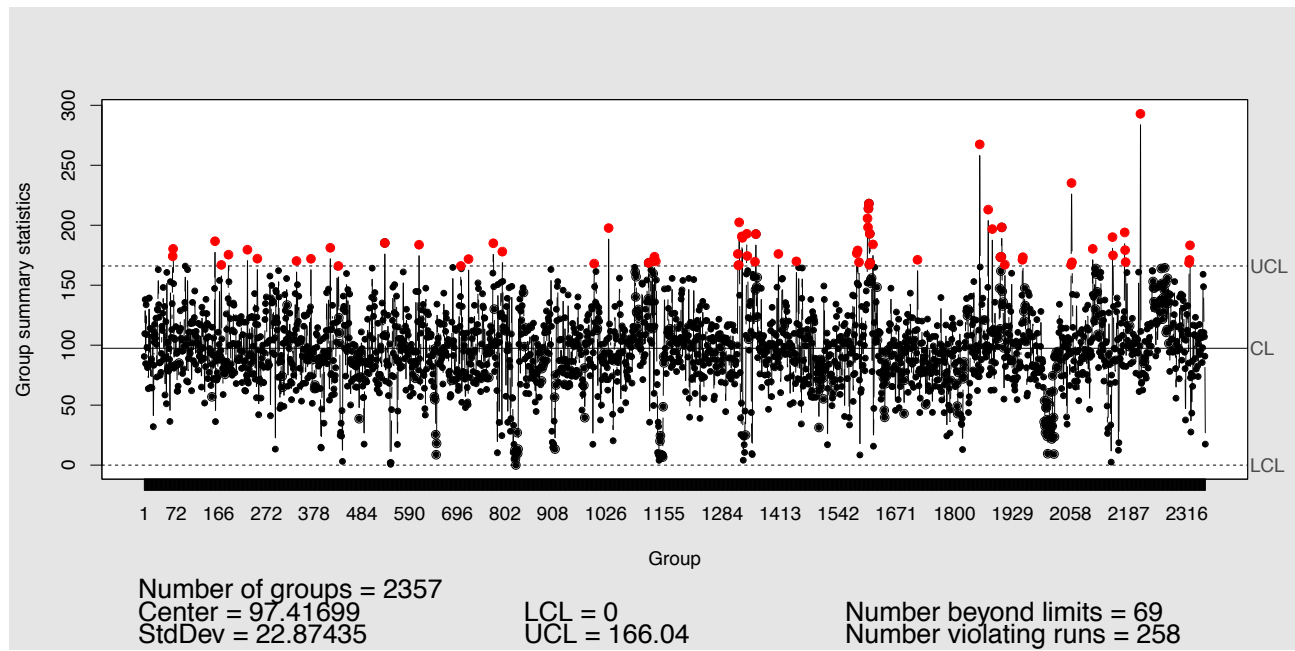


Figure-S6:

f.



221 **Figure S7** Horizontal gene transfer analysis in *Msal* and *Msal*-like strains, *Mche*^T, *Mabs*^{ATCC19977}
222 and *Mfra*^{DSM45524T}.

223 (a) Bar plot showing number of predicted horizontally transferred genes. Y and X axis represent
224 mycobacterial strains/species and predicted number of genes, respectively.

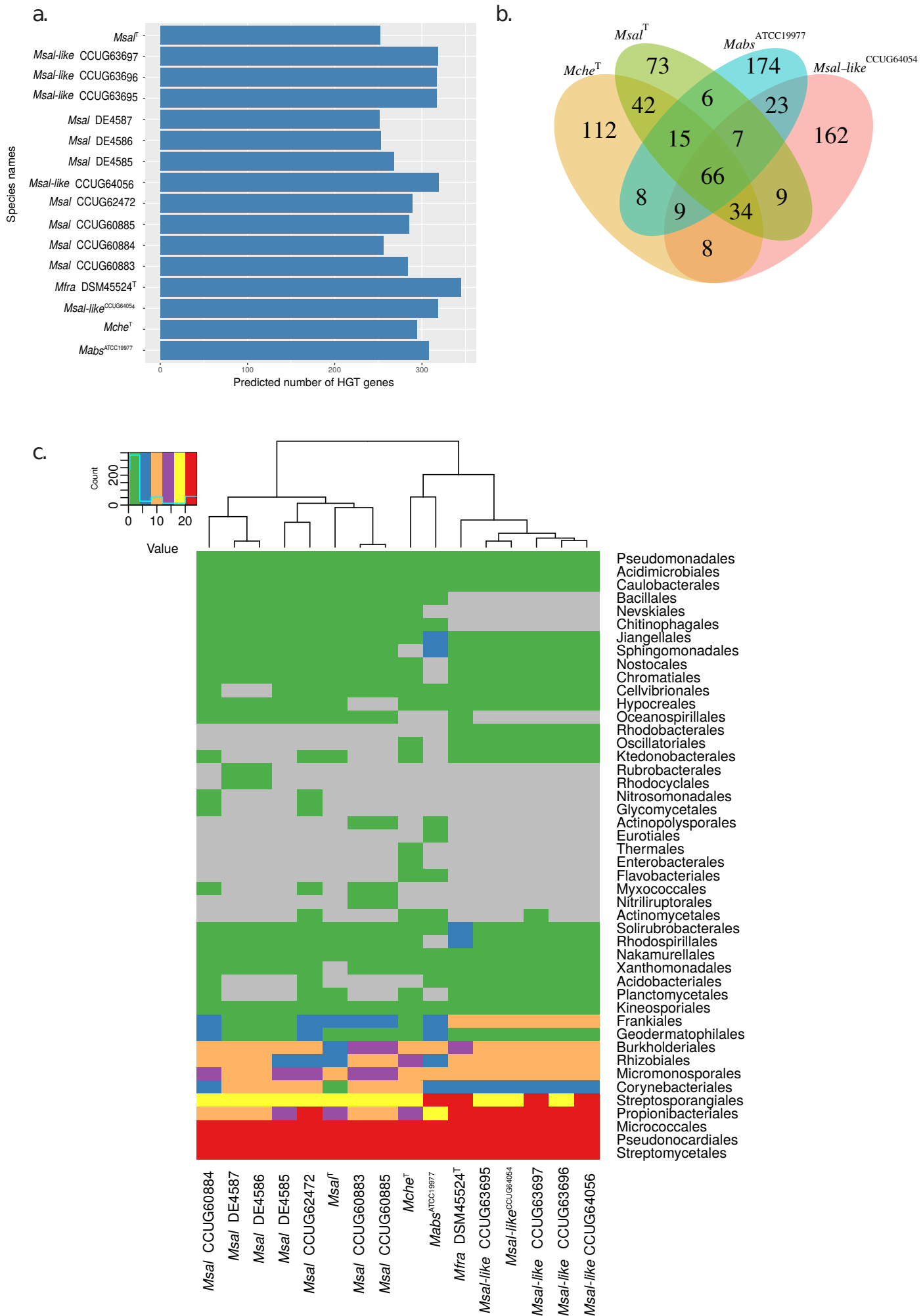
225 (b) Venn diagram showing common and predicted unique horizontally transferred genes in
226 *Mabs*^{ATCC19977}, *Mche*^T, *Msal*^T and *Msal*-like^{CCUG64054}.

227 (c) Heat map showing the probable source of the HGT genes for *Msal* and *Msal*-like strains,
228 *Mche*^T, *Mabs*^{ATCC19977} and *Mfra*^{DSM45524T}. The vertical tree represents the heat map clustering of
229 the column wise dendrogram. Color code, see top left corner of the plot.

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Figure-S7

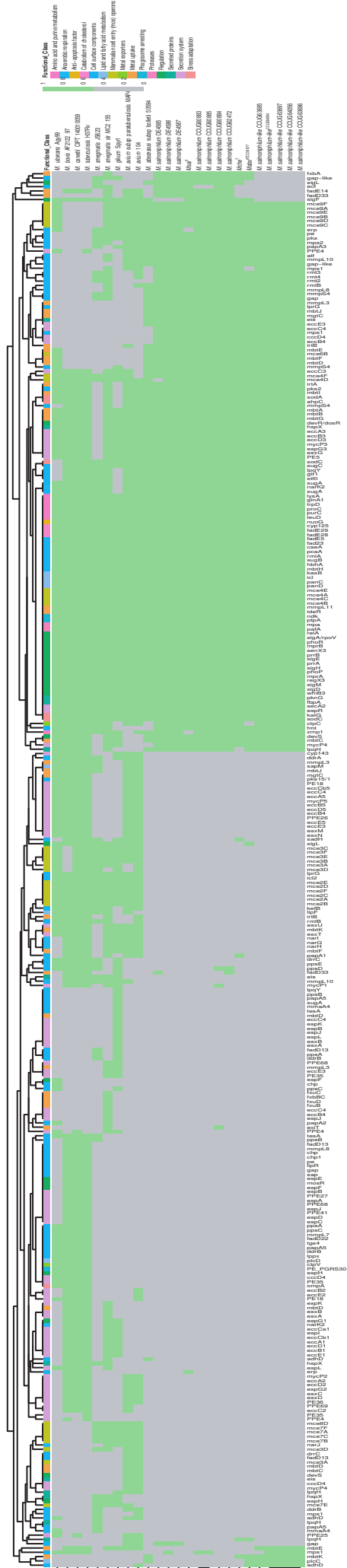


232 **Figure S8** Heat map showing distribution of virulence genes in *Mabs*^{ATCC19977}, *Mche*^T, *Msal*^T
233 and *Msal*-like^{CCUG64054} and other mycobacteria as indicated. The vertical tree represents the heat
234 map clustering of the column wise dendrogram. Green = present and gray = absent.

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Figure-S8:



237 **Figure S9** Compilation of tRNA genes predicted in MCAC-members.

238 (a) Heat map showing presence (green) and absence (light grey) of tRNA genes in MCAC-
 239 members indicated below. The clustered tRNA gene names with mycobacteria strain/species and
 240 tRNA isoacceptor name, *e.g.*, *Msal*-DSM43276_7tRNA_Ser_CGA, are listed on the right. The
 241 horizontal and vertical trees represent the heat map clustering of the column and row wise
 242 dendograms.

243 (b) *Mche*^T vs *Msal*^T. Blue and red marked tRNA genes refers to transcription from the positive
 244 and negative strands, respectively. Blue lines mark that the locations of the tRNA genes have not
 245 shifted.

246 (c) *Mabs*^{ATCC19977} vs *Msal*-like^{CCUG64054}. Blue and red marked tRNA genes, and blue lines as in
 247 (b; see above), while red lines mark tRNA genes that have shifted position on the chromosome.
 248 Of note, the *Msal*-like^{CCUG64054} is a draft genome while *Mabs*^{ATCC19977} is a complete genome.

249 (d) *Mabs*^{ATCC19977} vs *Mche*^T. Blue and red marked tRNA genes, and blue lines as in (b; see
 250 above).

251 (e) Analysis of the gene synteny for a tRNA gene cluster encompassing nine genes in *Msal* and
 252 *Msal*-like strains, and *Mche*^T and *Mabs*^{ATCC19977} as indicated. The tRNA genes are marked in red
 253 and the vertical boxes marked in brown highlight homologous genes. For further details see
 254 main text and Figs 6c, S1a and S9a.

255 (f) Sequence alignments of the common and "extra" tRNA genes as indicated. With respect to
 256 tRNA^{Leu}CAG the arrows mark residues forming the amino acid acceptor-stem, D-stem,
 257 anticodon-stem and T-stem. For details see the main text.

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Figure-S9

a)

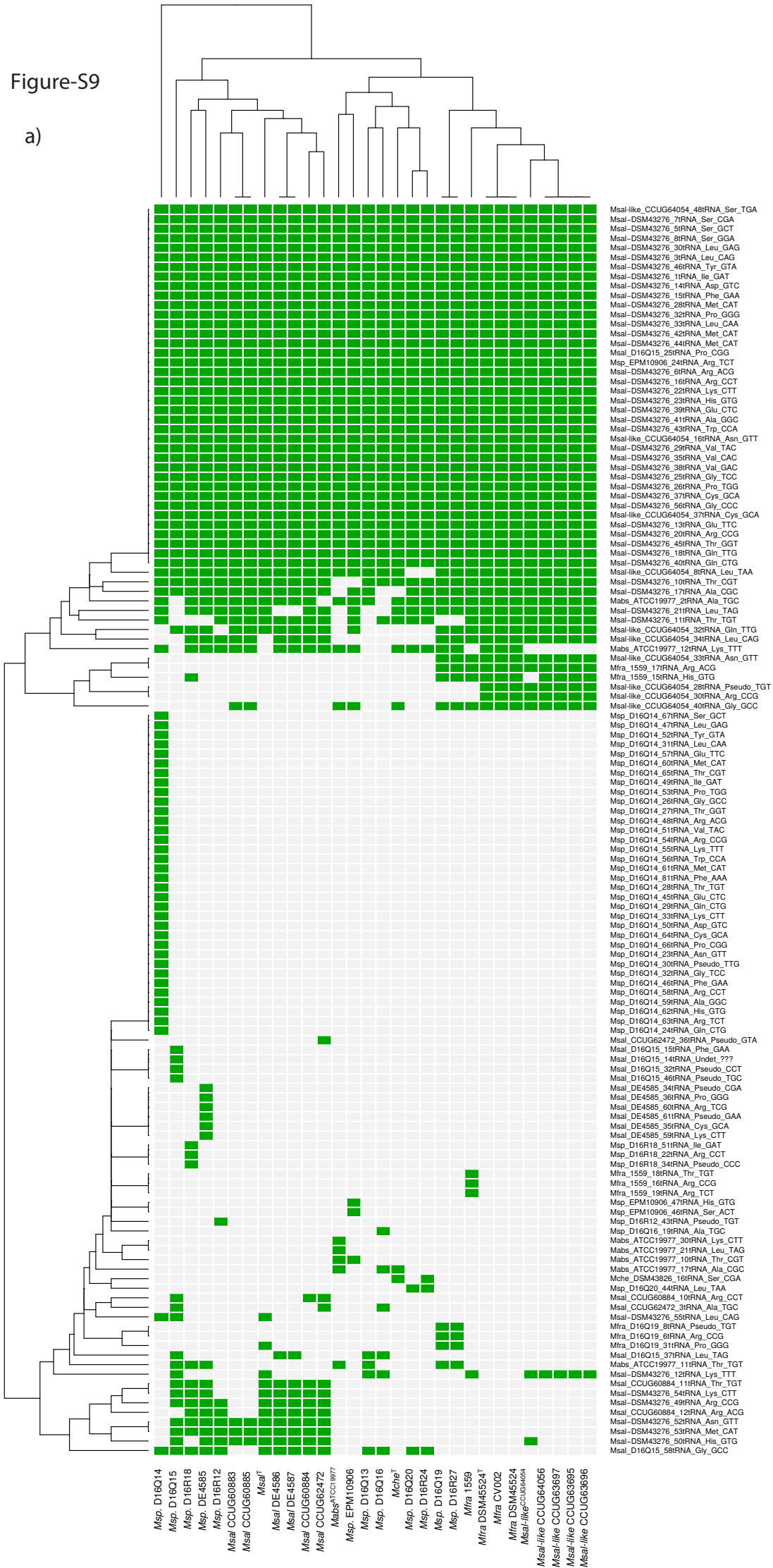


Figure-S9

b)

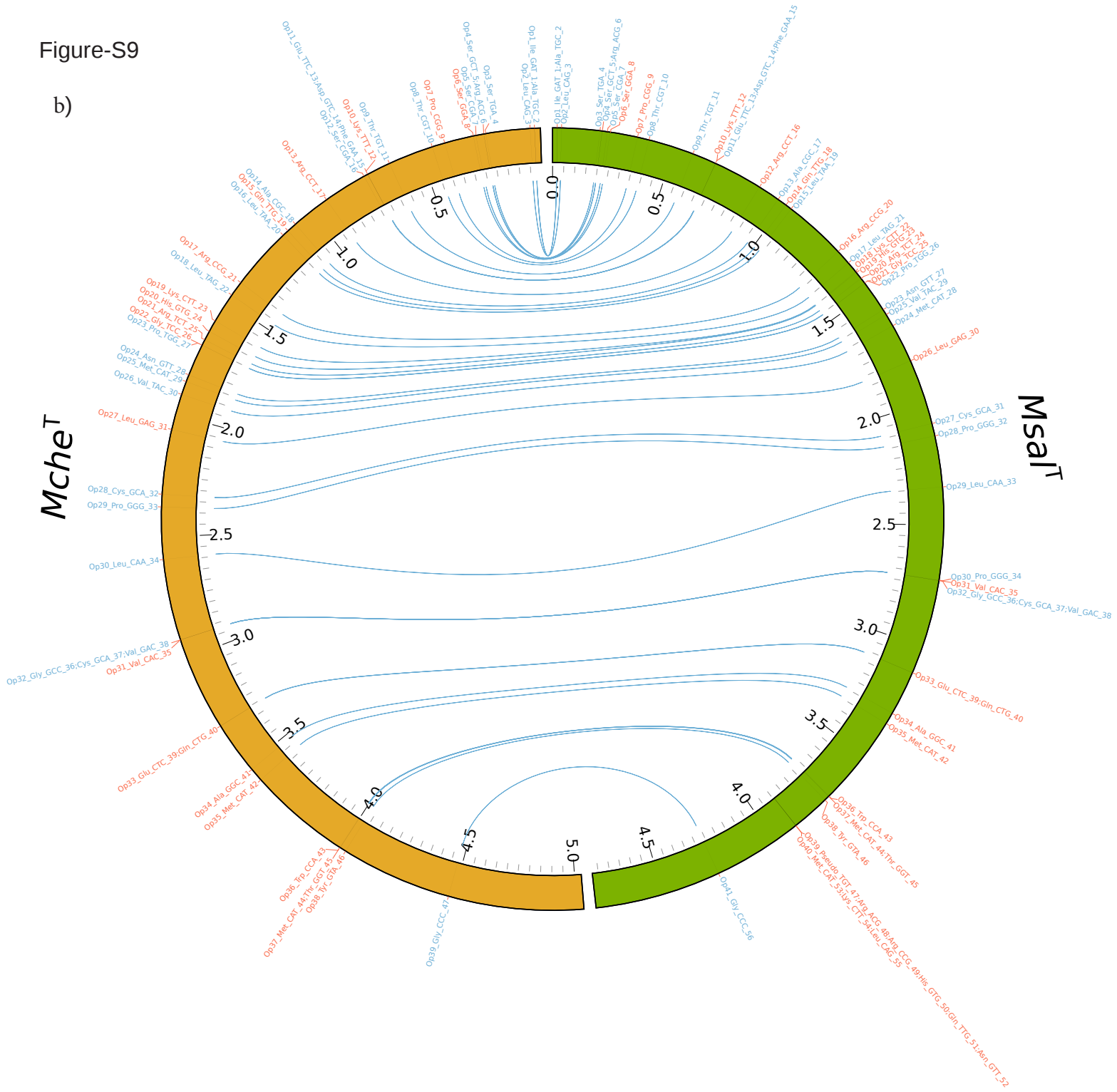


Figure-S9

c)



Figure-S9

d)

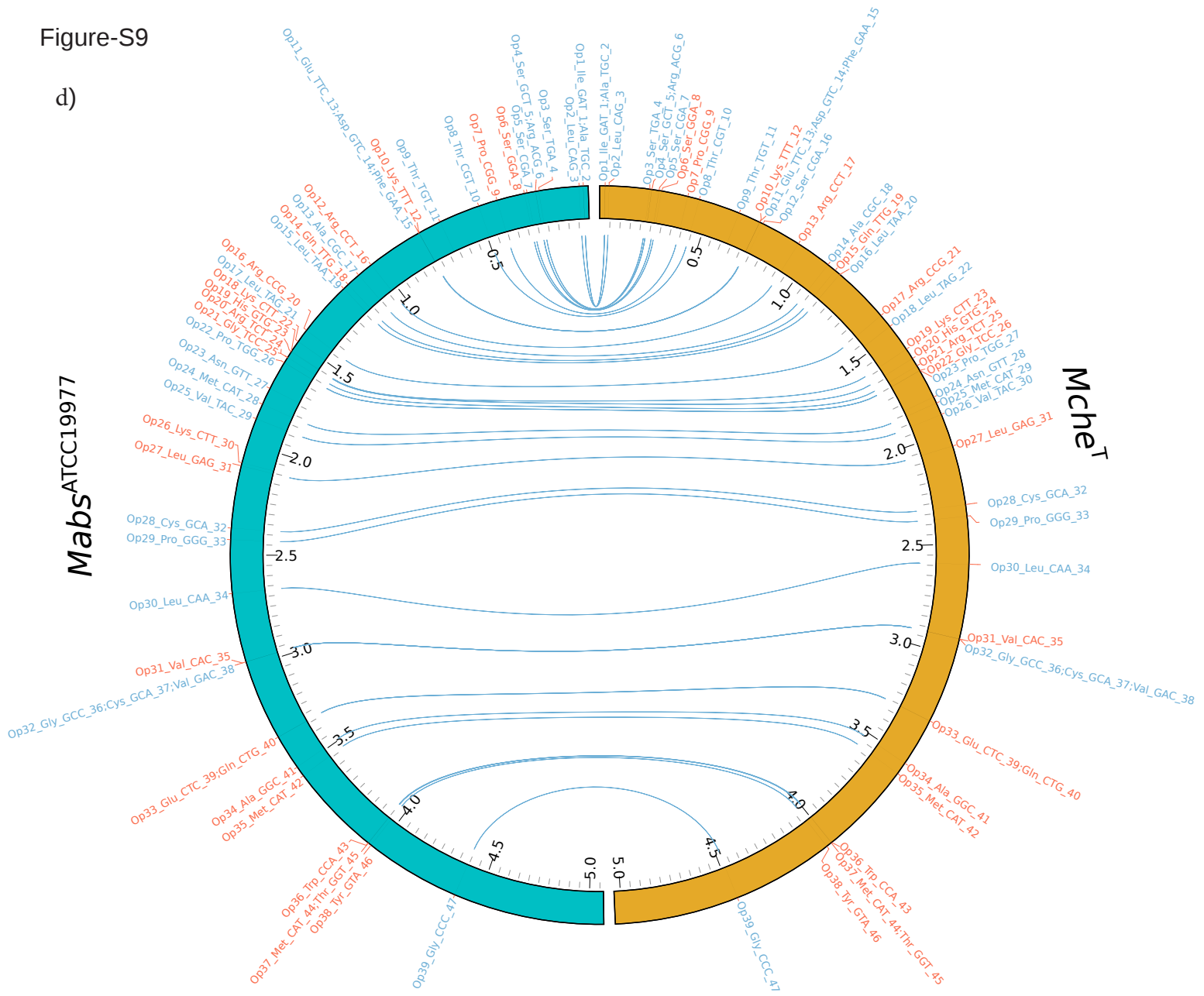
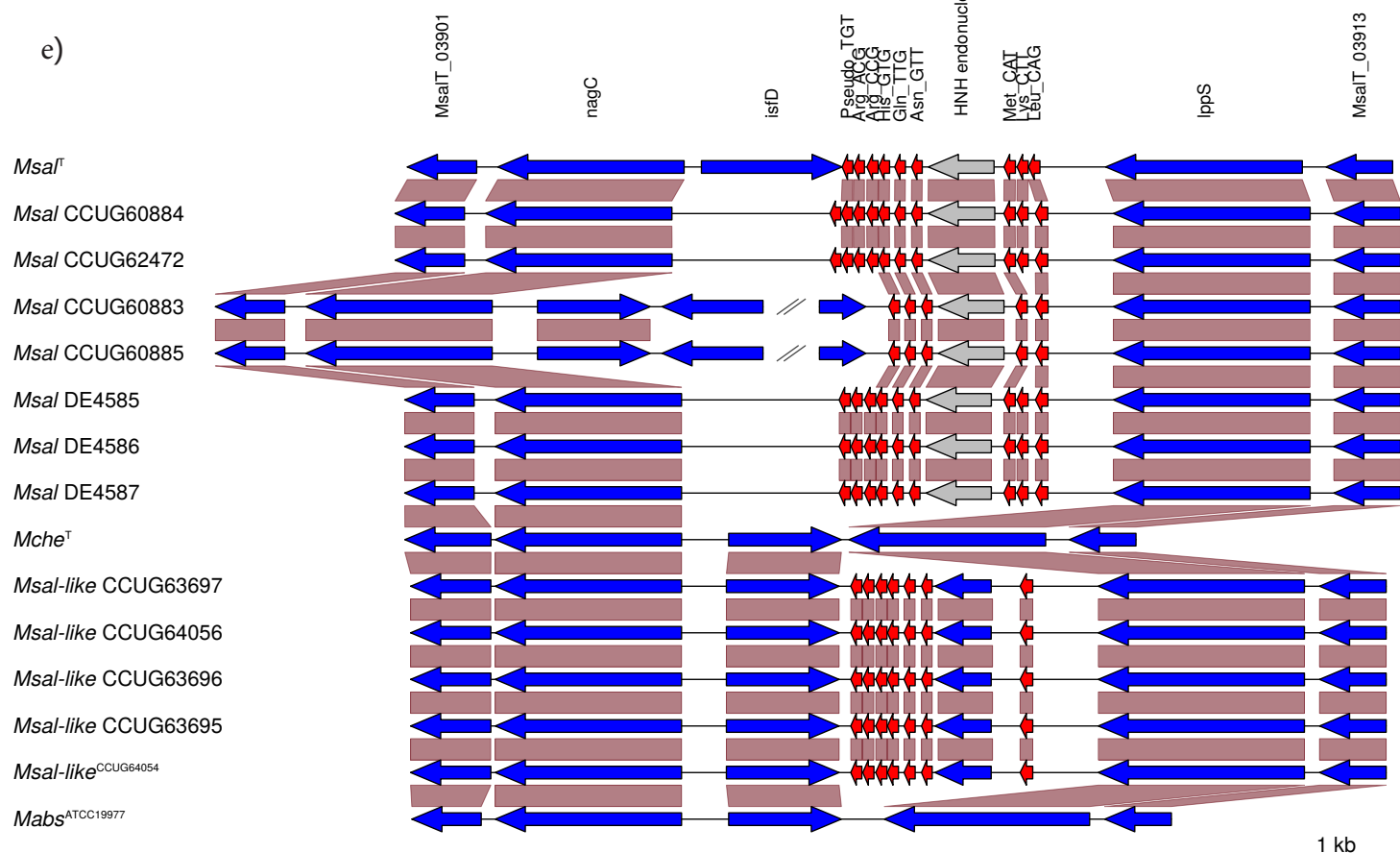


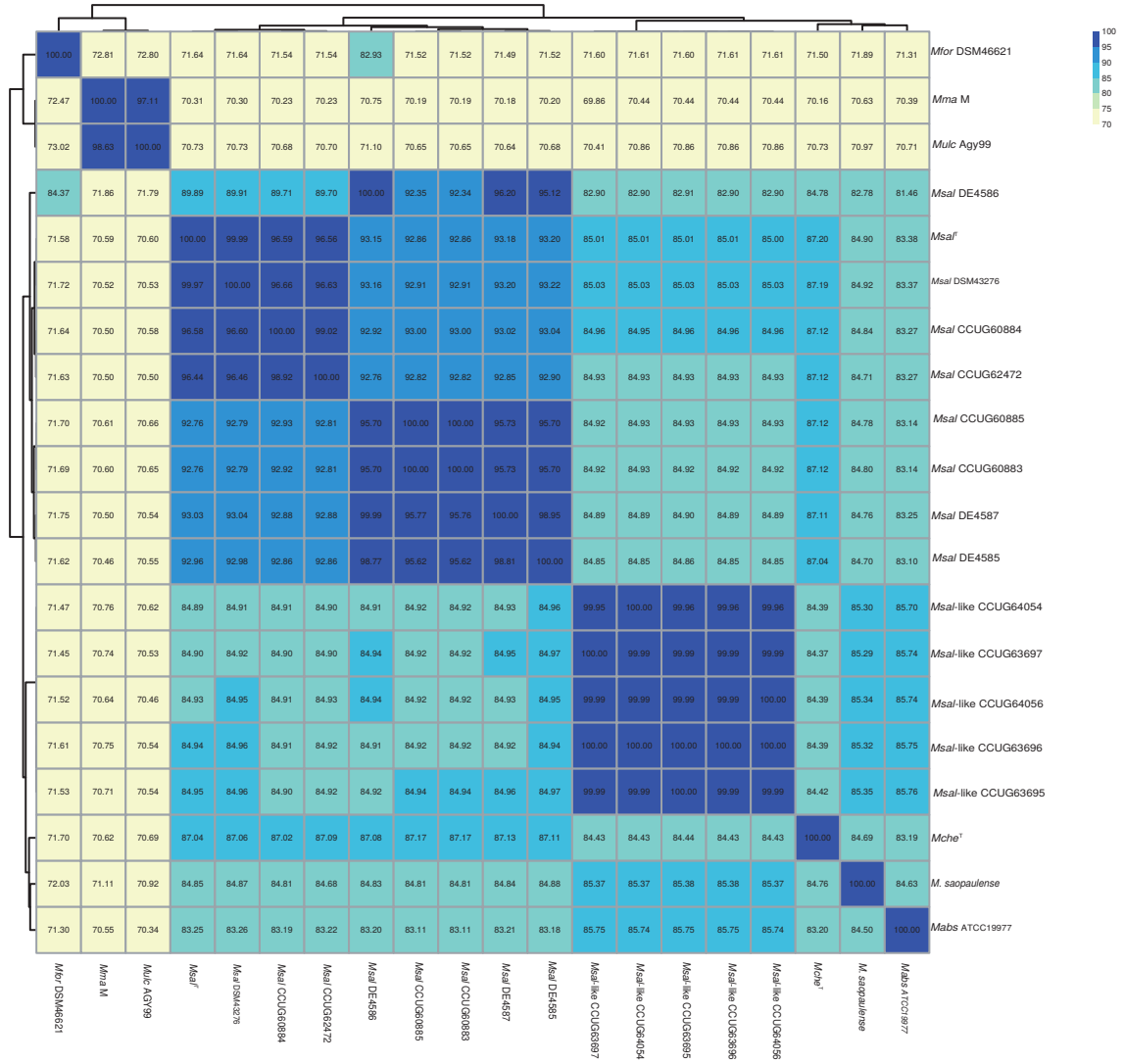
Figure-S9



260 **Figure S10** Extended ANI analysis including *Mycobacterium saopaulense*.
261 (a) Heat map showing ANI values for "all-versus-all" *Msal* and *Msal*-like strains, *Mabs*^{ATCC19977},
262 *Mche*^T, *M. saopaulense*, *Mma* M strain, *Mulc*^{Agy99} and *Mfor*^{DSM46621} as indicated. ANI values
263 were clustered based on unsupervised hierarchical clustering (see Methods, main text and Fig 2).
264 (b) Dendrogram, extracted from the heat map shown in (a), displaying clustering of different
265 strains / based on ANI values.
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Figure-S10:

a.



b.

