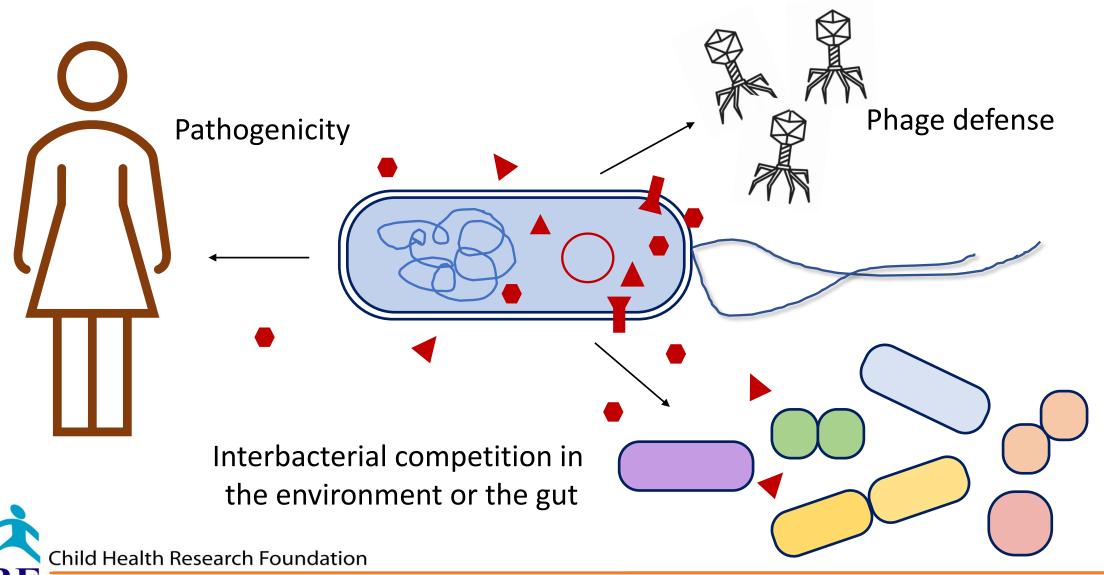
Role of Bacteriophage Defense Systems in the Spread of Drug-Resistant Salmonella Typhi

Yogesh Hooda Scientist

Child Health Research Foundation

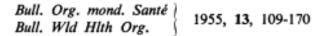


Interactions of Salmonella Typhi in the environment



Phages and *Salmonella* Typhi: a short history

- Phages against Salmonella Typhi were reported in the 1930's
- 1950s, "Phage Typing" system was developed
- 2010: *Pickard et al* sequenced 7 Typhi phages
 - Use Vi as a receptor
 - Belonged to five different families



WORLD SURVEY OF TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID-B PHAGE TYPES

A. FELIX, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London

Joint Chairman and Secretary, International Committee for Enteric Phage Typing

Manuscript received in March 1955

SYNOPSIS

The results achieved through international co-operation in the field of enteric phage typing and the methods by which these results were obtained are reviewed. The data are derived mainly from reports submitted by the author to the International Committee for Enteric Phage Typing (ICEPT) on the occasion of its meetings during the Fifth and Sixth International Congresses for Microbiology. Phage typing of S. typhi and S. paratyphi B are examined, and the progress achieved since the inception of the ICEPT is discussed. The necessity of calculating frequency distribution of types by foci is emphasized, and the author gives a summary of the results of surveys of the geographical distribution of typhoid and paratyphoid-B phage types.



Isolating phages against Salmonella Typhi

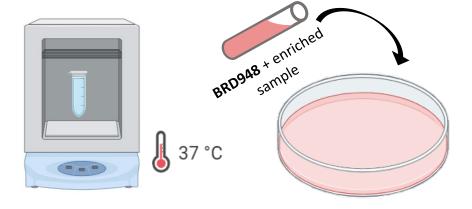




Collect environmental water (Sewage, lakes, rivers, ponds, stagnant water)



Filtration to remove bacteria and large particles



Incubation with BRD948 for phage enrichment

Lawn co-Culture over agar plate

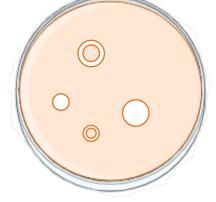


Jason Andrews



Senjuti Saha





Phage plaques

Isolation of phages

	Dhaka		Mirzapur			Chittagong			Total			
	N	Total Collection	Phages	N	Total Collection	Phages	N	Total Collection	Phages	N	Total Collectio	Phages n
Total	67	212	83	4	316	5	23	275	25	94	803	113

Posters and oral talk

Development of low-cost environmental surveillance method for effective typhoid fever

Shuborno Islam, Oral talk



Exploring Diversity and Environmental Dynamics of *Salmonella* Typhi and its Bacteriophages

Rathindranath Kabiraj, Abstract: 48



Mapping typhoid fever in Bangladesh using environmental surveillance

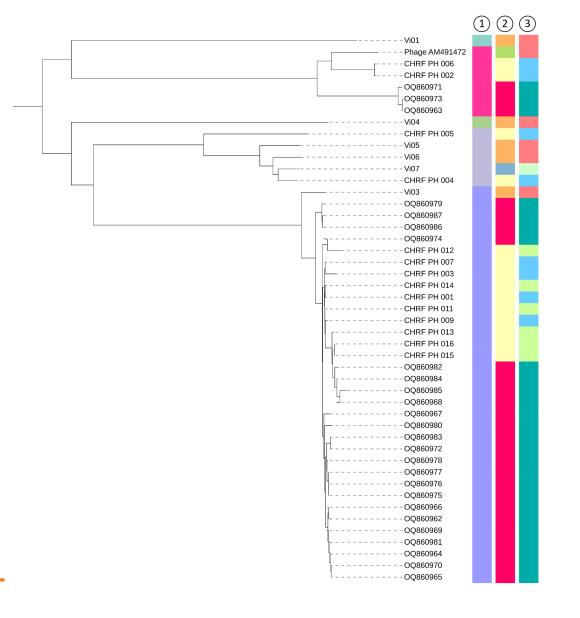
Al Amin, Abstract: 07





What is diversity of phages in Salmonella Typhi?

- Sequenced 14 phages from Bangladesh
- Compared this with 26 phages from Nepal and 6 phages from Pickard et al
- 3/5 families identified by Pickard circulating in Nepal and Bangladesh







Are there differences between different genotypes in their phage susceptibility?



Identification of an active BREX system in 4.3.1.3.Bdq

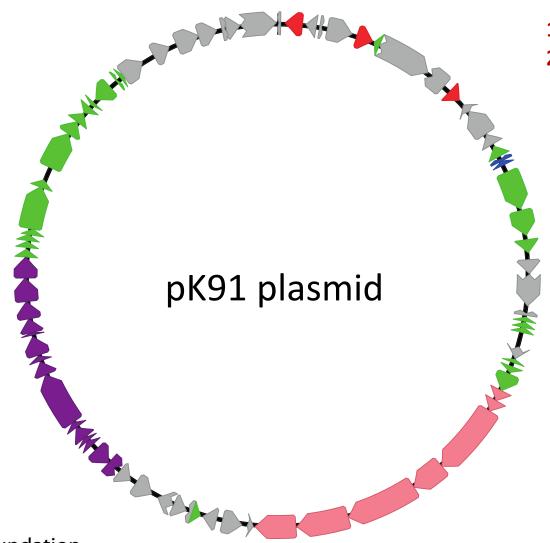
AMR

Transposase/replication

T4SS

BREX system

Primarily unknown



- L. blaTEM-1 (ampicillin)
- 2. qnr (quinolone)

Identification of an active BREX system in 4.3.1.3.Bdq

AMR

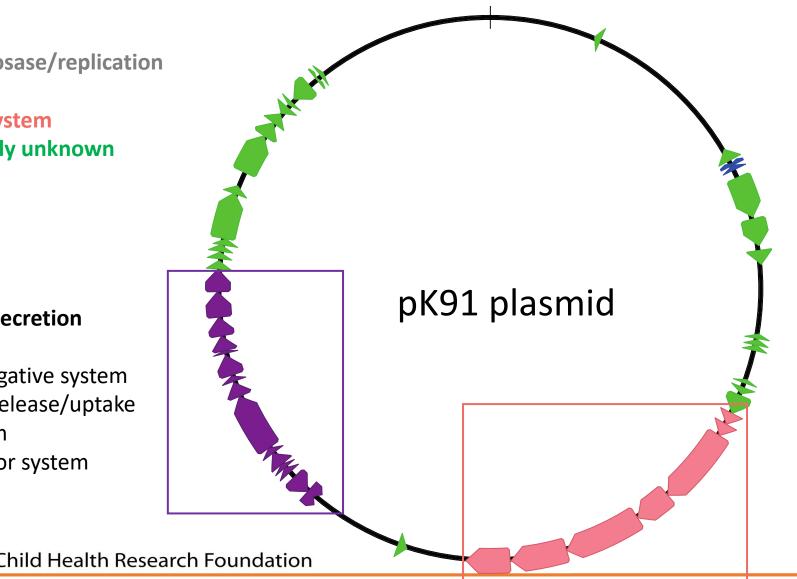
Transposase/replication T4SS

BREX system

Primarily unknown

Type IV Secretion System:

- Conjugative system
- DNA release/uptake system
- Effector system

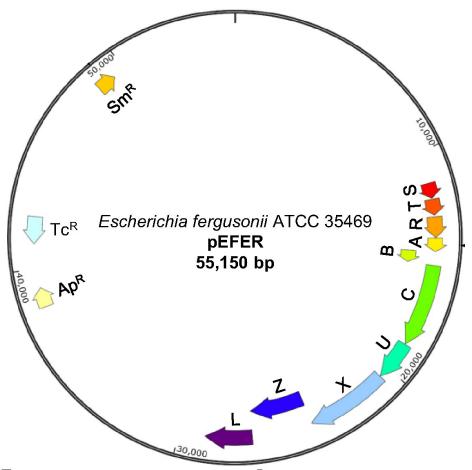


BREX system:

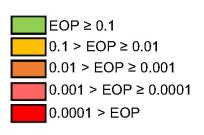
- Discovered in 2015 (Sorek Lab)
- Phage defense system
- Found in bacteria and archaea
- Not described in typhoidal Salmonella yet

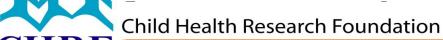
Prevent Infections, Save Lives

Salmonella Typhi BREX system is related to active BREX system in Escherichia fergusonnii



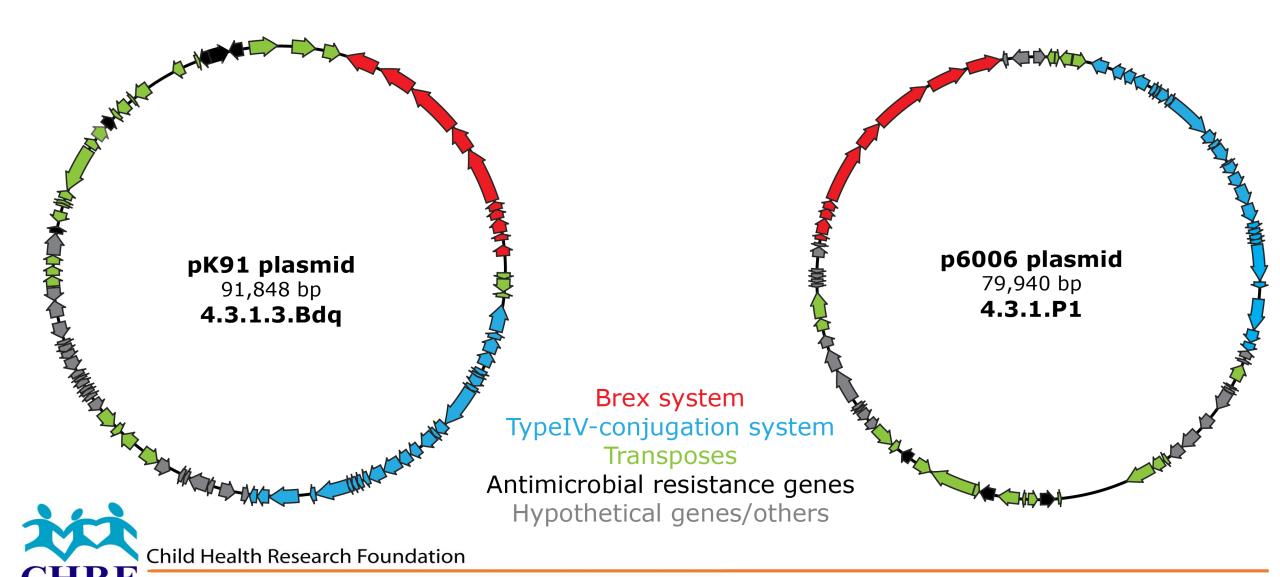
Φ	pEFER	pEFER- <i>brxA</i> ::Tn <i>5</i>						
	EOP ± SD	EOP ± SD						
AL25	1.03 ± 0.23	0.90 ± 0.22						
Alma	0.73 ± 0.18	0.97 ± 0.03						
Bam	5.75 x10 ⁻⁴ ± 5.19 x10 ⁻⁴	1.01 x10 ⁻³ ± 7.24 x10 ⁻⁴						
Baz	0.73 ± 0.58	1.40 ± 1.17						
BB1	0.48 ± 0.21	1.32 ± 0.7						
BGP	4.00 x10 ⁻² ± 5.40 x10 ⁻²	0.14 ± 0.13						
ВНР	1.21 ± 0.42	1.29 ± 0.50						
CP	<1.36 x10 ⁻⁸ ± 4.72 x10 ⁻⁹	0.17 ± 0.17						
CS16	$5.95 \times 10^{-8} \pm 7.35 \times 10^{-8}$	2.73 x10 ⁻³ ± 9.56 x10 ⁻⁴						
EH2	$<3.44 \times 10^{-7} \pm 1.06 \times 10^{-7}$	1.94 ± 1.36						
EL	<3.31 x10 ⁻⁸ ± 1.81 x10 ⁻⁸	0.18 ± 6.06						
Geo	<2.19 x10 ⁻⁸ ± 8.30 x10 ⁻⁹	4.96 x10 ⁻² ± 3.95 x10 ⁻³						
Jura	1.07 ± 0.45	1.22 ± 0.63						
Mak	2.43 x10 ⁻³ ± 3.17 x10 ⁻⁴	$3.73 \times 10^{-3} \pm 2.37 \times 10^{-3}$						
Mav	<2.37 x10 ⁻⁸ ± 1.71 x10 ⁻⁸	$3.43 \times 10^{-7} \pm 3.97 \times 10^{-7}$						
NP	<4.11 x10 ⁻⁸ ± 8.09 x10 ⁻⁹	0.17 ± 8.37 x10 ⁻²						
NR1	<3.26 x10 ⁻⁸ ± 1.73 x10 ⁻⁸	0.13 ± 8.76 x10 ⁻²						
PATM	$<4.17 \times 10^{-8} \pm 8.07 \times 10^{-9}$	1.06 ± 0.16						
Pau	<2.86 x10 ⁻⁸ ± 1.69 x10 ⁻⁸	1.19 ± 0.76						
QOTSP	$4.92 \times 10^{-7} \pm 8.18 \times 10^{-7}$	0.10 ± 7.52 x10 ⁻²						
SAP	<7.95 x10 ⁻⁸ ± 2.44 x10 ⁻⁸	1.74 ± 0.13						
Sipho	2.04 x10 ⁻³ ± 2.09 x10 ⁻³	3.12 ± 2.47						
Solly	4.21 x10 ⁻⁷ ± 2.37 x10 ⁻⁷	0.11 ± 9.91 x10 ⁻²						
Some	<1.40 x10 ⁻⁷ ± 3.32 x10 ⁻⁸	1.97 ± 1.62						





Prevent Infections, Save Lives

BREX system is also found on the XDR strain of Salmonella Typhi



Prevent Infections, Save Lives

Summary:

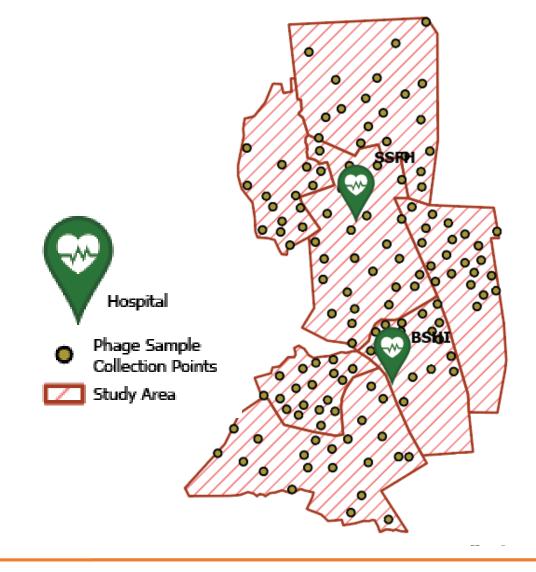
- Diverse set of Typhi phages were isolates from regions endemic for typhoid fever
- There is an active interaction between the phages and Typhi collected from the same geographical region
- Certain drug-resistant strains such as XDR (4.3.1.P1) and 4.3.1.3.Bdq lineages contain "active" phage-defense systems on the plasmids also carrying antimicrobial resistance genes

Phage defense systems may contribute to the fitness of Typhi, thereby affecting which lineages spread in a geographical location



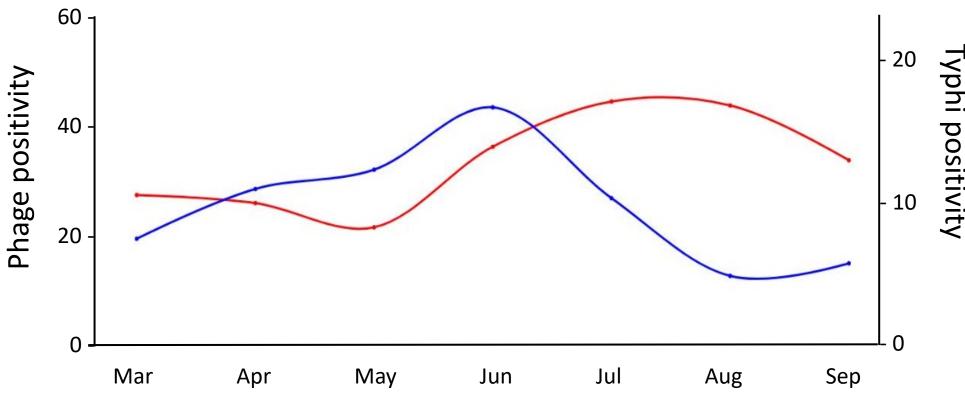
How do Typhi phages affect Salmonella Typhi?

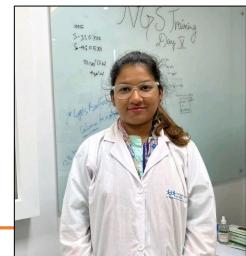
- Catchment area comprising of 7 thanas around two large pediatric hospitals in Dhaka
- We have been collecting Typhi strains from this catchment area since 2016
- Selected 140 locations to sample phages per month
- Identify correlation between Typhi/phage abundance





Temporal relationship between Phage positivity and Typhi positivity in an endemic setting





Thank You!!



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