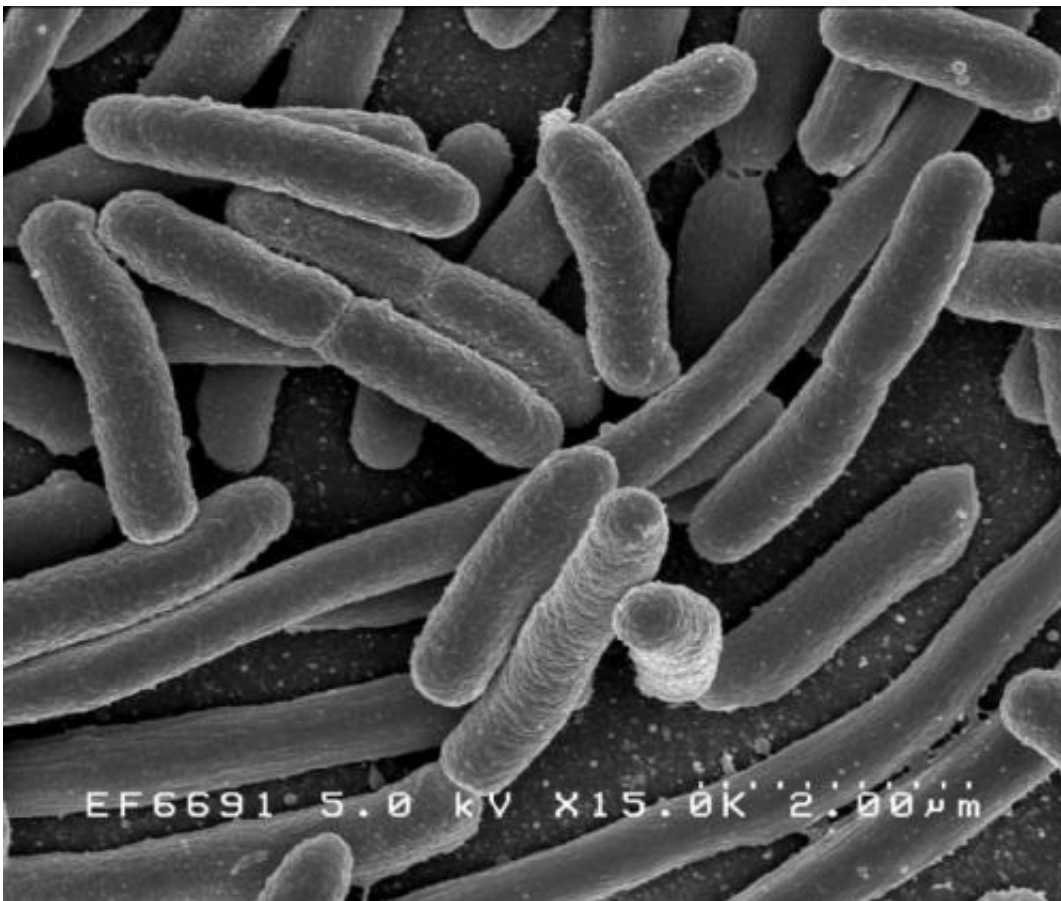


Multiple resistance genes found in commercially farmed chickens and in hospital

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Escherichia coli. Credit: Rocky Mountain Laboratories, NIAID, NIH

A team of investigators has isolated colistin-resistant Escherichia coli

from a commercial poultry farm in China. Colistin is an antibiotic of last resort against certain bacteria. The research is published May 14 in *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*.

In the study, as part of ongoing surveillance, the researchers from Key Laboratory of Sichuan Province, Sichuan University collected rectal swabs from randomly selected chickens in multiple commercial [chicken farms](#) in China.

The researchers found that *E. coli* from the chickens often carried multiple [resistance](#) genes, including one copy of the colistin-resistance gene *mcr-1*, and one copy of the resistance gene, *mcr-3*. This is the first report of these two genes on a single [plasmid](#). "The coexistence of *mcr-1* and *mcr-3* in *E. coli* isolates may pose a huge threat to public health," said Dr. Hongning Wang, Ph.D., Professor of Animal Disease Prevention and Food Safety, Key Laboratory of Sichuan Province, Sichuan University.

Plasmids are genetic elements that can jump from one bacterium to another, and sometimes even from one species to another, often spreading resistance genes.

The resistance genes were contained on a type of plasmid known as IncP. The researchers also found circular pieces of DNA bearing *mcr-3*, which were derived from IncP plasmids. These so-called circular intermediates often contain "insertion sequences" that encourage their integration into other plasmids, hastening spread of the resistance genes.

"This study was originally designed to isolate strains carrying *mcr-1* genes, but it is surprising that there are already strains carrying multiple *mcr* genes in chicken farms," said Dr. Wang. "The apparent spread of the same IncP plasmid with one or two *mcr* genes between different species and a patient, the hospital environment, and animal production is

worrying, he said.

The mcr colistin resistance [genes](#), five of which are now known, were only discovered in 2016 (there are also variants on some of the five.) In addition to *E. coli*, the [resistance genes](#) have been found in *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, Enterobacteriaceae, and aeromonads.

"It is time to let the public understand the serious consequences of the abuse of antibiotics," said Dr. Wang. Antibiotic overuse occurs when antibiotics are used to promote growth in livestock, and when doctors prescribe them unnecessarily. "If the last line of [antibiotics](#) is breached by bacteria, we will find ourselves in the post-antibiotic era."

Provided by American Society for Microbiology

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