Methicillin-Susceptible, Vancomycin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, Brazil

Technical Appendix

Case-Patient Summary

The patient was a 35-year-old man with mycosis fungoides, cocaine addiction, diabetes mellitus, and a history of repetitive skin and soft tissue infections. He was first hospitalized and treated for leg cellulitis in November 2011 and readmitted for recurrent skin and soft tissue infections and worsening concurrent conditions in June 2012. During his hospitalization, repetitive febrile episodes developed, and he had blood cultures positive for different *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates. The clinical course of the patient, *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates, and antimicrobial drugs provided are summarized in Technical Appendix Figure 1. Further details can be found in a prior publication by Rossi et al. (1).

Genome Sequencing

MiSeq assembly was performed by using ABySS (2), and PacBio assembly was performed by using the HGAP2 v2.1 de novo assembly pipeline (Pacific Biosciences, Menlo Park, CA, USA). Comparison of single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) between genomes used in this study was performed by using the short read alignment to the *S. aureus* genome for strain N315 as a reference and the Burrows-Wheeler Alignment tool (http://bio-bwa.sourceforge.net). SNP calls were detected by using samtools (http://samtools.sourceforge.net), and SNPs were identified as high quality if they were unambiguous and had a q score $\geq$20. For preassembled genomes available from public databases, we used whole-genome alignment with reference to the N315 genome by using the show-snps utility of NUCmer (http://mummer.sourceforge.net). We created phylogenetic datasets by combining results of both SNP calling techniques above. We excluded potentially repeated regions from the reference genome that had $>80\%$ nucleotide similarity over 100 bp on the basis of BLAST.
(http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi) of the genome against itself. All locations in the genome annotated as mobile genetic elements were also excluded.

**Phylogenetic Methods**

Maximum-likelihood phylogenies were constructed by using the POSIX-threads version of RAxML v8.0.19 (3). For SNP data, we used an ascertainment bias correction and a general time-reversible substitution model accounting for among-site rate heterogeneity by using the gamma distribution and 4 rate categories (ASC_GTRGAMMA model) for 100 individual searches with maximum parsimony random-addition starting trees. Node support was evaluated with 1,000 nonparametric bootstrap pseudoreplicates and filtering the optimal maximum-likelihood tree through the bootstrap trees so that node support values shown indicate the percentage proportion of bootstrap trees that contained a given internode branch.

**Peptidoglycan Precursor and Cell Wall Analyses**

Extraction of peptidoglycan precursors was performed as described (4). Separation of precursors by reversed-phase, high-performance liquid chromatography was conducted by using a C18 column (Nucleosil 4.6 × 250 mm; Macherey-Nagel, Hoerdt, France). Peaks were collected and precursors were identified by mass spectrometry (Qstar Pulsar I; Applied Biosystems, Courtaboeuf, France) (4). The peptide moiety of the precursors was sequenced by tandem mass spectrometry (4). Relative abundance of precursors was estimated by the percentage of the integrate peak area at 262 nm. Peptidoglycan was prepared as described (5), and covalently attached proteins were removed from peptidoglycan by digestion with pronase and trypsin. Muropeptides were obtained by digestion with lysozyme and mutanolysin. The ether bond internal to N-acetylmuramic acid was cleaved with 3% ammonia, and the resulting lactoyl peptides were separated by reversed-phase, high-performance liquid chromatography for sequencing by tandem mass spectrometry (Qstar Pulsar I).

**References**


PubMed [http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1303359](http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1303359)


Technical Appendix Table 1. Genome statistics for Staphylococcus aureus, Brazil*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>No. contigs</th>
<th>Mean subread length, bp</th>
<th>Read length N50/assembly N50</th>
<th>NCBI Bioproject no.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VR-MSSA (HP022)</td>
<td>800×</td>
<td>1,437</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA/183054 bp</td>
<td>PRJNA262896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VS-MSSA (HP023)</td>
<td>575×</td>
<td>1,438</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA/91,499 bp</td>
<td>PRJNA262828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1 (HP012)</td>
<td>250×</td>
<td>1,813</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA/8,727 bp</td>
<td>PRJNA262670</td>
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<tr>
<td>M91 (HP013)</td>
<td>85×</td>
<td>1,808</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA/46,912 bp</td>
<td>PRJNA262672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VR-MSSA (PacBio)</td>
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<td>9†</td>
<td>4,955</td>
<td>6,305 bp/2.04 Mbp</td>
<td>PRJNA262896</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NCBI, National Center for Biotechnology Information; VR-MSSA vancomycin-resistant, methicillin-susceptible S. aureus; NA, not applicable; VS-MSSA, vancomycin-susceptible, methicillin-susceptible S. aureus.
†Manual polishing and additional assembly resulted in 4 contigs (1 closed circular chromosome and 3 extrachromosomal elements).

Technical Appendix Table 2. Mass of muropeptide from vancomycin-susceptible and vancomycin-resistant, methicillin-susceptible Staphylococcus aureus, Brazil*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain (growth condition)</th>
<th>R substituent of muropeptide</th>
<th>R1</th>
<th>R2</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Monoisotopic mass of muropeptide, atomic mass units</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VS-MSSA</td>
<td>d-Ala–d-Ala</td>
<td>Gly₅</td>
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<td>Calculated</td>
<td>Monomer, n = 0</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dimer, n = 1</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Trimer, n = 1</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tetramer, n = 2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pentamer, n = 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hexamer, n = 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*VS-MSSA, vancomycin-susceptible, methicillin-susceptible S. aureus; VR-MSSA vancomycin-resistant, methicillin-susceptible S. aureus.
†Induction was performed with 10 µg/mL of vancomycin.
**Technical Appendix Figure 1.** Clinical course timeline of the patient, Brazil. Drugs used are indicated by colored rectangles: β-lactams in blue (cephalexin, cefepime, and piperacillin/tazobactam [Pip/Tazo]), clindamycin in green, glycopeptides in pink (vancomycin and teicoplanin), and daptomycin in yellow. The number in each rectangle corresponds to the number of days of treatment with the drug. Drugs are shown in the order in which they were added to therapy. The final days of hospitalization are not included. SSTI, skin and soft-tissue infection; VS-MRSA, vancomycin-susceptible, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; VR-MRSA, vancomycin-resistant, methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*; VS-MSSA, vancomycin-susceptible, methicillin-susceptible *S. aureus*; VR-MSSA vancomycin-resistant, methicillin-susceptible *S. aureus*; VREF, vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus faecalis*.
Technical Appendix Figure 2. Diversity in the structure of muropeptides from *Staphylococcus aureus*, Brazil. Diversity of muropeptides is generated by variations at the C-terminus ($R_1 = \text{OH or D-Ala}^4\text{-D-Ala}^5$), at the N terminus ($R_2 = \text{H or D-Gly}_5$) and by the extent of oligomerization (from $N = 0$ for monomers to $N = 6$ for heptamers).

Technical Appendix Figure 3. Muropeptides from vancomycin-susceptible, methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*, Brazil. A) Main monomers. The side-chain is assembled by aminoacyl transferases of the Fem family that sequentially add the first (FmhB), second, and third (FemA), and fourth and fifth (FemB) Gly residues. B) Dimer generated by D,D-transpeptidation. The D,D-transpeptidases cleave the D-Ala$^4$-D-Ala$^5$ peptide bond of the acyl donor and link the carbonyl of D-Ala$^4$ to amino group located at the extremity of the side chain of the acyl acceptor.
Technical Appendix Figure 4. Muropeptides from vancomycin-resistant, methicillin-susceptible Staphylococcus aureus grown in the presence of 10 µg/mL vancomycin, Brazil. A) Main monomers. The C-terminal D-Lac is cleaved by D,D-carboxypeptidase and is not found in mature
peptidoglycan. Most (62%) of the muropeptide monomers did not contain any side-chain (R₂ = H instead of Gly₅) because of impaired activity of FmhB with D-Lac ending precursors. B) Dimer generated by D,D-transpeptidation. All cross-links contain Gly₅ because unsubstituted stem peptides (R₂ = H) are not used as acyl acceptors by D,D-transpeptidases.

Tree

#NEXUS
begin taxa;
dimensions ntax = 50;
taxlabels
VRS3a
HP022
HP023
SaED98
SaMSHR1132
Sa08BA02176
SaST398
SaTCH60
SaMRSA252
SaJKD6159
SaLGA251\nSaED133
SaRF122
SaMW2
SaMSSA476
Sa1181997
SaT0131
SaJKD6008
SaTW20
VSSA
VRSA
SaUSA300TCH1516
SaUSA300FPR3757
SaNewman
USA500
SaCOL
SaNCTC8325
SaVC40
SaN315
SaECTR2
Sa16
Sa0402981
VRS10
VRS4
VRS5
VRS7
SaJH1
SaJH9
VRS11b
VRS11a
VRS6
VRS8
VRS9
SaMu50
SaMu3
VRS1
VRS2
SaST228
HP013
HP012
;
end;

begin trees;

tree tree_1 = [&R] (((VRS3a:8.244799231807832E-4,(((HP022:3.96736443382444E-6,HP023:2.250523383219172E-5):3.411632724734676E-4,(SaED98:9.703221642786964E-4,(SaMSHR1132:0.5632346423186245,(((Sa08BA02176:5.105885699270055E-4,SaST398:5.538524020539065E-4):0.023187580060007828,(SaTCH60:0.0018606904107206922,SaMRSA252:0.0023361910795642177):0.0228694576846738):0.0208677517984276,(SaJKD6159:0.043048096207328516,(SaLGA251:0.012751949141110169,SaED133:0.014657491012749579):0.007702308459562556,SaRF122:0.020706149045281765):0.005715274275517768):0.005352806350899746):0.014270643684360873):0.004215184179548835,(((SaMW2:8.148223984244278E-4,SaMSSA476:9.399261875994422E-4):0.011723988543628189,Sa1181997:0.012031146247175885):0.003472808070423307,(((SaT0131:0.001129028030672703,SaJKD6008:4.616415737154414E-4):2.4208588870377014E-4,SaTW20:5.876500448633564E-
end;
Matrix

Large file, available from the authors.