GENOTYPING OF DRUG-RESISTANT *MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS* ISOLATES FROM SOUTHERN KAZAKHSTAN

Tarlykov P.¹, Atavliyeva S.¹, Alenova A.², Zholdybayeva E.¹, Ramankulov Ye.¹

¹National Center for Biotechnology
13/5, Korgalzhyn road, Astana, 010000, Kazakhstan
²National Scientific Center of Phthisiopulmonology
5 Bekkhozhin str., Almaty, 050010, Kazakhstan
tarlykov@biocenter.kz

ABSTRACT

The incidence of drug-resistant tuberculosis in Kazakhstan has risen over the last decades, making it a serious threat. The purpose of this study was to characterize *M. tuberculosis* isolates circulating in the south of Kazakhstan, based on mutations of known association with multidrug-resistance and extensive drug resistance. A total of 58 clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis* with drug resistance from southern Kazakhstan were selected. Seven genetic loci were sequenced, namely, *rpoB* (for resistance to RIF), *katG*, *inhA* (for resistance to INH), *embB* (for resistance to EMB), as well as *gyrA*, *gyrB* (for resistance to CIP and OFX) and *rrs* (for resistance to KAN, AMK, and CPR). In addition, mutations in codon 315 of *katG* (*n* = 53; 91.4%), in codon 531 of the *rpoB* (*n* = 45; 77.6%), at the position of 1401 A/G of *rrs* (*n* = 33; 56.9%) and in the codon 94 of the *gyrA* were found to be prevalent in the samples. MIRU-VNTR typing showed that most isolates belong to the Beijing family (*n* = 53; 94.4%). Whole genome sequencing of a single *M. tuberculosis* strain from southern Kazakhstan was conducted. The emergence of drug-resistance is characteristic of the Beijing family, which may explain the increase in the incidence rates of resistant forms of tuberculosis in Kazakhstan.

Keywords: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, WGS, antibiotic resistance, genotyping, MIRU-VNTR.

INTRODUCTION

The evolving drug resistance of *M. tuberculosis* contributes to the status of tuberculosis as the deadliest infectious disease. According to the World Health Organization report (2018), the causative agent of tuberculosis has resulted in 1.3 million deaths and 10.0 million people developed TB disease worldwide in 2017 [1]. As of 2018, the epidemiological situation of tuberculosis in the Republic of Kazakhstan remained tense. One of the main reasons is the high incidence of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR and XDR). It should be noted that the treatment of these forms of tuberculosis is expensive and toxic.

The rise of antimicrobial resistance in Kazakhstan is due to a number of objective reasons. Among them are social factors including poverty, unemployment, alcohol and drug abuse, as well as the spread of infection in closed environments, such
as correctional institutions. It is well-known that prisons are reservoirs of tuberculosis infection, including those with resistance to major anti-TB drugs [1]. In addition, in the 1990s, there was the appointment of inadequate treatment regimens in Kazakhstan, interruptions in the supply of drugs, the absence of treatment standards, and the low socio-economic status of the patient [2, 3]. All this led to the rise of antimicrobial resistance and deterioration of the epidemiological situation. It has been proven that strict adherence to the WHO strategy of controlled TB treatment makes it possible to prevent the development of drug resistance in patients with established susceptibility to anti-tuberculosis drugs before the start of treatment [4, 5].

The largest proportion of TB mortality in 2017 was patients with resistant forms of tuberculosis according to the National Scientific Center of Phthisiopulmonology (NSCP, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan). Accumulation of ineffectively treated patients with antimicrobial resistance contributes to the overall deterioration of the TB situation.

The global emergence of MDR and XDR-TB increases the need to introduce new effective methods to diagnose resistant forms of TB. The purpose of this study was to characterize M. tuberculosis isolates, based on mutations of known association with multidrug-resistance and extensive drug resistance circulating in the cities of Almaty, Taraz, Taldykorgan and Talgar. Phylogenetic variability was identified based on MIRU-VNTR typing. In addition, WGS sequencing of a single M. tuberculosis strain from southern Kazakhstan was conducted.

Materials and methods

Samples
Clinical isolates of M. tuberculosis were isolated by the reference laboratory of NSCP (Almaty) from sputum samples of patients with newly diagnosed and chronic drug-resistant forms of pulmonary tuberculosis. A total of 58 clinical isolates with various drug resistance profiles were collected in Almaty (27 samples), Talgar (20 samples), Taldykorgan (8 samples) and Taraz (3 samples). DNA isolation of M. tuberculosis was carried out in the reference laboratory according to the guidelines for MIRU-VNTR typing (http://www.miru-vntrplus.org). MTBDR Plus, MTBDR sI (Hain LifeScience) and Bactec MGIT 960 methods were used by the reference laboratory to test M. tuberculosis susceptibility to first-line drugs (isoniazid, rifampin, streptomycin, and ethambutol) and second-line drugs (capreomycin, ethionamide, ofloxacin, kanamycin, and amikacin). Susceptible samples were not included in the sample group. Afterward, genetic analysis of the samples was carried out, including sequencing of genes associated with resistance to the first- and second-line drugs, whole-genome sequencing and MIRU-VNTR analysis.

Sequencing
DNA from the clinical isolates of M. tuberculosis was sequenced to identify mutations associated with resistance to first- and second-line drugs. PCR was carried out in a mixture containing dNTP, PCR buffer, 2.5 mM MgCl2, 1 unit of Taq polymerase (Fermentas) and 10 pmol of each primer (table 1). A universal amplification profile was used, for all genetic loci: 94°C - 5 min; 30 cycles: 94°C for 30 sec, 63°C for 30 sec, 72°C for 30 sec; 72°C for 10 min and storage at 4°C. Dephosphorylation and purification of PCR products were performed using alkaline phosphatase and exonuclease I (Fermentas). Sequencing was performed using the BigDye Terminator v3.1 Cycle Sequencing Kit and the ABI 3730 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems) according to the manufacturer's instructions. In the sequencing reaction, the same primers were used in the amplification reaction. The alignment and comparative analysis of the obtained rpoB, katG, inhA, embB, gyrA, gyrB genes, and rrs promoter
region were performed using the reference sequence of *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv (NC_000962) strain using SeqScape 2.1 (Applied Biosystems).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genetic locus</th>
<th>Primer</th>
<th>Sequence (5’→ 3’)</th>
<th>Expected PCR product (bp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>rpoB</em></td>
<td>MtrpoBf MtrpoBr</td>
<td>gaggcgtcacaacctgcaagc ggtacggcttcgatgaac</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>katG</em></td>
<td>MtkatGf MtkatGr</td>
<td>accccaggtgcctctggtt ccgcctagcgtacgct</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>inhA</em></td>
<td>MtfabGf MtfabGr</td>
<td>gcctctgcccagcaagg ctcggattccacggtggt</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>embB</em></td>
<td>MtEB406F MtEB406R</td>
<td>ccagtgcttgcatgc cacaacccaggtggaatgc</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>gyrA</em></td>
<td>gyrAF gyrAR</td>
<td>cagctacactgacatgcga gggtccgttgacctat</td>
<td>852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>gyrB</em></td>
<td>gyrBF gyrBR</td>
<td>ccacgcactgctgtgatt ctgccacltgagtttlgtaca</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>rrs</em></td>
<td>rrsF rrsR</td>
<td>caggttaagttttctgcgttg gtccggatcggggtcctgca</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Next-generation sequencing**

Ion Torrent sequencing technology was used to sequence a single isolate from Almaty (#97). Genomic DNA of mycobacteria was processed according to the recommended Ion Torrent library preparation protocol. Barcode #03 was assigned to the sample using Ion Xpress Barcode Adapters Kit (Thermo). DNA diluted to 20 ng/μl was used to prepare the library. Prepared library was used in the emulsion PCR with Ion PGM Template OT2 400 Kit on Ion OneTouch2 Instrument (Thermo). Then template-positive Ion PGM Template OT2 400 Ion Sphere Particles were recovered by Ion PGM Template OT2 Solutions 400 Kit. Quality assessment of the unenriched, template-positive ISPs was done on the Qubit 2.0 fluorimeter. Enrichment of the template-positive ISPs was conducted using Ion PGM Template OT2 Solutions 400 Kit, Ion PGM Template OT2 Supplies 400 Kit, and Ion PGM Enrichment Beads according to the manufacturer’s protocol. The sequencing was conducted on Ion Torrent PGM sequencing platform using Ion PGM™ HiQ sequencing kit (Thermo) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Data analysis was conducted in PhyResSE v.1 (https://bioinf.fz-borstel.de/mchips/phyresse/).

**MIRU-VNTR**

Analysis of the number of tandem repeats of *M. tuberculosis* clinical isolates was performed using twenty-four locus MIRU-VNTR scheme. Primers for the twenty-four locus genotyping were previously reported (http://www.miru-vntrplus.org/MIRU/). Amplification products were analyzed by electrophoresis in 2% agarose gel in 1×TAE-buffer, followed by staining with ethidium bromide. The number of tandem repeats in the corresponding locus was calculated based on the size of the PCR product, determined by the size of 100 bp DNA Ladder (GeneRuler, Fermentas), using the Quantity One v.4.4.0 software package (BioRad). The phylogenetic tree was constructed using the unweighted pair group method with arithmetic mean (UPGMA) using weighted pairing (http://www.miru-vntrplus.org/MIRU/).
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Genotypic predictions of the susceptibility of 58 *M. tuberculosis* isolates to first-line anti-TB drugs (rifampin, isoniazid, and ethambutol) was assessed by sequencing of rpoB, katG, embB and the promoter region of the inhA gene. According to the sequencing of data, most of the samples had a high-level resistance mutation in codon 315 of katG (n = 53; 91.4%), resulting to the replacement of serine by threonine (AGC→ACC) [6, 7]. Sequencing of the rpoB revealed a high-level resistance mutation in the codon 450 (E. coli S531L) with the replacement of serine by leucine (n = 45; 77.6%). In addition, a mutation -15 C/T in the promoter region of inhA was found in two samples (n = 2; 3.5%). Sequencing of the rpoB gene showed a mixed infection in two isolates (figure 1).

**Table 2.** High confidence SNPs of *M. tuberculosis* isolates inferred from sequencing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Codon</th>
<th>Nucleotide substitution</th>
<th>Amino acid substitution</th>
<th>Number of isolates with mutations (%), (n=58)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>katG</em></td>
<td>315</td>
<td>AGC/ACC</td>
<td>Ser→Thr</td>
<td>53 (91.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>inhA</em></td>
<td>-15 C/T</td>
<td>-15 C/T</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 (3.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>rpoB</em></td>
<td>450 (531)</td>
<td>TCG/TTG</td>
<td>Ser→Leu</td>
<td>45 (77.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>embB</em></td>
<td>406</td>
<td>GGC/GAC</td>
<td>Gly→Asp</td>
<td>6 (10.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Mutations causing resistance to second-line drugs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Codon</th>
<th>Amino acid change</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>gyrA</strong></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>GCG→GTG Ala→Val</td>
<td>5 (8.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>91</td>
<td>TCG→CCG Ser→Pro</td>
<td>5 (8.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
<td>GAC→AAC Asp→Asn</td>
<td>6 (10.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
<td>GAC→GCC Asp→Ala</td>
<td>10 (17.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
<td>GAC→TAC Asp→Tyr</td>
<td>5 (8.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
<td>GAC/TGC Asp→Cys</td>
<td>2 (3.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
<td>GAC/GGC Asp→Gly</td>
<td>16 (27.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gyrB</strong></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>GAC/AAC Asp/Asn</td>
<td>1 (1.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rrs</strong></td>
<td>1401 A/G</td>
<td>1401 A/G</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further analysis of genotypic prediction of the susceptibility to second-line anti-TB drugs (capreomycin, ofloxacin, kanamycin, and amikacin) was carried by sequencing the *gyrA*, *gyrB* and *rrs* genes. According to the results of DNA sequencing of the *gyrA*, there is a major polymorphism at codon 95, leading to the replacement of Ser→Thr (n = 57; 98.3%). Interestingly, the non-synonymous S95T change is not related to antibiotic resistance as well as any other variant at codon 95 and considered as a natural polymorphism [8]. In addition, S95T change was found to be a phylogenetically informative polymorphism [9]. In contrast, mutations with confirmed clinical significance were found in codon 94 of *gyrA* [7]. Most frequent mutations among them are GAC/GGC leading to the replacement of aspartic acid by glycine (n = 16; 27.6%), GAC/GCC (Asp→Ala; n = 10; 17.2%), GAC/AAC mutation (Asp→Asn; n = 6; 10.3%) and others. For the first time, an amino acid substitution of aspartic acid by cysteine Asp→Cys at codon 94 (n = 2; 3.5%) was identified in two local samples (figure 2).

![Chromatogram of the nucleotide sequence with amino acid substitution Asp→Cys (GAC/TGC, #1668) in the *gyrA* gene](image)

**Fig. 2.** Chromatogram of the nucleotide sequence with amino acid substitution Asp→Cys (GAC/TGC, #1668) in the *gyrA* gene
In the *gyrB*, also causing resistance to fluoroquinolones, a mutation was found in the codon 500 (n = 1; 1.7%). Sequencing of the *rrs* gene showed the presence of mutations at position 1401 A/G (n = 33; 56.9%). In addition, the sequencing results pointed out two cases of mixed infections. In one of the samples, the sequence of the *gyrA* has indicated mixed infection, while another case was detected from the sequence of the *rrs* gene at position 1401.

It should be noted that all 58 isolates were selected after testing susceptibility using the MTBDR Plus, MTBDR sl, and Bactec MGIT methods. The purpose of the subsequent sequencing was to detect both previously known and new mutations in the genes of known association with multidrug-resistance and extensive drug resistance. As a result, extensive drug resistance was genetically confirmed in half of the isolates (n=29, 50%). These isolates, in addition to resistance to the first-line drugs, harbored mutations in the *gyrA*, *gyrB* and *rrs* genes. Phenotypic susceptibility of the studied isolates was correctly predicted for rifampin and isoniazid based on sequencing data.

Next-generation sequencing of the single *M. tuberculosis* isolate was conducted on Ion Torrent platform with 27x genome coverage. *M. tuberculosis* antibiotic susceptibility and strain lineage (family) was analyzed using PhyResSE (figure 3) [8].
Fig. 3. Dendrogram of phylogenetic similarity of the studied isolates (highlighted in yellow), based on the results of genotyping of 24 MIRU-VNTR loci. For comparison, MIRU-VNTR profiles of M. tuberculosis control strains from the MIRU-VNTR database were used (not highlighted).
The PhyResSE pipeline combines well-established methods from FastQC, BWA, QualiMap, and SAMtools. In-depth quality control was applied to both reads and mapping performance before classifying the sample. Strain lineage and antibiotic susceptibility of the isolate #97 were identified as XDR and Beijing, respectively [9]. The isolate conferred the following high confidence SNPs (table 3).

Table 3. High confidence SNPs of M. tuberculosis isolate #97 inferred from WGS data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Variant position</th>
<th>AA change</th>
<th>Codon change</th>
<th>Reference SNP</th>
<th>SNP in isolate</th>
<th>Antibiotic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gyrA</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>Asp94Gly</td>
<td>gac/ggc</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Fluoroquinolones (FQ) [16]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rpoB</td>
<td>1349</td>
<td>Ser450Leu</td>
<td>tgc/ttg</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Rifampicin (RMP) [16]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rpsL</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>Lys43Arg</td>
<td>aag/agg</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Streptomycin (SM) [17]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rrs</td>
<td>1401</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>ribosomal</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Amikacin (AMK), Kanamycin (KAN), Capreomycin (CPR) [16]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katG</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>Ser315Thr</td>
<td>acc/acc</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Isoniazid (INH) [18]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pncA</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Asp12Asn</td>
<td>gac/aac</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Pyrazinamide (PZA) [19]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>embB</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>Met306Val</td>
<td>atg/gtg</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Ethambutol (EMB) [16]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The final part of this work was the determination of 24-loci MIRU-VNTR profiles of 58 clinical isolates of M. tuberculosis. A MIRU-VNTR profile, corresponding to the number of tandem repeats in a particular locus was obtained for every TB isolate. Four out of 58 samples were excluded from the analysis since they showed multiple values for one or more MIRU-VNTR loci, which indicated the presence of mixed infections. Comparison of 54 MIRU-VNTR profiles with the database showed that the predominant group of isolates (n = 51; 94.4%) belong to the Beijing family. Two isolates (3.7%) were identified as LAM family and one isolate (n = 1; 1.9%) as S-type. An analysis of earlier data showed that the appearance of multiple and extensive drug resistance was characteristic of the Beijing family [10-13].

**CONCLUSION**

The analysis of drug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolates from southern Kazakhstan revealed genetic features of association with drug resistance to first- and second-line drugs using DNA sequencing and MIRU-VNTR genotyping of *M. tuberculosis*. Strains were isolated from 58 patients with newly diagnosed and with chronic drug-resistant forms of pulmonary tuberculosis. Substitutions in the codon 315 of *katG* gene (n = 53; 91.4%), codon 531 of the *rpoB* gene (n = 45; 77.6%) and in the 1401 A/G position of the *rrs* gene (n = 33; 56.9%) were found to be dominant in the studied sample. In addition, nearly all isolates had a polymorphism in the codon 95 of the *gyrA* gene (n = 57; 98.3%), although its association with drug resistance is not clear. In the course of this study, a rarely described replacement of aspartic acid by cysteine in the codon 94 of the *gyrA* gene was found. In general, analysis of mutations in the genes responsible for resistance to first- and second-line drugs has identified extensively drug-resistance in half of the isolates studied (n = 29; 50%).

In addition, whole-genome sequencing of the single isolate of the Beijing family from the south of Kazakhstan has confirmed its XDR status. Whole-genome sequencing is a certainly powerful technique that provides complete antibiotic resistance and epidemiology profile. However, it is not affordable for routine use in the majority of developing countries with a limited state healthcare budget.
MIRU-VNTR typing showed that most isolates from the south of Kazakhstan belong to the Beijing family (n = 53; 94.4%). At the same time, two isolates (n = 2; 3.7%) belonged to the LAM family and one isolate (n = 1; 1.9%) to the S family. It should be noted that low genetic diversity was observed among the isolates. At the same time, the Beijing family, which represents the vast majority of isolates in the studied sample, has a known capacity to acquire drug resistance [14, 15]. It may partially explain the increase in the incidence rates of resistant forms of tuberculosis in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Acknowledgments

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REFERENCES


ОНТУСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА ТАРАҒАН ТУБЕРКУЛЕЗ МИКОБАКТЕРИЯЛАРЫНЫҢ ДӘРІГЕ ТӨЗІМДІ ИЗОЛЯТТАРЫН ГЕНОТИПТЕУ

Тарлыков П. ¹, Атавлиева С. ¹, Аленова А. ², Жолдыбаева Е. ¹, Раманқұлов Е. ¹

¹Ұлтық биотехнология орталығы, Қорғалжын тас жолы, 13/5, Нұр-Султан, 010000, Қазақстан
²Фтизиопульмонология ұлттық ғылыми орталығы Бекхожин көшесі, 5, Алматы, 050010, Қазақстан
tarlykov@biocenter.kz

ТУЙІН

Соның өңжылдықта Қазақстанда дәрі-дәрмекке төтен беретін туберкулез аурулар саны өсті, ал бұл қауіпті жағдай. Зерттеудің мақсаты, Қазақстандың өңтүстігінде тараған *M. tuberculosis* изоляторларын көп тәуелді дәрі-дәрмекке тәзімділігі мен көп ауқымды дәрілерге тәзімділігімен байланысты белгілі мутациялар негізінде сипаттау болды. Өңтүстік Қазақстандың дәрі-дәрмекке тәзімді жалпы 58 *M. tuberculosis* клиникалық изоляторы іріктеліп алынды. Жеті генетикалық локусқа секвенде жүрғізуіді: gpoB (RIF тұрақтылығы), katG, inhA (INH тұрақтылығы), embB (EMB тұрақтылығы), сондай-ақ gyrA, gyrB (CIP және OFX тұрақтылығы)
және rrs (KAN, AMK және CPR тұрақтылығы). Сонымен қатар, мутациялар
315 katG (n = 53; 91,4%) кодоныңда, 531 rpoB (n = 45; 77,6%) қода, 1401
жәділеңді A/G ауыстыры rrs (N = 33; 56,9% ) және 94 gyrA кодоныңда
үлгілерде табылыды. MIRU-VNTR талдау корсеткендей, қондегі изоляттар
Beijing (n = 53; 94,4%) отбасына тиесілі. Онтүстік Қазақстаннан алынған
M. tuberculosis бір штаммына толық геномдық секвенцирленуі жүргізілді.
Дәріге тәзімділік түйіндегі болуы Beijing тобына тән, Қазақстандағы
туберкулездің резистенттік түрімен ауырудың оршінің түсіндіре алады.

Негізгі сөздер: Mycobacterium tuberculosis, WGS, антибиотиктерге
тәзімділік, генотиптеу, MIRU-VNTR.

ГЕНОТИПИРОВАНИЕ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННО-УСТОЙЧИВЫХ ИЗОЛЯТОВ
МИКОБАКТЕРИИ ТУБЕРКУЛЕЗА ИЗ ЮЖНОГО КАЗАХСТАНА

Тарлыков П. 1, Атавлиева С. 1, Аленова А. 2, Жолдыбаева Е. 1
, Раманкулов Е. 1

1Национальный центр биотехнологии,
Кургальжинское шоссе, 13/5, Нур-Султан, 010000, Казахстан
2Национальный научный центр фтизиопульмонологии,
улица Бекхожина, 5, Алматы, 050010, Казахстан
tarlykov@biocenter.kz

АБСТРАКТ

За последние десятилетия заболеваемость лекарственно-устойчивым
туберкулезом в Казахстане возросла, что делает его серьезной угрозой. Цель
исследования состояла в том, чтобы охарактеризовать изоляты
M. tuberculosis, циркулирующие на юге Казахстана, на основе известных
мутаций связанных с множественной лекарственной устойчивостью и
широкой лекарственной устойчивостью. Всего было отобрано 58
клинических изолятов M. tuberculosis с лекарственной устойчивостью из
южного Казахстана. Были секвенированы семь генетических локусов, а
именно rpoB (устойчивость к RIF), katG, inhA (устойчивость к INH), embB
(устойчивость к EMB), а также gyrA, gyrB (устойчивость к CIP и OFX) и
rrs (устойчивость к KAN, AMK и CPR). Кроме того, мутации в кодоне 315
katG (n = 53; 91,4%), в кодоне 531 rpoB (n = 45; 77,6%), в положении 1401
замена A/G в rrs (n = 33; 56,9% ) и в кодоне 94 gyrA были обнаружены в образцах.
Типирование MIRU-VNTR показало, что большинство изолятов
принадлежат к семейству Beijing (n = 53; 94,4%). Проведено полногеномное
секвенирование одного штамма M. tuberculosis из Южного Казахстана.
Появление лекарственной устойчивости характерно для семейства Beijing,
что может объяснить увеличение заболеваемости резистентными формами
туберкулеза в Казахстане.

Ключевые слова: Mycobacterium tuberculosis, WGS, резистентность к
антибиотикам, генотипирование, MIRU-VNTR.