



Differential Gene Expression Article of Efflux Pumps and Porins in Clinical **Isolates of MDR Acinetobacter baumannii**

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Background: Acinetobacter baumannii is an opportunistic pathogen Abstract: associated with healthcare infections and high mortality rates in intensive care units all over the globe. Porins and efflux pumps over-expression have been reported as contributing factors in escalating drug resistance and rendering treatment ineffective. In this study, we investigated the mechanisms of multidrug resistance (MDR) in A. baumannii clinical isolates. Methods: A total of 30 A. baumannii isolates were included in the present study from Nehru Hospital (PGIMER-Chandigarh) located in North India. Kirby Bauer disk diffusion assay and MIC were performed to determine the antimicrobial susceptibility pattern. Screening of beta-lactamases was performed using PCR. Relative gene expression of four RND, one MATE efflux pump, and two outer membrane proteins were determined using RT-PCR. Molecular typing of 22 isolates was carried out using MLST Oxford scheme. Results: CarO porin genes showed over-expression in 63% isolates followed by adeGandabeM efflux pump downregulation/underexpression (<0.5 fold), suggesting the carbapenem-susceptible phenotypic nature of the isolates. High prevalence of VIM-2, NDM-1, and OXA-23 genes was observed in A. baumannii isolates. Interestingly, NDM-1 and OXA-58 were traced in 10 and 3 A. baumannii isolates respectively; 13 of 22 (59%) isolates showed novel Sequence Types (STs) in the Multi-Locus Sequence Typing (MLST) analysis. ST 1087 was most commonly found ST among all others (16 STs). Conclusions: This study indicated a possible role of carO porin genes and adeG (RND) andabeM (MATE) efflux pumps in carbapenem susceptibility of A. baumannii. New STs were also reported in the majority of the isolates



