

## 研究报告

## 水产食品源大肠杆菌耐药基因传播元件 I、II、III 型整合子多样性分析

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**摘要:**【背景】整合子作为一种重要的耐药基因传播元件, 可以通过位点特异性重组的方式捕获和表达耐药基因, 在细菌耐药传播方面有着重要作用。因此, 分析水产食品源大肠杆菌整合子携带情况, 阐明整合子介导的大肠杆菌多重耐药现状, 对水产养殖耐药监测和用药指导具有重要意义。【目的】分析水产食品源大肠杆菌中耐药基因传播元件 I、II、III 型整合子的多样性。【方法】采集浙江省某农贸市场凡纳滨对虾、太平洋牡蛎和太平洋鲭鱼样品各 160 份, 利用伊红美蓝选择性培养基和 PCR 法分离鉴定大肠杆菌, 采用 Kirby-Bauer 纸片扩散法分析菌株对 9 类 19 种抗生素的耐药特征, 并通过 PCR 法分析菌株携带的整合子及其基因盒多样性。【结果】各 160 份凡纳滨对虾、太平洋牡蛎和太平洋鲭鱼样品中依次分离到大肠杆菌 15 株、59 株和 26 株, 共计 100 株, 大肠杆菌分离株多重耐药率依次为 93.3% (14/15)、76.3% (45/59) 和 80.8% (21/26)。大肠杆菌分离株的 I 型整合子携带率为 71.0% (71/100), II 型整合子携带率为 5.0% (5/100), 未检出 III 型整合子。共分离到 10 种不同阵列的 I 型整合子-基因盒和 3 种不同阵列的 II 型整合子-基因盒, 其中 II 型整合子-基因盒 *dfrA1-catB2-sat2-aadA1* 为首次在大肠杆菌中发现。Pearson 相关性分析显示, 水产食品源大肠杆菌的整合子携带率与菌株多重耐药性之间具有显著正相关性(相关系数  $r=0.99$ ,  $P<0.05$ )。【结论】本研究对进一步揭示整合子介导的水产食品源病原微生物耐药基因传播机制、促进水产养殖业健康发展具有一定意义。

**关键词:** 整合子; 耐药基因; 大肠杆菌; 水产食品源

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## Diversity of class I, II, and III integrons associated with transmission elements of antibiotic resistance genes of *Escherichia coli* from aquatic food

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**Abstract:** [Background] Integrons, as key mobile genetic elements associated with the transmission of antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs), can capture and express ARGs through site-specific recombination, playing a role in the transmission of bacterial antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Therefore, it is of great significance to analyze the integron-carrying status of *Escherichia coli* from aquatic food and clarify the status of integron-mediated multi-drug resistance (MDR) of *E. coli* for AMR monitoring and antibiotic use guidance in aquaculture. [Objective] To analyze the diversity of class I, II, and III integrons of *E. coli* in aquatic food. [Methods] One hundred and sixty samples of Pacific white shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*), 160 samples of Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*), and 160 samples of Pacific mackerel (*Pneumatophorus japonicas*) were collected from a farmer's market in Zhejiang province. *E. coli* was isolated and identified by Eosin Methylene Blue Agar and PCR method. The AMR characteristics of *E. coli* to 9 categories of 19 antibiotics were analyzed by the Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method. The integrons and diversity of gene cassettes (GCs) carried by *E. coli* from aquatic products were analyzed by PCR. [Results] Fifteen, 59, and 26 strains of *E. coli* were isolated from the samples of Pacific white shrimp, Pacific oyster, and Pacific mackerel, respectively, with a total of 100 strains. The MDR rates of *E. coli* isolates from Pacific white shrimp, Pacific oyster, and Pacific mackerel were 93.3% (14/15), 76.3% (45/59), and 80.8% (21/26), respectively. The class I, II, and III integron-carrying rates of *E. coli* isolates was 71.0% (71/100), 5.0% (5/100), and 0.0%, respectively. A total of 10 different class I integron GC arrays and three different class II integron GC arrays were detected. The class II integron GC array *dfrA1-catB2-sat2-aadA1* was identified in *E. coli* for the first time. The Pearson correlation analysis showed that there was a positive correlation between the integron-carrying rate and MDR of *E. coli* from aquatic food ( $r=0.99$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). [Conclusion] This study has significance for revealing the integron-mediated transmission mechanism of ARGs of aquatic food-derived pathogenic microorganisms and promoting the healthy development of aquaculture.

**Keywords:** integrons; antibiotic resistance genes; *Escherichia coli*; aquatic food

近年来,随着水产养殖业的高速发展,水产养殖病害问题日益突出,其中细菌性疾病已在世界范围内对渔业经济造成巨大损失。抗菌药物在业内具有重要地位,但是药物滥用已引发了较为严重的水产食品源细菌耐药性问题<sup>[1-2]</sup>。据报道,细菌耐药基因不仅能够在水产养殖环境中持续性残留,也可以在水产品供应链中传播扩散,并通过食物链等多种途径传递给人类,对公众健康造成严重危害<sup>[3-5]</sup>。水产品中起主导作用的细菌耐药基因传播方式是水平传播,即获得外源性耐药基因,使耐药基因可以在不同环境和不同细菌间传播<sup>[6-8]</sup>。其中,整合子是一种重要的耐药基因水平传播元件,可以定位于染色体、质粒或转座子上。典型的整合子结构分为3部分:第1部分是5'端的整合酶基因 *int I*,它编码酪氨酸重组酶,通过位点特异性重组催化耐药基因盒的重组、插入或切除;第2部分是整合子重组位点 *att I*,负责耐药基因盒的插入和重组;第3部分是整合子相关启动子 *Pc*,它负责耐药基因盒的表达。整合子通过捕获、整合或剪切基因盒,使耐药基因在细菌间进行水平转移,从而有效对抗生素压力<sup>[9-11]</sup>。依据氨基酸序列的不同,整合子可以分为5种类型,日常食用的水产品中已监测到I型、II型和III型整合子。研究表明,携带整合子的宿主菌主要通过接合型质粒或转座子的介导在自然界细菌间发生接合转移<sup>[12-14]</sup>。许多研究发现,整合子通常与肠杆菌科有关,与多重耐药的关系更为密切<sup>[15-16]</sup>。作为耐药基因的供体、受体和中间载体,大肠杆菌在抗生素耐药性的水平传播中同样扮演重要角色<sup>[17]</sup>。

本文对浙江省某农贸市场的凡纳滨对虾、太平洋牡蛎和太平洋鲭鱼来源的大杆菌耐药特征进行分析,对其携带整合子的多样性展开调查,进而研究水产食品源大肠杆菌多重耐药性与整合子的相关性,为进一步揭示整合子介导的水产

食品源病原微生物耐药基因水平传播机制奠定研究基础,并为致病菌耐药性的风险评估和防控技术提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 样品

凡纳滨对虾(*Penaeus vannamei*)、太平洋牡蛎(*Crassostrea gigas*)和太平洋鲭鱼(*Pneumatophorus japonicas*)各160份,购于浙江省某地某农贸市场。

质控菌株大肠杆菌(*Escherichia coli*) ATCC 25922 (不含耐药基因)购自美国典型培养物保藏中心。

### 1.2 主要试剂和仪器

药敏片购自杭州微生物有限公司;乳糖溶液和甘油等生化试剂购自青岛海博生物技术有限公司;PCR试剂、细菌质粒提取试剂盒和细菌基因组DNA提取试剂盒等分子生物学试验用试剂购自宝生物工程(大连)有限公司;其他常规生化试剂购自Sigma公司。

超净工作台,上海Boxun公司;NanoDrop 2000c超微量紫外分光光度计和PCR仪,Thermo Scientific公司;凝胶成像分析系统,Bio-Rad公司。

### 1.3 培养基

蛋白胨水琼脂培养基,青岛海博生物技术有限公司。伊红美蓝选择性培养基(210 mL):蛋白胨水琼脂培养基200 mL,20%乳糖溶液4 mL,2%伊红水溶液4 mL,0.5%美蓝水溶液2 mL;LB液体培养基参照文献[18]进行配制,LB固体培养基:LB液体培养基中加入20 g/L琼脂粉,调节pH 7.2-7.4。

### 1.4 样品采集、前处理及大肠杆菌选择性分离与分子鉴定

将凡纳滨对虾、太平洋牡蛎和太平洋鲭鱼各160份样品进行前处理,大肠杆菌选择性分离与

分子鉴定参照 Fang 等<sup>[19]</sup>的方法并加以改进。将分离株在伊红美蓝选择性培养基上划线, 37 °C 培养过夜后挑取单菌落接种于 5 mL LB 液体培养基中, 37 °C、200 r/min 恒温摇床中培养过夜, 取 1 µL 待测菌液加入 30 µL Tris 缓冲液, 煮沸 5 min, 冰上冷却 2 min, 12 000×g 离心 2 min, 取上清液用作 DNA 模板<sup>[20]</sup>, 采用大肠杆菌 *uidA* 基因上游引物(5'-GTCCTGTAGAAACCCCAAC CCGTGAA-3')和下游引物(5'-GGGATAGTCTG CCAGTTCAGTTCGT-3')进行 PCR, PCR 反应体系: Premix Taq<sup>TM</sup> (*Ex Taq* version 2.0 plus dye)预混液 12.5 µL, 上、下游引物(10 µmol/L)各 1.0 µL, DNA 模板(10 ng/µL) 2.0 µL, ddH<sub>2</sub>O 8.5 µL。PCR 反应条件: 94 °C 4 min; 98 °C 30 s, 56 °C 30 s, 72 °C 30 s, 35 个循环; 72 °C 10 min。

### 1.5 药敏试验

根据美国临床和实验室标准协会(Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, CLSI)推荐的 Kirby-Bauer 纸片扩散法, 研究大肠杆菌分离株对九大类 19 种抗生素的耐药性<sup>[21]</sup>。按照 CLSI (2021)推荐的标准判定分离株对该抗生素敏感

(susceptible, S)、中介(intermediate, I)或耐药(resistance, R)。对三大类或以上抗生素耐药的大肠杆菌记为多重耐药菌。对照菌株为 *E. coli* ATCC 25922。

### 1.6 整合酶基因 *int* I1、*int* I2 和 *int* I3 鉴定和整合子-基因盒分析

整合酶基因 *int* I1、*int* I2 和 *int* I3 的鉴定, 以及整合子-基因盒分析均参照 Fang 等的方法并加以改进<sup>[19]</sup>。PCR 反应体系同 1.4, 引物见表 1。整合酶基因 *int* I1、*int* I2 和 *int* I3 的 PCR 反应条件: 94 °C 1 min; 98 °C 10 s, 56 °C 30 s, 72 °C 30 s, 35 个循环; 72 °C 10 min。I、II 型整合子-基因盒 PCR 反应条件: 94 °C 1 min; 98 °C 10 s, 56 °C 30 s, 72 °C 1 min, 35 个循环; 72 °C 10 min。

PCR 扩增结束后, 取 5 µL PCR 产物点样于 1.2%琼脂糖凝胶中, 以 DL2000 或 DL1000 DNA Marker 作为分子质量标准, 以直流电压 100 V 电泳 25 min, 电泳结束后, 将胶块置于凝胶成像系统中观察并拍照保存用以后续分析。整合子-基因盒序列测定由生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司完成。

表 1 整合酶基因 *int* I1、*int* I2、*int* I3 和整合子-基因盒扩增引物序列

Table 1 Primer sequences of integrase genes *int* I1, *int* I2, *int* I3 and integron gene cassettes

目标对象	引物名称	引物序列	扩增产物大小
Target	Primer name	Primer sequence (5'→3')	Amplified product size (bp)
<i>int</i> I1	Int I1-F	GAAAGGTCTGGTCATACATG	564
	Int I1-R	ACGAGCGCAAGGTTTCGGT	
<i>int</i> I2	Int I2-F	CACGGATATGCGACAAAAAGGT	789
	Int I2-R	GTAGCAAACGAGTGACGAAATG	
<i>int</i> I3	Int I3-F	GCCTCCGGCAGCGACTTTCAG	980
	Int I3-R	ACGGATCTGCCAAACCTGACT	
I 型整合子基因盒	hep 58	TCATGGCTTGTTATGACTGT	可变
Gene cassette arrays in class 1 integrons	hep 59	GTAGGGCTTATTATGCACGC	Variable
II 型整合子基因盒	hep 74	CGGGATCCCGACGGCATGCACGATTGTA	可变
Gene cassette arrays in class 2 integrons	hep 51	GATGCCATCGCAAGTACGAG	Variable

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 三种不同水产食品中的大肠杆菌分离率分析

利用伊红美蓝选择性培养基从某地区某农贸市场来源的凡纳滨对虾、太平洋牡蛎和太平洋鲭鱼各 160 份样品中分离疑似大肠杆菌。以大肠杆菌特异基因 *uidA* 为靶标基因, 经 PCR 鉴定, 凡纳滨对虾、太平洋牡蛎和太平洋鲭鱼样品各分离获得大肠杆菌 15、59 和 26 株, 分离率依次为 9.4%、36.9% 和 16.3% (图 1)。

### 2.2 大肠杆菌分离株药敏特征分析

如表 2 所示, 100 株大肠杆菌分离株中多重耐药株比例为 80.0% (80/100), 其中, 凡纳滨对虾来源的分离株多重耐药率为 93.3% (14/15), 太平洋牡蛎为 76.3% (45/59), 太平洋鲭鱼为 80.8% (21/26)。大肠杆菌分离株对氨苄青霉素、头孢唑林、呋喃唑酮、四环素、多西环素、红霉素和恩诺沙星等抗生素的耐药率较高, 依次为 45.0%、40.0%、42.0%、53.0%、44.0%、56.0% 和 66.0%; 对头孢孟多、头孢唑肟、头孢吡肟、美罗培南等  $\beta$ -内酰胺类和大观霉素、新霉素等氨基糖苷类抗生素的耐药率较低, 均低于 10.0% (表 2)。已知氨基糖苷类的新霉素、四环素类的多西环素、酰胺醇类的氟苯尼考、喹诺酮类的恩诺沙星, 以及

部分磺胺类药物为我国水产养殖允许用药<sup>[22]</sup>, 而本研究获得的大肠杆菌分离株对多西环素(44.0%)和恩诺沙星(66.0%)耐药率较高, 这对水产养殖用药抗大肠杆菌具有一定指导意义。另外, 氯霉素早在 2002 年就被国家禁止在动物性食品中使用<sup>[23]</sup>, 但大肠杆菌分离株对其耐药率仍较高(20.0%), 氟苯尼考作为氯霉素的替代品广泛使用于养殖业, 分离株中也出现了较高的耐药率(26.0%), 原因值得进一步探究。此外, 本研究中耐药率最高的太平洋鲭鱼源大肠杆菌分离株 E-S11-23-1 同时对 13 种抗生素耐药, 而太平洋鲭鱼源大肠杆菌分离株 E-S12-22-2 和太平洋牡蛎源大肠杆菌分离株 E-S8-23-M 对所有测试抗生素均敏感。

### 2.3 大肠杆菌分离株携带 I、II 和 III 型整合酶基因和整合子-基因盒特征分析

将分离得到的 100 株大肠杆菌进行整合酶基因 *int I1*、*int I2* 和 *int I3* 的 PCR 鉴定。76 株大肠杆菌分离株携带整合子, 其中 71 株大肠杆菌分离株仅携带 *int I1* 基因, 5 株大肠杆菌分离株仅携带 *int I2* 基因, 未检出 *int I3* 基因(部分电泳结果见图 2)。凡纳滨对虾、太平洋牡蛎和太平洋鲭鱼来源大肠杆菌携带整合子的株数依次为 13、43 和 20 株(表 3), 其中携带 *int I1* 基因的株数依次为 11、41 和 19 株, 携带 *int I2* 基因的株数依次为 2、2 和 1 株。

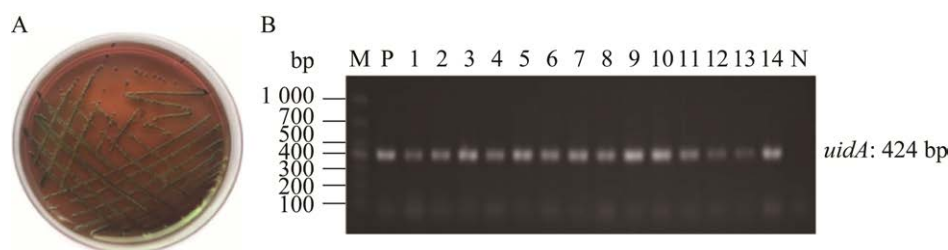


图 1 大肠杆菌的选择性分离与 PCR 分子鉴定 A: 伊红美蓝选择性培养基上黑色且带金属光泽的菌落为疑似大肠杆菌. B: M: DL1000 DNA Marker; P: 含有 *uidA* 基因大肠杆菌标准菌株 *E. coli* ATCC 25922; 1–14: 大肠杆菌分离株; N: 阴性对照

Figure 1 Selective isolation and PCR molecular identification of *Escherichia coli*. A: The black and metallic colonies on the eosin-methylene blue medium are suspected *E. coli* isolates. B: M: DL1000 DNA Marker; P: Standard strain *E. coli* ATCC 25922 containing *uidA* gene; 1–14: *E. coli* isolates; N: Negative control.

表 2 不同水产食品源大肠杆菌分离株耐药特征

Table 2 Antimicrobial resistance characteristics of *Escherichia coli* isolates from different aquatic food sources

药敏片类别 Antimicrobial agent		药敏判定 标准折点 Breakpoint R, I, and S (mm)	耐药率 Antimicrobial resistance rate (%)				
			凡纳滨对虾 Pacific white shrimp (n=15)	太平洋牡蛎 Pacific oyster (n=59)	太平洋鲭鱼 Pacific mackerel (n=26)	总计 Total (n=100)	
β-内酰胺类 β-lactam	氨苄青霉素 Ampicillin	≤13, 14–16, ≥17	26.7	44.1	57.7	45.0	
	头孢唑林 Cefazolin	≤19, 20–22, ≥23	46.7	50.8	11.5	40.0	
	头孢孟多 Cefamandole	≤14, 15–17, ≥18	0.0	10.2	0.0	6.0	
	头孢唑肟 Ceftizoxime	≤21, 22–24, ≥25	0.0	6.8	3.8	5.0	
	头孢吡肟 Cefepime	≤18, 19–24, ≥25	0.0	13.6	0.0	8.0	
	美罗培南 Meropenem	≤19, 20–22, ≥23	0.0	11.9	0.0	7.0	
	多肽类 Polypeptide aminoglycoside	多粘菌素 B Polymyxin B	≤12, 13–19, ≥20	33.3	45.8	19.2	37.0
	呋喃类 Furan	呋喃唑酮 Furazolidone	≤14, 15–16, ≥17	46.7	52.5	15.4	42.0
	四环素类 Tetracycline	四环素 Tetracycline	≤11, 12–14, ≥15	46.7	66.1	26.9	53.0
		多西环素 Doxycycline	≤10, 11–13, ≥14	40.0	50.8	30.8	44.0
	磺胺类 Sulfonamides	复方新诺明 Trimethoprim sulfamethoxazole	≤10, 11–15, ≥16	26.7	15.3	42.3	24.0
	磺胺异恶唑 Sulfisoxazole	≤10, 11–15, ≥16	40.0	20.3	46.2	30.0	
大环内酯类 Macrolide	红霉素 Erythromycin	≤12, 12–23, ≥24	60.0	61.0	42.3	56.0	
氯霉素类 Chloramphenicol	氟苯尼考 Florfenicol	≤11, 12–18, ≥19	20.0	18.6	46.2	26.0	
	氯霉素 Chloramphenicol	≤12, 13–17, ≥18	13.3	16.9	30.8	20.0	
氨基糖苷类 Aminoglycoside	大观霉素 Spectinomycin	≤14, 15–17, ≥18	6.7	5.1	3.8	5.0	
	新霉素 Neomycin	≤11, 12–14, ≥15	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.0	
喹诺酮类 Quinolone	洛美沙星 Lomefloxacin	≤18, 19–21, ≥22	20.0	5.1	23.1	12.0	
	恩诺沙星 Enrofloxacin	≤27, 28–36, ≥37	80.0	59.3	73.1	66.0	
多重耐药率 Multi-drug resistance (MDR) rate (%)			93.3	76.3	80.8	80.0	

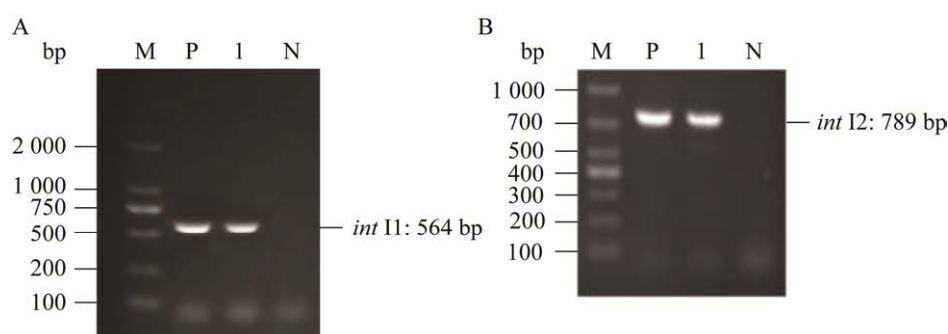


图2 大肠杆菌分离株 I 型和 II 型整合酶基因鉴定 A: I 型整合酶基因 *int I1* 鉴定. M: DL2000 DNA Marker; P: 大肠杆菌 *int I1* 基因阳性对照; 1: 大肠杆菌分离株 *int I1* 基因; N: 阴性对照. B: II 型整合酶基因 *int I2* 鉴定. M: DL1000 DNA Marker; P: 大肠杆菌 *int I2* 基因阳性对照; 1: 大肠杆菌分离株 *int I2* 基因; N: 阴性对照

Figure 2 Identification of class I and class II integrase genes of *Escherichia coli* isolates. A: Class I integrase gene *int I1* identification. M: DL2000 DNA Marker; P: Positive control of *E. coli* strain with *int I1* gene; 1: *int I1* gene of *E. coli* isolates; N: Negative control. B: Class II integrase gene *int I2* identification. M: DL1000 DNA Marker; P: Positive control of *E. coli* strain with *int I2* gene; 1: *int I2* gene of *E. coli* isolates; N: Negative control.

表3 某农贸市场水产食品源大肠杆菌分离株多重耐药率、整合子阳性率及其相关性分析

Table 3 Multiple antimicrobial resistance rate, integron positive rate and correlation analysis of aquatic *Escherichia coli* isolates from a farmer's market

来源 Sources	多重耐药率(多重耐药株数/总分离株数) MDR rates (number of MDR isolates/total number of isolates)	整合子阳性率(整合子阳性株数/总分离株数) Integron positive rates (number of integron positive isolates/total number of isolates)	Pearson 相关性分析 Pearson correlation analysis
凡纳滨对虾 Pacific white shrimp	93.3% (14/15)	86.7% (13/15)	
太平洋牡蛎 Pacific oyster	76.3% (45/59)	72.9% (43/59)	$r=0.99$ $P<0.05$
太平洋鲭鱼 Pacific mackerel	80.8% (21/26)	76.9% (20/26)	

整合子-基因盒分析结果显示: 71 株携带 *int I1* 基因的大肠杆菌分离株中有 14 株含有 I 型整合子-基因盒, 共有 10 种阵列。5 株携带 *int I2* 基因的大肠杆菌分离株全部含有 II 型整合子-基因盒, 共有 3 种阵列(表 4)。此外, II 型整合子-基因盒 *dfrA1-catB2-sat2-aadA1* 为首次在大肠杆菌分离株中被发现。

## 2.4 大肠杆菌分离株耐药性与携带整合子相关性分析

如表 3 所示, 试验所用的凡纳滨对虾、太平

洋牡蛎和太平洋鲭鱼的大肠杆菌分离株多重耐药率依次为 93.3% (14/15)、76.3% (45/59) 和 80.8% (21/26); 整合子阳性率依次为 86.7% (13/15)、72.9% (43/59) 和 76.9% (20/26)。将该大肠杆菌分离株多重耐药率与整合子阳性率进行 Pearson 相关性分析, 结果显示水产食品源大肠杆菌的整合子携带率与菌株多重耐药性之间具有显著正相关性(相关系数  $r=0.99$ ,  $P<0.05$ )。

如表 4 所示, 检出的 19 个含有整合子-基因盒的菌株中共含 10 种耐药基因, 其功能归类为:

表 4 大肠杆菌分离株整合子-基因盒多样性特征

Table 4 Diversity characteristics of integron gene cassettes in *Escherichia coli* isolates

整合子-基因盒 Integron gene cassettes	菌株编号 Strain number	耐药谱 Antimicrobial resistance spectrum
Class I integron: <i>aadA1</i>	E-S9-35-1	氨苄青霉素-头孢唑林-头孢孟多-多粘菌素 B-呋喃唑酮-四环素-多西环素-复方新诺明-磺胺异恶唑-洛美沙星-恩诺沙星-氯霉素 Ampicillin-cefazolin-cefamandole-polymyxin B-furazolidone-tetracycline-doxycycline-trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazol-sulfisoxazole-lomefloxacin-enrofloxacin-chloramphenicol
	E-S9-25	头孢孟多-磺胺异恶唑-红霉素-恩诺沙星 Cefamandole-sulfisoxazole-erythromycin-enrofloxacin
Class I integron: <i>orf<sup>a</sup></i> <i>-cmlA6-ant(2'')-Ia</i>	E-S9-35	头孢孟多-呋喃唑酮-四环素-磺胺异恶唑-红霉素-洛美沙星-恩诺沙星-氟苯尼考 Cefamandole-furazolidone-tetracycline-sulfisoxazole-erythromycin-lomefloxacin-enrofloxacin-florfenicol
	E-S9-8	头孢唑林-多西环素-恩诺沙星-氟苯尼考 Cefazolin-doxycycline-enrofloxacin-florfenicol
Class I integron: <i>arr3-aac(6')-Ib</i>	E-S9-22	头孢孟多-呋喃唑酮-四环素-多西环素-复方新诺明-磺胺异恶唑-恩诺沙星-氟苯尼考 Cefamandole-furazolidone-tetracycline-doxycycline-trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazol-sulfisoxazole-enrofloxacin-florfenicol
Class I integron: <i>aadA2-dfrA12-orf</i>	E-S11-12-1	氨苄青霉素-头孢孟多-四环素-多西环素-磺胺异恶唑-红霉素-恩诺沙星-氟苯尼考-氯霉素 Ampicillin-cefamandole-tetracycline-doxycycline-sulfisoxazole-erythromycin-florfenicol-chloramphenicol
Class I integron: <i>dfrA1-aadA5</i>	E-S11-3-2	氨苄青霉素-头孢唑林-头孢孟多-美罗培南-多粘菌素 B-呋喃唑酮-四环素-多西环素-磺胺异恶唑-红霉素 Ampicillin-cefazolin-cefamandole-meropenem-polymyxin B-furazolidone-tetracycline-doxycycline-sulfisoxazole-erythromycin
Class I integron: <i>dfrA12-orf-aadA2</i>	E-S11-5-2	氨苄青霉素-头孢唑林-头孢孟多-美罗培南-呋喃唑酮-四环素-多西环素-复方新诺明-磺胺异恶唑-红霉素-恩诺沙星 Ampicillin-cefazolin-cefamandole-meropenem-furazolidone-tetracycline-doxycycline-trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazol-sulfisoxazole-erythromycin-enrofloxacin
	E-S7-20-2	头孢唑林-头孢孟多-多粘菌素 B-呋喃唑酮-四环素-红霉素-洛美沙星 Cefazolin-cefamandole-polymyxin B-furazolidone-tetracycline-erythromycin-lomefloxacin
Class I integron: <i>orf</i>	E-S10-32	氨苄青霉素-头孢孟多-红霉素-恩诺沙星 Ampicillin-cefamandole-erythromycin-enrofloxacin
Class I integron: <i>dfrA1-aadA1</i>	E-S7-20-1	头孢唑林-多粘菌素 B-呋喃唑酮-四环素-红霉素-恩诺沙星-大观霉素 Cefazolin-polymyxin B-furazolidone-tetracycline-erythromycin-enrofloxacin-spectinomycin
	E-S9-10	氨苄青霉素-头孢孟多-四环素-恩诺沙星 Ampicillin-cefamandole-tetracycline-enrofloxacin
Class I integron: <i>aadA1-dfrA1</i>	E-S8-22M	头孢孟多-四环素-多西环素-复方新诺明-磺胺异恶唑-恩诺沙星-氟苯尼考-氯霉素 Cefamandole-tetracycline-doxycycline-trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazol-sulfisoxazole-enrofloxacin-florfenicol-chloramphenicol
Class I integron: <i>aadB-aadA1-cmlA6</i>	E-S4-85	头孢孟多-多粘菌素 B-红霉素-恩诺沙星 Cefamandole-polymyxin B-erythromycin-enrofloxacin
Class II integron: <i>dfrA1-sat2-aadA1</i>	E-S10-15	头孢孟多-多西环素-复方新诺明-磺胺异恶唑-恩诺沙星-氟苯尼考-氯霉素 Cefamandole-doxycycline-trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazol-sulfisoxazole-enrofloxacin-florfenicol-chloramphenicol
	E-S13-4-2	氨苄青霉素-头孢孟多-复方新诺明-磺胺异恶唑-恩诺沙星-氯霉素 Ampicillin-cefamandole-trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazol-sulfisoxazole-enrofloxacin-chloramphenicol
	E-S13-7-2	头孢唑林-头孢孟多-多粘菌素 B-呋喃唑酮-四环素-多西环素-红霉素-恩诺沙星 Cefazolin-cefamandole-polymyxin B-furazolidone-tetracycline-doxycycline-erythromycin-enrofloxacin
Class II integron: <i>dfrA1-catB2-sat2-aadA1</i>	E-S9-1	头孢唑林-头孢孟多-多西环素-红霉素-洛美沙星-恩诺沙星 Cefazolin-cefamandole-doxycycline-erythromycin-lomefloxacin-enrofloxacin
Class II integron: <i>dfrA1-sat2</i>	E-S7-20-1	头孢唑林-多粘菌素 B-呋喃唑酮-四环素-红霉素-恩诺沙星-大观霉素 Cefazolin-polymyxin B-furazolidone-tetracycline-erythromycin-enrofloxacin-spectinomycin

<sup>a</sup>: *orf* 基因功能未知<sup>a</sup>: The function of *orf* gene is unknown.



(1) *aadA1*、*ant(2'')-Ia*、*aac(6')-Ib*、*aadA2*、*aadA5* 和 *aadB* 基因为介导抗氨基糖苷类药物的耐药基因<sup>[24-25]</sup>；(2) *cmlA6* 和 *catB* 基因为介导抗氯霉素类药物的耐药基因<sup>[26]</sup>；(3) *dfrA* 基因为介导抗甲氧苄胺嘧啶类药物的耐药基因<sup>[27]</sup>；(4) *arr3* 基因为介导抗利福平类药物的耐药基因<sup>[28]</sup>；(5) *sat2* 基因为介导抗链霉素类药物的耐药基因<sup>[29]</sup>。此外，菌株多重耐药表型和整合子-基因盒中的耐药基因并不存在一一对应关系，因耐药基因也可位于染色体或质粒的其他位置<sup>[30-32]</sup>，耐药性也可由外排泵等其他耐药机制介导产生等<sup>[33]</sup>。

### 3 讨论与结论

本研究从浙江省某地某农贸市场来源的各 160 份凡纳滨对虾、太平洋牡蛎和太平洋鲷鱼样品中共分离到大肠杆菌 100 株，分离株多重耐药率为 80.0%。100 株大肠杆菌分离株中 *int I1* 基因携带率为 71%，*int I2* 基因携带率为 5%，未检出 *int I3* 基因。此外，共检出 10 种阵列的 I 型整合子-基因盒和 3 种阵列的 II 型整合子-基因盒，并在大肠杆菌中首次检出 *dfrA1-catB2-sat2-aadA1* II 型整合子-基因盒。统计分析显示，水产食品源大肠杆菌的整合子携带率与菌株多重耐药性之间具有显著正相关性(相关系数  $r=0.99$ ,  $P<0.05$ )。

整合子的结构和分类多样，目前研究已发现的 130 多种整合子主要集中在临床及污水处理环境中<sup>[29]</sup>。本研究分析了水产食品源大肠杆菌整合子的多样性，丰富了水产食品源微生物的整合子数据，对进一步研究整合子介导的水产食品病原微生物耐药基因水平传播机制、促进水产养殖业健康发展具有一定意义。

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