TITLE: IDENTIFICATION OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE GENES IN CAVE

SAMPLES

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ABSTRACT

Caves are geologically isolated environments with limited information about microbial

communities. Antimicrobial resistance genes were found in several natural environments

but their presence in caves are very limited. In order to assess the presence of beta lactam

antibiotic-resistant bla_{TEM} , bla_{SHV} , $bla_{\text{CTX-M}}$ genes and bla_{KPC} and bla_{NDM} , resistant to

carbapenems were collected 20 samples in seven caves from Paripiranga, São Desidério,

Lençois and Iraquara; all located in Bahia, Brazil. Samples were taken from caves with

different lithologies (six limestone and one metasandstone caves), different sizes (100m

caves and kilometers-long caves), presence of guano and distance from the entrance

(samples take in the entrance and samples far from the entrance). Total DNA was

extracted from each sample, subjected to standard PCR reactions and qPCR with primers

specific for the genes listed above. The presence of bla_{TEM}, and bla_{SHV} bla_{KPC} were

detected in a total of 11 samples, however bla_{TEM} was detected in only one sample, bla_{SHV}

was detected in two samples and bla_{KPC} was detected in 10 samples; two of those samples

also had bla_{SHV} . The bla_{KPC} gene were identified in some samples related to the entrance

(small caves and entrance sample itself) and guano related samples. However, five

samples from apparently pristine cave presented at least one of those three genes. The

results show that the microorganisms present in caves harboring antibiotic resistance

genes and further studies will be performed to identify those organisms.

Keywords: Caves; Bacterial resistance; beta lactam; qPCR

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