

Insights about the phylogenomic approaches to *Staphylococcus aureus* taxa clustering

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Abstract

Staphylococcus aureus is a widespread bacteria involved in resistance-acquired infections. Rapid evolving rates of *S. aureus* make approaches as 16S rRNA phylogenetic trees less usual, being the most usual method to identify *S. aureus* strains Staphylococcal Protein A (SpA) phylogeny, which is based on a single protein-coding gene with a hyper-variable region X. But, could the phylogeny of a gene does reflect a complex network of strain phylogenetic relationships? Our main goal was to compare the clustering resolution and accuracy of whole-genome distance based approaches and protein-based phylogeny inside a *S. aureus* dataset, correlating taxa clustering to find a better strain phylogeny method. To do this, 168 *S. aureus* genomes available in NCBI were selected and had their proteins predicted by PRODIGAL software. SpA sequences were selected using BEAF pipeline with a manually curated database, and 5 partial or disrupted ORFs were discarded. SpA sequences were aligned with MAFFT, had their substitution model predicted by ModelGenerator and best model was selected through Aikake Informative Criterion. LG+G+F+I substitution model was used in RAxML program to generate the consensus final tree, following the extended majority rule from a bootstrap with 100 pseudo replicates. Genomes were fragmented into 250 bp fragments by a home-made python script and were pairwised searched through Usearch local alignment, generating a total of 26,569 alignments. Total sum of alignments' bit-scores for each possible genome pairs were calculated and then used to calculate euclidean distances, generating a dissimilarity matrix, used to generate the final dendrogram by UPGMA method. Different topological inferences were summarized as Compare2trees's score of 0.4034, where the topologies were almost 60% divergent. When compared using ETE toolkit, the two constructions regarded a normalized Robinson-Foulds coefficient of 0.94 and a symmetric distance (RF) of 279.0. A frequency of edges in the SpA tree of 0.57 was also found in genomic distance dendrogram. The distance results provided by Phylo.io showed a poor topological conservation between both approaches. These results showed a different topological resolution between both approaches, reflecting a different strains sorting. The analysis of strains relation carried using phenotype data revealed an apparent better resolution for the whole-genome distance approach, where most strains were correctly clustered, although more tests are needed to confirm it. In this sense, we observed the importance of considering wide-genome approaches for taxa clustering, which despite not necessarily reflecting the phylogeny, could still be used to reflect the phenotype.

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