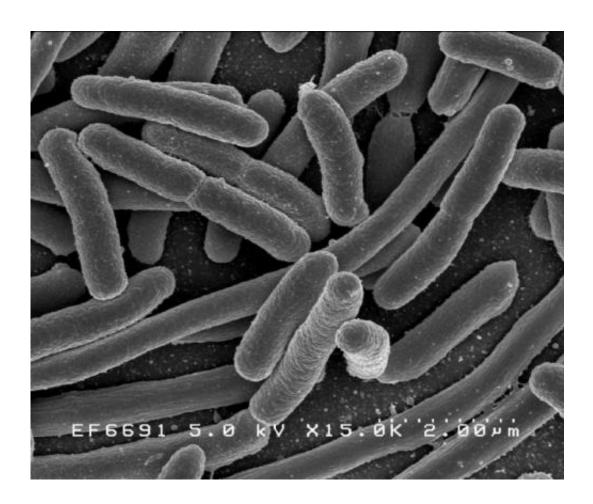


Researchers discover novel colistin resistance gene mcr-3 in Escherichia coli

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Escherichia coli. Credit: Rocky Mountain Laboratories, NIAID, NIH

Researchers have now discovered a new mobile colistin resistance gene, mcr-3, in *E. coli* of pig origin. The novel mcr-3 gene was discovered when a colistin-resistant *Escherichia coli* isolate tested negative for both



mcr-1 and mcr-2. This novel mobile colistin resistance gene may already be widely disseminated. Screening for the mcr-3 gene should be urgently included in the surveillance of colistin-resistant Gram-negative pathogens from animals, humans, and the environment.

The *E. coli* mcr-3 sequence is similar to sequences found in Enterobacteriaceae and Aeromonas, which are commonly found in the environment. Due to the potential transfer of mcr-3 between these bacterial species, the prevalence of mcr-3 may be largely underestimated.

Because colistin is widely used in veterinary medicine, and is being used with increasing frequency in human medicine, it is essential to continually monitor the mobile colistin resistance determinants in order to tackle the dissemination of mcr genes in the agricultural and healthcare sectors. The study is published in *mBio*, an open access journal of the American Society for Microbiology on June 27, 2017.

Provided by American Society for Microbiology

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