

The *Acinetobacter baumannii* website (Ab-web): A multidisciplinary knowledge hub, communication platform, and workspace

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Summary sentence: Ab-web is a community-driven initiative seeking to share knowledge, expertise, and research ideas about *Acinetobacter baumannii*, an emerging and remarkably resilient opportunistic pathogen.

Abstract

Acinetobacter baumannii is a Gram-negative bacterium increasingly implicated in hospital-acquired infections and outbreaks. Effective prevention and control of such infections are commonly challenged by the frequent emergence of multidrug-resistant strains. Here we introduce Ab-web (<https://www.acinetobacterbaumannii.no>), the first online platform for sharing expertise on *A. baumannii*. Ab-web is a species-centric knowledge hub, initially with ten articles organized into two main sections, “Overview” and “Topics”, and three themes, “epidemiology”, “antibiotic resistance”, and “virulence”. The “workspace” section provides a spot for colleagues to collaborate, build, and manage joint projects. Ab-web is a community-driven initiative amenable to constructive feedback and new ideas.

Keywords: online educational platform; clinical microbiology; antimicrobial resistance; virulence; molecular epidemiology; mobile genetic elements

Introduction

Acinetobacter baumannii is a non-spore-forming, glucose-non-fermenting, rod-shaped Gram-negative bacterium that has, over the last four decades, become a notorious opportunistic pathogen. It belongs to the ESKAPE group of pathogens (*Enterococcus faecium*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *A. baumannii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and

Enterobacter spp.) known to exhibit a range of virulence and multidrug resistance (MDR) features, enabling them to evade or 'escape' commonly used antibiotics (Boucher et al. 2009). Importantly, carbapenem-resistant *A. baumannii* has recently been ranked as "Priority 1: CRITICAL" in the World Health Organization list of bacteria for which new antibiotics are urgently needed (Tacconelli et al. 2018).

Although the emergence of highly virulent strains of *A. baumannii* has been reported (Singh et al. 2020), our knowledge of the mechanisms of *A. baumannii* pathogenicity is still limited, pending further research. The remarkable abilities of *A. baumannii* to persist on dry surfaces, to acquire resistance to different classes of antibiotics, and to effectively disseminate within and among medical facilities have been underlined (Sarshar et al. 2021). The global epidemiology of *A. baumannii*, though it is currently highly biased by a large number of clinical isolates and much fewer veterinary or environmental strains, is mainly dominated by a few epidemic clones; especially international clones (IC) 1 and 2, also known as Global Clones (GC) 1 and 2 (Higgins et al. 2017, Gaiarsa et al. 2019]. IC7, which corresponds to sequence types (ST) 25 and 229 according to the Pasteur (p) and Oxford (Ox) multilocus sequence typing (MLST) schemes, respectively, is another worldwide prevalent clone (Sahl et al. 2015). In addition, IC5 (ST79^p and ST205^{Ox}) and IC4 (ST15^p and ST438^{Ox}) are major epidemic clonal lineages in South America (Brito et al. 2022).

The high adaptability of these clones to hospital settings has been attributed to their antibiotic resistance and the expression of multiple virulence and resilience factors, including cellular envelope and outer membrane proteins, secretion systems, iron acquisition systems, and phospholipases (Harding et al. 2018). Plasmids and other mobile genetic elements (MGEs) have been key contributors to the evolution of such extremely successful clones of *A. baumannii*. For instance, plasmid R16, first reported in 1956, contributed to the formation of a resistance island that has become a stable structure in the chromosome of *A. baumannii* IC1 (Moran and Hall 2019). Another recent study has demonstrated the capacity of pAB5, a large conjugative plasmid, to impact the expression of chromosomally-encoded virulence factors and to confer niche specificity to *A. baumannii* uropathogenic strains (Di Venanzio et al. 2019).

While the earliest articles on *A. baumannii* were published in the 1940s, though under different names, the official name of this species was coined in 1986 (Bouvet and Grimont 1986). Since then, a growing body of literature has accumulated including more than 12,400 entries found in the PubMed database for the search query “*Acinetobacter baumannii*” (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=acinetobacter+baumannii>; as of January 22, 2023). Notably, free full text is available for only 55% of these results. Similarly, mounting records of *A. baumannii* sequence data are deposited in GenBank on a daily basis, including more than 17,500 assemblies, more than 7,380 “Genome Assembly and Annotation” reports, and 980 “Plasmid Annotation” reports, as of January 22, 2023 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/assembly/?term=acinetobacter+baumannii>; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/?term=acinetobacter%20baumannii>). Nevertheless, researchers are challenged by the lack of an existing focal repository point for accessing and sharing data on *A. baumannii*, and by a noticeable shortage in the number and effectiveness of freely accessible sequence analysis servers tailored to meet the specificities of different bacterial species.

Here we present the development of the first *A. baumannii* website (Ab-web) as a free online multidisciplinary knowledge hub aiming to centralize information on *A. baumannii*. Ab-web offers a platform for knowledge exchange, capacity development, and coordination to research groups, health networks, institutes, authorities, infrastructures, and corporations involved in the study of *A. baumannii* all over the world. Ab-web provides access to a collection of *in-house* expert-written and peer-reviewed web pages on the biological features, ecology, evolution dynamics, host interactions, and the epidemiology of infections caused by *A. baumannii*. Hosting sequence analysis services tailored to *A. baumannii* will be one of our main goals in the short term.

Website Structure and Contents

The three main “Overview” web pages summarize current knowledge on antibiotic resistance, global epidemiology, and virulence of *A. baumannii*. One sub-page, arranged under the “Global Epidemiology” page, is dedicated to exploring the epidemiology of *A. baumannii* IC1 (Higgins et al. 2017, Holt et al. 2016). The six “Topics” web pages provide insights into i) the nomenclature, evolution, and clinical role of the *A. baumannii*-intrinsic

gene *oxaAb* (also known as *bla*_{OXA-51-like}) (Takebayashi et al. 2021); ii) importance, structural diversity, and biosynthesis of the *A. baumannii* polysaccharide capsule (Kenyon and Hall 2013, Russo et al. 2010); iii) mechanisms of horizontal gene transfer and natural transformation in *A. baumannii* (Wilharm and Skiebe 2019); iv) genetic structure of Tn6019, the backbone transposon of AbaR3-type resistance islands in *A. baumannii* (Post et al. 2010); v) phase variation switch between opaque and translucent colony phenotypes (Anderson and Rather 2019); and vi) hospital and extra-hospital epidemiology of *A. baumannii* in Lebanon (Dandachi et al. 2019). The latter topic is made as a model to encourage other colleagues to present the epidemiological story of *A. baumannii* in their countries. Such country-wise sub-pages can later be merged into one large chapter.

All the web pages will be regularly edited and updated. Both the authors and reviewers have access to the website builder and full self-control to edit the web pages. Ab-web is hosted by one.com and can be accessed via any internet browser (<https://www.acinetobacterbaumannii.no>). It offers information to a variety of audiences from students, researchers, healthcare staff, policymakers, to affected individuals and the general public. All users have straightforward access to all the published material in the form of texts, tables, and figures. Users are free to download high-resolution figures of the MGE maps and re-use data as long as attribution is provided. Registering, free of charge, is needed to become a member of the Ab-web community, allowing registered users to get involved in discussion groups and workspace activities. As a pilot project, this manuscript was prepared using a workspace that was open to all the co-authors. A joint study on the phenotypic and genotypic features of *A. baumannii* IC1 lineage 3, first reported in 2021 (Hamidian and Hall 2021), is currently under progress in the workspace section. Some of the discussion groups and workspaces will be made “open” and will be visible to all the Ab-web visitors to facilitate wider engagement. Ab-web will be governed by a steering committee composed of four or five experts in the field of *A. baumannii*. The main tasks of the steering committee are to ensure adherence to the code of conduct for responsible research (e.g., <https://www.who.int/about/ethics/code-of-conduct-for-responsible-research>) and compliance with common guidelines for research websites usability and best practice in scholarly publishing (e.g., [Downloaded from <https://academic.oup.com/femsmic/rob/advance-article/doi/10.1093/femsnic/xtad009/7136152> by guest on 24 April 2023](https://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines-new/principles-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

[transparency-and-best-practice-scholarly-publishing](#)), and to create plans and provide guidance on the development of the website.

The Digital Object Identifiers (DOI) of all the reference articles and original studies are hyperlinked to the websites of their publishers. Similarly, links are generated to direct users to other relevant online databases and tools, such as PubMLST (<https://pubmlst.org/organisms/acinetobacter-baumannii>), PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>), GenBank (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/>), PathogenWatch (<https://pathogen.watch/genomes/all?genusId=469>), and Kaptive (<https://kaptive-web.erc.monash.edu/>).

Plans for future developments

The hub will continue to be a community-driven collaborative initiative. Feedback and suggestions will be deemed and applied to improve the functionality of Ab-web. The multiplicity of our informative web pages will be steadily expanded. Once approved by the steering committee, registered users will have direct access to create new pages. For example, the need to add a page on the clinical aspects and current therapies of *A. baumannii* infections has already been noted. Adding a web page to highlight recent developments and evaluations of new therapeutic drugs, such as cefiderocol and durlobactam (Isler et al. 2018), is also needed. Likewise, web pages on the epidemiology of *A. baumannii* IC2, global distribution of colistin-resistant isolates, biofilm formation, type 6 secretion system, and bacteriophages are missing and shall be added. A practical guideline on antimicrobial susceptibility testing of *A. baumannii* shall be retrieved from reference resources such as the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute - CLSI (<https://clsi.org/>) and the European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing - EUCAST (<https://www.eucast.org/>). Considering that antibiotic-resistant *A. baumannii* is a One Health problem (Hernández-González and Castillo-Ramírez 2020), an overview webpage will be created to summarize our current understanding of the non-human epidemiology of *A. baumannii*. Web pages related to studies interconnecting data from people, animals, plants, and the environment will also be encouraged.

The Ab-web platform shall gradually provide access to additional assets; such as trending news and events, protocols and standard operating procedures, links to relevant workshops, symposiums and conferences, surveillance data, annotated sequences, and bioinformatic services. Annotation of genetic elements deposited in the commonly used sequence databases is often incomplete and information about the presence, location, or precise identity of some of the genetic features might sometimes be missing (Ross et al. 2021). One of our future aims is to integrate web applications allowing users to upload new sequences, generate initial automatic annotations, facilitate manual revisions, and cooperate to build peer-curated genetic maps.

Database of the *A. baumannii* MGEs

To recognize the impact of MGEs on the evolution of *A. baumannii*, there is a need to create and maintain a user-friendly catalogue of all detected MGEs. Ab-web can be enhanced by creating a specifically designed web page(s) to function as an interface for a carefully annotated expert-reviewed database of the *A. baumannii* MGE transposition genes, accessory genes, antimicrobial or heavy metal resistance genes, other functional genes, and other core or non-core genetic sequences or elements. The catalogue shall provide a detailed description of the MGEs, where each MGE shall have its own entry page including a detailed table and graphical map of their genetic structures. The website will be equipped with a nucleotide similarity search engine, similar to the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (<https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>), tool for genetic map construction, such as SnapGene (<https://www.snapgene.com/>), filtering algorithm to display only the manually curated feature matches, and application to visualize comparisons between multiple entries, such as Easyfig (<http://mjsull.github.io/Easyfig/>), all of which can be used by scientists to initiate more studies on the source and provenance of newly detected MGEs and those of particular interest.

Conclusion

The frequent emergence of multidrug-resistant strains of *A. baumannii* has raised the concern of lacking effective treatment options. Our Ab-web knowledge hub is the first online

species-centric library for *A. baumannii*, with a compilation of ten peer-reviewed articles on its virulence, epidemiology, and antibiotic resistance features. Ab-web facilitates straightforward associations with colleagues and experts, offering a virtual platform to plan, develop, and deploy new projects. While promoting research on *A. baumannii* is our main goal, Ab-web shall also inform optimal management of infections caused by this difficult-to-treat opportunistic pathogen, promote timely response to outbreaks, and improve patient outcomes. Ab-web also has the potential of becoming a portal to genomic analyses of *A. baumannii*, with a variety of basic research and applied clinical applications.

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