

## Plasmid carrying tandem amplification of *bla*<sub>KPC-2</sub> mediates carbapenem resistance with minimal fitness cost in hypervirulent *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

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## **ABSTRACT**

Carbapenem-resistant hypervirulent Klebsiella pneumoniae (CR-hvKP) derived from hypervirulent *K. pneumoniae* (hvKP) acquiring a carbapenem-resistant plasmid, usually remains susceptible to carbapenems or exhibits loss of hypervirulence due to the substantial fitness burden. Here, we demonstrate that a KPC plasmid bearing tandem gene amplification (TGA) of bla<sub>KPC-2</sub> can transfer into hvKP, mediating changeable meropenem resistance ranging from susceptible to resistant. Meropenem resistance conferred by *bla*<sub>KPC-2</sub> TGA incurs a rare reduction in capsule production. Isolates harboring the *bla*<sub>KPC-2</sub> TGA plasmid can maintain hypervirulence while exhibiting meropenem resistance, leading to poorer outcomes of meropenem treatment in a mouse infection model, comparing with isolates bearing a simplex KPC plasmid. The formation of *bla*<sub>KPC-2</sub> TGA necessitates an IS26- bla<sub>KPC-2</sub> -IS26 structure. 42.0% (394/939) of KPC plasmids including 57.1% (8/14) of plasmids in ST23 CR-hvKP in GenBank harbor IS26- bla<sub>KPC-2</sub> -IS26-like structures. Our findings highlight that IS26- bla<sub>KPC-2</sub> -IS26 structure-mediated *bla*<sub>KPC-2</sub> TGA presents a critical threat in clinical practice and requires urgent and effective surveillance.





