

Co-resistance to Chromium and Antibiotics in Bacteria Isolated from Tannery Wastes

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ABSTRACT: Bacteria isolated from tannery wastes were evaluated in this study for their resistance towards chromium (Cr) as well as antibiotics. Out of the twelve isolates, three bacterial strains showed Cr resistance even at 10 mg/ml concentration and were cocci in shape. Antibiogram suggested that these Cr-resistant bacteria were also resistant to multiple antibiotics. This study suggested that exposure to Cr in the environment can also lead to the development of antibiotic resistant microorganisms. Future research will disclose the mechanism underlying existence of such dual resistance and also its impact on public health.

Key words: Tannery wastes, heavy metal, chromium resistance, antibiotic resistance, public health

INTRODUCTION

Although heavy metals are essential micronutrients for the growth and enzymatic activities of organisms, these heavy metals are toxic at elevated concentration.^{1,2} Excess heavy metals boost the oxidative stress by increasing the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and such ROS may ultimately cause cytotoxic and genotoxic effects.^{3,4} However, microorganisms are known to be capable of adapting rapidly to heavy metal toxicity mostly by gaining mutations, by nonspecific adsorption phenomenon or by the spreading of the resistance transfer factor (R-factors).⁷⁻⁹ Such alterations of their activities usually support the plasticity of microbial community and may ensure the possibility of environmental reclamation.¹⁰ Recent studies suggested that resistance to heavy metals or regulation of heavy metal-resistance pathway may contribute to the development of antibiotic resistant bacterial strains.¹¹

For example, multidrug resistant *E. coli* was isolated from the intestine of farm animals that received zinc as feed supplement.¹² Some of the heavy metal resistance pathways, like efflux pumps or capsular modification, have been considered to provide cross-resistance to antibiotics in microorganisms.¹³ As R-factor is a plasmid that often contains one or several antibiotic-resistance genes, heavy metal-resistance genes might, therefore, be linked with multi-drug resistance genes in such bacterial plasmids.^{14,15} Thus, individual bacterial strain gains stress resistance to different toxicity. Combined resistance to heavy metal and antibiotic occurs mainly due to selective pressure in presence of heavy metal rather than accidental exposure to antibiotics or heavy metals or both.¹⁶

Among various heavy metals, chromium (Cr) has widespread industrial uses in leather tanning, wood preservation, electroplating, pigment manufacturing etc.⁵ Inappropriate disposal of residual Cr and Cr-containing by-products into the environment is causing severe pollution.⁴ While the industrial usage of Cr compounds are accepted, key issues remained whether inappropriate disposal of

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these compounds are creating a selective pressure on the microbial flora around the dumping sites leading to emergence of Cr-resistant microbes or not. Also, emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria has become a critical public health hazard. Widespread overuse, misuse, and abuse of antibiotics in medicine and agriculture are considered as key contributing factors for such emergence.¹⁷ Since heavy metal resistant bacteria may also exhibit antibiotic resistance, there is a possibility of such exposure to Cr compounds may also contributing to the development of co-resistance to antibiotics. We observed co-resistance to Cr and antibiotics in microorganisms isolated from tannery wastes. The results of this study revealed that Cr-resistance developed in microorganisms from continuing exposure to Cr dumped from tannery industries might also contribute to the development of multi-drug resistance in those microorganisms even in the absence of antibiotics themselves.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Isolation and characterization of Cr-resistant microorganisms. Wastes from tannery industries at the Hazaribagh area, Dhaka, Bangladesh were collected in sterile 50 ml tubes. Samples were streaked on Luria-Birritani (LB, Scharlau Chemie, Spain) agar plates containing 0.5 mg/ml filter (0.22 μ m pore) sterilized chromate (K_2CrO_4 , Scharlau Chemie, Spain) and incubated overnight at 37 °C. Next day, individual bacterial colonies showing Cr-resistance were picked and cultured in LB media containing 0.5 mg/ml chromate to get pure culture. Pure cultures were preserved for further use. Individual bacterial strains were characterized by visual observation of colony and also by Gram staining and other tests with standard protocol.¹⁸

Evaluation of Cr-resistance of the isolates. Individual isolates were cultured in LB media containing 0.5 mg/ml chromate up to 0.5 McFarland standard. Culture (100 μ l) was then transferred in 5.0 ml LB media containing different concentrations of chromate ranging from 0 to 10 mg/ml. After overnight incubation at 37 °C, growth was determined by spectrophotometer at 600 nm. A Cr-

sensitive *E. coli* was used as a control. All these experiments were repeated three times and statistical analysis was done using Microsoft Excel v2010.

Evaluation of antibiotic-resistance of the isolates. Individual isolates were cultured up to 0.5 McFarland standards in LB media containing 0.5 mg/ml chromate. Antibiotic resistance were determined by Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method.¹⁹ For this, 100 μ l of the above culture was spread on Muller-Hinton agar (Difco, USA) plate. Antibiotic discs (Oxoid, England) were then placed and incubated overnight at 37 °C. After that, zone of inhibition was measured in millimetres and compared with the standard chart to determine their sensitivity.²⁰ Antibiotic discs (Oxoid, England) used for this experiment were gentamicin, ceftriaxone, imipenem, ampicillin, erythromycin, ceftazidime and amoxicillin. All these experiments were repeated three times and statistical analysis was done using Microsoft Excel v2010.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Isolation of Cr-resistant bacteria from tannery wastes. Microbial flora of tannery area is in regular exposure to Cr used during leather processing. This can lead to the development of Cr-resistant microorganisms.²¹ Here, we have successfully isolated twelve individual bacterial colonies from the collected tannery waste samples (data not shown). Among them, three isolates were capable to grow in LB media containing 10 mg/ml Cr. Interestingly, all of them were cocci, but isolates 1 and 2 were Gram positive and the isolate 3 was Gram negative (Table 1). The growth patterns of isolate 1 with chromate (1 mg/ml) or without chromate were comparable. But, growth was reduced in other isolates at the same concentration (Figure 1). Also, all of the isolates showed reduced growth at 10 mg/ml chromate. In comparison, isolate 1 showed the most resistance to Cr followed by isolate 3, and the least growth was observed in isolate 2 (Figure 1). The results indicated that these isolates were Cr resistant.

Table 1. Morphological characteristics of bacteria isolated from tannery wastes.

Characteristics	Isolates			Control
	Isolate 1	Isolate 2	Isolate 3	<i>E. coli</i>
Colony morphology	Yellow, circular, smooth, wet	White, oval, Rough, dry	White, irregular, small, flat	White, shiny, mucoid
Gram staining	Gram +ve	Gram+ve	Gram-ve	Gram-ve
Shape	Cocci	Cocci	Cocci	Rod
Motility	Non-motile	Non-motile	Non-motile	Motile
Capsule staining	Encapsulated	Encapsulated	Encapsulated	Encapsulated

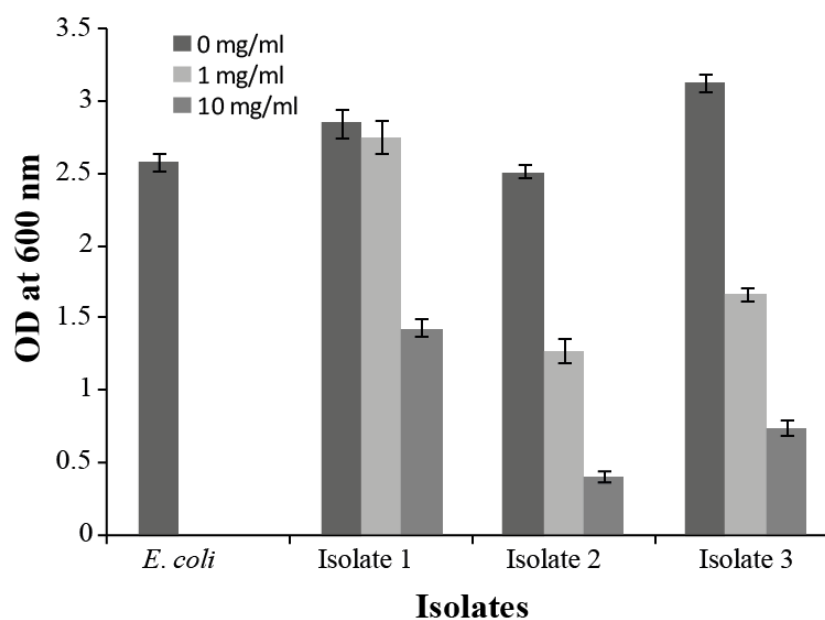


Figure 1. Chromium resistance of bacteria isolated from tannery wastes: The isolates showed significant growth compared to a Cr-sensitive *E. coli* control. LB media with 10 mg/ml chromate was used as a blank. The values are the means of at least three independent experiments performed.

Cr-resistant bacteria also showed resistance against multiple antibiotics. Resistant to heavy metal may lead to the development of antibiotic resistance due to co-evolution or sharing of the heavy metal resistance pathway.¹⁵ These Cr-resistant bacteria were, therefore, evaluated for multi-drug resistance. Table 2 shows the antibiogram of these isolates. The results revealed that the isolates were either sensitive or resistant to various antibiotics used in this study. We observed that the isolates were mainly resistant to □ the beta-lactam group of antibiotics such as imipenem, ceftazidime and amoxicillin; however, they were sensitive to

gentamycin, ceftriaxone and ampicillin. Among the three isolates, isolate 3 showed intermediate resistances to imipenem and ceftazidime. Interestingly, isolate 1 showing the highest growth in presence of higher concentrations of Cr compared to isolate 2 and 3 and also showed resistant to more different types of antibiotics tested (Table 2). This data suggests that Cr resistance in these isolates could be associated with antibiotic resistance. These Cr-resistant isolates thus possibly have an effective systems or metabolic pathways offering them to show antibiotic resistance concurrently.^{2,14}

Table 2. Mean diameter area of the zones of bacterial inhibition by the antibiotic tested. Diameter of zone of inhibition (DZOI) is given in millimetres \pm standard deviation.

Antibiotics (potency in μg)	Isolates							
	Isolate 1		Isolate 2		Isolate 3		Control <i>E. coli</i>	
	DZOI	Comment	DZOI	Comment	DZOI	Comment	DZOI	Comment
Gentamicin (10)	27.6 \pm 0.5	Sensitive	24.6 \pm 0.6	Sensitive	27.3 \pm 0.8	Sensitive	30.0 \pm 0.5	Sensitive
Ceftriaxone (30)	26.0 \pm 0.6	Sensitive	28.0 \pm 0.5	Sensitive	28.3 \pm 0.7	Sensitive	29.0 \pm 0.5	Sensitive
Imipenem (10)	10.0 \pm 0.5	Resistant	12.6 \pm 0.7	Resistant	14.0 \pm 0.5	Intermediate	16.0 \pm 0.5	Sensitive
Ampicillin (10)	22.3 \pm 0.6	Sensitive	26.0 \pm 0.5	Sensitive	29.7 \pm 0.8	Sensitive	8.0 \pm 0.5	Resistant
Erythromycin (15)	0.0 \pm 0.0	Resistant	25.0 \pm 0.5	Sensitive	26.0 \pm 0.5	Sensitive	27.0 \pm 0.5	Sensitive
Ceftazidime (30)	8.4 \pm 0.6	Resistant	13.3 \pm 0.8	Resistant	17.3 \pm 0.5	Intermediate	22.0 \pm 0.0	Sensitive
Amoxicillin (25)	0.0 \pm 0.0	Resistant	0.0 \pm 0.0	Resistant	0.0 \pm 0.0	Resistant	28.0 \pm 0.5	Sensitive

CONCLUSION

Exposure to environmental Cr had led to the development of Cr-resistant bacteria. Here, we have reported the existence of Cr-resistant bacteria in the wastes from the drains carrying tannery effluents of Bangladesh. These bacteria also showed resistance to beta-lactam group of antibiotics indicating dual existence of Cr tolerance and antibiotic resistance.²² These results argued that environmental exposure of heavy metals is creating antibiotic resistant microorganisms even at the absence of antibiotics by some unknown mechanism. Such event could be a potential risk for public health. Further studies will be needed to elucidate the mechanism as well as the risk factor for such incidence.

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