
Department of Biological Sciences Publications

Biological Sciences

2021-01-01

Genomic diversity of *Salmonella enterica* -The UoWUCC 10K genomes project

Mark Achtman
Warwick Medical School

Zhemin Zhou
Warwick Medical School

Nabil Fareed Alikhan
Warwick Medical School

William Tyne
Warwick Medical School

Julian Parkhill
University of Cambridge

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: <https://sword.cit.ie/dptbiosciart>



Part of the [Biology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Achtman M, Zhou Z, Alikhan NF et al. Genomic diversity of *Salmonella enterica* -The UoWUCC 10K genomes project [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]. Wellcome Open Res 2021, 5:223 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.16291.2>)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Biological Sciences at SWORD - South West Open Research Deposit. It has been accepted for inclusion in Department of Biological Sciences Publications by an authorized administrator of SWORD - South West Open Research Deposit. For more information, please contact sword@cit.ie.








Authors

Mark Achtman, Zheming Zhou, Nabil Fareed Alikhan, William Tyne, Julian Parkhill, Martin Cormican, Chien Shun Chiou, Mia Torpdahl, Eva Litrup, Deirdre M. Prendergast, John E. Moore, Sam Strain, Christian Kornschober, Richard Meinersmann, Alexandra Uesbeck, François Xavier Weill, Aidan Coffey, Helene Andrews-Polymenis, Roy Curtiss, and Séamus Fanning



RESEARCH ARTICLE

REVISED Genomic diversity of *Salmonella enterica* -The UoWUCC**10K genomes project [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]**

Mark Achtman ¹, Zhemin Zhou ¹, Nabil-Fareed Alikhan ¹, William Tyne¹, Julian Parkhill ², Martin Cormican³, Chien-Shun Chiou⁴, Mia Torpdahl⁵, Eva Litrup⁵, Deirdre M. Prendergast⁶, John E. Moore ⁷, Sam Strain⁸, Christian Kornschober⁹, Richard Meinersmann ¹⁰, Alexandra Uesbeck¹¹, François-Xavier Weill ¹², Aidan Coffey¹³, Helene Andrews-Polymenis¹⁴, Roy Curtiss 3rd¹⁵, Séamus Fanning¹⁶

¹Warwick Medical School, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, UK

²Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB3 0ES, UK

³National Salmonella, Shigella and Listeria Reference Laboratory, Galway, H91 YR71, Ireland

⁴Central Regional Laboratory, Center for Diagnostics and Vaccine Development, Centers for Disease Control, Taichung, None, Taiwan

⁵Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen S, DK-2300, Denmark

⁶Backweston complex, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM), Celbridge, Co. Kildare, W23 X3PH, Ireland

⁷Northern Ireland Public Health Laboratory, Department of Bacteriology, Belfast City Hospital, Belfast, BT9 7AD, UK

⁸Animal Health and Welfare NI, Dungannon, BT71 6JT, UK

⁹Institute for Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES), Graz, 8010, Austria

¹⁰US National Poultry Research Center, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Athens, GA, 30605, USA

¹¹Institute for Medical Microbiology, Immunology, and Hygiene, University of Cologne, Cologne, 50935, Germany

¹²Unité des bactéries pathogènes entériques, Institut Pasteur, Paris, cedex 15, France

¹³Cork Institute of Technology, Cork, T12P928, Ireland

¹⁴Dept. of Microbial Pathogenesis and Immunology, College of Medicine Texas A&M University, Bryan, TX, 77807, USA

¹⁵Dept. of Infectious Diseases & Immunology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 32611, USA

¹⁶UCD-Centre for Food Safety, University College Dublin, Dublin, D04 N2E5, Ireland

V2 First published: 24 Sep 2020, 5:223
<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.16291.1>

Latest published: 01 Feb 2021, 5:223
<https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.16291.2>

Abstract

Background: Most publicly available genomes of *Salmonella enterica* are from human disease in the US and the UK, or from domesticated animals in the US.

Methods: Here we describe a historical collection of 10,000 strains isolated between 1891-2010 in 73 different countries. They encompass a broad range of sources, ranging from rivers through reptiles to the diversity of all *S. enterica* isolated on the island of Ireland between 2000 and 2005. Genomic DNA was isolated, and sequenced by Illumina short read sequencing.

Results: The short reads are publicly available in the Short Reads Archive. They were also uploaded to [Enterobase](#), which assembled and annotated draft genomes. 9769 draft genomes which passed

Open Peer ReviewReviewer Status  

Invited Reviewers

1

2

version 2

(revision)

01 Feb 2021



report



version 1

24 Sep 2020



report



report

1. Xiangyu Deng , University of Georgia,


quality control were genotyped with multiple levels of multilocus sequence typing, and used to predict serovars. Genomes were assigned to hierarchical clusters on the basis of numbers of pair-wise allelic differences in core genes, which were mapped to genetic Lineages within phylogenetic trees.

Conclusions: The University of Warwick/University College Cork (UoWUCC) project greatly extends the geographic sources, dates and core genomic diversity of publicly available *S. enterica* genomes. We illustrate these features by an overview of core genomic Lineages within 33,000 publicly available *Salmonella* genomes whose strains were isolated before 2011. We also present detailed examinations of HC400, HC900 and HC2000 hierarchical clusters within exemplar Lineages, including serovars Typhimurium, Enteritidis and Mbandaka. These analyses confirm the polyphyletic nature of multiple serovars while showing that discrete clusters with geographical specificity can be reliably recognized by hierarchical clustering approaches. The results also demonstrate that the genomes sequenced here provide an important counterbalance to the sampling bias which is so dominant in current genomic sequencing.

Keywords

Salmonella, Large scale genomic database, High throughput sequencing, Population genomics

Griffin, USA

2. **Jay C. D. Hinton** , University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK

Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

Corresponding author: Mark Achtman (m.achtman@warwick.ac.uk)

Author roles: **Achtman M:** Conceptualization, Data Curation, Formal Analysis, Funding Acquisition, Project Administration, Resources, Supervision, Visualization, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Zhou Z:** Data Curation, Methodology, Resources, Software, Validation, Visualization, Writing – Review & Editing; **Alikhan NF:** Methodology, Project Administration, Resources, Software, Supervision; **Tyne W:** Data Curation, Investigation; **Parkhill J:** Funding Acquisition, Investigation, Project Administration, Resources, Supervision; **Cormican M:** Data Curation, Funding Acquisition, Investigation, Resources, Supervision; **Chiou CS:** Data Curation, Funding Acquisition, Investigation, Resources, Supervision; **Torpdahl M:** Resources; **Littrup E:** Data Curation, Investigation, Resources; **Prendergast DM:** Investigation, Resources, Supervision; **Moore JE:** Investigation, Resources, Supervision; **Strain S:** Resources, Supervision; **Kornschober C:** Data Curation, Investigation, Resources; **Meinersmann R:** Data Curation, Investigation, Resources, Writing – Review & Editing; **Uesbeck A:** Data Curation, Investigation, Resources; **Weill FX:** Data Curation, Resources, Supervision; **Coffey A:** Data Curation, Investigation, Resources, Writing – Review & Editing; **Andrews-Polymeris H:** Data Curation, Investigation, Resources; **Curtiss 3rd R:** Conceptualization, Resources, Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing; **Fanning S:** Resources, Writing – Review & Editing

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information: This work was supported by the Wellcome Trust through a Investigator in Science Award to MA [202792]. This work was also supported by the Science Foundation of Ireland [05/FE1/B882 to MA]. RM is supported by USDA Agricultural Research Service Project [6040-32000-009-00-D]. Bacterial strains from Belfast City Hospital were from the Northern Ireland HSC Microbiology Culture Repository (MicroARK), Northern Ireland Public Health Laboratory and funded by the HSC Research & Development Office. *The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.*

Copyright: © 2021 Achtman M *et al.* This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

How to cite this article: Achtman M, Zhou Z, Alikhan NF *et al.* **Genomic diversity of *Salmonella enterica* -The UoWUCC 10K genomes project [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]** Wellcome Open Research 2021, 5:223 <https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.16291.2>

First published: 24 Sep 2020, 5:223 <https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.16291.1>

REVISED Amendments from Version 1

This version of the manuscript contains minor changes and additional comments or insights that were stimulated by the helpful suggestions by the two reviewers. In addition, the previous version of Figure 4B had inverted the association of Clades A and C with HierCC clusters and these inversions were also used in the text. The new Figure 4B and the modified text has the correct associations of these clades. This opportunity was also used to remove some inadvertent typographical mistakes and improve the flow of several sentences.

Any further responses from the reviewers can be found at the end of the article

Introduction

Salmonella enterica is the one of the four global causes of diarrhoeal diseases in humans (World Health Organization Fact Sheets, 2018), and has been estimated to be responsible for 94 million annual cases of nontyphoidal gastroenteritis (Majowicz *et al.*, 2010). Most cases of salmonellosis are mild but the infections can be life-threatening, especially when salmonellosis manifests as typhoid fever caused by serovar Typhi (Wong *et al.*, 2016), enteric fever due to serovars Paratyphi A or Paratyphi C (Zhou *et al.*, 2014; Zhou *et al.*, 2018b), or extra-intestinal disease with serovars Choleraesuis (Zhou *et al.*, 2018b) or Typhimurium (Kingsley *et al.*, 2009; GBD 2017 Non-Typhoidal Salmonella Invasive Disease Collaborators, 2019). *S. enterica* also infects domesticated animals in large numbers, and was the primary cause of food-borne outbreaks reported in Europe (European Food Safety Authority, 2007), leading to European regulations intended to reduce the numbers of animal herds contaminated with *Salmonella* (Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003).

The volume of bacterial genome sequencing is increasing dramatically. Since 2012, unprecedentedly large numbers of *Salmonella* genomes were sequenced by the Sanger Institute (Feasey *et al.*, 2016; Wong *et al.*, 2016), the Food and Drug Administration (Feldgarden *et al.*, 2019), CDC/PulseNet International (Gerner-Smidt *et al.*, 2019; Nadon *et al.*, 2017) and Public Health England (Ashton *et al.*, 2016; Waldram *et al.*, 2018). In August 2020, Enterobase (Alikhan *et al.*, 2018; Zhou *et al.*, 2020a) contained >260,000 *Salmonella* genomes which had been assembled from sequence reads in the public short read archives, or uploaded by its users. However, the global population genetic diversity of *Salmonella* encompassed by these genomes is not necessarily representative of total global diversity. Almost all of the bacterial strains were sequenced for epidemiological tracking of the sources of food-borne diseases. Most of them were from human infections in North America and England. Similarly, almost all public *Salmonella* genomes from domesticated animals are from North America, which causes even greater sample bias.

Serovars Typhi, Paratyphi A and Paratyphi C are specific for humans, and other serovars show signs of adaptation to other hosts (Baumler *et al.*, 1998; Kingsley & Baumler, 2000). However, only limited data are available for most other serovars

and from inter-continental comparisons (Cheng *et al.*, 2019). We note that *S. enterica* can be isolated from rivers, ponds and drinking water (Meinersmann *et al.*, 2008; Uesbeck, 2009; Walters *et al.*, 2011; Walters *et al.*, 2013) as well as salt water (Mannas *et al.*, 2014; Martinez-Urtaza *et al.*, 2004). Reptiles are often infected by *Salmonella* (Corrente *et al.*, 2017; Kanagarajah *et al.*, 2018; Mukherjee *et al.*, 2019; Pulford *et al.*, 2019), and *S. enterica* strains can invade plant cells, and survive in soil (Dyda *et al.*, 2020; Jechalke *et al.*, 2019; Schikora *et al.*, 2012). The degree of overlap between bacterial populations from those sources and those that infect humans and animals has not yet been adequately addressed.

These uncertainties raise the following specific questions. Does the natural diversity and broad population structure of *S. enterica* differ between continents, or by source? Are *S. enterica* populations uniform across smaller geographic entities with multiple legal entities but continuous contact, such as the island of Ireland? Do isolates from water and reptiles cause gastroenteritis in humans? A broad sampling of *Salmonella* from diverse geographical sources and multiple hosts is needed to answer these questions, and to counteract the current extreme bias in the public databases of *Salmonella* genomes.

Between 2007 and 2012, the authors of this manuscript and their colleagues (see Acknowledgements) shared representative isolates of *S. enterica* from their strain collections with MA at University College Cork in order to address these questions. Single colony isolates were cultivated and stored frozen in robotic instrumentation-friendly vials in microwell-format storage racks. At that time, the primary sequence-based genotyping for large collections was classical MultiLocus Sequence Typing (7-gene MLST) (Kidgell *et al.*, 2002; Maiden *et al.*, 1998) (Box 1), and several thousand isolates from the strain collection were subjected to this procedure (Achtman *et al.*, 2012; Zhou *et al.*, 2020a). These analyses did not extend to the entire strain collection, and it has therefore not been previously described in detail. The entire collection accompanied MA to University of Warwick in 2013, and is now being maintained for posterity as “the Achtman collection” by Jay Hinton, University of Liverpool.

Box 1. Explanations of acronyms and specialized designations

MLST: MultiLocus Sequence Typing in which each sequence variant of a gene is assigned a unique numerical designation. The Sequence Type (ST) is the set of the allelic numbers for an individual strain or genome, and is also assigned a unique ST number. e.g. ST4 might consist of alleles 1 2 1 1 3 5 1. First described for *Neisseria meningitidis* in 1998 and now extended to a large number of bacterial species (Jolley *et al.*, 2018).

7-gene MLST (*S. enterica*): Classical MLST involving 7 housekeeping genes (Achtman *et al.*, 2012; Kidgell *et al.*, 2002). STs are grouped together in eBurst Groups (eBGs) based on minimal spanning trees, which correspond to serovars and are curated manually.

wgMLST (*Salmonella*): Whole genome MLST based on 21,065 genes from a pan-genome based on 537 representative *Salmonella* genomes (Alikhan *et al.*, 2018).

cgMLST (*Salmonella*): Core-genome MLST based on a subset of 3002 genes from the wgMLST scheme that were present in $\geq 98\%$, intact in $\geq 94\%$ and of unexceptional diversity in 3144 representative *Salmonella* genomes (Alikhan *et al.*, 2018). STs are referred to as cgSTs.

Lineage: A deep branch in a phylogenetic tree which seems to represent a distinct monophyletic group according to visual examination.

HierCC: Single linkage hierarchical clustering of cgSTs based on a maximal internal distance of a certain number of different alleles in pairwise comparisons (Zhou *et al.*, 2020b). HC100, HC900, HC2000: hierarchical clusters with maximal length of internal branches of 100, 900 and 2000 alleles. HC900 is roughly equivalent to eBGs, but more reliable due to the higher resolution. HC2000 roughly equates to Lineages, except that HC2000 is based on a network approach with a defined algorithm whereas Lineage designations are based on trees and are subjective.

Genomic sequencing of large numbers of samples has recently become feasible even for modestly-sized research groups (Loman *et al.*, 2012), as documented by the recent sequencing of several thousand genomes from extra-intestinal human infections with non-typhoidal *Salmonella* in the Americas and Africa (Perez-Sepulveda *et al.*, 2020). Here we provide an overview of the UoWUCC (University of Warwick/University College Cork) 10K genomes project, in which 9769 *S. enterica* genomes were sequenced from strains in the Achtman collection in order to address the questions posed above.

Results

Themes within the 10K genomes project. Table 1 provides an overview of the sources of most of the bacterial isolates whose genomes were sequenced, grouped into sub-collections according to theme. The “Rivers” theme includes 466 isolates from rivers in the United States and England, as well as from drinking water and faecal samples from healthy individuals in central Benin, Africa. The “Ireland” collection of 3880 strains were isolated from humans, livestock and food: 2125 from the Republic of Ireland and 1755 from Northern Ireland. We also sequenced 1131 isolates from Taiwan which represented the PFGE diversity of multiple *Salmonella* serovars from humans and reptiles. The “Reptiles” theme consisted of 794 other isolates from Austria, Australia, the Netherlands, Germany and Finland from serovars that infect both reptiles and humans. Finally, 3320 isolates were sequenced to cover “General diversity”, including non-Typhi isolates from long-term human carriers in Germany; reference strains for phage types of serovars Enteritidis and Typhimurium; diverse veterinary isolates from England; and Typhimurium from the mesenteric lymph nodes of asymptomatic pigs in Canada. The “General diversity” sub-collection also included members of the SARA and SARB collections as well as human isolates from diverse global sources. The UoWUCC 10K collection spans the time frame from 1891

Table 1. Sources of 9591 *Salmonella* isolates that were sequenced within the UoWUCC 10K genomes project.

Themes and Sources	Number	Description
Rivers	Total: 466	
A. Boehm (Stanford)	19	Central California rivers (Walters <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Walters <i>et al.</i> , 2013)
R. Meinersmann (USDA)	188	Upper Oconee river, Georgia (Meinersmann <i>et al.</i> , 2008)
A. Uesbeck (Univ. of Cologne)	177	Drinking water in wells and ponds, Benin (Uesbeck, 2009)
J. Wain (HPA, Colindale)	82	Thames River. England
Republic of Ireland	Total: 2125	
A. Coffey (CIT)	61	Food
M. Murphy (Cork County Vet lab)	67	Livestock, County Cork
D. Bolton (Teagasc, AFRC)	37	Livestock, bovine
D. Prendergast (DAFM)	479	Domesticated animals and food
M. Cormican (NSRL, Galway)	1126	Human
N. Leonard (UCD, Dublin)	317	Porcine
S. Fanning (UCD, Dublin)	38	Environment
Northern Ireland	Total: 1755	
J. Moore (Belfast City Hospital)	899	Human
S. Strain (AFBI, Belfast)	449	Animal Health
B. Madden (AFBI, Belfast)	407	Agri-Food
Taiwan	Total: 1131	
Chao-Chin Chang (SVM, NCHU)	48	Reptile isolates
Chien-Shun Chiou (CDC)	1083	Human isolates
Reptiles and human isolates of the same serovar	Total: 794	
C. Kornschober (Austria)	366	Austria
D. Gordon (Canberra)	15	Australian deserts (Parsons <i>et al.</i> , 2011)
X. Huijsdens (RIVM)	296	Netherlands
R. Helmuth (BfR Berlin)	85	Germany (Achtman <i>et al.</i> , 2012)
S. Pelkonen (EVIRA, Finland)	32	Finland

Themes and Sources	Number	Description
General diversity	Total: 3320	
Roy Curtiss 3rd	33	Human carrier strains, Germany, 1980s
S. Porwollik (SKCC)	25	General diversity (Porwollik <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
E. De Pinna (HPA)	90	Enteritidis Phage type references, UK (Ward <i>et al.</i> , 1987)
H.L. Andrews-Polymenis	52	Typhimurium Phage type references, Germany (Andrews-Polymenis <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
G. Wise (VLA, Weybridge)	436	Animals, England
S. Quesy (McGill)	18	Mesenteric lymph nodes from asymptomatic swine, Canada (Perron <i>et al.</i> , 2008)
F. Boyd	61	Original SARA/SARB (Achtman <i>et al.</i> , 2013)
L. Harrison (Univ of Pittsburgh)	314	Humans, Global (Krauland <i>et al.</i> , 2009)
J. Wain (HPA, Colindale)	103	Humans, England (Achtman <i>et al.</i> , 2012)
F.-X. Weill (Institut Pasteur)	137	Humans, France (Achtman <i>et al.</i> , 2012)
W. Rabsch (Robert Koch-Institut, Wernigerode)	232	Humans, Germany (Achtman <i>et al.</i> , 2012)
Z. Jaradat (JUST, Jordan)	23	Humans, Jordan
M. Zaidi (Mexico)	64	Humans, Mexico (Wiesner <i>et al.</i> , 2009)
R. Kingsley (Sanger)	389	Humans, Mali (Tapia <i>et al.</i> , 2015)
J. Bouldin (USDA)	29	Virulent Enteritidis
C. Kornschöber (Austria)	86	Boar & Swine, Choleraesuis, Austria
U. Methner (Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut)	28	Boar & Swine, Choleraesuis, Germany (Methner <i>et al.</i> , 2010)
I. Rychlik (VRI, Czech Republic)	86	Human, Typhimurium, Czech Republic (Matiasovicova <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
E. Litrup & M. Torpdahl (SSI, Denmark)	1036	Human, 1 strain per MLVA type of Typhimurium, Denmark (Lindstedt <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
N. Williams (University of Liverpool - IIGH)	78	Badger, Agama

LowUCC: University of Warwick/University College Cork.

to 2018 (Figure 1A), but 94% (9206/9769) of its strains were isolated before 2011. It also spans a wide range of geographic diversity, and the bacteria were isolated from 73 countries on all the continents except Antarctica (Figure 1B).

Sequence reads, genomes, genotypes and metadata. After Illumina short read sequencing (see Methods), the sequence data files were uploaded to the Short Reads Archive at EBI, where they are publicly available for downloading. Genomes were assembled within EnteroBase using its standard pipelines (Zhou *et al.*, 2020a), and the 9769 genome assemblies that passed stringent quality control criteria (Figure 2) and manual curation (Table 2) are publicly available via EnteroBase for inspection, analysis and downloading. EnteroBase also contains the relevant metadata, serovar predictions and MLST genotype assignments for classical 7-gene MLST (STs) (Achtman *et al.*, 2012; Maiden *et al.*, 1998), ribosomal gene MLST (Alikhan *et al.*, 2018; Jolley *et al.*, 2012), core genome MLST (cgMLST, cgSTs) (Alikhan *et al.*, 2018; Zhou *et al.*, 2020a) and whole genome MLST (Zhou *et al.*, 2020a) (Box 1). The 10K genomes collection is identified by “M. Achtman” in the metadata field “Lab Contact”, and the original sources of the bacterial strains are listed in the metadata field “Comments”.

General overview of population structures. The 10K collection accounts for 28% (9206/33,052) of all *Salmonella* genomes in EnteroBase (3 Aug 2020) whose strains had been isolated before 2011. Previously, 7-gene MLST STs were clustered in eBurst groups (eBGs) (Box 1) which correlate strongly with serovar (Achtman *et al.*, 2012; Alikhan *et al.*, 2018). STs are now being replaced by cgSTs (3002 genes) (Box 1), which offer a broad range of resolution that is informative over the entire range from epidemiological tracking of micro-clades up to the sub-division of species at the genus level. eBGs are being replaced by hierarchical clusters of cgSTs (HierCC) in which internal branches can differ by up to 900 alleles (HC900 clusters) (Zhou *et al.*, 2020b) (Box 1). HC900 clusters provide higher resolution than eBGs, are more accurate and their cgST assignments remain stable even after the addition of large numbers of new genomes (Alikhan *et al.*, 2018). Figure 3 shows the broad range of core genomic diversity which is present in the 33,052 pre-2011 genomes. These data demonstrate that the 10K genomes are broadly representative of all HC900 clusters in EnteroBase with only few exceptions. The exceptions include serovars Typhi, Paratyphi A and Paratyphi C which were not addressed because they had already been extensively investigated elsewhere (Wong *et al.*, 2015; Wong *et al.*, 2016; Zhou *et al.*, 2014; Zhou *et al.*, 2018b), and several other serovars were not sequenced because they were rare in the sampled countries.

Similar to eBGs, most HC900 hierarchical clusters are associated with a single predominant serovar. Many HC900 clusters correspond to distinct clades, and share only very few alleles with any other HC900 cluster, resulting in an almost star-like phylogeny for many serovars (Figure 3). However, some HC900 clusters do share some identical allelic sequences,

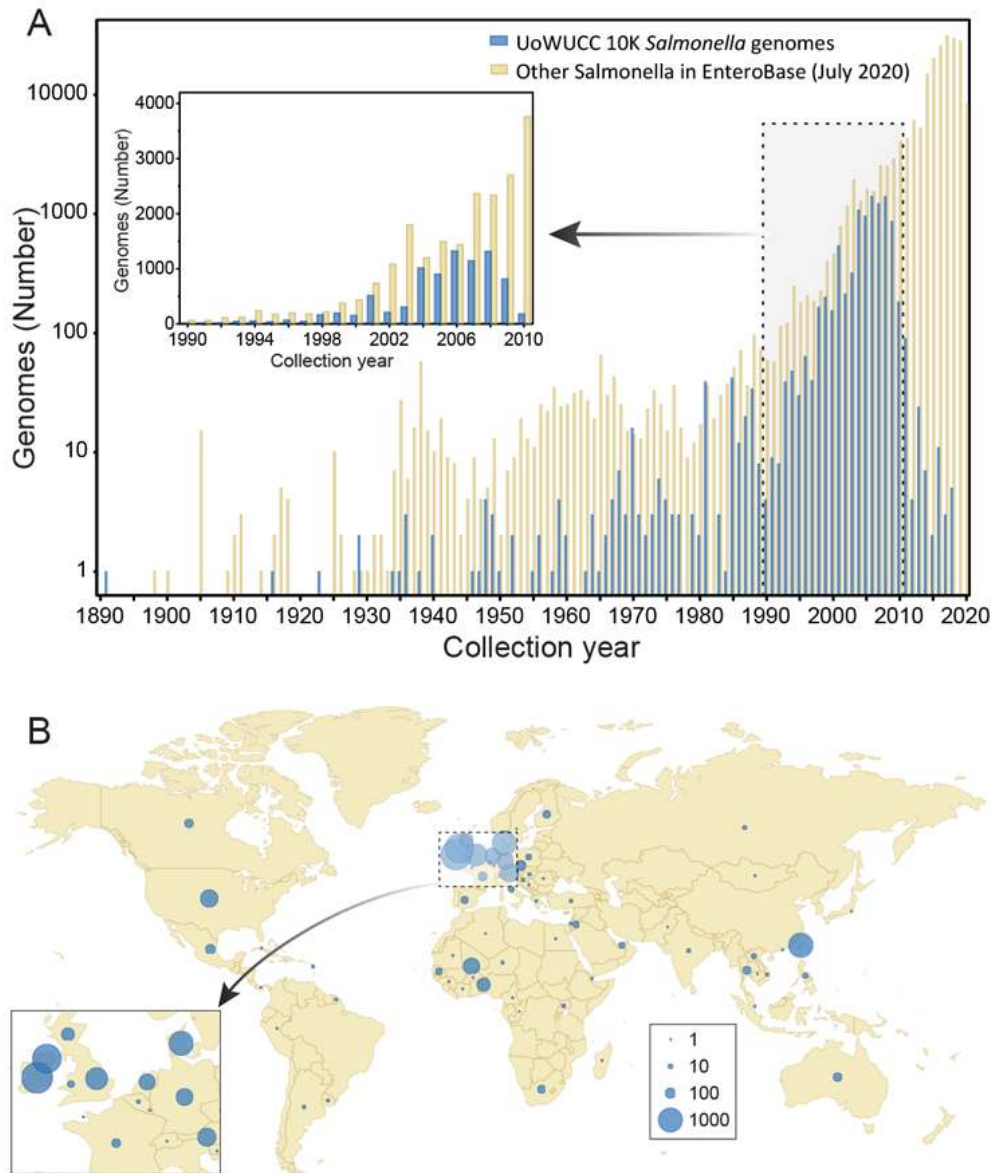


Figure 1. Sources of bacterial isolates for the 10K UoWUCC *Salmonella* Genomes Project. **A)** Semi-logarithmic histogram of numbers of genomes in EnteroBase by year of isolation. Genomes from the 10K project with known dates of isolation are shown in blue and other *Salmonella* genomes in yellow. Inset: Genomes which were isolated between 1990 and 2010. **B)** Geographic distribution of sources of isolation. Dot circles are proportional to numbers of strains as indicated in the Key legend at the lower right. Inset: Expanded map of the region near the English Channel.

allowing higher order phylogenetic relationships to be resolved for those lineages (Box 1). One such Lineage is Lineage 3/ Clade B (Achtman *et al.*, 2012; den Bakker *et al.*, 2011; Didelot *et al.*, 2011; Parsons *et al.*, 2011) which encompasses multiple polyphyletic serovars that undergo inter-serovar recombination. Lineage 3 is clearly delineated in Figure 3, and the data confirm that it encompasses multiple HC900 clusters. The tree confirms other previously described, high level relationships such as the Typhi/Para A Lineage containing HC900 clusters corresponding to serovars Typhi, Paratyphi A and Sendai

(Didelot *et al.*, 2007), and the Para C Lineage containing HC900 clusters corresponding to serovars Paratyphi C, Choleraesuis, Typhisuis, Lomita and Birkenhead (Key *et al.*, 2020; Zhou *et al.*, 2018b). However, Figure 3 also includes other poorly described, higher order lineages that each encompass multiple HC900 clusters and their serovars, including the Typhimurium and Enteritidis Lineages.

Typhimurium Lineage. In 1991, the SARA strain collection of 72 representatives of the so-called “*S. typhimurium complex*”

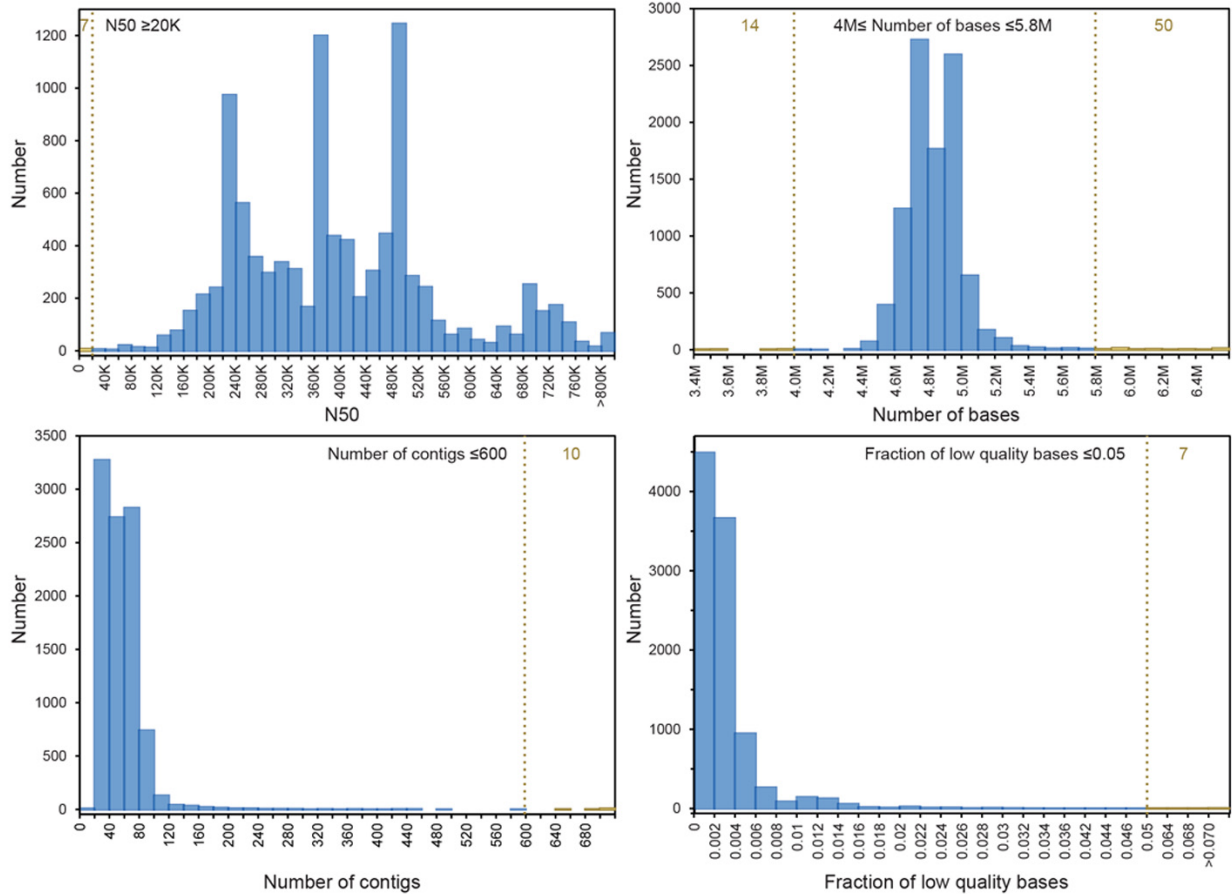


Figure 2. Quality control of 10K genomes. Default EnteroBase criteria are indicated by vertical dashed lines. Numbers of genomes in the 10K project which passed these cut-off criteria are indicated in blue and failures in yellow, with the total numbers of failures near the tops of the figures in yellow. The quality criteria consisted of $N50 \geq 20,000$, genomic assembly size between 4 MB and 5.8 MB, a maximum of 600 contigs and a low fraction of uncalled, low quality bases (N's).

was chosen on the basis of multilocus enzyme electrophoretic typing (Beltran *et al.*, 1991). SARA includes representatives of serovars Typhimurium, Saintpaul, Heidelberg, Paratyphi B/Java and Muenchen. The Typhimurium Lineage defined by cgMLST also encompasses serovars Typhimurium, Saintpaul, and Heidelberg (Figure 3), but not Paratyphi B/Java or Muenchen, which are quite distinct in Maximum Likelihood trees of core SNPs (Zhou *et al.*, 2018b). The genomes in the Typhimurium Lineage define multiple HC2000 hierarchical clusters: HC2000_2, HC2000_13082, HC2000_1285 and HC2000_79072 (Box 1) (Figure 4A). Many of the serovars in the Typhimurium Lineage are polyphyletic, and fall into multiple HC900 clusters within HC2000_2 (Typhimurium: HC900_2, HC900_6511 and HC900_6910; Heidelberg: HC900_536, HC900_977; Saintpaul: HC900_79, HC900_5927; Stanleyville: HC900_143, HC900_9898), which are intermingled in the tree with still other HC900 clusters of serovars Reading, Coeln, Ball, Haifa, and Kisangani (Figure 4A). The other HC2000 clusters include a few strains each from serovars Kibusi, Hull and Landau, and each consists of a single HC900 cluster. MLST clustering of *Salmonella* based on assignments to 7-gene STs (Achtman *et al.*, 2012) has been widely used (Bawn *et al.*, 2020; Cheng *et al.*, 2019).

The resolution of such MLST typing is limited and the relationship of STs to HierCC clusters is not necessarily uniform. For example, almost all HC900_1898 (Reading) genomes belong to ST1628, and almost all HC900_536 (Heidelberg) genomes are ST15. However, HC900_79 (Saintpaul) contains multiple common STs (27, 50, 680 and others). And the main Typhimurium cluster, HC900_2, is predominantly ST19 but also contains ST34, ST36, and ST313, which correspond to distinct HC100 or HC400 internal clusters. We conclude that the results presented here provide an unprecedented overview of the high order population structure of the Typhimurium Lineage and note that additional analyses will be needed to elucidate the internal structure of individual HC900 clusters at higher resolution. Our preliminary analyses indicated that the evolutionary history of HC2000_2 is likely to have been complicated and involved multiple recombinational events. Elucidating this history will be facilitated by the genomes in the 10K genomes collection because they straddle the entire diversity just described.

Enteritidis Lineage. The Enteritidis Lineage (Figure 3) includes one predominant HC2000 cluster, HC2000_12, as well as three

Table 2. Summary of the fate of 10,316 sets of short reads.

Category	Number of records
Failed Quality Control	129
Mix-up/contamination	418
Inconsistent MLST type	11
Inconsistent Serovar	374
Entire microwell plate(s)	33
Final dataset	9769
Consistent MLST ST	1801
Consistent serovar	7713
No independent verification	255

NOTE: The table ignores 1208 DNA samples which failed quality control at the Sanger Institute, and were not sequenced. New DNAs for 724 of them passed QC and are included in the table.

smaller HC2000 clusters. HC2000_12 includes HC900_12, which contains most of the genomes of serovar Enteritidis strains from Europe, North America and Africa, as well as one HC900 cluster for each of the related serovars (Feasey *et al.*, 2016; Langridge *et al.*, 2015) Gallinarum (HC900_5460), Pullorum (HC900_4908) and Dublin (HC900_25) (Figure 4B). HC2000_12 also includes two other HC900 clusters of serovar Enteritidis (HC900_2226 and HC900_3589), which are more distinct from HC900_12, the major Enteritidis cluster, than are the Pullorum, Gallinarum or Dublin clusters. The Enteritidis Lineage contains a second HC2000 cluster for serovar Berta (HC2000_125), and two additional clusters of Enteritidis (HC2000_6961, HC2000_1570).

Recent analyses have separated Enteritidis into clade B, which corresponds to HC900_12, and two other distinct clades of Enteritidis, A and C, which are common in Australia (Graham *et al.*, 2018; Luo *et al.*, 2020). (These were originally referred to as lineages but clades are substituted here to prevent confusion with the Lineages in Figure 3). Clade A corresponds to HC900_3589, which is part of HC2000_12, and clade C to HC2000_1570 (Figure 4B). There are currently a total of five Enteritidis clades within the Enteritidis Lineage (Figure 4B). Similar to the Typhimurium Lineage, Enteritidis and related serovars are polyphyletic and likely reflect a complicated evolutionary history.

The 10K genomes are distributed across the breadth of the entire Enteritidis lineage, except for Pullorum, which has

largely been eradicated from the countries that were sampled (Le Bouquin *et al.*, 2020). Interestingly, the 10K genomes collection also includes old isolates of Enteritidis clades A and C which are currently particularly common in Australia. Strain E2387 in HC2000_1570 (clade C) is the original reference strain for phage type PT14, and was isolated in England in 1968, long before any descriptions of clade C in Australia. The 10K collection also includes three older strains in HC900_3589 (clade A): strain P106993, the reference strain for PT26, was isolated in England in 1987, and the recent Australian clade A isolates were also PT26. Two other HC900_3589 strains were isolated from snakes in Germany in 2002 and 2003. Similarly, the sole genome in HC2000_6961 is the reference strain for PT11b, strain PT187803, which was isolated in Canada in 1989.

Similar to Typhimurium, the primary Enteritidis cluster, HC900_12 largely consists of a single 7-gene ST, ST11. According to cgMLST and HierCC, most HC900_12 genomes are associated with HC100_87 and HC100_12, but it also contains at least eight additional, distinct tight clusters (HC100_12675, 2452, 13575, 447, 12703, 1522, 1404, 31939). Some of these correspond to 7-gene STs such as ST136 (HC200_12703) and ST183 (HC200_1404) (Achtman *et al.*, 2012; Langridge *et al.*, 2015) or the geographically associated Enteritidis lineages within SNP trees designated as the Central/Eastern Africa (HC100_12675) and West African (HC100_2452) lineages (Feasey *et al.*, 2016). The others do not seem to have been previously described. Once again, the availability of the UoWUCC genomes

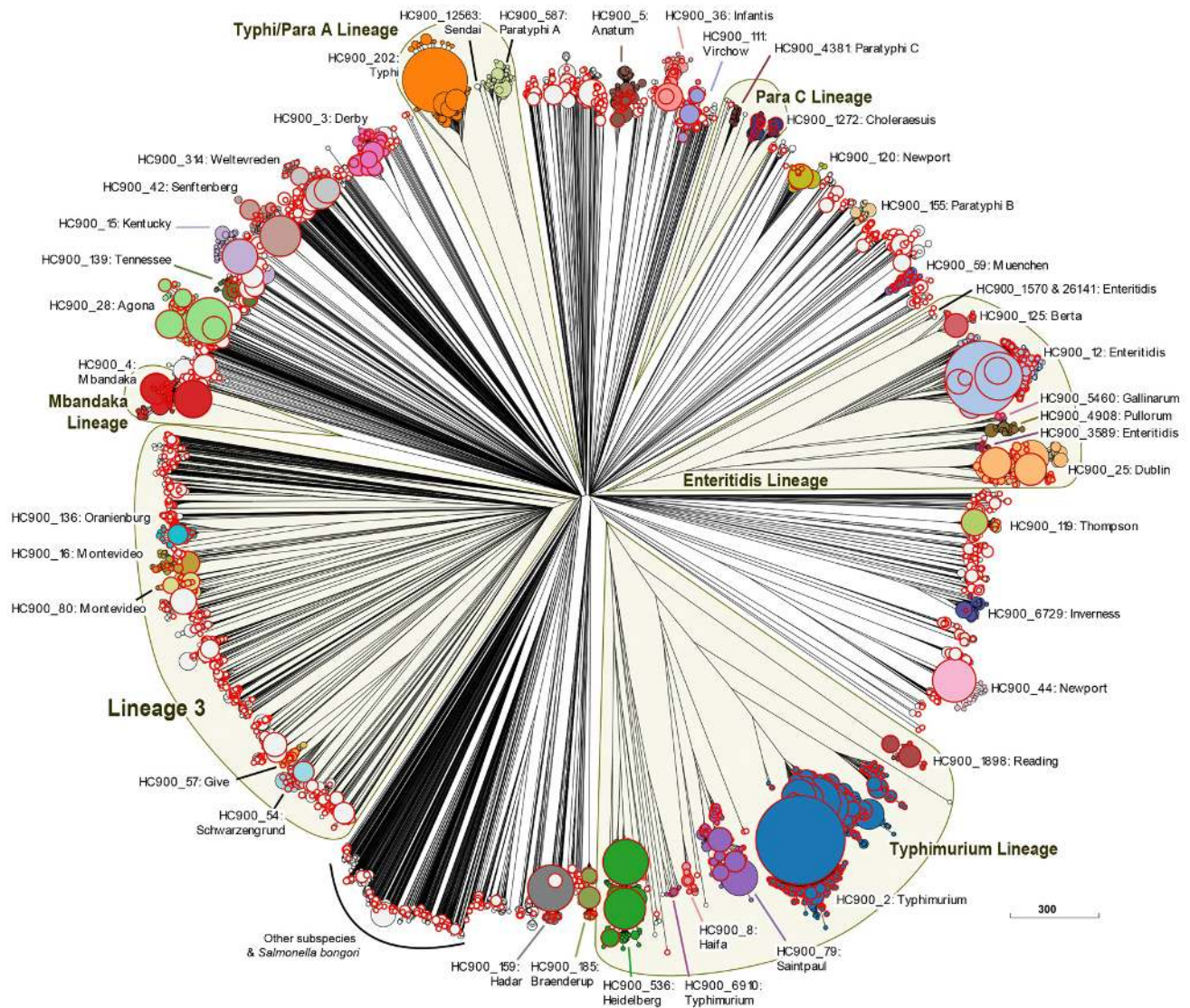


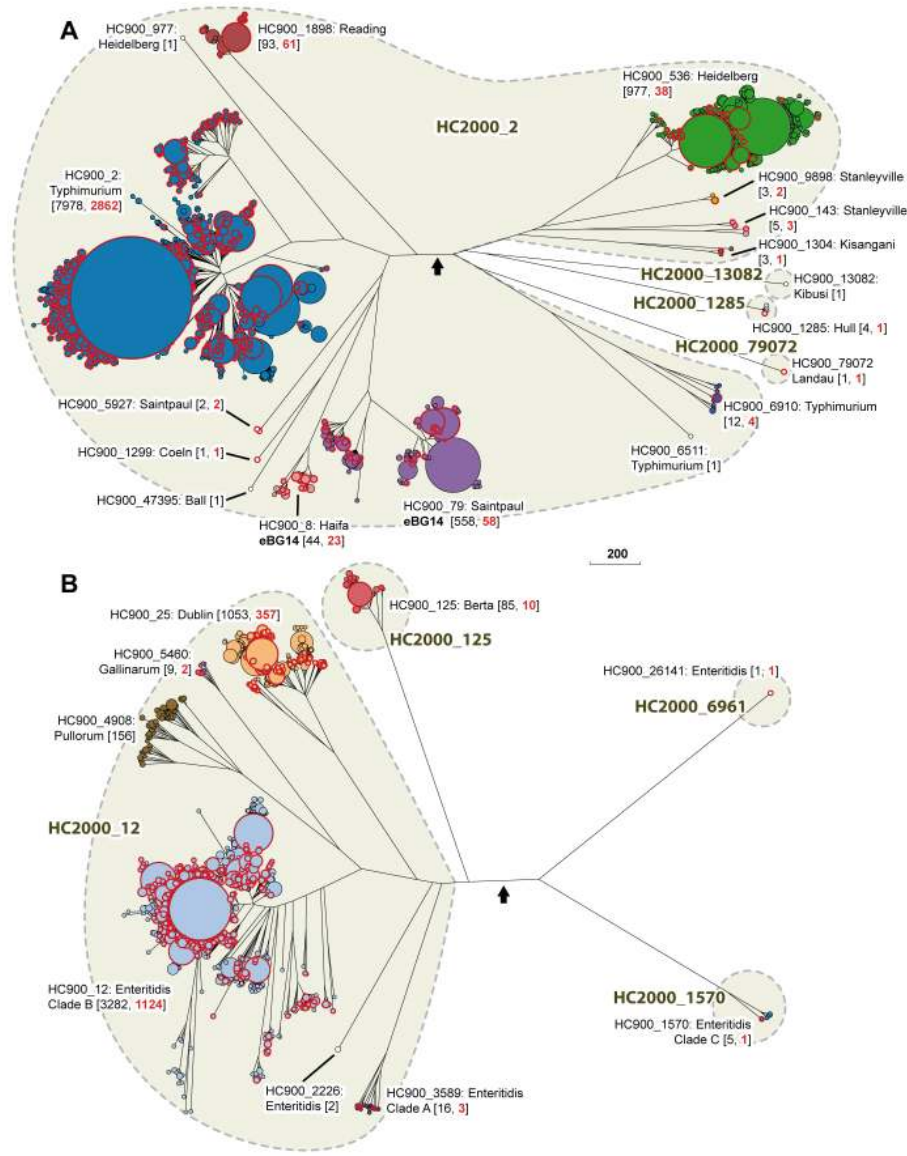
Figure 3. Genomic diversity of 33,052 pre-2011 genomes in EnteroBase, including 9206 from the 10K genome project (red perimeters). The figure shows a Ninja NJ (Wheeler, 2009) tree of the numbers of different alleles between cgSTs as generated within EnteroBase using GrapeTree (Zhou *et al.*, 2018a). Nodes from 41 common HC900 clusters are indicated by distinct colors, HC900 designations and predominant serovars. Lineages of HC900 clusters are indicated in yellow. The Enteritidis and Typhimurium Lineages are explored in greater detail in Figure 4 and the Mbandaka Lineage in Figure 5. Node sizes are proportional to the numbers of genomes they include. Nodes that include genomes from the 10K genomes project are highlighted by red perimeter. An interactive version can be found at <http://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk/a/46053>, in which the user can use other metadata for coloring genomes. Scale bar: 300 alleles.

will assist future reconstructions of global diversification and dispersion of individual lineages.

Mbandaka Lineage. The 10K genomes are also likely to be useful for fine-scale analyses within clades with even more limited genetic diversity. We provide an initial example of this utility by zooming in on the Mbandaka Lineage (Figure 3). Serovar Mbandaka was first isolated in 1948 but has now become a common source of salmonellosis in humans in the EU and elsewhere (Cheng *et al.*, 2019; Hoszowski *et al.*, 2016). Examination of the sources of the genomes of the Mbandaka Lineage up to 2010 (Figure 5) provides a different perspective

because most were from environmental samples, animal feed, sewage, rivers and dairy products with a smaller proportion from chickens, cows, plants, pigs and humans (Figure 6). Thus, Mbandaka seems to be commonly shed to the environment by livestock rather than being a primary human pathogen.

The Mbandaka Lineage shows so little diversity that almost all of its genomes are included in the tight HC100_4 cluster (Figure 5 and Figure 6), which has a maximal internal branch length of 100 different alleles. Mbandaka cgMLST genotypes cluster very tightly by geographic source and by host, yielding fairly uniform clusters of isolates from cows,



A. <http://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk/a/46227>
 B. <http://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk/a/46226>

Figure 4. Detailed representations of HC 2000 and 900 clusters in the Typhimurium Lineage (A) and the Enteritidis Lineage (B). Each consists of a NINJA NJ tree of the subset of nodes encompassed by the corresponding Lineages from the tree in Figure 3. The figure indicates HC2000 clusters in larger font and gray shading. Designations for individual HC900 clusters and their predominant serovar include the total number of isolates (black) and the number from the 10K genomes project (red) in parentheses. In part B, Clade A and C designations from citations (Graham *et al.*, 2018; Luo *et al.*, 2020) are indicated for HC900_3589 and HC2000_1570, respectively. Interactive versions can be found at <http://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk/a/46227> (A) and <http://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk/a/46226> (B), in which the user can use other metadata for coloring genomes. Black arrowheads: tree root. Scale bar: 200 alleles.

plants, dairy products, and chicken farms (chickens plus environmental swabs) (Figure 6). In 2015, a recombinational variant of Mbandaka was designated as serovar Lubbock (Bugarel *et al.*, 2015). Figure 7 shows the current composition of HC100_4, in which Lubbock constitutes a micro-clade. Even today, almost all clades are country-specific, but each country contains multiple micro-clades.

The 10K genomes project provided 25% (208/601) of the H100_4 genomes in EnteroBase that were isolated prior to 2011. These 208 genomes were from multiple themes in Table 1, from diverse geographical sources, and were scattered throughout the cgST tree among isolates from other global sources (Figure 5). Most of the 16 Mbandaka bacterial strains from the Republic of Ireland were from dairy

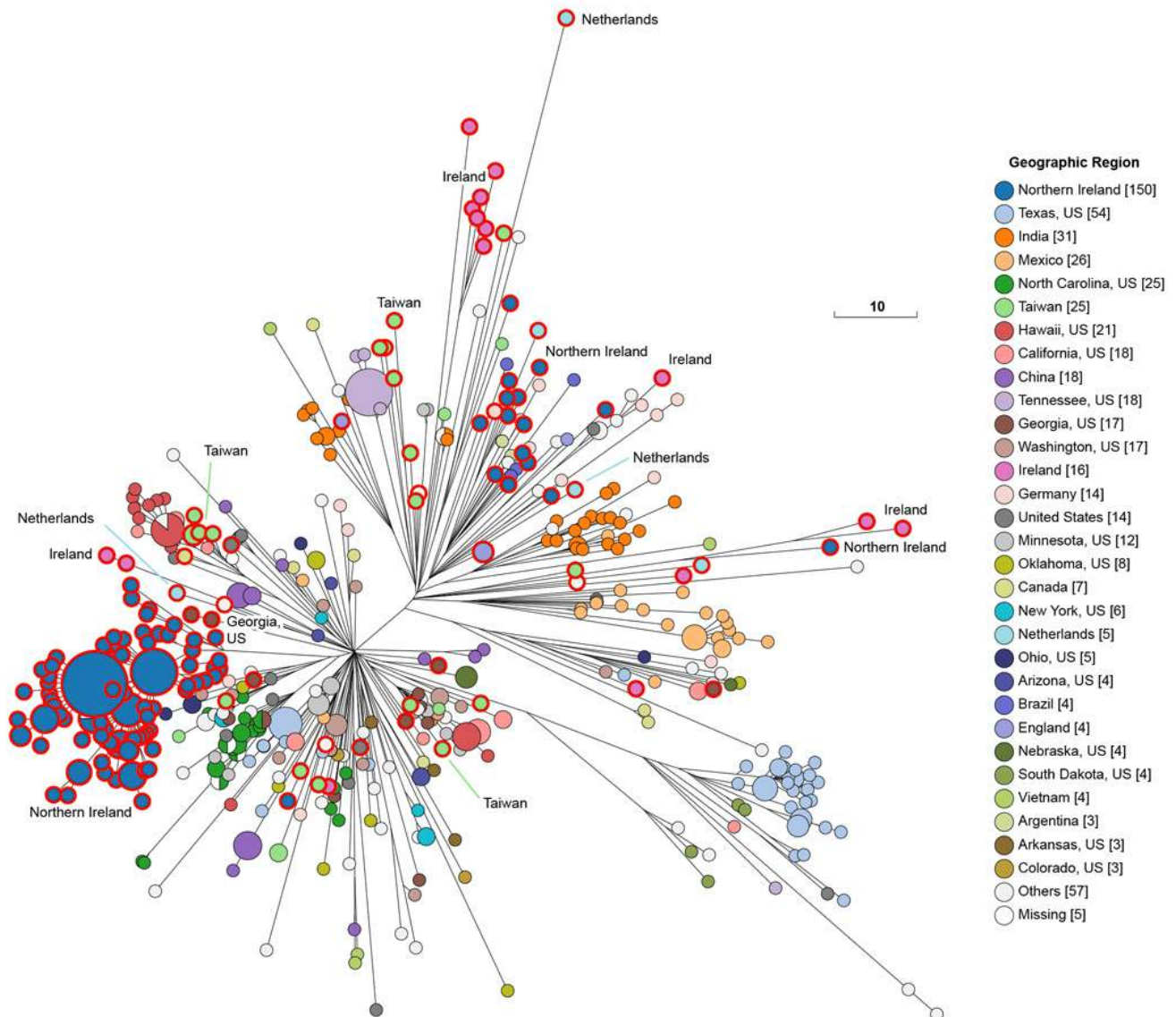


Figure 5. Genomic diversity of 601 pre-2011 genomes from HC100_4 of which 208 were from the 10K genomes project (red perimeters). The figure shows a Ninja NJ (Wheeler, 2009) tree of the numbers of different alleles between cgSTs as generated within EnteroBase using GrapeTree (Zhou *et al.*, 2018a). The geographical sources of some of the isolates from the 10K genomes project are indicated to demonstrate that multiple micro-clades were present in individual countries. An interactive version can be found at <http://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk/a/46139>, in which the user can use other metadata for coloring genomes. The same tree colored by general source can be found in Figure 6 and a tree showing all modern Mbandaka and Lubbock genomes can be found in Figure 7. Scale bar: 10 alleles. Color Key at right.

products, humans and pigs. Northern Ireland was the source of 151 other Mbandaka strains, predominantly from chicken farms and animal feed. Multiple micro-clades from each of these two geographic sources were inter-dispersed among other Mbandaka genomes. However, the genomes from Ireland did not cluster together with those from Northern Ireland even though their geographic sources are at most a few hundred kilometers apart. Exceptionally, one genome from Ireland (a chicken isolate) clustered tightly with genomes from Northern Ireland. The primary clades found in Ireland and Northern Ireland were not found in any other country, and they have remained

genetically discrete from other geographical sources up to recent times (18 Aug 2020) when HC100_4 contained 2955 genomes of serovars Mbandaka and Lubbock (Figure 7). Most of the additional strains isolated since 2011 are from the US or the UK, and show broad continental specificity, interspersed with the isolates from the 10K collection which are spread throughout the entire Mbandaka tree.

Discussion

One Health approach. MA initiated a broadly-based collection of *Salmonella* from diverse sources in 2008. At the same time,

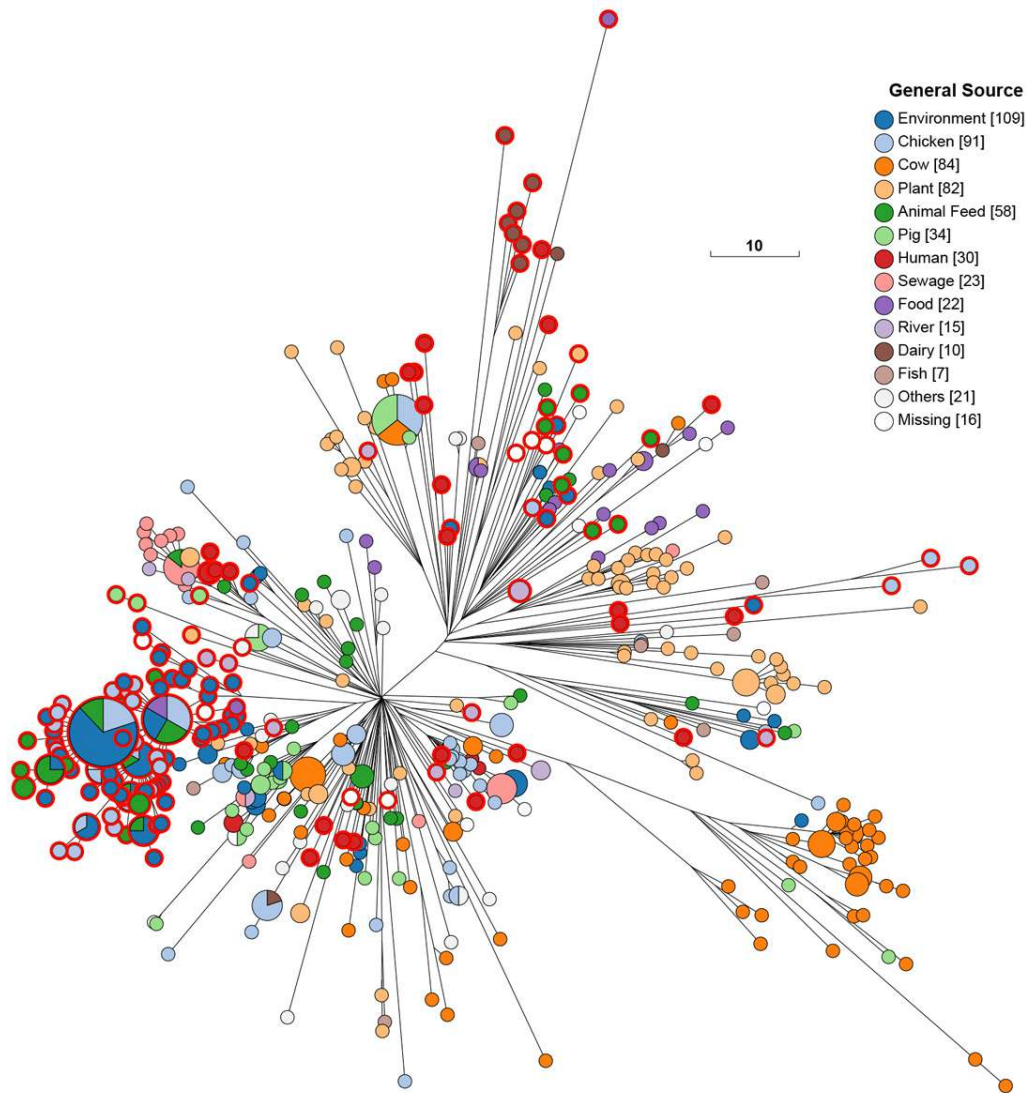


Figure 6. As Figure 5, except that the nodes are colored by general source.

the One Health Initiative (Kahn *et al.*, 2020) independently proposed combining global epidemiological and other information about pathogens that originated from human and animal infections, as well as from the environment. For the last few years, comparisons of bacterial isolates from multiple sources have been pursued for *Salmonella* and other food-borne pathogens by the Food and Drug Administration in the United States, which has sequenced numerous bacterial strains isolated from plants and the environment in addition to food samples. The FDA has also been exemplary in sequencing genomes from around the globe, and in establishing the [GenomeTrakr](#) website to provide access to those genomes and their properties (Timme *et al.*, 2019). GenomeTrakr also includes numerous genomes of human isolates that have been sequenced by the Sanger Institute and the CDC. Unfortunately, most of these entries lack the metadata required to interface with information from food and environmental sources. The genome sequencing efforts by Public Health

England since 2015 are also highly laudable, and they publish short reads together with the corresponding metadata from all human *Salmonella* isolates from England and Wales in the ENA Sequence Reads Archives (Ashton *et al.*, 2016; Waldram *et al.*, 2018). However, very few genomes of *Salmonella* from non-human sources in England are publicly available, and the rest of Europe is only now beginning to sequence and publish genomic sequence reads and their metadata. Furthermore, most European countries continue to maintain separate networks of laboratories for isolates from humans and from domesticated animals or food, with the two networks being separately coordinated by ECDC and EFSA. These two organisations have not yet implemented universal genomic sequencing (EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) and ECDC (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control) 2019; ECDC (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control), *et al.*, 2019), and are not yet actively supporting it. Thus, the aims of the One Health

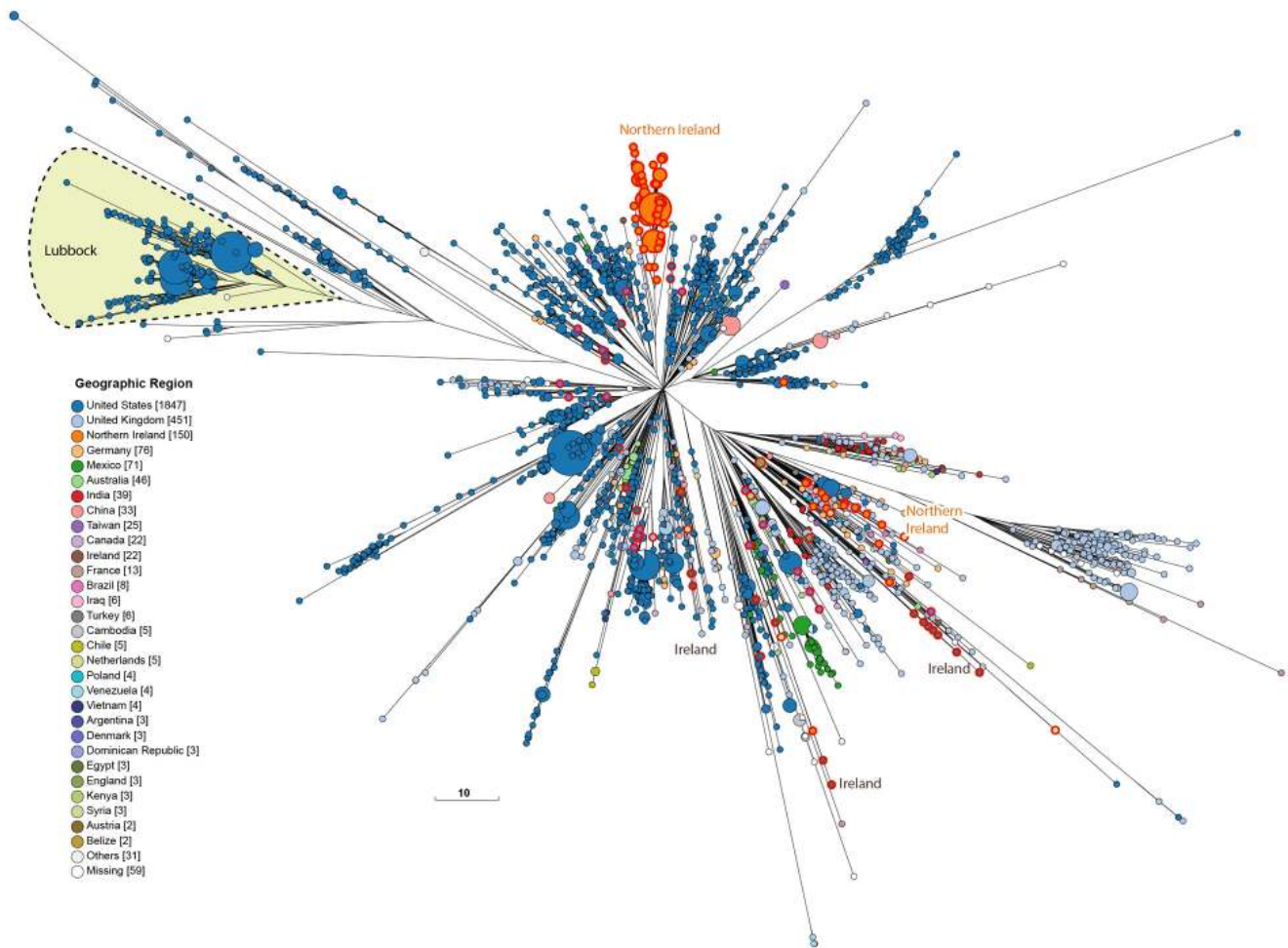


Figure 7. Genomic diversity of 2955 genomes from HC100_4 from EnteroBase (18/08/2020) of which 208 were from the 10K genomes project (red perimeters). The figure shows a Ninja NJ (Wheeler, 2009) tree of the numbers of different alleles between cgSTs as generated within EnteroBase using GrapeTree (Zhou et al., 2018a). The geographical sources of all isolates are color-coded (Key at lower left) and the location of serovar Lubbock is shaded. Unshaded isolates are serovar Mbandaka. An interactive version can be found at <http://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk/a/46122>, in which the user can use other metadata for coloring genomes. Scale bar: 10 alleles.

Initiative are not being adequately met for *Salmonella*, and the completion of the UoWUCC 10K *Salmonella* genomes project is a major step forward towards those goals.

Accuracy. According to our experience, a few percent of isolates from all reference/diagnostic laboratories are incorrectly serotyped (Achtman et al., 2012). Sporadic curation of EnteroBase has also revealed numerous instances where the metadata in the short read archives were inconsistent with the serovars that were predicted from the assembled sequences. Such discrepancies likely reflect laboratory mistakes or typographical errors and/or data transmission glitches. We manually curate such discrepancies in EnteroBase when we notice them. In several cases we have deleted the genomes. However, we usually simply replace obviously false serovars with the predicted serovars from the genomic assemblies (Robertson et al., 2018; Zhang et al., 2019), and currently almost 20% of the serovar metadata for *Salmonella* in EnteroBase are based

on such predictions. For other cases we have replaced false metadata with the corresponding published data, e.g. for the Murray collection (Baker et al., 2015).

The SARA (Beltran et al., 1991) and SARB (Boyd et al., 1993) collections are invaluable reference sets for the genetic diversity of the serovars that they represent, but these collections are badly contaminated in multiple laboratories (Achtman et al., 2013), and many of their supposed genomes in the public domain were sequenced from contaminants. We sequenced a clean set of those strains (Achtman et al., 2013), and ensured that public genomes from contaminated variants were either deleted from EnteroBase, or were relegated to the category of sub-strains (Zhou et al., 2020a), which are not visible without special intent. However, there are too many sets of short reads in the public domain to manually correct all of them, and EnteroBase perpetuates numerous false metadata that accompanied short reads.

The metadata for the 10K genomes are much more accurate than is the rule for public genomes because we manually curated them for plausibility (see Methods), and only those that survived curation remain in EnteroBase (Table 2). As a result, the 10K genomes are likely to contain fewer mistaken combinations of genomes and metadata than has been the norm.

Historical reconstructions. Possibly scientists that focus on contemporary outbreaks of human salmonellosis might argue that the 10K genomes are irrelevant because almost all those strains were isolated before 2011, and many even date back to the 1980s and earlier. Instead, many previous analyses of population patterns have been biased to isolates from a single country and/or a narrow range of years of isolation. A broad resource of older genomes will provide the historical background needed to reconstruct evolutionary patterns over decades and possibly even over centuries. For example, it was only possible to describe the evolutionary history over millennia of a *Salmonella* branch that includes serovar Paratyphi C (Key *et al.*, 2020) because rare serovars had been sequenced within the 10K genomes project.

Several other dramatic examples of the value of historical isolates are provided here, e.g. old reference strains for phage types of Enteritidis from Europe that predated by decades the dates that related bacteria were isolated in Australia. Many public health laboratories are forced to discard older strains due to space constrictions, e.g. the clinical strains from the Republic of Ireland are no longer available except within the Achtman collection.

Geographical diversity. The strains analysed here are not only old; they also represent unique diversity that is not otherwise represented among the >275,000 *Salmonella* genomes currently in EnteroBase. One example are genomes of Agama from badgers in Woodchester Park in England, which are uniquely represented by genomes within this project and allowed the reconstruction of transmission chains between neighboring setts (Zhou *et al.*, 2020a). Another important example is Mbandaka from chickens and chicken farms in Northern Ireland in the early 2000s. The only Mbandaka genomes in EnteroBase that stem from Northern Ireland are the 152 genomes in the 10K project, and in 2020 they still differed from all 2800 other Mbandaka/Lubbock genomes in EnteroBase

Does natural diversity of *S. enterica* differ between continents, or by source? *S. enterica* is a transmissible pathogen with multiple hosts. We therefore expected the 10K Genomes project to provide multiple additional examples of global transmissions and spread from diverse zoonotic and environmental sources to humans. One such example was finding old isolates of Enteritidis clades in Europe that were thought to be specific to Australia. Unexpectedly, we also found support for geographic and host-specificity, for example a specific clade of Mbandaka isolates among chickens in Ireland.

EnteroBase contains >275,000 *Salmonella* genomes, but most of them are from common serovars infecting humans in the US and the UK. The 10K genomes project has added numerous

additional details to the global genetic and genomic diversity of *Salmonella*. In turn, that additional diversity warrants an extensive investigation of the entire dataset. However, such an ambitious project would exceed the capabilities of a small group of scientists, including the authors of this report on their own. We therefore heartily invite the entire global *Salmonella* community to join in this investigation.

Methods

Bacterial isolates. *S. enterica* isolates from multiple sources were collected at University College Cork by MA from 2008–2012, and their metadata were stored in a BioNumerics (BioMerieux) database. The metadata included country, year, and source of isolation, but none of the details that might allow identification of individual farms or people from whom they were isolated. No ethical permissions are required for transfer of such bacterial samples.

Microbiological cultivation was performed as described in detail elsewhere (O'Farrell *et al.*, 2012). Isolated single bacterial colonies were used to inoculate 1.4 ml growth/freezing medium in 2-D bar-coded, screw-capped FluidX tubes (O'Farrell *et al.*, 2012) whose physical locations were stored in an ItemTracker database. These tubes were grown overnight with shaking at 37°C, and stored at -80°C. All subsequent operations were performed with automated microbiology as described (O'Farrell *et al.*, 2012). Cross-contamination from other tubes with these automated methods is not detectable in the sub-cultures, but can occur at a frequency of 1/500 in the parental tubes. Therefore, whenever the stock tubes were used for DNA isolation of a particular isolate, the most recently frozen serial sub-culture was used to inoculate one new subculture for freezing and storage as well as a second subculture for DNA isolation. DNA was isolated from many of these strains, and subjected to classical 7-gene multilocus sequence typing (MLST) (Achtman *et al.*, 2012; Achtman *et al.*, 2013; O'Farrell *et al.*, 2012).

The strain collection, robotic equipment and databases accompanied MA to the University of Warwick in 2013, where the same procedures were implemented, except that DNA isolation was performed with a Qiagen QiaCube. We chose over 10,000 isolates of *S. enterica* for genome sequencing (Table 1 and Table 2), with priority given to isolates whose DNA had previously been isolated and 7-gene MLST performed. Once those samples had been processed, DNAs were isolated from additional strains in the collections in Table 1. DNA concentrations were calibrated with Pico Green fluorescence to ensure that each sample contained at least 400 ng of DNA. Each sample was diluted into two 0.5 ml FluidX screw-capped, 2-D bar-coded tubes. One set of duplicate tubes was shipped to the Sanger Institute, Hinxton, UK for draft genome sequencing, and the second was maintained as a reserve at University of Warwick.

Draft genome sequencing. At the Sanger Institute, DNA samples were quantified once again, with a Biotium Accuclear Ultra high sensitivity dsDNA Quantitative kit using a Mosquito LV liquid handler, an Agilent Bravo WS automation

system and a BMG FLUOstar Omega plate reader. DNAs which passed quality control were cherry-picked and diluted to 200 ng in 120 µl using a Tecan liquid handling platform. The microwell plates containing cherry-picked DNAs were sheared to 450 bp using a Covaris LE220 instrument.

Sheared samples were purified on the Agilent Bravo WS using Agencourt AMPure XP SPRI beads on a Beckman BioMek NX96 liquid handling platform. Library construction (end-repair, adapter-tailing and ligation) were then performed with an NEB Ultra II custom kit (Agilent Bravo WS), followed by PCR reactions to generate sequencing libraries using Kapa HiFi Hot start mix (Kapa Biosystems) and IDT 96 iPCR tag barcodes (IDT). The PCR cycles were: 95°C for 5 minutes; 6 cycles of 98°C for 30 seconds, 65°C for 30 seconds and 72°C for 2 minutes and were terminated by incubation at 72°C for 5 minutes. The IDT 96 iPCR barcodes consisted of the first 96 primers in the 384 set in Supplementary table S1 of Quail *et al.* (Quail *et al.*, 2014). The resulting DNA was then purified again using Agencourt AMPure XP SPRI beads and quantified with the Biotium Accuclear Ultra high sensitivity dsDNA Quantitative kit. Libraries were pooled in equimolar amounts, 384 at a time, using a Beckman BioMek NX-8 liquid handling platform. The pooled libraries were normalised to 2.8 nM prior to cluster generation on an Illumina cBOT, and were then sequenced with paired ends (2 × 150 bp) on one lane of an Illumina HiSeq X 10.

Post-sequencing procedures. Sets of short reads were extracted from the storage system at the Sanger Institute with the “path-find” module (Bio-Path-Find), and uploaded into EnteroBase together with the corresponding metadata that had been stored in the BioNumerics database. The short reads were assembled by EnteroBase using the then current back-end pipelines (versions 3.61 - 4.1) (Zhou *et al.*, 2020a). For those strains where 7-gene MLST had been performed, we also created an identical sub-strain except that the experimental field in EnteroBase for 7-gene MLST data was filled from the data in the BioNumerics database.

Manual curation. Manual curation of the assembled genomes was performed within EnteroBase to generate the most accurate dataset that was possible. Where the data were available, we compared the genome-derived predictions for each isolate with serotype assignments from laboratory experiments and/or historical MLST data. To this end, we created a custom view and user-defined fields that contained an arbitrary sequential Plate number for each rack of 96 tubes (95 DNAs plus a blank in microwell format, i.e. from A1 to H12) and information on the rows and columns of the tubes as well as their barcodes. We created one workspace for all the strains and their sub-strains for each microwell rack. 7-gene MLST data from the older ABI-based sequence data were compared with 7-gene MLST predictions from the genome assemblies. In initial comparisons, discrepancies between the two sources of data were pursued by inspecting the original sequence traces. However, all discrepancies reflected false calls of the ABI data. Thereafter, we treated discrepancies of up to one allele as indicating consistency, and discarded genomes with discrepancies of 2-7 alleles. For genomes

without prior 7-gene MLST data, we compared the serovar based on agglutination tests with the serovars predicted from the genomic assemblies by SeqSero2 (Zhang *et al.*, 2019), SISTRI (Robertson *et al.*, 2018) and 7-gene MLST eBurstGroups (eBGs) (Achtman *et al.*, 2012). Discrepancies were examined for plausibility according to antigenic formulas (Grimont & Weill, 2007), and genomes with gross discrepancies were discarded. Some 255 genomes lacked metadata on serovar but the remaining metadata on source and year of isolation was considered reliable, and these were kept despite the lack of independent confirmation of a lack of contamination. The numbers in these different categories are summarized in Table 2.

After excluding 129 assembled genomes that failed EnteroBase quality control criteria and 418 genomes with dramatically discrepant 7-gene MLST sequence types and/or serovar (Table 2), we retained genomes from 9769 strains from the 10K collection (<http://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk/a/45743>). The short sequence reads of the final set of strains were deposited in EBI.

Analysis. All analyses were performed within EnteroBase with the tools that were described by Zhou *et al.*, (Zhou *et al.*, 2020a), as specified in the figure legends. All trees were created with the version of GrapeTree (Zhou *et al.*, 2018a) that is integrated into EnteroBase, and can be interactively interrogated within EnteroBase.

Data availability

Underlying data

Short read sequences are available for public access at the Short Reads Archive (SRA) at EBI under BioProject accessions PRJEB20997 and PRJEB33949.

NCBI BioProject: *Salmonella enterica* ancient DNA and modern demography. Accession number: [PRJEB20997](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/PRJEB20997)

NCBI BioProject: EnteroBase - User Uploads from M. Achtman to EnteroBase *Salmonella* database. Accession number: [PRJEB33949](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/PRJEB33949)

All other data is available for public access in EnteroBase <http://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk> in the *Salmonella* database. Individual strains and genomes from this project can be located with the same BioProject accession codes and also by the metadata field containing the text “M. Achtman”. All the analyses described were performed with software that are available within EnteroBase. Access to the individual trees with the option of colour-coding by other metadata is publicly accessible at:

Figure 3: http://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk/ms_tree/46053;

Figure 4A: http://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk/ms_tree/46227;

Figure 4B: http://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk/ms_tree/46226;

Figure 5, 6: http://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk/ms_tree/46139;

Figure 7: http://enterobase.warwick.ac.uk/ms_tree/46122.

Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of additional bacterial strains from Gail Wise, VLA – Weybridge, UK; Beverley C. Millar, Northern Ireland Public Health Laboratory, Belfast, UK; Finola Leonard, UCD, Dublin, Ireland; Lee Harrison, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine and Graduate School of Public Health, Pittsburgh PA; John Wain, PHE – Colindale, UK; Mary Murphy, Veterinary Food Safety Laboratory, Inniscarra,

Co. Cork, Ireland; David Gordon, Research School of Biology, ANU, Canberra, Australia; Elizabeth de Pinna, PHE – Colindale, UK; Declan Bolton, Ashtown Food Research Center, Teagasc, Dublin, Ireland; Ulrich Methner, Friedrich-Loeffler Institut, Jena, Germany; Alexandria B. Boehm, Stanford University, CA. We gratefully acknowledge technical assistance with cultivation of these bacteria at UCC by Ronan Murphy. This manuscript also benefited from the comments by the two reviewers.

References

- Achtman M, Hale J, Murphy RA, *et al.*: **Population structures in the SARA and SARB reference collections of *Salmonella enterica* according to MLST, MLEE and microarray hybridization.** *Infect Genet Evol.* 2013; **16C**: 314–325.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Achtman MA, Wain J, Weill FX, *et al.*: **Multilocus sequence typing as a replacement for serotyping in *Salmonella enterica*.** *PLoS Pathog.* 2012; **8(6)**: e1002776.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Alikhan NF, Zhou Z, Sergeant MJ, *et al.*: **A genomic overview of the population structure of *Salmonella*.** *PLoS Genet.* 2018; **14(4)**: e1007261.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Andrews-Polymeris HL, Rabsch W, Porwollik S, *et al.*: **Host restriction of *Salmonella enterica* serotype Typhimurium pigeon isolates does not correlate with loss of discrete genes.** *J Bacteriol.* 2004; **186(9)**: 2619–2628.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Ashton PM, Nair S, Peters TM, *et al.*: **Identification of *Salmonella* for public health surveillance using whole genome sequencing.** *PeerJ.* 2016; **4**: e1752.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Baker KS, Burnett E, McGregor H, *et al.*: **The Murray collection of pre-antibiotic era *Enterobacteriaceae*: a unique research resource.** *Genome Med.* 2015; **7**: 97.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Baumler AJ, Tsolis RM, Ficht TA, *et al.*: **Evolution of host adaptation in *Salmonella enterica*.** *Infect Immun.* 1998; **66(10)**: 4579–4587.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Bawn M, Alikhan NF, Thilliez G, *et al.*: **Evolution of *Salmonella enterica* serotype Typhimurium driven by anthropogenic selection and niche adaptation.** *PLoS Genet.* 2020; **16(6)**: e1008850.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Beltran P, Plock SA, Smith NH, *et al.*: **Reference collection of strains of the *Salmonella typhimurium* complex from natural populations.** *J Gen Microbiol.* 1991; **137(3)**: 601–606.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Boyd EF, Wang FS, Beltran P, *et al.*: ***Salmonella* reference collection B (SARB): strains of 37 serovars of subspecies I.** *J Gen Microbiol.* 1993; **139 Pt 6**: 1125–1132.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Bugarel M, den Bakker HC, Nightingale KK, *et al.*: **Two Draft Genome Sequences of a New Serovar of *Salmonella enterica*, Serovar Lubbock.** *Genome Announc.* 2015; **3(2)**: e00215–606.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Cheng RA, Eade CR, Wiedmann M: **Embracing Diversity: Differences in Virulence Mechanisms, Disease Severity, and Host Adaptations Contribute to the Success of Nontyphoidal *Salmonella* as a Foodborne Pathogen.** *Front Microbiol.* 2019; **10**: 1368.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Corrente M, Sangiorgio G, Grandolfo E, *et al.*: **Risk for zoonotic *Salmonella* transmission from pet reptiles: A survey on knowledge, attitudes and practices of reptile-owners related to reptile husbandry.** *Prev Vet Med.* 2017; **146**: 73–78.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- den Bakker HC, Moreno Switt AI, Govoni G, *et al.*: **Genome sequencing reveals diversification of virulence factor content and possible host adaptation in distinct subpopulations of *Salmonella enterica*.** *BMC Genomics.* 2011; **12**: 425.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Didelot X, Achtman M, Parkhill J, *et al.*: **A bimodal pattern of relatedness between the *Salmonella* Paratyphi A and Typhi genomes: convergence or divergence by homologous recombination?** *Genome Res.* 2007; **17(1)**: 61–68.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Didelot X, Bowden R, Street T, *et al.*: **Recombination and population structure in *Salmonella enterica*.** *PLoS Pathog.* 2011; **7(7)**: e1002191.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Dyda A, Nguyen PY, Chugtai AA, *et al.*: **Changing epidemiology of *Salmonella* outbreaks associated with cucumbers and other fruits and vegetables.** *Global Biosecurity.* 2020; **1(3)**.
[Reference Source](#)
- ECDC (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control), EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), Van Walle I, *et al.*: **EFSA and ECDC technical report on the collection and analysis of whole genome sequencing data from food-borne pathogens and other relevant microorganisms isolated from human, animal, food, feed and food/feed environmental samples in the joint ECDC-EFSA molecular typing database.** 2019; **16(5)**: 1337E.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
- EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) and ECDC (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control): **The European Union One Health 2018 Zoonoses Report.** *EFSA J.* 2019; **17(12)**: e05926.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- European Food Safety Authority: **The Community Summary Report on Trends and Sources of Zoonoses, Zoonotic Agents, Antimicrobial Resistance and Foodborne Outbreaks in the European Union in 2006.** *European Food Safety Authority.* 2007; **5(12)**: 130r.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
- Feasey NA, Hadfield J, Keddy KH, *et al.*: **Distinct *Salmonella* Enteritidis lineages associated with enterocolitis in high-income settings and invasive disease in low-income settings.** *Nat Genet.* 2016; **48(10)**: 1211–1217.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Feldgarden M, Brover V, Haft DH, *et al.*: **Validating the AMRFinder Tool and Resistance Gene Database by Using Antimicrobial Resistance Genotype-Phenotype Correlations in a Collection of Isolates.** *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2019; **63(11)**: e00483–19.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Germer-Smidt P, Besser J, Concepción-Acevedo J, *et al.*: **Whole Genome Sequencing: Bridging One-Health Surveillance of Foodborne Diseases.** *Front Public Health.* 2019; **7**: 172.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- GBD 2017 Non-Typhoidal Salmonella Invasive Disease Collaborators: **The global burden of non-typhoidal *Salmonella* invasive disease: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017.** *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2019; **19(12)**: 1312–1324.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Graham RMA, Hiley L, Rathnayake IU, *et al.*: **Comparative genomics identifies distinct lineages of *S. Enteritidis* from Queensland, Australia.** *PLoS One.* 2018; **13(1)**: e0191042.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Grimont PA, Weill FX: **Antigenic formulae of the *Salmonella* serovars, 9th edition.** WHO Collaborating Centre for Reference and Research on Salmonella, Paris, France. 2007.
[Reference Source](#)
- Hoszowski A, Zajac M, Lalak A, *et al.*: **Fifteen years of successful spread of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Mbandaka clone ST413 in Poland and its public health consequences.** *Ann Agric Environ Med.* 2016; **23(2)**: 237–241.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Jechalke S, Schierstaedt J, Becker M, *et al.*: ***Salmonella* establishment in agricultural soil and colonization of crop plants depend on soil type and plant species.** *Front Microbiol.* 2019; **10**: 967.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Jolley KA, Bliss CM, Bennett JS, *et al.*: **Ribosomal multilocus sequence typing: universal characterization of bacteria from domain to strain.** *Microbiology(Reading).* 2012; **158(Pt 4)**: 1005–1015.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Jolley KA, Bray JE, Maiden MC: **Open-access bacterial population genomics: BIGSdb software, the PubMLST.org website and their applications [version 1; peer review: 2 approved].** *Wellcome Open Res.* 2018; **3**: 124.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Kahn LH, Kaplan B, Monath TP, *et al.*: **History of the One Health Initiative team and website.** 2020.
[Reference Source](#)
- Kanagarajah S, Waldram A, Dolan G, *et al.*: **Whole genome sequencing reveals**

an outbreak of *Salmonella* Enteritidis associated with reptile feeder mice in the United Kingdom, 2012-2015. *Food Microbiol.* 2018; **71**: 32–38.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

Key FM, Posth C, Esquivel-Gomez LR, et al.: **Emergence of human-specific *Salmonella enterica* is linked to the Neolithization process.** *Nat Ecol Evol.* 2020; **4**(3): 324–333.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Kidgell C, Reichard U, Wain J, et al.: ***Salmonella typhi*, the causative agent of typhoid fever, is approximately 50,000 years old.** *Infect Genet Evol.* 2002; **2**(1): 39–45.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

Kingsley RA, Baumler AJ: **Host adaptation and the emergence of infectious disease: the *Salmonella* paradigm.** *Mol Microbiol.* 2000; **36**(5): 1006–1014.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

Kingsley RA, Msefula CL, Thomson NR, et al.: **Epidemic multiple drug resistant *Salmonella* Typhimurium causing invasive disease in sub-Saharan Africa have a distinct genotype.** *Genome Res.* 2009; **19**(12): 2279–2287.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Krauland MG, Marsh JW, Paterson DL, et al.: **Integron-mediated multidrug resistance in a global collection of nontyphoidal *Salmonella enterica* isolates.** *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2009; **15**(3): 388–396.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Langridge GC, Fookes M, Connor TR, et al.: **Patterns of genome evolution that have accompanied host adaptation in *Salmonella*.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2015; **112**(3): 863–868.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Le Bouquin S, Bonifait L, Thepault A, et al.: **Epidemiological and bacteriological investigations using whole-genome sequencing in a recurrent outbreak of Pullorum disease on a quail farm in France.** *Animals (Basel).* 2020; **11**(1): 29.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Lindstedt BA, Torpdahl M, Nielsen EM, et al.: **Harmonization of the multiple-locus variable-number tandem repeat analysis method between Denmark and Norway for typing *Salmonella* Typhimurium isolates and closer examination of the VNTR loci.** *J Appl Microbiol.* 2007; **102**(3): 728–735.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

Loman NJ, Constantinidou C, Chan JZ, et al.: **High-throughput bacterial genome sequencing: an embarrassment of choice, a world of opportunity.** *Nat Rev Microbiol.* 2012; **10**(9): 599–606.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

Luo L, Payne M, Kaur S, et al.: **Elucidation of global and local epidemiology of *Salmonella* Enteritidis through multilevel genome typing.** *BioRxiv.* 2020.

[Publisher Full Text](#)

Maiden MC, Bygraves JA, Feil E, et al.: **Multilocus sequence typing: A portable approach to the identification of clones within populations of pathogenic microorganisms.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 1998; **95**(6): 3140–3145.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Majowicz SE, Musto J, Scallan E, et al.: **The global burden of nontyphoidal *Salmonella* gastroenteritis.** *Clin Infect Dis.* 2010; **50**(6): 882–889.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

Mannas H, Mimouni R, Chaouq N, et al.: **Occurrence of *Vibrio*. and *Salmonella* species in mussels (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*) collected along the Moroccan Atlantic coast.** *Springerplus.* 2014; **3**: 265.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Martinez-Urtaza J, Saco M, de Nj, et al.: **Influence of environmental factors and human activity on the presence of *Salmonella* serovars in a marine environment.** *Appl Environ Microbiol.* 2004; **70**(4): 2089–2097.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Matiasovicova J, Adams P, Barrow PA, et al.: **Identification of putative ancestors of the multidrug-resistant *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium DT104 clone harboring the *Salmonella* genomic island 1.** *Arch Microbiol.* 2007; **187**(5): 415–424.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

Meinersmann RJ, Berrang ME, Jackson CR, et al.: ***Salmonella*, *Campylobacter* and *Enterococcus* spp.: Their antimicrobial resistance profiles and their spatial relationships in a synoptic study of the Upper Oconee River basin.** *Microb Ecol.* 2008; **55**(3): 444–452.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

Methner U, Heller M, Bocklisch H: ***Salmonella enterica* subspecies *enterica* serovar *Choleraesuis* in a wild boar population in Germany.** *Eur J Wildl Res.* 2009; **56**: 493–502.

[Publisher Full Text](#)

Mukherjee N, Nolan VG, Dunn JR, et al.: **Sources of human infection by *Salmonella enterica* serotype Javiana: A systematic review.** *PLoS One.* 2019; **14**(9): e0222108.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Nadon C, Van Walle I, Gerner-Smidt P, et al.: **PulseNet International: Vision for the implementation of whole genome sequencing (WGS) for global food-borne disease surveillance.** *Euro Surveill.* 2017; **22**(23): 30544.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

O'Farrell B, Haase JK, Velayudhan V, et al.: **Transforming microbial genotyping: A robotic pipeline for genotyping bacterial strains.** *PLoS One.*

2012; **7**(10): e48022.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Parsons SK, Bull CM, Gordon DM: **Substructure within *Salmonella enterica* subspecies *enterica* isolated from Australian wildlife.** *Appl Environ Microbiol.* 2011; **77**(9): 3151–3153.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Perez-Sepulveda BM, Heavens D, Pulford CV, et al.: **An accessible, efficient and global approach for the large-scale sequencing of bacterial genomes.** *BioRxiv.* 2020.

[Publisher Full Text](#)

Perron GG, Quessy S, Bell G: **A reservoir of drug-resistant pathogenic bacteria in asymptomatic hosts.** *PLoS One.* 2008; **3**(11): e3749.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Porwollik S, Boyd EF, Choy C, et al.: **Characterization of *Salmonella enterica* subspecies I genovars by use of microarrays.** *J Bacteriol.* 2004; **186**(17): 5883–5898.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Pulford CV, Wenner N, Redway ML, et al.: **The diversity, evolution and ecology of *Salmonella* in venomous snakes.** *PLoS Negl Trop Dis.* 2019; **13**(6): e0007169.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Quail MA, Smith M, Jackson D, et al.: **SASI-Seq: sample assurance Spike-Ins, and highly differentiating 384 barcoding for Illumina sequencing.** *BMC Genomics.* 2014; **15**(1): 110.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Robertson J, Yoshida C, Kruczkiewicz P, et al.: **Comprehensive assessment of the quality of *Salmonella* whole genome sequence data available in public sequence databases using the *Salmonella* in silico Typing Resource (SISTR).** *Microb Genom.* 2018; **4**(2): e000151.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Schikora A, Garcia AV, Hirt H: **Plants as alternative hosts for *Salmonella*.**

Trends Plant Sci. 2012; **17**(5): 245–249.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

Tapia MD, Tennant SM, Bornstein K, et al.: **Invasive nontyphoidal *Salmonella* infections among children in Mali, 2002-2014: Microbiological and epidemiologic features guide vaccine development.** *Clin Infect Dis.* 2015; **61** Suppl 4(Suppl 4): S332–S338.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Timme RE, Sanchez LM, Allard MW: **Utilizing the public GenomeTrakr database for foodborne pathogen traceback.** In *Foodborne Bacterial Pathogens* (ed. A. Bridier), Humana, New York. 2019; 201–212.

[Publisher Full Text](#)

Uesbeck A: **Isolierung und Typisierung von Salmonellen aus Trinkwasserquellen in Benin, Westafrika.** Cologne, University of Cologne. 2009; 1–153.

[Reference Source](#)

Waldram A, Dolan G, Ashton PM, et al.: **Epidemiological analysis of *Salmonella* clusters identified by whole genome sequencing, England and Wales 2014.** *Food Microbiol.* 2018; **71**: 39–45.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

Walters SP, Gonzalez-Escalona N, Son I, et al.: ***Salmonella enterica* diversity in Central Californian coastal waterways.** *Appl Environ Microbiol.* 2013; **79**(14): 4199–4209.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Walters SP, Thebo AL, Boehm AB: **Impact of urbanization and agriculture on the occurrence of bacterial pathogens and *stx* genes in coastal waterbodies of central California.** *Water Res.* 2011; **45**(4): 1752–1762.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

Ward LR, de Sa JD, Rowe B: **A phage-typing scheme for *Salmonella enteritidis*.** *Epidemiol Infect.* 1987; **99**(2): 291–294.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Wheeler TJ: **Large-scale neighbor-joining with NINJA.** Salzberg, S. L. and Warnow, T. *Algorithms in Bioinformatics.* Berlin, Heidelberg, Springer Berlin Heidelberg. 2009; 375–389.

[Publisher Full Text](#)

Wiesner M, Zaidi MB, Calva E, et al.: **Association of virulence plasmid and antibiotic resistance determinants with chromosomal multilocus genotypes in Mexican *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium strains.** *BMC Microbiol.* 2009; **9**: 131.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Wong VK, Baker S, Connor TR, et al.: **An extended genotyping framework for *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi, the cause of human typhoid.** *Nat Commun.* 2016; **7**: 12827.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Wong VK, Baker S, Pickard DJ, et al.: **Phylogeographical analysis of the dominant multidrug-resistant H58 clade of *Salmonella* Typhi identifies inter- and intracontinental transmission events.** *Nature Genet.* 2015; **47**(6): 632–639.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

World Health Organization Fact Sheets: ***Salmonella* (non-typhoidal).** WHO Website. WHO. 2018.

[Reference Source](#)

Zhang S, Den-Bakker HC, Li S, et al.: **SeqSero2: rapid and improved *Salmonella***

serotype determination using whole genome sequencing data. *Appl Environ Microbiol.* 2019; **85**(23): e01746–19.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Zhou Z, Alikhan NF, Mohamed K, *et al.*: **The Enterobase user's guide, with case studies on *Salmonella* transmissions, *Yersinia pestis* phylogeny, and *Escherichia* core genomic diversity.** *Genome Res.* 2020a; **30**(1): 138–152.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Zhou Z, Alikhan NF, Sergeant MJ, *et al.*: **GrapeTree: Visualization of core genomic relationships among 100,000 bacterial pathogens.** *Genome Res.* 2018a; **28**(9): 1395–1404.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Zhou Z, Charlesworth J, Achtman M: **HierCC: A multi-level clustering scheme for population assignments based on core genome MLST.** *BioRxiv.* 2020b.

[Publisher Full Text](#)

Zhou Z, Lundström I, Tran-Dien A, *et al.*: **Pan-genome analysis of ancient and modern *Salmonella enterica* demonstrates genomic stability of the invasive Para C Lineage for millennia.** *Curr Biol.* 2018b; **28**(15): 2420–2428.e10.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Zhou Z, McCann A, Weill FX, *et al.*: **Transient Darwinian selection in *Salmonella enterica* serovar Paratyphi A during 450 years of global spread of enteric fever.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2014; **111**(33): 12199–12204.

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status:  

Version 2

Reviewer Report 01 February 2021

<https://doi.org/10.21956/wellcomeopenres.18280.r42391>

© 2021 Hinton J. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Jay C. D. Hinton 

Institute of Infection, Veterinary and Ecological Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK

I am happy with the revised version of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Salmonella functional genomics and gene regulation.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Version 1

Reviewer Report 18 December 2020

<https://doi.org/10.21956/wellcomeopenres.17900.r40967>

© 2020 Hinton J. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Jay C. D. Hinton 

Institute of Infection, Veterinary and Ecological Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK

300,000 *Salmonella* genomes are now publicly available, meaning that more representatives of the *Salmonella* genus have been genome-sequenced than for any other bacterium. However, the majority of these genome-sequenced *Salmonella* isolates originated from humans or domesticated animals.

In this major study, the Achtman group have assembled a fascinating collection of 10,000 *Salmonella* isolates that spanned more than a century, and were obtained from a wide range of mammalian, reptilian and environmental sources.

By generating high-quality genome sequence, and doing analysis with the impressive Enterobase resource, the paper not only provides invaluable genome-based information concerning the true diversity of the *Salmonella* genus, but also contributes new insights into the relatedness of the important Enteritidis and Typhimurium serovars. The focus on the Mbandaka Lineage is both timely and interesting.

The manuscript is extremely well-written, and requires very few modifications. Some minor comments are listed below.

Minor comments:

- In the Introduction, I suggest that rather than citing the Kingsley et al (2009) paper, a more recent publication is referred to Stanaway, JD *et al.* (2019)¹.
- In the first paragraph of the “general overview of population structures” section, I wasn’t clear what the phrase “excluded from the 10 genomes” meant. Could this be clarified?
- In the second paragraph of the “general overview of population structures” section, please add an additional reference for Clade B such as den Bakker HC *et al.* (2011)².
- The scale bar described in legend to Figure 4 shows “200 alleles”. Is this the same as “200 SNPs”? If so, please use the term “SNPs” rather than “alleles” in this legend (and in other relevant figure Legends in the paper).
- At the beginning of the discussion, the term “catholic” is used to describe the UoWUCC collection. As the word “catholic” is not used as commonly as he used to be, I suggest it is changed to “wide-ranging” or similar.
- On page 10, change “all human *Salmonella* isolates in England” to “all human *Salmonella* isolates in England and Wales”.
- In the sentence that begins “In contrast to” on page 12, I was not clear what the words “accurate” and “plausibility” meant. Please rephrase.
- In the sentence that begins “As a result,” on page 12, I was not clear what the word “cleanest” meant. Please rephrase.
- On page 14, the important manual curation process is described. I suggest that an additional sentence is added at the beginning of this section to clarify the rationale of this approach for readers. One option would be to begin “Manual curation of the assembled genomes was performed within Enterobase to generate the most accurate dataset possible. For individual genomes to be assigned to the final dataset, the genome-derived predictions needed to be consistent with either serotype or MLST data for each isolate. To this end...”, but of course the authors should make the sentence their own.

References

1. Stanaway J, Parisi A, Sarkar K, Blacker B, et al.: The global burden of non-typhoidal salmonella invasive disease: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*. 2019; **19** (12): 1312-1324 [Publisher Full Text](#)
2. den Bakker HC, Moreno Switt AI, Govoni G, Cummings CA, et al.: Genome sequencing reveals diversification of virulence factor content and possible host adaptation in distinct subpopulations of *Salmonella enterica*. *BMC Genomics*. 2011; **12**: 425 [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

Yes

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Salmonella functional genomics and gene regulation.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Reviewer Report 02 November 2020

<https://doi.org/10.21956/wellcomeopenres.17900.r40964>

© 2020 Deng X. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Xiangyu Deng 

Center for Food Safety, Department of Food Science and Technology, University of Georgia, Griffin, GA, USA

The authors reported a timely and laudable effort to substantially enrich publicly available genome data of Salmonella. This contribution is particularly valuable by 1) ameliorating the inherent and entrenched sampling bias toward certain countries and origins in public depositories of Salmonella genomes, and 2) accompanying genome resources with a powerful set of analytical and graphical tools as part of EnteroBase.

Taking the "Enteritidis Lineage" for example, existing epidemiology of Enteritidis is largely based on commonly circulating strains in North America and Europe, which often describes the population structure of the serotype as homogenous and clonal (although with the recognition of rare strains that are distantly related to the major Enteritidis clades). The UoWUCC 10K genomes project highlights the phylogenetic diversity of the serotype, as nicely demonstrated in the paper by an interactive figure that is easily accessible and highly customizable.

In the discussion, it would be helpful if the authors could explicitly answer or echo the four questions raised in the introduction (Does the natural diversity and broad population structure of *S. enterica* differ between continents, or by source? Are *S. enterica* populations uniform across smaller geographic entities with multiple legal entities but continuous contact, such as the island of Ireland? Do isolates from water and reptiles cause gastroenteritis in humans?)

As a minor issue, certain source categories in Table 1 appear to overlap with each other, such as "livestock" and "domesticated animals". Some categories may need more precise definition, such as "environment".

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

Yes

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Genomic epidemiology, Salmonella phylogenetics and evolution, food safety,

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.