

Widespread distribution of CTX-M and plasmid-mediated AmpC β -lactamases in *Escherichia coli* from Brazilian chicken meat

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The dissemination of plasmid-mediated antimicrobial resistance genes may pose a substantial public health risk. In the present work, the occurrences of bla_{CTX-M} and plasmid-mediated ampC and qnr genes were investigated in Escherichia coli from 16 chicken carcasses produced by four commercial brands in Brazil. Of the brands tested, three were exporters, including one of organic chicken. Our study assessed 136 E. coli isolates that were grouped into 77 distinct biotypes defined by their origin, resistance profiling, the presence of β -lactamase and plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance genes and enterobacterial repetitive intergenic consensus-polymerase chain reaction typing. The bla_{CTX-M-15}, bla_{CTX-M-2} and bla_{CTX-M-8} genes were detected in one, 17 and eight different biotypes, respectively (45 isolates). Twenty-one biotypes (46 isolates) harboured bla_{CMY-2}. Additionally, bla_{CMY-2} was identified in isolates that also carried either bla_{CTX-M-2} or bla_{CTX-M-8}. The qnrB and/or qnrS genes occurred in isolates carrying each of the four types of β -lactamase determinants detected and also in oxyimino-cephalosporin-susceptible strains. Plasmid-mediated extended-spectrum β -lactamase (ESBL) and AmpC determinants were identified in carcasses from the four brands tested. Notably, this is the first description of bla_{CTX-M-15} genes in meat or food-producing animals from South America. The bla_{CTX-M-8}, bla_{CTX-M-15} and bla_{CMY-2} genes were transferable in conjugation experiments. The findings of the present study indicate that plasmid-mediated ESBL and AmpC-encoding genes are widely distributed in Brazilian chicken meat.

Key words: ESBL - plasmid AmpC - qnr - chicken meat - *Escherichia coli*

Extended-spectrum β -lactamase (ESBL)-producing Enterobacteriaceae are becoming increasingly prevalent in community-associated infections (Ben-Ami et al. 2009). A potential role for chicken meat as a source of multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria carrying ESBL and plasmid-mediated AmpC (pAmpC) determinants in the population has been demonstrated (Bergenholtz et al. 2009, Dhanji et al. 2010, Doi et al. 2010, Kola et al. 2012). Indeed, different studies have supported the hypothesis that bacterial pathogens, including resistant isolates, can be transmitted from chicken meat to humans (Thorsteinsdottir et al. 2010, Vincent et al. 2010, Overdevest et al. 2011).

Brazil is one of the world's most important producers and the leading exporter of chicken meat, with markets in different countries of Europe, Asia and the Middle East (USITC 2012). Despite this widespread distribution, most studies describing *Escherichia coli* isolates carrying CTX-M- and CMY-encoding genes in retail meat were performed with chicken produced in Europe and Asia (Ewers et al. 2012, Kola et al. 2012, Stuart et al. 2012,

Xu et al. 2014). Reports investigating the presence of β -lactamase determinants in *E. coli* from Brazilian chicken are scant and are concentrated on samples imported by Denmark and the United Kingdom (Warren et al. 2008, Bergenholtz et al. 2009, Dhanji et al. 2010). Moreover, the occurrence of bla_{CTX-M-2} on the chromosome of *E. coli* isolates was recently demonstrated in chicken produced by two Brazilian farms (Ferreira et al. 2014).

In the present study, we presented evidence for the contamination of Brazilian chicken carcasses with CTX-M and pAmpC-producing *E. coli*. We investigated several brands, including exporters and regional and organic producers. *E. coli* isolates were categorised by antimicrobial resistance, the presence of β -lactamase and qnr plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance genes and phylogenetic background. The conjugative transfer potentials of the β -lactamase genes were also determined.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample collection - Between August 2010-April 2011, 16 frozen chicken carcasses were obtained from four Brazilian producers (I, II, III and IV, four carcasses each) at retail markets in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Producers I, II and III sell conventional chicken and brand I and II products are distributed in Brazil and internationally. Producer III distributes chicken only in Brazil; however, carcasses sold as "premium export grade" were selected for the study. Producer IV has the same commercial characteristics of I and II, but specialises in organic chicken. Whole frozen chicken carcasses in

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original packages were chosen as the sample source to avoid the risk of additional contamination after leaving the processing plant.

Recovery of *E. coli* isolates - Each carcass was left to defrost at 4–8°C for 36 h and subsequently rinsed with 300 mL of sterile buffered peptone water (Difco, EUA). Four 100-μL aliquots of the obtained rinsate were directly inoculated onto MacConkey agar (Difco) plates, including one untreated plate and three plates each supplemented with one of the following antimicrobial agents: ampicillin (8 mg/L), cefotaxime (2 mg/L) or sulfamethoxazole (500 mg/L). Additional 300-μL aliquots of the rinsate were pre-incubated in MacConkey broth without antimicrobial selection pressure in quadruplicate (Difco) in 1:10 dilutions for 4 h. Four 100-μL aliquots of each of the pre-incubated cultures were inoculated onto the agar plates without antimicrobials or with ampicillin (8 mg/L), cefotaxime (2 mg/L) or sulfamethoxazole (500 mg/L), totalling 16 additional plates. Up to five colonies were selected from each plate, with a priority on those exhibiting different morphological characteristics, for identification by classic phenotypic tests: lactose fermentation, Gram staining, indole production and 4-methylumbelliferyl-β-D-glucuronide hydrolysis. Isolates presumptively identified as *E. coli* were confirmed by MALDI-TOF MS (Bruker Biotyper 3.1, Bruker Daltonics). A single confirmed *E. coli* isolate per plate was included in this study and submitted for complete characterisation.

Antimicrobial susceptibility testing - Susceptibility was determined by the Clinical Laboratory Standard Institute (CLSI) disk-diffusion method for amoxicillin/clavulanate, ampicillin, aztreonam, cefotaxime, cefoxitin, cefuroxime, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, ertapenem, fosfomycin/trometamol, gentamicin, nitrofurantoin, tetracycline and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (CLSI 2014). Isolates were classified as MDR according to previously described criteria (Magiorakos et al. 2012).

Detection of CTX-M and pAmpC β-lactamases - Screening for ESBL producers was conducted by double-disk synergy testing using aztreonam (30 μg), cefepime (30 μg), cefotaxime (30 μg) and ceftazidime (30 μg) as substrates and amoxicillin/clavulanate (20/10 μg) as an ESBL inhibitor (Jarlier et al. 1988). ESBL-producing *E. coli* isolates were subjected to polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for different *bla*_{CTX-M} groups (Wang et al. 2012). Amplification parameters varied slightly according to the *bla*_{CTX-M} group analysed. For groups 1, 9 and 25, the following PCR conditions were applied: 94°C for 3 min, 35 cycles of 94°C for 30 s, 51°C for 1 min and 72°C for 2 min with a final extension step of 72°C for 5 min. Amplicons for groups 2 and 8 were obtained under the same conditions, except for the annealing temperature (56°C).

Isolates resistant to cefoxitin and amoxicillin/clavulanate were submitted for confirmatory phenotypic testing for AmpC enzymes using cloxacillin (200 μg) as an inhibitor (Tan et al. 2009, Peter-Getzlaff et al. 2011). Positive isolates were examined for the presence of genes encoding the pAmpC enzymes CMY, ACC, ACT, DHA, FOX, LAT, MIR and MOX by multiplex PCR as previously described (Pérez-Pérez & Hanson 2002).

Amplicons were purified using ExoSAP-IT (USB Corporation, USA) and sequenced by MacroGen Inc (South Korea) to define the *bla*_{CTX-M} and *ampC*-type β-lactamase gene variants. The obtained sequences were compared to reference sequences available in GenBank (ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/).

Detection of *qnr* genes - All isolates were examined for *qnrA*, *qnrB* and *qnrS* genes by multiplex PCR as previously described (Cattoir et al. 2007).

Phylogenetic typing - The phylogenetic group from each *E. coli* isolate was determined by multiplex PCR for *chuA* and *yjaA* genes and the DNA fragment TspE4C2, as described (Clermont et al. 2000).

Enterobacterial repetitive intergenic consensus (ERIC)2-PCR - All isolates were typed by ERIC2-PCR (Dias et al. 2008) and DNA fingerprints were assessed by visual inspection. Band profiles of representative biotypes (selected as described below) were additionally analysed by BioNumerics v.7.1 (Applied Maths, Belgium) with Dice similarity coefficients, an unweighted-pair group method using average linkages and a bandwidth tolerance of 1%. Isolates with 100% similarity were included in a single genotype.

Definition of representative biotypes - From each carcass, one isolate of each biotype was selected as a representative strain. A biotype was defined for each unique combination of the following characteristics: antimicrobial resistance profile, carriage of the assessed *qnr* and β-lactamase encoding genes, phylogenetic group and ERIC2-PCR type.

Conjugation experiments - To determine the presence of β-lactamase-encoding genes within conjugative plasmids, mating-out assays were performed for at least one *E. coli* isolate carrying each β-lactamase gene found. The sodium azide-resistant *E. coli* J53 strain was used as the recipient; transconjugants were selected in sodium azide (100 mg/L) and ceftriaxone (2 mg/L) containing plates. Gene transfer was confirmed by PCR with a transconjugant DNA template. Transconjugants were subjected to antimicrobial susceptibility tests for β-lactam and non-β-lactam agents by disk-diffusion. ERIC2-PCR typing was performed to distinguish transconjugants from donor strains.

RESULTS

Sample collection - A total of 689 colonies were cultured and 216 (31%) were confirmed as *E. coli*. From these, a subset of 136 isolates was formed, comprising 63% of the 216 *E. coli* identified, by selecting one colony per agar plate. According to the criteria established and considering the results detailed below, these isolates were grouped into 77 representative biotypes.

Prevalence of MDR isolates - Overall, MDR *E. coli* from carcasses of brands I, II, II and IV comprised 23 out of 26 (89%), 21 out of 23 (91%), 11 out of 13 (85%) and 12 out of 15 (80%) biotypes analysed, respectively. As a consequence of the selective pressure applied, high resistance rates for β-lactam agents were observed. Resistance

TABLE
Key characteristics of *Escherichia coli* biotypes showing oxyimino-cephalosporin
resistance obtained from frozen chicken carcasses produced in Brazil

β -lactamase gene	β -lactam resistance profile	Additional resistance	Phylogenetic group	<i>qnr</i> gene	Carcass (brand/unit) ^a	Selective pressure used (number of isolates)	Biotype number ^b
<i>bla</i> _{CTX-M-2}	AMP-CTX-CXM	CLO	D	-	I.2	None (1), AMP (1)	3
	AMP-CTX-CXM	CLO-FOS	D	-	I.2	None (1), AMP (2), CTX (2), SUL (1)	4
	AMP-CTX-CXM	CIP-GEN	A	-	I.1	AMP (1)	1 ^c
	AMP-CTX-CXM	CIP-GEN	A	-	I.1	CTX (1), SUL (1)	2 ^c
	AMP-CTX-CXM	CIP-TET	B1	-	II.3	SUL (1)	25
	AMP-CTX-CXM	CIP-GEN- SXT	A	-	II.2	CTX (1)	18
	AMP-CTX-CXM	CIP-GEN- SXT-TET	A	-	II.2	AMP (1)	19
	AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM	CIP	D	<i>qnrB</i>	IV.4	SUL (1)	44
	AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM	CLO	D	-	I.2	CTX (1), SUL (1)	5 ^c
	AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM	CLO	D	-	I.2	SUL (1)	6 ^c
	AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM	TET	B1	-	I.3	None (1), AMP (2), SUL (2)	7
	AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM	CIP-TET	B1	-	II.1	CTX (1), SUL (1)	16
	AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM	GEN-TET	B1	-	I.3	CTX (1)	8
	AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM	CIP-GEN- SXT-TET	D	-	II.2	SUL (1)	20
	AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM	CIP-FOS- GEN-SXT-TET	B1	-	II.2	CTX (1)	21
	AMC-AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM	CIP-CLO	D	-	IV.2	AMP (1), CTX (1), SUL (1)	38
<i>bla</i> _{CTX-M-8}	AMP-CTX-CXM	-	B1	<i>qnrB</i>	I.3	None (1)	9
	AMP-CTX-CXM	-	D	-	I.3	CTX (1)	10
	AMP-CTX-CXM	-	D	-	III.4	CTX (1)	34
	AMP-CTX-CXM	CIP-TET	B1	-	III.2	CTX (1)	31
	AMP-CTX-CXM	CIP-TET	B1	-	III.4	SUL (1)	35
	AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM	-	B1	-	III.1	CTX (1)	29
	AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM	-	B1	-	IV.1	None (1), AMP (1), CTX (1)	36
<i>bla</i> _{CTX-M-15}	AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM	CIP-SXT-TET	B1	<i>qnrS</i>	IV.3	None (1), AMP (1), CTX (1)	41
<i>bla</i> _{CTX-M-2} / <i>bla</i> _{CMY-2}	AMC-AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM-FOX	FOS-SXT-TET	D	-	IV.2	CTX (1)	39
<i>bla</i> _{CTX-M-8} / <i>bla</i> _{CMY-2}	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	-	A	-	IV.2	None (1)	40
<i>bla</i> _{CMY-2}	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	CLO	D	-	I.3	SUL (1)	11
	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	SXT	D	-	I.3	AMP (1)	12
	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	TET	B1	-	III.2	SUL (1)	32
	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	TET	D	-	III.1	CTX (1)	30
	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	CIP-CLO	D	-	I.3	CTX (1)	13
	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	CIP-SXT	D	-	II.2	AMP (1)	22 ^c
	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	CIP-SXT	D	-	II.2	SUL (1)	23 ^c
	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	CIP-SXT	D	-	II.4	AMP (1), CTX (1)	27
	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	CIP-TET	B1	-	II.3	CTX (1)	26
	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	CIP-TET	D	-	II.4	CTX (1)	28
	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	CIP-TET	D	<i>qnrB</i>	IV.3	None (1)	42
	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	GEN-SXT	D	-	I.4	None (3), AMP (1), CTX (4), SUL (3)	14
	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	SXT-TET	D	-	II.1	AMP (1)	17
	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	GEN-SXT-TET	D	-	II.2	AMP (1)	24
	AMC-AMP-CTX-CXM-FOX	CLO-GEN- SXT-TET	D	-	I.4	AMP (1)	15

β -lactamase gene	β -lactam resistance profile	Additional resistance	Phylogenetic group	<i>qnr</i> gene	Carcass (brand/unit) ^a	Selective pressure used (number of isolates)	Biotype number ^b
	AMC-AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM-FOX	-	B1	-	IV.3	CTX (1)	43
	AMC-AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM-FOX	-	D	-	IV.1	None (1), AMP (1), CTX (1)	37
	AMC-AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM-FOX	FOS	B1	-	III.2	CTX (1)	33
	AMC-AMP-ATM-CTX-CXM-FOX	CIP-SXT-TET	D	-	IV.4	None (2), AMP (4), CTX (4), SUL (3)	45

a: brands I and II, conventional production system and exporters, brand III, conventional production system and local distribution, brand IV, organic production system and exporter; *b*: biotype number was arbitrarily determined according to brand and number of carcass to strains with a unique combination of the characteristics [antimicrobial resistance profile, carriage of *qnr* and β -lactamase encoding genes, phylogenetic group and enterobacterial repetitive intergenic consensus-polymerase chain reaction (ERIC2-PCR) type]; *c*: biotypes differentiated only by ERIC2-PCR typing; AMC: amoxicillin/clavulanate; AMP: ampicillin; ATM: aztreonam; CIP: ciprofloxacin; CLO: chloramphenicol; CTX: cefotaxime; CXM: cefuroxime; FOS: fosfomycin/trometamol; FOX: cefoxitin; GEN: gentamicin; SUL: sulfamethoxazole; SXT: trimethoprim/SUL; TET: tetracycline.

to ampicillin, cefuroxime and cefotaxime occurred in 58 (75%), 72 (94%) and 45 (58%) of the 77 biotypes, respectively. Cefoxitin and amoxicillin/clavulanate co-resistance was observed in 21 biotypes (27%). Regarding non- β -lactam agents, resistance to tetracycline, ciprofloxacin, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, chloramphenicol and gentamicin was found in 37 (48%), 35 (45%), 31 (40%), 18 (23%) and 16 (21%) biotypes, respectively. No isolates showed resistance to nitrofurantoin or ertapenem.

Occurrence of CTX-M and *pAmpC*-encoding genes

- Overall, the 45 biotypes containing oxyimino-cephalosporin-resistant isolates showed at least one of the β -lactamase determinants investigated. Interestingly, 11 (24%) of these 45 biotypes included isolates obtained from untreated MacConkey plates. Table summarises the results obtained with these strains. Twenty-six biotypes (34%) showed positive ESBL phenotypes after double-disk synergy tests. Further characterisation by PCR and sequencing showed 17 *bla*_{CTX-M-2}, eight *bla*_{CTX-M-8} and one *bla*_{CTX-M-15}-carrying biotypes. All isolates included in the 21 biotypes showing cefoxitin and amoxicillin/clavulanate resistance had a phenotype suggestive of AmpC production and harboured the *bla*_{CMY-2} gene. Two isolates were also concomitant carriers of *bla*_{CTX-M}-type genes (Table).

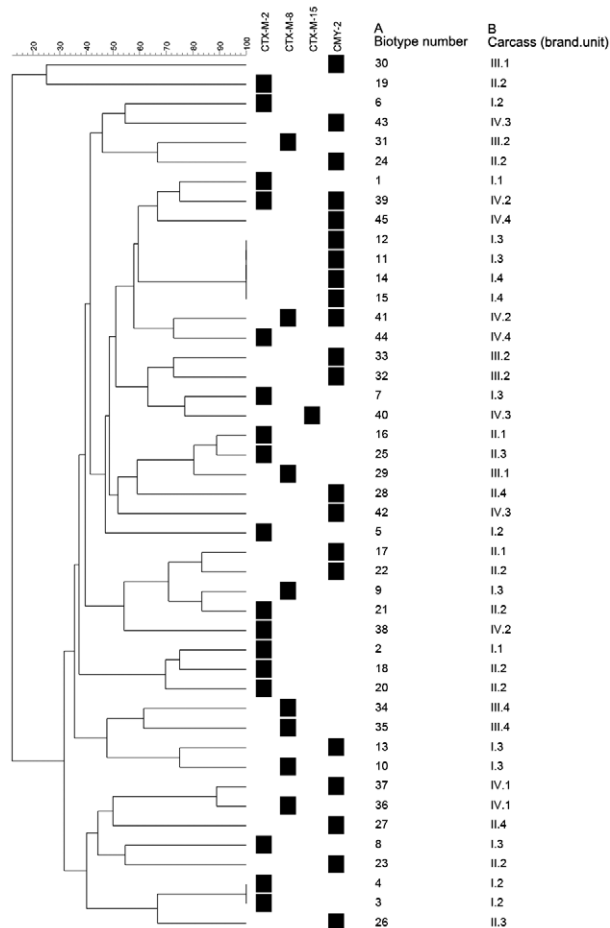
Occurrence of *qnr* genes - The *qnr* genes occurred more frequently among the 32 oxyimino-cephalosporin-susceptible biotypes (*n* = 9, 28%) than among the 45 resistant (*n* = 4, 9%) biotypes (*p* ≤ 0.05). Considering the oxyimino-cephalosporin-susceptible biotypes, one carried the *qnrS* gene and eight carried the *qnrB* gene. Four biotypes concomitantly harboured *qnr* and β -lactamase genes with the following combinations: *bla*_{CTX-M-2} and *qnrB*, *bla*_{CTX-M-8} and *qnrB*, *bla*_{CTX-M-15} and *qnrS* and *bla*_{CMY-2} and *qnrB* (Table).

Phylogenetic background - Regarding the phylogenetic background, no isolate among the *bla*_{CTX-M} or *bla*_{CMY-2}-positive *E. coli* belonged to group B2. Biotypes harbouring *bla*_{CTX-M-2} were homogeneously distributed among the

other three phylogenetic groups (4 biotypes in A, 5 in B1 and 8 in D), but group B1 was the most frequent among *bla*_{CTX-M-8}-carrying biotypes (6 of 8 biotypes, 75%). The *bla*_{CMY-2}-carrying biotypes were associated with phylogenetic group D (16 of 21 biotypes, 76%, *p* ≤ 0.05).

ERIC2-PCR typing - ERIC2-PCR typing was performed to confirm biotype classification and to ensure that no duplicate isolates were included in the study. A dendrogram from the computer-assisted analysis of the *bla*-carrying biotypes is shown in Figure. A great diversity of types was observed, except for two groups, which contained four and two biotypes that exhibited the same ERIC2-PCR types, but differed in their non- β -lactam antimicrobial resistance profiles.

Genes *bla*_{CTX-M-15}, *bla*_{CTX-M-8} and *bla*_{CMY-2}, but not *bla*_{CTX-M-2} were transferred by conjugation - Conjugation transfer was successfully performed for the *bla*_{CTX-M-15}, *bla*_{CTX-M-8} and *bla*_{CMY-2} genes. For these experiments, six isolates from brand IV were selected as donor strains, each carrying genes encoding CTX-M-15, CTX-M-8, CTX-M-2 or CMY-2 enzymes only or CTX-M-8 plus CMY2 or CTX-M-2 plus CMY-2. Four transconjugant colonies were obtained for *bla*_{CTX-M-15}, all with the *qnrS* gene co-transferred. Conjugation was also possible with the singular isolates carrying *bla*_{CTX-M-8} or *bla*_{CMY-2}. For the isolate harbouring the *bla*_{CTX-M-8} and *bla*_{CMY-2} genes, five transconjugants were obtained: one with *bla*_{CTX-M-8} only, two with *bla*_{CMY-2} only and two with both genes. For the isolate carrying the *bla*_{CTX-M-2} and *bla*_{CMY-2} genes, five transconjugants with *bla*_{CMY-2} only were obtained. The antimicrobial susceptibility profile of transconjugants confirmed the transference and expression of the respective β -lactamase according to the preferential substrates of these enzymes. Because the *bla*_{CTX-M-2} gene transfer was unsuccessful with isolates from brand IV, conjugation experiments were performed with four additional isolates, two each from brands I and II, carrying only this gene. However, *bla*_{CTX-M-2} transference was not achieved.



Distribution of 45 *bla*_{CTX-M} and *bla*_{CMY-2}-carrying biotypes according to enterobacterial repetitive intergenic consensus-polymerase chain reaction (ERIC2-PCR) typing. A: biotype number was arbitrarily determined according to brand and number of carcass to strains with a unique combination of the following characteristics: antimicrobial resistance profile, carriage of *qnr* and β -lactamase encoding genes, phylogenetic group and ERIC2-PCR type; B: brands I and II, conventional production system and exporters, brand III, conventional production system and local distribution, brand IV, organic production system and exporter.

DISCUSSION

Data obtained in this study demonstrated a wide distribution of β -lactamase-producing-*E. coli* in chicken meat produced in Brazil. The recovery of ESBL or plasmid AmpC-producing *E. coli* even in the absence of antimicrobial selection suggests that these isolates might be substantially represented among the microbiota from Brazilian chicken carcasses. Moreover, a high diversity of antimicrobial resistance phenotypes was observed among genetically diverse isolates, suggesting that conditions promoting resistance are well established.

The presence of MDR *E. coli*-carrying *bla*_{CTX-M-2}, *bla*_{CTX-M-8} and/or *bla*_{CMY-2} in chicken meat produced in Brazil has been recently reported (Dhanji et al. 2010, Egervärn et al. 2014, Ferreira et al. 2014); nevertheless, the present paper is the first to describe *bla*_{CTX-M-15} in *E. coli* from food or food-producing animals in South America.

Interestingly, organic chicken carcasses evaluated in our study showed the greatest diversity of *bla* genes (brand IV in Table). The single isolate presenting *bla*_{CTX-M-15} and the two isolates simultaneously harbouring *bla*_{CTX-M-type} and *bla*_{CMY-2} were from this brand. Organic chicken meat contaminated with ESBL-producing bacteria has also been described in Germany and The Netherlands (Kola et al. 2012, Stuart et al. 2012). Possible sources of resistance genes in this setting are the introduction of one-day-old chicken already colonised with ESBL-producing organisms and the presence of such strains in the environment, as observed in fattening farms in Europe (MARAN 2009, Laube et al. 2013). In fact, considering the historical use of antimicrobials in commercial chicken production, the high rates of resistance observed in Enterobacteriaceae clinical isolates in this country and the existence of these genes in the environment, it is likely that these two possible sources exist in organic farms in Brazil (MAPA 2009, Gales et al. 2012, Picão et al. 2013).

Isolates carrying *bla*_{CTX-M-2} or *bla*_{CMY-2} genes tended to accumulate resistance to a greater number of non- β -lactam antimicrobials (up to 5 or 4, respectively) than did those carrying *bla*_{CTX-M-8} genes (maximum 2). This tendency was independent of brand or phylogenetic group, suggesting that this multidrug-resistance phenotype is related to the genetic environment of these determinants, which will be investigated further.

The presence of ESBL and pAmpC-encoding genes in less pathogenic phylogenetic lineages could imply that they pose a minor risk to human health. However, in the present study, β -lactamase genes *bla*_{CMY-2}, *bla*_{CTX-M-8} and *bla*_{CTX-M-15} of *E. coli* belonging to phylogenetic groups A and D, A and B1 and B1, respectively, were easily transferred in vitro. This indicates that conjugation in the human gut with the transfer of *bla*_{CTX-M} or *bla*_{CMY-2} genes to more pathogenic B2 strains can occur, enabling the establishment of bacterial reservoirs of resistance genes in the human population.

In contrast to other β -lactamase genes, the transfer of *bla*_{CTX-M-2} was not achieved, even when testing isolates from brands with different production systems and commercial profiles. These results are in accordance with a study performed with *E. coli* obtained from two Brazilian farms (Ferreira et al. 2014) and suggest that the chromosomal location of *bla*_{CTX-M-2} may be shared among many isolates from Brazilian chicken meat. However, further experiments are needed to confirm the genetics of this resistance determinant in our collection as well as the replicon typing of described self-transmissible plasmids carrying *bla*_{CTX-M-8}, *bla*_{CTX-M-15} and *bla*_{CMY-2}.

The small number of chicken carcasses analysed is a limitation of this study. However, even with this small study sample, a great diversity of *E. coli* isolates carrying *bla*_{CTX-M} types and *bla*_{CMY-2} genes and showing a variety of resistance profiles to non- β -lactam antimicrobials was detected. The distribution of these microorganisms in different brands, phylogenetic groups and ERIC types supports their non-clonal nature and raises concerns about the high frequency of these antimicrobial resistance determinants in the Brazilian and international food chains.

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