Allelic polymorphism shapes community function in evolving *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* populations

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Keywords: diversity, quorum sensing, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, community function

Abstract

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is an opportunistic pathogen that chronically infects the lungs of individuals with cystic fibrosis (CF) by forming antibiotic resistant biofilms. Emergence of phenotypically diverse isolates within CF *P. aeruginosa* populations has previously been reported, however, the impact of heterogeneity on social behaviors and community function is poorly understood. Here we describe how this heterogeneity impacts on behavioral traits by evolving the strain PAO1 in biofilms grown in a synthetic sputum medium for 50 days. We measured social trait production and antibiotic resistance, and used a metagenomic approach to analyze and assess genomic changes over the duration of the evolution experiment. We found that (i) evolutionary trajectories were reproducible in independently evolving populations; (ii) over 60% of genomic diversity occurred within the first 10 days of selection. We then focused on quorum sensing (QS), a well-studied *P. aeruginosa* trait that is commonly mutated in strains isolated from CF lungs. We found that at the population level (i) evolution in sputum medium selected for decreased production of QS and QS-dependent traits; (ii) there was a significant correlation between *lasR* mutant frequency, the loss of protease and the 3O-C12-HSL signal, and an increase in resistance to clinically relevant β-lactam antibiotics, despite no previous antibiotic exposure. Overall, our findings provide insights into the impact of allelic polymorphism on community functions in diverse *P. aeruginosa* populations. Further, we demonstrate that *P. aeruginosa* population and evolutionary dynamics can impact on traits important for virulence and can lead to increased tolerance to β-lactam antibiotics.

Significance

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a major cause of chronic infection of the lungs in individuals with cystic fibrosis (CF). Epidemic *P. aeruginosa* strains dominate and displace others in the lung and become phenotypically and genotypically diverse over time. How this heterogeneity impacts on clinically relevant traits such as virulence or antibiotic resistance has received little attention. Here we demonstrate that the accumulation of genetic variants within heterogenous *P. aeruginosa* populations, results in population level changes in important traits including quorum sensing and antimicrobial resistance. Our work suggests that in the future, we should consider metagenomic and metaphenotypic assessments of *P. aeruginosa* populations collected from CF patients, rather than focusing on single random colonies isolated from infection.

Introduction

The cystic fibrosis (CF) lung is a spatially complex and inflamed environment that provides beneficial growth conditions for a number of bacterial species, including the opportunistic pathogen *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (1-5). Chronic infection of CF lungs with highly adapted and antibiotic resistant biofilms of *P. aeruginosa* is a major cause of lung function decline, which results in a concomitant increase in morbidity and mortality in individuals with CF (3, 4, 6-11). Longitudinal studies of chronic CF infections with *P. aeruginosa* have revealed that patients become infected at a young age with an environmental or transmissible isolate that evolves and adapts over time to the lung environment (12-18). Studies on *P. aeruginosa* populations isolated from individual lungs, have demonstrated divergent evolution, resulting in heterogeneous populations of *P. aeruginosa* within patients (16, 17, 19). This genetic adaptation and diversification is likely to impact on levels of pathogenicity and the efficacy of antibiotic treatment (16, 20), and could potentially impact how other species of microbe colonize the CF lung (4, 21-27).

Studies on explanted CF lungs have shown that the spatial structure found within lungs, and physical separation of infecting isolates, plays a role in generating the vast phenotypic and genotypic heterogeneity seen within *P. aeruginosa* populations in individual patients (16, 17, 28, 29). Major adaptations of *P. aeruginosa* to the CF lung include alginate production, loss of quorum sensing (QS), hypermutability and increased resistance to antimicrobials (7, 8, 14, 30, 31). Heterogeneity in *P. aeruginosa* populations has also been explained by early divergent evolution and adaptation to differential ecological niches (32) and recombination between isolates residing in the airways (16, 33), however, the exact mechanisms leading to heterogeneity have yet to be fully elucidated. Further, whilst it is accepted that genomic heterogeneity arises in CF chronic lung infections, it remains unknown how genotypic changes shape community functions within whole *P. aeruginosa* populations. Understanding what drives community structure and function remains a key goal in microbial ecology, because overall community function is determined by all the individuals in the population.

In this study, we hypothesized that the combination of wild-type and mutated alleles in populations shapes community functions, which could result in clinically-relevant outcomes such as increased or decreased antibiotic resistance and traits important for virulence. To test this, we first evolved *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 in biofilms on plastic beads (34) for up to 50 days.

This bead biofilm system has previously been successfully used to study genetic adaptation and phenotypic diversity of *Burkholderia cenocepacia* and *P. aeruginosa* to different environmental conditions (37). We grew our bead associated biofilms in a synthetic CF sputum media (SCFM), which recapitulates the chemical environment found in CF sputum (35-37). Our experimental plan therefore allowed us to generate phenotypically and genotypically heterogeneous populations of *P. aeruginosa* in a spatially structured environment chemically relevant to CF sputum. We then used a metagenomic approach to assess genetic alterations within evolving populations, and we monitored fluctuations in allele frequency during the selection process. To determine the impact of genomic heterogeneity within populations on various phenotypes, we assessed collective phenotypic traits (community function) of the evolved populations.

One of the most commonly described adaptations of *P. aeruginosa* to the CF lung is the loss of the *las* QS system, predominantly through point mutations, frameshifts and deletions in the *lasR* gene (17, 38-40). We used our evolved populations to specifically focus on the impact of *lasR* mutation frequency on QS phenotypes. The *lasR* gene encodes the LasR transcriptional regulator, which binds the QS signal *N*-(3-oxo-dodecanoyl)-L-homoserine lactone (3O-C12-HSL) (41-44). LasR-bound 3O-C12-HSL controls the transcription of 5-10 % of the *P. aeruginosa* genome, including a number of genes involved in social behaviors, pathogenesis, antibiotic resistance and biofilm formation (45-48). Despite a number of previous studies which describe the changes and adaptation of various lineages of *P. aeruginosa* in CF lungs (14, 49-52), it remains unclear how polymorphisms in the *lasR* gene impacts on community function within evolving heterogenous *P. aeruginosa* populations. This is because most previous studies that focused on within host adaptation of *P. aeruginosa* used single colonies isolated from temporal CF sputum samples and not whole populations (12, 14, 15, 19, 53).

Overall we found that (i) evolutionary trajectories were reproducible between independently evolving populations and that over 60% of genomic changes in populations occurred within the first 10 days of selection; (ii) after 30 days of evolution in SCFM, the evolved communities displayed an increase in *lasR* mutant frequency and a decrease in QS-dependent traits; (iii) there was a significant correlation between *lasR* mutant frequency, the loss of social traits and an increase in tolerance to β-lactam antibiotics. Our findings provide insights into how allelic polymorphism and population heterogeneity in general, can impact on phenotypes and community functions within evolving *P. aeruginosa* populations. Further, we demonstrate that changes in *P. aeruginosa* population dynamics can alter factors associated with virulence, and provide explanations for increased antibiotic tolerance even in situations when antibiotics have not been used.

Results

Genomic variation in evolving biofilm populations over 50 days selection in SCFM. We evolved the *P. aeruginosa* strain PAO1 for 50 days (≈ 800 generations) in biofilms using a previously described biofilm bead method (34), and a growth medium that chemically mimics CF sputum (SCFM), and where the physiology of *P. aeruginosa* is similar to when grown in human sputum (35-37). Our experimental evolution approach contained four-independent replicate lines (Fig. S1). We collected and stored biofilm evolved populations

after 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 days of evolution (Rounds 1 to 5: R1 – R5). We used the Illumina MiSeq platform to deep sequence evolved populations in order to determine genomic changes through time. We also sequenced the PAO1 ancestral strain, and after *de novo* genome assembly of this strain, we mapped the sequence reads of the evolved populations to the ancestor in order to detect SNPs (54). Our SNP calling analysis, combined with an analysis of allele frequency, revealed that in all four independent replicate lines, an average of 282 ± 13 SNPs occurred in the populations after 10 days of selection (Fig. 1A). We found that around 60 % of these SNPs, were present through all other rounds of selection (Fig. 1B; Fig. S2). This suggests that the evolutionary trajectories of biofilm growth in SCFM are similar in independently evolving populations, and that the major genetic heterogeneity in evolving populations occurs during the early phases of selection.

SNP frequency in genes involved in social traits fluctuates over time. In our evolution experiment, we found emergence of polymorphisms in 45 genes involved in various physiological functions (Fig. S3). We found that between 10-25% of SNPs were fixed (frequency of 1) in the populations over 50 days of selection across all four replicate evolution lines (Fig. S4). When we focused on the allele frequency, and not the number of positions altered in each coding region, we found that the frequency of SNPs in genes involved in different traits changed during the course of the experiment (Fig. 2; Fig. S3). The allele frequencies of nonsynonymous SNPs in *ccoN2* (PA1557), and synonymous SNPs in *pvdJ* (PA2400) and *tufA* (PA4265) became fixed in the population at a frequency of 1, while the frequency of nonsynonymous SNPs in *phzC2* (PA1901) and *pvdD* (PA2399) fluctuated between 0.4-0.5 in different rounds of selection. We detected a number of SNPs occurring in *mutS* (PA3620), *pilQ* (PA5040), *pilN* (PA5043) at 10, 20 and 30 days of selection in all four independent evolved lines. We observed an increase in *lasR* (PA1430) mutant allele frequency between 30-40 days of selection (Fig. 2; Fig. S3).

Accumulation of SNPs shapes community functions in evolved *P. aeruginosa* populations. We next examined the production of phenotypic social traits in evolved populations in order to determine changes in community function of the genetically heterogenous evolving populations. We measured levels of biofilm formation, QS signals, total protease and the siderophores pyoverdine and pyochelin. We observed a small but significant increase in biofilm formation by evolved populations when compared to the PAO1 ancestor (Fig. 3A). After 30 days of selection, production of total protease (Fig. 3B) and the 3O-C12-HSL QS signal (Fig. 3C) decreased in evolved populations, however, the levels of C4-HSL signal (Fig. 3C), and pyochelin and pyoverdine (Fig. 3D) did not follow this trend, and any changes were generally not significantly different from the values of the ancestor strain. We also observed an increase in colony morphology types (morphotypes) in the evolved populations starting after 20 days of selection (Fig. S5).

To determine whether the emergence and increase in frequency of SNPs in the populations impact upon community function, we used a linear regression model. We focused on changes in the allele frequency detected in the QS regulator LasR. We chose *lasR* because the genes and phenotypes it regulates in *P. aeruginosa* are well understood (30, 39, 43, 46, 55) and also, *lasR* mutants are regularly isolated from CF sputum (13, 49, 56). We detected a non-synonymous SNP (V208G) in the DNA binding domain of LasR between 30-40 days of

selection. Interestingly, SNPs in the same position (V208) have been identified in *P. aeruginosa* isolates collected from CF sputum samples (39). V208 is adjacent to the D209 residue in the LasR DNA-binding domain (57, 58), suggesting an impact on the structure of LasR and its DNA binding affinity. We assessed the impact of *lasR* V208G SNP frequency on changes on two QS-dependent phenotypic traits; production of 3O-C12-HSL signal and total protease. We found a significant negative correlation between the frequency of the V208G *lasR* SNP in the whole-evolved populations and the total protease activity of evolved populations. We found that 87% (R^2=0.8704, F=20.15; p=0.0206) of the decreased protease activity was correlated with the accumulation of the *lasR* mutation in the populations (Fig. 4A). We used the same analysis to determine whether *lasR* mutant accumulation impacts on 3O-C12-HSL production within populations. We found that only 53% of the decreased 3O-C12-HSL levels (R^2=0.5363, F=3.469; p=0.1594) can be explained by the accumulation of *lasR* mutation in the populations (Fig. 4B). However, when we only included the last 30 days of selection in our analysis, the decrease in 3O-C12-HSL levels could be fully (100%) explained by the accumulation of *lasR* mutants (R^2=1.0, p=0.0034) (Fig. 4B). Our analysis did not show any correlation between the frequency of the *lasR* SNP and changes in the production of C4-HSL (Fig. 4C).

Accumulation of *lasR* mutants in evolved populations leads to increased tolerance to β-lactam antibiotics. Previously it has been shown that *lasR* mutants display increased β-lactamase activity, and therefore increased resistance to β-lactam antibiotics (such as ceftazidime) (59) which are routinely used in CF clinics. To determine possible links between the loss of *lasR* function and changes in tolerance to routinely used antibiotics, we first assessed the antimicrobial susceptibility levels of the evolved populations. When we tested levels of antimicrobial susceptibility to six routinely used antibiotics for chronic CF lung infection, after 30 days of selection the evolved populations showed an increased resistance (indicated by a decrease in the zone of inhibition) to three antibiotics; ceftazidime, piperacillin/tazobactam and meropenem which are all β-lactam class antibiotics (Fig. 5; Fig. S6). We then tested for correlations between frequencies of the *lasR* V208G SNP and resistance to ceftazidime and piperacillin/tazobactam. We observed a positive and significant correlation between accumulation of *lasR* mutants and the increased resistance to both ceftazidime and piperacillin/tazobactam (Fig. 5A and B). To confirm that our evolved populations contained *lasR* mutants with increased β-lactam tolerance, we selected and sequenced an evolved isolate (BB8) from the final round of selection (50 days) with no protease activity and increased antibiotic tolerance compared to the ancestor PAO1. The sequencing of isolate BB8 revealed the same SNP in the *lasR* gene that we detected in the evolved populations. We complemented BB8 with an intact copy of the *lasR* gene *in trans* on a plasmid and then assessed β-lactam tolerance levels. We observed a decrease in tolerance to ceftazidime and piperacillin/tazobactam in the *lasR* complemented BB8 isolate (Fig. 5C). We also tested whether the increased resistance could be due to an increase in biofilm production (Fig. S7). We found there was no significant correlation, suggesting that increases in biofilm formation do not necessarily translate to an increase in drug resistance.

Discussion

Despite a number of recent studies focused on adaptive changes in evolved populations of *P. aeruginosa* in environments designed to mimic CF sputum (60-65), there remain significant gaps in knowledge about how genomic and phenotypic diversity impacts upon on interactions within populations and on community-level phenotypes. In our current study, we focused on understanding how the evolution and coexistence of multiple lineages of *P. aeruginosa* shape community functions. To generate diversity, we performed a 50-day selection experiment, evolving PAO1 as biofilms in an artificial sputum medium (SCFM) (35-37). We observed (i) a rise in genetic diversity after 10 days of selection in biofilms grown in SCFM; (ii) up to 25% of SNPs became fixed in the population and carried in evolved populations through 50 days of selection; (iii) emergence and accumulation of SNPs in genes involved in motility, respiration, DNA mismatch repair, transcription and QS emerged between 10 and 40 days of selection and (iv) accumulation of *lasR* SNPs correlated with decreased protease activity, 3O-C12-HSL production and increased tolerance to β-lactam antibiotics despite no prior treatment with any antibiotic.

The divergent evolution of *P. aeruginosa* during chronic infection of CF lungs has been the focus of numerous studies on longitudinal collections of sputum samples. Analysis of single *P. aeruginosa* isolates from these collections has identified genomic signatures for adaptation to the CF lung environment (9, 14, 29, 49, 52, 66, 67). Similar studies on collections of *P. aeruginosa* isolates sourced from single sputum samples, have shown considerable phenotypic and genetic diversification of *P. aeruginosa* strains which group into clades (16, 17), and which may colonize different ecological niches in CF lungs (28, 68). All of these studies focused on the diversification, adaptation and heterogeneity of *P. aeruginosa* during chronic CF lung infection. However, the impact that this heterogeneity may have on collective phenotypes has been largely over-looked. We hypothesized that the combination of wild-type and mutated alleles in populations shapes collective phenotypes. We observed that the accumulation and frequency of various SNPs in heterogenous populations of *P. aeruginosa,* significantly impacts the collective phenotypes of evolved populations (Fig. 2; Fig. 3). Although we observed that the majority of genomic changes occurred during the first 10 days of selection, the functional outcome was only impactful after 20-30 days, where we observed an increase in biofilm formation and colony morphotypes and a significant decrease in total protease activity and production of 3O-C12-HSL by evolved populations.

One of best-known signatures of *P. aeruginosa* adaptation to the CF lung environment, is mutation in the QS regulator LasR. Several studies on *P. aeruginosa* strains isolated from CF sputum samples, found significant genomic changes in *lasR,* including truncation, deletion, frame shifts and SNPs, with many resulting in a loss of function (30, 39, 40, 49, 69). Although there can be a high percentage of *lasR*-deficient isolates collected from patients, studies have also shown differential frequencies of functional and intact *lasR* alleles within patients (13, 70). Considering the importance of *lasR*-dependent social interactions for the fitness of *P. aeruginosa,* mutation-frequency of *lasR* within populations of *P. aeruginosa* could significantly impact on QS-dependent phenotypes and fitness at the population level (71-73). Previously we have demonstrated that an increase in the frequency of QS social cheats (*lasR* mutants) in defined populations of wild-type and *lasR* mutants, leads to a

reduction in cooperation and virulence in mouse models of infection (71). These studies showed that even simple mixed genotype populations of *P. aeruginosa* can have a significant impact on community function, virulence and the outcome of infection.

In our current study, we observed a negative correlation between an increase in the frequency of the *lasR* V208G SNP in evolved populations and levels of protease activity and 3O-C12-HSL production (Fig. 4). Mutation of *lasR* in *P. aeruginosa* isolates from CF lungs has also previously been shown to be important for increased tolerance to β-lactam antibiotics such as ceftazidime (19, 59, 74). Here we examined whether the increase of *lasR* mutants in our evolved populations had an impact on levels of antimicrobial tolerance. Despite no prior treatments with antibiotics, we observed an increased tolerance to three antibiotics from the β-lactam family (Fig. 5; Fig. S6). In contrast, we found no correlation between increased biofilm production by evolved populations and antibiotic resistance (Fig. S7). Resistance of *P. aeruginosa* to antibiotics in chronic infections such as CF or wounds, is often thought to be due to specific mechanisms such as efflux pumps or via production of excess polysaccharides such as alginate. Our findings suggest that the accumulation and frequency of genetic variants that might not traditionally be associated with resistance to drugs (e.g. QS mutants) within a heterogenous population, can alter phenotypes within populations that can result in important clinical repercussions.

Our work suggests that in the future, we should consider metagenomic and metaphenotypic assessments of *P. aeruginosa* populations collected from CF patients, rather than focusing on single colonies. This is because the phenotype of populations is dictated by the frequencies of various alleles in the populations. Focusing on just single isolates sourced from infections or long-term evolution experiments, results in particular strains being characterized with certain phenotypes, which misrepresents what is found in the population as a whole. It becomes particularly problematic in studies focusing on single colonies from longitudinal samples, and when genomic sequencing predicts how a strain genetically evolves over time during an infection. Our findings may also be particularly relevant when considering whether a *P. aeruginosa* infection is resistant or sensitive to antibiotic treatments. Our findings may extend to other infections caused by *P. aeruginosa* such as non-healing chronic wounds and they may also be relevant to other species of bacteria.

Materials and methods

Bacterial strains and growth conditions. For our experimental evolution, we used the PAO1 (University of Nottingham) strain of *P. aeruginosa.* For SCFM we followed the protocol provided in (35, 37). Briefly for the buffer base we prepared NaH_2PO_4 (1.3 mM), Na_2HPO4 (1.2 mM), KNO_3 (0.348 mM), K_2SO_4 (0.271 mM), NH_4Cl (2.28 mM), KCl (14.9 mM), NaCl (51.8 mM) was prepared in 10mM of MOPS at pH=6.8, then the amino acids were added(35, 37) . The Dextrose (3mM), L-lactic acid (9.3 mM), $CaCl_2$*2 H_2O (1.75 mM), $MgCl_2$* 6H_2O (0.606 mM) and Fe.SO_4*7H_2O (0.0036 mM) was added fresh every time the media was prepared.

Long term experimental evolution. To assess how genomic diversity impacts on *P. aeruginosa* populations, we generated a diverse population using a long-term evolution experimental approach. We evolved the *P. aeruginosa* strain PAO1 in biofilms using plastic beads (34, 65, 75) suspended in SCFM, in order to mimic a biofilm life cycle and a chemical

environment similar to that found in CF lung sputum. To start the experimental evolution process, we first grew PAO1 on an LB agar plate. Then we inoculated a single colony of PAO1 into 3 ml of fresh SCFM (37), and incubated for up to 6 h to grow up to mid-log phase. We stored this mid-log phase cells as the ancestral PAO1 and compared all further phenotypic and genomic properties of the evolved populations to this. We inoculated mid-log phase cells to $OD_{600} \approx 0.05$ into 4 tubes (in order to evolve separate independent lines named A-D) containing 3 ml of SCFM and a plastic bead (9x6 mm width); and incubated for 24 h at 37 °C/200 rpm. After 24 h of incubation, we transferred beads into fresh tubes containing 3 ml of SCFM and a new bead. We then incubated again for 24 h at 37 °C/200 rpm. We continued the bead transfers for 50 days and stored samples from populations every 10 days (Rounds 1 to 5: R1-R5) (Fig. S1).

Deep sequencing of evolved populations. We extracted Genomic DNA from evolved populations after 18 h growth in SCFM; using DNeasy® Blood & Tissue Kit (QIAGEN) by following the manufacturer's instructions. We prepared sequencing libraries using the NexteraXT protocol (Illumina), and sequenced in 24-plex on the Illumina MiSeq platform to obtain an approximate calculated level of coverage of 220-600× for each evolved population. A *de novo* assembly of the ancestral strain genome (*P. aeruginosa* PAO1 ancestor) was obtained using Spades with the –careful flag, and annotated using Prokka. We mapped reads of the evolved populations against the ancestral PAO1 genome using BWA(76). For SNP calling, the sequences were summarized using a MATLAB script for base quality, genomic position and mapping quality (54) script using bowtie2 (77), SAMtools (78) and BAMtools. To determine the allele frequency, we applied the breseq consensus model (79) to each of the samples collected. Later, for the variant sites, we used the composition in each nucleotide as the surrogacy for the allele frequency, and we excluded any allele frequency below 10% in each evolved population.

Measurement of biofilms formed on beads. To determine the levels of biofilm formation by each evolved population, we grew biofilms on plastic beads as previously described (34, 75). For each set of biofilm assays, we directly inoculated a 10 μl loop of frozen evolved populations into 3 ml of SCFM and incubated at 37°C/200 rpm for 16 h. Then we measured the OD_{600}, and diluted in 3ml SCFM to $OD_{600} \approx 0.05$. Then 3 plastic beads were added to each tube. After 24 h growth at 37°C/200 rpm and biofilm formation; we removed the planktonic liquid part of the cultures to prepare the cell free supernatants that we used to measure other phenotypic traits. The beads were then washed 3× with 10 ml of PBS to remove the cells that were not bound to the plastic beads. Then we transferred each plastic bead into 1ml of PBS and sonicated the beads for 10 mins, using a bath sonicator to detach biofilm forming cells from the beads. We then serially diluted the cells and plated out onto LB agar plates for colony forming unit (CFU) calculations.

Preparation of cell free supernatants. To assess the levels of protease, QS signals and siderophore production during biofilm formation, we collected 3 ml of the SCFM used for the biofilm formation on beads. We use the media surrounding the bead biofilms; and measured the OD_{600} and adjusted it to 1 for all the cultures with SCFM. We then filtered the supernatants using 0.22 μm filters and used these cell free supernatants to measure phenotypic traits.

Total protease activity. To assess the total protease activity of evolved populations, we used skimmed milk agar plates. We inoculated 10 µl of cell free supernatant from each evolved population onto skimmed milk agar plates (1.2% Bacto Agar, 0.015% of skimmed milk) alongside 10µl of 10µg/ml of proteinase K and supernatant of PAO1 as controls. The zone of clearance was scored based on appearance and measured with a ruler (in mm). We then imaged each plate using an Epson scanner at 800dpi. We then compared it to the zone of clearance produced by the PAO1 ancestor (80).

Siderophore production. To measure the levels of the two main siderophores produced by *P. aeruginosa*, we used the cell free supernatants. 100 µl aliquots of cell free supernatant from evolved populations and the PAO1 ancestor was transferred into a black clear bottom 96 well plate (Corning). We measured the emission as Relative Fluorescent Units (RFU) using a Multi microplate reader (Tecan Infinite® M200 Pro). We measured the wavelengths at excitation of 400 nm/emission460 nm for Pyoverdine and 350/430 nm for Pyochelin (30, 81, 82). We corrected the values for pyoverdine and pyochelin to the absorption at (OD_{600}) of the original cultures.

Measurement of C4-HSL and 3O-C12-HSL produced by evolved populations. The cell free supernatants were used to determine the concentration of QS signals. We used two *E. coli* bioreporter strains to measure production of the two main signal molecules by the evolved population. The *E. coli* reporters pSB536 and pSB1142 were used to detect C4-HSL and 3O-C12-HSL respectively (83). We calculated signal levels based on standard curves fitted to the concentrations of synthetic 3O-C12-HSL and C4-HSL standards (Sigma) (84, 85).

Antibiotic susceptibility assay. To determine the antibiotic susceptibility in evolved populations, we followed the British Society for Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (BSAC) guidelines (Version.14, 05-01-2015) using Isosensitest agar plates (Oxoid). We tested the susceptibility of evolved populations, PAO1 ancestral strain and the NCTC (10662) PAO1 strain to Gentamicin (10 µg), Meropenem (10 µg), Ciprofloxacin (1 µg), Ceftazidime (30 µg), Piperacillin/Tazobactam (85 µg) and Amikacin (30 µg) (Oxoid). The zone of inhibition and clearance in this method was compared to the available zone of inhibition breakpoints for susceptibility (mm) for each tested antibiotic based on BSAC guidelines.

Determining colony morphology diversity in evolved populations. To determine the diversity in colony morphology in the biofilm evolved population, we used a Congo Red based agar media (1% agar, 1xM63 salts (3g monobasic KHPO4, 7g K2PO4, 2g NH4.2SO4, pH adjusted to 7.4), 2.5mM magnesium chloride, 0.4 mM calcium chloride, 0.1% casamino acids, 0.1% yeast extracts, 40 mg/L Congo red solution, 100 µM ferrous ammonium sulphate and 0.4% glycerol) (80). We recovered the evolved populations from beads and serially diluted the populations and then inoculated onto CRA plates alongside the PAO1 ancestor. We incubated the plates overnight at 37°C, and for a further 4 days at 22°C. The colonies were imaged using an Epson scanner at 800dpi.

Complementation of *lasR*. To complement an evolved isolate (BB8) containing a *lasR* mutation with a functional *lasR* allele, we amplified a 920 bp product comprising *lasR* and 200 bp upstream of the *lasR* start codon that includes its native promoter, from genomic DNA

isolated from wildtype ancestral PAO1. We cloned this PCR product into the shuttle vector pME6032, which replicates in both *E. coli* and *P.aeruginosa*, (86) by Gibson assembly (87) using the commercially available NEBuilder HiFi DNA Assembly Cloning Kit (New England Biolabs, Ipswich, MA). We introduced the *lasR* complementation construct into BB8 by electroporation (88) and plating on selective media containing 300 ug/mL tetracycline. We then tested susceptibility of the *lasR* complemented strains to ceftazidime and piperacillin/ tazobactam using the BSAC method.

Statistical analysis. For statistical analysis of the phenotypic assays, we used GraphPad Prism 8.0. For analysis of SNP frequency, we used R package 3.6. We used the Interactive Venn (89) to analyze shared SNPs within and between evolved populations.

Acknowledgements. For funding we thank the Human Frontier Science Program (RGY0081/2012) and Georgia Institute of Technology; The Cystic Fibrosis Foundation (DIGGLE18I0) to SPD; Cystic Fibrosis Foundation for a Fellowship to SA (AZIMI18F0); CF@latna for a Fellowship to SA (3206AXB). The National Heart Lung Blood Institute (R56HL142857) and The Simons Foundation (396001) to SPB. We acknowledge Jacob Thomas for help with *lasR* complementation and Freya Harrison and James Gurney for helpful comments on the work.

Figure legends

Figure 1. The evolutionary trajectory of *P. aeruginosa* during biofilm growth in SCFM. The evolution trajectories were similar in four independent replicate lines, and the major genetic heterogeneity in the evolved populations occurred during the first 10 days of selection. (A) SNP calling analysis showed that the four independently evolved populations had more than 80% similarity (267 shared SNPs) in genomic changes in the populations over the 50 days of selection. (B) The Venn diagram shows the shared SNPs between all 4 replicate lines, over 50 days of selection. Numbers in brackets, (i.e 1354 for 10 days), represent the combined number of SNPs in each of the four evolved lines. The majority of genetic variation within the populations occurred within the first 10 days of selection. Each circle represents the total number SNPs for each independently evolved line.

Figure 2. Allele frequency of SNPs changes over the course of selection. Emergence of nonsynonymous SNPs in genes involved in social traits (QS: *lasR*), oxidative respiration and DNA mismatch repair, motility and iron chelation occurred after 20 and 30 days of selection; and fixed SNPs in genes such as elongation factor *tufA,* Cytochrome c oxidase subunit (*ccoN2*) and pyoverdine biosynthesis protein *pvdJ* emerged after 10 days of selection and were fixed in the populations over 50 days (A-D represents replicate evolving lines).

Figure 3. Phenotypes of evolved populations of PAO1. (A) Increase in biofilm formation by evolved populations of PAO1 (Kurskal-Wallis, Dunn's multiple comparison to PAO1, $p < 0.05$, n=5); (B) The total protease activity was reduced at 30 days of selection; (C) Production of 3O-C12-HSL significantly decreased at 30 days of selection (Kruskal-Wallis, uncorrected Dunn's test multiple comparison to PAO1, $p < 0.05$, n=5) and there were no significant changes in the levels of C4-HSL; (D) There were no significant changes in siderophore

production in evolved populations compared to the PAO1 ancestor (Kruskal-Wallis, uncorrected Dunn's test multiple comparison to PAO1, $p > 0.05$, n=5).

Figure 4. Loss of protease activity and a decrease in QS signal production in evolved populations can be explained by an accumulation of *lasR* SNPs. A linear regression model showed that the loss of total protease activity and the decrease in 3O-C12-HSL levels can be explained by the accumulation of *lasR* SNPs. (A) There is a significant negative correlation between *lasR* SNP frequency and total protease activity of the evolved populations (R^2 = 0.8704, p = 0.0206; n=5); (B) There is no significant correlation between 3O-C12-HSL levels and accumulation of the *lasR* SNP in the evolved populations (R^2 = 0.5363, p = 0.1594; n=8). However, if only changes in 3O-C12-HSL levels after 30 days of selection is considered, there is a strong correlation between emergence and accumulation of *lasR* SNP in evolved populations (small inset: R^2=1.0; p = 0.0034; n=8); (C) There are no significant correlations between accumulation of *lasR* SNPs in the evolved populations and levels of C4-HSL (R^2 = 0.1187, p = 0.5702; n=8).

Figure 5. Increased resistance to ceftazidime and piperacillin/tazobactam in evolved populations is correlated with *lasR* SNP frequency. There is an increased resistance, indicated by a decrease in the zone of inhibition (ZOI) to ceftazidime (A) and piperacillin/ tazobactam (B) in evolved populations after 30 days of selection (R3). The red lines represent the ZOI breakpoint (mm) for each antibiotic (BSAC guidelines). Below the lines indicates resistance. There is a positive correlation between increased resistance and the frequency of the *lasR* SNP in the evolved populations. (C) Complementation of a 50 day evolved isolate (BB8) containing a SNP in *lasR* with an intact *lasR in trans,* restores sensitivity to ceftazidime and piperacillin/tazobactam.

Supplementary figure legends

Figure S1. Long term evolution of PAO1 in biofilms and SCFM. PAO1 was grown in SCFM and inoculated into four independent replicate lines in the presence of one plastic bead (6×7 mm) to enable the bacteria to form biofilms on the surface. Every 24 hours the beads were transferred to a new tube with fresh SCFM media and a new bead. After 10 days, the bacterial populations were sonicated off the beads and stored as round 1 (R1) and used as the ancestor population for the next round (10 days) of selection. This was repeated for 50 days (5 rounds of selection).

Figure S2. Number of SNPs shared in all evolved lines during 50 days of evolution in SCFM. We tested the number and percentages of the SNPS that occurred and are shared between various evolution lines at different rounds of selections. There are 207 SNPs that are shared between all 4 lines of selection (A-D) at day 10, 205 on day 20, 206 on day 30, 172 on day 40 and 169 on day 50 (upper panels). We observed that the majority of SNPs occurred during the first 10 days of selection and are shared and carried over to subsequent rounds of selection in all evolution lines.

Figure S3. Number of SNPs in genes over 50 days of selection in SCFM. The emergence of polymorphisms in 45 genes involved in various physiological functions. The shaded boxes represent the abundance of SNPs in each gene.

Figure S4. After 10 days of selection, over 10% of emerged SNPs were fixed in the populations. Different haplotypes emerged after 10 days of selection at varying frequencies within the populations. Each round of selection contained varying frequencies of SNPs. Over 10-25% of SNPs were fixed in populations after 10 days of selection, across all four independently evolving populations (A-D).

Figure S5. Increase in diversity of colony morphologies in evolving populations over time. Diversity of colony morphology increased over time in evolutionary lines. We used Congo Red Agar plates to highlight differences in morphologies between haplotypes.

Figure S6. Increased resistance to β-lactam antibiotics in evolved populations after 30 days of selection. (A) There was a decrease in the ZOI to all β-lactam antibiotics after 30 days of selection in evolved populations; (B) There is an increase in resistance to meropenem after 30 days of selection in the evolved population, which significantly correlates to accumulation of the *lasR* SNP in the populations. However, the increased resistance does not pass the threshold to be considered clinically resistant to meropenem.

Figure S7. Biofilm tolerance and antibiotic resistance are not linked. There was no correlation with the levels of biofilm formation or antibiotic resistance at the population level.

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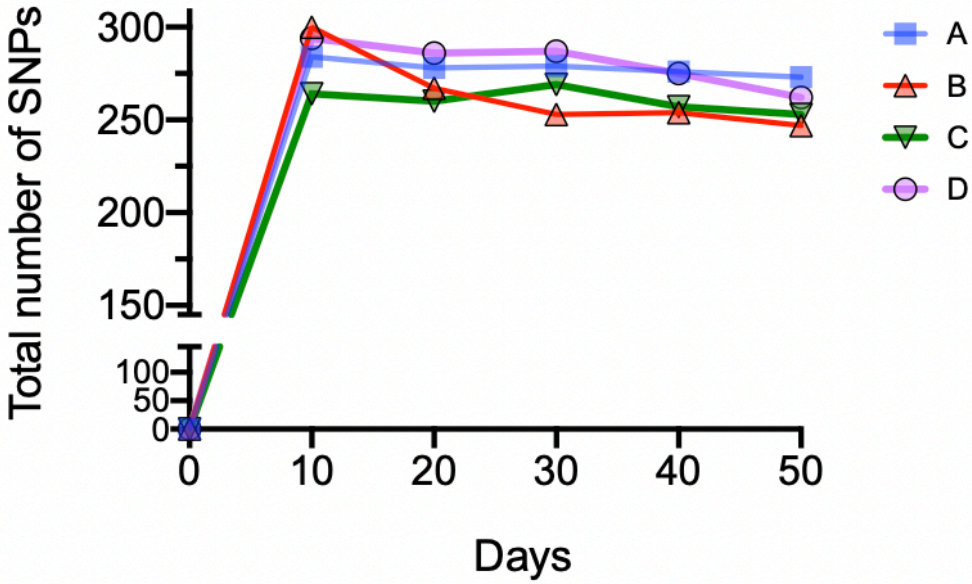
A


Total number of SNPs
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
0
10
20
30
40
50
Days
A
B
C
D

B

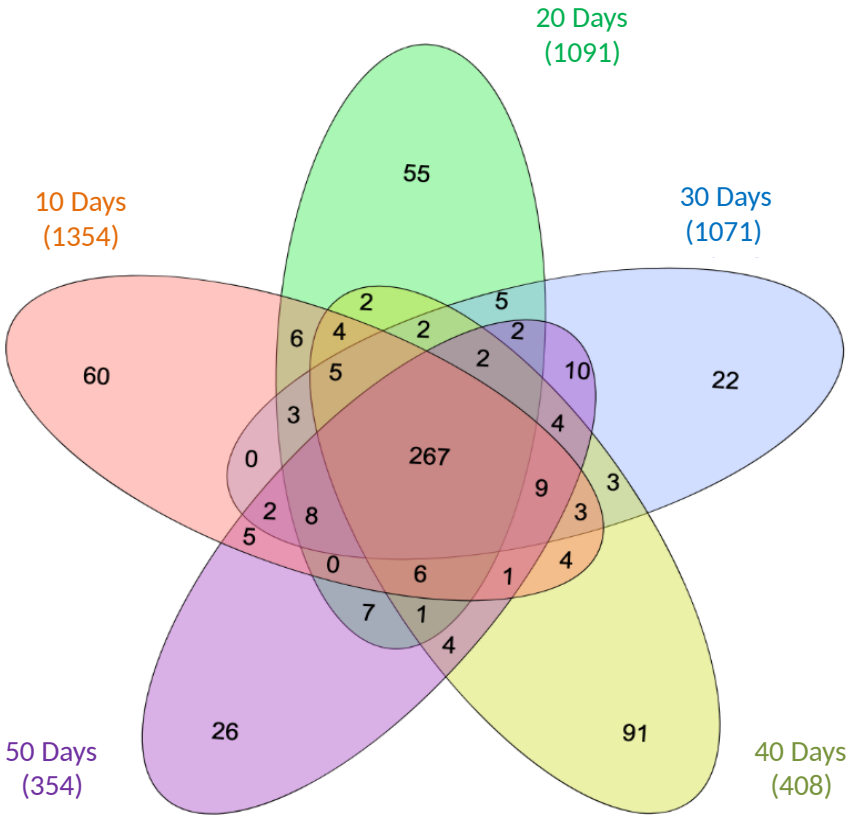

20 Days
(1091)
10 Days
(1354)
30 Days
(1071)
50 Days
(354)
40 Days
(408)
55
60
22
26
91
267

Figure 1

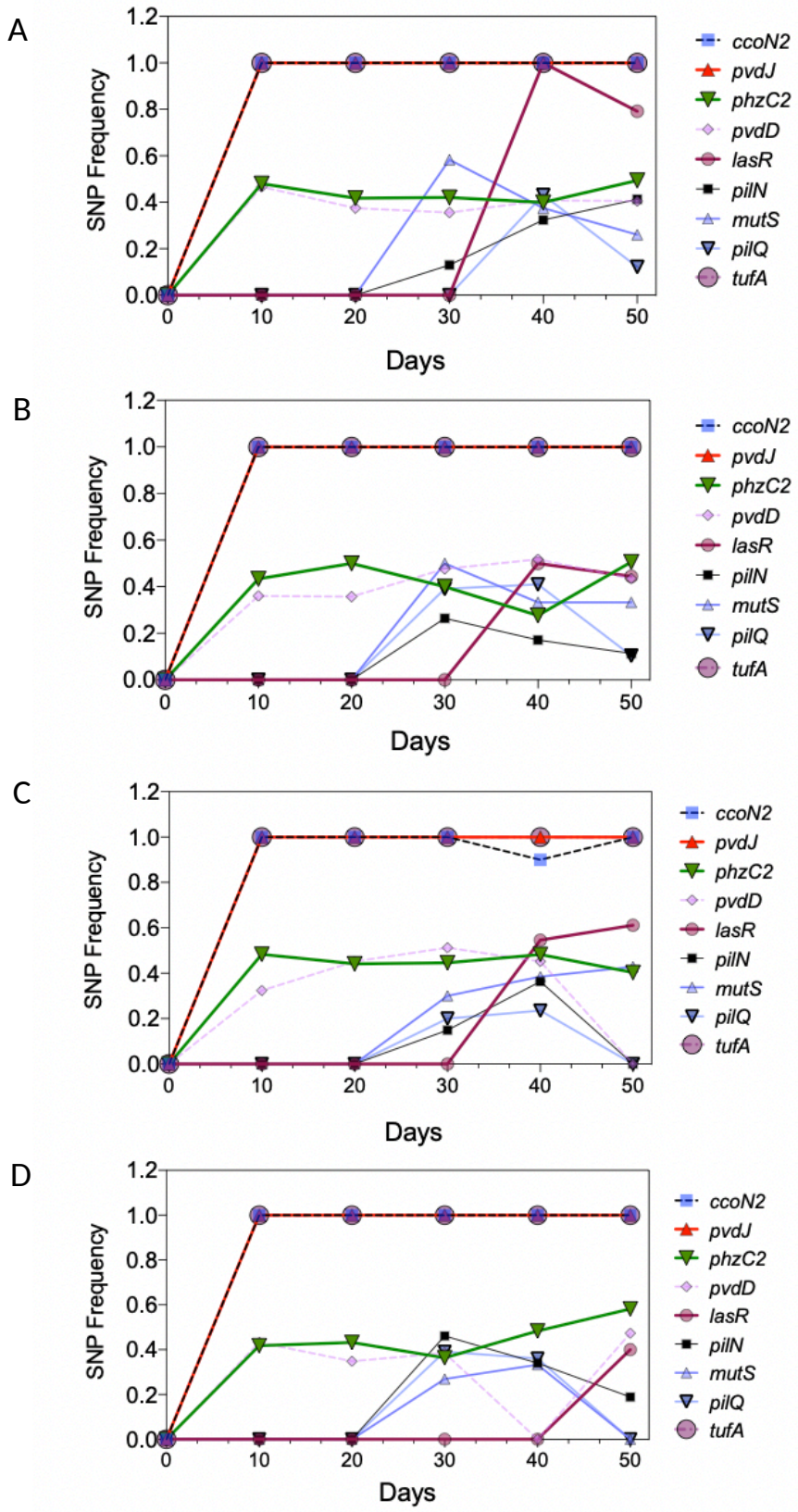

A
B
C
D
SNP Frequency
Days
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
1.2
0
10
20
30
40
50
ccoN2
pvdJ
phzC2
pvdD
lasR
pilN
mutS
pilQ
tufA

Figure 2

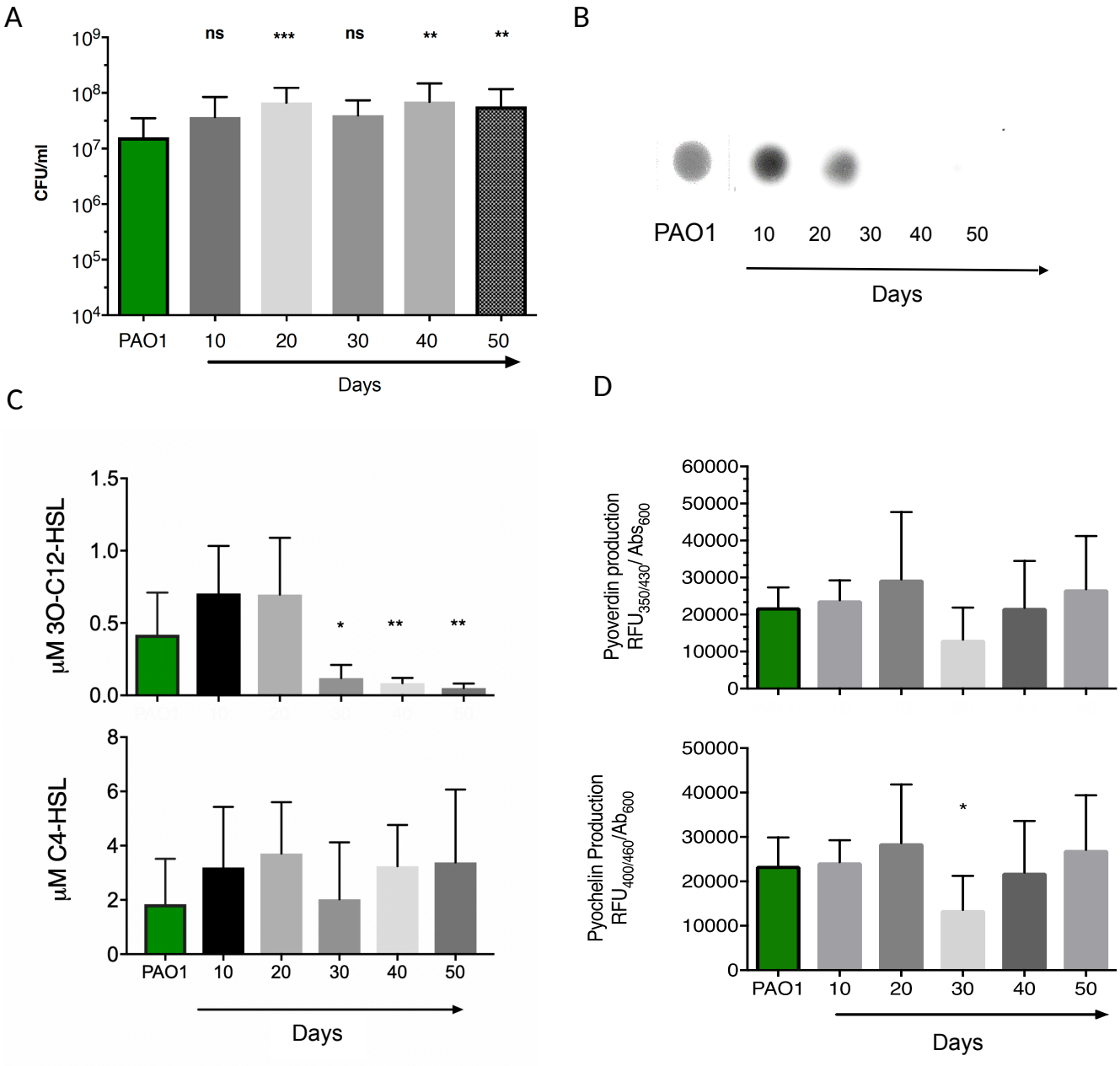
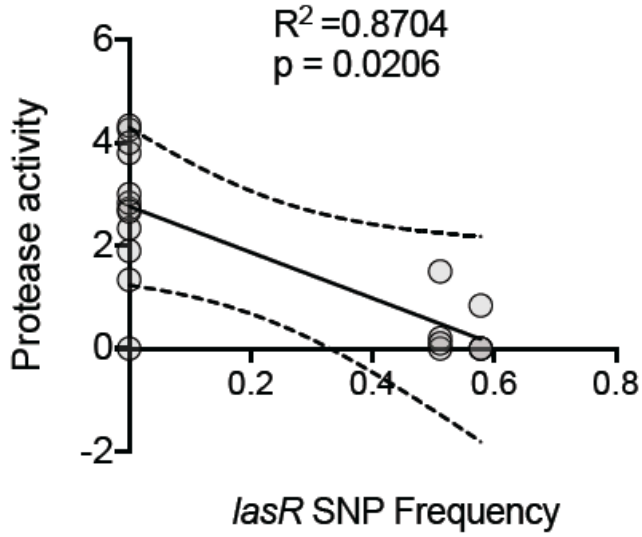
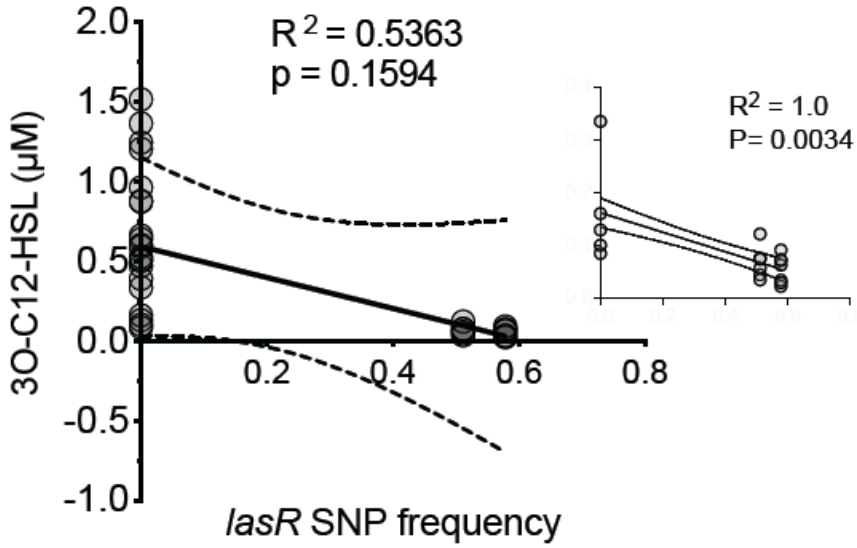

A
CFU/ml
10^9
10^8
10^7
10^6
10^5
10^4
ns
***
ns
**
**
PAO1
10
20
30
40
50
Days
B
PAO1
10
20
30
40
50
Days
C
µM 3O-C12-HSL
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
*
**
**
µM C4-HSL
8
6
4
2
0
PAO1
10
20
30
40
50
Days
D
Pyoverdin production
$RFU_{350/430}/Abs_{600}$
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
Pyochelin Production
$RFU_{400/460}/Ab_{600}$
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
*
PAO1
10
20
30
40
50
Days

Figure 3

A


R2 =0.8704
p = 0.0206
Protease activity
6
4
2
0
-2
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
lasR SNP Frequency

B


R 2 = 0.5363
p = 0.1594
3O-C12-HSL (μM)
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
-0.5
-1.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
lasR SNP frequency
R2 = 1.0
P= 0.0034

C

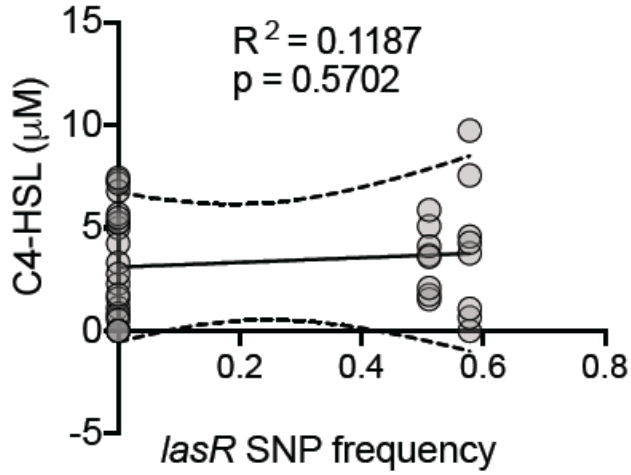

R 2 = 0.1187
p = 0.5702
C4-HSL (μM)
15
10
5
0
-5
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
lasR SNP frequency

Figure 4

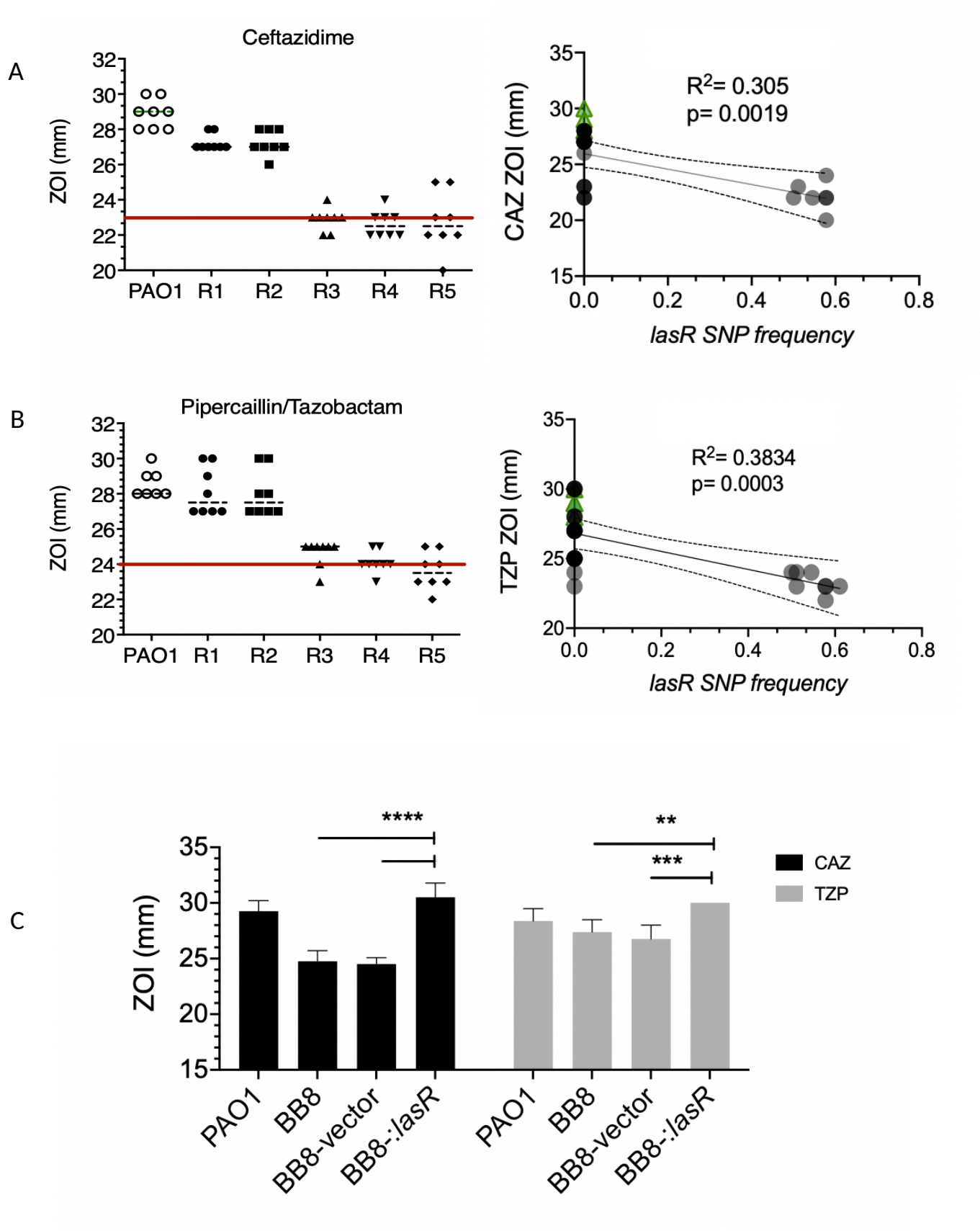

A
Ceftazidime
ZOI (mm)
PAO1
R1
R2
R3
R4
R5
CAZ ZOI (mm)
R2= 0.305
p= 0.0019
lasR SNP frequency
B
Pipercaillin/Tazobactam
ZOI (mm)
PAO1
R1
R2
R3
R4
R5
TZP ZOI (mm)
R2= 0.3834
p= 0.0003
lasR SNP frequency
C
ZOI (mm)
****
**
***
CAZ
TZP
PAO1
BB8
BB8-vector
BB8-:lasR
PAO1
BB8
BB8-vector
BB8-:lasR

Figure 5

Supplementary figures

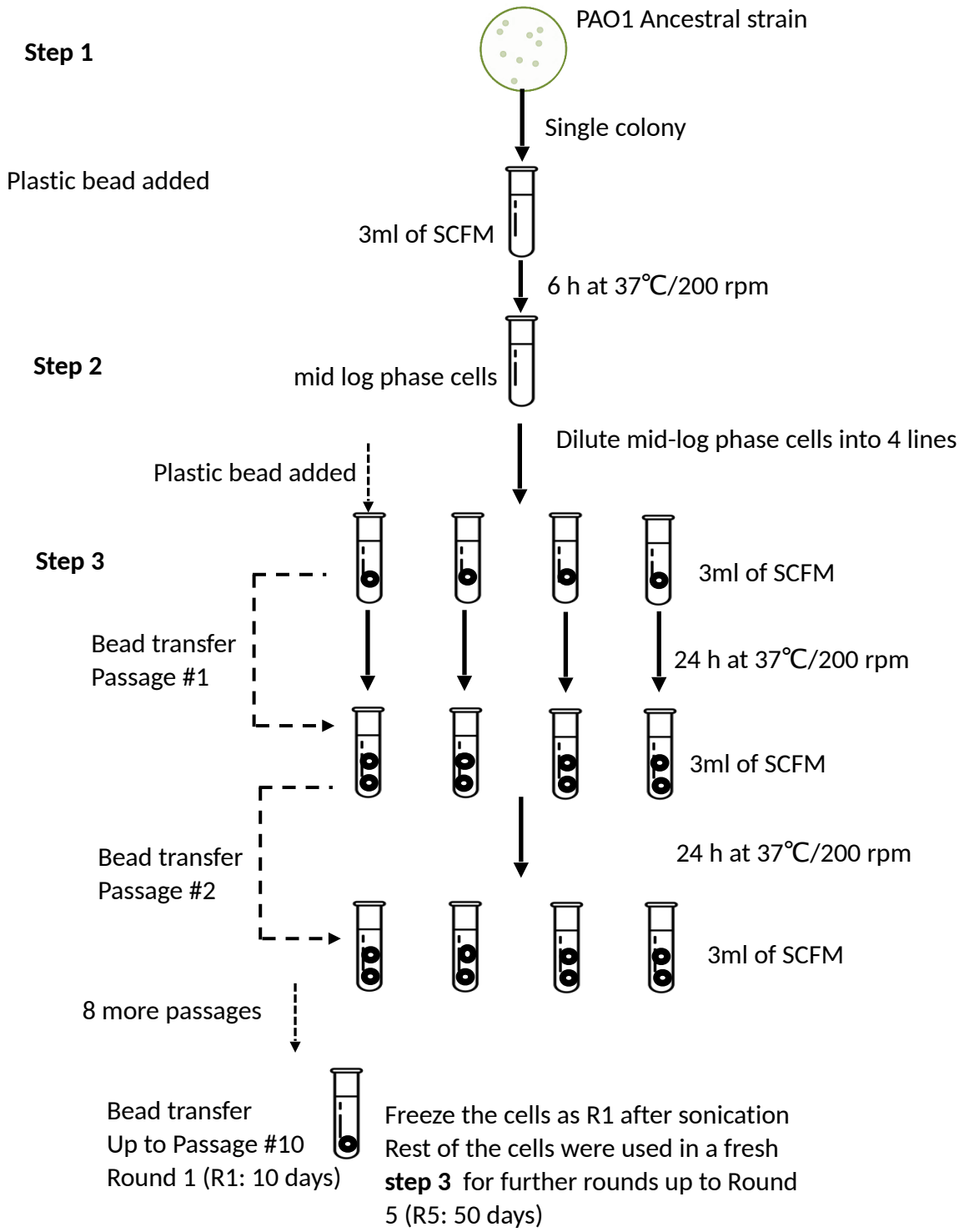

Step 1
PAO1 Ancestral strain
Single colony
Plastic bead added
3ml of SCFM
6 h at 37℃/200 rpm
Step 2
mid log phase cells
Dilute mid-log phase cells into 4 lines
Plastic bead added
Step 3
3ml of SCFM
Bead transfer
Passage #1
24 h at 37℃/200 rpm
3ml of SCFM
Bead transfer
Passage #2
24 h at 37℃/200 rpm
3ml of SCFM
8 more passages
Bead transfer
Up to Passage #10
Round 1 (R1: 10 days)
Freeze the cells as R1 after sonication
Rest of the cells were used in a fresh
step 3 for further rounds up to Round
5 (R5: 50 days)

Figure S1

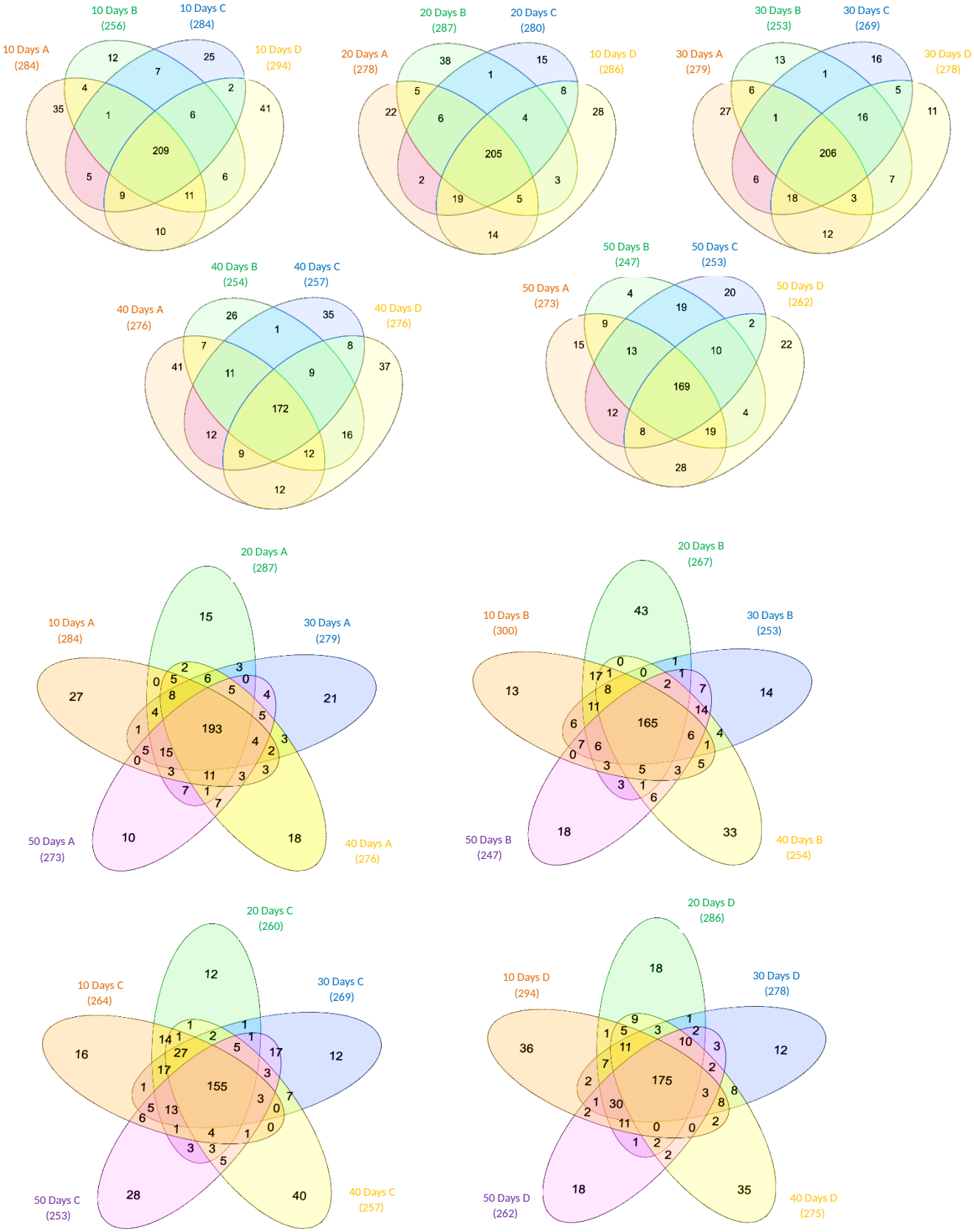

10 Days A (284)
10 Days B (256)
10 Days C (284)
10 Days D (294)
20 Days A (278)
20 Days B (287)
20 Days C (280)
10 Days D (286)
30 Days A (279)
30 Days B (253)
30 Days C (269)
30 Days D (278)
40 Days A (276)
40 Days B (254)
40 Days C (257)
40 Days D (276)
50 Days A (273)
50 Days B (247)
50 Days C (253)
50 Days D (262)
20 Days A (287)
10 Days A (284)
30 Days A (279)
50 Days A (273)
40 Days A (276)
20 Days B (267)
10 Days B (300)
30 Days B (253)
50 Days B (247)
40 Days B (254)
20 Days C (260)
10 Days C (264)
30 Days C (269)
50 Days C (253)
40 Days C (257)
20 Days D (286)
10 Days D (294)
30 Days D (278)
50 Days D (262)
40 Days D (275)

Figure S2

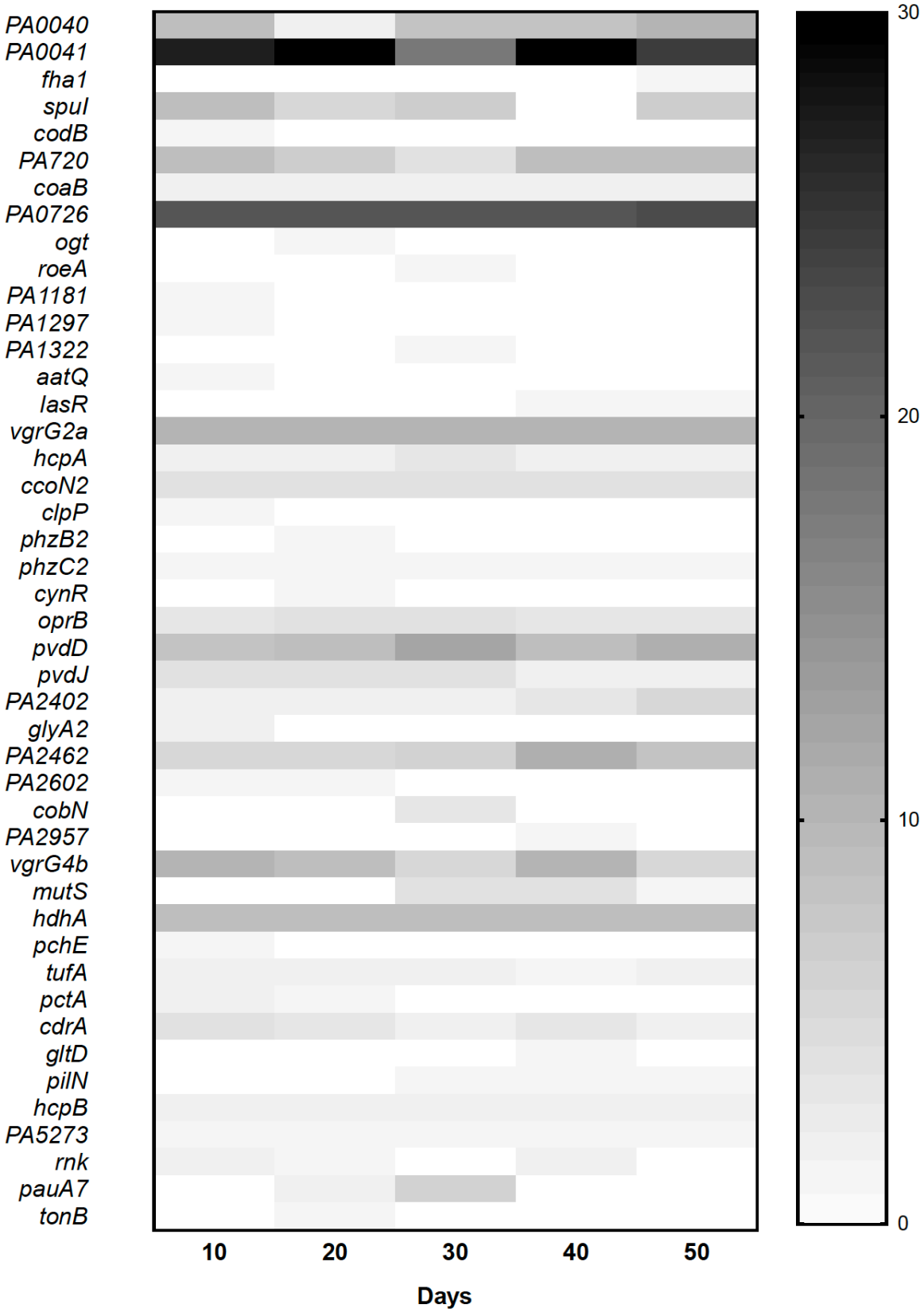

PA0040
PA0041
fha1
spuI
codB
PA720
coaB
PA0726
ogt
roeA
PA1181
PA1297
PA1322
aatQ
lasR
vgrG2a
hcpA
ccoN2
clpP
phzB2
phzC2
cynR
oprB
pvdD
pvdJ
PA2402
glyA2
PA2462
PA2602
cobN
PA2957
vgrG4b
mutS
hdhA
pchE
tufA
pctA
cdrA
gltD
pilN
hcpB
PA5273
rnk
pauA7
tonB
10
20
30
40
50
Days
30
20
10
0

Figure S3

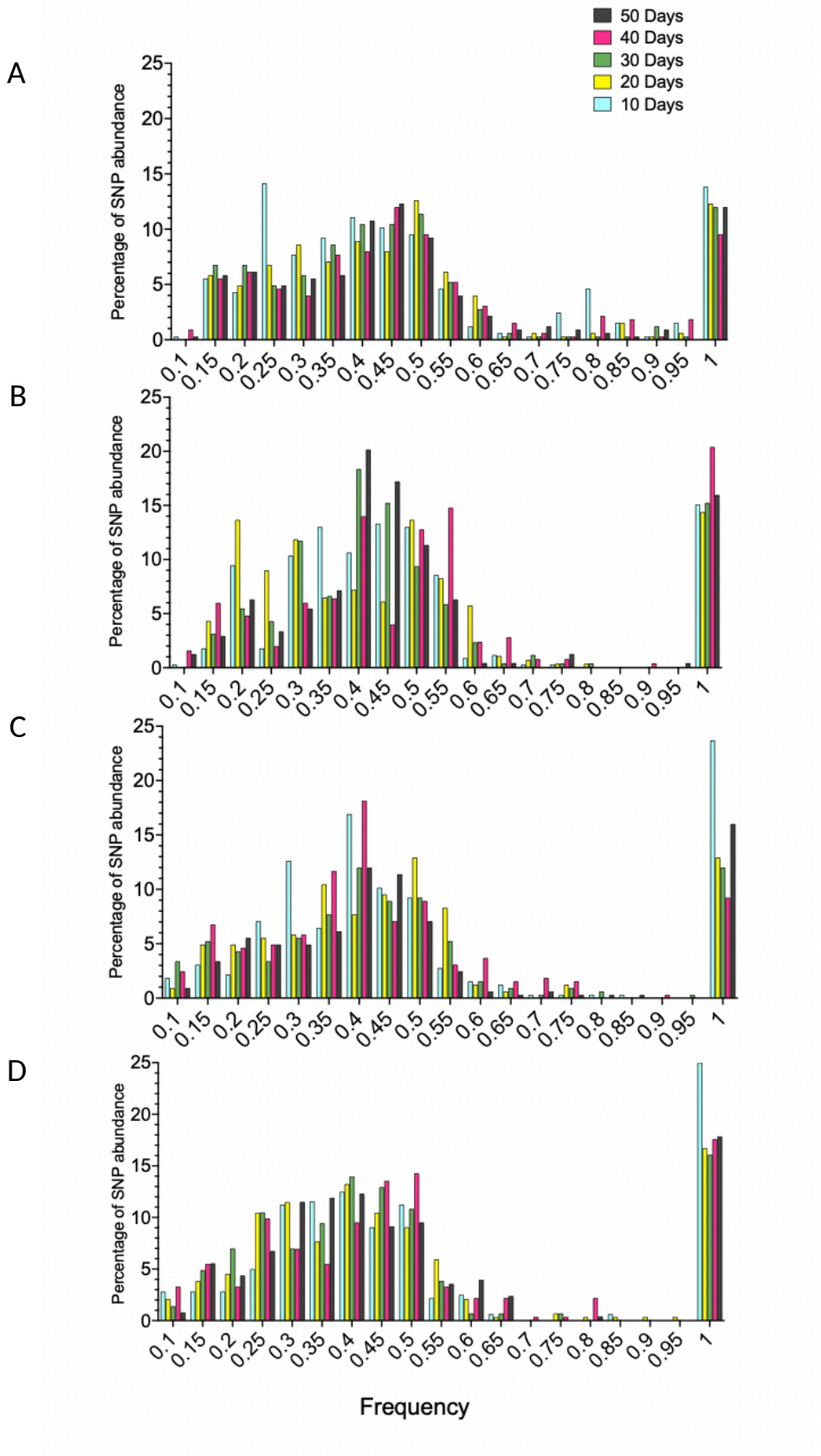

A
B
C
D
50 Days
40 Days
30 Days
20 Days
10 Days
Percentage of SNP abundance
0
5
10
15
20
25
0.1
0.15
0.2
0.25
0.3
0.35
0.4
0.45
0.5
0.55
0.6
0.65
0.7
0.75
0.8
0.85
0.9
0.95
1
Frequency

Figure S4

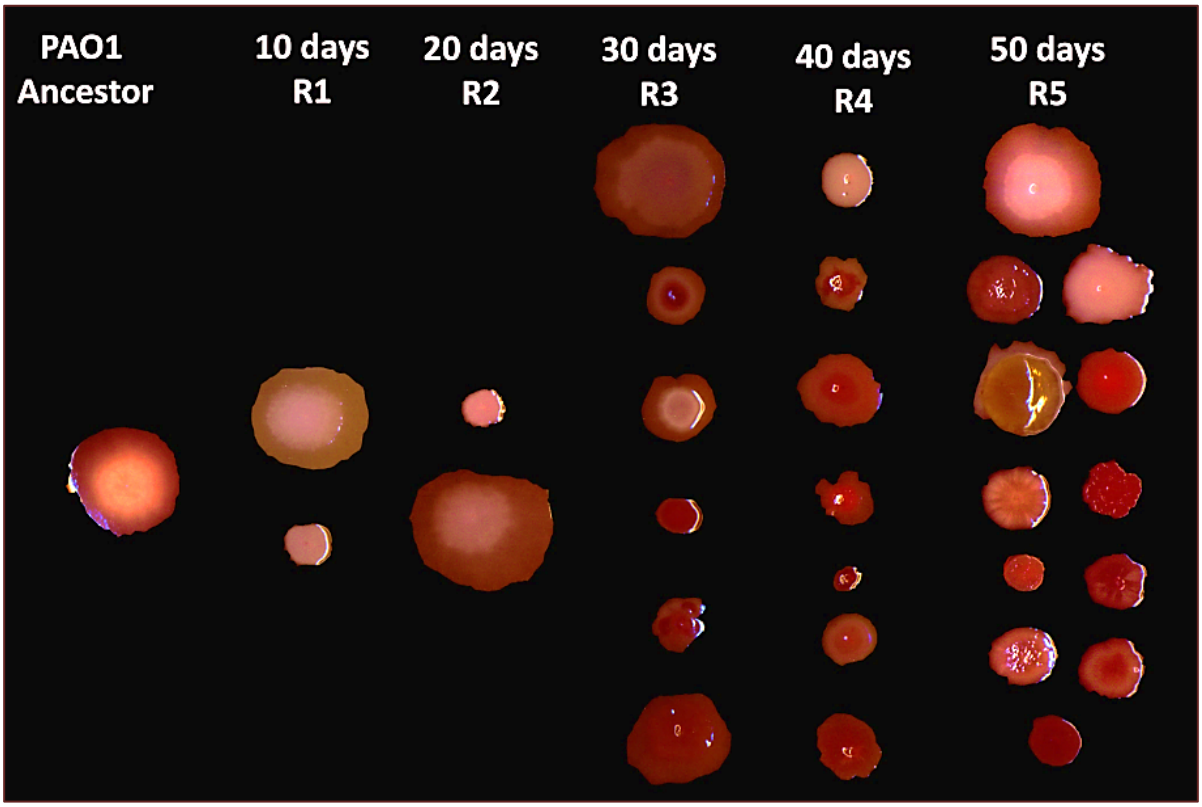
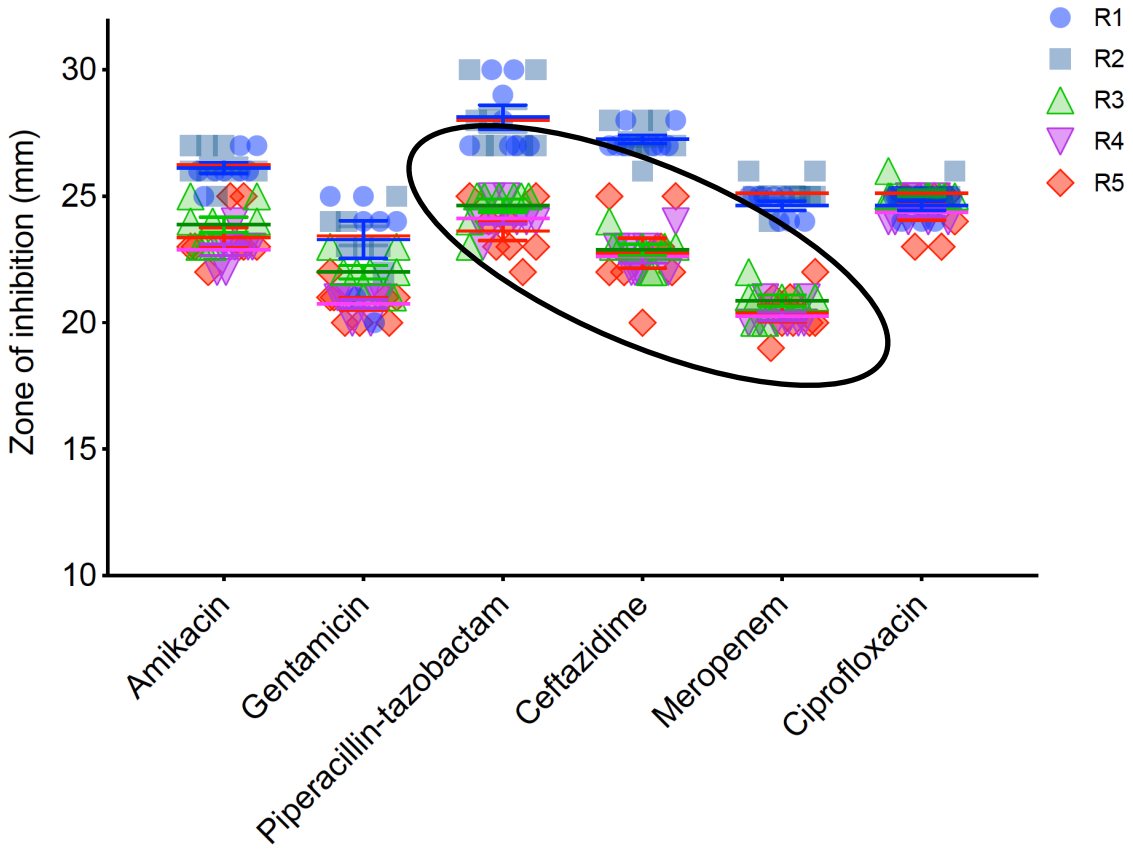

PAO1
Ancestor
10 days
R1
20 days
R2
30 days
R3
40 days
R4
50 days
R5

Figure S5

A


R1
R2
R3
R4
R5
Zone of inhibition (mm)
30
25
20
15
10
Amikacin
Gentamicin
Piperacillin-tazobactam
Ceftazidime
Meropenem
Ciprofloxacin

B

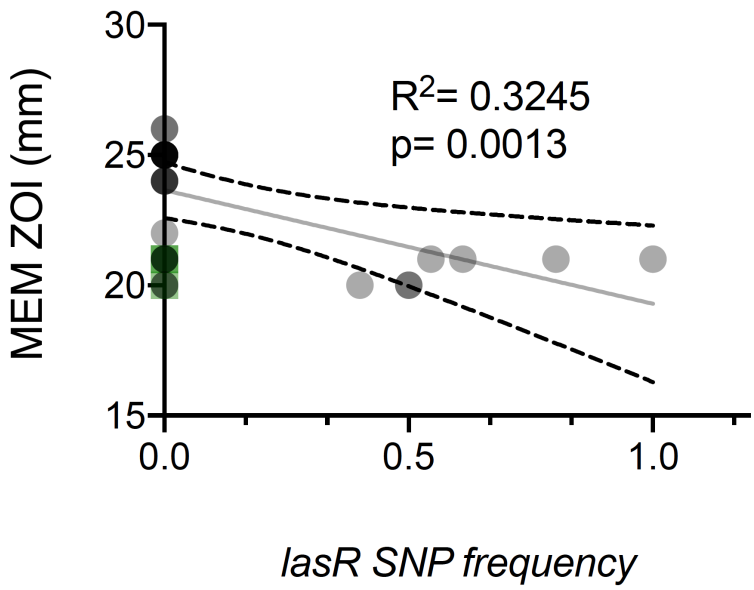

MEM ZOI (mm)
30
25
20
15
R2= 0.3245
p= 0.0013
0.0
0.5
1.0
lasR SNP frequency

Figure S6

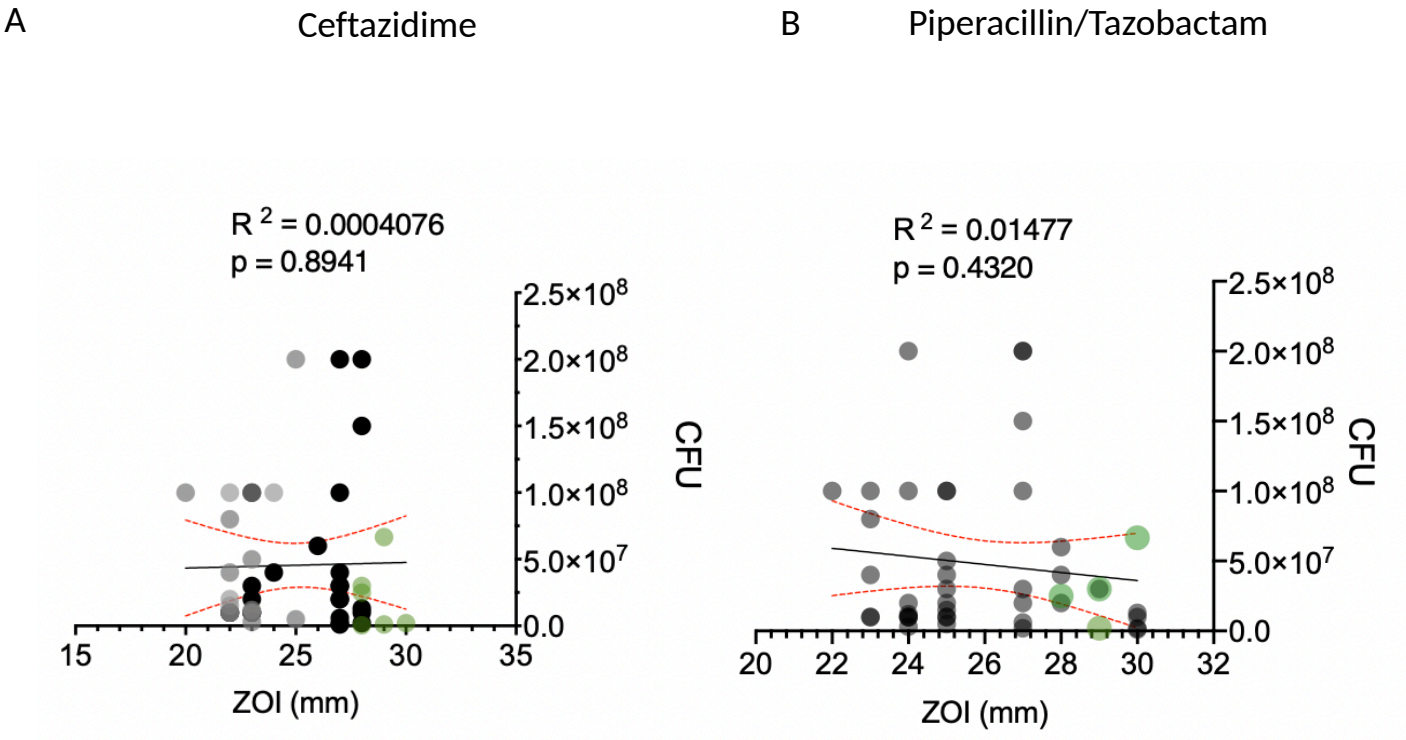

A
Ceftazidime
B
Piperacillin/Tazobactam
R 2 = 0.0004076
p = 0.8941
R 2 = 0.01477
p = 0.4320
2.5×10^8
2.0×10^8
1.5×10^8
1.0×10^8
5.0×10^7
0.0
CFU
15
20
25
30
35
22
24
26
28
32
ZOI (mm)

Figure S7