

Yangzhou University

扬州大学

The Quorum Sensing Type I mediates pathogenic mechanism of Avian Pathogenic *E.coli*

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COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

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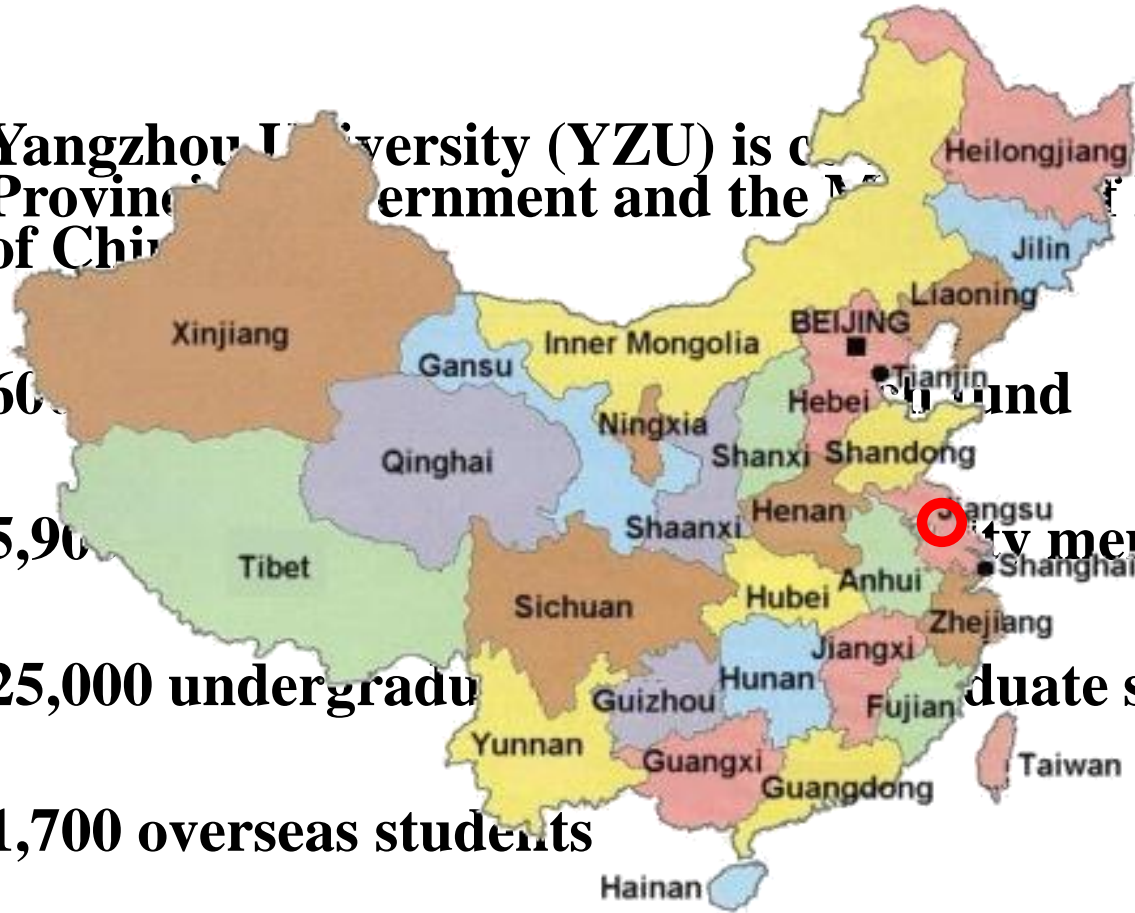
Wechat: jonhzhu

2019.06.03



揚州大學
YANGZHOU UNIVERSITY

- Yangzhou University (YZU) is a public university owned by the Jiangsu Provincial Government and the Ministry of Education of China
- 60,000 members
- 5,900 faculty members
- 25,000 undergraduate students
- 1,700 overseas students





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College of Veterinary Medicine

Ranking the **third place** by subject Veterinary Science in China in 2017-evaluation by the Ministry of Education, China

Veterinary Medicine: **Seven-star specialty (top 2 position)** according to Chinese alumni network

National Key Discipline: Preventive Veterinary Medicine

Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering: **1** Professors: **44**

国家重点学科

预防兽医学

中华人民共和国教育部
二〇〇七年八月





揚州大學
YANGZHOU UNIVERSITY

College of Veterinary Medicine

Faculty and Staff

- Staff: 45
- Faculty Members : 100
- Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering: 1
- Professors: 44
- Associate Professors: 35

Departments

- Basic Veterinary Medicine
- Clinical Veterinary Medicine
- Preventive Veterinary Medicine
- Laboratory Animal Science



Enrolled Students

- Undergraduate students: 381
- Ms Students: 540
- PhD Students: 120



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Lab PI Guoqiang Zhu



Guoqiang Zhu, Ph.D,

Professor and Chair of the Department of Preventive Veterinary Medicine

- Veterinary Microbiology and Microbial Disease
- Animal Pathogen Molecular Pathogenesis
- Interaction between Microorganisms and Host Cells, Particularly in Bacterial Adhesins-related Field
- *E.coli* and Adhesin Vaccine

Research experience

1994-1998 **China Academy of Military Medical Science, Ph.D**

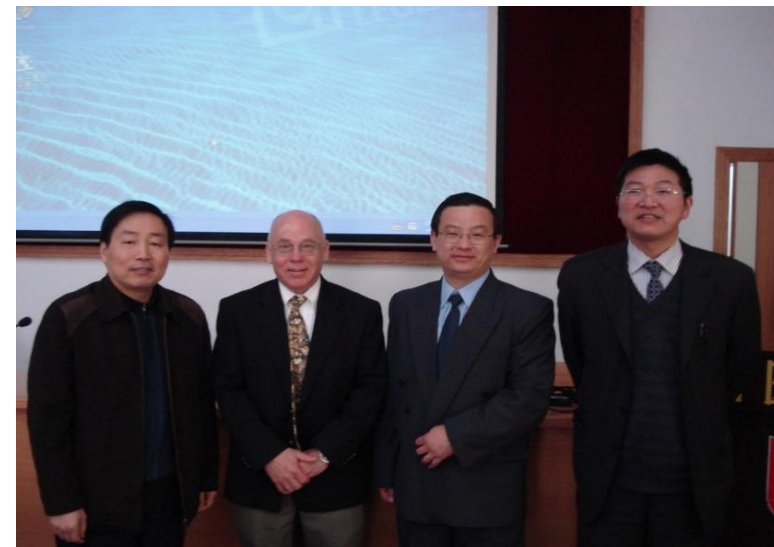
2001-2004 **University of Pennsylvania, Post doc.**

2006-2008 McGill University, Visiting Scholar

2009-2010 University of Maryland, Visiting Scholar

2011 South Dakota State University, Visiting Scholar

2016 Kansas State University, Visiting Scholar



Drs.&Profs. David Francis and Weiping Zhang
was visiting YZU in 2010

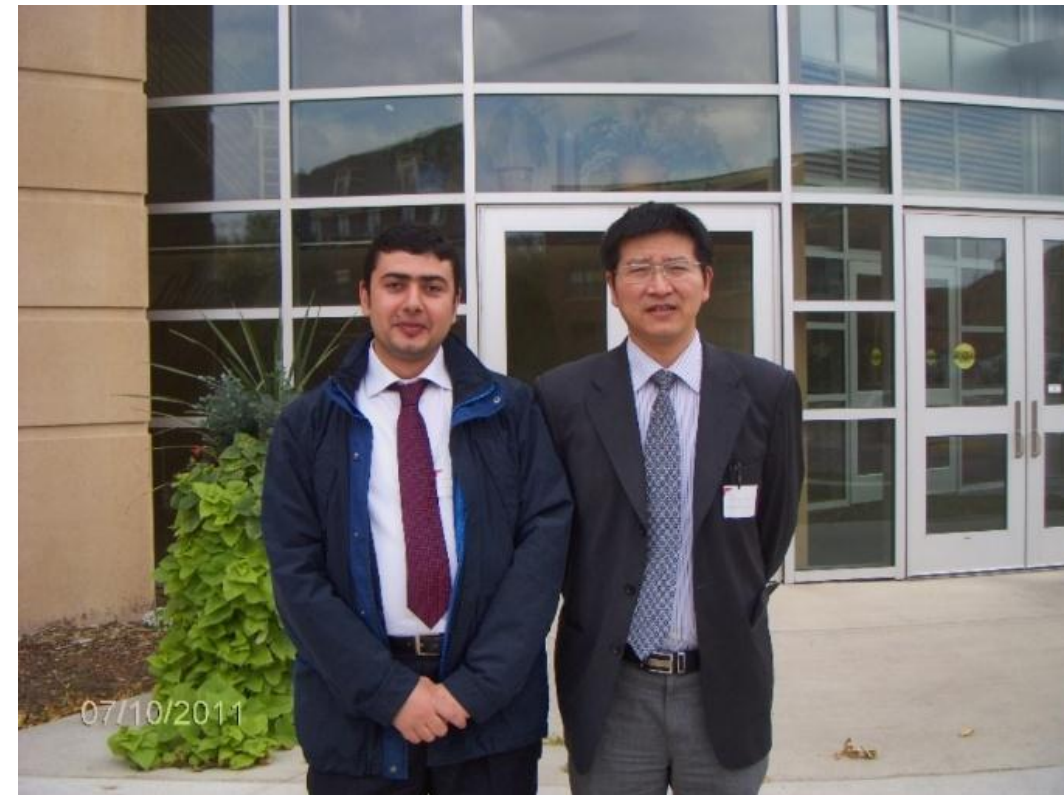


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International collaboration



Philip R. Hardwidge, Professor
College of Veterinary Medicine Kansas state University, 2013



Visiting Study in SDSU, 2011

International collaboration



**Dieter M. Schifferli, Ph.D, Professor
University of Pennsylvania**



**Fernando Ruiz, Ph.D, assistant Professor
University of Virginia, 2018**

International collaboration

Examples of Funding for International collaboration

- “Yangzhou University-Kansas State University of the United States” joint training project for students majored in Veterinary Medicine (Innovative Talents International Cooperation Programme , **2015-2021**, PI, Guoqiang Zhu)
- Cooperation agreement on Co-establishment of Joint Laboratory of Diagnosis of Zoonotic Pathogens between (College of veterinary medicine) Kansas State University and Yangzhou University, **2016-2020**, PI ,Guoqiang Zhu.
- Deep study of the interaction between bacteria and hosts (Bureau of National foreign experts, GDW20143200134, **2014-2019**, CoPI ,Guoqiang Zhu)

International collaboration



Scientific and Technical
Friendship Award
Yangzhou city

Scientific and Technical
Friendship Award
Jiangsu province

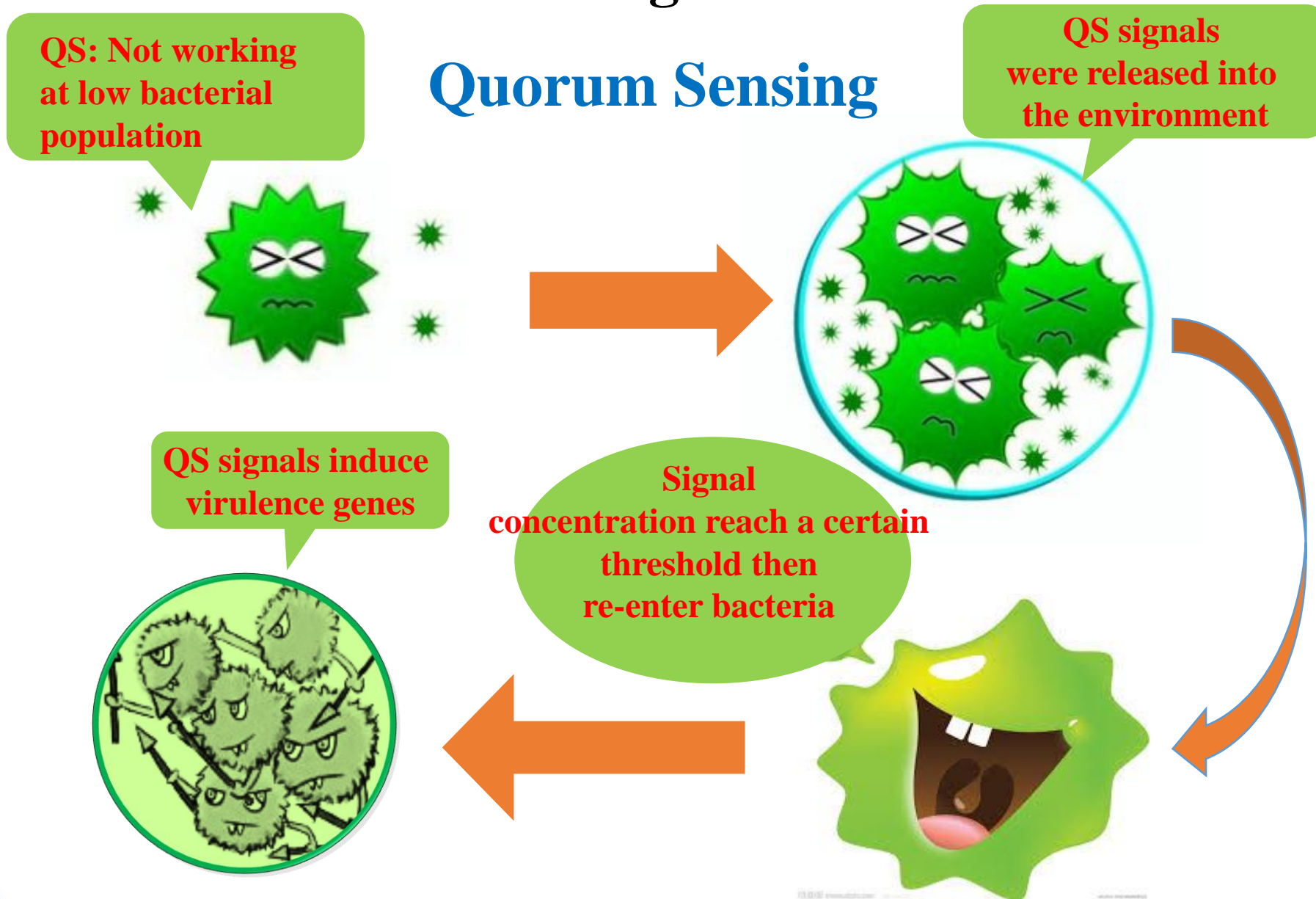
Background

- Quorum Sensing (QS) is a specific way of communication between bacteria
- Bacteria produce signal molecules and release signals into the environment; when environmental signals reach a certain threshold concentration, QS systems take effects
- QS induce bacteria to exhibit new behavioral characteristics on a population scale, such as bioluminescence, secretion regulation of virulence factors, formation of spores, or formation of biofilm



Background

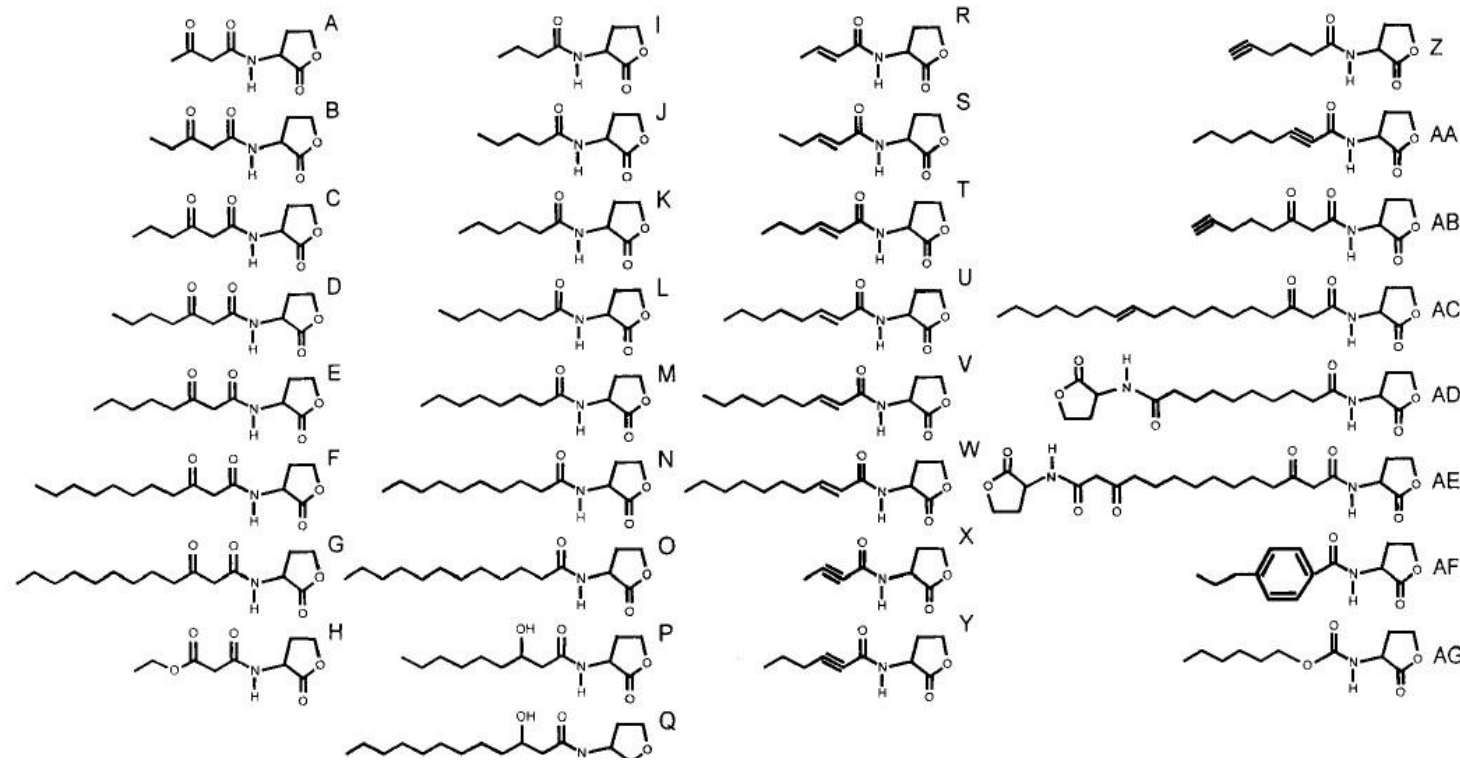
Quorum Sensing





Background

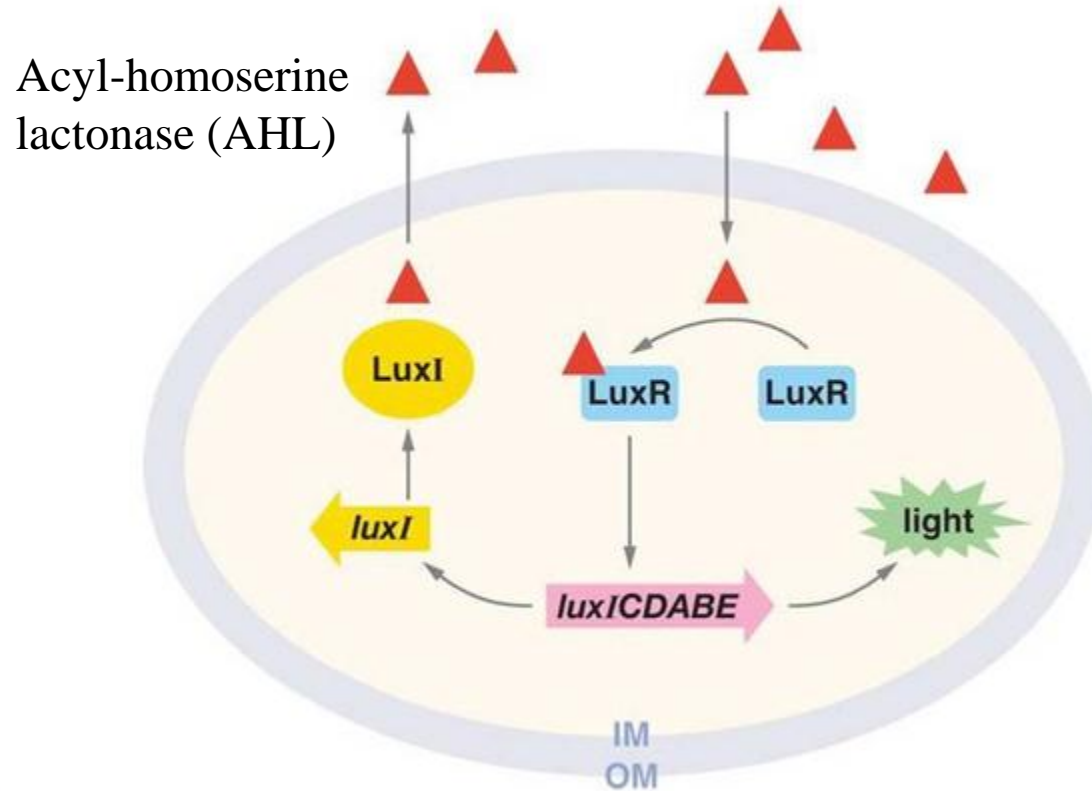
AHL species in nature



- Each bacteria species produces one or several kinds of signals in this natural AHL pool.
- Quorum eavesdropping happens when different bacteria could use AHLs.

Background

LuxR-LuxI system



AI-1 pathway

1, *E. coli* is believed not to express the LuxI, which means *E.coli* can't produce AHLs, but only encodes a single LuxR homolog named SdiA

2, SdiA is expressed in insoluble inclusion bodies in the absence of AHLs, however, it is expressed in a folded, soluble form in the presence of AHLs.

Background

Avian Pathogenic *Escherichia coli* (APEC)

Avian colibacillosis is one of the most serious bacterial diseases caused by avian pathogenic *Escherichia coli* in poultry.

The virulence factors of APEC lead to the pathogenesis, and QS system is actively involved in the regulation process of virulence factors. However, QS-1 function of APEC have not been discussed.

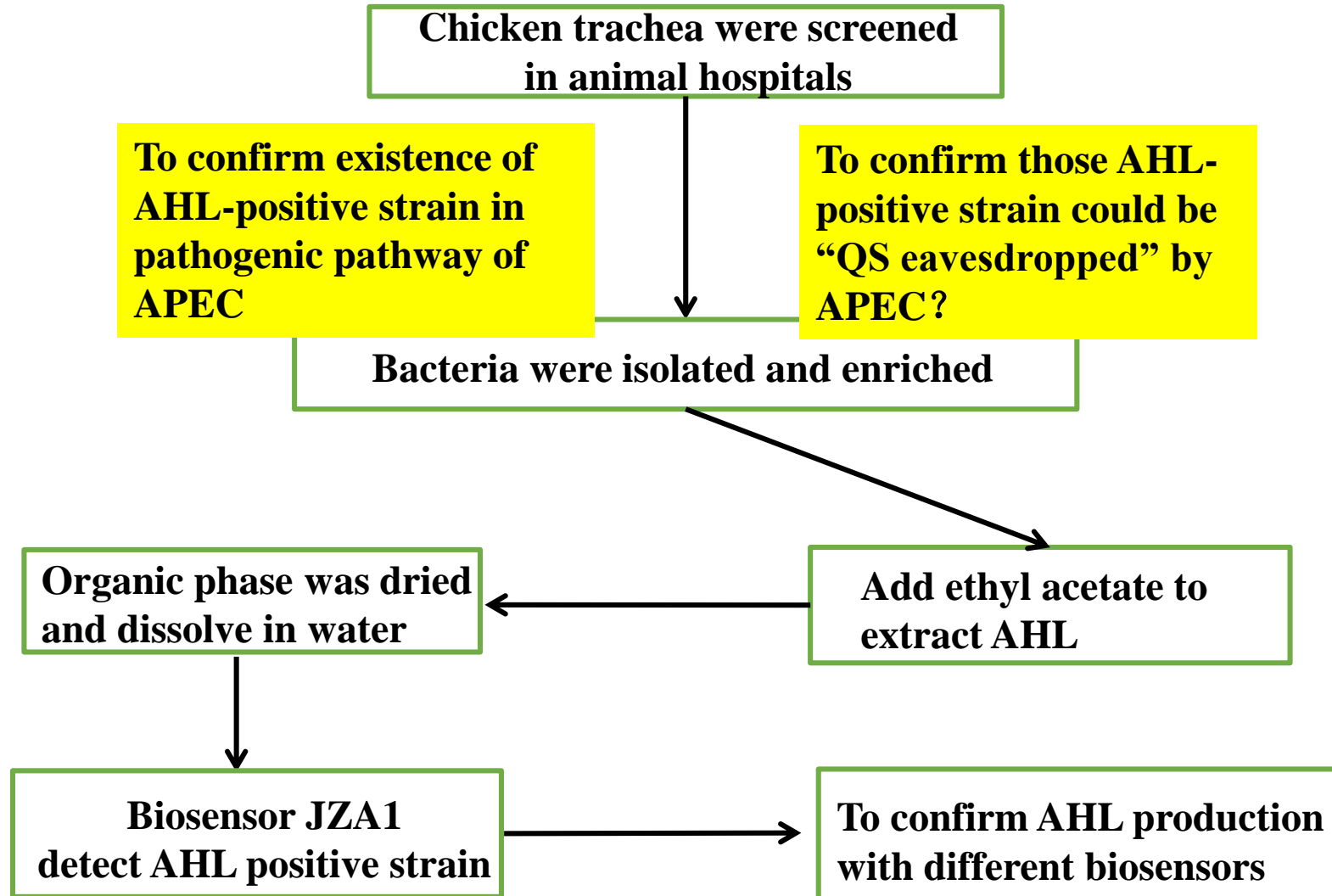
Although QS-1 effect in ETEC or EHEC have been discussed,

- Is there any QS-1 signals that can affect APEC pathogenic pathway and virulence?
- Does the QS-1 system play a role in the APEC pathogenesis?



Results

Isolation and Characterization of AHL positive strain



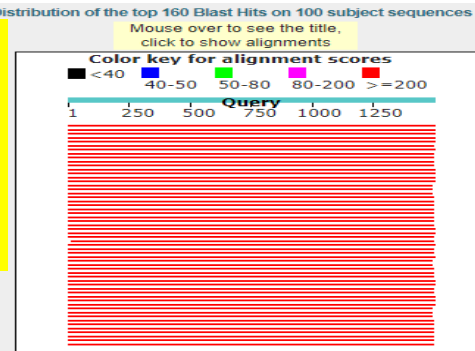


Results

Isolation and Characterization of AHL positive strain

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```

First successful
isolation of AHL-
positive bacteria in
chickens



Isolated *Enterobacter
sakazakii* from more
than 400 samples,
named YZ3.

criptions

Sequences producing significant alignments:

Select: All None Selected: 0

Alignments Download GenBank Graphics Distance tree of results

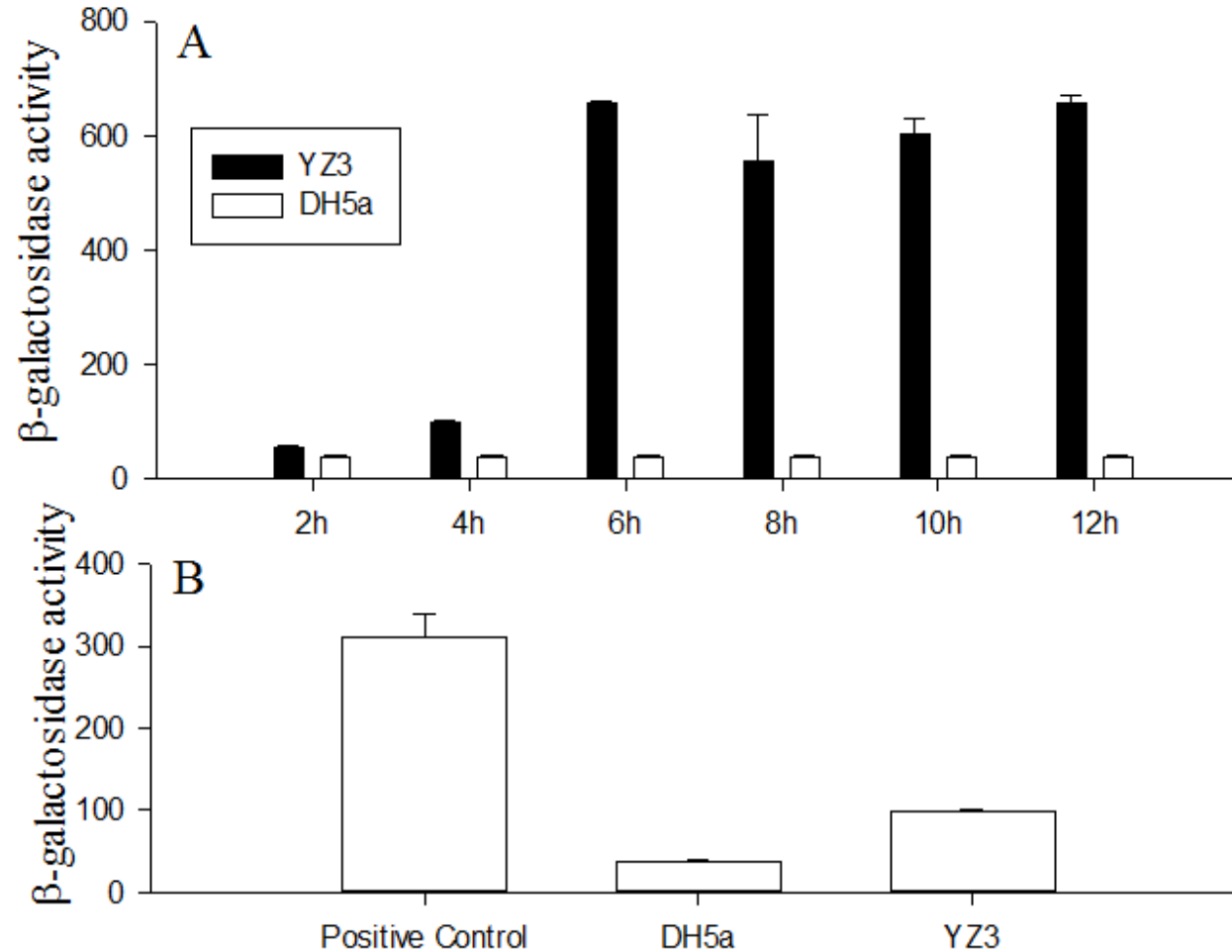
	Description	Max score	Total score	Query cover	E value	Ident	Accession
1	Cronobacter sakazakii strain ATCC 29544 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	2758	2758	100%	0.0	100%	NR_044076.1
2	Cronobacter sakazakii strain CS-931 plasmid pCsaCS931a, complete sequence	2752	19268	100%	0.0	99%	CP027108.1
3	Cronobacter sakazakii strain CS-931 chromosome, complete genome	2752	19185	100%	0.0	99%	CP027107.1
4	Cronobacter sakazakii strain ATCC 29544, complete genome	2752	19235	100%	0.0	99%	CP011047.1
5	Cronobacter sakazakii ATCC BAA-894, complete genome	2747	19035	100%	0.0	99%	CP000783.1
6	Cronobacter sakazakii strain E269 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	2747	2747	99%	0.0	100%	EF059819.1
7	Cronobacter sakazakii ES15, complete genome	2741	19163	100%	0.0	99%	CP003312.1
8	Cronobacter sakazakii strain 05CHPL50 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	2739	2739	99%	0.0	99%	GU122202.1
9	Cronobacter sakazakii strain CDC 4-85 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	2739	2739	99%	0.0	99%	GU122185.1
10	Cronobacter sakazakii strain 05CHPL54 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	2734	2734	99%	0.0	99%	GU122206.1
11	Cronobacter sakazakii strain 05CHPL29 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	2734	2734	99%	0.0	99%	GU122189.1



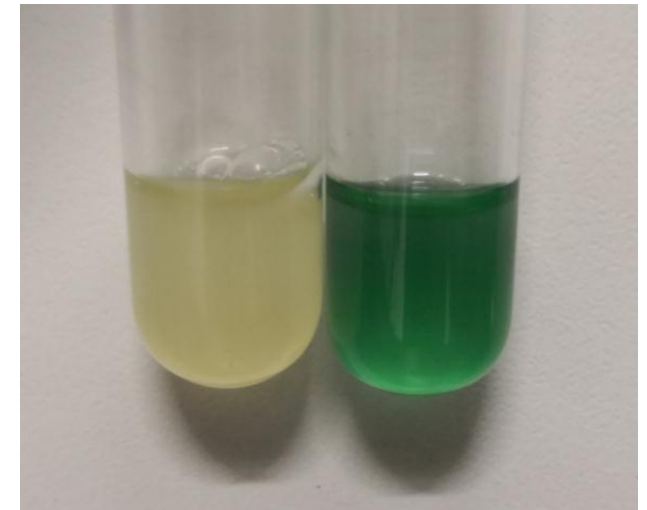
Results

Isolation and Characterization of AHL positive strain

Biosensor JZA1 detection



JZA1, sensitive to all AHLs and stimulate galactosidase activity under AHL induction. Currently the most sensitive reporter for AHLs.



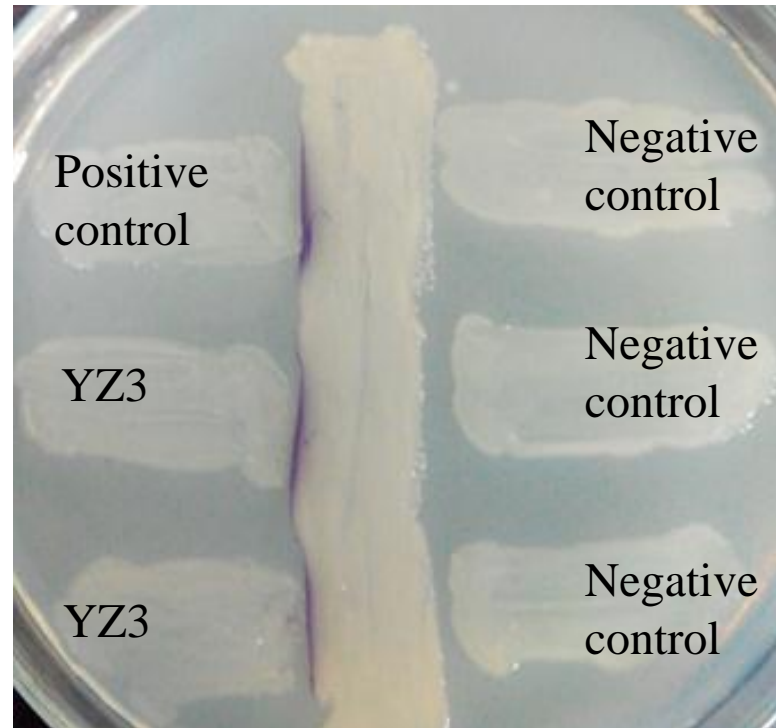


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Results

Isolation and Characterization of AHL positive strain

Biosensor CV026



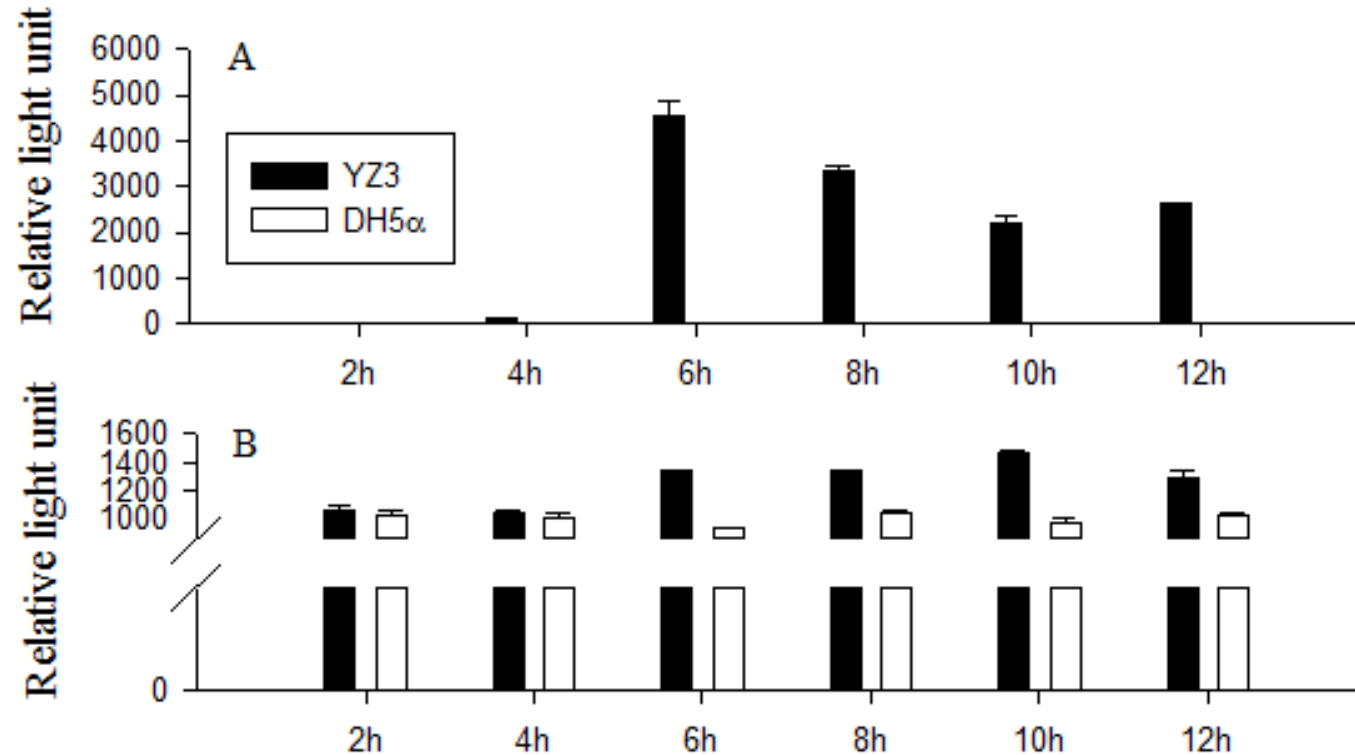
CV026 produces purple pigment under short side-chain with high sensitivity



Results

Isolation and Characterization of AHL positive strain

Biosensor PSB401/1142



pSB401/1142 strain emits a firefly-like bioluminescence under exogenous AHL.
pSB401 for short side-chain AHL detection,
pSB1142 for long side-chain AHL detection.



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Results

Isolation and Characterization of AHL positive strain

AHLs extracted from YZ3 reduce biofilm formation of APEC CE129



APEC CE129

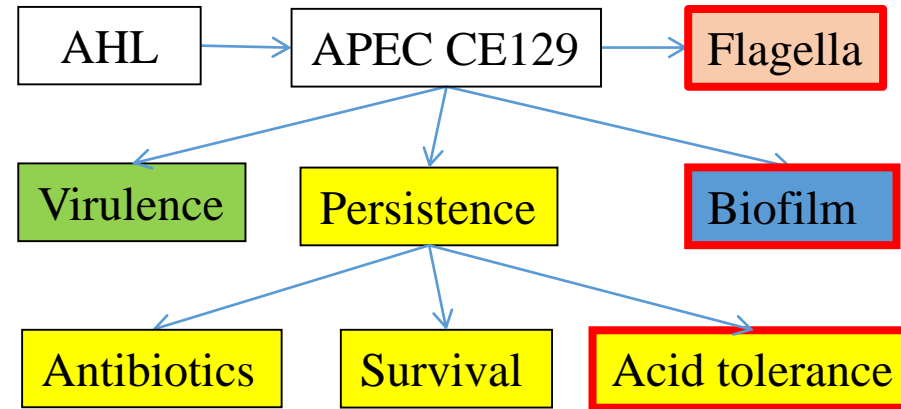
APEC CE129+AHLs

This result showed that AHLs- produced YZ3 can be “QS eavesdropped” by APEC



Results

AHL regulation of APEC virulence



Focus Points: Virulence, Flagella, Biofilm, Persistence

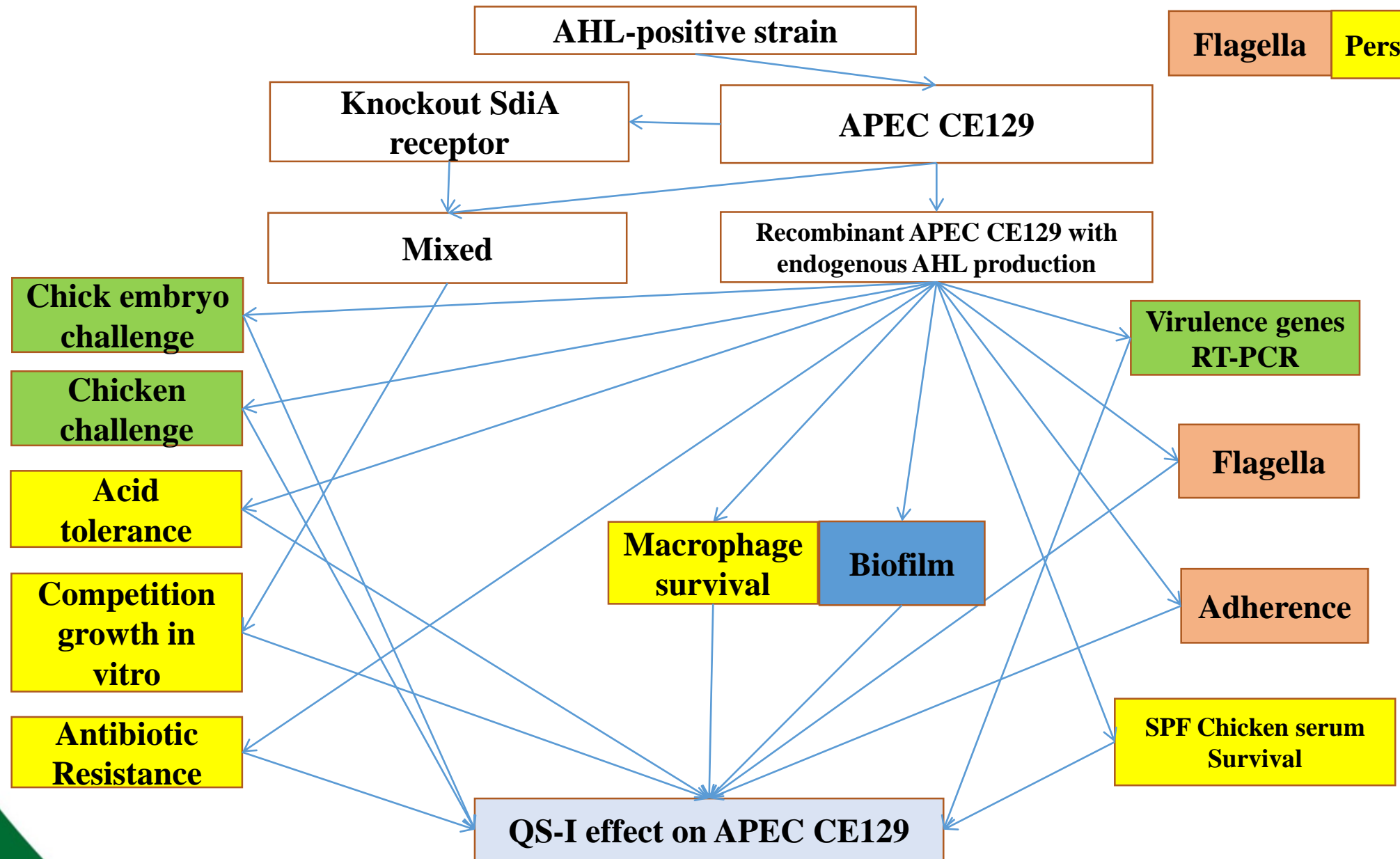
AHL regulation of APEC virulence

Virulence

Biofilm

Flagella

Persistence



Results

AHL regulation of APEC virulence

Constructs for CE129 Δ sidA and CE129 *pyenI*.

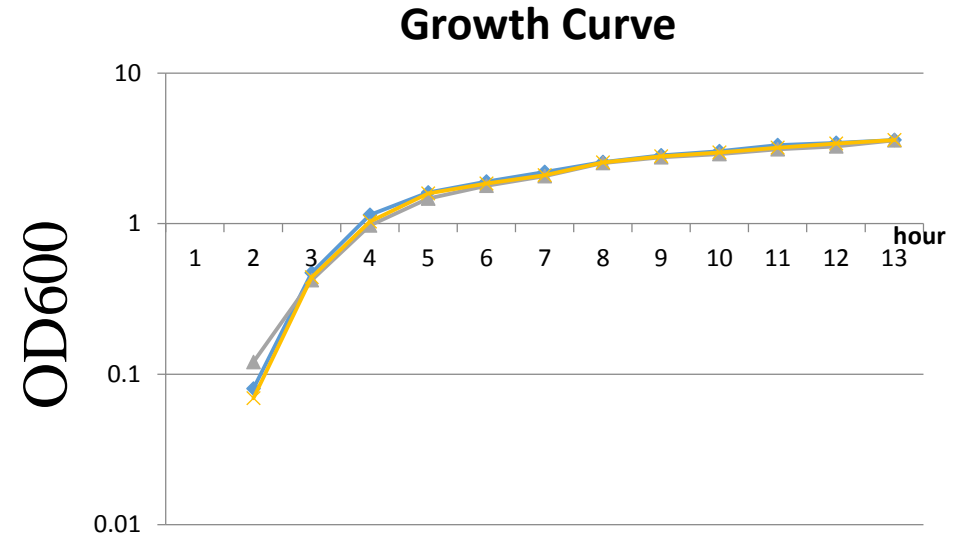
CE129/ Δ sidA, lacking AHL eavesdrop ability.

CE129 *pyenI*, producing endogenous AHL signals.

Chick developing
embryo challenge

Chicken
challenge

No significant difference



Growth curve of CE129, CE129/*pyenI*, CE129/pBR

No significant difference

Results

AHLs regulation of APEC virulence

MIC Experimental data

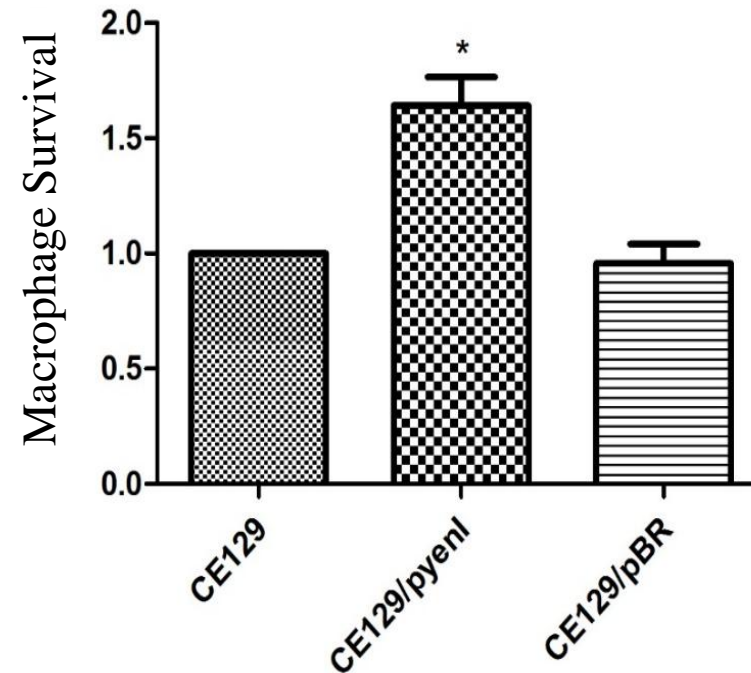
	CHL	Tet	OFX	NOR
CE129	8μg/mL	R	16μg/mL	16μg/mL
CE129/pyenI	8μg/mL	R	16μg/mL	16μg/mL
CE129/pBR	8μg/mL	R	16μg/mL	16μg/mL

No significant difference

Results

AHL regulation of APEC virulence

Experimental data for Macrophage HD11 Survival

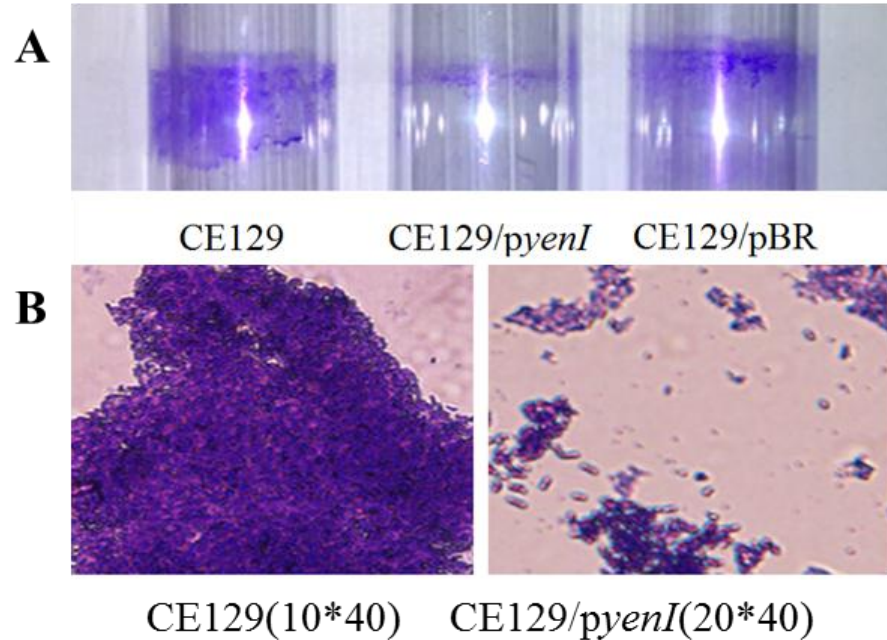


Under AHL, intracellular survival ability of APEC **increased**

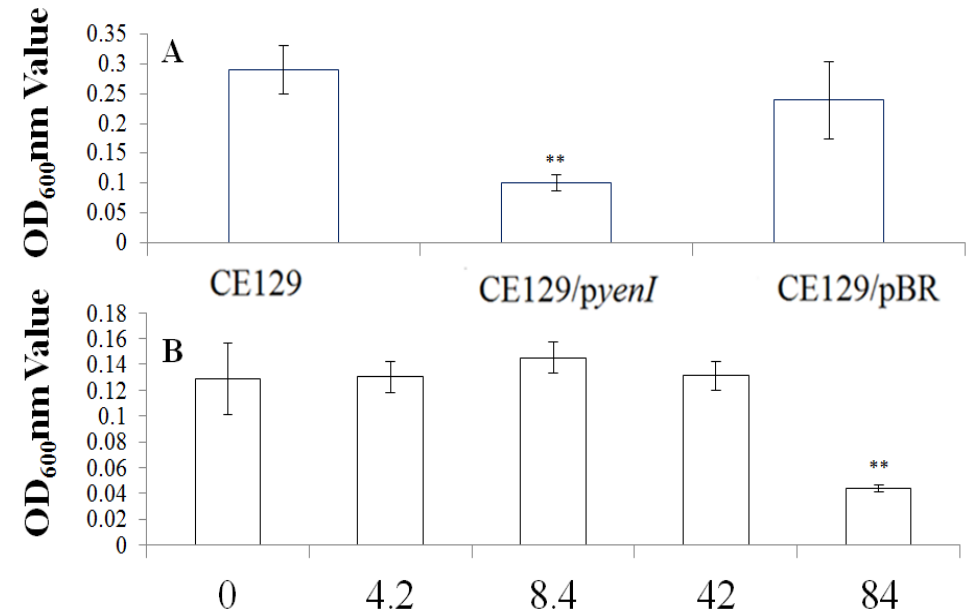
Results

AHLs regulation of APEC virulence

Qualitative test of biofilm formation



Quantitative test biofilm formation



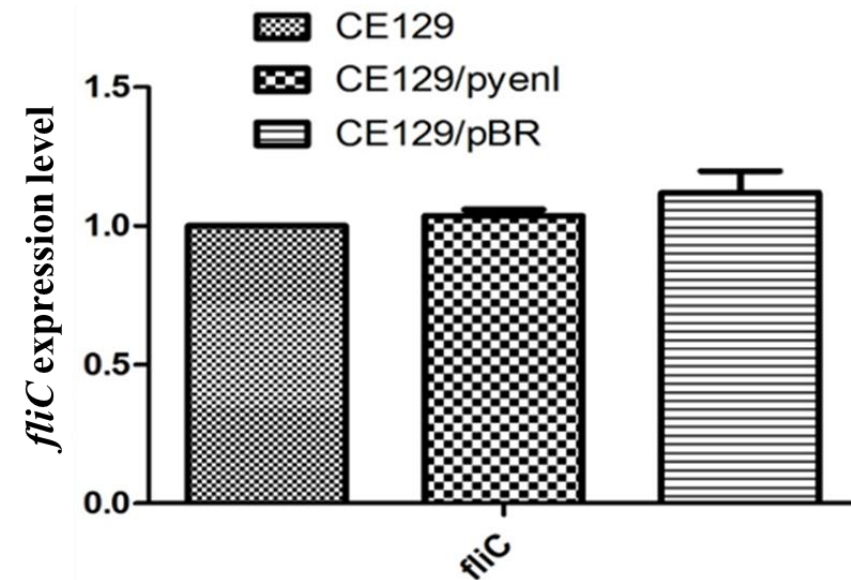
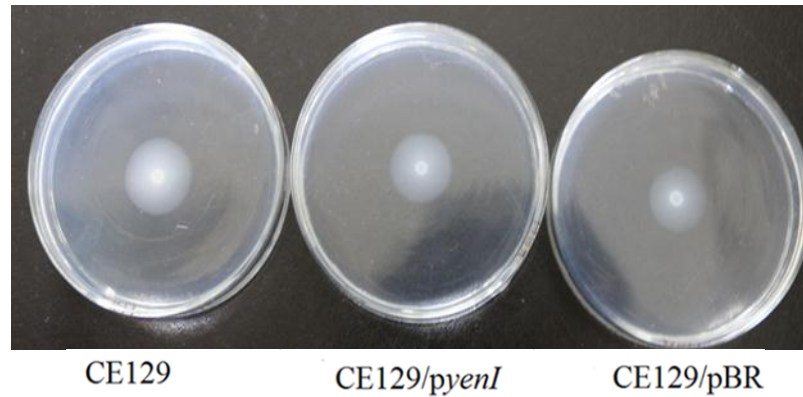
Under AHLs, biofilm formation of APEC **decreased**



Results

AHL regulation of APEC virulence

Mobility test



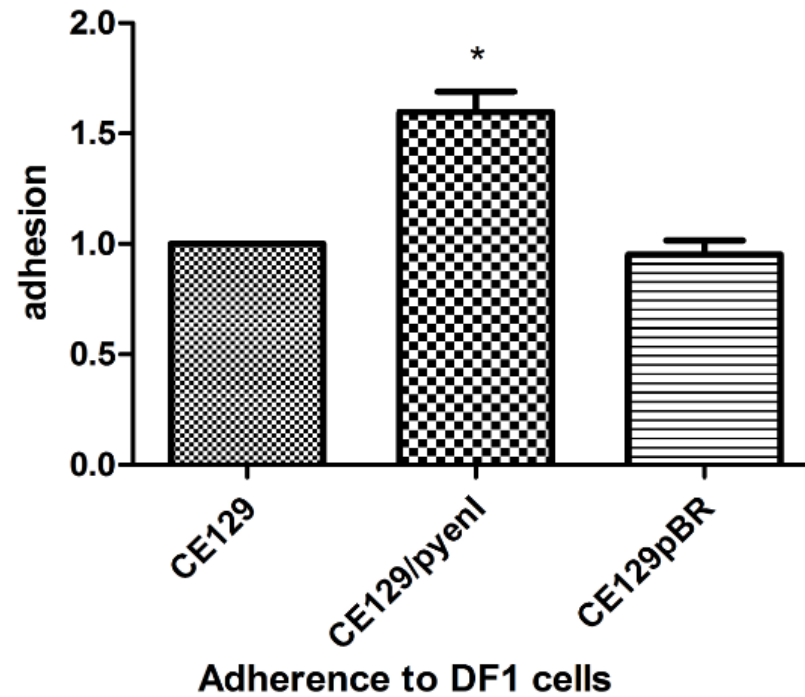
Expression level of flagella was not reduced under AHL induction

This phenotype is different from intestinal pathogenic *E. coli*

Results

AHL regulation of APEC virulence

Adherence test



Gene	CE129 WT	CE129/ <i>pyenI</i>	CE129/ pBR
<i>fimA</i>	100	70	106
<i>fliC</i>	100	103	111

Real-Time PCR of *fimA* gene

AHLs **increase** APEC adherence to DF1 cell

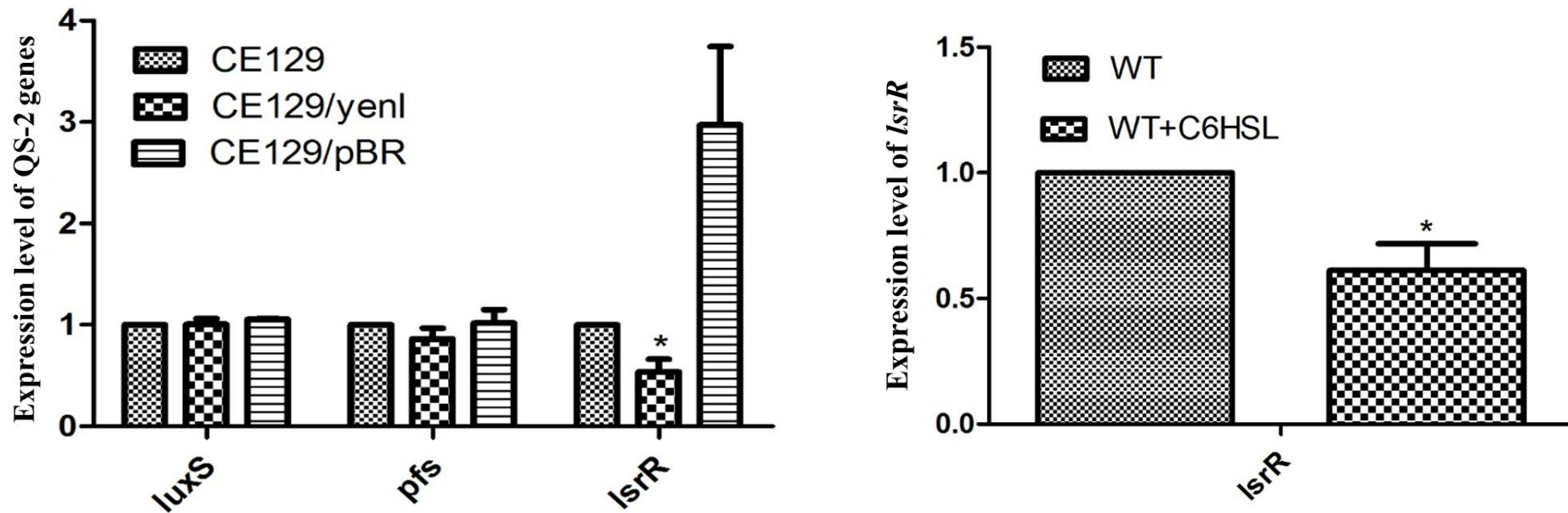
Adherence changes not from type 1 fimbriae or flagella



Results

AHL regulation of APEC virulence

QS-1 regulation of QS-2



QS-2 function of APEC has been fully discussed in previous study, QS-2 regulate flagella expression, pathogenicity and other characteristics in APEC. We found QS-1 **influenced** QS-2 through *lsrR* gene.

Summary

- Screening out AHL-positive bacteria *Enterobacter sakazakii* YZ3, and confirming its QS-1 signals can be QS- Eavesdropped by APEC strain.
- Constructs of APEC recombinant strains CE129 Δ sidA and CE129 *pyenI*. CE129 Δ sidA lacks AHL receptor and QS-eavesdrop ability. CE129 *pyenI* could produce endogenous AHL signals. On this basis, QS-1 function upon APEC virulence have been discussed in this study.
- QS-1 influence QS-II activity in APEC, as well as adherence and invasion ability. Biofilm formation of APEC was also suppressed under AHL signals. *lsrR*, the important gene in QS-II, decreased by 46.6%.
- **Interestingly, APEC strain showed different phenotypes of acid tolerance and flagella expression, compared with Enterotoxigenic *E. coli*.**

Acknowledgements

Collaborators

- Dr. Philip R. Hardwidge
- Dr. David H. Francis
- Dr. Weiping Zhang

Kansas State University

South Dakota State University

Illinois University

Lab experiment members (Ph.D and Ms.)

- Yang Yang, Ph.D student
- Zhendong Li, Ms. student
- Yun Liu
- Binbin Zhang

Major Founding resource:

