

Vibrio Campbellii Quorum Sensing

Abstract

This study will demonstrate the use of the ATCC *Vibrio campbellii* Panel (ATCC® MP-6™) as a non-pathogenic model for AI-2-based quorum sensing pathways.

Introduction

In many prokaryotes, cooperative behaviors are regulated through a density-dependent, signal-mediated communication system termed quorum sensing (QS)¹. When a bacterial population reaches a critical threshold, autoinducer signaling molecules (AI) specifically bind to a cognate regulatory protein or activate a two-component signal transduction system, leading to the regulation of group behaviors. In the marine organism *Vibrio campbellii*, AI signals (AI-1 and AI-2) and cognate regulators are used to regulate bioluminescence¹ (Figure 1). Since its discovery, AI-2 has proven ubiquitous within inter- and intraspecies communication, including that of pathogenic microorganisms². Here, we show a panel of nine *V. campbellii* strains displaying wild-type or varying mutational phenotypes for use as a non-pathogenic model in the analysis of AI-2-based QS systems.

Materials and Methods

Nine *V. campbellii* strains were phenotypically analyzed for QS proficiency by monitoring the bioluminescence production of genotypically diverse strains that were plated together in pairs on Autoinducer Bioassay Medium^{1,3-6}.

Results and Discussion

Upon analysis of paired strains, it was determined that bioluminescence could be restored in strains lacking regulator and/or AI production if the adjacent strain was proficient in that characteristic (Figure 2A-C, Table 1). Bioluminescence could not be restored in strains lacking part of the luxCDABE operon, which encodes for bioluminescence (Figure 1, 2D, Table 1).

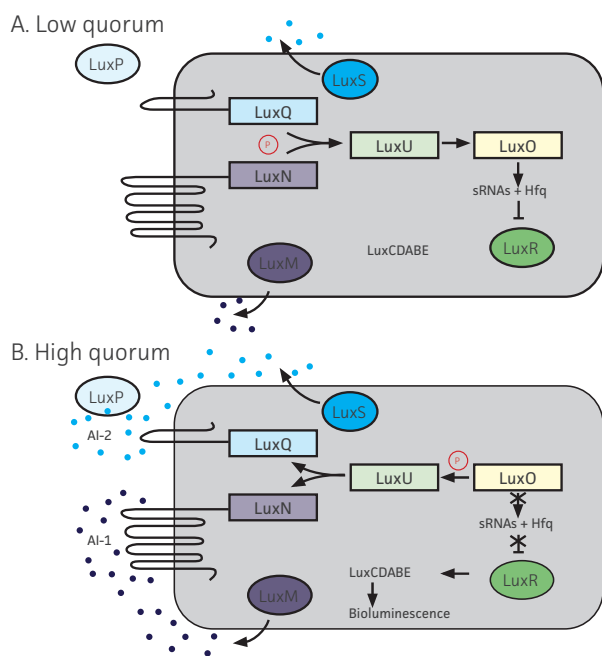


FIGURE 1. QS in *V. harveyi*

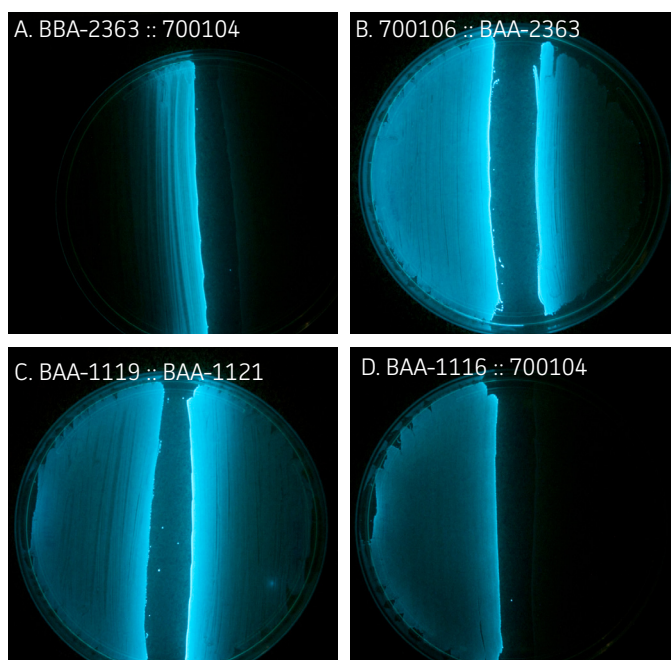


FIGURE 2. Bioluminescence

TABLE 1. ATCC® *Vibrio campbellii* Panel (MP-6™)

Sensors	Autoinducers									
		1+, 2+	1+, 2+	1+, 2+	1+, 2+	1+, 2+	1-, 2+	1+, 2-	1+, 2-	1-, 2-
	ATCC® No.	700104™	700106™	BAA-1116™	BAA-1117™	BAA-1118™	BAA-1119™	BAA-1120™	BAA-1121™	BAA-2363™
luxA-	700104™	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+, 2-	700106™	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1+, 2+	BAA-1116™	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-, 2+	BAA-1117™	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1+, 2-	BAA-1118™	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-, 2+	BAA-1119™	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1+, 2+	BAA-1120™	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-, 2+	BAA-1121™	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
1+, 2+	BAA-2363™	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-

Sensor 1 = LuxN; Sensor 2 = LuxQ; Autoinducer 1 = AI-1; Autoinducer 1 AI-2; (+) = Light observed; (-) = No Light observed

Conclusion

The characterization of these *V. campbellii* strains illustrates that ATCC® MP-6™ is well suited as a non-pathogenic model for the analysis of AI-2-based, two-component regulatory QS pathways.

References

1. Bassler B, Wright M, Silverman M. Multiple signaling systems controlling expression of luminescence in *Vibrio harveyi*: sequence and function of genes encoding a second sensory pathway. *Mol Microbiol* 13: 273-286, 1994.
2. Galloway WR, *et al.* Quorum sensing in Gram-negative bacteria: small-molecule modulation of AHL and AI-2 quorum sensing pathways. *Chem Rev* 111: 28-67, 2011.
3. Surette MG, Miller MB, Bassler BL. Quorum sensing in *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, and *Vibrio harveyi*: a new family of genes responsible for autoinducer production. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 96: 1639-1644, 1999.
4. Waters CM, Bassler BL. The *Vibrio harveyi* quorum-sensing system uses shared regulatory components to discriminate between multiple autoinducers. *Genes Dev* 20: 2754-2767, 2006.
5. Bassler BL, Greenberg EP, Stevens AM. Cross-species induction of luminescence in the quorum-sensing bacterium *Vibrio harveyi*. *J Bacteriol* 179: 4043-4045, 1997.
6. Bassler BL, Wright M, Silverman MR. Sequence and function of LuxO, a negative regulator of luminescence in *Vibrio harveyi*. *Mol Microbiol* 12: 403-412, 1994.
7. Lin B, *et al.* Comparative genomic analyses identify the *Vibrio harveyi* genome sequenced strains BAA-1116 and HY01 as *Vibrio campbellii*. *Environ Microbiol Rep* 2(1): 81-89, 2010.