

Contact-dependent signaling in bacteria

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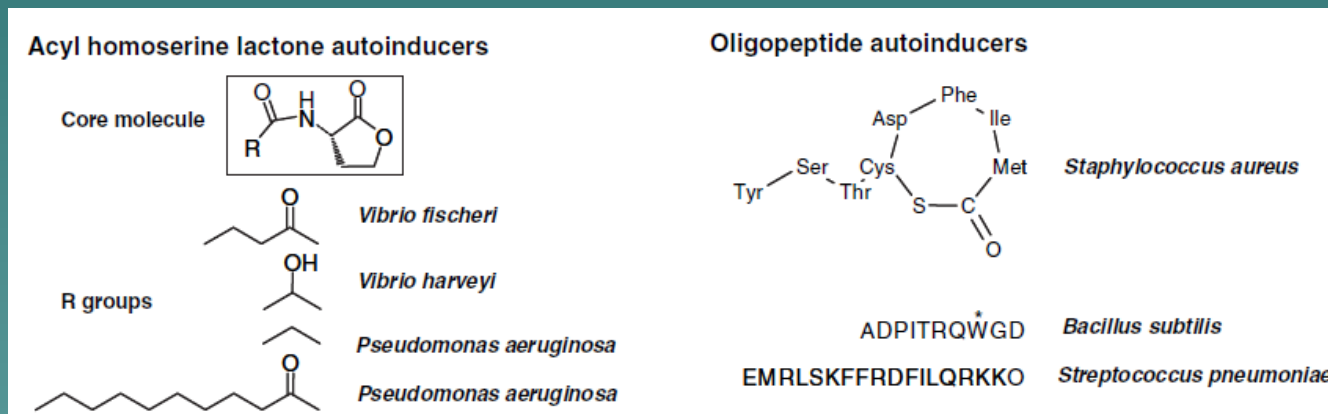
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Intercellular communication in bacteria

- ◆ Quorum-sensing (QS) signals: AHLs, Oligopeptides, AI-2



- ◆ Physical contact

Contact-dependent signaling

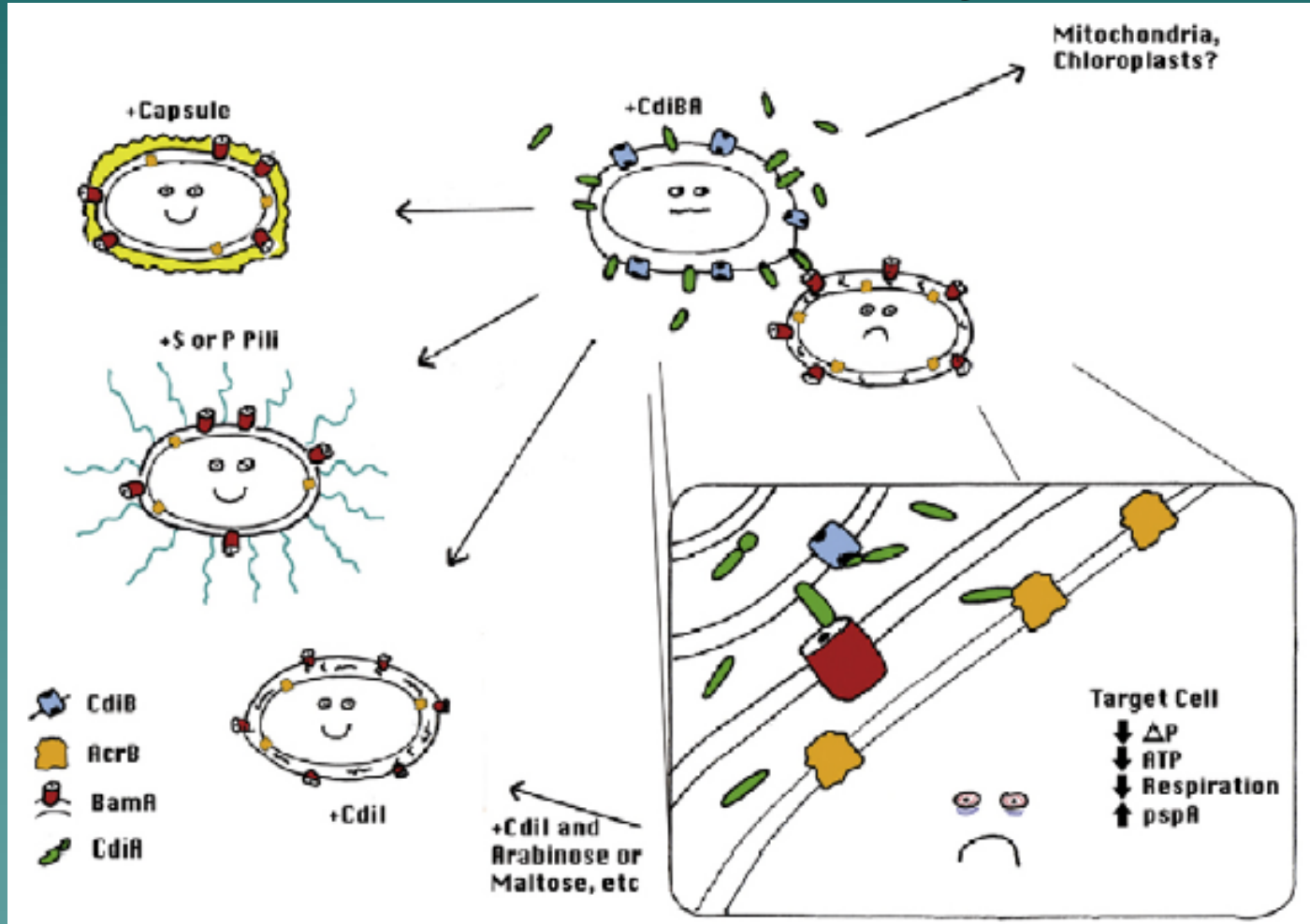
- ◆ Physical contact
 - ◆ i) Direct
 - ◆ ii) Short range
 - ◆ iii) Specific
 - ◆ → “Privacy”

Examples

- ◆ *Myxococcus* C-signaling
- ◆ *B. subtilis* sporulation
- ◆ *Geobacter* biofilm formation
- ◆ Contact-dependent inhibition (CDI) in *E. coli*

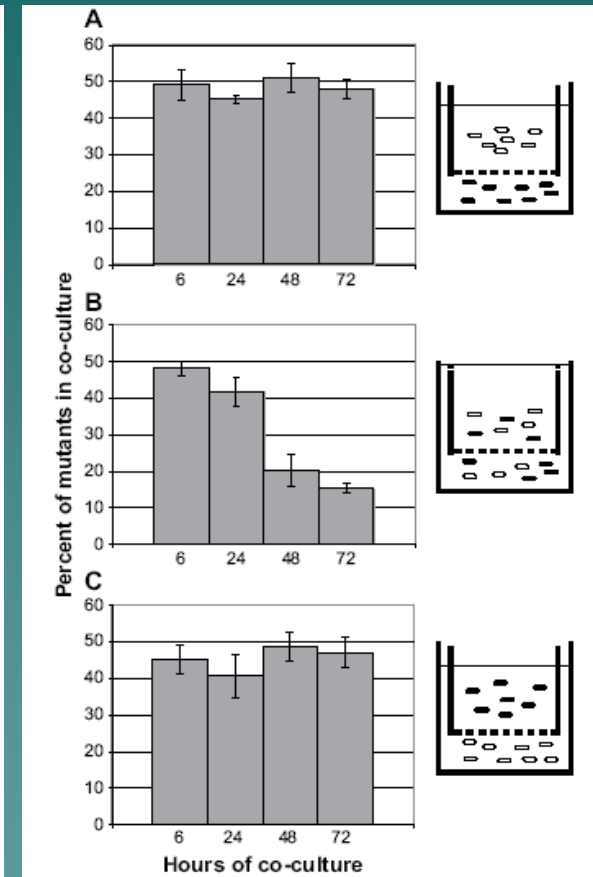
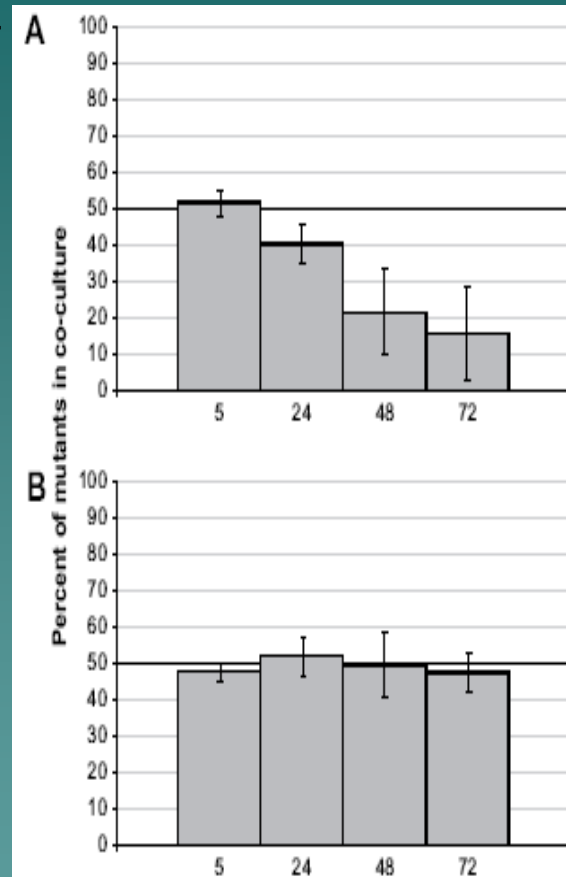
E. coli CDI systems

◆ i) *cdiBA*-mediated pathway



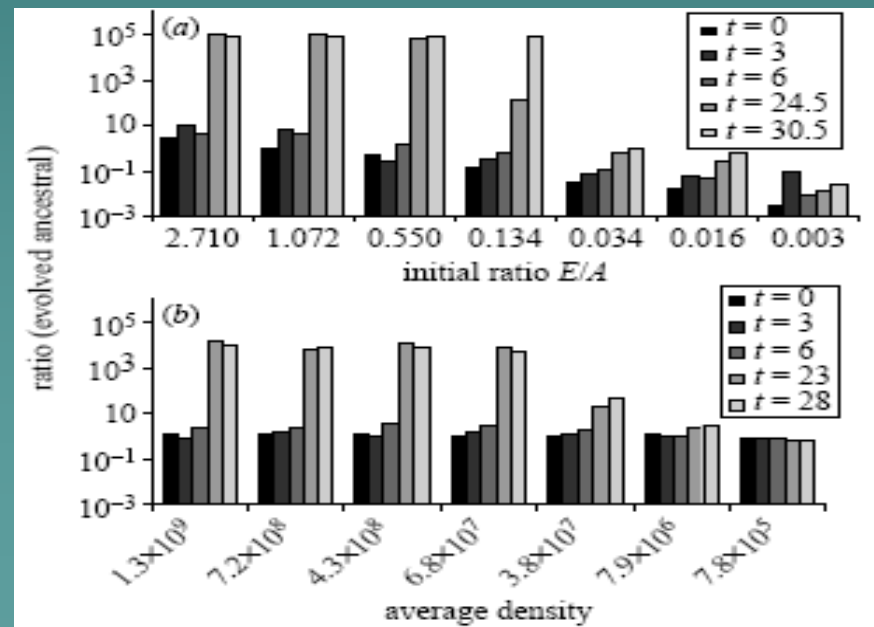
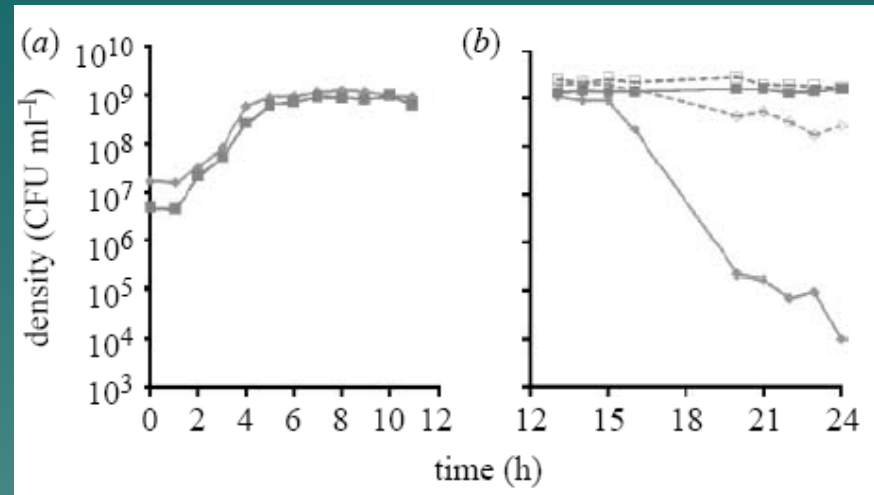
E. coli CDI systems

- ◆ ii) *uup*-dependent immunity
- ◆ Absence of *uup* gene led to susceptibility to parents
- ◆ Encodes ABC-like ATPase
- ◆ Occurs at late stationary phase
- ◆ Requires ATP hydrolysis



E. coli CDI systems

- ◆ iii) Stationary phase contact-dependent inhibition (SCDI)
- ◆ *glgC* mutants from serial passages
- ◆ Mutant cells inhibits parental cells
- ◆ Hyperglycogenic
- ◆ Occurs at stationary phase



Summary

	<i>cdiAB</i> -dependent	<i>uup</i> -dependent	<i>glgC</i> -dependent
Strain	MC93	K-12	K-12
Allele acquisition	unknown	Artificial gene deletion	mutants from serial passage
Signaling condition	Exponential	Late stationary	Late stationary
Contact-dependent effects	Reversible growth and metabolic inhibition	growth inhibition/killing	growth inhibition/killing
Mechanism	unknown	unknown	unknown
Other phenotypic traits	unknown	Increased rate of gene deletion	Hyperglycogenic

Discussion

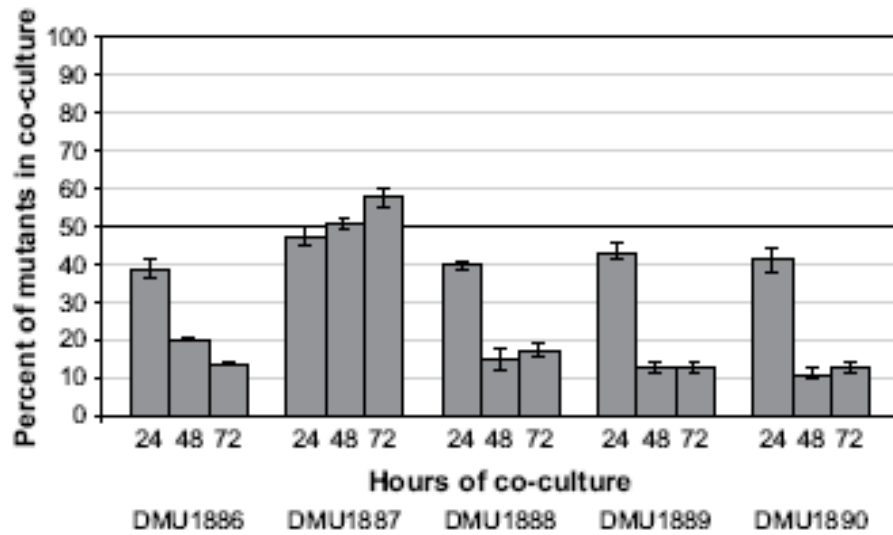
- ◆ Further questions:
 - ◆ - Signaling mechanisms
 - ◆ - Downstream targets
 - ◆ - Relationships between systems
 - ◆ - Physiological importance

Discussion

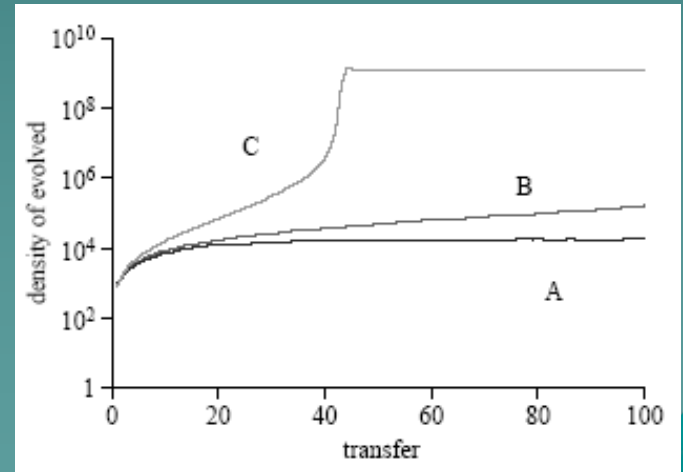
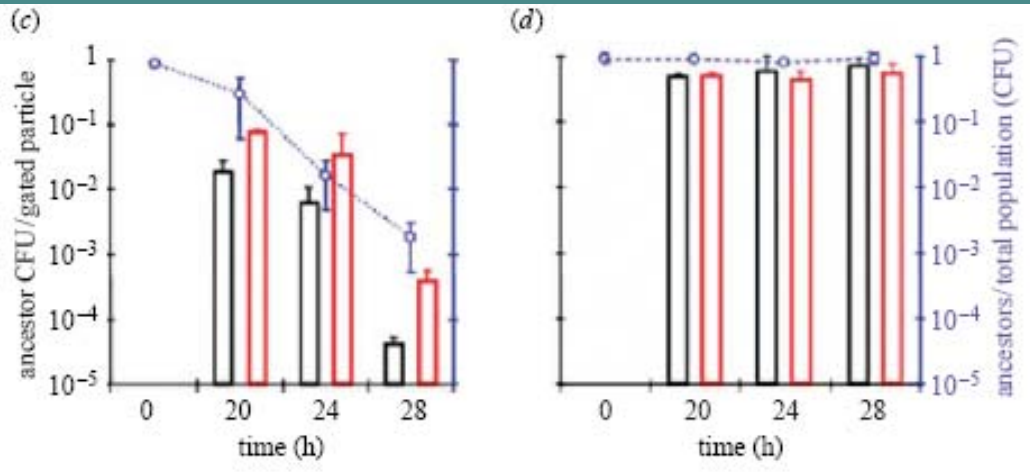
- ◆ Physiological significance
 - ◆ - Invasion/defense (e.g. *cdiBA*)
 - ◆ - Long-term survival (e.g. *glgC*)
 - ◆ - Enables gross (QS) and fine (CD) coordination within population
- ◆ Clinical significance
 - ◆ - Antimicrobial treatments
- ◆ Biotechnology
 - ◆ - Yield improvement

~End~

A stylized, dark teal silhouette of a mountain range is located in the bottom right corner of the slide. The mountains are jagged and layered, creating a sense of depth and texture against the lighter teal background.



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Proc. R. Soc. B 2008 ;275: 3-10

