Mycobacterium tuberculosis Rv0494 Protein Contributes to Mycobacterial Persistence

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Purpose: Fatty acid metabolism plays an important role in the survival and pathogenesis of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. During dormancy, lipids are considered to be the main source of energy. A previous study found that Rv0494 is a starvation-inducible, lipid-responsive transcriptional regulator. However, the role of Rv0494 in bacterial persister survival has not been studied.

Methods: We constructed a Rv0494 deletion mutant strain of Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv and evaluated the susceptibility of the mutant strain to antibiotics using a persistence test.

Results: We found that mutations in Rv0494 lead to survival defects of persisters, which reflected in increased sensitivity to isoniazid.

Conclusion: We conclude that Rv0494 is important for persister survival and may serve as a good target for developing new antibiotics that kill persister bacteria for improved treatment of persistent bacterial infections.

Keywords: drug target, drug tolerance, lipids, persisters

Introduction

Persisters are assumed to be defined as non-replicating or slow-growing bacteria that are not killed by antibiotics, which can return to a growth state upon removal of antibiotics, and are sensitive to the same antibiotics.¹ Persisters play an important role in medicine pose a major challenge to the treatment of many bacterial infections such as tuberculosis and may be responsible for latent and persistent infections, long-term treatment and relapse after treatment.² The mechanisms of persister formation are very complex and are not well understood.³

Bacteria have evolved various mechanisms to survive under stressful conditions. The success of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M. tuberculosis, MTB) as a pathogen lies in its ability to survive for a long time in the host without the host itself showing any symptoms. It is to be reactivated only when the host immunity is compromised.⁴ During infection, MTB is exposed to harsh environmental conditions such as hypoxia, low pH and nutrient deprivation.⁵⁻⁷ Mycobacteria utilize their resources by efficiently coordinating gene expression according to prevailing conditions.⁸ The correct use of promoters in concert with transcriptional regulators plays an important role in mycobacterial physiology.⁹

FadR (Fatty acid metabolism regulator) acts as a sensor of the fatty acid level in bacteria. FadRs of Escherichia coli (E. coli), Vibrio vulnificus and Corynebacterium glutamicum have been extensively studied and are reported to play important roles in cell physiology and virulence.¹⁰⁻¹⁴ A FadR homologue in MTB, Rv0494, is a starvation-inducible, auto-regulatory FadR-like regulator.¹⁵ Fatty acid metabolism plays an important role in the survival and pathogenesis of MTB, as lipids are assumed to be the major source of energy during persistence.¹⁶ Rv0494 can negatively regulate the expression of kas operon genes, which are essential for mycolic acid biosynthesis in mycobacteria, it plays an inhibitory
role in the regulation of fatty acid synthase II.\textsuperscript{17} It also functions as a self-regulator, which could bind to its own promoter regions.\textsuperscript{18} It was found that Rv0494, induced by starvation, is involved in regulating the expression of \textit{FabD} and \textit{Rv2326c} operons.\textsuperscript{15,17} Therefore, we assume that FadR plays a very important role in the persistence of MTB.

In this study, we constructed a Rv0494 deletion mutant (MUT) in MTB H37Rv, and exposed the mutants to various antibiotics to explore whether Rv0494 is important for persister survival. Our results demonstrate that Rv0494 is indeed involved in persister survival and tolerance to antibiotics.

Materials and Methods

Bacterial Strains and Growth Conditions

\textit{M. smegmatis} mc\textsuperscript{2} 155 was grown in Middlebrook 7H9 broth (BD) or on Middlebrook 7H10 agar (BD). MTB H37Rv was grown in Middlebrook 7H9 supplemented with OADC/ADC (Oadc oleic acid, albumin, dextrose and catalase medium/Albumin, dextrose and catalase medium) (BD) or on Middlebrook 7H10 supplemented with OADC. \textit{E. coli} DH5\textalpha{} and \textit{E. coli} HB101 were grown in LB broth (Solarbio) or on LB agar (Solarbio). When required, the following antibiotics were used at the specified concentrations: ampicillin 100 mg/L (Amresco), hygromycin (Hyg) 75 mg/L (Sigma), kanamycin 25 mg/L (MDBIO), isoniazid (INH) 4 mg/L (Merck) and rifampicin (RIF) 8 mg/L (Macklin). Ampicillin and kanamycin were used for the amplification of recombinant clones, plasmid isolation and transformation in \textit{E. coli}; hygromycin was used for the screening of hygromycin-resistant transductants,\textsuperscript{19} isoniazid and rifampicin were used for antibiotic susceptibility testing. All oligonucleotides (Tsingke Biotechnology Co., Ltd.) and plasmids used in this study are listed in Table 1 and Table 2.

Construction of Rv0494 Knockout Strains and Complementation of Mutants

The kits used for gene knockout and complementation are listed in Table 3. All competent cells used in this research were prepared in house.\textsuperscript{19} The Rv0494 knockout mutant was constructed as described previously.\textsuperscript{19–21} Amplicons between 640 and 940 bases flanking the gene were PCR generated with primer sets (LFP/LRP and RFP/RRP (Table 1)) to generate

### Table 1 Primers Used in This Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primer</th>
<th>Sequence 5'-3'</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LFP\textsuperscript{a}</td>
<td>TTTTTTTTTTCCATAAATTGGGGGTGGTTTTCGCGACGG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRP</td>
<td>TTTTTTTTTTCCATTCTTCTCGCTCGCTCAGGCGCAGG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFP</td>
<td>TTTTTTTTTCCATAAGTTGGCAGTCACCCGCGGCTG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRP</td>
<td>TTTTTTTTTCCACTTTCCCGGCTTCGTCTTAAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYZFP</td>
<td>GATGCAGAAGCGAAGCGAAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYZRP</td>
<td>GTGGACCTCGACGACCTAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RYZFP</td>
<td>TGGATCTCTCAGCGCTTCACC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RYZRP</td>
<td>CCAATAGCGAGAAAAAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rv0494FP</td>
<td>GATCCAGCTGCGAGATCTTTGAGGCGACAGAAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rv0494RP</td>
<td>ACCCGGACCGCGCGCTGCTGAGCG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Notes:} \textsuperscript{a}Underlined in italics are restriction enzyme recognition sequences, which were used to construct the p0004s plasmid.

### Table 2 Plasmids and Strains Used in This Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plasmid/Strain</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phAE159</td>
<td>Ampicillin-resistance vector, used for construction of Rv0494 knockout mutants</td>
<td>Laboratory stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p0004s</td>
<td>Hygromycin-resistance vector, used for construction of homologous arms</td>
<td>Laboratory stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pMV361</td>
<td>Kanamycin-resistance mycobacterial overexpression plasmid</td>
<td>Laboratory stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textit{E. coli} DH5\textalpha{}</td>
<td>Used for conventional plasmid amplification</td>
<td>Laboratory stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textit{E. coli} HB101</td>
<td>Used for conventional plasmid construction</td>
<td>Laboratory stock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gene-specific LHS (Left homology sequence) and RHS (Right homology sequence). Plasmid p0004s was digested with Van91I (Thermo Fisher), this fragment was ligated in one step to Van91I-digested LHS and RHS fragments corresponding to the upstream and downstream sequences flanking Rv0494. The ligation mix was transformed in *E. coli* DH5α, and the appropriate clones were confirmed by sequencing. One such clone was designated p0004s-AES (Allelic exchange substrates).

After cleaving phAE159 and p0004s-AES, respectively, using the PacI (Thermo Fisher), the fragments were ligated. The ligation mix was transformed in *E. coli* HB101, single colonies growing on hygromycin-resistant plates were picked into LB+Hyg\(^{75}\) mg/L broth. The plasmids were extracted and identified using PacI restriction endonuclease digestion. Thus, the phAE159-AES phagemid was constructed.

The phagemid phAE159-AES was transformed into *M. smegmatis* mc\(^{2}\) 155 to obtain phages that could be transfected into MTB H37Rv\(^{19}\). Phages were transfected into MTB H37Rv and then screened for positive clones using Middlebrook 7H10+OADC+Hyg\(^{75}\)mg/L. The primer sets (LYZFP/LYZRP and RYZFP/RYZRP (Table 1)) were then used to verify that the deletion mutants had been constructed.

Complementation of the Rv0494 knock-out mutants was performed utilizing the plasmid vector pMV361. A functional wild-type copy of Rv0494 was amplified by primers Rv0494FP and Rv0494RP. PCR products were digested with restriction enzymes EcoRI (Thermo Fisher) and HindIII (Thermo Fisher) and cloned into pMV361. The recombinant pMV361 containing Rv0494 (pMV361-Rv0494) was verified by DNA sequencing. The resulting constructs were transformed along with the empty vector pMV361 into mutant for complementation.

### Antibiotic Susceptibility Testing

The susceptibilities of stationary phase Rv0494 mutants, complemented strains and the parent strain MTB H37Rv to various antibiotics, including INH (4 mg/L) and RIF (8 mg/L), were evaluated in drug exposure experiments in Middlebrook 7H9 supplemented with OADC. After incubating the bacterium in Middlebrook 7H9+OADC at 37°C without shaking for 3–4 weeks, the stationary phase cultures of Rv0494 mutants, complemented strains and the parent strain MTB H37Rv were obtained, and then INH and RIF were added to the cultures to give final concentrations of 4 mg/L and 8 mg/L, respectively. The cultures were continued to incubate at 37°C without shaking and CFU (Colony forming units) was determined after 0, 1, 3, 7 and 14 days of treatment. The number of CFU per milliliter was determined by plating serial dilutions of bacteria on Middlebrook 7H10+OADC plate. Three replications were performed for each set of data.

### Results

#### Construction of Phagemid

The LHS and RHS products were recovered by Van91I digestion and ligated with Van91I digested plasmid p0004s and transformed into *E. coli* DH5α. The resulting constructs p0004s-AES were screened and positive clones were sequenced. The positive clones obtained by identification were further cleaved by PacI and recovered, and ligated with the plasmid phAE159, also PacI cleaved, packaged and transformed into *E. coli* HB101 cells to screen for phagemid phAE159-AES, and the results of PacI cleavage validation are shown in Figure 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kits Name</th>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Brand Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MaxPlax™ Lambda Packaging Extracts</td>
<td>MPS120</td>
<td>Epicentre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIANprep Mini Plasmid Kit</td>
<td>DP105</td>
<td>TIANGEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gel Extraction Kit</td>
<td>D2500-02</td>
<td>OMEGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacterial DNA Kit</td>
<td>D3350-02</td>
<td>OMEGA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phage-Based Mutant Construction

After transforming the phagemid phAE159-AES into *M. smegmatis* mc² 155, phages were obtained that could be transfected with MTB H37Rv. Finally, the ΔRv0494 strain was successfully completed using the phage we constructed. PCR was used to confirm the successful construction of the knockout strain (Figures 2 and 3). We performed amplification in wild-type and mutant strains using primers, respectively. The sequencing results proved that the mutants were successfully constructed.

![Figure 1](https://doi.org/10.2147/IDR.S419914)

**Figure 1** Confirmation of the completion of phagemid construction after digestion of phagemid using PacI enzyme. Lane (M) DNA Ladder, Lane 1: plasmid p0004s-AES, Lane 2: phagemid phAE159-AES, Lane 3: phagemid phAE159-AES after PacI enzyme digestion.

**Figure 2** Design of primers for gene knockout and validation. The knockout validation primers were designed 100–200 bp upstream of the LFP primer match (LYZFP) and 100–200 bp downstream of the RRP primer match (RYZRP), with the LYZFP primer designed on sacB and the RYZFP primer designed on hyg.
Reduced Persister Levels of the Rv0494 Mutants in Antibiotic Exposure Assays

To determine the persister levels of the Rv0494 mutant, stationary phase cultures of the mutants (plus complement) and WT strain M. tuberculosis H37Rv were exposed to no antibiotics as control (Figure 4a) and various antibiotics, including INH (4 mg/L) (Figure 4b) and RIF (8 mg/L) (Figure 4c), and the survival of the bacteria was monitored at different time points. At 14 days, hundred-fold reduction was noted for INH in the MUT. Overall, the results showed that the Rv0494 mutant was more susceptible than the wild-type strain M. tuberculosis H37Rv to INH and that complementation of the Rv0494 mutant restored the level of persisters to close to wild-type levels in the antibiotic exposure assay (Figure 4). The RIF-treated mutant showed no significant persister reduction.

Discussion

Different phenotypes emerged after treatment of the Rv0494 mutant with different antibiotics. The mutant showed a significant persister reduction after INH treatment, suggesting that Rv0494 may play an important role in maintaining the persist in response to INH stress conditions. Both RIF and INH are the most important first-line anti-tuberculosis drugs; they are playing different roles in the treatment of tuberculosis. The prevailing view is that RIF binds to β subunit of DNA-dependent RNA polymerase and interferes with RNA transcription and elongation, INH is critically significant after stimulation acts to prevent mycolic acid synthesis and mycobacterial cell wall formation, they work in completely different ways. A recent study detected differentially expressed MTB proteins in RIF-related drug-resistant strains using label-free comparative proteomics approach. The gene data obtained in their experiments did not reveal any overlap with the genes regulated by Rv0494. Recently, a group used an evolutionary functional genomics approach identified lots of novel candidate regions involved in INH resistance in MTB. Among these candidate regions, they found that Rv1365c participates in INH resistance, this gene is also one of the genes regulated by Rv0494. This may explain why the same mutant strain was treated with RIF and INH at the same time, but showed different experimental results. A recent research suggests that Rv0494 is a starvation-induced, auto-regulated FadR-like regulator, whereas this study was conducted after the strain entered the stationary phase with antibiotic stress applied, and it is expected that the absence of Rv0494 during this period resulted in the absence of its regulatory role, leading to the reduction of the persisters. We speculate that the deletion of Rv0494 in our mutant strain may have resulted in a partial loss of function.
of Rv1365c, thereby reducing MTB persistence. A recent study also revealed that Rv0586 of MTB is a true functional homologue of *E. coli* FadR, which complements *E. coli ΔfadR*.\(^{25}\) This result suggests to us that Rv0494 may play a more complex role in MTB, in a different manner from that of FadR in *E. coli*, and further studies are needed to address this hypothesis.

**Figure 4** Rv0494 mutant have defective persister levels in antibiotic exposure assays. Stationary phase cultures of ΔRv0494, a complementation strain and the parent strain MTB H37Rv were exposed to no antibiotic (a), INH (4 mg/L) (b), RIF (8 mg/L) (c) for various times. Aliquots of cultures were taken at different time points and the dilutions were plated for CFU determination on Middlebrook 7H10 agar plates. The vertical axis represents CFU values on a log scale and the horizontal axis represents time of antibiotic exposure in days. All values are the means of three independent experiments. The error bars indicate the deviations from the means. ***P < 0.0001 between ΔRv0494 and MTB H37Rv after INH exposure assays.
In another study for characterizing *M. tuberculosis* persisters, it was found that, when *M. tuberculosis* was treated with INH for a period of time, the expression of FabD was significantly upregulated in the wild-type strain.26 In a previous study, it was found that the expression of FabD was regulated by Rv0494,15 which plays a key role in the metabolism of type II fatty acid metabolism, and the absence of Rv0494, which compromises the function of FabD and thus affects fatty acid metabolism, may also be one of the reasons for the significant decrease in the number of colonies.

**Conclusion**

In this experiment, we just tested two of the most important anti-tuberculosis drugs, and subsequent testing of additional antibiotics (eg, pyrazinamide, ethambutol, streptomycin, etc.) is needed when studying their mechanism of action to clarify whether Rv0494 is a global regulator, which is related to persister formation. Since FadR is likely to be involved in persistence in other bacteria, our findings support the idea that Rv0494 protein could serve as a regulator contributing to mycobacterial persistence.

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**Disclosure**

Xin Zhao is employed by Ustar Biotechnologies (Hangzhou) Ltd. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

**References**


