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Autolysis of *Lactococcus lactis* Is Increased upon d-Alanine Depletion of Peptidoglycan and Lipoteichoic Acids

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Mutations in the genes encoding enzymes responsible for the incorporation of d-Ala into the cell wall of *Lactococcus lactis* affect autolysis. An *L. lactis* alanine racemase (*alr*) mutant is strictly dependent on an external supply of d-Ala to be able to synthesize peptidoglycan and to incorporate d-Ala in the lipoteichoic acids (LTA). The mutant lysed rapidly when d-Ala was removed at mid-exponential growth. AcmA, the major lactococcal autolysin, is partially involved in the increased lysis since an *alr* acm*-* double mutant still lysed, albeit to a lesser extent. To investigate the role of d-Ala on LTA in the increased cell lysis, a *dltD* mutant of *L. lactis* was investigated, since this mutant is only affected in the d-alanylation of LTA and not the synthesis of peptidoglycan. Mutation of *dltD* results in increased lysis, showing that d-alanylation of LTA also influences autolysis. Since a *dltD* acm*-* double mutant does not lyse, the lysis of the *dltD* mutant is totally AcmA dependent. Zymographic analysis shows that no degradation of AcmA takes place in the *dltD* mutant, whereas AcmA is degraded by the extracellular protease HtrA in the wild-type strain. In *L. lactis*, LTA has been shown to be involved in controlled (directed) binding of AcmA. LTA lacking d-Ala has been reported in other bacterial species to have an improved capacity for autolysis binding. Mutation of *dltD* in *L. lactis*, however, does not affect peptidoglycan binding of AcmA; neither the amount of AcmA binding to the cells nor the binding to specific loci is altered. In conclusion, d-Ala depletion of the cell wall causes lysis by two distinct mechanisms. First, it results in an altered peptidoglycan that is more susceptible to lysis by AcmA and also by other factors, e.g., one or more of the other (putative) cell wall hydrolases expressed by *L. lactis*. Second, reduced amounts of d-Ala on LTA result in decreased degradation of AcmA by HtrA, which results in increased lytic activity.

AcmA, the major autolysin of *Lactococcus lactis* MG1363, is responsible for stationary phase cellular lysis and is involved in cell separation of this organism (9). The enzyme consists of two domains: the N-terminal region contains an N-acetyl-glucosaminidase active site domain (9; A. Steen, G. Buist, G. Horsburgh, S. J. Foster, O. P. Kuipers, and J. Kok, unpublished data) while the C-terminal region contains three so-called LysM domains, with which it specifically binds to peptidoglycan of *L. lactis* and of other gram-positive bacteria (49). Peptidoglycan, the major cell wall component in bacteria and the substrate of AcmA, consists of glycan strands cross-linked by peptide side chains. The peptide chain contains alternating L- and d-amino acids. d-Alanine (d-Ala) is incorporated into the peptidoglycan peptide moiety as a d-Ala–d-Ala dipeptide, where it is involved in cross-linking of adjacent peptidoglycan strands. In many bacteria alanine racemase is responsible for the synthesis of d-Ala from l-Ala, the naturally occurring alanine isomer (53). *Bacillus subtilis* expresses at least one alanine racemase: Dal (14). A *dal* mutant is dependent on d-Ala supplementation to be able to grow in a rich medium; cells start to lyse in the absence of d-Ala (4, 14, 20). In minimal medium the mutant is d-Ala dependent when l-Ala is supplemented, suggesting that a second, l-Ala-repressible racemase is present (4, 14). *Lactobacillus plantarum* probably expresses only one alanine racemase, as an *alr* mutant is totally dependent on d-Ala for growth (22). d-Ala deprivation of an *alr* mutant of *L. plantarum* resulted in growth arrest, a rapid loss of cell viability, and an aberrant cell morphology (43). Electron microscopy analyses showed that mainly the cell septum is affected in this mutant. Like *L. plantarum* *alr*, *L. lactis* *alr* is totally dependent on the addition of d-Ala to the growth medium (23); when d-Ala was removed from the growth medium when the cells were in exponential growth phase, *L. lactis* *alr* growth was impaired and the culture started to lyse (17). The *alr* gene was used as a food-grade plasmid selection marker in the *alr* mutants of *L. plantarum* and *L. lactis*, complementing the d-Ala auxotrophy (7). Moreover, the *alr* mutants of *L. plantarum* and *L. lactis* were used in a mucosal vaccination study, in which these two mutants were shown to enhance the mucosal delivery of the tetanus toxin fragment C model antigen in mice (17).

Although peptidoglycan covers the whole surface of *L. lactis*, AcmA binds to lactococcal cells at specific loci, namely around the poles and septum of the cell, exactly those places where cell lysis has been shown to start (35, 49). Trichloroacetic acid treatment of cells causes binding of AcmA to lactococcal cells at specific loci (17). Although peptidoglycan covers the whole surface of *L. lactis*, AcmA binds to lactococcal cells at specific loci, namely around the poles and septum of the cell, exactly those places where cell lysis has been shown to start (35, 49). Trichloroacetic acid treatment of cells causes binding of AcmA to lactococcal cells at specific loci (17). Although peptidoglycan covers the whole surface of *L. lactis*, AcmA binds to lactococcal cells at specific loci, namely around the poles and septum of the cell, exactly those places where cell lysis has been shown to start (35, 49). Trichloroacetic acid treatment of cells causes binding of AcmA to lactococcal cells at specific loci (17).
and in determining the physicochemical properties of the cytoplasmic membrane (18). LTA can be modified by various compounds, such as glycosyl residues (15) and D-Ala esters (1).

In gram-positive bacteria, the products of the dlt operon are involved in D-alanylation of LTA. The operon comprises four genes: dltA, encoding D-alanine–D-carboxylic acid carboxypeptidase (Dcp), dltB, dltC, and dltD, encoding a putative transmembrane protein involved in the secretion of the activated D-alanine, and dltD, encoding a protein that facilitates the binding of Dcp and Dcl for ligation with D-Ala and has thioesterase activity for mischarged D-alanyl-acyl carrier proteins (11, 27). In the absence of D-alanylation, the yield of exported proteins (27). In the absence of D-alanine, LTA and autolysin activity has been reported earlier: autolysis of B. subtilis dltA, dltB, dltC, or dltD mutants was enhanced, and the bacteria were more susceptible to methicillin, which resulted in accelerated cell wall lysis, a faster loss of cell viability, and a slower recovery of the cells in the post-antibiotic phase (52). Furthermore, the absence of D-Ala in the LTA of B. subtilis, and the bacteria were more susceptible to methicillin, which resulted in accelerated cell wall lysis, a faster loss of cell viability, and a slower recovery of the cells in the post-antibiotic phase (52). Furthermore, the absence of D-Ala in the LTA of B. subtilis, and the bacteria were more susceptible to methicillin, which resulted in accelerated cell wall lysis, a faster loss of cell viability, and a slower recovery of the cells in the post-antibiotic phase (52).

In the absence of D-alanylation, the yield of secreted recombinant anthrax protective antigen was increased 2.5-fold (50). B. subtilis cell growth, basic metabolism, cellular content of phosphorus-containing compounds, cell separation, and surface charge were not altered (52). Insertional mutagenesis in the dlt operon of Staphylococcus aureus resulted in methicillin resistance and an increased autolysis (36). In L. lactis subsp. lactis IL1403, the dlt operon comprises four genes: dltA, dltB, dltC, and dltD (6). An L. lactis dltD mutant was obtained by random insertion mutagenesis and screening for UV-sensitive mutants (13). Apart from its UV sensitivity, the dltD mutant was characterized by having a lower plasmid transfer rate during conjugation, and by not being able to make the mutant electrocompetent without the addition of glycine to the growth medium (13). Insertion mutagenesis of dltA of L. lactis resulted in secretion defects of the staphylococcal nuclease, which was used as a reporter for secretion. The secretion defect is most probably caused by an entrapment of the reporter protein in the cell wall, which could be the result of the interaction of the positively charged nucleic acids of the dltA mutant (41).

In this paper we show that mutations in the dlt operon of L. lactis differentially affect autolysis, and we investigate the role of the major autolysin AcmA therein.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Bacterial strains, plasmids, media, and growth conditions.** The bacterial strains and plasmids used in this study are listed in Table 1. L. lactis was grown at 30°C in M17 broth (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.) or on twofold diluted M17 (1/2M17) medium containing 0.5% glucose (GM17 or G1/2M17, respectively). When appropriate D-alanine was added to reach a 2 mM end concentration. For plasmid selection in L. lactis, chloramphenicol or erythromycin (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, Mo.) was added (each to a concentration of 5 μg/ml). For plasmid selection in Escherichia coli, erythromycin or ampicillin (Sigma-Aldrich) was used at a concentration of 100 μg/ml.

**Chemicals and enzymes.** All chemicals used were of analytical grade and, unless indicated otherwise, were obtained from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany). Enzymes for molecular biology were purchased from Roche Molecular Biochemicals (Mannheim, Germany) and used according to the suppliers’ instructions.

**DNA manipulations and transformation.** Molecular cloning techniques were performed essentially as described by Sambrook et al. (47). Electrottransformation of E. coli and L. lactis was performed by using a gene pulser (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Richmond, Calif.) as described by Zabarovsky and Winberg (34) and Leenheer and Venema (32), respectively. Miniprepurifications of plasmid DNA from E. coli and L. lactis were obtained by the alkaline lysis method as described by Sambrook et al. (47) and Seegers et al. (48), respectively. PCR products were purified by using a High Pure PCR purification kit (Roche Molecular Biochemicals).

**Construction of an alanine racemase-deficient mutant and acmA knockouts in L. lactis.** The suicide plasmid used to generate the dlt disruption was constructed as follows. A 0.68-kb PCR product was amplified from MG1363 chromosomal DNA by using primers derived from the L. lactis IL1403 genome sequence (LLALR3, 5′-CCGGGCAAAATATTTAAAGCTG, and LLALR4, 5′-CG AGATCCCCAAAATTTCCGGCATAGGTTAATATG [BamHI site in italics]). This DNA fragment was restricted with PstI and BamHI and cloned into the corresponding sites of the pBluescript SK+ (Strategene GmbH, Heidelberg, Germany) plasmid. The DNA fragment was then recovered as a SalI-BamHI fragment and cloned into the corresponding sites of the suicide plasmid pGIP011 (described in reference 23) to generate plasmid pGIP016. The resulting plasmid contains an in-frame deletion of the dltA gene (30 nucleotides), resulting in the removal of the pyridoxal-P binding site of the Alr enzyme. The stable dltA mutant was constructed by two successive crossover events. First-step integrant candidates of strain NZ3900 (isogenic to MG1363) resulting from a single crossover event had a 701-bp deletion in the alr coding region. A total of 1,500 colonies (GM17 plus dltA) without erythromycin in 120 generations in order to allow excision of the plasmid through intrachromosomal recombination. A total of 1,500 colonies (GM17 plus dltA) without erythromycin in 120 generations in order to allow excision of the plasmid through intrachromosomal recombination.

**TABLE 1. Strains and plasmids used in this study**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain or plasmid</th>
<th>Genotype or description</th>
<th>Reference or source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>L. lactis strains</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG1363</td>
<td>Plasmid-free and prophase-cured derivative of NCD0712</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZ3900</td>
<td>MG1363 derivative, used as wild-type control (ΔtecF pepN::nisR-nisK)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH3960</td>
<td>NZ3900 derivative carrying a deletion in dltA (ΔdltA)</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB3960</td>
<td>PH3960 derivative carrying a deletion in acmA (ΔdltA acmAΔ1)</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG1363 (dltA)</td>
<td>MG1363 derivative carrying a deletion in acmA (acmAΔ1)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG1363 (dltB)</td>
<td>MG1363 derivative carrying an ISSI insertion in dltB (dltB::ISSI)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG1363 (dltD acmAΔ1)</td>
<td>MG1363 (dltD) derivative carrying a deletion in acmA (dltD::ISSI acmAΔ1)</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZ9000</td>
<td>MG1363 pepN::nisRK</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZ7900</td>
<td>Nisin producing transconjugant of NZ9000 containing the nisin-sucrese transposon Tn5276</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plasmids</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pINTAA</td>
<td>Integration plasmid used for the introduction of a 701-bp deletion in acmA; Em’</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pGIP011</td>
<td>PJDC9 derivative containing an internal fragment of dltA from MG1363; Em’</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pGIP016</td>
<td>PGIP011 derivative containing an in-frame deletion of dltA from MG1363; Em’</td>
<td>This study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pNG3041</td>
<td>Plasmid used for the nisin induced overexpression of MSA2C; Cm’</td>
<td>Laboratory collection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESULTS

Mutation of alr in L. lactis increases autolysis. The stable isogenic L. lactis NZ3900Δalr deletion mutant L. lactis PH3960 (Δalr) is only able to grow when Δ-Ala is present in the growth medium (17, 23). When Δ-Ala is removed from the growth medium in exponential phase by washing the culture with fresh medium and resuspending the culture in medium without Δ-Ala, the growth of L. lactis PH3960 (Δalr) is impaired and cell lysis starts (reference 17 and Fig. 1A). Depletion of Δ-Ala did not affect L. lactis NZ3900 with respect to growth and autolysis. L. lactis PH3960 (Δalr) behaved like the control strain L. lactis NZ3900 in the presence of Δ-Ala (Fig. 1A).

When glycine is added to the growth medium, it will be incorporated in the peptidoglycan in place of Δ-Ala, affecting the peptidoglycan cross-linking and resulting in a destabilized cell wall (19). Indeed, when glycine was added to the growth medium, more lysis was observed than when no glycine was added, both for the wild-type L. lactis NZ3900 and for strain PH3960 (Δalr) (Table 2). However, strain PH3960 (Δalr) is more sensitive to glycine and lyses to a greater extent than strain NZ3900, even when grown in the presence of Δ-Ala (Table 2). When Δ-Ala is depleted, the addition of glycine (1 as well as 2%) increases the lysis of strain PH3960 (Δalr); lysis of strain PH3960 (Δalr) under these conditions was almost complete after 22 h, as evidenced by a very low OD600 (Table 2). To examine whether osmotic stabilizers could reduce lysis of L. lactis PH3960 (Δalr), sodium chloride or sucrose was added at a concentration of 0.5 M during Δ-Ala starvation. An effect on lysis was observed, as the OD600 of the cultures grown in the presence of the osmotic stabilizers were higher than when no osmotic stabilizers were present (Fig. 1B). Protoplast formation in the presence of 0.5 M NaCl after Δ-Ala starvation was observed by using a light microscope (data not shown). The morphology of strain PH3960 (Δalr) during Δ-Ala starvation was studied by using transmission electron microscopy; the septum and cell wall were thinner than those of the wild-type (Fig. 2, compare A and B), and occasionally holes were observed in the septal region (Fig. 2C).

The major autolysin AcmA of L. lactis MG1363 binds around the septal region of the cell (49). To study the possible involvement of AcmA in the lysis of L. lactis PH3960 (Δalr), an isogenic acmA Δalr double mutant was constructed. In the absence of Δ-Ala, L. lactis GB3960 (Δalr acmAΔ) still lyses and
releases intracellular proteins into its medium, albeit to a much lesser extent than strain PH3960 (Δalr) (Fig. 3). After 20 h of Δ-Ala starvation, the OD₆₀₀ of strain GB3960 (Δalr acmAΔl) was approximately two times higher (Fig. 3) than that of strain PH3960 (Δalr). Total protein release from strain GB3960 (Δalr acmAΔl) is two times lower than that from strain PH3960 (Δalr) upon Δ-Ala starvation (Fig. 3). In an acmAΔl mutant of L. lactis MG1363, the isogenic parent of all strains used in this study, neither lysis nor a decrease in the OD₆₀₀ value was observed (Fig. 4A) (9).

The thickness of the septum and cell wall (excluding septum) of the mutant strains was measured. Global cell wall thickness of strains PH3960 (Δalr) and GB3960 (Δalr acmAΔl) are not affected by the absence of Δ-Ala. The septum of strain PH3960 (Δalr) is a bit thinner than that of strain NZ3900. Strain GB3960 (Δalr acmAΔl) has a thinner septum than strain PH3960 (Δalr), which is an effect of the absence of AcmA (Table 3 and see below).

A mutation in dltD affects growth and autolysis of L. lactis. A mutation in alr affects both peptidoglycan synthesis and LTA decoration with Δ-Ala, while a mutation in dltD only affects decoration of LTA with Δ-Ala (37). In L. lactis MG1363 the organization of dltA, dltB, dltC, and dltD and their surrounding genes is identical to that in L. lactis IL1403. L. lactis MG1363 dltD was obtained by insertion of IS51 in the dltD gene (13), and this mutant was used to investigate the effect of changes in LTA on AcmA activity. Growth and lysis of L. lactis MG1363 (dltD) were followed in time (Fig. 4A). L. lactis MG1363 (dltD) grows more slowly and lyse to a greater extent than strain MG1363, releasing more intracellular protein in the culture supernatant when stationary phase is reached, as attested in the supernatant by an increase in activity of the cytoplasmic enzyme lactate dehydrogenase (Fig. 4A).

As the mutation in dltD clearly affects autolysis, the role of AcmA in this phenomenon was investigated by constructing an isogenic dltD acmA double mutant. Growth and lysis of L. lactis strains MG1363acmAΔl and MG1363 (dltD acmAΔl) are similar, and no proteins are released (Fig. 4A), which is a clear indication that AcmA is responsible for the increased lysis of MG1363 (dltD). L. lactis MG1363 (dltD) is more sensitive to incubation with Triton X-100 (a lysis inducer) than L. lactis MG1363 (dltD acmAΔl) (Fig. 4B). The OD₆₀₀ of L. lactis MG1363 (dltD) drops dramatically in the first 30 min of incubation compared to the value in the control strain L. lactis NZ3900, and more proteins are released into the supernatant. Only limited lysis is observed for strains MG1363 (dltD acmAΔl) and MG1363acmAΔl, with small amounts of proteins being released under these circumstances.

The mutation of dltD does not affect septum and cell wall thickness (Table 3) and cell shape (data not shown). By contrast, the septa of L. lactis MG1363acmAΔl and L. lactis MG1363 (dltD acmAΔl) are thinner than that of L. lactis NZ3900. Apparently, AcmA is involved in the synthesis of the septum.

AcmA binding to dltD mutant cells is not affected. AcmA has to bind to the peptidoglycan of the lactococcal cell wall to be able to lyse the cell (49). It is an enzyme with a high pI of approximately 10 and is, therefore, positively charged at the pH value of the medium (pH 6.8). During growth of L. lactis

FIG. 1. Effect of Δ-Ala depletion on growth and lysis of L. lactis PH3960. (A) Growth and lysis, as measured by following the OD₆₀₀ of L. lactis strains NZ3900 (control) and PH3960 (Δalr) in the presence and absence of Δ-Ala. The strains were grown in GM17 supplemented with 2 mM Δ-Ala until an OD₆₀₀ of 0.6 was reached. Subsequently, the cultures were split: one half was grown in GM17 with 2 mM Δ-Ala while the other half was grown without Δ-Ala. (B) Growth and lysis of PH3960 (Δalr acmA) after Δ-Ala depletion and in the presence of 0.5 M sucrose or 0.5 M NaCl. Similar results were obtained in independent experiments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>% Glycine added</th>
<th>% of maximum OD₆₀₀ With D-Ala</th>
<th>% of maximum OD₆₀₀ Without D-Ala</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NZ3900</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZ3900</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZ3900</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH3960 (Δalr)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH3960 (Δalr)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH3960 (Δalr)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Strains were grown until an OD₆₀₀ of 0.5 was reached, after which the cultures were split in two, centrifuged, washed once with an equal volume of fresh medium, and resuspended in fresh medium. Δ-Ala (2 mM) and/or glycine (1% or 2%) were added and growth was followed during 22 h.
the pH value drops due to the production of lactate. *L. lactis* MG1363 (*dltD*) contains a fivefold reduced amount of D-Ala on its LTA compared to MG1363 (D-Ala to GroP ratio of 5.8% in *L. lactis* MG1363 [*dltD*], compared to D-Ala to GroP ratio of 28.5% in *L. lactis* MG1363; N. Kramer, S. Morath, T. Hartung, E. J. Smid, E. Breukink, J. Kok, and O. P. Kuipers, unpublished data).

The LTA of D-Ala-depleted *L. lactis* MG1363 (*dltD*) is expected to have an increased net negative charge, which could possibly allow this mutant to bind, via electrostatic interactions, more AcmA at the pH value of the medium than the wild-type strain. To investigate whether an increase in the binding of AcmA could explain the increase in lysis of *L. lactis* MG1363 (*dltD*), equal amounts of exponential phase cells of *L. lactis* MG1363 (*dltD acmA/H9004*) and *L. lactis* MG1363 (*dltD acmA/H9004*), and lysis of both strains, as measured by the release of the intracellular marker enzyme PepX, was the same (data not shown).

AcmA binds with its C-terminal domain (cA) to specific loci on the lactococcal cell surface, namely, around the septum and at the poles of the cell (49). To examine whether a mutation in *dltD* affects the localization of AcmA and, consequently, influences its activity, immunofluorescence studies were performed. The MSA2cA protein, which is a fusion of the reporter protein MSA2 of the malaria parasite *Plasmodium falciparum* and the cA domain of AcmA (49), bound to the same loci on the cell surface of strains MG1363 (*dltD acmAΔl*) and...
indicating that the distribution of AcmA over the cell surface is not altered by the inactivation of dltD. Western hybridization analysis with MSA2-specific antibodies showed that equal amounts of MSA2cA were bound to cells of L. lactis MG1363 acmA/H9004 and L. lactis MG1363 (dltDacmA/H90041) (Fig. 5A).

A dltD mutation reduces the breakdown of AcmA. From studies in B. subtilis, it is known that D-alanylation of LTA affects the stability and breakdown of several heterologous proteins (27). To examine whether the stability of AcmA of L. lactis is affected by a mutation in dltD, supernatants of stationary phase cultures of L. lactis strains MG1363 and MG1363 (dltD) were analyzed on a zymogram containing M. lysodeikticus cell wall fragments (Fig. 6). Next to mature AcmA, several smaller bands of activity of breakdown products of AcmA were observed in the supernatant of L. lactis MG1363, as shown previously (9). In the supernatant of L. lactis MG1363 (dltD) only full-size AcmA was detectable.

DISCUSSION

D-Ala is essential for L. lactis. An L. lactis alr mutant, which does not synthesize D-Ala from L-Ala, starts to lyse upon D-Ala depletion. This mutant is expected to be defective in cross-
linking of the glycan strands, which is necessary for the rigid structure of peptidoglycan, since D-Ala in the disaccharide pentapeptide precursor of peptidoglycan plays an important role in the cross-linking process. In addition, D-alanylation of the LTA in this mutant will be affected since this process also depends on the formation of D-Ala from L-Ala. In an analysis of the lysis of the alr mutant, we show that cell lysis increases when glycine is added to the growth medium, even in the presence of D-Ala, showing that glycine and D-Ala compete; it has been shown that during the biosynthesis of the peptidoglycan precursor (disaccharide pentapeptide), glycine can replace D-Ala in, e.g., L. plantarum and Staphylococcus aureus (19). While L. lactis Alr/H11001 is able to synthesize D-Ala from L-Ala, the L. lactis alr mutant depends on the D-Ala that is added to the culture growth medium. When the D-Ala concentration becomes limiting for the alr mutant, the glycine incorporation into the peptidoglycan will increase. The alr mutant of L. lactis is therefore more sensitive to the addition of glycine than L. lactis Alr/H11001.

Analysis of L. lactis cell morphology by electron microscopy confirms that mutation of alr affects cell wall synthesis; cell wall defects are observed, mainly in the septal region of the cell.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>Cell wall Thickness (nm)</th>
<th>Septum Thickness (nm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MG1363</td>
<td>39.9 ± 8.5</td>
<td>51.9 ± 3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG1363acmAΔI</td>
<td>34.8 ± 11.6</td>
<td>33.2 ± 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG1363 (dltD)</td>
<td>29.4 ± 3.9</td>
<td>55.4 ± 3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>MG1363 (dltD acmA ΔI)</td>
<td>29.0 ± 2.0</td>
<td>37.8 ± 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH3960 (Δacr)</td>
<td>32.6 ± 8.9</td>
<td>43.8 ± 2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB3960 (Δacr acmAΔI)</td>
<td>33.9 ± 6.5</td>
<td>33.3 ± 0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Measurements on L. lactis NZ9000 (control), L. lactis MG1363acmAΔI, L. lactis MG1363 (dltD), and L. lactis MG1363 (dltD acmAΔI) were performed on exponentially growing cells. L. lactis PH3960 (Δacr) and L. lactis GB3960 (Δacr acmAΔI) were depleted for D-Ala for 5 h before measurements were performed. For measurement the standard deviations are given.

**TABLE 4. Quantification of AcmA-binding to L. lactis MG1363acmAΔI and L. lactis MG1363 (dltD acmAΔI)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cells added</th>
<th>OD&lt;sub&gt;600&lt;/sub&gt; reduction</th>
<th>Bound AcmA activity (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No cells</td>
<td>0.053</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG1363acmAΔI</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG1363 (dltD acmAΔI)</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The percentage of AcmA activity from 1-ml supernatant samples that bind to cells from 1-ml culture samples was determined as described in Materials and Methods. Samples containing AcmA were incubated with M. lysodeikticus cells for 30 min. Similar results were obtained in independent experiments.

**FIG. 5.** (A) MSA2cA binding to cells. Equal amounts of cells of overnight cultures of L. lactis strains MG1363acmAΔI and MG1363 (dltD acmAΔI) were mixed with MSA2cA, a fusion protein consisting of the Plasmodium falciparum protein MSA2 and the C-terminal cell wall binding domain of AcmA. The suspensions were incubated for 5 min and centrifuged. The cells were washed once and cell-bound protein was visualized by Western hybridization with anti-MSA2 antibodies. Lane 1, MSA2cA bound to L. lactis MG1363 (dltD acmAΔI); lane 2, MSA2cA bound to L. lactis MG1363acmAΔI. (B) Localization of MSA2cA on the cell surface of L. lactis. MSA2cA was visualized on cells of L. lactis strains MG1363acmAΔI and MG1363 (dltD acmAΔI) by immunofluorescence microscopy by using anti-MSA2 antibodies and a fluorescein-labeled secondary antibody.
The major autolysin, AcmA, is involved in cell separation and has been shown to bind and act in this region (49). We show here that, indeed, AcmA is involved in the increased lysis of _L. lactis_ (arr). To our knowledge, this is the first time that an autolysin is shown to be directly involved in the lysis of mutants defective in peptidoglycan precursor biosynthesis.

The lysis observed in the arr mutant is not fully AcmA mediated. The _L. lactis_ arr acmA double mutant still lysed, albeit to a lesser extent than _L. lactis_ arr. Other factors, e.g., the activity of one or more other cell wall hydrolases, could be involved. Indeed, genes for three homologues of AcmA (AcmB, AcmC, and AcmD) and a putative lytic endopeptidase (YjgB) are present in the genome of _L. lactis_ (6), and recently activity of these peptidoglycan hydrolases has been shown in vitro (24). AcmB has autolytic activity, since an acmB mutant of _MG1363_ lysed to a lesser extent than its parent (25). Lytic activity of AcmB, however, depends on the presence of AcmA as _MG1363_ (acmDΔ1 acmB) lysed to the same extent as _MG1363acmDΔ1_ (25). AcmB is, therefore, not expected to be involved in the lysis of _L. lactis_ GB3960 (Δarr, acmDΔ1) observed in this study.

Since mutating arr will not only affect peptidoglycan synthesis but also the d-Ala-lylation of LTA, we also investigated whether a reduction of the d-Alanyl substitution level of LTA could stimulate autolysis. A dltD mutant of _L. lactis_ was examined with respect to lysis behavior, since a mutation in the _dlt_ operon is expected to affect only the d-Ala-lylation of LTA and not the peptidoglycan cross-linking (37).

D-Ala substitution in LTA is strongly reduced in the _dltD_ mutant of _L. lactis_; a fivefold reduced amount of d-Ala in its LTA compared to levels in the wild-type _L. lactis_ _MG1363_ is observed (d-Ala to GroP ratio of 5.8% for the _dltD_ mutant compared to d-Ala to GroP ratio of 28.5% for the wild-type strain; N. Kramer et. al., unpublished data). We show here that this strong reduction in d-Ala substitution in LTA results in increased lysis of _L. lactis_. A slower growth rate of the mutant is also observed. The same phenomena have been observed in _B. subtilis_ (52). A _dltD acmD_ double mutant of _L. lactis_ does not lyse more, and growth is completely restored; the increased lysis and the effect on growth of _L. lactis_ _MG1363_ (dltD) are, therefore, dependent on the presence of AcmA. LTA lacking d-Ala substitutions is expected to be more negatively charged.

Fischer et al. (15) have reported in _S. aureus_ that acidified LTA, due to a lack of d-Ala, has an improved capacity for binding of the _S. aureus_ autolysin. The possibility that the increased lysis of _L. lactis_ (dltD) was the result of increased binding of AcmA to the cell wall was investigated, since autolysins, including Atl of _S. aureus_ and AcmA, are positively charged enzymes. Mutation of _dltD_ in _L. lactis_, however, did not influence the binding of AcmA; similar amounts of AcmA bound to cells of _L. lactis_ _MG1363acmA_ and _L. lactis_ _MG1363_ (dltD acmAΔ1), and the binding was at the same loci in both strains. Also lysis of both strains upon the external addition of AcmA was identical, indicating that the lysis activity of AcmA remained unchanged and is not influenced by d-Alanylation of LTA. In a previous study (49) it has been shown that LTA is likely to be involved in hindering of AcmA binding to cells. Since d-Ala in LTA has no effect on AcmA binding, the present study supports the conclusion that d-Ala in LTA is not involved in hindering AcmA binding.

Although the quantity and location of AcmA binding are not affected in _L. lactis_ (dltD), the strain lysed to a higher extent than its parent. The thickness of the cell wall and septum is not affected by the _dltD_ mutation, precluding the possibility that the lysis increase of _L. lactis_ (dltD) is a consequence of a thinner cell wall. On the other hand, a direct correlation between the mutation of AcmA and a thinner septum was observed, indicating that AcmA is important for the development of a normal septum.

The cell wall of _L. lactis_ _MG1363_ (dltD) does seem to be weaker than that of the wild-type strain. When lysis is induced with Triton X-100, _L. lactis_ _MG1363_ (dltD) lysed to a greater extent than its parent. Triton X-100-induced lysis of _L. lactis_ _MG1363_ (dltD acmAΔ1) and _L. lactis_ _MG1363acmAΔ1_ is of the same low level. Incubation of stationary phase cells of _L. lactis_ _MG1363acmAΔ1_ or _L. lactis_ _MG1363_ (dltD acmAΔ1) with AcmA does not result in increased lysis of the double mutant, which indicates that AcmA, only when expressed in _L. lactis_ _MG1363_ (dltD) during growth, results in a weaker cell wall.

D-Alanylation of LTA has been shown previously to be an important factor in the stability of secreted proteins. A _dlt_ mutant of _B. subtilis_ showed an increase in the rate of posttranslational folding of exported proteins, especially those proteins that are susceptible to proteolytic degradation (27). In the absence of d-Alanylation, the yield of secreted recombinant anthrax protective antigen was increased 2.5-fold (50). The protease that is involved in this phenomenon has not been identified. Here we show that in _L. lactis_ a mutation in the _dltD_ gene also stabilizes a secreted protein, i.e., AcmA. Zymographic analysis of AcmA activity in supernatants of _L. lactis_ _MG1363_ and its _dltD_ mutant revealed that the HtrA-mediated breakdown of AcmA (44), which can be seen in _MG1363_, is not detectable in the mutant.

_L. lactis_ HtrA cleaves AcmA in the C-terminal peptidoglycan-binding domain (8, 44). The AcmA breakdown products are still active (Fig. 6) but will bind less strongly to the lactococcal cell wall, and, as a consequence, they have a lower lytic ability (A. Sieen et al., unpublished data, and reference 8). HtrA degradation of AcmA could be a way for the cell to modulate the activity of this potentially lethal enzyme. This control mechanism on AcmA activity is absent in _L. lactis_

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**FIG. 6.** Zymographic analysis of AcmA activity in the supernatant of _L. lactis_ _MG1363_ and _L. lactis_ _MG1363_ (dltD) after culturing for 16 h or 48 h in G1/2M17 at 30°C. dAcmA, breakdown products of AcmA generated by the protease HtrA.

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(dltD) and could result in the weakening of the peptidoglycan sacculus by the hydrolytic action of AcmA, resulting in increased lysis.

The mutation in dltD could influence the stability of AcmA in two ways. First, HtrA activity could be decreased by the altered physicochemical properties of the cell wall. Second, since folded proteins are expected to be less prone to degradation by HtrA, the folding of AcmA could be faster, due to the proposed increase of cation concentration in the cell envelope (26), a factor known to influence the folding rate of secreted proteins (27, 50). The exact mechanism in the case of AcmA is unknown.

Interestingly, B. subtilis expresses autolysins which contain peptidoglycan binding domains homologous to that of AcmA (33, 34), as well as homologues of HtrA (39, 40). It would be interesting to investigate the role of HtrA in the stability of autolysins and other secreted proteins in dlt mutants of B. subtilis, as it is known that mutation in the dlt operon increases cell lysis in B. subtilis (52).

In conclusion, whereas in the dltD mutant the increased lysis is caused by an effect of reduced D-alanylation levels of LTA on HtrA activity, cell lysis of the alr mutant of L. lactis is likely a combined effect of a defective peptidoglycan synthesis and a reduced D-alanylation level of LTA (Fig. 7). Since a dltD acmA double mutant of L. lactis does not lyse, D-alanylation of LTA is therefore not involved in the observed lysis of the alr acmA double mutant. The lysis of this double mutant is most likely caused by the defective peptidoglycan synthesis, which makes the cell wall more sensitive to other factors, including, e.g., one or more of the (putative) cell wall hydrolases other than AcmA.

FIG. 7. Schematic representation of the main conclusions of this paper. (A) In L. lactis MG1363 (and, for that matter, L. lactis NZ3900) AcmA hydrolyses peptidoglycan, resulting in cell lysis and subsequent protein release. AcmA is degraded by HtrA in the C-terminal domain which contains the LysM motifs (small black ovals). AcmA degradation results in a less active enzyme. (B) Since no AcmA is present in the acmA mutant of L. lactis MG1363, no lysis and protein release are observed for this strain. (C) In the dltD mutant of L. lactis, the reduction of D-alanylation of LTA results in a strong reduction of degradation of AcmA by HtrA. As a result, increased cellular lysis and protein release are observed. When AcmA is deleted in this dltD mutant, no lysis is observed (not shown in this figure, but compare with panel B). (D) An alr acmA double mutant, however, lyses, although AcmA is not present in this strain. The lysis of this strain is caused by an unknown factor. The high cellular lysis of the alr single mutant is most likely a combination of the reduced degradation of AcmA by HtrA, as shown in panel C and the AcmA-independent lysis as shown in panel D. A, AcmA; H, HtrA.
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