

P0174

Poster Session I

Basic science: pathogenesis of Gram-negative bacteria

Cytotoxicity is correlated with type three secretion system expression and inflammasome activation but not with motility in clinical isolates of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* from acute infections

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**Objectives:** Expression of T3SS in *P.a* is associated with poor clinical outcome and high morbidity in acute infections (JID 2001;183:1767-7). T3SS allows bacteria to inject exotoxins (e.g. ExoU or ExoS) into the host cell cytoplasm, causing cytotoxicity and preventing *P.a.* internalization (Nat Rev Microbiol 2009;7:654-65). T3SS can also deliver flagellin or T3SS rod proteins into the mammalian cytosol inducing caspase-1 proteolysis via NLCR4 inflammasome activation. Active caspase-1 causes not only cytotoxicity but also the secretion of the IL-1beta and IL-18 inflammatory cytokines (J Clin Immunol 2010;3:502-6), thereby impairing *P.a.* clearance (J. Clin Invest 2013;23:1630-7). Flagellum-mediated motility has also been recently suggested to modulate inflammasome response (Infect Immun 2013;81:2043-52). Our aim was to compare inflammasome activation and cytotoxicity caused by *P.a.* strains differing in their expression of T3SS and in motility and to examine how these parameters are correlated.

**Methods:** Strains: CHA (clinical isolate expressing T3SS) and derivatives thereof (CHAΔSTY [no toxin production]; CHAΔExsA [deletion of T3SS regulon] and CHAΔpopBD [deletion of genes encoding translocation apparatus]); PA103 (cytotoxic strain expressing ExoU); PAO1 (reference strain); 13 clinical strains isolated from patients suffering from acute infections. Cells: THP-1 monocytes. T3SS transcription: Real-time PCR of genes encoding toxins or translocon. Motility: swimming in 0.3% agar. Inflammasome activation: IL-1beta secretion (ELISA). Cytotoxicity: release of the cytosolic enzyme lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) in culture medium after 5 h of incubation with bacteria (10 bact./ cell). Statistical analysis: correlation coefficients determined using JMP version 10.0.2.

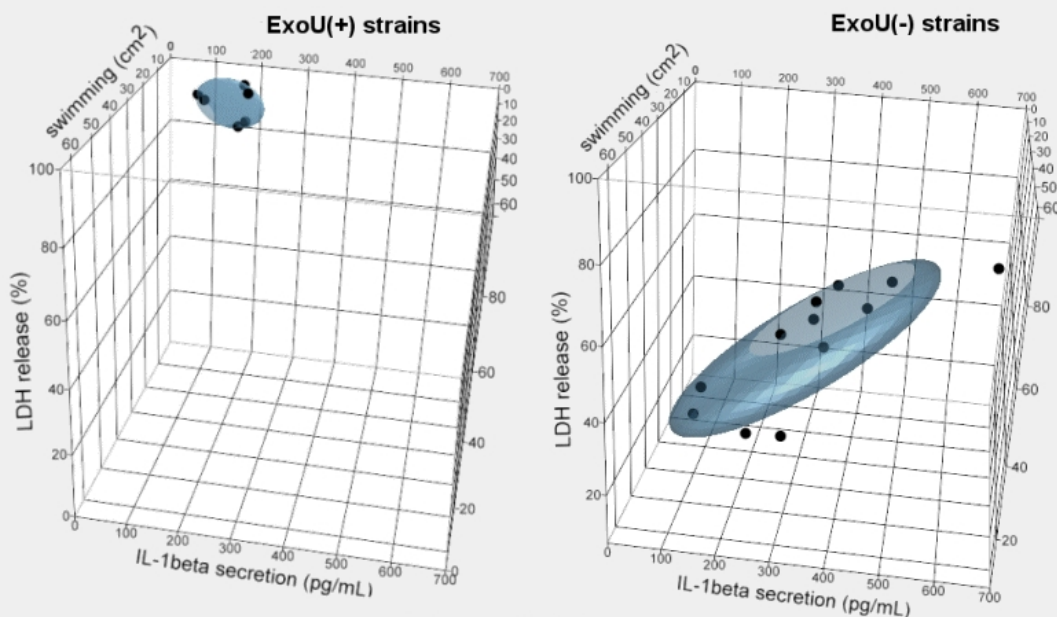
**Results:** The table shows the expression of T3SS genes and swimming capacity of each strain, together with the induced secretion of IL-1beta and release of LDH from THP-1 cells (correlations illustrated in the figure). The 3 strains with no functional T3SS (T3SS- [in grey in the Table]) induced little IL-1 beta secretion and only low or no LDH release. The 6 strains expressing ExoU (T3SS+ExoU+) were barely motile and caused only minimal IL-1beta secretion but a large LDH release. For the 10 strains that did not express ExoU (but either ExoS or no toxins; T3SS+ExoU-), a strong correlation was observed between their capacity to induce IL-1-beta secretion and LDH release, but these parameters were poorly correlated with bacterial motility.

**Conclusion:** Combining the measurement of IL-1beta secretion (inflammasome activation) and of LDH release (cytotoxicity) allows distinguishing between T3SS+ strains expressing ExoU (high cytotoxicity, causing cell death without inflammasome activation) from those expressing ExoS or no toxins (moderate cytotoxicity, related to inflammasome activation, which induces IL-1beta secretion). Motility was of low predictive value. Studying these parameters in clinical strains may help predicting toxin expression. They may also be used for evaluating anti-virulence therapeutic strategies that target T3SS and impair toxin translocation (JID 2002;186:64-73) or prevent inflammasome activation (ICAAC 2013; B1055).

	strains	T3SS mRNA expression <sup>a</sup>				swimming (area [cm <sup>2</sup> ])	inflammasome activation (IL-1 $\beta$ secretion [pg/mL])	cytotoxicity (LDH release [%])		
		toxins		translocon						
		exoS	exoU	popB/popD	pcrV					
reference strains	T3SS+ ExoU+	PA103	-	+	+	+	1.0 $\pm$ 0.1	78.1 $\pm$ 19.3	88.1 $\pm$ 18.7	
	T3SS+ ExoU-	CHA $\Delta$ STY	-	-	+	+	18.0 $\pm$ 3.3	460.5 $\pm$ 43.3	54.7 $\pm$ 4.3	
		CHA	+	-	+	+	23.3 $\pm$ 4.5	311.6 $\pm$ 34.8	50.0 $\pm$ 2.8	
		PAO1	+	-	+	+	32.3 $\pm$ 8.9	255.0 $\pm$ 55.9	45.2 $\pm$ 5.1	
	T3SS- ExoU-	CHA $\Delta$ ExsA	-	-	-	-	18.0 $\pm$ 2.2	61.4 $\pm$ 26.4	15.8 $\pm$ 4.6	
CHA $\Delta$ popBD		+	-	-	+	20.3 $\pm$ 3.1	50.4 $\pm$ 8.4	8.5 $\pm$ 9.6		
clinical isolates	T3SS+ ExoU+	125 <sup>b</sup>	-	+	+	+	0.4 $\pm$ 0.1	61.8 $\pm$ 2.1	89.5 $\pm$ 12.7	
		2504/6 <sup>c</sup>	-	+	+	+	2.2 $\pm$ 1.0	156.2 $\pm$ 5.4	81.2 $\pm$ 10.2	
		9101/2 <sup>b</sup>	-	+	+	+	2.5 $\pm$ 0.4	172.9 $\pm$ 1.8	83.2 $\pm$ 8.6	
		141 <sup>b</sup>	-	+	+	+	4.2 $\pm$ 2.1	171.9 $\pm$ 3.1	95.5 $\pm$ 1.8	
		142 <sup>d</sup>	-	+	+	+	6.0 $\pm$ 2.5	184.4 $\pm$ 5.9	94.0 $\pm$ 5.3	
	T3SS+ ExoU-	120 <sup>c</sup>	+	-	+	+	+	2.2 $\pm$ 0.3	682.2 $\pm$ 68.0	52.8 $\pm$ 11.3
		9101/1 <sup>e</sup>	+	-	+	+	+	2.5 $\pm$ 0.6	334.3 $\pm$ 13.3	42.9 $\pm$ 13.8
		110 <sup>b</sup>	+	-	+	+	+	5.5 $\pm$ 0.1	286.7 $\pm$ 18.0	33.0 $\pm$ 9.8
		316 <sup>f</sup>	+	-	+	+	+	12.6 $\pm$ 2.5	409.6 $\pm$ 62.8	42.7 $\pm$ 5.3
		318 <sup>g</sup>	+	-	+	+	+	17.5 $\pm$ 6.2	325.4 $\pm$ 31.8	32.4 $\pm$ 7.4
		328 <sup>h</sup>	+	-	+	+	+	56.6 $\pm$ 6.3	299.2 $\pm$ 13.8	34.6 $\pm$ 2.4
		NSIH 4603 <sup>f</sup>	+	-	+	+	+	54.3 $\pm$ 4.1	230.9 $\pm$ 22.7	32.4 $\pm$ 2.2
		T3SS- ExoU-	9101/3 <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	0.3 $\pm$ 0.1	43.3 $\pm$ 1.9

<sup>a</sup> (+): expression detected by RT-PCR; (-): no expression detected

Origin of the strains: <sup>b</sup> lower respiratory tract; <sup>c</sup> blood; <sup>d</sup> wound; <sup>e</sup> abdominal collection; <sup>f</sup> urines; <sup>g</sup> eye; <sup>h</sup> upper respiratory tract



parameter	correlation coefficient	
	ExoU(+) strains	ExoU(-) strains
IL-1beta secretion vs LDH release	0.1	0.8
IL-1beta secretion vs swimming	0.8	-0.1
LDH release vs swimming	0.5	0.1

Correlation between swimming capacity, induction of IL-1beta secretion (inflammasome activation) and induction of LDH release (cytotoxicity) for the 19 strains shown in the Table. Normal contour ellipsoids and correlation coefficients were calculated using JMP version 10.0.2.