

Porphyromonas gingivalis Hemin

I.

black - pigmented Bacteroides, Porphyromonas gingivalis (P. gingivalis)

1,2).

가 hemin P. gingivalis 3).

10⁻¹⁸M 2), 10⁻⁶M (0.2 - 4 μM)

black - pigmented Bacteroides 4).

P. gingivalis black - pigmented Bacteroides siderophore, hemin hemin hemin protoheme porphyrin ring

transport system

cytochrome

Hemin *P. gingivalis*

electron

II.

1.

hemin, heme

5)

P. gingivalis hemopexin, albumin, haptoglobin black-pigmented Bacteroides

hemin

Hemin

hemin

hemin

hemin

*P. gingivalis*가 heme

in vitro

hemin

hemin

가

P. gingivalis siderophore hemin

hemin

hemin

P. gingivalis

hemin

6)

P. gingivalis

hemin

Hemin

hemin

porphyrin

hemin

가

P. gingivalis 381, W50, A7A1 - 28, W50/BE1

hemin (5 µg/ml) menadione (1 µg/ml) enriched trypticase soy agar

2.1% (w/v) Mycoplasma broth base (BBL, Becton Dickinson, Cockeysville, MD)

, 37°C glove box (10% H₂/10% CO₂/80% N₂)

(iron limitation)

iron chelating compound 2,2'-bipyridyl (BPD, Sigma Chemical Co., St Louis, MO) 100 - 400 µM

가, hemin (hemin restriction)

hemin, hemin

5

passage 660 nm

hemin

chromic acid

deionized water

pUC18 plasmid expression vector

host strain *Escherichia coli* DH5

[supE44 lacU169(Ø80lacZ M15)

hsdR17 recA1 endA1 gyrA96 thi - 1 relA1]

2. Cell envelope

early stationary phase

, phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH7.2) 3

mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF);

Sigma Chemical Co., St Louis, Mo), Na - P - tosyl - L - lysine chloromethyl ketone (TLCK; Sigma Chemical Co., St Louis, Mo), benzamidine (Sigma Chemical Co., St Louis, Mo) protease inhibitor cocktail PBS sonicator low - speed (10,000 X g, 30 min) high speed (200,000 X g, 2h) centrifugation , cell envelope .

3. Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis

가 Laemmli⁷⁾ discontinuous sodium dodecyl sulfate poly - acrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS - PAGE) . 12% acrylamide separating gel 4% acrylamide stacking gel , vertical slab gel apparatus (Hoefer Scientific, San Francisco, CA) 30 mA lane 70µg loading , gel low molecular weight standards (Bio - Rad, Richmond, CA) . Coomassie brilliant Blue - R - 250 gel , linear regression analysis . Reducing agent 2 - mercaptoethanol electrohoretic mobility .

4. Heat modifiability

Zwitterionic detergent 3 - [(3 - chlo - ramidopropyl) - dimethy - ammonio] - 1 - propanesulfonate (CHAPS; Pierce, Rockfore, Ill) P. gingivalis cell envelope (passage 5) 1% (wt/vol) 가 37°C 1 .

100,000 X g 1 ultracentrifugation CHAPS - soluble fraction . 가 , treatment buffer 15µg 1% CHAPS - soluble fraction 5 25°C () 100°C , SDS - PAGE .

5. P. gingivalis 381 hemin polyclonal antibody

(⁶⁾ 1996) P. gingi - valis 381 hemin 12% gel SDS - PAGE , Coomassie brilliant Blue - R - 250 , band . band PBS incom - plete Freund's adjuvant . New Zealand White Rabbit (female, 3 to 4 kg) 8 2 ml protein - incomplete Freuned's adjuvant complex . 1 immunization 400 µg , 3 (10 , 30 , 40) 100 µg 1 enzyme - linked immunosorbent assay 가 , cardiac punc - ture . Preimmune serum immune serum immunoblotting hemin .

6. Antigenic reactivity of P. gingivalis strains

381, W50, A7A1 - 28, W50/BE1 4 P. gingivalis strain hemin . strain hemin (passage 5) ,

cell envelope SDS - PAGE
 , Towbin ⁸⁾ 25 mM
 Tris - HCl, 192 mM glycine, 20%
 methanol buffer (pH 8.3)
 , SDS - PAGE gel Immobilon P
 (Millipore Co., Bedford, MA) 100 mA
 4 electroblotting . ,
 P. gingivalis 381 24 kDa
 hemin rabbit polyclonal
 antiserum goat anti - rabbit IgG (coupled
 to alkaline phosphatase) (Sigma Chemical
 Co., St Louis, Mo) incubation ,
 BCIP/NBT (Sigma Chemical Co., St Louis,
 Mo) developing .

7. DNA

Marmur⁹⁾ P.
 gingivalis 381 chromosomal DNA
 . Plasmid DNA
 Maniatis ¹⁰⁾ .

8. P. gingivalis genomic library

P. gingivalis 381 chromosomal DNA
 Hind III 3 -
 10kb DNA electroelution ,
 Hind III pUC18 vector
 DNA 16 °C overnight ligation
 DH5
 .
 Maniatis ¹⁰⁾
 . log phase
 , , cal -
 cium chloride buffer (pH 7.5) ml 5 -
 7x10⁸ 60
 , DNA
 30 . 42 °C 2
 , LB media 가 37 °C 1
 , ampicillin LB plate
 plating 37 °C overnight
 . LB plate 5 - Bromo - 4 - chloro -
 3 - indolyl - B - D - galactopyranoside(X - gal)
 isopropyl beta - D - thiogalactoside
 (IPTG) ,
 white colony .

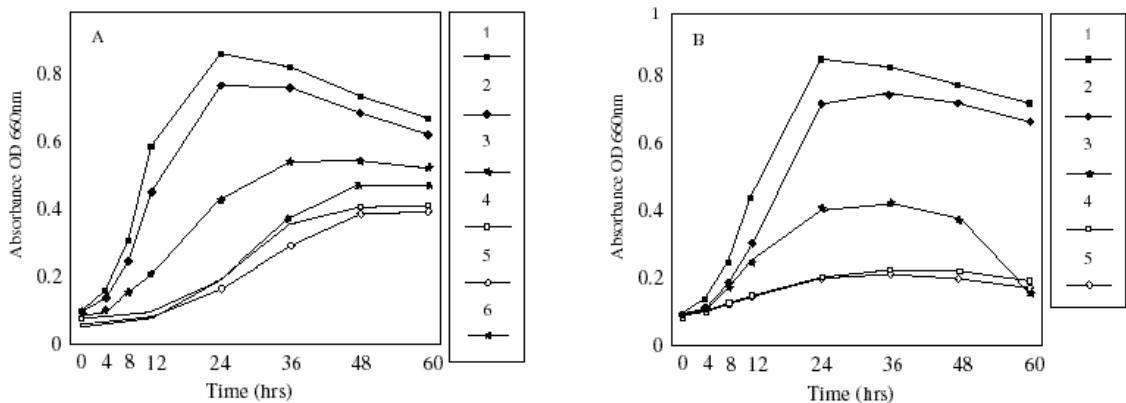


Figure 1. Effect of hemin restriction on the growth of *P. gingivalis* 381. (A) Cells were progressively passaged from hemin - excess culture to hemin - free medium for 5 passages; 1, hemin - excess (7.7 μ M); 2, passage 1; 3, passage 2; 4, passage 3; 5, passage 4; 6, passage 5. B) Cells grown with BPD; 1, hemin - excess(7.7 μ M); 2, 100 μ M BPD; 3, 200 μ M BPD; 4, 300 μ M BPD; 5, 400 μ M BPD.

9. Hemin clone

White colony hemin (5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)
 ampicillin (50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) LB
 plate replica plating 37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
 7 colony

10. Restriction endonuclease analysis
 Southern hybridization

Maniatis ¹⁰⁾ , DNA
 denaturation nitrocellulose
 filter transfer random primer
 labeling DNA probe hybridization
 X - ray film

11. Gene product

Cloning DNA gene product
 , pHM254 () insert DNA
 , expression vector pET11 vec -
 tor recloning insert
 DNA T4 DNA polymerase ,
 가 T4 DNA polymerase
 pET11 vector ligation . Ligation
 DH5 ,
 transformants 0.5 mM IPTG
 induction , whole
 cell lysate SDS - PAGE
 21 kDa () band
 colony SDS - PAGE
 immunoblotting analysis .

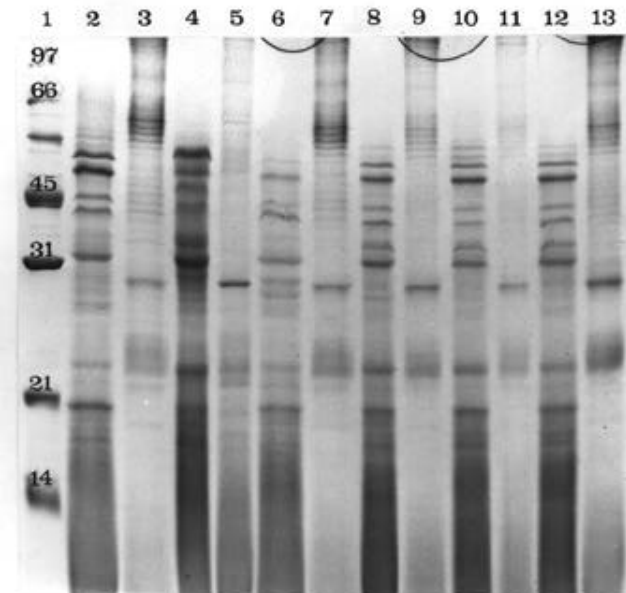


Figure 2. SDS - PAGE of cell envelopes from *P. gingivalis* 381. Each lane contains 70 μg of protein. Lane 1, low M. W. standards; Lanes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12, samples heated at 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 5 min; Lanes 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13, unheated samples; Lanes 2 and 3, cells grown in 7.7 μM hemin; Lanes 4 and 5, cells grown without hemin (passage 5); Lanes 6 - 13, cells grown in 7.7 μM hemin with BPD; Lanes 6 and 7, 100 μM BPD; Lanes 8 and 9, 200 μM BPD; Lanes 10 and 11, 300 μM BPD; Lanes 12 and 13,

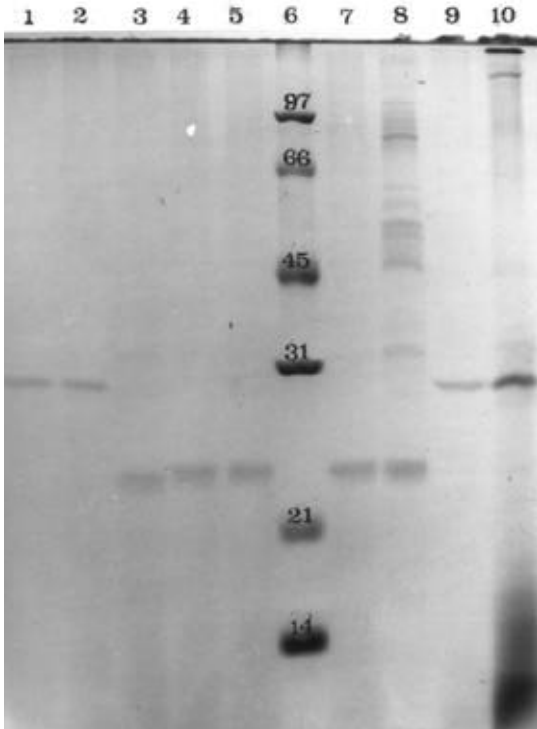


Figure 3. SDS - PAGE of cell envelope fraction from passage 5 *P. gingivalis* 381 solubilized with 1% CHAPS. 15 μg of protein was applied in each well. Lanes 1 - 5, samples treated with treatment buffer containing 2 - ME; Lane 1, unheated sample; Lane 2, heated at 55 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 5 min; Lane 3, heated at 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 5 min; Lane 4, heated at 90 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 5 min; Lane 5, heated at 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 5 min; Lane 6, low M. W. standards; Lane 7, heated at 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ with treatment buffer containing 2 - ME; Lane 8, heated at 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ without 2 - ME; Lane 9, unheated sample with treatment buffer containing 2 - ME; Lane 10, III.

1. Hemin (iron) *P. gingivalis* 381

Hemin generation time
 Hemin (7.7 μM) 7.2h⁻¹
 generation time Passage 1

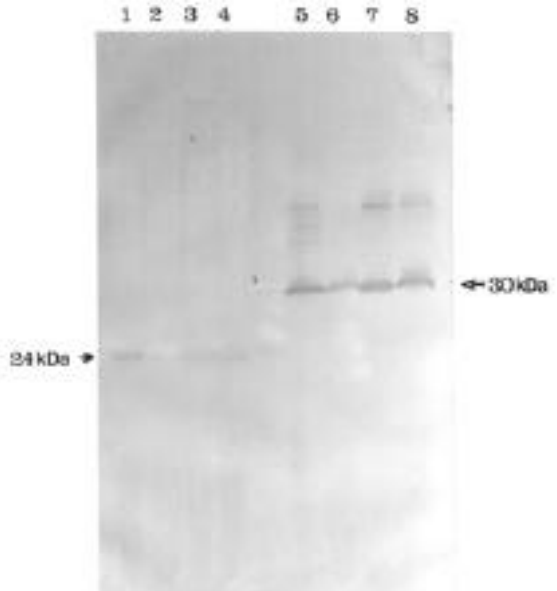


Figure 4. Immunoblotting analysis of passage 5 cell envelopes from four *P. gingivalis* strains. Lanes 1 - 4, heated at 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; Lanes 5 - 8, unheated samples; Lanes 1 and 5, W50/BE; Lanes 2 and 6, A7A1 - 28; Lanes 3 and 7, W50; Lanes 4 and 8, 381.

generation time
 hemin 가
 , passage 2
 passage 5
 generation time 가
 , passage 5 12.0h⁻¹
 (Figure 1A).

Iron chelating agent 2,2 -
 bipyridyl(BPD) *P. gingivalis*
 . 100 μM BPD
 , 200 μM
 , 200 μM generation time
 11.3h⁻¹ , 300 400 μM
 (Figure 1B).

2. Hemin (iron) *P. gingivalis* 381

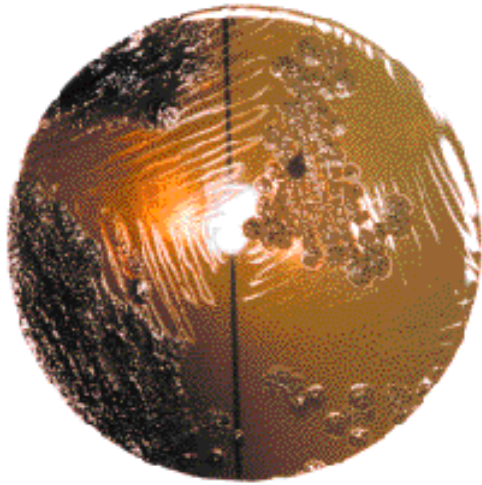


Figure 5. Pigmentation of *E. coli* on hemin-agar. Single colonies of *E. coli* DH5 containing pHM254 (left side) or pUC18 (right side) were streaked on LB-amp-hemin. The colony phenotypes are shown after 1w of growth at 37 °C.

hemin (7.7 μM)
P. gingivalis 381

hemin BPD 가
 2 hemin (iron) - regulated band가
 30 kDa (unheated) 24 kDa
 (heated) hemin (iron)
 가 (Figure 2).

3. *P. gingivalis* 381 heat modifiability

CHAPS - soluble fraction 55 °C 100 °
 C 가 , 70 °C 30 kDa
 24 kDa . 2 - mercap -
 toethanol(ME) disulfide
 bond가
 (Figure 3).

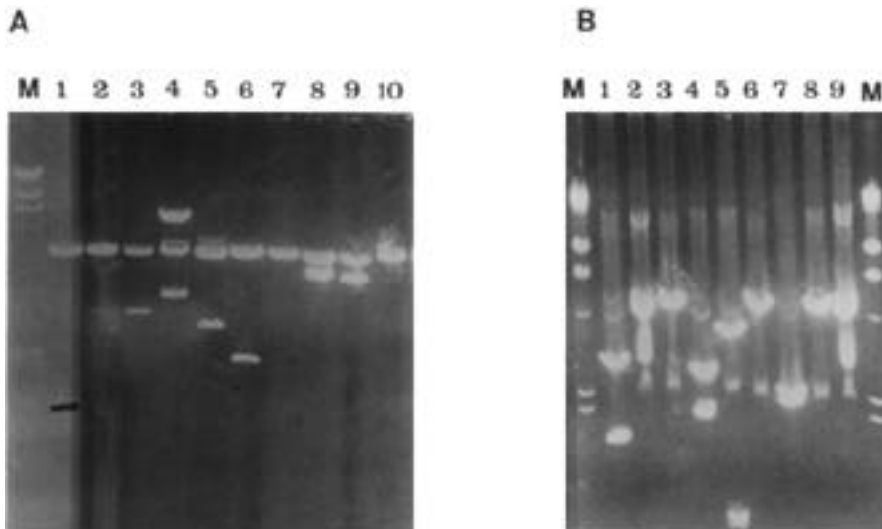


Figure 6. Determination of insert DNA for various positive clones (A) and restriction enzyme pattern of a positive clone (pHM254) (B). (A), DNA digested with Hind III. M, - DNA/Hind III standard marker; 1, pHM182; 2, pHM251; 3, pHM252; 4, pHM254; 5, pHM272; 6, pHM281; 7, pHM282; 8, pHM283; 9, pHM284; 10, pHM285. (B), M, - DNA/Hind III standard marker; 1, digested with BamHI; 2, digested with BglII; 3, digested with EcoRI; 4, digested with HindIII; 5, digested with KpnI; 6, digested with Pst

4. Antigenic reactivity of *P. gingivalis* strains

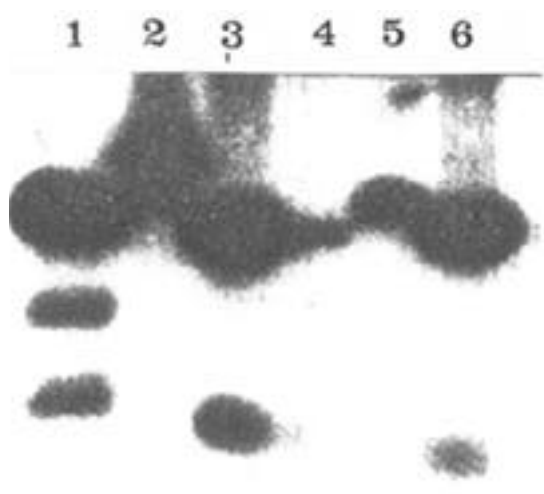


Figure 7. Southern hybridization of *P. gingivalis* chromosomal DNA for cloned DNA. The total chromosomal DNAs were digested with various restriction enzymes, electrophoresed on a 1.0% agarose gel, transferred to nitrocellulose filter, and then hybridized with a labelled cloned DNA. 1, size marker; 2, BamH I; 3, Bgl II;

W50, A7A1 - 28, BE1 mutant strain, 100°C, 24 kDa hemin, trypsin *P. gingivalis* 381 antiserum, 24 kDa epitope (Figure 4).

5. Hemin

Hemin *P. gingivalis* chromosomal DNA, Hind III, pUC18 vector, Hind III site cloning, 10,000 recombinant colonies, LB - amp - hemin agar plate replica plating, 10 colony screening, hemin putative clone, clone 5.5kb

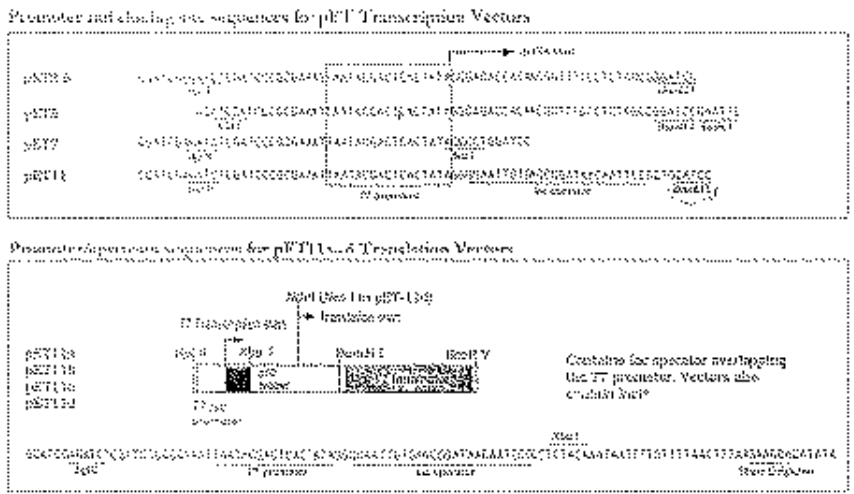


Figure 8. Cloning strategy for expression vector

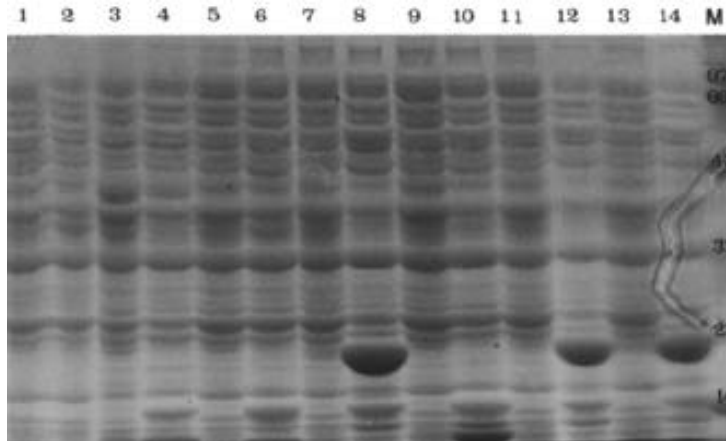


Figure 9. SDS - PAGE patterns of whole cell lysates from various induced clones. Host cells transformed with constructed DNA were grown to a mid - log phase in the presence of IPTG. Lanes 8, 12, and 14 showed a new band and its size was estimated about 21 kDa.

insert DNA
pHM254
pHM254 clone

. Figure 5

clone

control pUC18 vector

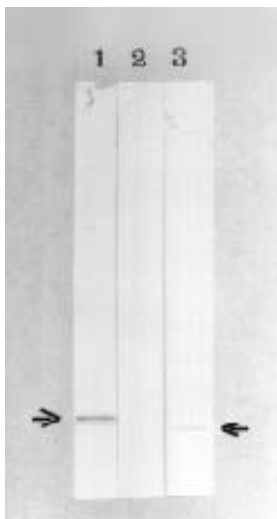


Figure 10. Immunoblot analysis of whole cell lysates using anti - 24 kDa hemin - binding protein antibody. E. coli cells were transformed with pET11 and grown to a mid - log phase in the presence of IPTG. Whole cell lysates were prepared and subjected to SDS - PAGE and electroblotting onto Immobilon P. 1, P. gingivalis 381; 2, pET11 vector; 3, constructed DNA.

6. Insert DNA
enzyme pattern

restriction

6A pHM254
clone insert DNA
Hind III

putative

. Insert DNA 0.5 5.5kb
. pHM254 DNA insert
DNA 5.5kb . clone DNA
BamH I, Bgl II, EcoR I, Hind III,
Kpn I, Pst I, Pvu II, Sal I, Sma I

restriction enzyme
mapping (Figure 6B).

Nucleotide sequencing

pHM254 exonucleaseIII serial deletion
pUC18 vector cloning ,
sequencing .

7. Southern hybridization

Cloning pHM254 hemin (24 kDa)
Southern blotting . P. 21 kDa immunoreactive band
gingivalis chromosomal DNA . pHM254 clone hemin
, pHM254
insert DNA probe hybridization
. BamH I, EcoR I, Hind III IV.
band
pHM254 clone single P. gingi -
copy (Figure 7). valis heme in vitro
hemin
8. Gene product . P. gingivalis
hemin
P. gingivalis 24 kDa hemin 6). hemin
가 pHM254 E. coli P.
DH5 whole cell lysate gingivalis porphyrin hemin
immunoblotting analysis . , Iron (hemin)
immunoreactive band가 .
, pHM254 DNA iron (hemin)
, pHM254 insert . P.
DNA expression vector gingivalis 381
pET11 vector cloning . Cloning hemin ,
reading frame pET11vector hemin
a, b, c (Figure 8). 30kDa (unheated) 24 kDa (heated)
Insert DNA pET11 vector T4 DNA 가 .
polymerase ligation hemin
transformant . Heat modifia -
0.5mM IPTG , bility immunoblotting ,
3 clone .
3 clone IPTG induction Reducing agent 2 - mercaptoethanol
T7 lac promoter가 , P.
gingivalis hemin (24 kDa) disulfide bond가 ,
21 kDa . , 3 P.
(Figure 9). gingivalis strain immunoblot -
Overexpression clone whole ting analysis 24 kDa (unheded 30
cell lysate , P. gingivalis hemin kDa) hemin P. gingivalis
(24 kDa) rabbit antibody strain ,
immunoblotting . Figure 10 hemin
immunoblotting , P. gingivalis P. gingivalis

, P. gingivalis 381 DH5 whole cell lysate E. coli
 24 kDa hemin immunoblotting analysis ,
 N' - terminal amino acid immunoreactive band가
 sequence oligonucleotide Gene product가 , lac
 probe promoter E. coli RNA polymerase
 , transcription
 , hemin LB agar plate givalis DNA RNA
 , hemin
 , oligonucleotide probe
 , Hanson Hansen¹¹⁾
 Hemophilus influenza hemin E. coli RNA polymerase ,
 incompatible
 , hemin 가 12),
 clone screening , recom - expression vector
 binant colony hemin system fragment recloning
 LB - amp agar plate replica plating . Phage T7 RNA polymerase
 RNA polymerase 가
 colony putative clone , transcription
 10,00 T7 promoter ,
 recombinant colony screening , plasmid T7 pro -
 hemin putative moter transcription plasmid
 clone 10 colony transcript
 clone insert DNA 0.5 pET11 vector
 5.5kb , 5.5kb 가가 21 kDa precursor protein , vector system
 clone (pHM254) pHM254 clone P. gingivalis
 clone restriction hemin
 enzyme pattern BamHI, BglIII, EcoRI, Nucleotide sequencing
 HindIII, KpnI, PstI, PvuII, Sall, XhoI, , exonucleaseIII serial deletion
 SmaI 가 pUC18 vector cloning ,
 , pHM254 clone sequencing .
 single copy Southern hybridiza -
 tion
 P. gingivalis 24 kDa hemin V.

P. gingivalis 381 hemin fide bond가
 . Iron (hemin) kDa (unheded 30 kDa) hemin 24
 , hemin 30 kDa (unheat -
 ed) 24 kDa (heated) 가 Escherichia coli
 . hemin P. gingivalis genomic library ,
 . Heat modifiability hemin putative
 immunoblotting , 10 colony
 . Reducing agent 5.5kb 가 insert DNA
 2 - mercaptoethanol , clone (pHM254)
 , disul - restriction enzyme pattern
 , Southern hybridization clone
 single copy

pHM254 DNA, expression vector pET11
 vector cloning 3 clone 3 clone IPTG
 induction T7 lac promoter가, P. gingivalis hemin (24 kDa)
 21 kDa, P. gingivalis hemin
 (24 kDa) rabbit antibody immunoblotting, 21 kDa pre -
 cursor protein band가 pHM254 clone hemin
 24 kDa hemin DNA sequencing

VI.

1. Bullen, J.J.: " The significance of iron in infection "; Rev. Infect. Dis., 3: 1127 - 1138, 1981.
2. Weinberg, E.D.: " Iron and infection "; Microbiol. Rev., 42: 45 - 66, 1978.
3. Slots, J., Bragd, L., Wikstrom, M., and Dahlen, G.: " The occurrence of Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans, Bacteroides gingivalis and Bacteroides intermedius in destructive periodontal disease in adults "; J. Clin. Periodont., 13: 570 - 577, 1986.
4. Mayrand, D., and Holt, S.C.: " Biology of asaccharolytic black - pigmented Bacteroides species "; Microbiol. Rev., 52: 134 - 152, 1988.
5. Carlsson, J., Hoefling, J.F., and Sundqvist, G.K.: " Degradation of albumin, haemopexin, haptoglobin and transferrin, by black - pigmented Bacteroides species "; J. Med. Microbiol., 18: 39 - 46, 1984.
6. Kim, S.J., Chu, L., and Holt, S.C.: " Isolation and characterization of a hemin - binding cell envelope protein from Porphyromonas gingivalis "; Microb. Pathog., 21: 65 - 70, 1996.
7. Laemmli, U.K.: " Cleavage of structural proteins during the assembly of the head of bacteriophage T4 "; Nature(London), 227: 680 - 685, 1970.
8. Towbin, H., Staehelin, T., and Gordon, J.: " Electrophoretic transfer of proteins from acrylamide gels to nitrocellular sheets: procedure and some applications "; Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 76: 4350 - 4354, 1984.
9. Marmur, J.: " A procedure for the isolation of deoxyribonucleic acid from microorganism "; J. Mol. Biol., 3: 208 - 218, 1961.
10. Maniatis, T., Fritsch, E.F., and Sambrook, J.: " Molecular cloning: a laboratory manual. Cold Spring Harbor "; CHS, NY, 1982.
11. Hanson, M.S, and Hansen, E.J.: " Molecular cloning, partial purification, and characterization of a hemin - binding lipoprotein from Haemophilus influenza type b "; Mol. Microbiol., 5(2): 267 - 278, 1991.
12. Klimpel, K.W., and Clark, V.L.: " The RNA polymerase of Porphyromonas gingivalis and Fusobacterium nucleatum are unrelated to the RNA polymerase of Escherichia coli "; J. Dent. Res., 69: 1567 - 1572, 1990.

- Abstract -

Characterization of the Gene for the Hemin - Binding Protein from *Porphyromonas Gingivalis*

Sung - Jo Kim

Department of Periodontology, College of Dentistry, Pusan National University

Porphyromonas gingivalis, a Gram negative, anaerobic, asaccharolytic rod, is one of the most frequently implicated pathogens in human periodontal disease and has a requirement for hemin for growth. A 30 kDa (heated 24 kDa) hemin - binding protein whose expression is both hemin and iron regulated has recently been purified and characterized in this oral pathogen. This study has identified a hemin - binding *P. gingivalis* protein by expression of a *P. gingivalis* genomic library in *Escherichia coli*, a bacterium which does not require or transport exogenous hemin. A library of genomic DNA fragments from *P. gingivalis* was constructed in plasmid pUC18, transformed into *Escherichia coli* strain DH5 α , and screened for recombinant clones with hemin - binding activity by plating onto hemin - containing agar. Of approximately 10,000 recombinant *E. coli* colonies screened on LB - amp - hemin agar, 10 exhibited a clearly pigmented phenotype. Each clone contained various insert DNA. The Hind III fragment transferred to the T7

RNA polymerase/promoter expression vector system produced a slightly smaller (21 kDa) protein, a precursor form, immunoreactive to the antibody against the 24 kDa protein, suggesting that the cloned DNA fragment probably carried an entire gene for the 24 kDa hemin - binding protein.

Key words: hemin, hemin - binding protein, *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, gene cloning

[This study is supported by the academic research fund of Ministry of Education, Republic of Korea]