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Didier Ndeh, Jose Munoz Munoz, Alan Cartmell, David Bulmer, Corinne Wills, et al.. The human gut microbe *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron* encodes the founding member of a novel glycosaminoglycan-degrading polysaccharide lyase family PL29. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 2018, 293 (46), pp.17906-17916. 10.1074/jbc.RA118.004510 . hal-02623617

HAL Id: hal-02623617

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The human gut microbe *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron* encodes the founding member of a novel glycosaminoglycan-degrading polysaccharide lyase family PL29

Received for publication, July 4, 2018, and in revised form, September 24, 2018. Published, Papers in Press, September 27, 2018, DOI 10.1074/jbc.RA118.004510

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Edited by Chris Whitfield

Glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) and GAG-degrading enzymes have wide-ranging applications in the medical and biotechnological industries. The former are also an important nutrient source for select species of the human gut microbiota (HGM), a key player in host–microbial interactions. How GAGs are metabolized by the HGM is therefore of interest and has been extensively investigated in the model human gut microbe *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron*. The presence of as-yet uncharacterized GAG-inducible genes in its genome and of related species, however, is testament to our incomplete understanding of this process. Nevertheless, it presents a potential opportunity for the discovery of additional GAG-degrading enzymes. Here, we investigated a gene of unknown function (BT_3328) from the chondroitin sulfate (CS) utilization locus of *B. thetaiotaomicron*. NMR and UV spectroscopic assays revealed that it encodes a novel polysaccharide lyase (PL), hereafter referred to as BtCDH, reflecting its source (*B. thetaiotaomicron* (Bt)) and its ability to degrade the GAGs CS, dermatan sulfate (DS), and hyaluronic acid (HA). When incubated with HA, BtCDH generated a series of unsaturated HA sugars, including $\Delta^{4,5}$ UA-GlcNAc, $\Delta^{4,5}$ UA-GlcNAc-GlcA-GlcNAc, $\Delta^{4,5}$ UA-[GlcNAc-GlcA]₂-GlcNAc, and $\Delta^{4,5}$ UA-[GlcNAc-GlcA]₃-GlcNAc, as end products and hence was classed as endo-acting. A combination of genetic and biochemical assays revealed that BtCDH localizes to the cell surface of *B. thetaiotaomicron* where it enables extracellular GAG degradation. BtCDH homologs were also detected in several other HGM species, and we therefore propose that it represents the founding member of a new polysaccharide lyase family (PL29). The current discovery also contributes new insights into CS metabolism by the HGM.

Mammalian glycosaminoglycans (GAGs)² are complex carbohydrates consisting of repeating disaccharide units of uronic acids or galactose linked to a hexosamine sugar (1, 2). These include chondroitin sulfate (CS) made up of GlcA and GalNAc, dermatan sulfate (DS), or chondroitin sulfate B made up of IdoA and GalNAc, hyaluronic acid (HA) made up of GlcA and GlcNAc, heparin/heparan sulfate (HS) made up of a mixture of GlcA and IdoA linked to GlcNAc and keratan sulfate made up of galactose linked to GlcNAc. GAGs such as CS, DS, and HS are also characterized by highly diverse sulfation patterns (introduced during biosynthesis by specific sulfotransferase enzymes) that define various molecular subtypes of each glycan (3, 4). CS, for example, can be sulfated on GalNAc at different positions including C4, C6, or both to yield major CS subtypes namely CSA, CSC, and CSE, respectively (5, 6) or at both C2 of GlcA and C6 of GalNAc, yielding CSD (7). In contrast, HA is not sulfated and hence less structurally complex compared with the other GAG types.

GAGs are ubiquitously distributed in the human body and implicated in several important physiological processes such as cell signaling, inflammation, neuronal development, adhesion, and tumor progression (8–11). Dietary GAGs are also a nutrient source for the human gut microbiota (HGM), which is known to impact greatly on human health and disease status (12–17). Indeed, recent evidence suggests that CS is a priority nutrient for prominent gut microbes such as *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron* and *Bacteroides ovatus* and that only a subset of HGM species are capable of metabolizing the GAG (13, 15, 17). Understanding how GAGs are metabolized could therefore inform strategies including nutrient-based approaches to manipulate the HGM and hence improve human health. In line

This work was supported by the European Union's Seventh Framework Program Grant FP/2007/2013 and European Research Council Grant Agreement 322820. The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest with the contents of this article.

This article contains Figs. S1–S5.

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²The abbreviations used are: GAG, glycosaminoglycan; CS, chondroitin sulfate; PL, polysaccharide lyase; DS, chondroitin sulfate; HA, hyaluronic acid; HGM, human gut microbiota; PUL, polysaccharide utilization locus; HPAEC, high-performance anion-exchange chromatography; SEC, size-exclusion chromatography; UA, uronic acid; DP, degree of polymerization; PK, proteinase K.

with this, several studies (reviewed by Ndeh and Gilbert (18)) have examined the metabolism of dietary GAGs by the HGM. The results demonstrate that GAG degradation is largely orchestrated by a combination of three major enzyme types including polysaccharide lyases (PLs, EC 4.2.2.-), sulfatases (EC 3.1.6.-), and glycoside hydrolases (EC 3.2.1.-). In the model human gut microbe *B. thetaiotaomicron*, as well as other gut *Bacteroidetes*, the genes encoding these enzymes are typically located within polysaccharide utilization loci (PULs) (14, 19–21). These genetic loci are diverse and encode a variety of cell envelope-associated multiprotein systems involved in complex glycan metabolism. Although the mechanisms of various GAG PULs in these organisms have been extensively investigated, knowledge of their functioning is incomplete, evident by the presence of as-yet uncharacterized GAG-inducible genes within these PULs (21). In the CS PUL of *B. thetaiotaomicron*, three of such genes, BT_3328, BT_3329, and BT_3330 (all of unknown function), appear in a distinct operon (BT_3328–30) conserved in several HGM *Bacteroidetes* (14, 20, 21). The latter suggests that they might be an important adaptation for CS metabolism in these microbes. Here, we characterized the largest member of this operon (BT_3328), revealing that it encodes a novel polysaccharide lyase hereafter referred to as BtCDH, reflecting its source (*B. thetaiotaomicron* (Bt)) and ability to degrade the GAGs CS, DS, and HA. We also provide evidence suggesting that BtCDH is not only the founding member of a novel enzyme family but also a cell surface GAG-degrading enzyme, the first to be reported in *B. thetaiotaomicron* and related species. Taken together, our findings contribute new insights into our knowledge of CS metabolism by the HGM, a key player in host–microbial interactions.

Results

In silico data on native BtCDH lyase

The gene encoding native BtCDH lyase (BT_3328 from *B. thetaiotaomicron* VPI-5482) is 2607 bp in length and has a GC content of 51%. BtCDH is a large protein of 868 amino acid residues, a molecular mass of 96 kDa, and an isoelectric pI of 5.33. A majority of the top hits (>50% identity) from a BLASTp search with native BtCDH are hypothetical/putative uncharacterized proteins mainly annotated as DUF4955 domain-containing. The DUF4955 domain whose function is unknown is present at the C terminus of the protein, whereas another domain DUF4988 is located directly after the putative lipoprotein signal peptide sequence at the N terminus of the protein (Fig. 1A). Top BtCDH lyase homologs were mostly detected in species from the *Bacteroides*, *Alistipes*, and *Prevotella* genera, all highly represented in the HGM. They were also prominent in species from marine environments including *Saccharophagus degradans*, *Zobellia galactinovorans*, *Vibrio harveyi*, and *Coralimargarita akajimensis*. A phylogenetic tree of selected homologs of BtCDH is presented in Fig. 1B.

Activity of BtCDH

Purified recombinant BtCDH was initially assayed spectrophotometrically using CS from bovine trachea (which is mainly CS-4 sulfate or CSA (22)) (Fig. 2A) as substrate. BtCDH degraded CSA generating unsaturated products that were

detected by TLC and high-performance anion-exchange chromatography (HPAEC) using a UV detector at 235 nm (A_{235}) (Fig. 2, B and C, respectively). Limit products of the reaction were also resolved by size-exclusion chromatography (SEC) and analyzed by ^1H NMR (Fig. 2D and Fig. S1). Distinct resonance signals were detected at 5.9 and 5.2 ppm in the spectra of the digested products as opposed to undigested CSA. The former is evidence of a H4 proton chemical shift consistent with glycosidic bond cleavage and the generation of C4,5 double bonds ($\Delta^{4,5}$) in the terminal nonreducing end GlcA or uronic acid (UA) residue ($\Delta^{4,5}\text{UA}$) of various products, whereas the latter peak at 5.2 ppm corresponds to resonance signals of the H1 anomeric proton of the same sugar (Fig. 2D) (23–26).

To explore the substrate specificity in BtCDH in more detail, the enzyme was also tested against a series of commercially available uronic acid-based substrates including CS from shark cartilage (mainly CS-6 sulfate or CSC), DS from porcine intestinal mucosa (mainly DS-4 sulfate), high and low molecular weight HA sodium salt from *Streptococcus equi* (10,000–30,000 (HA_L) and 90,000–110,000 Da (HA_H), respectively), heparin, alginate, ulvan, and polygalacturonic acid. BtCDH was active against CS DS and HA (in the order $\text{CSC} > \text{CSA}/\text{HA}_\text{L} > \text{DS} > \text{HA}_\text{H}$) but not heparin, alginate, ulvan, and polygalacturonic acid (Table 1). Previous studies analyzing CSA and CSC have reported major differences in the sulfated disaccharide composition of both substrates with the most prominent being the levels of the $\Delta\text{UA-GalNAc4S}$, which is higher in CSA, and $\Delta\text{UA-GalNAc6S}$, which is higher in CSC (12, 22, 27, 28). BtCDH activity thus appears to be affected by the type of sulfation in the GAG substrates.

Degradation pattern and mode of BtCDH lyase activity

To determine whether BtCDH was endo- or exo-acting, we performed time-course experiments with HA_L , a less chemically complex GAG compared with its sulfated counterparts. HA_L was incubated with BtCDH over different times (0, 1, 5, and 60 min and ~12 h (overnight), after which reactions were stopped by boiling and analyzed by TLC. BtCDH degraded HA_L within 10 min, generating a fast migrating band (band A) (Fig. 3A). After 1 h of the reaction, the original HA_L spot at the origin disappeared accompanied by the appearance another major band (band B), as well as low staining intermittent bands (Fig. 3A). The pattern of products remained unchanged even after overnight digestion, and hence the generated sugars represented the final limit products of HA_L digestion. Bands A and B limit products were purified by SEC and analyzed by MS (HILIC LC-MS). Purified Band A yielded incremental masses of 380.117, 381.120, and 382.123 Da (differing by a mass of 1 Da) equivalent to the mass of singly charged ions of the unsaturated $\Delta^{4,5}\text{UA-GlcNAc}$ disaccharide, whereas band B yielded incremental masses of 759.227, 759.729, and 760.230 Da (differing by a mass of 0.5 Da) etc. (Fig. 3B), equivalent to the mass of doubly charged fragments derived from the unsaturated $\Delta^{4,5}\text{UA-[GlcNAc-GlcA]}_3\text{-GlcNAc}$ octasaccharide parent ion. To detect underrepresented sugars, all SEC fractions were pooled in one sample and analyzed. The spectra revealed the presence of new products with incremental masses of 759.226, 760.230, and 761.232 (differing by a mass of 1 Da) and 1138.337, 1139.340,

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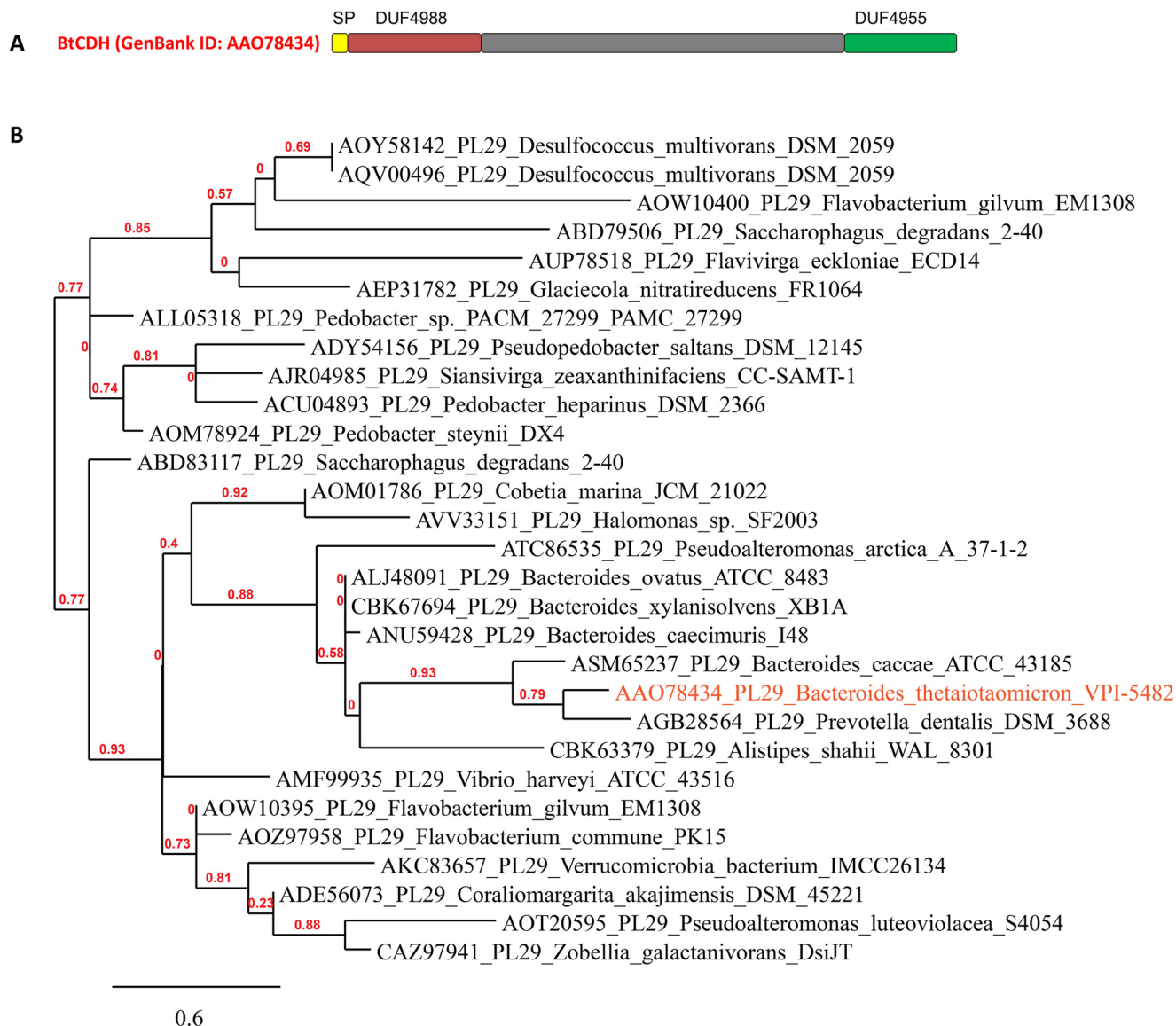


Figure 1. Modular architecture of native BtCDH and phylogenetic analyses. A, BtCDH (GenBankTM accession number AAO78434) contains an N-terminal lipoprotein signal peptide sequence (SP) and a large central region sandwiched by two domains of unknown function (DUF4988 and DUF4955). B, phylogenetic tree showing the distribution of BtCDH homologs in selected species from various environments.

and 1140.344 (differing by a mass of 1 Da), corresponding to singly charged ions of the unsaturated $\Delta^{4,5}$ UA-GlcNAc-GlcA-GlcNAc tetrasaccharide and $\Delta^{4,5}$ UA-[GlcNAc-GlcA]₂-GlcNAc hexasaccharide sugars, respectively (Fig. 3B). The generation of diverse molecular weight limit products thus suggests that BtCDH is an endo-acting enzyme. In addition, the accumulation of the high molecular weight HA octasaccharide suggests that BtCDH preferentially cleaves sugars with a degree of polymerization (DP) typically ≥ 10 . The requirement for substrates with a DP ≥ 10 was also demonstrated using sulfated CS oligosaccharides as substrates with HPAEC data showing a major shift in the DP10 oligosaccharide profile (as opposed to a minor shift for DP8) after treatment with BtCDH (Fig. 4). The proportion of each HA product generated was also determined by UV with the results showing that over 70% of the generated products were $\Delta^{4,5}$ UA-GlcNAc disaccharides (Fig. S2). Time-course experiments with sulfated GAGs CSA and CSC as substrates also yielded fairly sim-

ilar patterns observed for HA_L (Fig. S3). As with HA_L, high amounts of the basic disaccharide building block ($\Delta^{4,5}$ UA-GalNAc) were detected, suggesting high processivity in the enzyme.

Impact of temperature, pH, and metals on BtCDH

The effects of temperature, pH and metal ions on BtCDH activity were tested with CSA as substrate. BtCDH preferred higher reaction temperatures with the activity increasing linearly from 20 °C to a maximum rate of $\sim 15 \mu\text{M}/\text{min}$ at 60 °C (Fig. 5A). After this optimum temperature, the enzyme activity dropped sharply. To determine the optimum pH of BtCDH, enzyme activity was examined against CSA in different buffers over a pH range of 4–9. BtCDH activity rose gradually with increase pH between 4 and 6 and then sharply to an optimum pH of 7.0 in 10 mM MES buffer (Fig. 5B). BtCDH activity against CS was also tested in the presence of 5 mM EDTA and metal ions including Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , and Ni^{2+} . Its

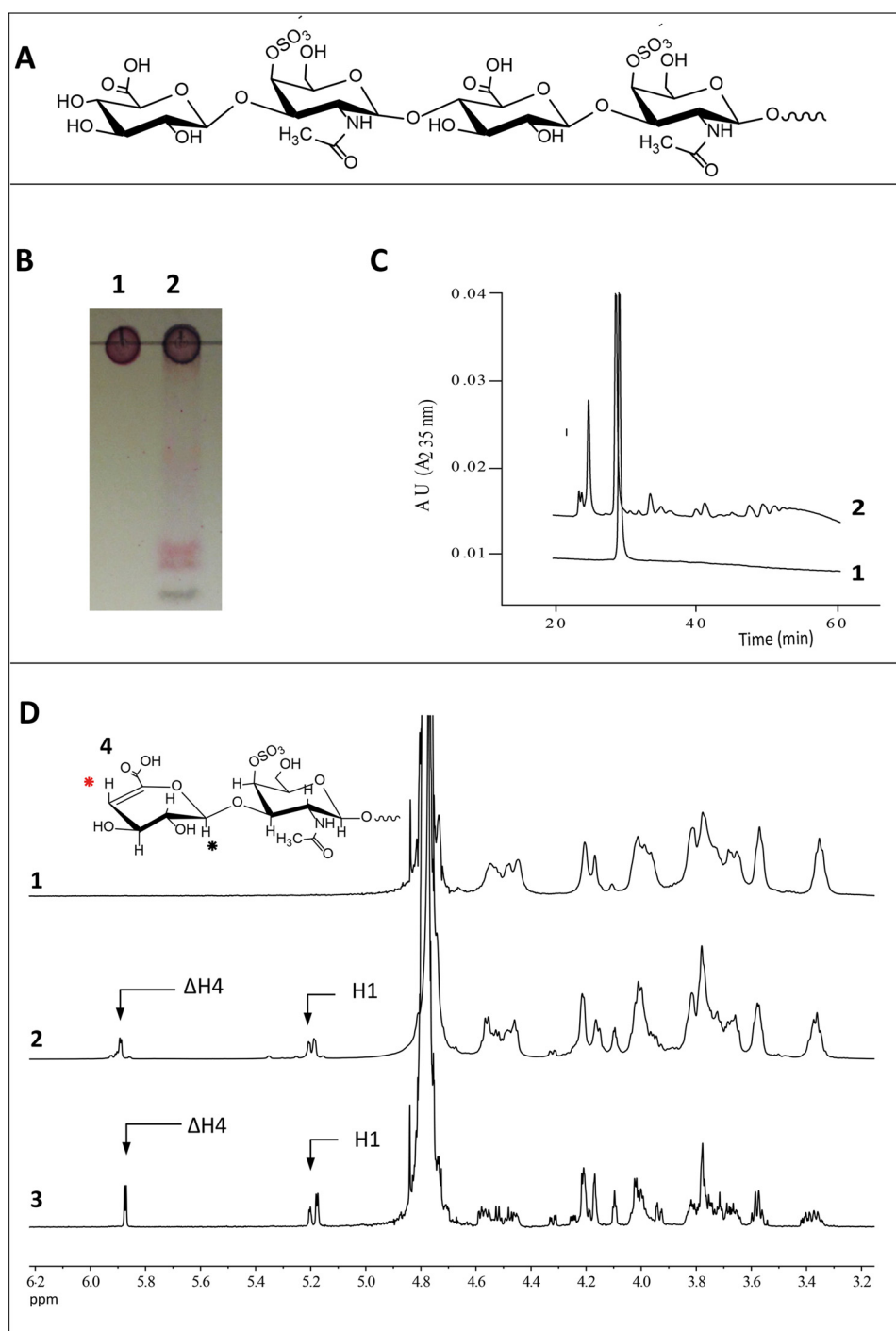


Figure 2. Analyses of chondroitin 4-sulfate (CSA) degradation by BtCDH lyase. A, chemical structure of intact CSA. B, TLC of CSA before and after digestion by BtCDH lyase. For the reaction, 13.3 mg/ml of CSA from bovine trachea was treated with 0.3 μ M of BtCDH lyase overnight. The reaction was stopped by boiling and 53.4 μ g of digested CSA analyzed by TLC. Lane 1, CSA; lane 2, CSA treated with BtCDH lyase. C, HPAEC chromatogram of CSA digestion. Half the amount (26.7 μ g) of sample in A was analyzed by HPAEC. D, ¹H NMR results of CSA digestion by BtCDH lyase. Digested CSA products were purified by SEC and later analyzed by NMR. Panel 1, NMR spectrum of undigested CSA. Panel 2, spectra of species from all SEC fractions combined (fractions 1–43 in Fig. S1). Panel 3, spectra of species from selected homogenous fractions (pooled fractions 37–39 in Fig. S1). Both spectra show resonance peaks for H1 and H4 (black and red) at 5.1 and 5.9 ppm, respectively, consistent with the formation of terminal unsaturated CSA oligosaccharides. Panel 4 (inset), a typical chemical rearrangement of components of the nonreducing end sugar in CSA after lyase digestion. H4 and H1 are marked with red and black circles, respectively.

activity was only slightly affected by metals with the most inhibition (27.42%) observed in the presence of Co²⁺ ions (Fig. 5C).

Growth experiments








A genetic mutant Δ BtCDH lacking the entire ORF for BtCDH (the BT_3328 gene) was created by counter selectable allelic

exchange. Growth experiments with both *B. theta* WT and Δ BtCDH strains were carried out with four different GAG substrates CSA, DS, CSC, HA_L, and glucose as sole carbon source for at least 24 h. *B. theta* WT and BtCDH cells grew at a very similar rates on various substrates, except for CSC where a minor defect in late phase growth was observed (Fig. S4).









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Table 1

Activity of BtCDH lyase against various uronate substrates

Substrate	Glycosidic linkages	Substrate Source	Activity	kcat/Km ($\mu\text{M}^{-1} \text{min}^{-1}$)	Relative activity (%)
Chondroitin sulphate		Shark cartilage (CSC)	+	16.02±0.65	100
		Bovine trachea (CSA)	+	7.55±2.24	47.5
Dermatan sulphate		Porcine gut mucosa (DS)	+	2.87±0.15	18.125
Hyaluronan		Streptococcus equi (HA _L)	+	7.6±0.10	47.5
		Streptococcus equi (HA _H)	+	0.35±0.03	2.1875
Heparin		Porcine intestinal mucosa	-	N/A	0
Alginate		Brown seaweed	-	N/A	0
Ulvan		Green seaweed	-	N/A	0
PGA		Oranges	-	N/A	0

Key

-  N-acetylgalactosamine
-  Glucuronic acid
-  Iduronic
-  N-acetylglucosamine
-  Mannuronic acid
-  Guluronic acid
-  Rhamnose
-  Galacturonic acid

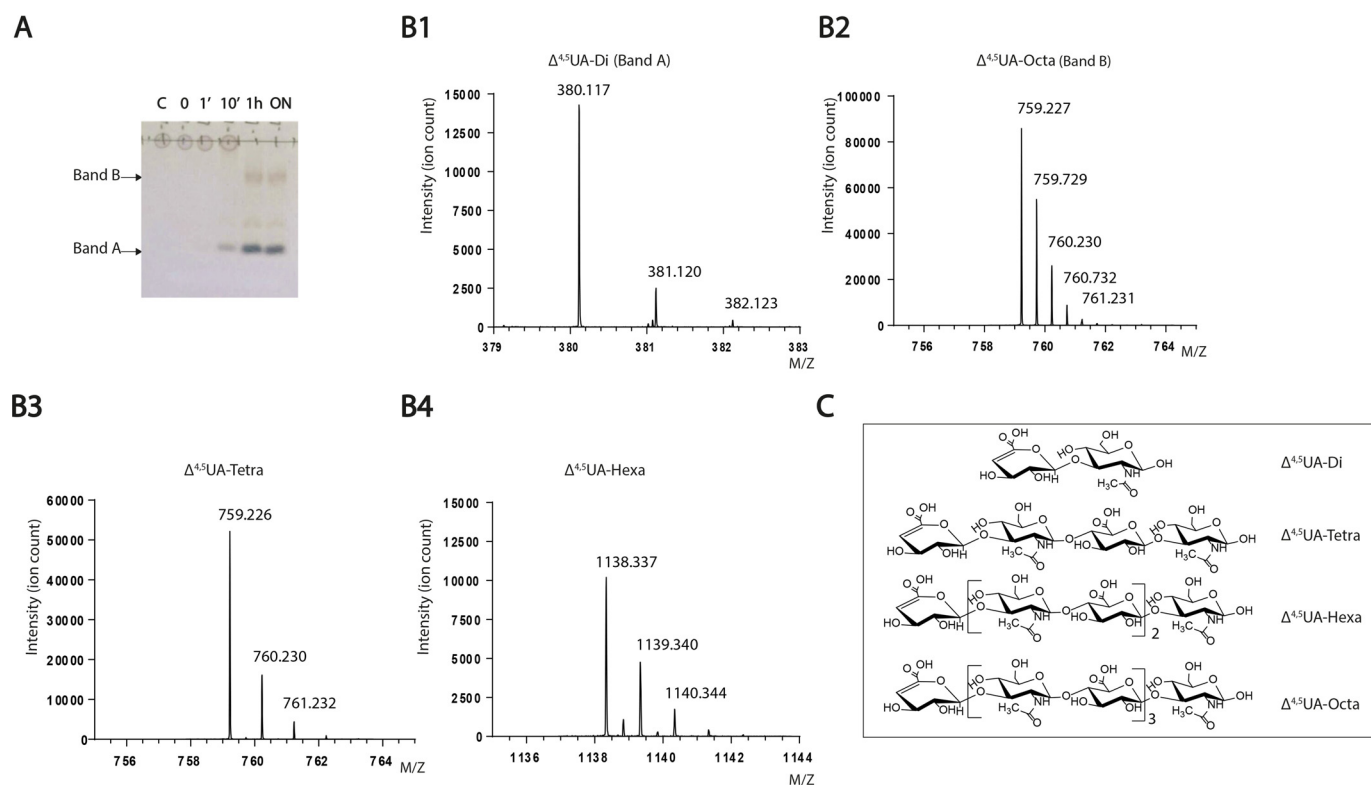


Figure 3. Evidence of BtCDH endo-lyase activity. A, TLC showing progressive degradation of hyaluronan (HA_L, 10–20 kDa) by BtCDH lyase over time. For the reaction, 32 mg/ml of HA_L was digested with 2 μM of enzyme. The reaction was stopped at the various time points indicated, and 64 μg of each sample was analyzed by TLC. B, mass spectrometry data of purified HA_L oligosaccharide species. Panel 1, spectrum for $\Delta^{4,5}\text{UA}$ -disaccharide ($\Delta^{4,5}\text{UA-Di}$ or band A). Panel 2, spectrum for $\Delta^{4,5}\text{UA}$ -octasaccharide ($\Delta^{4,5}\text{UA-Octa}$ or band B). Panel 3, spectrum for $\Delta^{4,5}\text{UA}$ -tetrasaccharide ($\Delta^{4,5}\text{UA-Tetra}$). Panel 4, spectrum for $\Delta^{4,5}\text{UA}$ -hexasaccharide ($\Delta^{4,5}\text{UA-Hexa}$). C, structural representation of various species detected in B.

Polyclonal antibodies and cellular localization assays

Polyclonal antibodies to BtCDH detect two forms of the protein—Rabbit anti-BtCDH polyclonal antibodies were generated using the recombinant BtCDH protein as immunogen. On Western blots containing cell-free extracts of *B. theta* grown on CSA, two immunosensitive bands (BtCDH_H and BtCDH_L of high and low molecular weights, respectively) were detected (Fig. 6A). Despite its poor enrichment relative to BtCDH_L, BtCDH_H's molecular weight was close to 96 kDa, cor-

responding to the mass of native BtCDH, whereas the mass of BtCDH_L was ~30 kDa. Interestingly, when cell extracts of the ΔBtCDH strain lacking BtCDH were tested with the same antibodies, both bands were not detected, suggesting that BtCDH_L is a subcomponent possibly a truncated form of BtCDH (Fig. 6A, top panel). To confirm this, BtCDH was FLAG-tagged (BtCDH FLAG) by genetically introducing a FLAG peptide sequence (DYKDDDK) at the C-terminal of the protein, thus allowing for its detection using rabbit anti-FLAG specific anti-

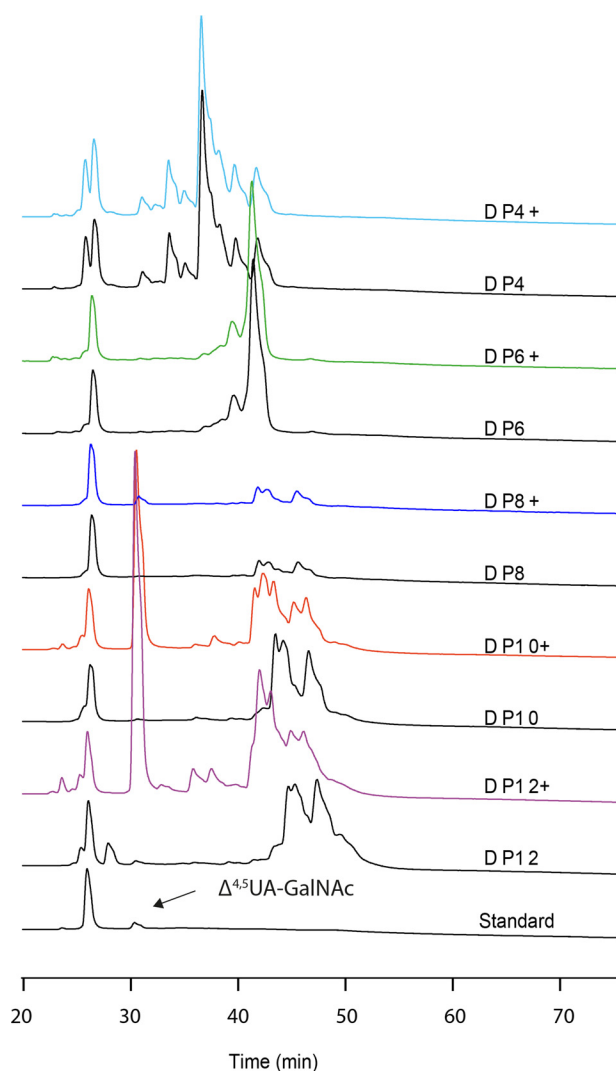


Figure 4. Activity of BtCDH against various chondroitin sulfate oligosaccharides. Substrates (1 mg/ml each) were treated with 0.5 μ M of BtCDH (shown as DPx +, with x being the number of constituent monosaccharides) overnight or diluted in equivalent volume of buffer as control (DPx). HPAEC chromatograms show major shifts in the signals of sulfated DP10 and DP12 oligosaccharides following treatment, accompanied by the appearance of a strong signal for the $\Delta^{4,5}$ UA-GalNAc disaccharide in each case.

bodies. Under these circumstances, only BtCDH_H was detected by immunoblotting (Fig. 6A), suggesting that BtCDH_L was an N-terminal truncated version of BtCDH.

Proteinase K, immunofluorescence, and whole-cell assays—As indicated earlier, BtCDH contains an N-terminal lipidation sequence (Fig. 1A) and hence is potentially localized extracellularly at the cell surface of *B. thetaiotaomicron*. To confirm this experimentally, we performed proteinase K (PK) and immunofluorescence assays. *B. thetaiotaomicron* WT cells were grown to exponential phase in 1% CSA, harvested, and treated with 0.5 mg/ml PK. Treated and untreated cells (controls) were lysed under reducing conditions, and cell extracts were analyzed by Western blotting using anti-BtCDH antibodies. The results showed degradation of BtCDH_L and BtCDH_H in PK-treated but not control cells (Fig. 6B). The experiment was also controlled by immunoblotting the same extracts with polyclonal antibodies targeting the constitutively expressed

periplasmic heparin lyase BT4657 (16) whose bands remained intact in test and control extracts (Fig. 6B). The data thus suggest that BtCDH is localized to cell surface of *B. thetaiotaomicron*. The cell-surface localization of BtCDH was finally confirmed through immunofluorescence assays using anti-BtCDH antibodies (Fig. 6C). We also performed whole-cell aerobic assays on *B. thetaiotaomicron* WT and Δ BtCDH following growth on CSA. Under these conditions, transport across the outer membrane is limited, and only surface enzyme activity is detected. The cells were harvested at exponential phase and reincubated with CSA and CSC for 2 h, and the reaction was examined by TLC. The results showed extensive degradation of both CSA and CSC by the WT strain, visible as a smear of products (Fig. 6D). This was significantly reduced in the knockout strain especially for the CSA substrate in which just a single band of generated product was observed (Fig. 6D). Supernatants at exponential phase were also analyzed for secreted BtCDH by Western blotting with polyclonal rabbit anti-BtCDH antibodies, but only a faint band of the truncated form BtCDH_L was detected (Fig. S5). Finally culture supernatants from *B. thetaiotaomicron* WT and Δ BtCDH at exponential phase were tested for secreted activity, but the TLC profiles of the treated and untreated CS substrates were very similar, except for a major band initially present in the supernatants (Fig. S5). We thus conclude that BtCDH activity is mainly present at the cell surface of *B. thetaiotaomicron*.

Discussion

In this study, we discovered and characterized the founding member of a novel family of GAG lyases from the prominent gut bacterium *B. thetaiotaomicron*. BtCDH is encoded by a gene from an operon (BT3328–30) of unknown function within the CS PUL of *B. thetaiotaomicron* (14), and hence until now, its function was unknown. We show that BtCDH exhibits polysaccharide lyase activity toward a variety of GAGs substrates including CS, DS, and HA. BtCDH alongside previously characterized CS ABC lyases from *B. thetaiotaomicron* WAL2926 (BactnABC) (22) and *Proteus vulgaris* (ChS ABC lyase I and ChS ABC lyase II) (29), named after their ability to degrade CSA, DS or CSB and CSC, are the only few lyases known to exhibit such broad GAG substrate specificity. BtCDH, however, displays very low catalytic efficiency (based on k_{cat}/K_m values) when compared with both enzymes. *Bacteroides stercoris*, *Pedobacter saltans*, *Flavobacterium heparinum*, and *Vibrio* sp. FC509 CS AC lyases degrade a variety of GAGs but are unable to degrade DS (2, 23, 30, 31), whereas *B. stercoris* ABC and *F. heparinum* ABC lyases, which are capable of degrading DS and CS, are unable to degrade HA (2). We also show, using HA as substrate, that BtCDH exhibits an endo-mode of activity, preferentially targeting oligosaccharides with DP \geq 10. It may be possible that BtCDH contains over 10 subsites in its active site; however, further 3D structural studies of the enzyme in complex with the substrate (for which attempts were made in this study but were unsuccessful) will be required to determine this.

The enzyme also showed optimum activity at a very high temperature of $\sim 60^\circ\text{C}$, contrary to most PLs with optimum temperatures between 30 and 40 $^\circ\text{C}$ (2, 22, 23, 29, 31). A notable

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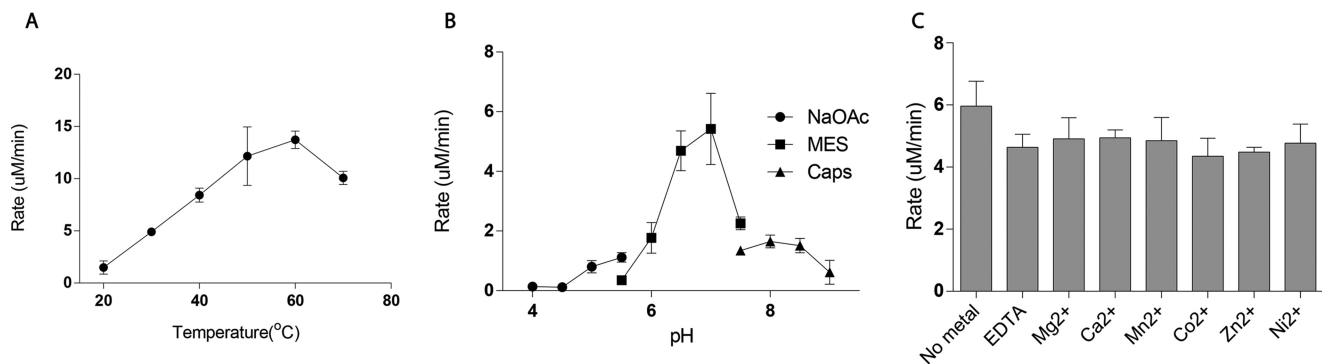


Figure 5. Effect of temperature and pH and metals on BtCDH lyase activity. A, effect of temperature. Enzymatic activity was measured using 40 μ M of CSA as substrate in 20 mM NaH₂PO₄ at pH 7.0 over different temperatures. B, effect of pH. BtCDH activity was measured at different pH levels using 20 mM of various buffers at 37 °C. C, effect of various metals. The reactions were carried out in 20 mM NaH₂PO₄ buffer containing 5 mM EDTA, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺, Mn²⁺, and Co²⁺ and 1 mM Zn²⁺ and Ni²⁺ in separate experiments.

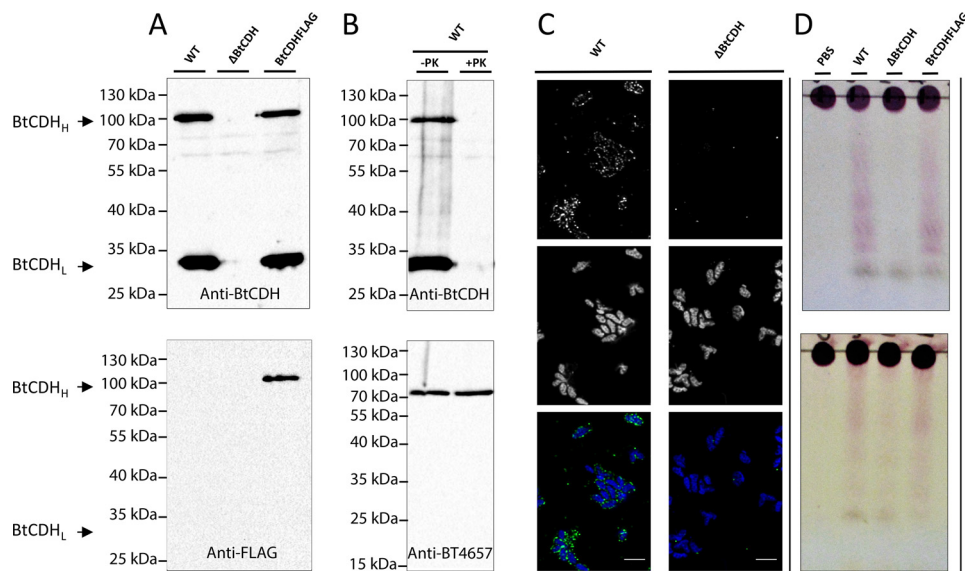
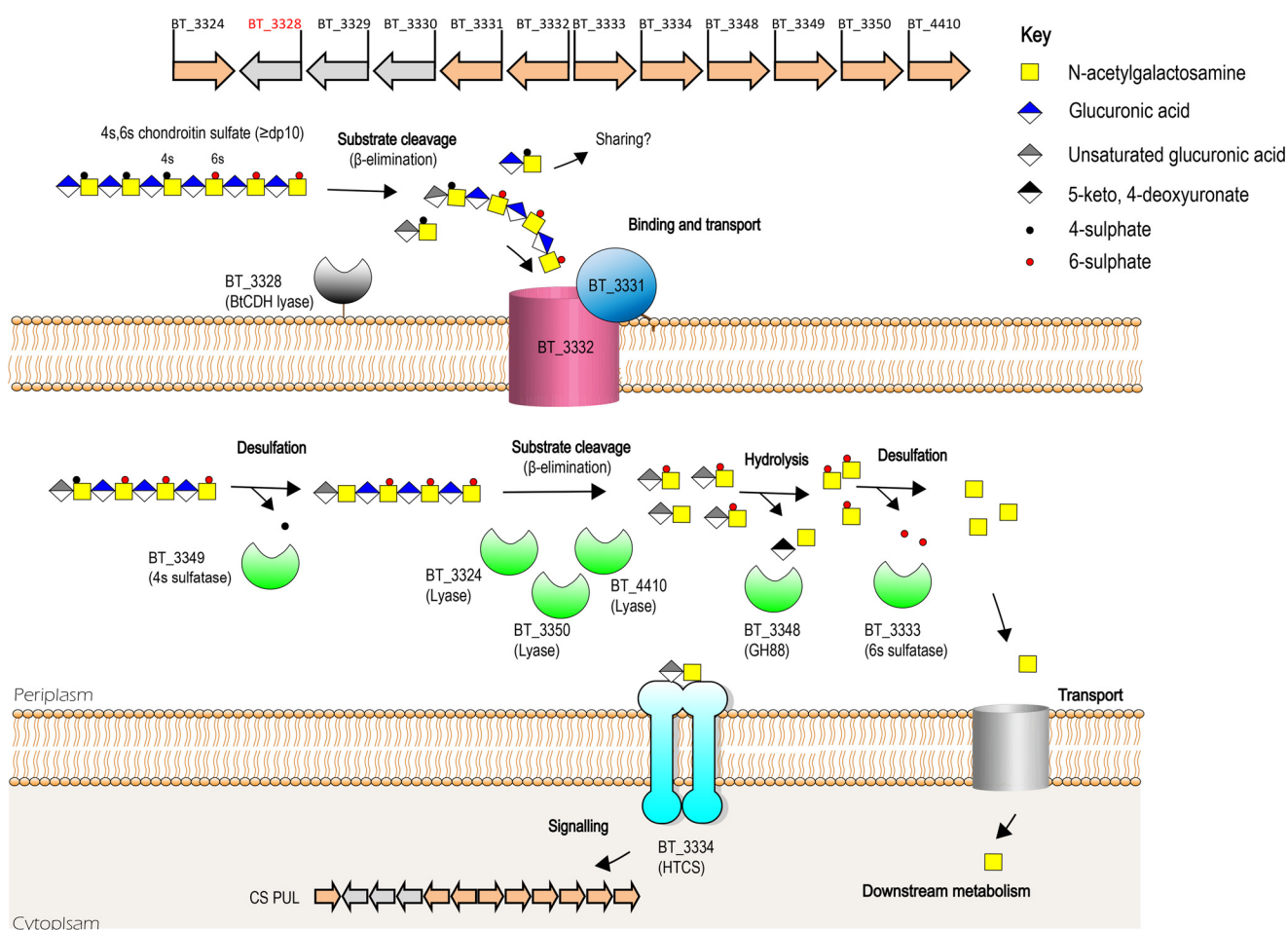


Figure 6. Localization of BtCDH and evidence of extracellular chondroitin lyase activity. A, Western blots showing the detection of full and truncated versions of BtCDH (BtCDH_H and BtCDH_L, respectively) in *B. thetaiotaomicron* WT, ΔBtCDH, and BtCDH FLAG cell extracts using polyclonal rabbit anti-BtCDH (top panel) and anti-FLAG tag antibodies (bottom panel). B, Western blotting analyses of proteinase K-treated and control cells using anti-BtCDH antibodies. The top results show loss of BtCDH_H and BtCDH_L after the treatment of whole cells with proteinase K. The bottom results show detection of an intact periplasmic control protein, the BT4657 heparinase of *B. thetaiotaomicron* (16). C, immunofluorescence detection of BtCDH in *B. thetaiotaomicron* WT and ΔBtCDH cells. The top panel shows green fluorescence signals of BtCDH. The middle panel shows blue signals from stained nuclei. The bottom panel is a merger of both signals. D, evidence of extracellular CS degradation in *B. thetaiotaomicron* by TLC. Top gel, TLC analyses of CS degradation when whole cells of *B. thetaiotaomicron* WT, ΔBtCDH, and BtCDH FLAG are incubated with CSA. Bottom gel, TLC analyses of CS degradation when whole cells of *B. thetaiotaomicron* WT, ΔBtCDH, and BtCDH FLAG are incubated with CSC.

exception is the ScPL8H lyase from *Streptomyces coelicolor* A3 (a nonpathogenic filamentous soil bacterium) with an optimum temperature of 57 °C (32). BtCDH activity was also only slightly affected by EDTA and the divalent metal ions tested in this study. Although it is possible that a metal ion inaccessible to EDTA chelation may be present and directly or indirectly involved in enzyme activity, the low sensitivity to diverse metals, broad CS substrate specificity, and thermophilic nature of BtCDH make it an attractive target from a biotechnological perspective. It is also worth noting that of the 28 PL families known to date, only 3 contain CS lyases (33), and hence BtCDH and its family members make an important addition to this group of enzymes in terms of the diversity of enzymatic options available for CS related investigations. The current family has now been designated polysaccharide lyase family 29 (PL29). Its presence in species from diverse environments including soil

and marine bacteria also suggests that it may serve as an important adaptation for CS metabolism in these environments.

Another major finding in our study was the extracellular localization of BtCDH in *B. thetaiotaomicron*. The significance of this discovery lies in the fact that until now, models of CS metabolism did not include extracellular cell surface degradation of the substrate because no such enzymes had been reported in this organism before. In recent reports by Raghavan and Groisman (14) and Raghavan *et al.* (20), extracellular CS is bound and directly transported by a SusCD-like complex (BT3331–3332) into the periplasmic space without any initial extracellular cleavage. Hence to date, general consensus has held that enzymatic CS degradation begins in the periplasmic space of *B. thetaiotaomicron*. We not only present evidence of the extracellular localization of BtCDH but show through whole-cell assays that *B. thetaiotaomicron* is capable, with the



aid of BtCDH of degrading CS extracellularly. Although our growth data did not show a significant defect in the ability of *B. thetaiotaomicron* to utilize most of the GAG substrates during growth, extracellular substrate degradation in a complex polymicrobial setting like the HGM could have significant implications for competition or cooperation between HGM species and hence microbial community structure. We also observed that the absence of BtCDH did not completely prevent extracellular degradation of CS in whole-cell assays, suggesting the presence of other unknown surface CS-degrading enzymes. This was more pronounced in whole-cell assays involving CSC where the mutant strain still showed significant CS degradation compared with the WT. Nevertheless, based on the evidence thus far for BtCDH, we propose a modification of the current model for CS metabolism in *B. thetaiotaomicron* to include the extracellular CS degrading activity encoded by BtCDH (Fig. 7). In this model, a complexly sulfated CS substrate such as CSC with a high degree of polymerization (DP ≥ 10) is initially cleaved on the cell surface generating oligosaccharides that are then bound and transported into the periplasmic space for further degradation by periplasmic enzymes as previously described (12, 14, 34) (also see Fig. 7). In future studies, we will

also investigate the possibility that extracellular CS oligosaccharides generated by BtCDH, e.g. in the case of CSA, are the basis of cross-feeding and interbacterial interactions that may influence host health. To conclude, our current findings not only satisfy the growing demand for novel biocatalysts for modern biotechnological and medical research applications but also contribute new insights relevant to our understanding of CS or complex glycan metabolism by the HGM, a key player in host-microbial interactions.

Materials and methods

Plasmid construction and heterologous protein expression

The full-length BtCDH gene lacking the N-terminal lipoprotein signal sequence was amplified by PCR from *B. thetaiotaomicron* VPI-5482 genomic DNA using primers (BtCDHF, CGCGGGATCCgacgaacgggatgatctg; and BtCDHR, CGCGCTCGAGttatttaagtgcgttgagccatc) containing BamHI and XhoI restriction sites, respectively. The gene was cloned into pET-28a (+) vector (Novagen) which introduces a C-terminal His₆ tag. For this, *Escherichia coli* TOP10 cells (Thermo Fisher Scientific) were used. The recombinant construct was sequenced

(Eurofins Genomics) and later used to transform *E. coli* BL21 (DE3) expression cells (Thermo Fisher Scientific). The cells were cultured in Luria–Bertani medium containing 10 µg/ml kanamycin antibiotic to mid-log phase (A_{600} of 0.6). Protein expression was induced by adding 0.01 mM isopropyl β -D-1-thiogalactopyranoside to cells followed by growth overnight at 16 °C. The next day, the cells were harvested by centrifugation ($4000 \times g$) and resuspended in Talon buffer (20 mM Tris/HCl, pH 8.0, plus 100 mM NaCl). The cells were then disrupted and centrifuged ($16,000 \times g$) for 20 min at 4 °C. BtCDH was then purified from the resulting cell-free extract by immobilized metal affinity chromatography using fresh Talon resins (Clontech Laboratories Inc.). In the process, the CFE was loaded in a column containing the Talon resin and later washed with Talon buffer. Another wash was performed with Talon buffer containing 10 mM imidazole followed by recombinant protein elution with 100 mM imidazole. Purified proteins were analyzed by SDS-PAGE (12.5% gels) under reducing conditions. The analyses revealed a major protein band of ~96 kDa, consistent with the predicted size of BtCDH. The samples were pooled, and buffer was exchanged into 20 mM NaH_2PO_4 buffer, pH 7.0, or other buffers of choice depending on the intended use.

Enzyme assays and biochemical properties of BtCDH

Activity assays against various GAGs were performed at 37 °C in 20 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.0. The final reaction volume was 600 µl containing 10 nM of enzyme in all cases except HA (containing 40 nM of enzyme) and varying concentrations of the substrate. The reactions were monitored using a Ultrospec 4000, UV-visible spectrophotometer at A_{235} . To determine the optimum temperature of BtCDH activity, 40 µM of CSA was digested with 10 nM of BtCDH at different temperatures, and the activity was monitored. To determine the optimum pH, the same reaction was performed at different pH levels with 20 mM of each buffer. For metal dependence assays, various metals (5 mM for Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , and Co^{2+} and 1 mM for Zn^{2+} and Ni^{2+}), as well as EDTA (5 mM), were included in separate reactions, and their effects on enzyme activity were tested.

Thin-layer chromatography

Enzymatic reactions were stopped by heating at 98 °C for 3 min and later centrifuged at $16,000 \times g$ for 1 min. Each reaction (2-µl drops) was spotted onto a Silicagel 60 TLC plate (Merck), and the components were resolved in the mobile phase containing butanol/acetic acid/water (2:1:1, v/v/v). The plates were later dried and developed with orcinol–sulfuric acid reagent (containing 0.1% orcinol and sulfuric acid, ethanol, water in the ratio 3.2:75:21.5 v/v/v). To visualize the sugar bands, the plates were gently warmed near a Bunsen flame.

SEC of polysaccharides

Samples (5 ml) were resolved using a Bio-Gel® P2 size-exclusion gels packed in Econo-Column® chromatography columns (Bio-Rad). The mobile phase was 50 mM acetic acid, and the pump flow rate was set at 0.2 ml min^{-1} . For small scale (200 µl) purifications, elution was achieved by gravity. Fractions were later analyzed by TLC.

NMR

Digested products of CSA from bovine trachea were separated by SEC on a Bio-Gel® P2 size-exclusion system (Bio-Rad), and fractions were analyzed by TLC as described above. Purified fractions were collected and freeze-dried at –50 °C using a CHRIST Gefriertrocknung ALPHA 1–2 (Helmholtz-Zentrum) freeze-dryer. The samples were redissolved in 0.7 ml of deuterium oxide (99.9 atom % D) for NMR analyses. NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker Avance III HD 700 MHz NMR spectrometer equipped with a TCI cryoprobe. Spectra were acquired at 298 K and were referenced to trimethylsilylpropanoic acid (TSP).

High-performance anion-exchange chromatography

HPAEC analyses were carried out using an automated Dionex ICS3000 system (Dionex) fitted with Spherisorb®-SAX columns and linked to an AD25 absorbance detector (Dionex). For HA samples, Dionex™ CarboPac™ PA1 columns (Dionex) were used. The mobile phase consisted of 3 M NaCl applied as a 0–100% gradient over 110 min. The data were analyzed using the Chromleon™ chromatography software (version 6.8) (Dionex).

BtCDH deletion mutant and FLAG tagging

Δ BtCDH and BtCDH FLAG strains were generated through counter-selectable allelic exchange using the pExchange vector as described by Koropatkin *et al.* (35).

Growth of *B. thetaiotaomicron* WT and mutant strains

B. thetaiotaomicron WT, Δ BtCDH, and BtCDH FLAG strains were cultured in 5 ml of TYG (tryptone–yeast extract–glucose) medium at 37 °C in an anaerobic cabinet (Whitley A35 work station; Don Whitley). The next day 10 µl of cells were added to 200 µl of minimal medium (38) containing 1% of various GAGs plus 1.2 mg/ml porcine hematin (Sigma–Aldrich). Cell growth was monitored at A_{600} using a Gen5 v2.0 microplate reader (Biotek).

Proteinase K experiments

The experiments were performed as described by Ndeh *et al.* (36) with the following modifications: 1) *B. thetaiotaomicron* WT cells were grown in 5 ml of minimal medium containing 1% CSA from bovine trachea to exponential phase (A_{600} of 0.8). Final cell pellets were dissolved in 300 µl of Laemmli buffer, and the samples were heated for 3 min. For each sample, 10 µl was analyzed by SDS-PAGE (7.5%). Immunoblotting was performed with rabbit anti-BtCDH antibodies at a 1:5000 dilution. For BtCDH FLAG cells, a 1:2000 dilution of rabbit anti-FLAG antibodies was used. In all cases, secondary antibodies were goat anti-rabbit IgG antibody, and (H+L) HRP conjugate (Invitrogen) at a 1:4000 dilution. The signals were developed using Clarity™ Western ECL substrate (Bio-Rad). To detect the native control protein (BT4657), the blots were washed overnight in PBS–Tween 20 (1× PBS containing 5% Tween 20) and reprobed with rabbit anti-BT4657 antibodies (1: 2000) as primary.

Immunofluorescence assays

B. thetaiotaomicron WT, Δ BtCDH, and BtCDH FLAG cells were grown to the exponential phase (A_{600} of 0.8) in 5 ml of minimal medium containing 1% CSA from bovine trachea. The cells were fixed by adding an equal volume of cell culture to a $1 \times$ PBS solution containing 3.7% formalin and rocking overnight at 4 °C. The cells were harvested by centrifugation at $4000 \times g$ for 5 min and washed in 5 ml of PBS three times. The Cells (1 ml) were later incubated in blocking solution (2% goat serum, 0.02% NaN_3 in $1 \times$ PBS) overnight at 4 °C while rocking. The next day cells were harvested by centrifugation at $16,000 \times g$ for 1 min and incubated with primary rabbit anti-BtCDH antibodies (1:1000) for 2 h at room temperature. Another PBS wash was performed, and secondary goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) cross-adsorbed, Alexa Fluor 488 antibodies (Thermo Fisher Scientific, catalog no. R37116) were added according to the supplier's instructions. The cells were rocked for 30 min at room temperature and later washed two times in $1 \times$ PBS. The final pellet was resuspended in 100 μl of PBS alongside 20 μM Hoechst 33342 nuclear stain (Thermo Fisher Scientific, catalog no. 62249). The samples were mounted on agarose beds (1% w/v in PBS) in Gene Frames (Thermo Fisher Scientific, catalog no. AB0576) and visualized on a Zeiss Axio Observer Z1, with a LSM800 confocal scan head. The images were taken using a $63\times$ (N.A. 1.4) oil immersion lens with $5\times$ scan zoom applied. Excitation of the Alexa 488 was performed using the 488-nm laser line, and the reflected light was collected on a GaAsp detector between 510 and 700 nm through the variable beam splitter dichroic block. Excitation of the Hoechst was performed using the 405-nm laser line with emission detected between 400 and 510 nm. A z-section of 25 images was recorded with an interval of 0.1 μm using Zeiss Zen 2.3 software with identical settings for all images. Deconvolution was carried out using Huygens Professional (Scientific Volume Imaging) before a maximum intensity projection was carried out within ImageJ.

Whole-cell assays and supernatant analyses

B. thetaiotaomicron WT, Δ BtCDH, and BtCDH FLAG cells were cultured to exponential phase (A_{600} of 0.8) in 5 ml of minimal medium. The cells (1 ml) were harvested at $4000 \times g$ for 5 min and washed once in $1 \times$ PBS by centrifuging again at $4000 \times g$ for 5 min. The cells were then resuspended in 100 μl of PBS containing 4% of the GAG substrate. The samples were incubated overnight for 2 h followed by centrifugation $4000 \times g$ for 5 min. The supernatants (2 μl) were then analyzed by TLC. To test for BtCDH secretion, 10 μl of the *B. thetaiotaomicron* WT supernatant was analyzed by Western blotting using polyclonal anti-BtCDH antibodies. For this, filtered and unfiltered aliquots including a $10\times$ concentrated aliquot of the former were analyzed. Whole cells (10 μl) prepared by resuspending centrifuged cells in 1 ml of PBS were also analyzed alongside as controls. To confirm extracellular CS degradation during growth, cells were harvested at exponential phase ($16,000 \times g$ for 1 min), and supernatant (8 μl) was analyzed by TLC. Supernatants were also analyzed for secreted BtCDH activity. For this, supernatants were collected at exponential and centrifuged at $4000 \times g$ for 5 min to remove cells. This was repeated

once, and the supernatants were finally filtered through a 0.2- μm syringe cap filter (Pall Life Sciences). For each reaction, 20 μl of the supernatant was incubated overnight with 20 μl of 40 mg/ml CS substrate. The next day 4 μl of each sample was analyzed by TLC.

Mass spectrometry

After purification of HA oligosaccharides, 200- μl fractions were freeze-dried and dissolved in distilled water. The samples were diluted 1:10 (v/v) with buffer B (80% acetonitrile, 20% 50 mM ammonium formate in water, pH 4.7), and 2.0 μl was injected onto an LC-MS instrument configuration comprising a NanoAcquity HPLC system (Waters) and QToF mass spectrometer (Impact II, Bruker). Analysis was performed via gradient elution from a ZIC-HILIC (SeQuant[®], 3.5 μm , 200 Å, 150×0.3 mm, Merck) capillary column heated to 35 °C and flowing at 5 $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$. The elution gradient was as follows; 100% buffer B for 5 min, followed by a gradient to 0% B, 100% buffer A (50 mM ammonium formate in water, pH 4.7) over 40 min. 10 column volumes of buffer B equilibration was performed between injections. MS data were collected in positive ion mode, 50–2000 m/z , with capillary voltage and temperature settings of 2800 V and 200 °C, respectively, together with a drying gas flow of 6 liters/min and nebulizer pressure of 0.4 bar. The resulting MS data were analyzed using Compass Data-Analysis software (Bruker).

Phylogenetic analyses

Sequences were retrieved from the NCBI database (cut-off \geq 35% identity) from a BlastP search with BtCDH (residues 308–708) as query. After trimming the N- and C-terminal domains of unknown function (DUFs), sequences were submitted to the <http://www.phylogeny.fr/> server (37) in “one-click mode” to generate a phylogenetic tree.

Author contributions—D. N. conceptualization; D. N. and B. H. data curation; D. N., A. C., C. W., B. H., and J. G. formal analysis; D. N. supervision; D. N., J. M. M., D. B., C. W., and J. G. investigation; D. N. methodology; D. N. writing-original draft; D. N. project administration.

Acknowledgment—We thank Prof. Harry Gilbert for the guidance provided during the preparation of this manuscript.

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The human gut microbe *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron* encodes the founding member of a novel glycosaminoglycan-degrading polysaccharide lyase family PL29

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J. Biol. Chem. 2018, 293:17906-17916.

doi: 10.1074/jbc.RA118.004510 originally published online September 27, 2018

Access the most updated version of this article at doi: [10.1074/jbc.RA118.004510](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.RA118.004510)

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