



The genotoxin colibactin

Jean-Philippe Nougayrède

► To cite this version:

Jean-Philippe Nougayrède. The genotoxin colibactin. 22nd Meeting of the French-Society-of-Toxinology (SFET), Dec 2014, Paris, France. pp.2. hal-02743957

HAL Id: hal-02743957

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02743957>

Submitted on 3 Jun 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Présentation déposée dans ProdInra

The genotoxin colibactin

Jean-Philippe Nougayrède

Molecular and cellular pathogenesis of *E. coli* infections

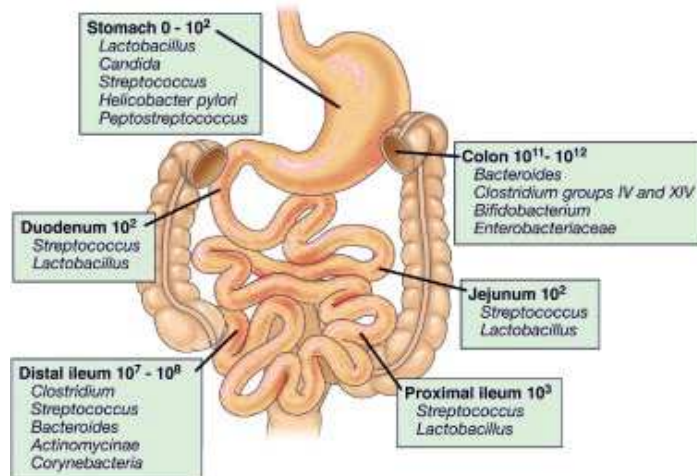
INSERM U1043, CHU Purpan, Toulouse, France



22nd Meeting of the French Society of Toxinology, "Toxins: New Targets and New Functions" 10th - 11th December 2014, Pasteur Institute

Escherichia coli : a commensal bacterium of the intestinal tract with considerable pathogenic potential

E. coli belongs to the initial microflora colonizing the newborn gut



E. coli is the predominant facultative anaerobe in the adult gut (10^3 to 10^8 /g of feces)

E. coli is a leading cause of infant acute **diarrhea** and the primary cause of travelers' diarrhea.

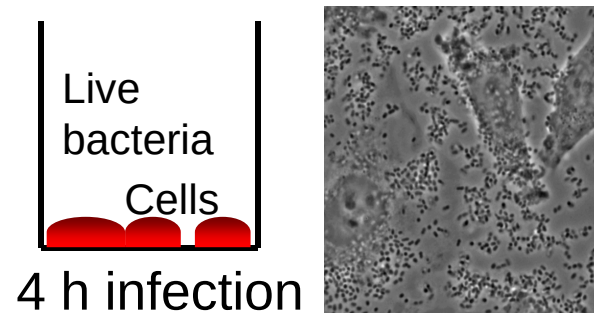
E. coli is an emerging **foodborne pathogen**.



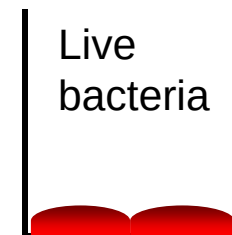
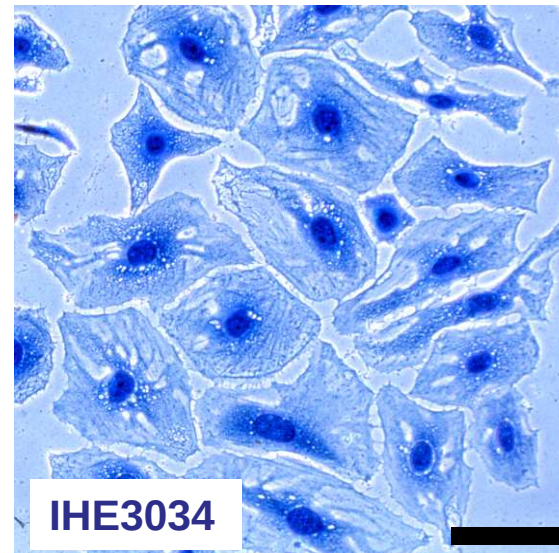
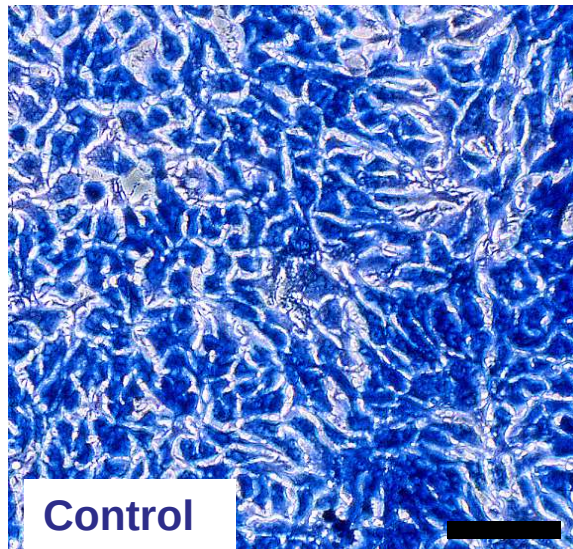
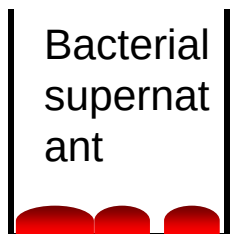
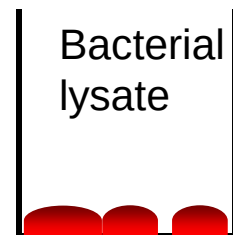
About 10 to 20 percent of women have had at least one episode of **urinary tract infection** due to *E. coli* in their lifetime.

E. coli causes 10-50% of **nosocomial infections**.

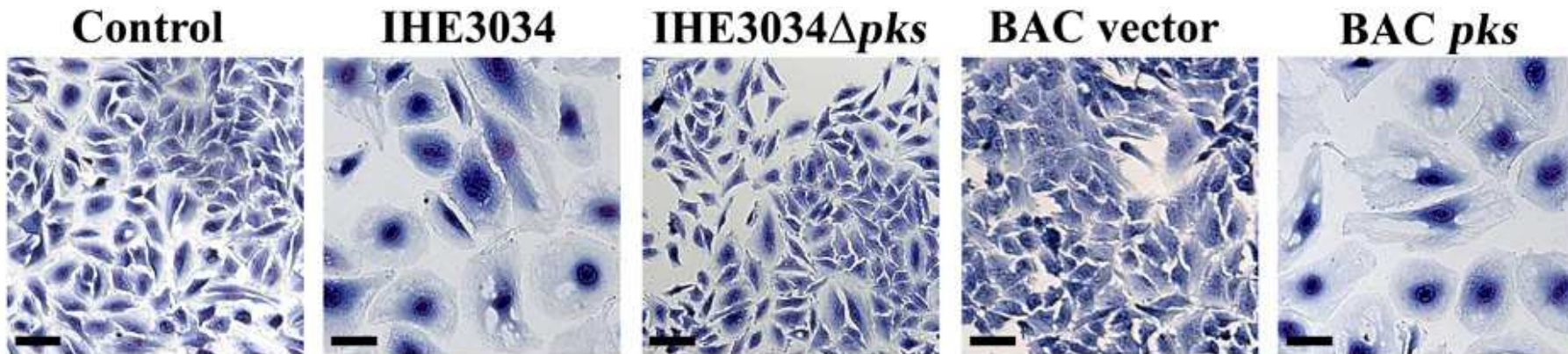
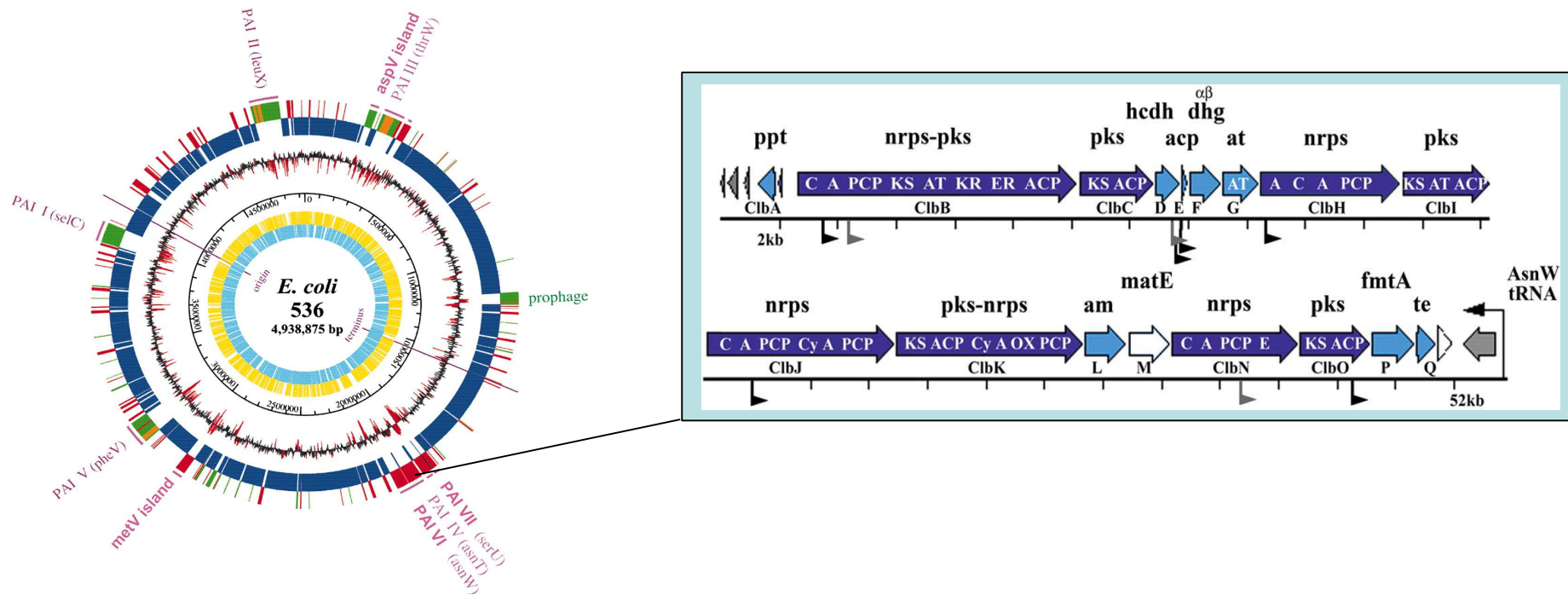
A short infection of cultured cells with extra-intestinal pathogenic *E. coli* induces a “megalocytosis” effect



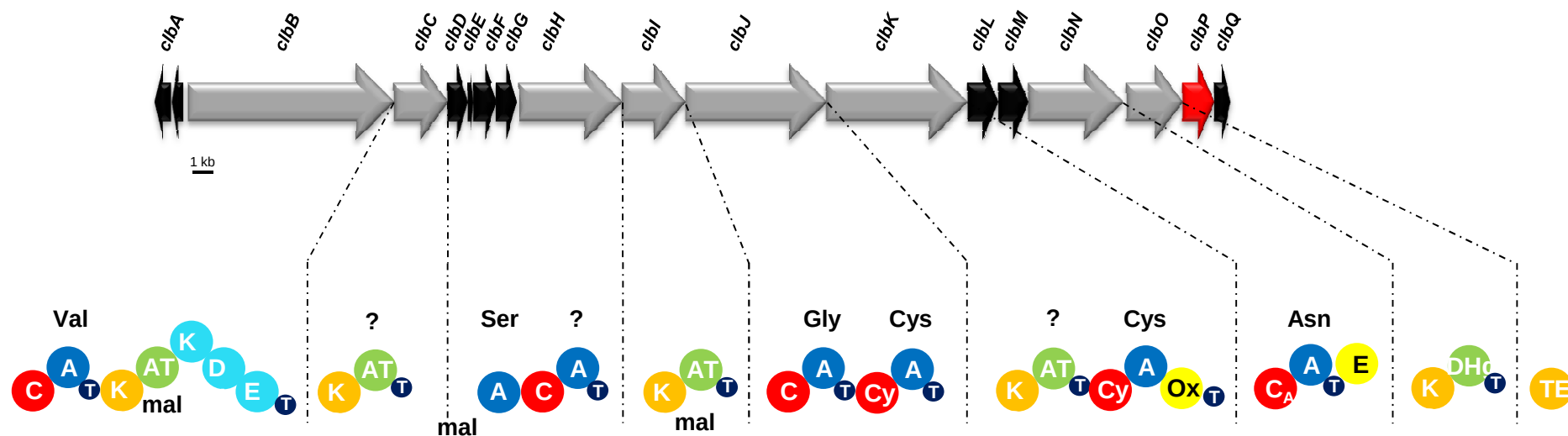
↓ Wash and incubate with antibiotics 72h



A 52 kb “pks” genomic island confers toxicity



The pks gene cluster codes for synthesis of a peptide-polyketide metabolite



clbBCHIJKNO – Non-ribosomal peptide and polyketide synthases

clbA – PPTase

clbD – acyl-CoA dehydrogenase

clbE – ACP

clbF – short chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase

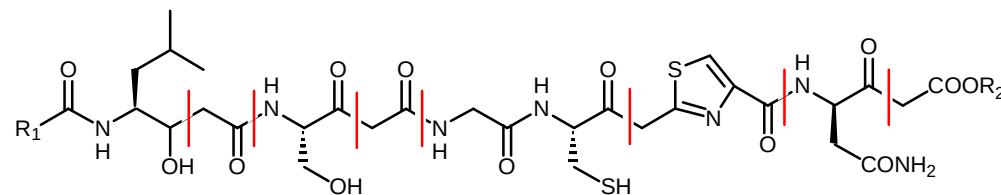
clbG – malonyl-CoA transacylase

clbL – amidase

clbM – multidrug transporter

clpP – peptidase

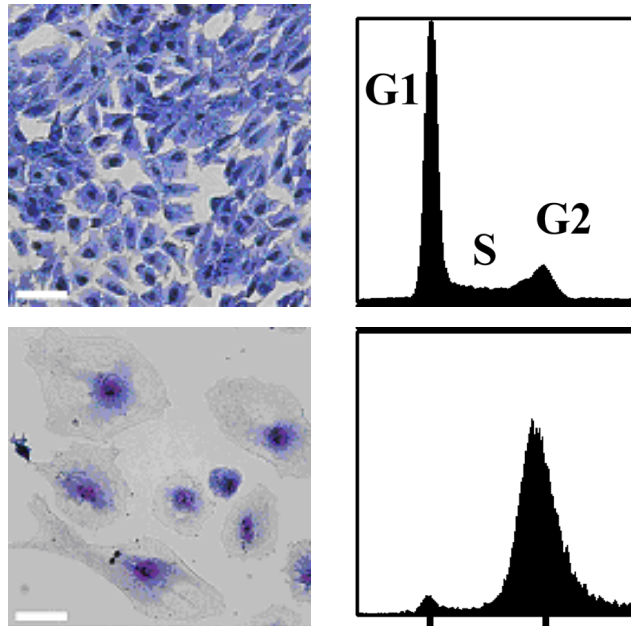
clbQ – type 2 thioesterase



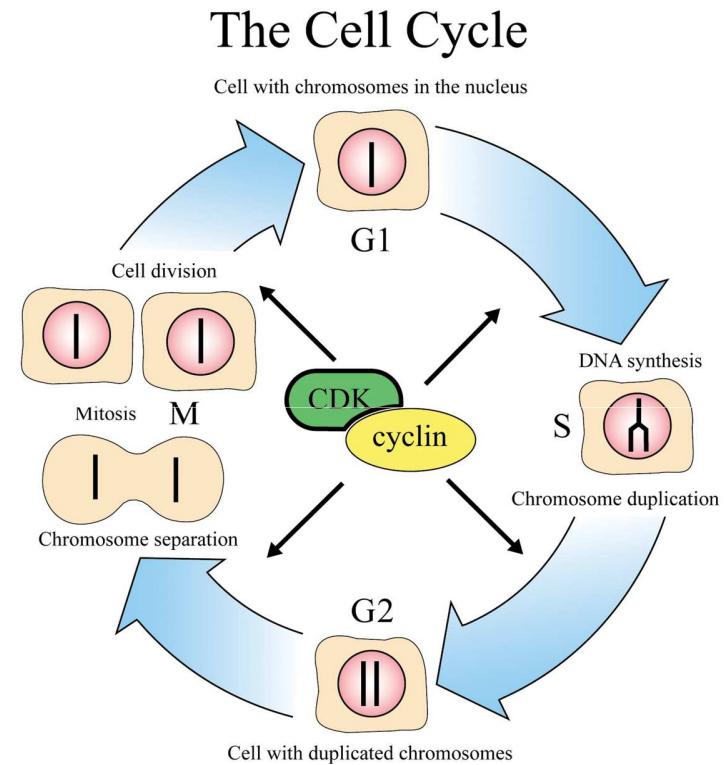
Colibactin *in silico* predicted

Infection with *E. coli* pks+ induces host cell cycle arrest

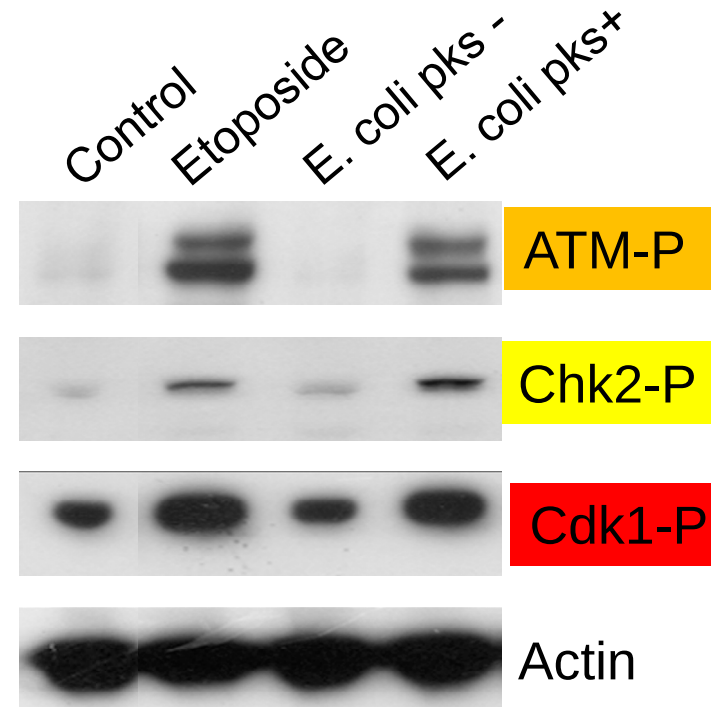
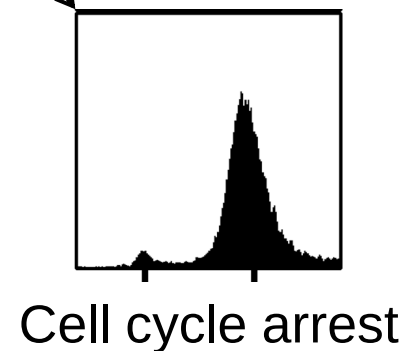
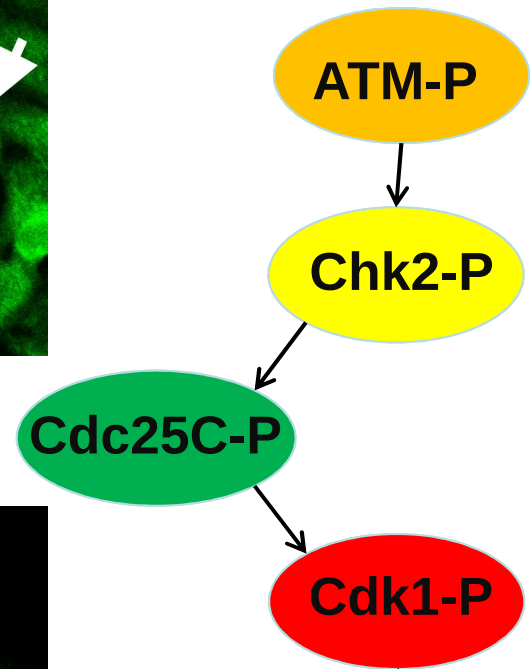
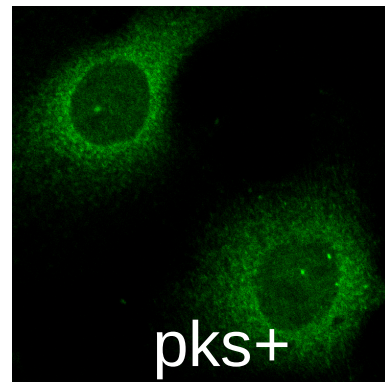
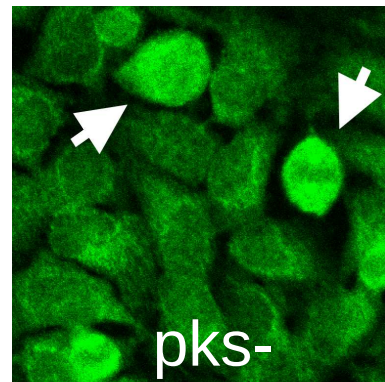
Control
Infection
E. coli pks+



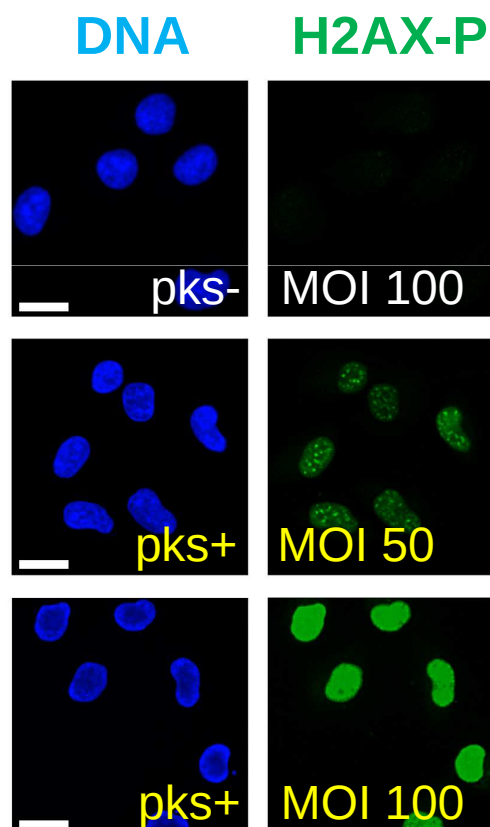
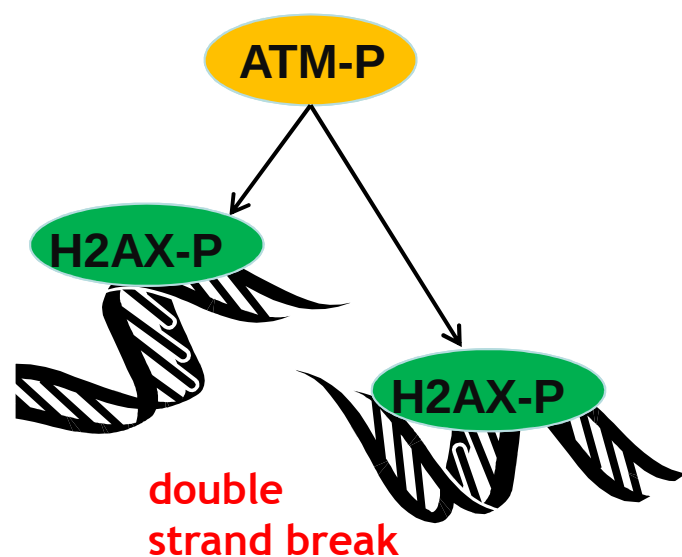
Cell cycle (G2) arrest



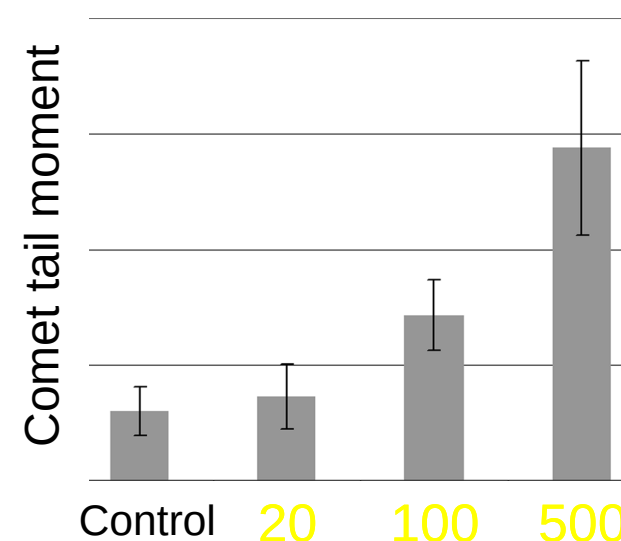
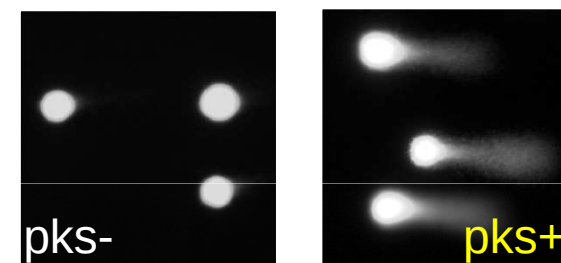
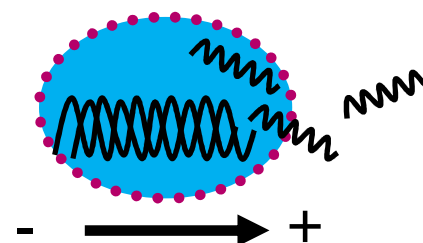
Recruitment of the G2-checkpoint in *E. coli* pks+ infected cells

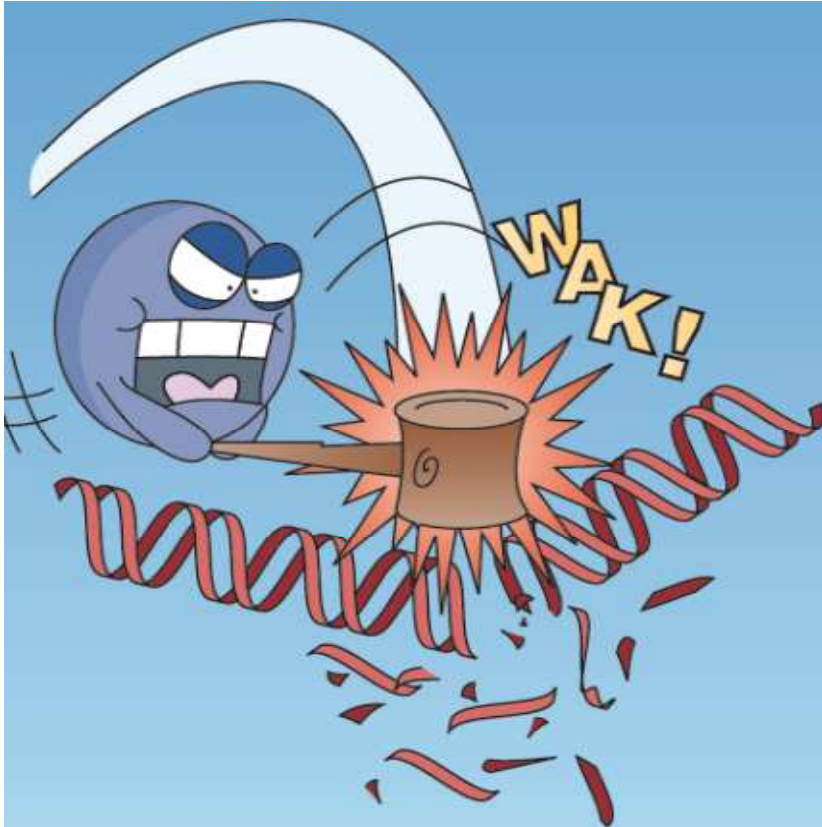


Infection with *E. coli* pks+ induces host DNA double strand breaks

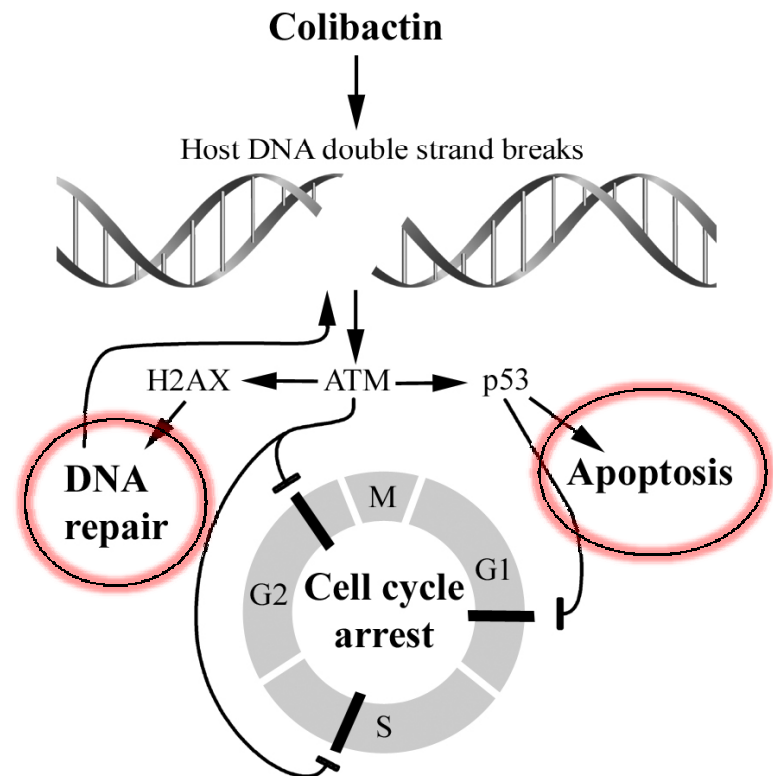


Comet assay

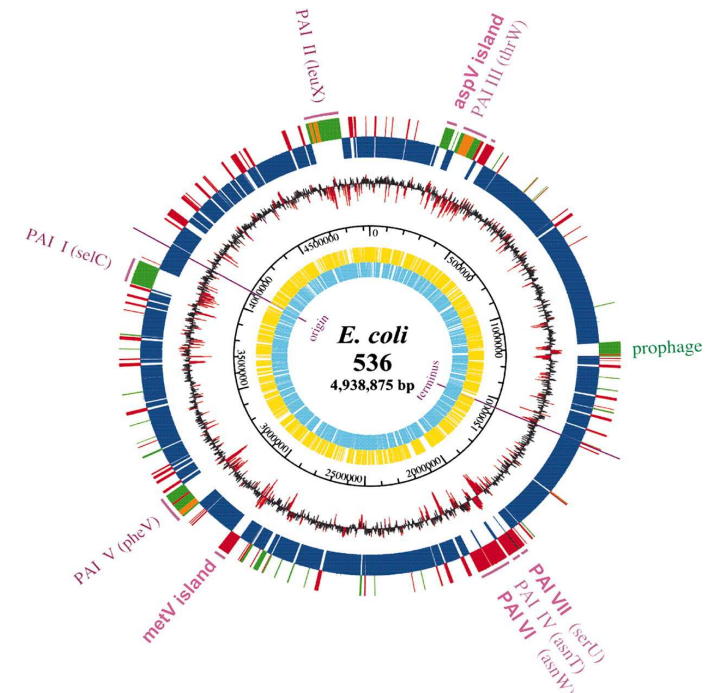
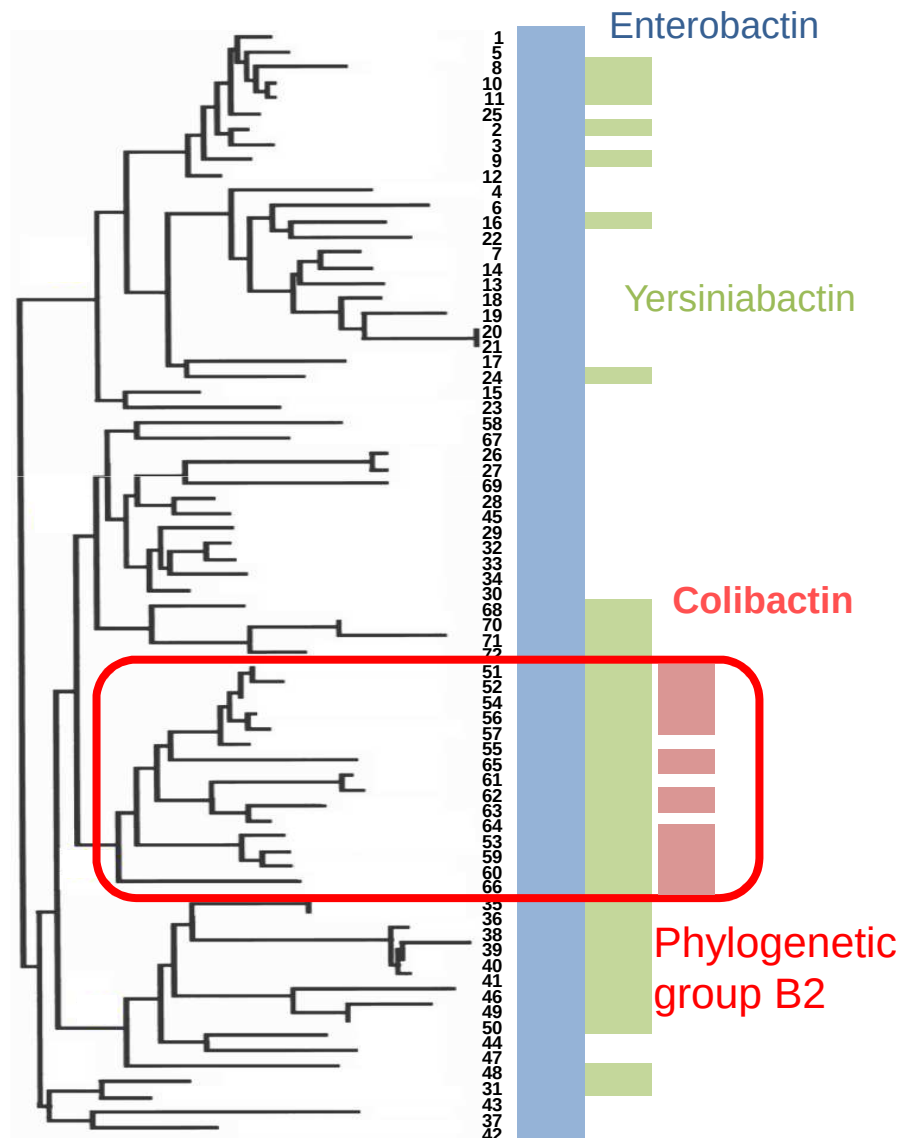




What impact on the host ?

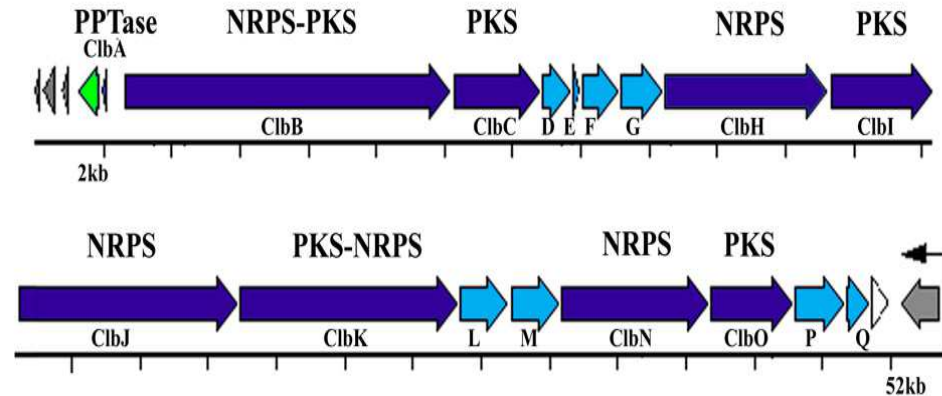


- Nougayrède et al. 2006 (n=97) → 53%
- Johnson et al. 2008 (n=62) → 58%
- Putze et al. 2009 (n=205) → 37%
- Dubois et al. 2010 (n=146) → 32%

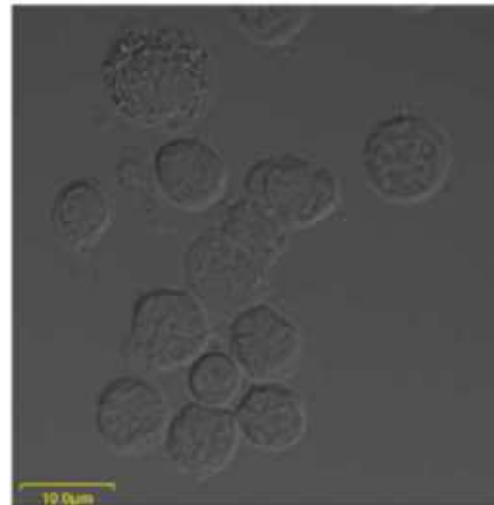


Martin et al, Plos Pathog 2013

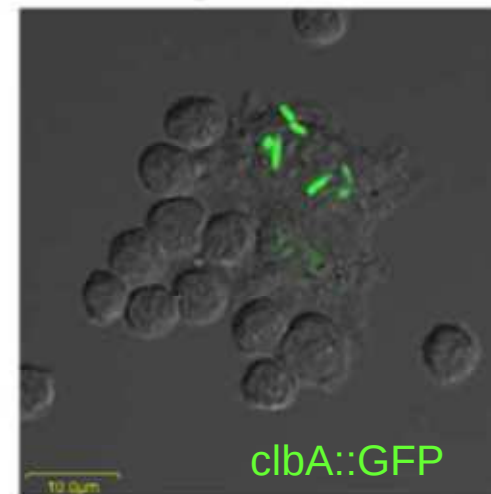
Colibactin expression in a mouse model of sepsis



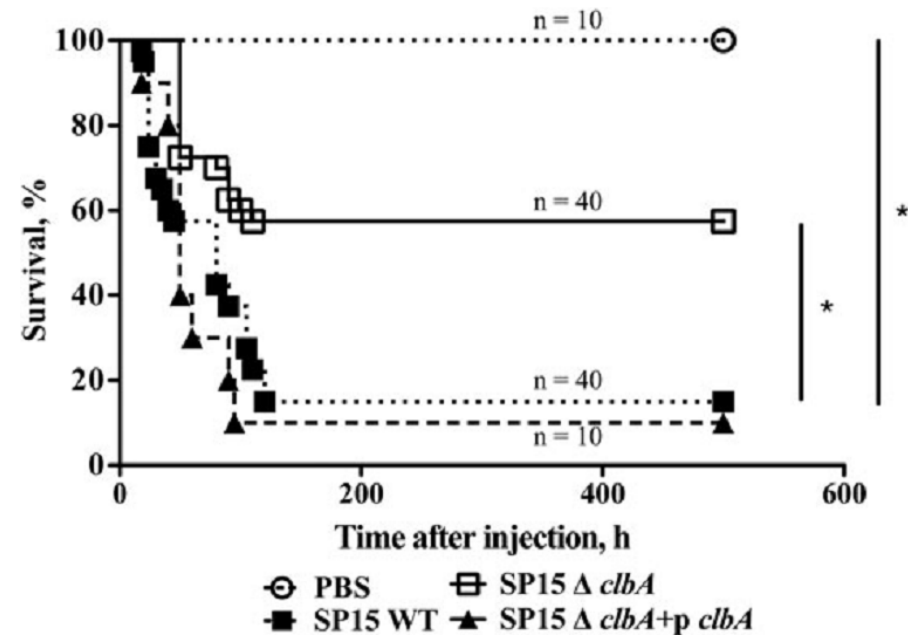
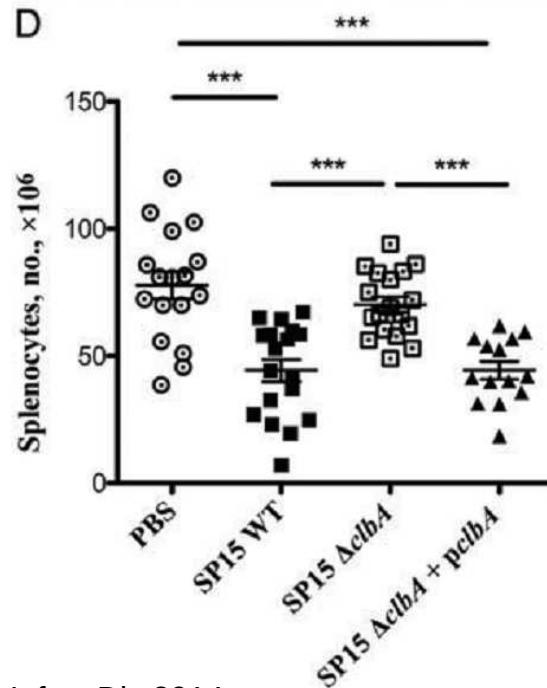
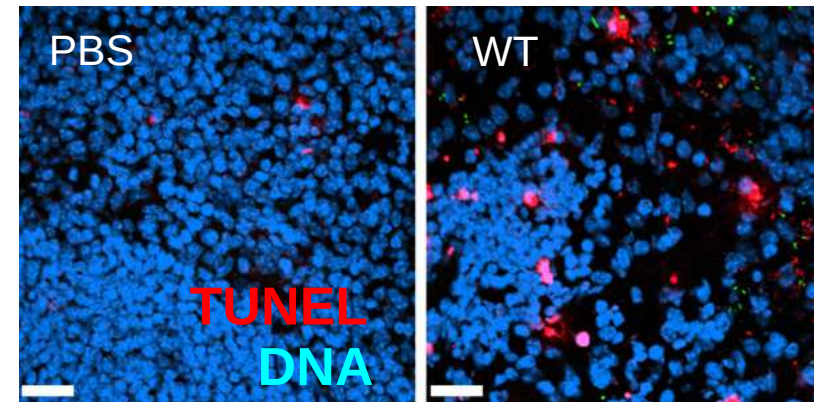
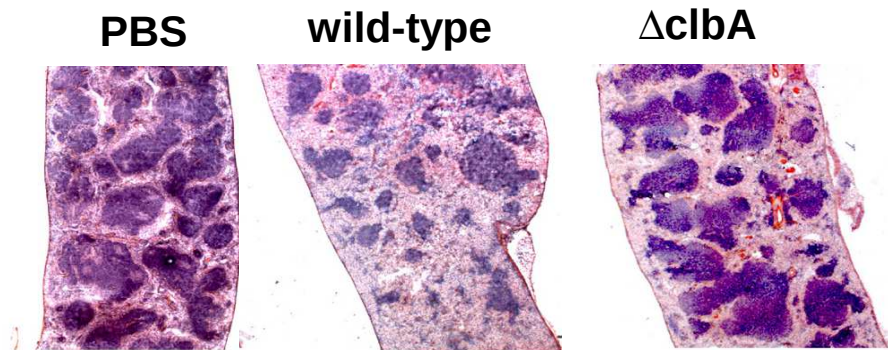
PBS



ExPEC *pks+*



Colibactin production during sepsis exacerbates lymphopenia and decreases mice survival rate



Marcq et al, J Infect Dis 2014

Colibactin is a virulence factor for *E. coli*...
... but the pks island is also frequently found in
“commensal” isolates, in adults and infants



“Commensal” isolates pks+

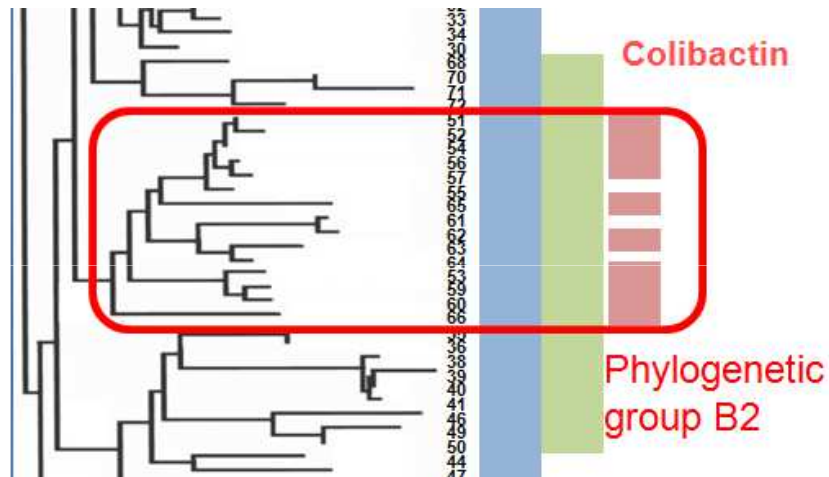
Nougayrède et al. 2006 (n=32, B2) → 44%

Johson et al. 2008 (n=69, B2) → 32%

Unpublished (n=99) → 6%

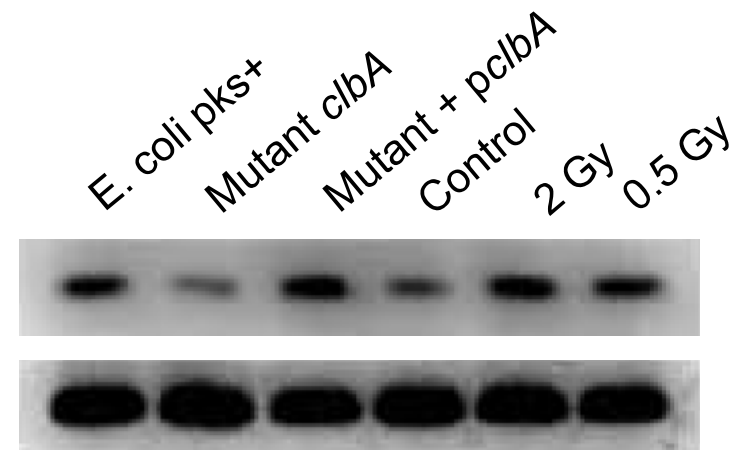
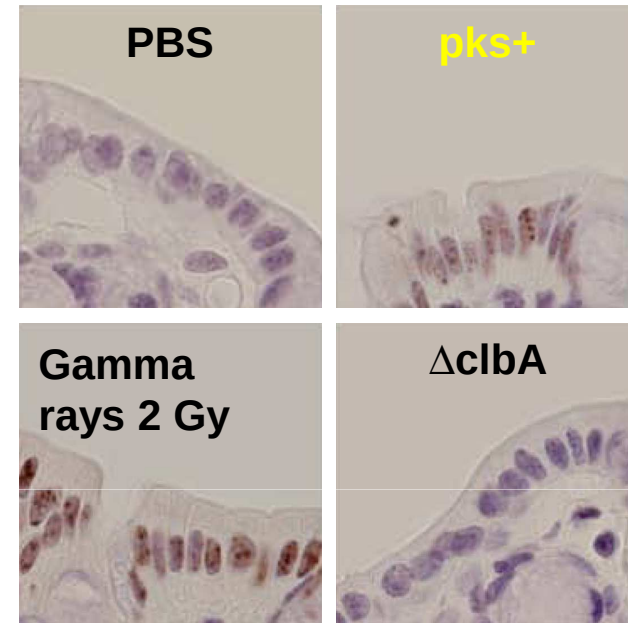
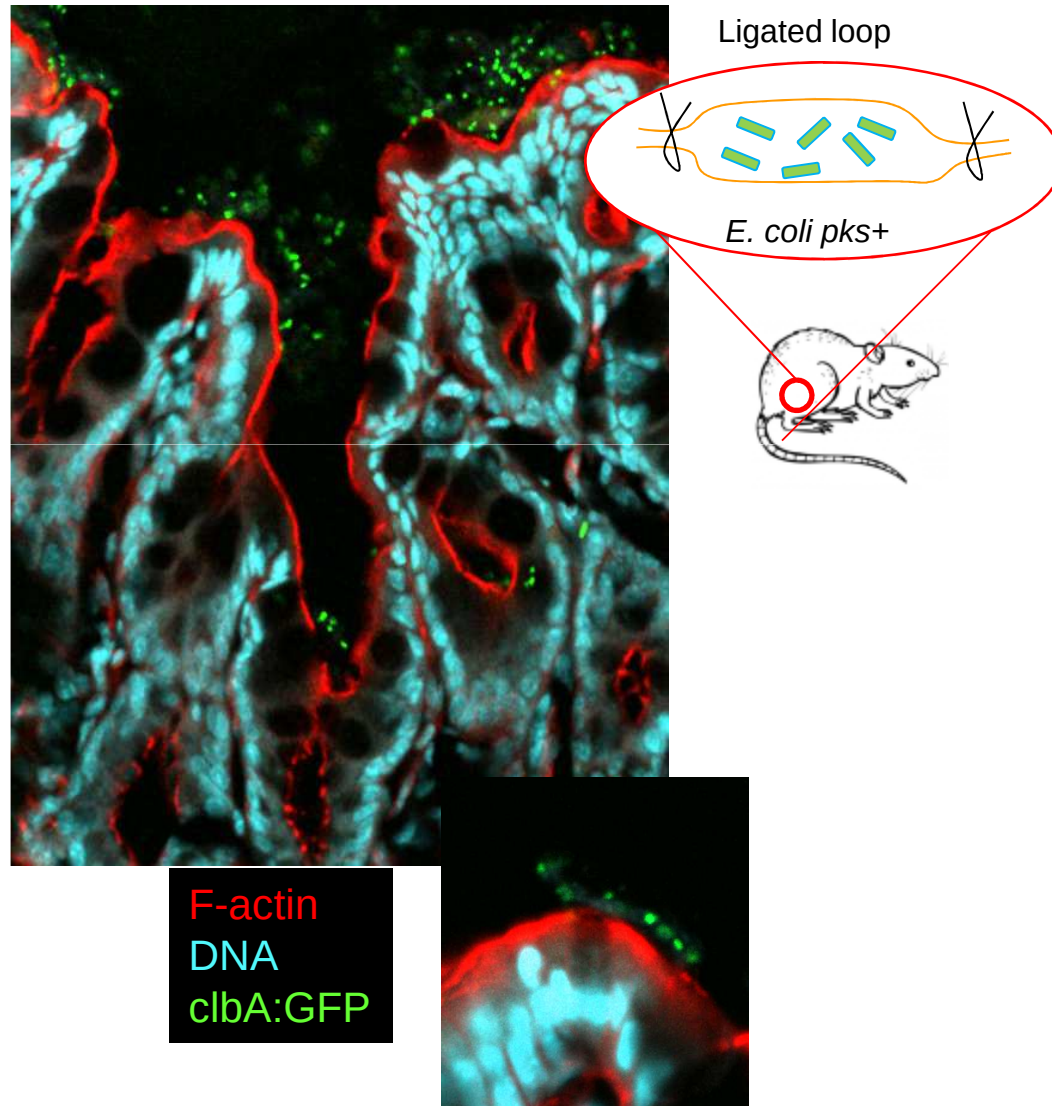
Putze et al. 2009 (n=142) → 19.7%

Dubois et al. 2010 (n=51) → 12%



Payros et al. 2014 (n=184) → 27% of
infants colonized with *E. coli* at 3 days
of life (15% total)

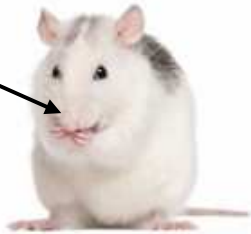
Colibactin is expressed in the lumen and induces DNA damage in enterocytes



Cuevas-Ramos et al, PNAS 2010

A model of “natural” vertical transfer of maternal *E. coli* to the progeny

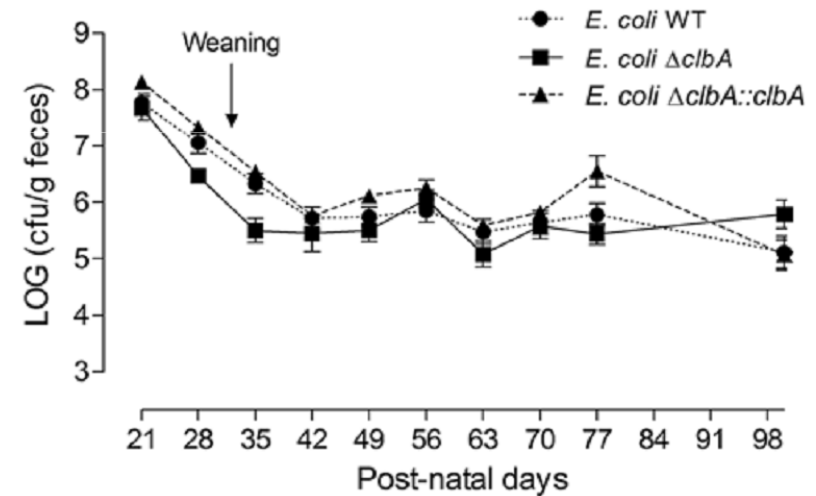
Oral gavage of
pks+ or mutant
E. coli strains



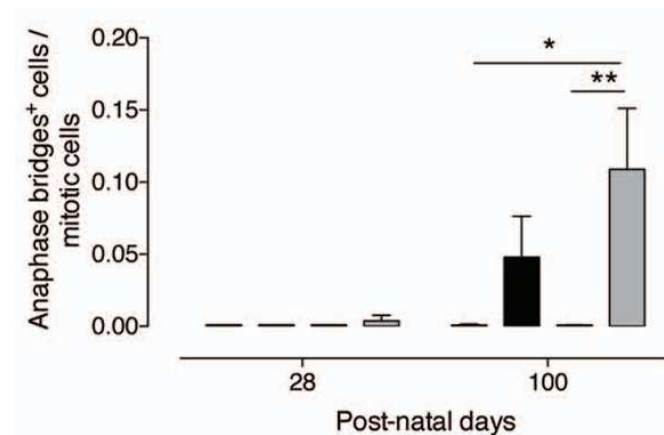
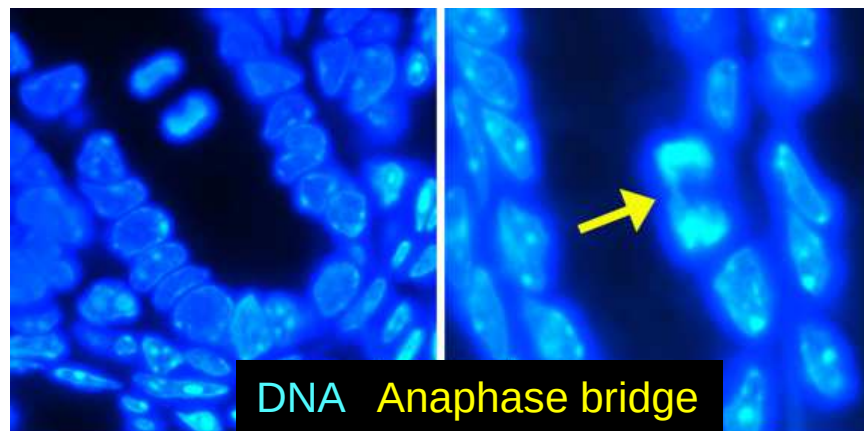
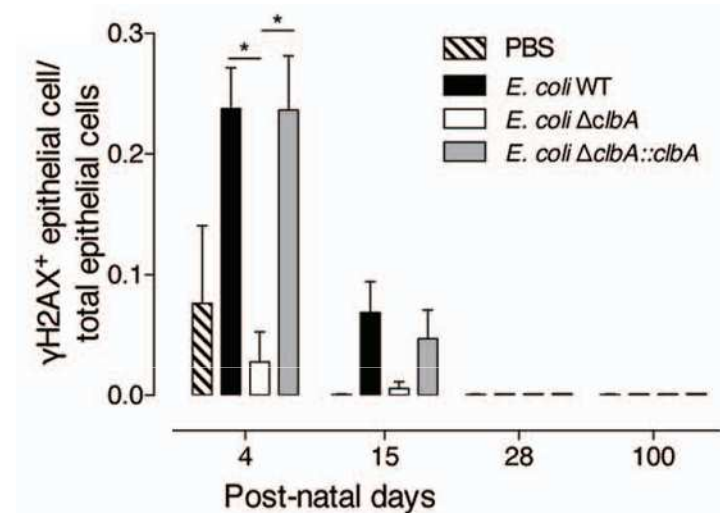
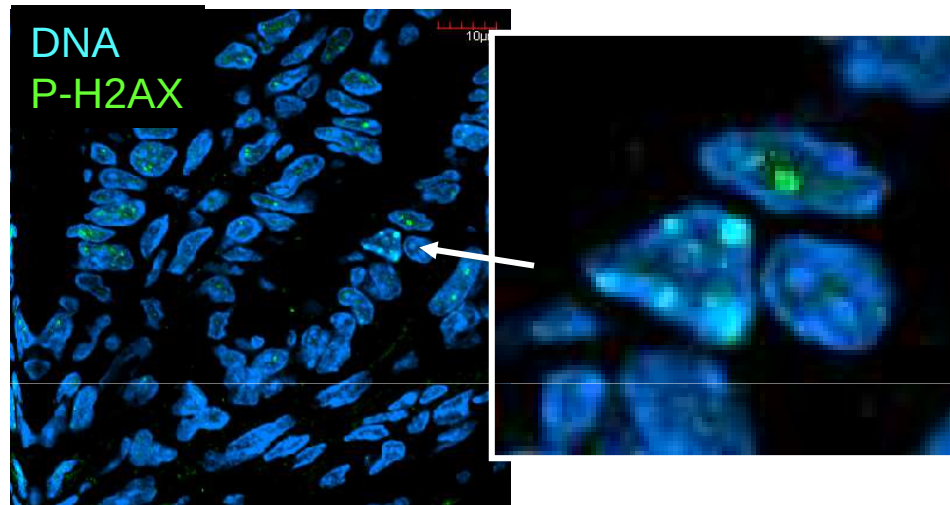
Birth



« Natural »
vertical transfert
of *E. coli* strains

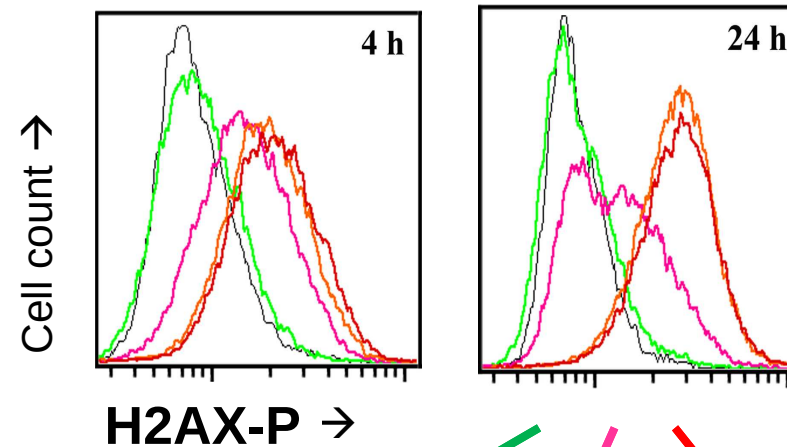
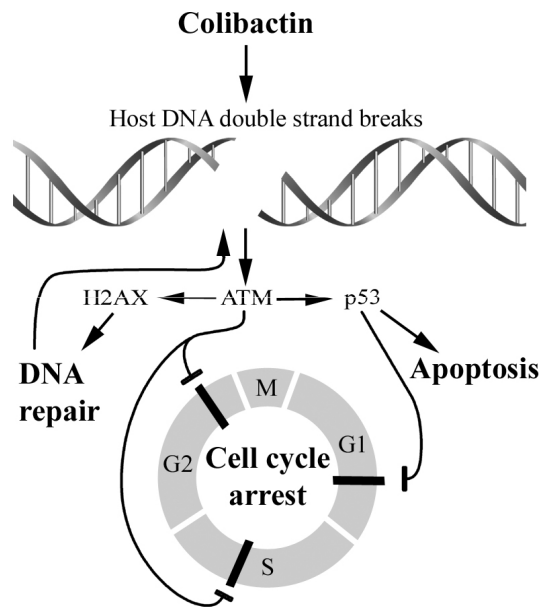


Transient DNA damage and chronic mitotic aberrations in enterocytes following perinatal colonization with a commensal pks+ *E. coli*



Payros et al, Gut Microbes, 2014

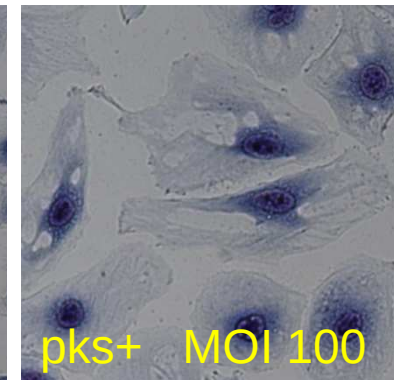
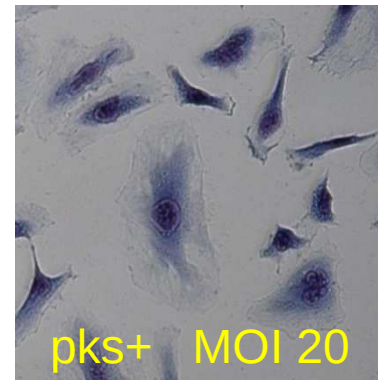
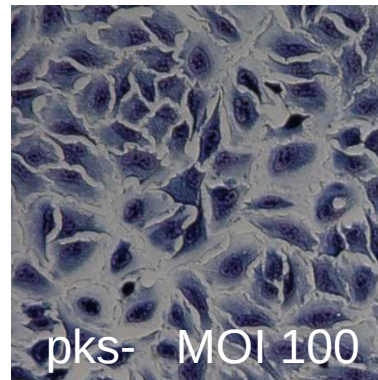
What are the cellular consequences of transient exposure and damage?



No damage

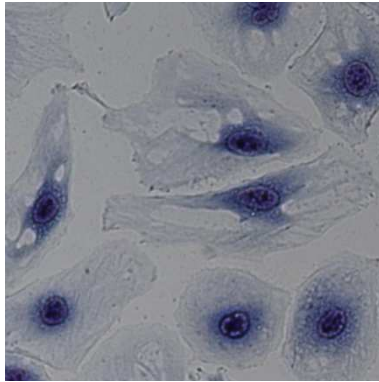
Moderate
damage
and repair

Irreversible
damage

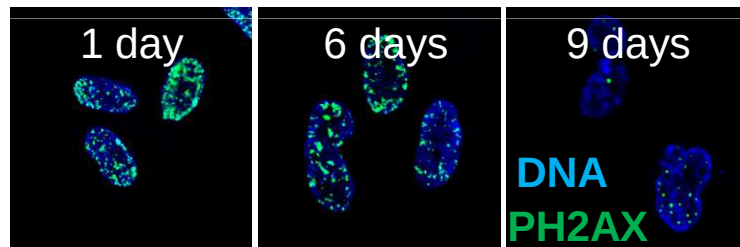


Nougayrede et al 2006
Cuevas-Ramos et al, PNAS 2010

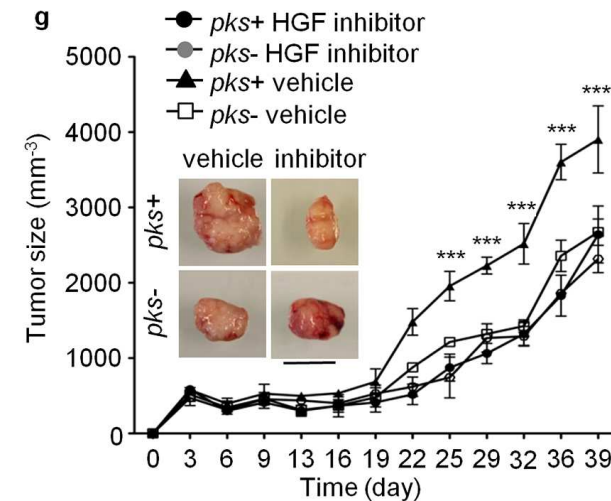
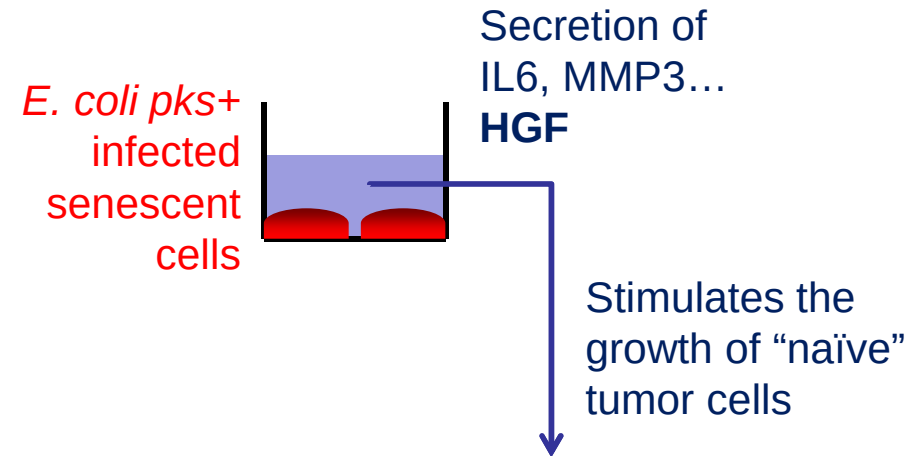
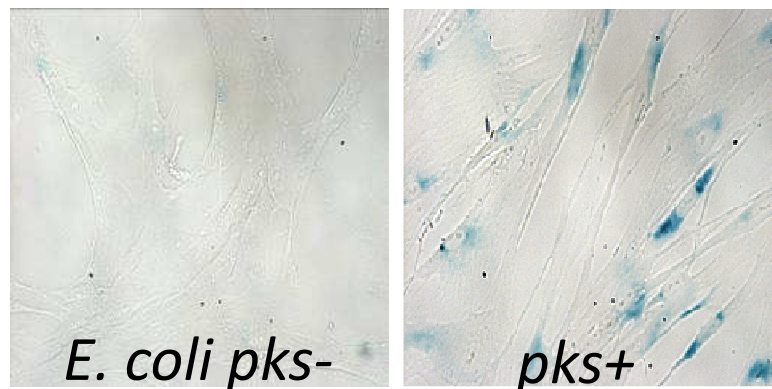
High dose induce cellular senescence and secretion of tumor growth factors



Persistent DNA damage signalling

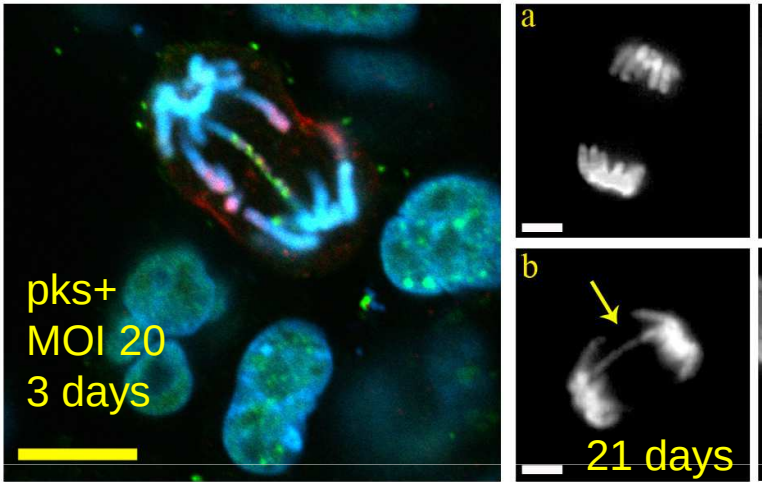


Senescence-associated β -galactosidase

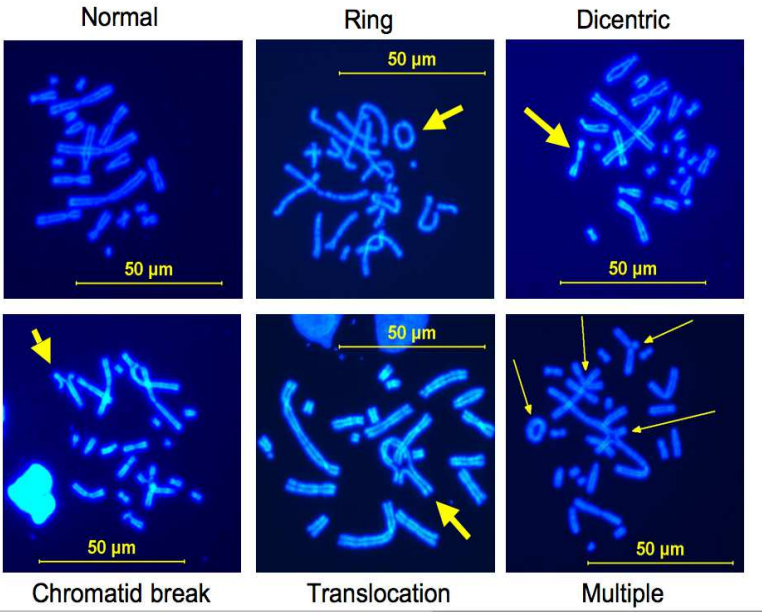
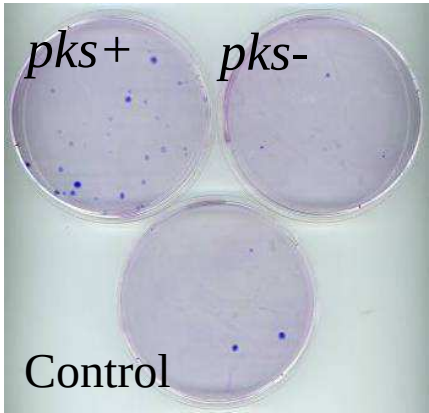


Secher et al, Plos One 2013
Cougnoux et al, Gut, 2014

Low dose may result in DNA misrepair, followed by chronic chromosomal aberrations and gene mutation



hprt mutants selected with 6-thioguanine
tk mutants selected with trifluorothymidine

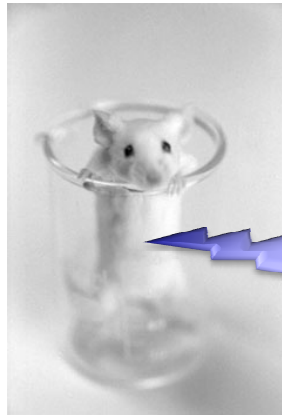


Locus	Cells	Infection	MF $\pm$ SE $\times 10^{-5}$
<i>hprt</i>	CHO	Control	1.68 $\pm$ 1.17
		<i>E. coli pks-</i>	2.89 $\pm$ 2.02
		<i>E. coli pks+</i>	11.40 $\pm$ 1.16 *
		<i>E. coli clbA</i>	1.54 $\pm$ 1.11
		<i>E. coli clbA</i> + <i>pclbA</i>	11.80 $\pm$ 1.14*
<i>tk</i>	CHO	Control	31.7 $\pm$ 2.44
		<i>E. coli pks-</i>	29.1 $\pm$ 3.18
		<i>E. coli pks+</i>	48.3 $\pm$ 2.02*
<i>hprt</i>	HCT-116	Control	1.52 $\pm$ 0.18
		<i>E. coli pks-</i>	1.52 $\pm$ 0.27
		<i>E. coli pks+</i>	3.58 $\pm$ 0.20*

Cuevas-Ramos et al, PNAS 2010

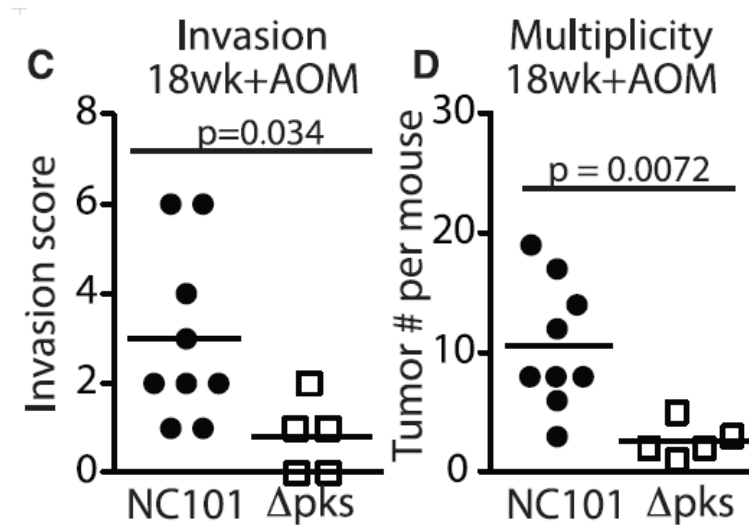
pks+ *E. coli* promote tumourigenesis in inflammatory colorectal cancer mouse models

IL10^{-/-} mice
monocolonized with
pks+ **NC101**



6 weekly
injection with
AOM carcinogen
during 18 weeks

Arthur et al, Science 2012

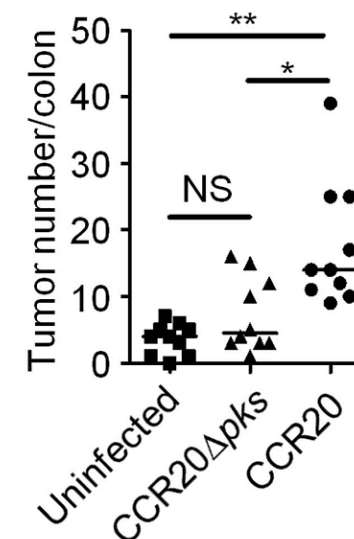


Streptomycin and gavage
with pks+ **CCR20**

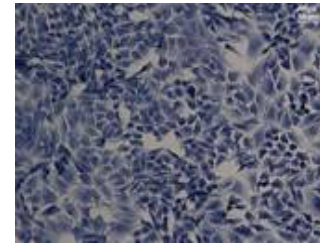


1 injection with
AOM carcinogen
+ 2 cycle of DSS

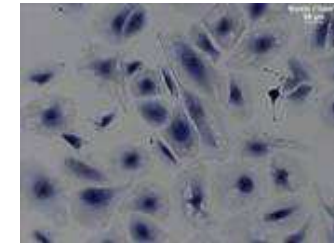
Cougnoux et al, Gut, 2014



The pks island is found in *E. coli* probiotic strain Nissle 1917!

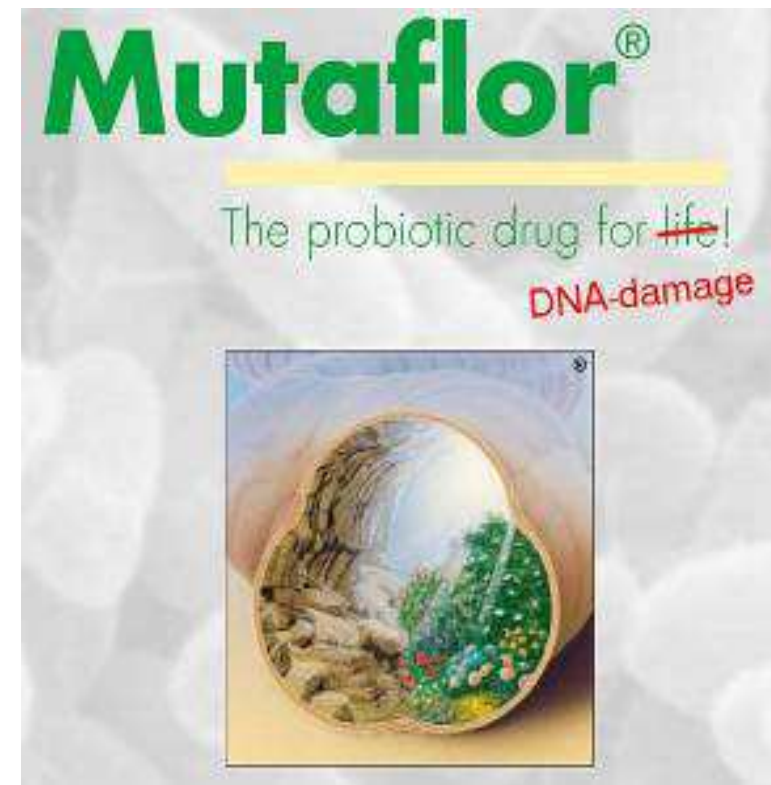


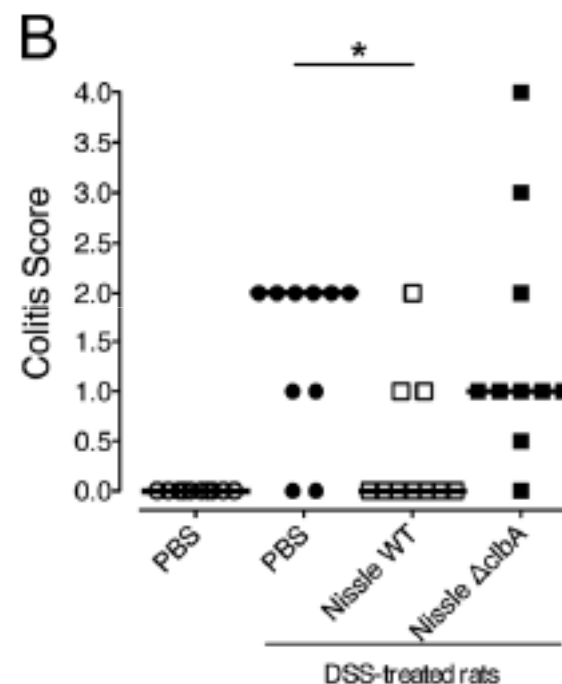
Control



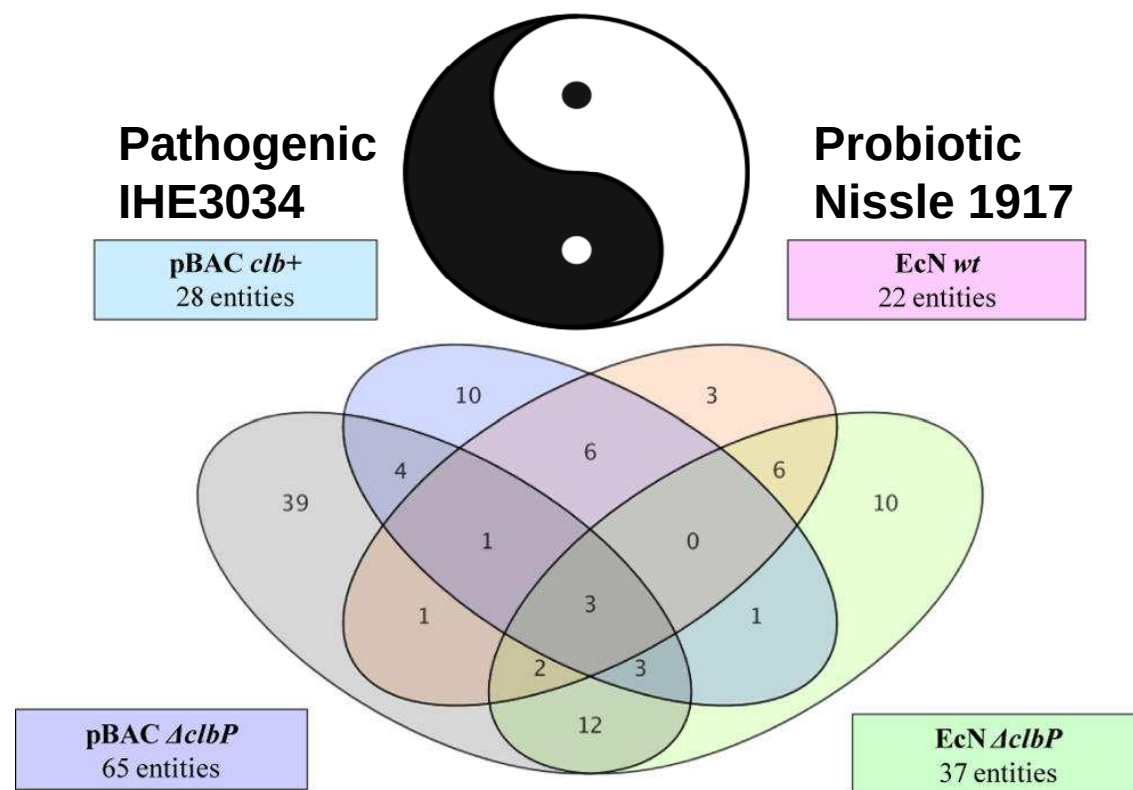
Nissle 1917

« **Mutaflor** is a microbial drug containing live *E. coli* strain **Nissle 1917**. It is the first probiotic drug for which efficacy in maintaining remission of ulcerative colitis was proven by a confirmative clinical study ».





“Colibactin” = a mixture of molecules with various activities ?



A number of molecules are specific to each strain, suggesting that “colibactin” represents a diverse catalog of molecules with various activities that could contribute collectively to different phenotypes



Würzburg

Stefan Homburg

Ulrich Dobrindt

Jörg Hacker

Göttingen

Elzbieta Brzuszkiewicz

Gerhard Gottschalk

Jouy en Josas

Muriel Thomas

Philippe Langella

Institut Pasteur

Carmen Buchrieser

Toulouse

Fabrice Pierre

Jean Fioramonti

Eric OSWALD

Patricia MARTIN

Maiwenn OLIER

Delphine PAYROS

Ayaka SHIMA

Frédéric TAIEB

Ascel SAMBA-LOUAKA

Ingrid MARCQ

Emilie CLOUP

Alpha DIALLO

Sophie TRONNET

Laurent CAVALIER

Christine SEGONDS

Hubert BRUGERE

Delphine BIBBAL

Gabriel CUEVAS-RAMOS

Claude PETIT

Michèle BOURY

Nadège GREIF

Monique KEROUREDAN

Marie PENARY

Claude WATRIN

Camille BRANTHOMME

Damien DUBOIS

Marion GRARE

Christophe GARCIE

