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The anchoring of the polysaccharide II is essential for *Clostridioides difficile* survival

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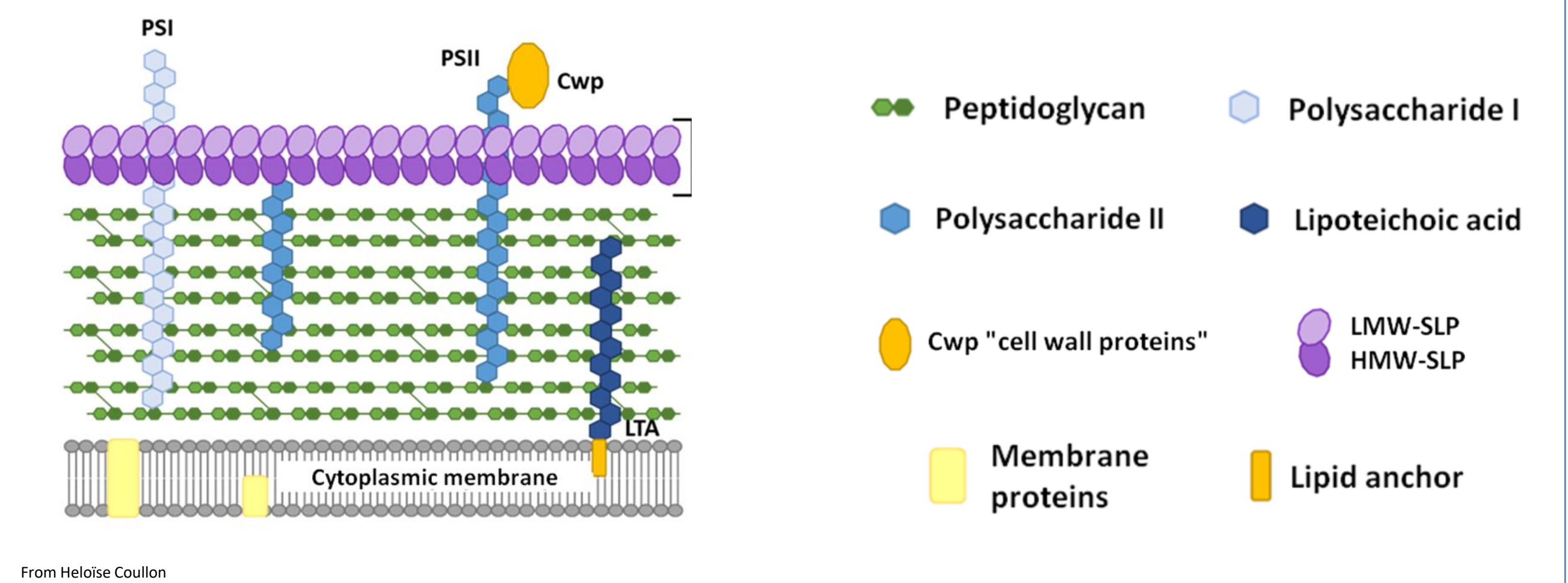
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The anchoring of the polysaccharide II is essential for *Clostridioides difficile* survival

INTRODUCTION

C. difficile is an anaerobic, motile and spore-forming bacterium, responsible for 15 to 25% of post-antibiotic diarrhea and 95% of pseudomembranous colitis. While its toxins are described to be the major virulence factors in *C. difficile* infections, there is an increasing interest in the role of non-toxin factors in pathogenesis and virulence. In many other pathogens, cell wall glycopolymers influence the virulence. In *C. difficile*, three major carbohydrates are described: the polysaccharide I (PSI), the polysaccharide II (PSII) and the lipoteichoic acid (LTA). In the synthesis model suggested before¹, the polysaccharide II is synthesized in the cytoplasm, then exported to the surface by a flippase and finally anchored into the peptidoglycan by two proteins of the LytR family: LcpA and LcpB. The two *lcp* genes are supposed to be non-redundant and were previously disrupted by insertional inactivation¹.



AIMS OF THE STUDY

The aims of the study were first to investigate the **role of the polysaccharide II and its correct anchoring** for growth, surface set-up and survival of *C. difficile* and also to develop an innovative technique to **study essential genes** in *C. difficile*.

RESULTS

CONDITIONAL-LETHAL MUTANT TECHNIQUE TO STUDY ESSENTIAL GENES

Single and double mutation of the *lcp* genes

➤ $\Delta lcpA$ and $\Delta lcpB$: constructed by allele-coupled exchange technique

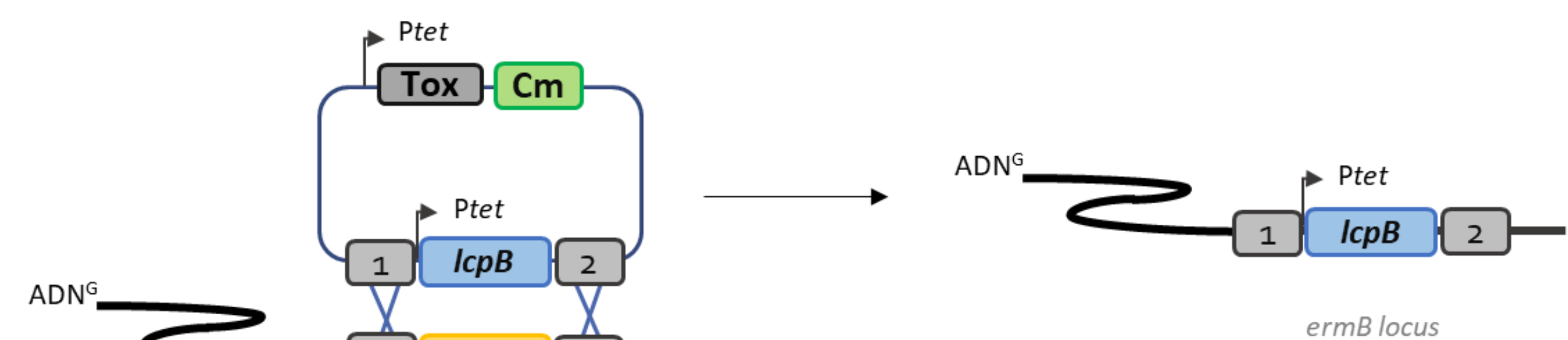
	$\Delta lcpA$	$\Delta lcpB$
Microscopic aspect		
Nb mutant / clones screened	21 / 25	3 / 187

➤ $\Delta lcpA \Delta lcpB$: unsuccessful to obtain double mutant
Only WT revertants found in PCR over 457 clones screened

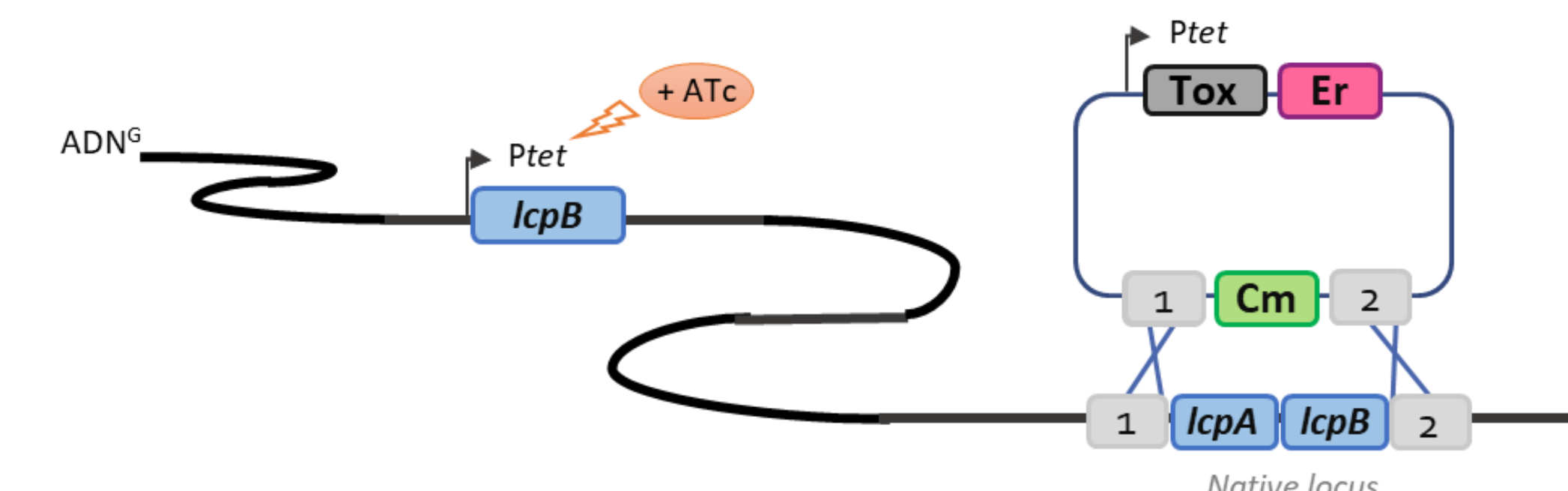
➔ It suggests that LcpA and LcpB have redundant functions and the activity of at least one Lcp seems to be essential for survival

Obtention of a conditional-lethal mutant

Step 1: insert the supplementary copy into the *ermB* region of the chromosome by ACE and verify by PCR



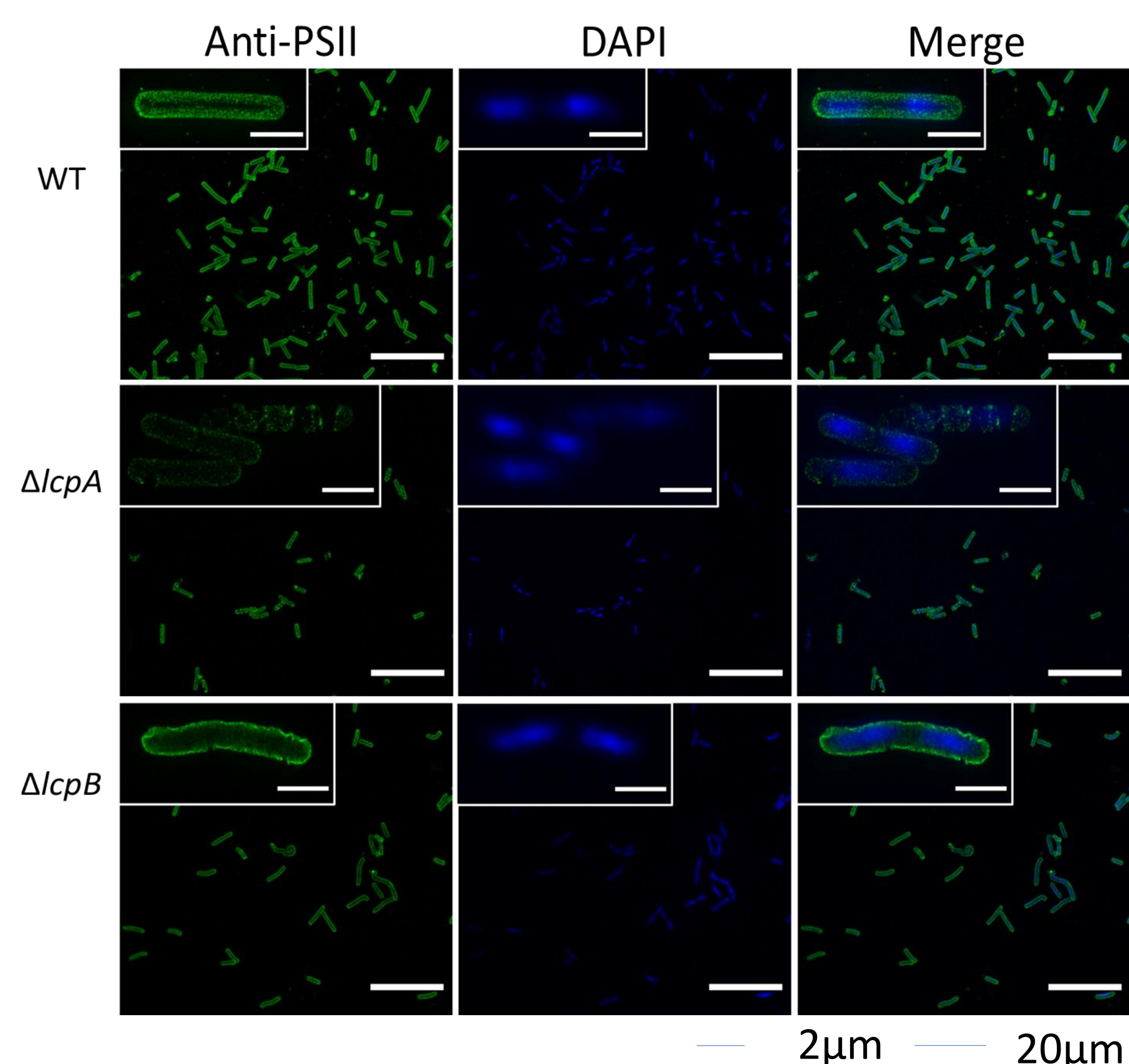
Step 2: induce the additional copy with ATc and delete the gene in the native locus



➔ Modulation of the gene expression to allow survival and observe phenotype
➔ Double *lcp* mutant is not able to grow without ATc ➔ LcpA and LcpB are redundant
➔ PSII anchoring is essential

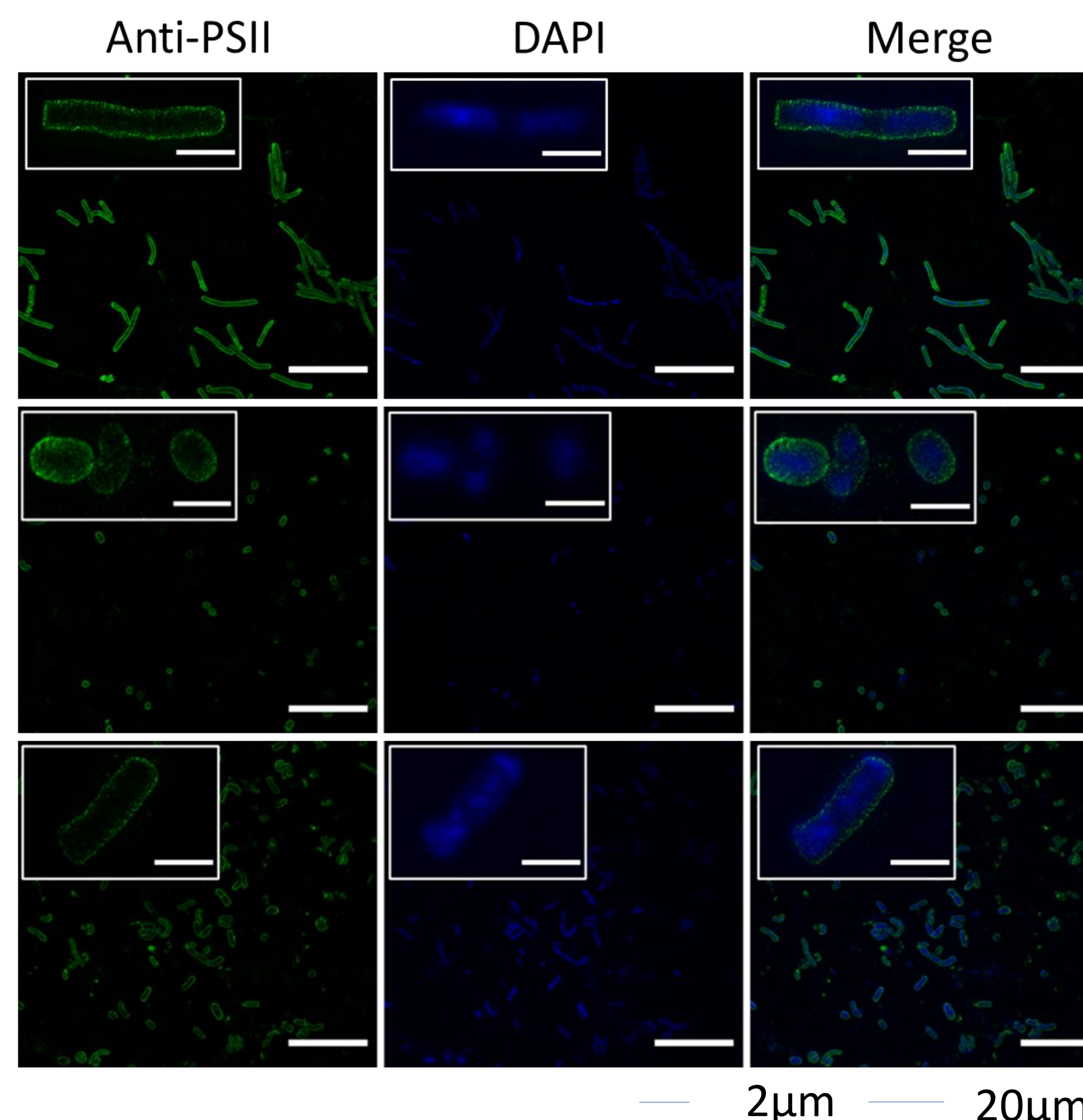
MUTANTS ANALYSIS BY IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY AND WESTERN BLOT

Single mutants PSII layer



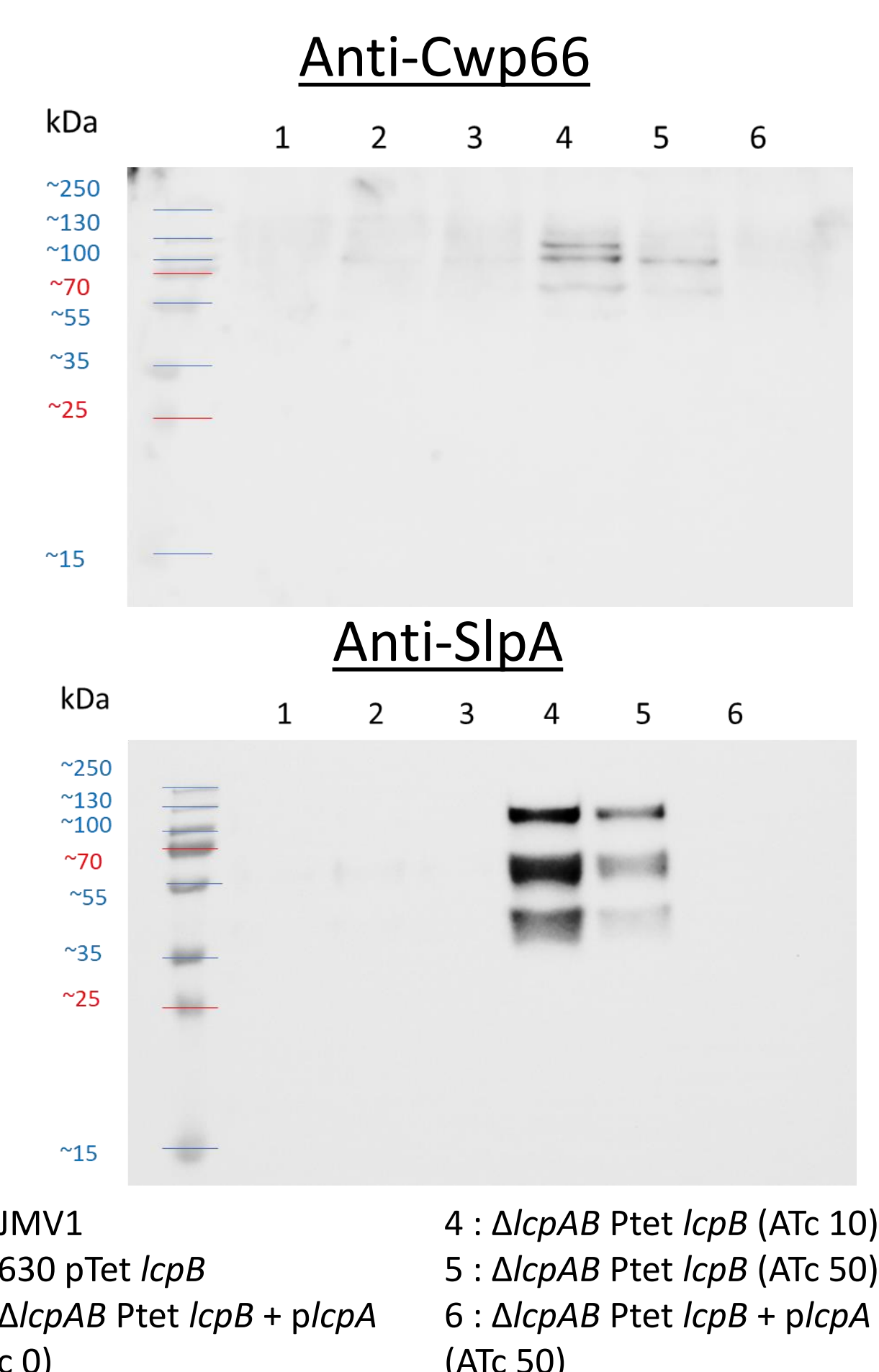
$\Delta lcpA$ mutant strain has a holed layer of PSII and $\Delta lcpB$ mutant strain has a smooth layer and deformed cells

Double conditional-lethal mutant PSII layer



Low induction of *lcpB* gene leads to ellipsoid cells, unable to elongate correctly ➔ PSII anchoring is important for a correct bacterial elongation

Protein analysis of the supernatant by WB



SlpA and Cwp66 proteins are found in the culture supernatant of the mutant

CONCLUSION - PERSPECTIVES

Thanks to the construction of the single *lcp* mutants by allelic exchange, we confirmed the phenotypes previously observed¹. The impossibility to isolate a double *lcp* mutant clone tends to confirm the essentiality of the PSII anchoring into the peptidoglycan. This was confirmed using the conditional-lethal mutant of both *lcp*, which is completely unable to grow without induction of the supplementary copy of *lcpB* added in the chromosome. When *lcpB* expression is very low, we observe ellipsoid cells, unable to elongate. Our results show the critical role of polysaccharide II anchoring in growth, elongation, and correct surface set-up of *C. difficile*. Our technique provides new opportunities to study essential genes in *C. difficile*.