Enterococcal biofilm formation and virulence in an optimized murine model of foreign body-associated urinary tract infections

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Enterococcal Biofilm Formation and Virulence in an Optimized Murine Model of Foreign Body-Associated Urinary Tract Infections*†

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Catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTIs) constitute the majority of nosocomial UTIs and pose significant clinical challenges. Enterococcal species are among the predominant causative agents of CAUTIs. However, very little is known about the pathophysiology of Enterococcus-mediated UTIs. We optimized a murine model of foreign body-associated UTI in order to mimic conditions of indwelling catheters in patients. In this model, the presence of a foreign body elicits major histological changes and induces the expression of several proinflammatory cytokines in the bladder. In addition, in contrast to naïve mice, infection of catheter-implanted mice with Enterococcus faecalis induced the specific expression of interleukin 1β (IL-1β) and macrophage inflammatory protein 1α (MIP-1α) in the bladder. These responses resulted in a favorable niche for the development of persistent E. faecalis infections in the murine bladders and kidneys. Furthermore, biofilm formation on the catheter implant in vivo correlated with persistent infections. However, the enterococcal autolytic factors GelE and Atn (also known as AtlA), which are important in biofilm formation in vitro, are dispensable in vivo. In contrast, the housekeeping sortase A (SrtA) is critical for biofilm formation and virulence in CAUTIs. Overall, this murine model represents a significant advance in the understanding of CAUTIs and underscores the importance of urinary catheterization during E. faecalis uropathogenesis. This model is also a valuable tool for the identification of virulence determinants that can serve as potential antimicrobial targets for the treatment of enterococcal infections.

Catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTIs) are the most common complications resulting from the use of indwelling urinary catheters (25, 70). CAUTIs account for 40% of all nosocomial infections (48) with more than one million cases diagnosed annually in hospitals and nursing homes in the United States, generating approximately $600 million in medical expenditures every year (26, 69, 70). The pathophysiology of CAUTIs results from the disruption of the normal mechanical and antimicrobial defenses of the bladder and the injuries ensuing from urinary catheterization, which render the bladder environment vulnerable to microbial adhesion, multiplication, and dissemination within the urinary tract (15, 47, 49, 51, 78). Furthermore, indwelling urinary catheters provide an additional surface for microbial attachment and biofilm formation, which is a major component of the pathophysiology of CAUTIs and other chronic device-associated persistent infections (4, 6, 12, 14, 37, 46, 68). Once formed, biofilms provide a favorable milieu for microbial survival within the host as the organisms are shielded from the host immune response, as well as antibiotics and antimicrobial agents (36, 67, 81), leading to chronic or recurrent infections that are difficult to treat. If untreated, CAUTIs can lead to more severe diseases such as acute pyelonephritis, bacteremia, urosepsis, and in some cases, death (38, 77). The high incidence of CAUTIs and their medical and economic challenges underscore the need for a better understanding of CAUTI pathogenesis.

While community-acquired UTIs are most commonly due to uropathogenic Escherichia coli (UPEC), UPEC represent only 50% of bacterial isolates derived from patients with CAUTI (34). The Enterococcus species, especially Enterococcus faecalis and Enterococcus faecium, account for 15% to 30% of CAUTIs (38) and are now considered the third leading cause of hospital-acquired UTIs (20, 68). The ability of many enterococcal isolates to produce biofilms (41, 60, 73) and the increasing microbial resistance to antibiotics, including vancomycin, pose significant challenges for the treatment of enterococcal infections (11, 80).

Several rodent models have been developed to study E. faecalis pathogenesis in the urinary tract in single and mixed infections with other Gram-negative pathogens (21, 29, 43, 61, 75). These models involve the transurethral inoculation of bacterial suspensions into the bladders of healthy animals or streptozocin-induced diabetic animals (56) and have been shown to be primarily useful for the study of E. faecalis-mediated pyelonephritis. The experimental conditions defined by these models are inadequate for the investigation of persistent enterococcal CAUTI, since the bacteria are readily cleared from the bladder and fail to establish chronic cystitis (29, 56, 61). Nonetheless, data obtained from these models have implicated some enterococcal factors in UTI pathogenesis, including the
entercoccal surface protein Esp (61), the pilus-associated sortase C (SrtC) (30), and the endocarditis and biofilm-associated pilus (Ebp) (65). However, well-characterized adhesins and biofilm determinants often associated with entercoccal UTI isolates, like aggregation substance (AS) and the housekeeping pilus (Ebp) (65). However, well-characterized adhesins and biofilm determinants often associated with entercoccal UTI isolates, like aggregation substance (AS) and the housekeeping pilus (Ebp) (65). However, well-characterized adhesins and biofilm determinants often associated with entercoccal UTI isolates, like aggregation substance (AS) and the housekeeping pilus (Ebp) (65). However, well-characterized adhesins and biofilm determinants often associated with entercoccal UTI isolates, like aggregation substance (AS) and the housekeeping pilus (Ebp) (65).

Materials and Methods

Bacterial strains and growth conditions. All strains used in this study and their characteristics are listed in Table 1. The superscript numbers indicate the concentrations (in µg/ml) of antibiotics to which the strains are resistant. Rif, rifampin; Fus, fusidic acid; Kan, kanamycin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bacterial strain</th>
<th>Relevant antibiotic resistance</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>E. faecalis</strong> strains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OG1RF (wild type)</td>
<td>Rif²⁵ Fus²⁵</td>
<td>Parental OG1RF strain</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OG1RF∆atn</td>
<td>Rif²⁵ Fus²⁵</td>
<td>Strain OG1RF with an in-frame deletion of atn</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OG1RF∆srtA</td>
<td>Rif²⁵ Fus²⁵</td>
<td>OG1RF with an in-frame deletion of srtA</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OG1RF∆srtA :c</td>
<td>Rif²⁵ Fus²⁵ Kan⁰⁰⁰</td>
<td>Complemented strain OG1RF∆srtA expressing a wild-type copy of srtA from the rofA promoter on pABG5</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OG1RF∆gelE</td>
<td>Rif²⁵ Fus²⁵</td>
<td>OG1RF with an in-frame deletion of gelE</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E. coli</strong> UTI89</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uropathogenic E. coli cystitis isolate</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 1. Bacterial strains used in this study

In this study, we optimized a rodent model of foreign body-associated UTI, developed by Kurosaka et al. (35) and adapted for mice by Kadurugamuwa et al. (28), to investigate the pathophysiology of *E. faecalis*-mediated CAUTIs. We report that the presence of silicone catheter implants causes major physiological changes in the bladder, which becomes predisposing to *E. faecalis* biofilm formation, and is associated with persistent entercoccal cystitis and pyelonephritis. We further demonstrate that biofilm formation on the silicone implants and the development of successful entercoccal UTI are independent of autolytic factors GelE and Atn, also known as Atla (13), but requires the presence of the housekeeping sortase A (SrtA). Overall, this optimized murine model is well suited to identify host and entercoccal factors critical for pathogenesis in the urinary tract which will provide a better understanding of the mechanisms underlying the pathophysics of CAUTIs.

Histopathology and immunohistochemistry. For histological analyses, the bladders were fixed in methacarn (60% methanol, 30% chloroform, and 10% glacial acetic acid) for 1 to 2 h and dehydrated in 70% ethanol overnight at 4°C. They were then embedded in paraffin, sectioned, and stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) for light microscopy. For immunofluorescence examination, unstained bladder sections were deparaffinized with xylene (twice, for 10 min each time), rinsed in 100% isopropanol (three times, for 5 min each time), and washed with running deionized water for 5 min. The bladder and kidneys from each mouse were homogenized in 1× PBS. For bacterial enumeration on implants and tissues, samples were serially diluted and plated on HBL supplemented with the appropriate antibiotics or LB plates. CFU were enumerated after 24 h of incubation at 37°C. Experiments were performed at least twice with five mice per strain per condition.

Cytokine profiling. Bladder homogenates from animals with or without implants and mock infected or infected with *E. faecalis* for 24 h were microcentrifuged at 14,000 rpm for 5 min, and supernatants were frozen at −80°C until the time of the assay. Assays were carried out according to the manufacturer’s protocols using the Bio-Plex Pro mouse cytokine 23-plex assay kit from Bio-Rad Laboratories (Hercules, CA).

The experimental model for foreign body-associating UTI (28, 35) was adapted for the study of *E. faecalis* with the following modifications. Polyethylene tubing (PE10 tubing with an outside diameter of 0.6 mm and inner diameter of 0.28 mm; Becton Dickinson, MD) and platinum-cured silicone tubing (SIL025 tubing with an outside diameter of 0.64 mm and inside diameter of 0.30 mm; Braintree Scientific, Inc., MA) were sterilized with 70% ethanol and air dried. A 7-mm-long segment of PE10 tubing was tubing into a 30.5-gauge sterile needle (Becton Dickinson). A 4- to 5-mm-long straight segment of SIL025 tubing was then placed on top of the PE10 segment. The assembly was then UV sterilized for 24 h. Seven- to 8-week-old female wild-type C57BL/6Ncr mice were anaesthetized with inhaled isoflurane and placed on their backs. The periurethral area was sterilized with 95% ethanol and 10% povidone iodine solution. The needle with both PE10 and SIL025 tubing was gently inserted into the urethral opening. The long segment (PE10) was delicately advanced with tweezers until the shorter segment (SIL025) was released into the bladder. Subsequently, the needle with the PE10 tubing was removed, leaving the silicone implant in the murine bladder. The recovery of straight silicone implants was greater than 95% at 24 h, and it was approximately 75% at 7 days following implantation (see Fig. S1 in the supplemental material).

Bacterial infection and CFU determination. Bacterial cells were collected from overnight cultures by centrifugation at 8,000 × g for 5 min and suspended in 1× phosphate-buffered saline (1× PBS) to an approximate optical density at 600 nm of 1 corresponding to approximately 7 × 10⁸ CFU/ml. Seven- to eight-week-old female C57BL/6Ncr mice with or without a silicone implant were anaesthetized by inhalation of isoflurane and infected by transurethral catheterization as previously described (23, 44, 59) with 50-µl inocula of PBS or bacterial suspensions (~2 × 10⁸ to 3.5 × 10⁸ CFU) immediately following implantation. To quantify bacteria present on implants and in mouse organs, mice were sacrificed at desired time points by cervical dislocation after anesthesia inhalation, and the bladders and kidneys were aseptically harvested. Subsequently, the silicone implant was retrieved from the bladder when present, placed in 1× PBS, sonicated for 10 min, and then vortexed at maximum speed for 3 min. The bladders and kidneys from each mouse were homogenized in 1× PBS. For bacterial enumeration on implants and tissues, samples were serially diluted and plated on NIH supplemented with the appropriate antibiotics or LB plates. CFU were enumerated after 24 h of incubation at 37°C. Experiments were performed at least twice with five mice per strain per condition.
were incubated with Alexa Fluor 555-labeled donkey anti-rabbit antibody and Alexa Fluor 488-labeled donkey anti-goat antibody, each diluted 1:1,000 in FBS-BB for 30 min at room temperature. After the tissues were washed with PBS (once for 5 min), they were counterstained with TOPRO-3 (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR) at 1:1,000 dilution in 1× PBS (second wash for 5 min) to reveal nuclear morphology. After a third PBS wash for 5 min, immunostained tissues were mounted using Prolong Gold Antifade (Molecular Probes) and visualized by immunofluorescence microscopy (IFM). IFM was performed with an LSM 510 Meta laser scanning confocal microscope (Carl Zeiss, Thornwood, NY) using a 63× immersion objective. Images were acquired using the LSM Image Examiner software (Carl Zeiss, Thornwood, NY).

**Statistical methods.** Comparisons among groups were conducted by the Mann-Whitney U test using GraphPad Prism (GraphPad software, version 4.03). Values below the limit of detection (LOD) (40 or 20 CFU for organs and 80 CFU for implants) were assigned the appropriate LOD value for statistical analyses. All tests were two tailed, and a P value of less than 0.05 was considered significant. Colonization and infection were defined as organs/implants with bacterial titers above the limit of detection at 24 hours postinfection (hpi).

### RESULTS

*E. faecalis* establishes persistent infections in the bladders and kidneys in an optimized murine model of CAUTI. In order to study the pathophysiology of *E. faecalis*-mediated CAUTI, we introduced 4- to 5-mm-long pieces of silicone tubing into the bladders of C57BL/6Ncr female mice. Silicone is a common material used in Foley catheters in humans (18, 57). Following catheter implantation, mice were immediately infected with 2 × 10⁷ to 3.5 × 10⁷ CFU of *E. faecalis* strain OG1RF by transurethral catheterization. In mock infection studies with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), no bacteria were recovered from implants or organs (data not shown). Twenty-four hours after animals with implants were infected with strain OG1RF, bacteria were recovered from the implants at a median value of 9.76 × 10⁵ CFU/ml. In animals with implants, strain OG1RF reaches a median titer of 3.2 × 10⁷ CFU/ml 24 hpi in the bladders, which is significantly higher (P = 0.0011) than bacterial titers (2.7 × 10⁵ CFU/ml) recovered from the bladders of animals with no implants (Fig. 1B). Similarly, bacterial titers from the kidneys increased significantly from 24 hpi to 7 days postinfection (dpi) in implanted animals (Fig. 1C). *E. faecalis* OG1RF was readily cleared from the bladders and the kidneys within 48 hpi in the absence of implants (Fig. 1B and C). In addition, bacterial titers were significantly lower in tissues derived from animals that lost their implants during the course of infection than in tissues from animals where the implants were retrieved (Fig. 2), with the exception of bladder titers at 48 hpi (P = 0.0737) and kidneys titers at 72 hpi (P = 0.130). These data suggest that the presence of the implants contributes to increased bacterial colonization and persistence in the urinary tract. In contrast, bladder implants did not enhance the colonization of uropathogenic *E. coli* UTI89 strain, a well-studied isolate from a human with cystitis (45) and with strong tropism to the bladder (see Fig. S2 in the supplemental material).

**Implanting tubing into the bladder induces histological and immunological changes in the murine bladder.** Urinary catheterization causes disruption of the protective layers of the uroepithelium and causes histological changes (16, 51). In animals with implants, both infected and mock-infected bladders were edematous, distended, and sometimes hemorrhagic throughout the experimental period (data not shown). Compared to mock-infected bladders without implants (Fig. 3A and D), mock-infected bladders with implants revealed mucosal hyperplasia, submucosal edema with polymorphonuclear leukocyte (PMN) infiltration into the lamina propria and epithelium, as well as urothelial sloughing at 24 hpi (Fig. 3B and E). The histology of the uroepithelium following infection of implanted bladders with *E. faecalis* OG1RF was similar to that of...
mock-infected implanted animals (Fig. 3C and F). In contrast, nonimplanted bladders infected with strain OG1RF showed no major histological changes and appeared similar to the bladders of mock-infected nonimplanted animals (data not shown) as has been shown previously with other E. faecalis strains (29).

Damage to the uroepithelium in bladders with implants could also be observed by immunofluorescence microscopy using anti-uropakin III antibody, which stains the luminal surface of the terminally differentiated superficial umbrella cells of the bladder. Comparison of bladder sections at 24 hpi showed discontinuity of uropakin staining of bladders with implants (Fig. 3H) versus continuous epithelial staining of bladders without implants (Fig. 3G), indicating the loss of superficial umbrella cells in the former. Using an antibody against the Lancefield streptococcal group D antigen to stain the enteroococcal organisms in histology sections, we found bacterial staining in the bladder lumen of infected animals with implants. The bacteria were found in association with the surface of the uroplakin-positive and uroplakin-negative uroepithelium and occasionally found in the submucosal areas (Fig. 3f; see Fig. S3 in the supplemental material). In contrast, very few bacteria were observed in the bladders of nonimplanted animals 24 hpi (data not shown). No labeling was observed in mock-infected animals with or without implants (Fig. 3G and H), reaffirming the specificity of the antibody staining. These data suggest that implantation with a foreign body elicits major architectural changes in the bladder associated with activation of the host immune response, which predisposes the bladder to enteroococcal colonization.

Implantation leads to the upregulation of specific inflammatory markers in the murine bladder. To investigate how the host immune status is altered in the presence of a foreign body, we analyzed the levels of expression of 23 cytokines from the bladders (A) and kidneys (B) of animals that have lost the implants (L) (∇) or retained the implants (R) (●) at the indicated time of sacrifice. The experiment was done at least three times with five mice in each experiment. The horizontal bar represents the median value for each group of mice. Values that are significantly different by the Mann-Whitney U test are indicated as follows: *, P < 0.05; **, P < 0.005; ***, P < 0.0005. Values that are not significantly different (P > 0.05) (ns) by the Mann-Whitney U test are indicated.

E. faecalis produces biofilm on the surface of the silicone implant in vivo. To determine whether bacteria recovered from silicone implants are within biofilms, we examined 15 implants retrieved 72 hpi from murine bladders from three independent experiments by scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The implants from mock-infected mice were coated on the outside and in the lumen with host factors found in the urine as previously reported (58; data not shown). A similar appearing film was also observed on 12 implants retrieved from animals infected with E. faecalis OG1RF. In approximately 70% of the silicone implants retrieved from infected animals, bacteria were readily observed in clumps both on the outer surface (Fig. 5A and B) or filling the entire lumen (Fig. 5C to F). The coccosoid microorganisms were observed embedded in what appeared to be an extracellular matrix (Fig. 5E and F). The reason for the absence of biofilms from the remaining implants is not certain, but it could be due to sample processing prior to visualization, since those animals also exhibited significantly enhanced infection. These findings indicate that enteroococcal biofilms are produced in vivo on indwelling silicone material during the course of the infection.

E. faecalis biofilm formation and virulence in the urinary tract occur independently of autolytic factors but require sortase A. E. faecalis biofilm production on abiotic surfaces in vitro has been shown to depend in part on the autolytic factors GelE and Atn as well as the housekeeping sortase SrtA (17, 33, 71). Thus, we created in-frame deletions in each of these genes and
tested their virulence in the CAUTI model. When introduced into animals without implants inoculated with PBS (A and D), animals with implants inoculated with PBS (B and E), or animals with implants infected with \textit{E. faecalis} OG1RF (C and F) 24 hpi observed with a light microscope at magnifications of $\times 40$ (A to C) and $\times 63$ (D to F). Areas in black boxes on panels A, B, and C are magnified in panels D, E, and F, respectively. Severe edema, hyperplasia, urothelial sloughing, and immune cell infiltration characterize bladders of implanted animals with or without bacterial challenge. The white arrow in panel E indicates damage to the uroepithelium. Abbreviations: U, uroepithelium; LP, lamina propria; L, lumen; M, muscularis. (G to I) Representative laser scanning confocal microscopic (CLSM) images of bladder sections from PBS-treated nonimplanted, PBS-treated implanted, and OG1RF-infected implanted mice 24 hpi immunolabeled with goat anti-mouse uroplakin III (green), rabbit anti-Lancefield group D antigen (red), and counterstained with TOPRO-3 nuclear dye (blue) reveal alterations to the uroepithelium of implanted bladders and the presence of bacteria in the bladder lumen and on the uroepithelial surface. The white broken line separates the lumen (L) from the uroepithelium surface (U). Bars = 10 $\mu$m.

**FIG. 3.** Implantation-mediated histological changes are associated with enterococcal colonization of the murine bladder. (A to F) H&E staining of bladder sections derived from animals without implants inoculated with PBS (A and D), animals with implants inoculated with PBS (B and E), or animals with implants infected with \textit{E. faecalis} OG1RF (C and F) 24 hpi observed with a light microscope at magnifications of $\times 40$ (A to C) and $\times 63$ (D to F). Areas in black boxes on panels A, B, and C are magnified in panels D, E, and F, respectively. Severe edema, hyperplasia, urothelial sloughing, and immune cell infiltration characterize bladders of implanted animals with or without bacterial challenge. The white arrow in panel E indicates damage to the uroepithelium. Abbreviations: U, uroepithelium; LP, lamina propria; L, lumen; M, muscularis. (G to I) Representative laser scanning confocal microscopic (CLSM) images of bladder sections from PBS-treated nonimplanted, PBS-treated implanted, and OG1RF-infected implanted mice 24 hpi immunolabeled with goat anti-mouse uroplakin III (green), rabbit anti-Lancefield group D antigen (red), and counterstained with TOPRO-3 nuclear dye (blue) reveal alterations to the uroepithelium of implanted bladders and the presence of bacteria in the bladder lumen and on the uroepithelial surface. The white broken line separates the lumen (L) from the uroepithelium surface (U). Bars = 10 $\mu$m.

\textbf{DISCUSSION}

Enterococci, normally commensal bacteria of the human oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract, have become important opportunistic pathogens in hospital settings. While not historically regarded as an important uropathogen in uncomplicated
community-acquired cystitis, *E. faecalis* is now considered a major agent of hospital-acquired UTIs where catheterization and indwelling medical devices can negatively impact patients’ defenses against pathogens (20). However, the lack of a robust animal model of enterococcal UTI has impeded the study of this pathogen within the urinary tract. In previously established models of ascending UTIs, *E. faecalis* fails to establish persistent bladder colonization and primarily displays tropism to the kidneys (21, 29, 43, 56, 61, 75). The absence of persistent infections in these murine models reflects the profile of *E. faecalis* in community-acquired UTIs where this bacterium represents less than 5% of clinical isolates (55). As an opportunistic pathogen, *E. faecalis* requires changes in bladder homeostasis following urinary catheterization in order to achieve successful infection of the urinary tract.

In this study, we investigated the pathophysiology of *E. faecalis*-mediated CAUTI using a murine model of foreign body-associated UTI that was modified from previous studies (28, 35). Our results indicate that the presence of silicone tubing in the murine bladder elicits histopathological and immunological changes that are similar to the effects seen in patients with spinal cord injuries and postsurgical patients with indwelling urinary catheters (8, 16, 51, 76). Furthermore, we show that *E. faecalis* forms biofilms on the silicone implants and is able to persist at high titers in the bladders and kidneys of animals with implants.

The striking difference in bladder colonization and virulence from previous models is a direct consequence of implantation, which provides an abiotic surface for biofilm production. Biofilms have been implicated in the establishment of chronic infections, including CAUTIs (6, 74). Our data indicate that biofilm production on the surface of the implants is associated with persistent enterococcal cystitis. Bacteria within biofilms may continuously seed the bladder, preventing effective clearance by the host and leading to persistent cystitis.

Atn (17, 71) and GeIE (52, 71, 72) have been shown to be important in *E. faecalis* biofilm formation. Atn has been shown to be a mediator of autolysis and DNA release, facilitating attachment to abiotic surfaces, thus promoting biofilm formation *in vitro* (17, 33, 41, 53). The extracellular protease GeIE (1, 39) and the serine protease (SprE) mediate Atn-dependent DNA release during enterococcal biofilm formation (71, 72). GeIE has been associated with virulence in several models of infection (19, 22, 52, 62, 66). When introduced into mice with silicone implants to assess their contribution to CAUTI, both atn- and geIE-deficient mutants were as virulent as the wild-type strain. Thus, under these conditions, urinary tract colonization and biofilm formation on the implant did not require Atn or GeIE. While these factors are important determinants of DNA-dependent biofilm production *in vitro*, the ability of *E. faecalis* to colonize the implants and promote infection in the absence of both Atn and GeIE argues that extracellular DNA may not be an important contributor of the extracellular matrix of enterococcal biofilms *in vivo* in the urinary tract or that its release may occur in an Atn/GeIE-independent manner. Consistent with this finding was the observation that gelatinase was not expressed in 71/163 clinical isolates (42) of *E. faecalis*, and the presence of gelIE did not correlate with gelatinase expres-
sion (7) or their ability to form biofilms in vitro (42). However, a recent study by Arciola et al. (1) found a correlation with a high level of expression of GelE and the ability to form biofilms in enterococci from orthopedic implant infections, indicating that the factors utilized by enterococci in forming biofilms may depend on the substrate and/or site of infection. Identification of the major components of the extracellular matrix of in vivo enterococcal biofilms will lead to a better understanding of CAUTIs and will be of valuable interest for designing therapeutics that promote the prevention and disruption of these structures.

Sortases have also been implicated in enterococcal biofilm production (17, 30, 33). Recent studies have shown that SrtA, a transpeptidase that anchors LPXTG-containing surface proteins to the cell walls of Gram-positive bacteria (40), plays a major role during in vitro biofilm development (17, 30, 33). Deletion of srtA in E. faecalis prevented adherence and subsequent biofilm growth on abiotic surfaces (17). Although Kemp et al. (30) reported that disruption of srtA did not significantly affect virulence in a murine model of ascending UTI, our data reveal that SrtA is critical in the establishment of CAUTI. The srtA-deficient mutant is unable to colonize the implants in vivo and is significantly attenuated in CAUTI. These findings further underscore the importance of biofilm production during E. faecalis pathogenesis and strongly suggest that SrtA-dependent substrates may be required for attachment to abiotic surfaces and/or to damaged uroepithelium in vivo during the establishment of infection. It will be of interest to identify SrtA-dependent substrates that are critical in CAUTI. For example, surface proteins known as MSCRAMMs (microbial surface components recognizing adhesive matrix molecules) have been identified in E. faecium and E. faecalis (50, 63, 64). MSCRAMMs, some of which are putative SrtA-dependent substrates, can bind to host cells via interactions with host extracellular matrix proteins such as collagen and fibrinogen. The disruption of urothelial surfaces, as the result of catheterization, may expose factors that SrtA-dependent substrates, such as MSCRAMMs, can recognize to promote attachment and colonization.

Additionally, catheter-mediated abrasions to bladder epithe-
tial cells have been previously shown to induce the production of lactate dehydrogenase and small amounts of IL-6 and IL-8 (2). In this report, we also show that the presence of these implants elicits the expression of specific inflammatory markers in the bladders, including granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF), keratinocyte-derived cytokine (KC) or CXCL1 (chemokine [C-X-C motif] ligand 1), and IL-6, whereas GM-CSF and MIP-1α (chemokine [C-C motif] ligand 3 [CCL3]) expression was decreased. All the above cytokines are produced by macrophages, neutrophils, and epithelial cells and are important in the recruitment of PMNs and other immune cells to sites of infection (3, 5, 31, 32, 54). The presence of E. faecalis in animals with implants specifically elicits the production of IL-1β and MIP-1α during CAUTI. These cytokines, produced by neutrophils and other immune cells, are important mediators of the inflammatory response to microbial infections (5, 9). In particular, IL-1β was shown to be released during UPEC-mediated acute cystitis (24). The CAUTI model will be useful in unraveling the balance and interplay between inflammation and bacterial colonization and persistence.

The efficient bacterial clearance and the significantly lower titers recovered from the urinary tracts of mice without implants and/or with the loss of implants further corroborate the importance of a foreign body in bacterial persistence. Furthermore, our results indicate that the presence of a silicone implant in the bladder allows E. faecalis to successfully ascend to the kidneys and establish persistent infection in animals with implants. The onset of acute pyelonephritis has also been reported in postmortem studies of the elderly with indwelling catheters at the time of death (79). In the clinical setting, the removal of infected indwelling urinary catheters is one of the most effective methods used to resolve bacteriuria and CAUTIs (74, 78). However, removing the indwelling medical device, even combined with long course of antibiotic treatment (74), may not be sufficient for complete resolution of the infection, especially with the rise in antibiotic resistance observed in nosocomial settings (11, 20). In addition, implant removal upon infection in other device-associated infections like prosthetic valve endocarditis is not in itself efficacious (10, 12) and thus may not be a suitable therapeutic approach in all instances. Understanding the pathogenesis of CAUTIs may lead to new and better ways to treat and prevent these diseases.

The optimized murine model of foreign body-associated UTI presented here is highly relevant for the investigation of the mechanisms underlying Enterococcus-mediated CAUTIs, since it couples biofilm production to enterococcal virulence during E. faecalis uropathogenesis. This murine model is a valuable and robust tool in the identification and characterization of novel biofilm determinants and bacterial virulence factors and host responses pertinent to the pathogenesis of E. faecalis in the urinary tract and the mechanisms underlying enterococcal ascension to the kidneys. Importantly, our optimized model will serve as an ideal platform for testing potential therapeutics against enterococcal infections and biofilm compounds.
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