

2014

Bacterial lysis liberates the neutrophil migration suppressor YbcL from the periplasm of uropathogenic Escherichia coli

Megan E. Lau

Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis

Elizabeth S. Danka

Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis

Kristin M. Tiemann

Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis

David A. Hunstad

Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/open_access_pubs

Recommended Citation

Lau, Megan E.; Danka, Elizabeth S.; Tiemann, Kristin M.; and Hunstad, David A., "Bacterial lysis liberates the neutrophil migration suppressor YbcL from the periplasm of uropathogenic Escherichia coli." *Infection and Immunity*. 82,12. 4921-4930. (2014).

https://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/open_access_pubs/3585

This Open Access Publication is brought to you for free and open access by Digital Commons@Becker. It has been accepted for inclusion in Open Access Publications by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons@Becker. For more information, please contact vanam@wustl.edu.

Bacterial Lysis Liberates the Neutrophil Migration Suppressor YbcL from the Periplasm of Uropathogenic *Escherichia coli*

Megan E. Lau,^{a*} Elizabeth S. Danka,^a Kristin M. Tiemann,^a David A. Hunstad^{a,b}

Departments of Pediatrics^a and Molecular Microbiology,^b Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, USA

Uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* (UPEC) modulates aspects of the innate immune response during urinary tract infection to facilitate bacterial invasion of the bladder epithelium, a requirement for the propagation of infection. For example, UPEC-encoded YbcL suppresses the traversal of bladder epithelia by neutrophils in both an *in vitro* model and an *in vivo* murine cystitis model. The suppressive activity of YbcL requires liberation from the bacterial periplasm, though the mechanism of release is undefined. Here we present findings on the site of action of YbcL and demonstrate a novel mode of secretion for a UPEC exoprotein. Suppression of neutrophil migration by purified YbcL_{UTI}, encoded by cystitis isolate UTI89, required the presence of a uroepithelial layer; YbcL_{UTI} did not inhibit neutrophil chemotaxis directly. YbcL_{UTI} was released to a greater extent during UPEC infection of uroepithelial cells than during that of neutrophils. Release of YbcL_{UTI} was maximal when UPEC and bladder epithelial cells were in close proximity. Established modes of secretion, including outer membrane vesicles, the type II secretion system, and the type IV pilus, were dispensable for YbcL_{UTI} release from UPEC. Instead, YbcL_{UTI} was liberated during bacterial death, which was augmented upon exposure to bladder epithelial cells, as confirmed by detection of bacterial cytoplasmic proteins and DNA in the supernatant and enumeration of bacteria with compromised membranes. As YbcL_{UTI} acts on the uroepithelium to attenuate neutrophil migration, this mode of release may represent a type of altruistic cooperation within a UPEC population during colonization of the urinary tract.

Urinary tract infections (UTIs), which are among the most common bacterial infections in humans, are caused chiefly by uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* (UPEC) (1). The economic and societal burdens associated with UTIs are substantial; in the United States alone, UTIs result in approximately \$4 billion in direct and indirect costs annually, including millions of physician visits and antibiotic prescriptions (2, 3). While antibiotics typically help to resolve acute, uncomplicated UTIs, UPEC strains are acquiring resistance to commonly used antibiotic classes at an alarming rate (4). Additionally, complicated and recurrent UTIs plague a notable subset of the population, despite antibiotic treatment and apparent resolution of prior infections (5). To address these ongoing challenges, it is imperative to understand the mechanisms by which UPEC causes disease in the urinary tract.

The establishment of a UTI represents a critical point in the UPEC infectious cycle. To facilitate colonization of the bladder, UPEC dampens the innate immune response (6), characterized by the production of cytokines and chemokines and the recruitment of leukocytes, primarily polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN) or neutrophils, from the periphery to the bladder lumen (7, 8). One strategy for suppressing acute inflammation relies on the activity of UPEC-encoded YbcL, a periplasmic protein that inhibits transuroepithelial PMN migration in an *in vitro* model and during *in vivo* murine cystitis (9). The delayed arrival of PMN to the bladder provides an interval, free of phagocytic pressure, during which UPEC can accomplish invasion of the uroepithelium, a step that is essential for the propagation of infection. Conservation of YbcL homologs among UPEC isolates associated with various disease manifestations suggests that the suppressive activity of this protein is important for colonization of the urinary tract (9). Non-pathogenic *E. coli* strain MG1655 also encodes a YbcL variant (denoted YbcL_{MG}), though a single amino acid substitution (T78V) in this variant abrogates its effect on PMN migration (9). However, the suppressive activity of UPEC YbcL can be conferred

on MG1655 through episomal expression of YbcL_{UTI}, the variant encoded by cystitis isolate UTI89, or by exogenous addition of purified YbcL_{UTI} to the bacterial inoculum at concentrations as low as 8 pM (9). Lastly, liberation of YbcL_{UTI} from the periplasm is required for suppression of transuroepithelial PMN migration (9), though the mechanism by which YbcL_{UTI} is released and the site of action of YbcL_{UTI} are unclear.

Aside from the type V secretion systems (T5SS), few proteins secreted from the periplasm and their corresponding modes of secretion have been well characterized in UPEC. Outer membrane vesicles (OMVs) have been shown to deliver cytotoxic necrotizing factor 1 (Cnf1), a UPEC toxin, to the extracellular environment and eukaryotic cells (10–12). However, OMVs have not been extensively investigated in the context of UPEC infection, and no other UPEC effectors delivered by OMVs have been identified. Additionally, the type II secretion system (T2SS) and type IV pilus (T4P) encoded by UPEC appear to contribute to pathogenesis in the urinary tract (13), though periplasmic substrates of these systems that are important for pathogenesis have yet to be identified. Though far less common, bacterial death can also serve as a mechanism for release of intracellular proteins into the extracellular

Received 28 March 2014 Returned for modification 2 June 2014

Accepted 25 August 2014

Published ahead of print 2 September 2014

Editor: B. A. McCormick

Address correspondence to David A. Hunstad, dhunstad@wustl.edu.

* Present address: Megan E. Lau, Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Supplemental material for this article may be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/IAI.01838-14>.

Copyright © 2014, American Society for Microbiology. All Rights Reserved.

doi:10.1128/IAI.01838-14

milieu. In other *E. coli* pathotypes, Shiga toxin is liberated from the periplasm and colicin from the cytoplasm during bacteriophage-mediated lysis and quasilysis, respectively (14, 15). However, liberation of UPEC effectors solely through bacterial death has not been demonstrated. As the mode of release has bearing on protein stability, delivery, and targeting, elucidating the route by which YbcL_{UTI} leaves the periplasm may provide insight into its activity.

In this study, we investigated the site of action and the mode of release of YbcL_{UTI} during UPEC infection. Suppression of PMN migration by YbcL_{UTI} required the presence of bladder epithelial cells. Release of YbcL_{UTI} from the periplasm was augmented when UPEC was exposed to cultured uroepithelial cells, compared with exposure to PMN or medium alone; this increase depended on proximity of UPEC to bladder epithelial cells. Additionally, YbcL_{UTI} was released from UPEC in soluble form, though the T2SS and T4P encoded by UTI89 were dispensable for YbcL_{UTI} release. However, a significant increase in bacterial death, liberating YbcL_{UTI}, was demonstrated upon UPEC exposure to bladder epithelial cells. Taken together, these results contribute to our understanding of the site of action of YbcL_{UTI} and describe a novel mode of delivery for a UPEC exoprotein.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bacterial strains and culture. *E. coli* was grown statically in Luria-Bertani (LB) broth for 18 h at 37°C. Ampicillin, chloramphenicol, or isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) was added at 100 μg/ml, 20 μg/ml, or 100 μM, respectively, unless otherwise indicated. MG1655 is a K-12 laboratory strain of *E. coli* (16), and UTI89 is a UPEC isolate from a patient with cystitis (17). UTI89 *fimH::kan* was a kind gift from S. Hultgren. UTI89/pcomGFP contains the *GFPmut3* gene in pcom100, where green fluorescent protein (GFP) is constitutively expressed (18). UTI89 Δ*ybcL* was generated by excision of the chloramphenicol resistance cassette from UTI89 *ybcL::cat* (9) through introduction of the Flp recombinase-expressing vector pCP20 (19). pYbcL_{UTI}, containing the UTI89 *ybcL* allele in pTRC99A (Amp^r), was created as previously described (9). UTI89 *yheF::cat* was created by linear transformation of UTI89/pKM208 (20) with a fragment amplified from template plasmid pKD3 (19) using the primers MEL296 and MEL297 (primer sequences are given in Table S1 in the supplemental material). UTI89 *hofQ::cat* was created similarly using primers MEL300 and MEL301. The deletions were verified by direct sequencing.

To replace the ampicillin resistance cassette in pTRC99A with a chloramphenicol resistance cassette, pTRC99A was amplified using primers MEL245 and MEL246, and the chloramphenicol resistance cassette was amplified from template plasmid pKD3 (19) using primers MEL247 and MEL248. The resulting PCR products were digested with PacI and SpeI and then ligated. Transformed clones of *E. coli* Top10 (Invitrogen) were selected on chloramphenicol plates, and the accuracy of the resulting plasmid, pMEL25, was tested by PCR and restriction enzyme digestion. To generate a translational fusion between YbcL and the β-lactamase variant TEM-1, the *ybcL* open reading frame (ORF) was amplified from UTI89 genomic DNA using primers MEL253 and MEL275 and digested with SacI and NotI. The DNA sequence encoding the mature form of TEM-1 (excluding the signal sequence) was amplified from plasmid pBR322 using primers MEL278 and MEL284, with the reverse primer containing the FLAG epitope sequence, and digested with NotI and BamHI. The digested PCR products were ligated into pMEL25 (ChI^r) that had been digested with SacI and BamHI. Transformed clones of *E. coli* Top10 were selected on chloramphenicol plates, and the accuracy of the resulting construct pYbcL::TEM-1 was confirmed by direct sequencing. Expression of the fusion protein upon IPTG induction was confirmed by Western blotting of bacterial lysates.

UTI89 *surA::kan* was generated as described previously (21). To control expression and monitor localization, a plasmid (denoted pSurA) encoding SurA with a C-terminal hemagglutinin (HA) tag under the control of an IPTG-inducible promoter was constructed. The *surA* ORF was amplified from UTI89 genomic DNA using primers JLP253 and JLP254, with the reverse primer containing the HA epitope sequence, and digested with XbaI and HindIII. The digested PCR product was ligated into pTRC99A (Amp^r) that had been similarly digested. Transformed clones of Top10 were selected on ampicillin plates, and the accuracy of the resulting construct was confirmed by direct sequencing. The tetracycline resistance cassette from CLC328 *skp::tet* (a kind gift of T. Silhavy) was transferred by P1 phage transduction to UTI89, generating UTI89 *skp::tet*. As with pSurA, the *skp* ORF was amplified from UTI89 genomic DNA using primers MEL243 and MEL244, with the reverse primer containing the FLAG epitope sequence, and digested with BamHI and XbaI. The digested PCR product was ligated into pTRC99A (Amp^r) that had been similarly digested. Transformed clones of Top10 were selected on ampicillin plates, and the accuracy of the resulting construct, pSkp, was confirmed by direct sequencing.

Human PMN isolation and migration. In accordance with a protocol approved by the Washington University Human Research Protection Office, PMN were isolated from venous blood of healthy adult volunteers according to previously established protocols (9, 22). Briefly, dextran sedimentation was used to reduce erythrocytes, leukocytes were separated using a Ficoll density gradient (Ficoll-Paque Plus; GE Healthcare), and remaining erythrocytes were lysed hypotonically. Purified PMN were resuspended in serum-free RPMI 1640 medium (Gibco) to a concentration of 10⁷ PMN/ml and used immediately. PMN viability was >99% as assessed by trypan blue exclusion, and purity was >99% as determined by visualization of nuclear morphology after staining (Hema3; Fisher Scientific).

To evaluate PMN migration, 100 nM *N*-formyl-Met-Leu-Phe (fMLF) (Sigma) was added to 0.6 ml RPMI in a 24-well low attachment plate (Corning). YbcL variants, YbcL_{UTI} and YbcL_{MG}, expressed by UTI89 and MG1655, respectively, were purified as previously described (9) and added to the 24-well plate at a final concentration of 225 ng/ml, where indicated. Transwell inserts (0.33-cm² polyester membranes with a 3-μm pore size; Corning), either empty and uncoated or bearing confluent 5637 epithelial layers prepared as described previously (9, 22), were added to each well, and 10⁶ freshly isolated human PMN, prepared as described above, were applied to the upper reservoir. PMN migration across the Transwell insert into the lower reservoir was enumerated after 1 h using a hemacytometer and is shown normalized to 10⁶ input PMN. The mean and standard error of the mean (SEM) from at least 3 experiments is shown.

Tissue culture and *in vitro* infection. Human bladder epithelial cell lines 5637 (ATCC HTB-9) and T24 (ATCC HTB-4) were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Sigma). UROtsa cells, derived from the uroepithelium of human ureter (23), were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) (Sigma) containing 10% FBS. Human lung epithelial cell lines A549 (obtained from A. Hamvas) and HCC827 (ATCC CLR-2868) were grown in RPMI with 10% FBS. All cell lines were grown and infected at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO₂ and then washed three times with Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (DPBS) (Gibco) before use in experiments. All infections were performed in serum-free RPMI or DPBS as noted below.

To assess localization by Western blotting, 5637 cells or freshly isolated PMN were infected in RPMI with the indicated strains of *E. coli* at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 40 bacteria/cell for 1 h unless otherwise noted. The supernatant was collected, and the epithelial cells were washed with PBS. Lysis was achieved by addition of 0.1% Triton X-100. The supernatant and cell lysate samples were sterilized using syringe-driven filters (0.22-μm pore size; Millipore), and protein was precipitated using 15% trichloroacetic acid (TCA) (Sigma) and then probed by Western

blotting. D-Mannose (2%, wt/vol; Sigma) was added in selected experiments, as noted in Results.

To spatially separate the bacterial inoculum from 5637 cells grown to confluence in the bottom of a 6-well plate, UTI89/pYbcL_{UTI} ybcL::cat was applied to 1 ml DPBS in the upper reservoir of a Transwell insert (4.67-cm² polyester membranes with a 0.4- μ m pore size; Corning), while 2 ml DPBS was applied to the lower reservoir. After 1 h of incubation, the supernatants from the upper and lower reservoirs and the cell lysate were sterilized, TCA precipitated, and probed by Western blotting as described above.

Protease protection and ultracentrifugation assays. The protease protection assay is based on previously published protocols (11, 24). To generate sterile supernatant containing YbcL_{UTI}, 5637 cells in RPMI in 15-cm dishes were infected with UTI89/pYbcL_{UTI} ybcL::cat at an MOI of 40. After 1 h of incubation, the supernatant was filter sterilized and separated into four aliquots. Where indicated, proteinase K (Sigma), Triton X-100, or phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) (Sigma), a protease inhibitor, was added to the aliquots at 200 μ g/ml, 0.1%, or 5 mM, respectively. After incubation at 37°C for 45 min, protein was precipitated from the reaction mixtures using 15% TCA and then probed by Western blotting. In parallel experiments, sterile supernatant, generated as described above, was ultracentrifuged at 245,000 \times g for 1 h at 4°C. Protein was precipitated from the supernatant using 15% TCA, while the ultracentrifuged pellet was resuspended using Laemmli sample buffer. The samples were probed by Western blotting.

Western blotting. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE using 12% polyacrylamide gels and transferred to a polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane (Millipore). After blocking with 2% nonfat milk plus 2% BSA, blots were probed with mouse anti-FLAG (1:1,000; Sigma), rabbit anti-HA (1:4,000; Invitrogen), rabbit anti-GroEL (1:10⁶; Sigma), or rabbit anti-GFP (1:4,000; Clontech) antibodies followed by goat anti-mouse or goat anti-rabbit IgG antibodies (1:2,000; Sigma) and were developed using Tropix CDP-Star (Applied Biosystems). Densitometry analysis was performed with ImageJ.

β -Lactamase reporter assays. Cultured epithelial cells in 6-well plates were infected with UTI89/pYbcL::TEM-1 Δ ybcL at an MOI of 40 for 1 h unless otherwise indicated. The supernatant was cleared by centrifugation at 16,000 \times g for 5 min, and then aliquots were pipetted into a 96-well plate. CCF2-FA (Invitrogen), a β -lactamase substrate consisting of a cephalosporin core linking a 7-hydroxycoumarin to a fluorescein, was added at a final concentration of 500 nM. In the presence of β -lactamase activity, the cephalosporin core is cleaved, disrupting fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) between the coumarin and fluorescein molecules and changing the emitted fluorescence from green (520 nm) to blue (447 nm). The reaction mixtures were incubated in the dark for 1 h at 37°C with shaking before fluorescence (excitation at 409 nm and emission at 447 nm and 520 nm) was measured using a microtiter plate reader (Synergy 2; BioTek). Fluorescence is represented as a ratio of 447 nm to 520 nm, and the mean and SEM from at least 3 experiments are shown.

To assess how PMN exposure affects release of YbcL::TEM-1 from the periplasm, 5637 cells or PMN (isolated as described above) in 15-cm dishes were infected with UTI89/pYbcL::TEM-1 Δ ybcL at an MOI of 40. After 1 h infection, the supernatants were filter sterilized and concentrated 10-fold using centrifugal filter devices (10-kDa cutoff; Millipore). β -Lactamase activity in the concentrated supernatants was measured as described above. In selected experiments, a protease inhibitor (Complete Ultra Mini tablets; Roche) was added to supernatants following collection.

Experiments employing Transwell inserts (0.4- μ m pore size; Corning) to spatially separate the bacterial inoculum (in this case UTI89/pYbcL::TEM-1 Δ ybcL) from 5637 cells were conducted as described above. After 1 h of incubation, the supernatants in the upper and lower reservoirs were combined and cleared by centrifugation, and β -lactamase activity was measured. To generate conditioned medium, 5637 cells were incubated in 1 ml RPMI for 1 h, and then the supernatant, or conditioned

medium, was cleared by centrifugation at 16,000 \times g for 5 min. UTI89/pYbcL::TEM-1 Δ ybcL was incubated in the conditioned medium for 1 h before β -lactamase activity in the supernatant was measured as described above.

Statistical analysis. Statistically significant differences were evaluated using an unpaired Student *t* test unless otherwise indicated.

DNA precipitation and PCR. To probe the supernatant for bacterial DNA, 5637 cells in 15-cm dishes were mock infected or infected with wild-type UTI89 at an MOI of 40 for 1 h unless otherwise noted. The supernatant was filter sterilized, sodium acetate and isopropanol were added to final concentrations of 300 mM and 50%, respectively, and the supernatant was incubated at 4°C overnight. DNA was pelleted by centrifugation at 11,000 \times g for 30 min, washed with 70% ethanol, air dried, and then resuspended in 10 mM Tris–1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0. PCR was conducted using equivalent volumes of the precipitated DNA samples as templates, 30 rounds of amplification, and primers MEL173 and MEL174, complementary to the chromosomal UTI89 ybcL allele. Amplicons were resolved using 1% agarose gels and visualized after ethidium bromide staining.

Bacterial viability. To assess bacterial viability, wild-type UTI89 was incubated in RPMI in the presence or absence of 5637 cells for 1 h. Bacteria in the supernatant were applied to poly-L-lysine-coated coverslips (BD Biosciences) by centrifugation at 400 \times g for 5 min, fixed with 3% paraformaldehyde for 30 min, and then stained using the Live/Dead BacLight bacterial viability kit (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Coverslips were mounted onto slides using ProLong Gold antifade reagent (Invitrogen) and imaged using an epifluorescence microscope (Zeiss Axioskop 2 MOT Plus). Green (live) and red (dead) bacteria were enumerated using Volocity 3D image analysis software (Perkin-Elmer). Data are represented as a percentage of total bacteria enumerated, and the mean of 4 replicates is shown. Statistically significant differences in viability were determined using Fisher's exact test. In additional experiments to detect bacterial fragments not identified by BacLight staining, bacteria were also incubated with rabbit anti-*E. coli* (E3500-06; US Biologicals) or anti-OmpA antiserum, followed by detection with Alexa Fluor 350-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (A11046; Life Technologies).

RESULTS

Suppression of PMN migration by YbcL_{UTI} requires a bladder epithelial barrier. Given the localization of YbcL_{UTI} to cell lysates of both bladder epithelial cells and PMN during UPEC infection (9), we sought to further characterize the site of action of YbcL_{UTI} by investigating the requirement for bladder epithelial cells during suppression of PMN migration. We employed an *in vitro* assay, analogous to the transuroepithelial PMN migration assay (9, 22), to quantify PMN migration across empty Transwell inserts with pores sufficiently small to prevent passive movement of PMN. The chemoattractant peptide fMLF was placed in the lower reservoir of a Transwell insert, freshly isolated PMN were applied to the upper reservoir, and the level of PMN migration across the Transwell insert into the lower reservoir was quantified after 1 h using a hemacytometer. In the presence or absence of 5637 bladder epithelial cells on the Transwell inserts, fMLF elicited significantly more PMN migration than mock treatment (Fig. 1A and 1B, respectively) ($P < 0.005$). The addition of purified YbcL_{UTI} to the lower reservoir significantly reduced the level of PMN elicited by fMLF when 5637 cells were present on the Transwell insert (Fig. 1A) ($P < 0.05$). In agreement with previous findings (9), suppression of transuroepithelial PMN migration was not observed upon addition of the MG1655 YbcL variant (YbcL_{MG}) (Fig. 1A). In contrast, purified YbcL_{UTI} had no effect on PMN migration when empty Transwell inserts were used (Fig. 1B), even at a concentra-

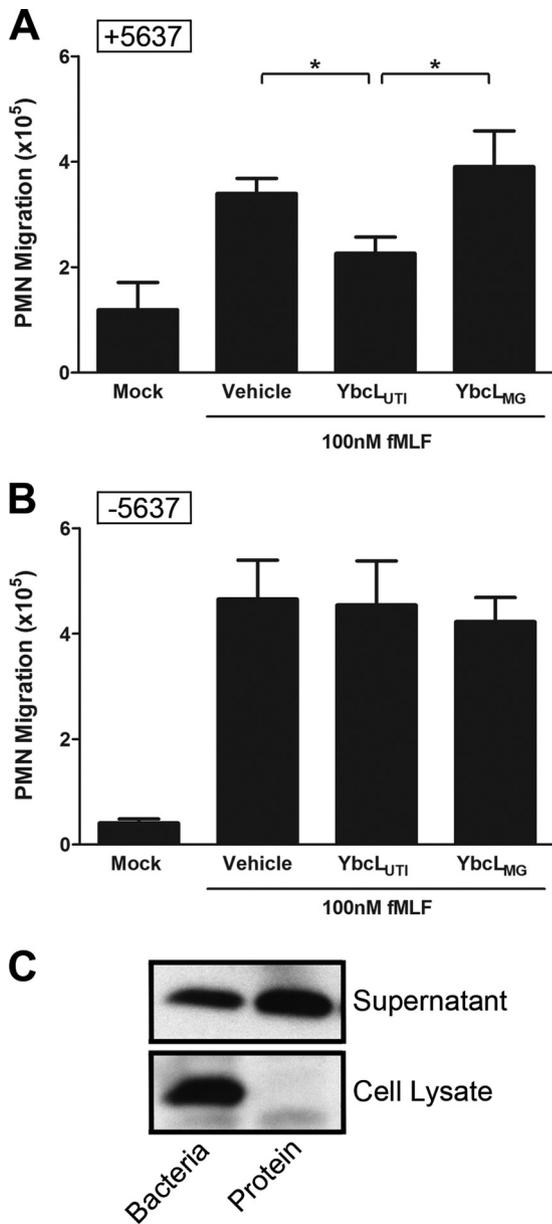


FIG 1 Bladder epithelial cells are required for suppression of PMN migration by YbcL_{UTI}. (A and B) PMN were applied to the upper reservoir of either Transwell inserts bearing confluent 5637 bladder epithelial cell layers (A) or empty Transwell inserts (B), and migration into the lower reservoir was enumerated after 1 h and is shown normalized to 10⁶ input PMN. fMLF and purified YbcL variants were included in the lower reservoir, where indicated. In the presence of 5637 cells on the Transwell inserts, YbcL_{UTI}, but not YbcL_{MG}, significantly reduced the level of PMN migration elicited by fMLF (A) (*, $P < 0.05$). In contrast, YbcL_{UTI} had no effect on PMN migration in the absence of 5637 cells (B). (C) 5637 cells were incubated with UTI89/pYbcL_{UTI} ybcL::cat (bacteria) or 100 ng purified YbcL_{UTI} (protein) for 1 h, and then the supernatant and 5637 cell lysate were filter sterilized, TCA precipitated, and probed by Western blotting. YbcL_{UTI} was detected in the supernatant and cell lysate during UPEC infection but was detected solely in the supernatant when the inoculum consisted of purified protein.

tion 1,500-fold above the lowest effective dose (9). These observations demonstrate that suppression of PMN migration by YbcL_{UTI} in this model requires the presence of a bladder epithelial barrier.

To further investigate the site of action of YbcL_{UTI}, we com-

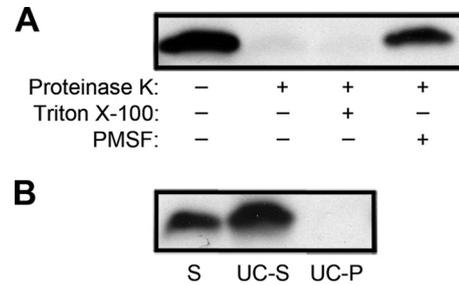


FIG 2 YbcL_{UTI} is released from the bacterial periplasm in soluble form. 5637 cells were infected with UTI89/pYbcL_{UTI} ybcL::cat for 1 h before the supernatant was filter sterilized. (A) Proteinase K, Triton X-100, or PMSF was added to the sterile supernatant, where indicated, and the reaction mixtures were incubated at 37°C for 45 min. (B) Alternatively, sterile supernatant (S) was ultracentrifuged at 245,000 × g for 1 h at 4°C. Protein was TCA precipitated, when necessary, and probed by Western blotting. YbcL_{UTI} was degraded by proteinase K in the absence of Triton X-100 (A) and was detected exclusively in the supernatant (UC-S), and not in the pellet (UC-P), after ultracentrifugation (B).

pared the localization of exogenous purified YbcL_{UTI} with that of YbcL_{UTI} episomally expressed by UPEC. Cultured 5637 cells in 6-well plates were either infected with UTI89/pYbcL_{UTI} ybcL::cat or incubated with 100 ng purified YbcL_{UTI} for 1 h. The supernatant and 5637 cell lysate were filter sterilized to remove intact bacteria, protein was precipitated using 15% TCA, and the samples were probed by Western blotting. Consistent with prior results (9), YbcL_{UTI} was detected in both the supernatant and 5637 cell lysate during UPEC infection (Fig. 1C, bacteria). However, YbcL_{UTI} was detected only in the supernatant when purified protein was substituted for a live bacterial inoculum (Fig. 1C, protein). Similar results were observed when the experiment was scaled up to 15-cm dishes, suggesting that the absence of purified YbcL_{UTI} from the 5637 cell lysate did not reflect insensitivity of the Western blotting reagents. As purified YbcL_{UTI} suppressed PMN migration in the transuroepithelial PMN migration assay (9) (Fig. 1A), these data suggest that YbcL_{UTI} functions primarily from an extracellular location.

YbcL_{UTI} is released into the supernatant in soluble form. While purified YbcL_{UTI} suppressed transuroepithelial PMN migration *in vitro*, it was unclear whether YbcL_{UTI} was released from the periplasm in soluble form during UPEC infection. In addition to canonical secretion systems such as the T2SS, OMVs have been implicated in secretion of bacterial effectors (25). To explore the mode of delivery from the periplasm, we examined the characteristics of extracellular YbcL_{UTI}. Cultured 5637 cells were infected with UTI89/pYbcL_{UTI} ybcL::cat for 1 h, and the supernatant was filter sterilized and subjected to protease (proteinase K) treatment in the presence and absence of detergent (Triton X-100) or protease inhibitor (PMSF). By Western blotting, YbcL_{UTI} was entirely susceptible to digestion by protease in the absence of detergent, indicating that YbcL_{UTI} in the supernatant is not contained within OMVs (Fig. 2A). Similar trends in protease susceptibility were observed when purified YbcL_{UTI} in RPMI was used in place of the supernatant from 5637 cell infection (data not shown). Additionally, the concentration of protease used in these experiments did not compromise OMV integrity in the absence of detergent, as assessed using purified OMVs (data not shown). To confirm these observations using an alternative approach, we ultracentrifuged sterile supernatant, generated by infection of 5637 cells with

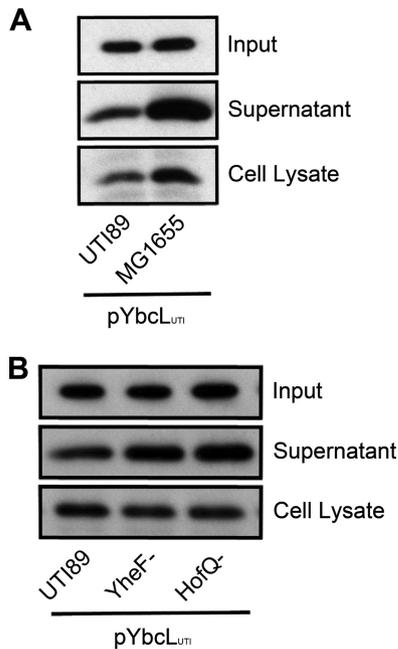


FIG 3 T2SS and T4P are dispensable for YbcL_{UTI} release from UPEC and *E. coli* K-12. 5637 cells were infected with the indicated strains of *E. coli* for 1 h. The supernatant and 5637 cell lysate were filter sterilized, TCA precipitated, and probed by Western blotting. An equivalent volume of each bacterial inoculum (input) was included to demonstrate similar YbcL_{UTI} expression across bacterial strains. (A) As seen during infection with UTI89/pYbcL_{UTI}, YbcL_{UTI} was detected in the supernatant and cell lysate during infection with non-pathogenic *E. coli* strain MG1655/pYbcL_{UTI}. (B) The levels of YbcL_{UTI} in the supernatant and cell lysate were unaffected by lack of YheF or HofQ, secretins of the T2SS and T4P, respectively, in UTI89.

UTI89/pYbcL_{UTI} *ybcL::cat* as described above, at a speed previously determined to pellet OMVs, separating them from the soluble fraction. By Western blotting, YbcL_{UTI} was detected exclusively in the supernatant fraction after ultracentrifugation (Fig. 2B). Taken together, these data indicate that YbcL_{UTI} is released from the periplasm in soluble form and is not packaged within OMVs.

Release of YbcL_{UTI} from UPEC and K-12 *E. coli* is T2SS and T4P independent. We previously observed that YbcL_{UTI} supported transuroepithelial PMN migration when episomally expressed in nonpathogenic *E. coli* strain MG1655 (9). As YbcL_{UTI} was unable to influence PMN migration from within the bacterial periplasm (9), we hypothesized that the mode of release was conserved between uropathogenic and nonpathogenic *E. coli* strains. To test this hypothesis, 5637 cells were infected with either UTI89 or MG1655 episomally expressing YbcL_{UTI} for 1 h, and the supernatant and 5637 cell lysate were filter sterilized, TCA precipitated, and probed by Western blotting. As with UTI89/pYbcL_{UTI}, YbcL_{UTI} was detected in both the supernatant and 5637 cell lysate during infection with MG1655/pYbcL_{UTI} (Fig. 3A). These data suggest that YbcL_{UTI} release from the periplasm is mechanistically conserved between these strains and does not require additional UPEC-specific factors.

We next focused on canonical secretion systems encoded by both UTI89 and MG1655 that would be capable of translocating periplasmic substrates. To investigate a role for the T2SS in release of YbcL_{UTI} from the periplasm, we deleted *yheF*, which encodes

the outer membrane-localized secretin essential for T2SS function. As the T4P is evolutionarily related to the T2SS, we generated a separate deletion of *hofQ*, the gene that encodes the T4P secretin. The localization pattern of YbcL_{UTI}, when episomally expressed in wild-type UTI89, UTI89 *yheF::cat*, or UTI89 *hofQ::cat*, was assessed upon infection of 5637 cells as described above. Similar levels of YbcL_{UTI} were detected in the supernatant and 5637 cell lysate irrespective of these mutations (Fig. 3B). These data indicate that neither the T2SS nor the T4P encoded by UTI89 is responsible for delivering YbcL_{UTI} to the extracellular milieu. Furthermore, an isogenic strain lacking expression of *flgH*, which encodes the secretin of the flagellar biosynthesis machinery, exhibited similar YbcL_{UTI} localization (data not shown).

YbcL is released into the supernatant in a dose-, time-, and epithelial cell-dependent manner. As the canonical secretion systems encoded by UPEC appeared to be dispensable for delivering periplasmic YbcL_{UTI} to the extracellular space, we further characterized the parameters of YbcL_{UTI} release using a quantitative *in vitro* assay based on the enzyme activity of β -lactamase (TEM-1). With *E. coli* expressing a translational fusion between full-length YbcL_{UTI} and the mature form of TEM-1 (denoted YbcL::TEM-1), the level of β -lactamase activity in the supernatant reflects the amount of YbcL::TEM-1 liberated. Of note, episomal expression of YbcL::TEM-1 complemented the phenotype of UTI89 $\Delta ybcL$ in the transuroepithelial PMN migration assay (data not shown). Cultured 5637 cells in 6-well plates were infected with UTI89/pYbcL::TEM-1 $\Delta ybcL$, and cleared supernatants were assayed in a 96-well plate after addition of the β -lactamase substrate CCF2. When 5637 cells were infected with UTI89/pYbcL::TEM-1 $\Delta ybcL$ after overnight induction with various concentrations of IPTG, the level of β -lactamase activity in the supernatant correlated with the level of IPTG induction (see Fig. S1A in the supplemental material), demonstrating a relationship between the amount of YbcL::TEM-1 in the periplasm and the amount released into the supernatant. When 5637 cells were infected with UTI89/pYbcL::TEM-1 $\Delta ybcL$ for increasing durations before β -lactamase activity was measured, the level of fluorescence in the supernatant increased with longer incubation (see Fig. S1B in the supplemental material), suggesting that release of YbcL::TEM-1 from the periplasm occurs over time.

To investigate release of YbcL::TEM-1 in the presence of alternative eukaryotic cell types, UTI89/pYbcL::TEM-1 $\Delta ybcL$ was incubated in RPMI alone or in the presence of cultured uroepithelial cells (5637, T24, or UROtsa) for 1 h before the level of YbcL::TEM-1 in the supernatant was measured as described above. Significantly (3- to 4-fold) higher levels of fluorescence were detected in supernatant generated in the presence of uroepithelial cells than in supernatant generated in RPMI alone (Fig. 4A) ($P < 0.05$). Of note, release in response to A549 or HCC827 human lung epithelial lines was similar to that with uroepithelial cells (data not shown). These results indicate that release of YbcL::TEM-1 from UTI89 is not constitutive but rather is dependent upon specific conditions.

To investigate extracellular release of YbcL::TEM-1 in the presence of professional phagocytes, 10⁶ PMN were infected with UTI89/pYbcL::TEM-1 $\Delta ybcL$ for 1 h before β -lactamase activity in the cleared supernatant was quantified. With these experimental parameters, no β -lactamase activity was detected in the supernatant (data not shown). However, previous results had suggested that the level of YbcL_{UTI} in the supernatant during infection of

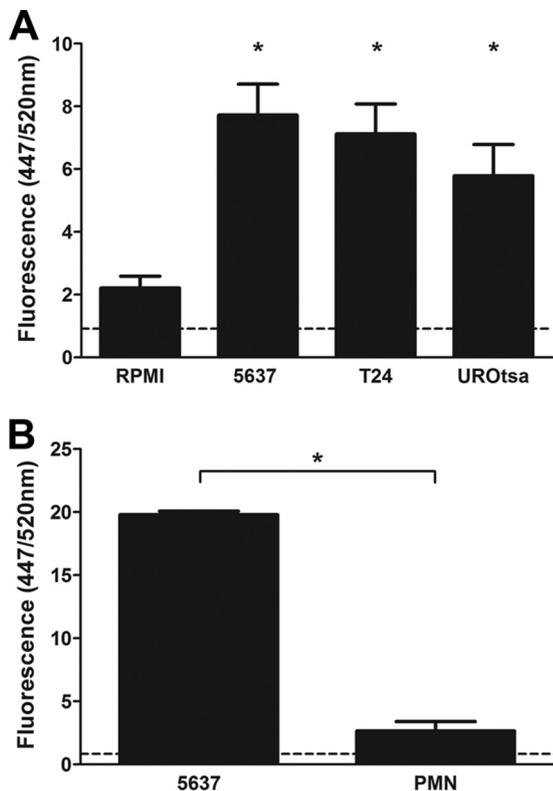


FIG 4 Release of YbcL_{UTI} is uroepithelial cell dependent. Cultured epithelial cells in 6-well plates were infected with UTI89/pYbcL::TEM-1 $\Delta ybcL$ for 1 h unless otherwise indicated. The supernatant was cleared, aliquots were loaded into a 96-well plate, and the fluorescent β -lactamase substrate CCF2 was added to each well. After 1 h of incubation, fluorescence was measured and is represented as a ratio of 447 to 520 nm. Background fluorescence from medium is indicated by the dashed line. (A) Significantly more β -lactamase activity was detected in the supernatant after infection of 5637, T24, or UROtsa cells than after incubation in RPMI (*, $P < 0.05$). (B) Supernatant generated from infection of 5637 cells or PMN in 15-cm dishes with UTI89/pYbcL::TEM-1 $\Delta ybcL$ was sterilized and concentrated 10-fold, and β -lactamase activity was determined as described above. Significantly more β -lactamase activity was detected in the supernatant after infection of 5637 cells than after infection of PMN (*, $P < 0.0001$).

PMN was low (9). In a further attempt to detect YbcL::TEM-1 in the supernatant, 10^7 5637 cells or PMN were infected with UTI89/pYbcL::TEM-1 $\Delta ybcL$ for 1 h. The supernatants were filter sterilized and concentrated 10-fold using centrifugal filtration, and β -lactamase activity was measured. Under this modified protocol, YbcL::TEM-1 was detectable in the supernatant during infection of PMN, though the level was markedly lower than that observed during infection of 10^7 5637 cells (Fig. 4B) ($P < 0.0001$). In agreement with these findings, about 7-fold less YbcL was detected in the supernatant during infection of PMN than during infection of 5637 cells by Western blotting (data not shown). Of note, addition of protease inhibitors did not alter detection of YbcL (data not shown), indicating that measured extracellular levels of the target protein were not lowered by PMN-derived protease digestion. Taken together, these data demonstrate that extracellular release of YbcL from the periplasm occurs in a dose-, time-, and epithelial cell-dependent manner.

UPEC proximity to bladder epithelial cells augments YbcL_{UTI} release. We next explored the uroepithelial cell-dependent in-

crease in YbcL::TEM-1 release during UPEC infection. We employed a UPEC mutant (UTI89 *fimH::kan*) defective in the production of type 1 pili, surface appendages that mediate mannose-dependent binding and invasion of bladder epithelial cells (26–28). Cultured 5637 cells in 6-well plates were infected with UTI89/pYbcL_{UTI} or UTI89/pYbcL_{UTI}*fimH::kan* for 1 h before the supernatant and 5637 cell lysate were sterilized, TCA precipitated, and probed by Western blotting. Infection with the $\Delta fimH$ strain resulted in substantially less YbcL_{UTI} detected in the cell lysate (~10% of the wild-type level) (see Fig. S2 in the supplemental material), confirming that type 1 pili are a major determinant of UPEC internalization into these cells. Of more interest, lower levels of YbcL_{UTI} were also observed in the $\Delta fimH$ supernatants (~70% of the wild-type level) (see Fig. S2 in the supplemental material). Further, supernatant fluorescence after infection of 5637 cells with UTI89/pYbcL::TEM-1 $\Delta ybcL$ was diminished by 27% upon addition of mannose (data not shown). These data support the hypothesis that though contact is not strictly required, proximity of UPEC to bladder epithelial cells augments extracellular YbcL_{UTI} release.

To further test this hypothesis, Transwell inserts with 0.4- μ m pores were employed to spatially separate the bacterial inoculum from the 5637 cells, while allowing passive diffusion of small molecules. UTI89/pYbcL_{UTI} *ybcL::cat* was applied directly to the 5637 cells or to the upper reservoir of Transwell inserts. After 1 h of incubation, the supernatants from both the upper and lower reservoirs and the 5637 cell lysate were processed for Western blotting as described above. In the presence of a physical barrier separating the bacterial inoculum from the 5637 cells, very little YbcL_{UTI} was detected in the supernatant, and YbcL_{UTI} was absent from the cell lysate (Fig. 5A).

To confirm these observations, we employed the β -lactamase reporter, using UTI89/pYbcL::TEM-1 $\Delta ybcL$ as the bacterial inoculum, in conjunction with the 0.4- μ m Transwell inserts. After 1 h of incubation, the supernatants in the upper and lower reservoirs were pooled and cleared, and β -lactamase activity was measured as described above. In the absence of Transwell inserts, significantly more fluorescence was detected in the supernatant after infection of 5637 cells than after incubation in DPBS (Fig. 5B) ($P < 0.0005$), consistent with previous observations. Interposition of the Transwell insert between the bacterial inoculum and the 5637 cells significantly decreased the fluorescence detected in the supernatant (Fig. 5B) ($P < 0.005$). Taken together, these data demonstrate that proximity between UPEC and bladder epithelial cells, augmented by type 1 pili, favors YbcL_{UTI} release from the periplasm.

Despite the presence of Transwell inserts, significantly more fluorescence was detected in the supernatant after infection of 5637 cells than after incubation in DPBS alone (Fig. 5B) ($P < 0.05$), suggesting that soluble factors produced by 5637 cells stimulate some YbcL::TEM-1 release. To address this hypothesis, UTI89/pYbcL::TEM-1 $\Delta ybcL$ was incubated in RPMI in the presence or absence of 5637 cells for 1 h or in conditioned medium that had been generated by incubating 5637 cells in RPMI for 1 h. The level of supernatant β -lactamase activity observed upon incubation in conditioned medium was significantly greater than that observed in RPMI ($P < 0.0001$), though significantly less than that observed in the presence of 5637 cells (Fig. 5C) ($P < 0.05$). Of note, inclusion of *E. coli* (uropathogenic or nonpathogenic) during generation of the conditioned medium did not alter its effect

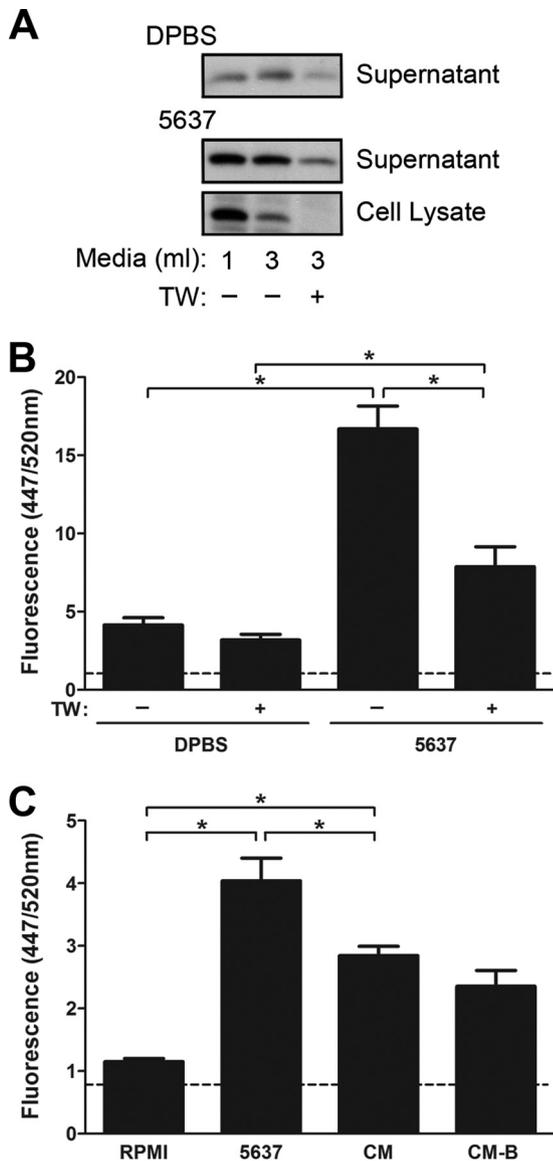


FIG 5 Release of YbcL_{UTI} is augmented by proximity to bladder epithelial cells. 5637 cells were infected with UTI89/pYbcL_{UTI} *ybcL::cat* (A) or UTI89/pYbcL_{UTI} *TEM-1 ΔybcL* (B and C) for 1 h. (A) The supernatant and 5637 cell lysate were filter sterilized, TCA precipitated, and probed by Western blotting. (B and C) β-Lactamase activity in cleared supernatant was measured using CCF2 as described for Fig. 4. Less YbcL_{UTI} was detected in the supernatant when a Transwell insert (TW) physically separated the bacterial inoculum from the 5637 cells (A and B) or when conditioned medium (CM) was used (C) (*, $P < 0.05$). Boiling of the conditioned medium (CM-B) did not significantly alter YbcL_{UTI} release (C).

on YbcL_{UTI} release (data not shown). Finally, similar levels of fluorescence were detected when the conditioned medium was boiled before addition of the bacterial inoculum (Fig. 5C). These data suggest that the soluble factors associated with YbcL_{UTI} release are host cell derived and largely heat stable.

Bacterial death occurs during infection of bladder epithelial cells. The canonical secretion systems appeared to be dispensable for YbcL_{UTI} release from the periplasm during UPEC infection of bladder epithelial cells. Given that a few *E. coli*-encoded proteins (e.g., Shiga toxin and colicin) reach the extracellular milieu exclu-

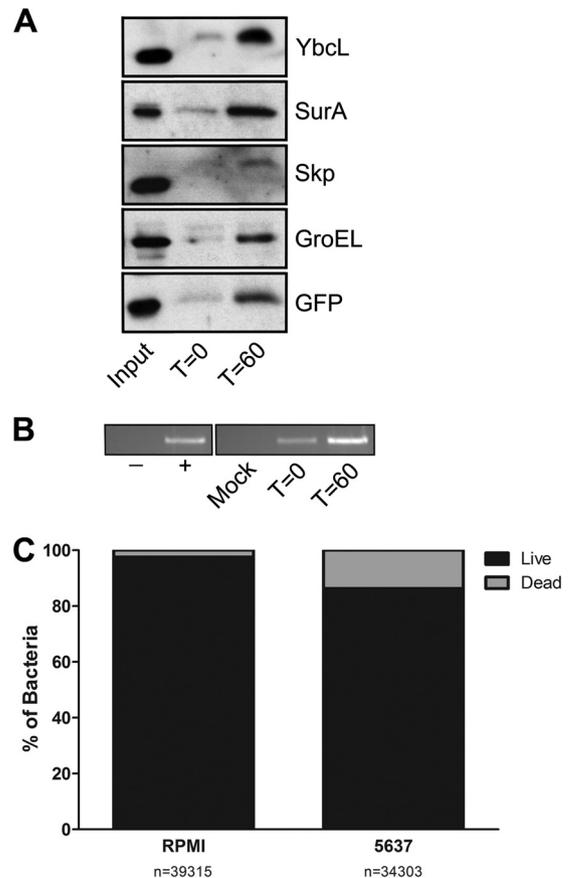


FIG 6 UPEC viability decreases in the presence of bladder epithelial cells. (A) 5637 cells were infected with UPEC strains expressing the indicated proteins. After 0 or 60 min, the supernatant was sterilized, TCA precipitated, and probed by Western blotting. A portion of the bacterial inoculum (input) is also shown. (B) 5637 cells were mock infected or infected with UTI89 for 0 or 60 min before the supernatant was sterilized, DNA was precipitated with isopropanol, and PCR was conducted using UTI89-specific primers. PCRs serving as negative (-) and positive (+) controls contained water and UTI89 genomic DNA, respectively, as the template. Bacterial periplasmic (YbcL, SurA, and Skp) and cytoplasmic (GroEL and GFP) proteins (A) and bacterial DNA (B) were detected in the supernatant after infection of 5637 cells. (C) UTI89 was incubated in the presence or absence of 5637 cells for 1 h. Bacteria were fixed to coverslips, stained for membrane integrity, and imaged and enumerated by fluorescence microscopy. Significantly more dead bacteria exhibiting severely compromised membranes were observed after infection of 5637 cells than after incubation in RPMI ($P < 0.05$).

sively via bacterial death (14, 15), we tested the hypothesis that YbcL_{UTI} is liberated from the UPEC periplasm in an analogous manner. First, 5637 cells were infected with UTI89/pYbcL_{UTI} *ybcL::cat*, UTI89/pSurA *surA::kan*, UTI89/pSkp *skp::tet*, UTI89, or UTI89 pcomGFP. At 0 and 60 min, supernatants were filter sterilized, TCA precipitated, and probed by Western blotting. To ensure that intracellular proteins detected in the supernatant would not represent contamination from the overnight bacterial culture, each bacterial inoculum was washed repeatedly in PBS before infection of the 5637 cells. Accordingly, very little of the periplasmic proteins YbcL, SurA, and Skp and the cytoplasmic proteins GroEL and GFP were detected in the supernatant at time zero (Fig. 6A). In contrast, these intracellular proteins were readily detected in the supernatant after 60 min (Fig. 6A).

In addition to intracellular proteins, we also probed the supernatant for bacterial DNA after infection of 5637 cells with wild-type UTI89. At selected time points, the supernatant was filter sterilized, DNA was precipitated using isopropanol, and PCR (using primers complementary to the UTI89 chromosomal *ybcL* allele) was conducted using an equivalent volume of each sample as the template. The rounds of amplification were minimized so that the intensity of the resulting amplicon would be proportional to the amount of template DNA. As with the protein detection described above, the bacterial inoculum was washed repeatedly in PBS before use. While a faint amplicon was generated when precipitated DNA from supernatant processed at time zero was used as the template, the amplicon generated after 60 min infection was greater in intensity, indicating a higher concentration of template DNA (Fig. 6B). No amplicon was generated when precipitated DNA from the supernatant of mock-infected 5637 cells was used as the template (Fig. 6B). The presence of bacterial DNA and intracellular proteins in the supernatant under conditions shown to stimulate release of YbcL_{UTI} is consistent with a model in which bacterial lysis mediates this release.

To quantify bacterial death directly, we employed fluorescence microscopy after bacterial staining with a viability kit to visualize and enumerate bacteria with intact membranes (live; green) versus bacteria with severely compromised membranes (dead; red). UTI89 was incubated in RPMI in the presence or absence of 5637 cells, conditions shown to stimulate significantly different levels of YbcL_{UTI} release. After 1 h of incubation in RPMI, 2.48% ($\pm 0.57\%$ [SEM]) of the total bacteria were dead (Fig. 6C). However, the percentage of dead bacteria isolated from the medium increased approximately 5.6-fold to 13.8% ($\pm 3.63\%$) after 1 h of incubation in the presence of 5637 cells (Fig. 6C) ($P < 0.05$). Of note, only very rare “ghosts” (bacterial remnants not containing DNA) were evident when a blue-fluorescent antibody combination against bacterial envelope components was included (data not shown). The significant increase in bacteria with severely compromised membranes upon exposure to uroepithelial cells further implicates bacterial death as the mechanism by which YbcL_{UTI} is released into the extracellular milieu.

DISCUSSION

The present study furthers our understanding of the mechanism by which UPEC-encoded YbcL is liberated from the bacterial periplasm and influences the innate immune response in the bladder. Suppression of PMN migration by purified YbcL_{UTI} required the presence of bladder epithelial cells. YbcL_{UTI} was released from the periplasm in soluble form, though independent of the T2SS and T4P conserved in nonpathogenic and uropathogenic *E. coli*. Liberation of YbcL_{UTI} from the periplasm occurred specifically in response to uroepithelial cells and was maximal when UPEC and bladder epithelial cells were in close proximity. Lastly, UPEC death upon exposure to bladder epithelial cells implicates bacterial lysis as the mechanism by which YbcL_{UTI} is released from the periplasm.

As purified YbcL_{UTI} had no effect on PMN migration in the absence of bladder epithelial cells, we conclude that YbcL_{UTI} does not inhibit PMN chemotaxis directly. These data suggest that the site of action of YbcL_{UTI} is the uroepithelium, though purified YbcL_{UTI} was detected solely in the supernatant and not in the 5637 cell lysate. Given the low concentration of YbcL_{UTI} sufficient to suppress PMN migration (9), it is possible that the amount of

purified protein associated with the 5637 cell lysate was too low to detect by Western blotting, even when larger dishes were used. When UPEC was physically separated from bladder epithelial cells, YbcL_{UTI} was not detected in 5637 cell lysates, further demonstrating that bacterial binding or internalization is required for YbcL_{UTI} to reach the cell interior. YbcL_{UTI} was released by UPEC in soluble form rather than as OMV cargo, and a mechanism by which YbcL_{UTI} could traverse the epithelial membrane in the absence of bacterial internalization is not obvious. Taken together, these data support a model in which YbcL_{UTI} acts on uroepithelial cells from the extracellular milieu.

The specificity of YbcL_{UTI} release during UPEC infection of uroepithelial cells also supports a model in which the bladder epithelium, rather than PMN, is the site of YbcL_{UTI} activity. The spatial relationship between the bacterial inoculum and host cells influences the magnitude of YbcL_{UTI} release from the periplasm. Supernatant YbcL_{UTI} levels were lower when close association between UPEC and bladder epithelial cells was limited through mutation of type 1 pili, addition of mannose, interposition of a physical barrier, or use of conditioned medium, indicating that proximity augments YbcL_{UTI} release. While the component(s) of the conditioned medium associated with YbcL_{UTI}:TEM-1 release appears to be largely heat stable and constitutively expressed by 5637 cells, additional work is required to identify this molecule(s). One explanation for these observations is that microenvironments at the bladder epithelial surface, where the local concentration of molecules secreted by 5637 cells would be highest, are responsible for the augmented YbcL_{UTI} release. However, it is also possible that constituents of the bladder epithelial surface contribute to release of YbcL_{UTI} from the periplasm.

Our interrogation of conserved secretion systems demonstrated that YbcL_{UTI} release is independent of the T2SS and T4P. We have not generated a UPEC mutant deficient in both systems, as it is unlikely that the T2SS and T4P function redundantly to secrete YbcL_{UTI}. Though autotransporters contribute to UPEC pathogenesis (29, 30), it is unlikely that YbcL_{UTI} belongs to the T5SS family given the lack of homology (31). Though an as-yet-undefined secretion system could be responsible for mediating YbcL_{UTI} secretion, our subsequent experiments implicated bacterial death as the mechanism by which YbcL_{UTI} is liberated from the bacterial cell, a novel mode of delivery for a UPEC exoprotein. First, multiple bacterial intracellular proteins and DNA were detected in supernatants overlying UPEC-infected bladder epithelial cells. While secretion systems exist to deliver cytoplasmic and periplasmic proteins as well as bacterial DNA to the extracellular space, it is unlikely that the coordinated activity of multiple such systems is responsible for the simultaneous detection of all these molecules in the supernatant. Second, bacterial death was substantially augmented upon exposure to bladder epithelial cells. Our initial efforts to detect bacterial death by plating for survival revealed an overall increase in CFU, reflecting interval bacterial growth (M. Lau and D. Hunstad, unpublished data). Using a fluorescence-based approach, significantly more bacteria with severely compromised membranes (representing a prelytic state) were observed upon UPEC exposure to bladder epithelial cells, correlating with increased release of YbcL_{UTI}. Future work will specify whether the presence of bladder epithelial cells and derived molecules provokes this death via a bacterial mechanism (e.g., a toxin-antitoxin system or bacteriophage-mediated lysis) or via a eukaryotic mechanism (e.g., antimicrobial peptides).

Our studies contribute to a model of the early host-pathogen interactions occurring upon introduction of UPEC into the mammalian bladder. The observed proximity-dependent increase in YbcL_{UTI} release suggests that bacteria nearest the uroepithelial surface are the minority that undergo lysis. Given the potency of YbcL_{UTI} in suppressing PMN migration (9), lysis of very few bacteria at the epithelial surface would likely release a sufficient amount of YbcL_{UTI} to exert a local effect on an epithelium-derived target, either secreted or present in the apical membrane. Spatially controlled release of YbcL_{UTI} at the epithelial surface would maximize the probability of target binding and may explain how a low concentration of YbcL_{UTI} is sufficient to suppress PMN migration despite the potential for diffusion into the bladder lumen. Though UPEC lysis would likely release bacterial products capable of activating host proinflammatory signaling, UPEC also encodes effectors (e.g., HlyA and TcpC) that block these signaling cascades (32, 33). Liberated YbcL_{UTI} would inhibit early migration of PMN into the bladder lumen, extending a critical interval in which surviving UPEC can invade the bladder epithelium in the absence of phagocyte pressure. As shown in multiple studies, accessing the intracellular niche protects UPEC from the PMN that ultimately arrive (34, 35), facilitating the development of the intracellular bacterial community that is critical to the propagation of infection.

Release of YbcL_{UTI} during UPEC death represents an example of bacterial altruism, a type of cooperation where some bacteria in a population benefit, directly or indirectly, at a cost to others (36). Altruism has been described for other bacterial pathogens and is proposed to arise when the bacterial population is clonal, the infectious dose is small, and the benefit is significant (36–39), conditions that likely characterize UPEC as it colonizes the human bladder. YbcL_{UTI} activity may therefore enable a very small (and otherwise insufficient) UPEC inoculum to establish the foothold required to initiate cystitis. A more detailed understanding of the molecular target and function of YbcL_{UTI} and contemporaneously expressed UPEC effectors may illuminate strategies for prevention of symptomatic infection in susceptible host populations.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by National Institutes of Health (NIH) grants R01-DK080752, R03-DK076556, and P50-DK064540.

We thank J. Loughman for technical assistance and D. Haslam for critical review of the manuscript.

D.A.H. serves on the Scientific Advisory Board of BioVersys AG. All other authors have no potential conflicts to disclose.

REFERENCES

1. Stamm WE. 2002. Scientific and clinical challenges in the management of urinary tract infections. *Am. J. Med.* 113(Suppl 1A):1S–4S. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0002-9343\(02\)01053-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0002-9343(02)01053-7).
2. Litwin MS, Saigal CS, Yano EM, Avila C, Geschwind SA, Hanley JM, Joyce GF, Madison R, Pace J, Polich SM, Wang M. 2005. Urologic Diseases in America Project: analytical methods and principal findings. *J. Urol.* 173:933–937. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/01.ju.0000152365.43125.3b>.
3. Barber AE, Norton JP, Spivak AM, Mulvey MA. 2013. Urinary tract infections: current and emerging management strategies. *Clin. Infect. Dis.* 57:719–724. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/cid/cit284>.
4. Zhanel GG, Hisanaga TL, Laing NM, DeCorby MR, Nichol KA, Palatnik LP, Johnson J, Noreddin A, Harding GK, Nicolle LE, Hoban DJ. 2005. Antibiotic resistance in outpatient urinary isolates: final results from the North American Urinary Tract Infection Collaborative Alliance (NAUTICA). *Int. J. Antimicrob. Agents* 26:380–388. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijantimicag.2005.08.003>.
5. Foxman B. 2010. The epidemiology of urinary tract infection. *Nat. Rev. Urol.* 7:653–660. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nrurol.2010.190>.
6. Hunstad DA, Justice SS. 2010. Intracellular lifestyles and immune evasion strategies of uropathogenic *Escherichia coli*. *Annu. Rev. Microbiol.* 64:203–221. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1146/annurev.micro.112408.134258>.
7. Hedges S, Anderson P, Lidin-Janson G, de Man P, Svanborg C. 1991. Interleukin-6 response to deliberate colonization of the human urinary tract with gram-negative bacteria. *Infect. Immun.* 59:421–427.
8. Agace WW, Hedges SR, Ceska M, Svanborg C. 1993. Interleukin-8 and the neutrophil response to mucosal gram-negative infection. *J. Clin. Invest.* 92:780–785. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1172/JCI116650>.
9. Lau ME, Loughman JA, Hunstad DA. 2012. YbcL of uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* suppresses transepithelial neutrophil migration. *Infect. Immun.* 80:4123–4132. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/IAI.00801-12>.
10. Davis JM, Rasmussen SB, O'Brien AD. 2005. Cytotoxic necrotizing factor type 1 production by uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* modulates polymorphonuclear leukocyte function. *Infect. Immun.* 73:5301–5310. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/IAI.73.9.5301-5310.2005>.
11. Davis JM, Carvalho HM, Rasmussen SB, O'Brien AD. 2006. Cytotoxic necrotizing factor type 1 delivered by outer membrane vesicles of uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* attenuates polymorphonuclear leukocyte antimicrobial activity and chemotaxis. *Infect. Immun.* 74:4401–4408. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/IAI.00637-06>.
12. Kouokam JC, Wai SN, Fallman M, Dobrindt U, Hacker J, Uhlin BE. 2006. Active cytotoxic necrotizing factor 1 associated with outer membrane vesicles from uropathogenic *Escherichia coli*. *Infect. Immun.* 74:2022–2030. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/IAI.74.4.2022-2030.2006>.
13. Kulkarni R, Dhakal BK, Slechts ES, Kurtz Z, Mulvey MA, Thanassi DG. 2009. Roles of putative type II secretion and type IV pilus systems in the virulence of uropathogenic *Escherichia coli*. *PLoS One* 4:e4752. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0004752>.
14. Cascales E, Buchanan SK, Duche D, Kleanthous C, Lloubes R, Postle K, Riley M, Slatin S, Cavard D. 2007. Colicin biology. *Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev.* 71:158–229. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/MMBR.00036-06>.
15. Wagner PL, Livny J, Neely MN, Acheson DW, Friedman DI, Waldor MK. 2002. Bacteriophage control of Shiga toxin 1 production and release by *Escherichia coli*. *Mol. Microbiol.* 44:957–970. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2958.2002.02950.x>.
16. Blattner FR, Plunkett G, III, Bloch CA, Perna NT, Burland V, Riley M, Collado-Vides J, Glasner JD, Rode CK, Mayhew GF, Gregor J, Davis NW, Kirkpatrick HA, Goeden MA, Rose DJ, Mau B, Shao Y. 1997. The complete genome sequence of *Escherichia coli* K-12. *Science* 277:1453–1474. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.277.5331.1453>.
17. Chen SL, Hung CS, Xu J, Reigstad CS, Magrini V, Sabo A, Blasiar D, Bieri T, Meyer RR, Ozersky P, Armstrong JR, Fulton RS, Latreille JP, Spieth J, Hooton TM, Mardis ER, Hultgren SJ, Gordon JL. 2006. Identification of genes subject to positive selection in uropathogenic strains of *Escherichia coli*: a comparative genomics approach. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 103:5977–5982. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0600938103>.
18. Cormack BP, Valdivia RH, Falkow S. 1996. FACS-optimized mutants of the green fluorescent protein (GFP). *Gene* 173:33–38. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0378-1119\(95\)00685-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0378-1119(95)00685-0).
19. Datsenko KA, Wanner BL. 2000. One-step inactivation of chromosomal genes in *Escherichia coli* K-12 using PCR products. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 97:6640–6645. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.120163297>.
20. Murphy KC, Campellone KG. 2003. Lambda Red-mediated recombinogenic engineering of enterohemorrhagic and enteropathogenic *E. coli*. *BMC Mol. Biol.* 4:11. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2199-4-11>.
21. Hunstad DA, Justice SS, Hung CS, Lauer SR, Hultgren SJ. 2005. Suppression of bladder epithelial cytokine responses by uropathogenic *Escherichia coli*. *Infect. Immun.* 73:3999–4006. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/IAI.73.7.3999-4006.2005>.
22. Lau ME, Hunstad DA. 2013. Quantitative assessment of human neutrophil migration across a cultured bladder epithelium. *J. Vis. Exp.* 81:e50919. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3791/50919>.
23. Petzoldt JL, Leigh IM, Duffy PG, Sexton C, Masters JR. 1995. Immortalisation of human urothelial cells. *Urol. Res.* 23:377–380. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF00698738>.
24. Cheng LW, Schneewind O. 2000. *Yersinia enterocolitica* TyeA, an intracellular regulator of the type III machinery, is required for specific targeting of YopE, YopH, YopM, and YopN into the cytosol of eukaryotic cells.

- J. Bacteriol. 182:3183–3190. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/JB.182.11.3183-3190.2000>.
25. Ellis TN, Kuehn MJ. 2010. Virulence and immunomodulatory roles of bacterial outer membrane vesicles. *Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev.* 74:81–94. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/MMBR.00031-09>.
 26. Martinez JJ, Mulvey MA, Schilling JD, Pinkner JS, Hultgren SJ. 2000. Type 1 pilus-mediated bacterial invasion of bladder epithelial cells. *EMBO J.* 19:2803–2812. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/emboj/19.12.2803>.
 27. Zhou G, Mo WJ, Sebbel P, Min G, Neubert TA, Glockshuber R, Wu XR, Sun TT, Kong XP. 2001. Uroplakin Ia is the urothelial receptor for uropathogenic *Escherichia coli*: evidence from in vitro FimH binding. *J. Cell Sci.* 114:4095–4103.
 28. Mulvey MA, Lopez-Boado YS, Wilson CL, Roth R, Parks WC, Heuser J, Hultgren SJ. 1998. Induction and evasion of host defenses by type 1-piliated uropathogenic *Escherichia coli*. *Science* 282:1494–1497. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.282.5393.1494>.
 29. Allsopp LP, Beloin C, Ulett GC, Valle J, Totsika M, Sherlock O, Ghigo JM, Schembri MA. 2012. Molecular characterization of UpaB and UpaC, two new autotransporter proteins of uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* CFT073. *Infect. Immun.* 80:321–332. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/IAI.05322-11>.
 30. Allsopp LP, Totsika M, Tree JJ, Ulett GC, Mabbett AN, Wells TJ, Kobe B, Beatson SA, Schembri MA. 2010. UpaH is a newly identified autotransporter protein that contributes to biofilm formation and bladder colonization by uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* CFT073. *Infect. Immun.* 78:1659–1669. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/IAI.01010-09>.
 31. Henderson IR, Navarro-Garcia F, Desvaux M, Fernandez RC, Ala'Aldeen D. 2004. Type V protein secretion pathway: the autotransporter story. *Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev.* 68:692–744. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/MMBR.68.4.692-744.2004>.
 32. Dhakal BK, Mulvey MA. 2012. The UPEC pore-forming toxin α -hemolysin triggers proteolysis of host proteins to disrupt cell adhesion, inflammatory, and survival pathways. *Cell Host Microbe* 11:58–69. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chom.2011.12.003>.
 33. Cirl C, Wieser A, Yadav M, Duerr S, Schubert S, Fischer H, Stappert D, Wantia N, Rodriguez N, Wagner H, Svanborg C, Miethke T. 2008. Subversion of Toll-like receptor signaling by a unique family of bacterial Toll/interleukin-1 receptor domain-containing proteins. *Nat. Med.* 14:399–406. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nm1734>.
 34. Anderson GG, Palermo JJ, Schilling JD, Roth R, Heuser J, Hultgren SJ. 2003. Intracellular bacterial biofilm-like pods in urinary tract infections. *Science* 301:105–107. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1084550>.
 35. Justice SS, Hung C, Theriot JA, Fletcher DA, Anderson GG, Footer MJ, Hultgren SJ. 2004. Differentiation and developmental pathways of uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* in urinary tract pathogenesis. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 101:1333–1338. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0308125100>.
 36. West SA, Diggle SP, Buckling A, Gardner A, Griffins AS. 2007. The social lives of microbes. *Annu. Rev. Ecol. Evol. Syst.* 38:53–77. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1146/annurev.ecolsys.38.091206.095740>.
 37. Ackermann M, Stecher B, Freed NE, Songhet P, Hardt WD, Doebeli M. 2008. Self-destructive cooperation mediated by phenotypic noise. *Nature* 454:987–990. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature07067>.
 38. Los JM, Los M, Wegrzyn A, Wegrzyn G. 2012. Altruism of Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli*: recent hypothesis versus experimental results. *Front. Cell Infect. Microbiol.* 2:166. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fcimb.2012.00166>.
 39. Hirst RA, Kadioglu A, O'Callaghan C, Andrew PW. 2004. The role of pneumolysin in pneumococcal pneumonia and meningitis. *Clin. Exp. Immunol.* 138:195–201. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2249.2004.02611.x>.