An intact urease assembly pathway is required to compete with NikR for nickel ions in Helicobacter pylori

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An Intact Urease Assembly Pathway Is Required To Compete with NikR for Nickel Ions in *Helicobacter pylori*

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Received 21 November 2008/Accepted 10 January 2009

We examined the effects of urease and hydrogenase assembly gene deletions on NikR activation in *H. pylori* strains 26695 and G27. The loss of any component of urease assembly increased NikR activity under Ni\(^{2+}\)-limiting conditions, as measured by reduced transcript levels and \(^{63}\)Ni accumulation. Additionally, SlyD functioned in urease assembly in strain 26695.

A diverse complement of proteins is dedicated to the acquisition, trafficking, and regulation of intracellular transition metal ions. The mechanisms by which these activities are integrated to allocate the appropriate proportion of metal to different metal-binding proteins are not yet understood. Additionally, studies of the equilibrium metal-binding properties of transcriptional regulatory proteins important for metal homeostasis have revealed that they avidly bind their cognate metal ions (10\(^{-2}\) M \(\leq K_d \leq 10^{-11}\) M [8, 9, 22, 33, 42]). These observations suggest that competition may exist between metalloenzyme assembly and metalloregulation. Detailed investigations of this hypothesis are encumbered by the presence of numerous essential metalloenzymes for metals such as zinc and iron. Microbial nickel physiology provides an ideal system for studying intracellular metal competition due to the small number of enzymes that require nickel ions (30) and their nonessentiality under laboratory growth conditions.

We have studied the effect of disrupting Ni\(^{2+}\)-dependent enzyme assembly pathways on nickel-dependent gene regulation in the gram-negative gastric pathogen *Helicobacter pylori* (3). The two Ni\(^{2+}\)-dependent enzymes of *H. pylori*, urease and hydrogenase, are required for efficient colonization of animal models of infection (15, 16, 31). Both enzymes require conserved, GTP-dependent pathways for metal cofactor assembly that include an absolute requirement for nickel insertion chaperones under metal-limiting conditions (30). Hausinger and coworkers identified UreE as the Ni\(^{2+}\)-binding protein required for urease assembly in *Klebsiella aerogenes* (10, 38). Similarly, Bock and coworkers identified two chaperones, HypA and HypB, required for the nickel insertion step of *E. coli* hydrogenases (21, 26). Recently, the *E. coli* SlyD protein was shown to associate with HypB and participate in hydrogenase assembly (25, 46). Interestingly, in *H. pylori*, the hydrogenase chaperones HypA and HypB function in both hydrogenase and urease assembly (32).

NikR regulates the expression of several *H. pylori* genes in response to increased nickel ion levels. Genetic and biochemical studies have shown direct NikR-dependent regulation of genes required for nickel import (nisA [5, 17, 44], fecA3 [18], frpB4 [14, 18], and exbBD tonB [18]), Ni\(^{2+}\)-dependent enzyme activity (ureAB [1, 5, 17]), and nickel storage (hpn [11]). Because NikR represses all currently known nickel import genes (nisA, fecA3, frpB4, and exbBD tonB) (14, 17, 18, 44), Ni\(^{2+}\)-dependent enzyme biosynthesis pathways must acquire Ni\(^{2+}\) before NikR, and the subsequent repression of nickel uptake genes. Such competition, if present, would be manifested as a change in NikR activity independently of a change in total nickel levels. In the absence of competition, NikR activity would correlate with a fixed total nickel concentration, independent of Ni\(^{2+}\)-dependent enzyme expression or biosynthesis. Competition between metalloenzymes and metalloregulatory proteins has not been tested. Demonstration of the nature of such competition would facilitate subsequent studies to understand the molecular basis of metal ion partitioning within cells.

We examined the effects of Ni\(^{2+}\)-dependent enzyme assembly pathway gene deletions on NikR activity using several assays. In each case, cells were grown under identical conditions and manipulated in the same way for the same length of time. Cells were grown for 20 h (26695) or 24 h (G27) to an optical density at 600 nm of 1.0 in brucella broth (BD Difco) with 5% dimethylglyoxime (DMG), a Ni\(^{2+}\)-selective chelator, or 100 \(\mu\)M NiCl\(_2\) for 40 min. Cells were then assayed for transcript levels (20) or urease activity (6, 37) as previously described. \(^{63}\)Ni content was measured as previously described (23) after 40 min accumulation in the absence of DMG treatment. Genes necessary for urease or hydrogenase assembly were individually deleted in strains 26695 or G27 using standard approaches (7, 13). Stop codons were introduced in all three frames to avoid polar effects due to gene disruption (see Tables S1 and S2 in the supplemental material for strains and oligonucleotide sequences).

As expected, nisA and frpB4 levels were repressed five- and sixfold (Fig. 1a to d), respectively, in a NikR-dependent manner (14, 17, 18, 44). nisA and frpB4 levels in the nikR mutant strain treated with DMG or NiCl\(_2\) were also increased relative to levels in the parent strain (Fig. 1b and d), suggesting that some level of NikR-dependent repression occurs under these...
conditions. Deletion of the fur gene did not alleviate nickel-dependent repression of nixA and frpB4 under these conditions (data not shown). Deletion of ureE, hypB, or the urease structural genes (ureAB) resulted in significantly decreased nixA and frpB4 levels after DMG treatment compared to the parent strain, whereas deletion of hypA, slyD, or the hydrogenase structural genes (hydABC) had no effect (Fig. 1a and c). The differential effect of the hypA and hypB deletions was unexpected, because both HypA and HypB participate in urease assembly (32). Therefore, we also measured NikR regulation in a hypA slyD double mutant, which behaved similarly to all other urease pathway mutants, suggesting that HypA and SlyD play redundant roles in urease assembly in strain 26695. Together, these data suggest that an intact urease assembly pathway is required to compete with NikR for intracellular nickel.

The decrease in transcript level was always NikR dependent (Fig. 1b and d). De novo synthesis of NikR was not required for the mutant phenotypes, because inhibition of translation by chloramphenicol or erythromycin had no effect (data not shown). Single or double mutant strains with deletions of genes involved in Ni²⁺ transport (nixA [28] and exbBD tonB [36]), Ni²⁺ storage (hpn and hpm-like [6, 19, 29, 37]), and Ni²⁺ efflux (cznABC [39]) also showed no changes in NikR-dependent regulation (data not shown). This contrasts with results from E. coli, where the Ni²⁺ efflux protein RcnA impedes NikR activation under nickel-limiting conditions (23).

As expected, deletion of ureE, ureAB, or hypB decreased urease activity to ≤1% of the parent strain level (Table 1). Deletion of hypA resulted in ~30% activity, while the hypA slyD double mutant had <1% activity. These data provide the first functional evidence of SlyD participation in H. pylori Ni²⁺-dependent enzyme assembly and suggest partially overlapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1. Urease activity in different H. pylori strains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genotype</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nixA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ureE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slyD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ureAB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydABC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a Values are the averages for three independent cultures (standard error are in parentheses) for each strain and condition. Cells were lysed by sonication and either used directly (low activity) or diluted 20-fold (high activity) in 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.0). Samples were incubated for 10 (high activity) or 30 min (low activity) at 37°C. ND, not determined. * and ** P < 0.1 and P < 0.01 for mutant versus parent strain.

*b Error is <0.01. The lowest measurable value by this method (A₆₂₅ = 0.001) corresponds to ~0.5 to 1 nM NH₃.
TABLE 2. Short-term 63Ni accumulation in H. pylori strains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>Total 63Ni积累 (μCi/CFU)</th>
<th>26695</th>
<th>G27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Ni²⁺</td>
<td>High Ni²⁺</td>
<td>Low Ni²⁺</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild type</td>
<td>134.3 (1.9)</td>
<td>8.52 (0.34)</td>
<td>536.5 (40.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nixA⁻</td>
<td>156.0 (7.5)</td>
<td>10.19 (0.79)</td>
<td>867.5 (28.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ureE⁻</td>
<td>92.2 (7.1)²</td>
<td>6.86 (0.19)³</td>
<td>196.8 (2.1)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypA⁻</td>
<td>128.1 (11.7)</td>
<td>7.82 (0.45)³</td>
<td>191.2 (1.9)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypB⁻</td>
<td>124.6 (8.8)²</td>
<td>5.46 (0.33)³</td>
<td>213.6 (5.4)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slyD⁻</td>
<td>134.0 (2.0)</td>
<td>7.34 (0.36)³</td>
<td>564.0 (38.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypA hypB</td>
<td>96.1 (1.8)²</td>
<td>6.33 (0.41)³</td>
<td>156.4 (5.5)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ureA hypB</td>
<td>120.7 (1.7)²</td>
<td>7.68 (0.29)³</td>
<td>155.7 (5.1)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydABC</td>
<td>137.9 (5.1)</td>
<td>8.09 (0.44)³</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Values are the averages for three independent cultures (standard errors are in parentheses) for each strain and condition. Cells were incubated with 50 nM NiCl₂ as described in the text, harvested by centrifugation (10,000 × g, 1 min), washed with 900 μl of 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.0)–50 mM EDTA, and resuspended in 200 μl 10 mM acetic acid before being mixed with 1 ml scintillation fluid. 63Ni levels were determined by scintillation counting using a preprogrammed 10-min acquisition window (0 to 1.31 MeV). Counts per minute were converted to atoms of 63Ni/CFU using a standard curve determined for cells grown under identical conditions. ND, not determined. * and **, P < 0.1 and P < 0.05 for mutant versus parent strain. 

b 10 mM NiCl₂.

c 50 mM 63NiCl₂ plus 100 μM NiCl₂. Values are in hundreds of thousands.

d HypA is well known for interstrain variability in gene content and physiology (24, 35). Gene deletions were also constructed in H. pylori strain G27, a clinical isolate used in laboratory studies (12), to determine if urease assembly in this genetic background similarly affects NikR activity. Deletion of ureE, hypB, or ureAB had the same effect on G27 frpB transcript levels, urease activity, and 65Ni accumulation under Ni²⁺-limiting conditions as in strain 26695 (Fig. 1e; Tables 1 and 2). However, in G27, deletion of hypA alone decreased frpB4 levels, urease activity, and short-term 63Ni accumulation, while deletion of slyD had no effect in any assay. These data suggest that HypA is essential for urease assembly and nickel competition in strain G27 but not in strain 26695. HypA is also essential for urease assembly in strain 43504 (32), although activity was assayed under different conditions. A comparison of the predicted HypA, HypB, and SlyD sequences from the 26695 and G27 strains (4, 41) indicates that HypA is absolutely conserved, while HypB and SlyD both contain a few key amino acid differences that occur in domains of each protein necessary for a HypB-SlyD interaction that is required for hydrogenase assembly in E. coli (25). It is also possible that differences between strains could result from changes in protein levels of these chaperones or other proteins not examined in this study.

Our results indicate that the intact urease assembly pathway of H. pylori is required to compete with NikR for nickel ions. This competition occurs despite the substantial apparent difference in Ni²⁺ affinities between the chaperones and NikR (Kₐ₄ = 10⁻⁶ M [6, 27] versus 10⁻⁹ [45] to 10⁻¹² M [1, 5]), Hausinger and coworkers have shown that K. aerogenes UreE inserts Ni²⁺ into apo-urease in the presence of strong Ni²⁺ chelators (inimidodiacetic or nitritriacetic acid; Kₐ₄ = 10⁻⁹ and 10⁻¹² M, respectively [38]), indicating that UreE, in conjunction with the urease assembly complex, can shield nickel ions from chelation (38). This observation provides a plausible model for the competition that we have observed, wherein a set of Ni²⁺ transfer reactions is refractory to competition from Ni²⁺ scavengers, such as NikR. Additionally, localized urease assembly near the inner membrane (43) could provide spatial separation from NikR, and different local concentrations of nickel ions would be sensed by each pathway within the cell.

The specific roles of the chaperones in urease assembly are not fully established. A recent study with strain 26695 identified SlyD in a complex with other urease chaperones, including HypB (40), further suggesting that SlyD functions in urease nickel insertion. The role of different chaperone functions in preventing NikR activation can now be assessed by genetic approaches using specific point mutations known to abrogate metal-binding and other activities, such as GTP hydrolysis. Additionally, the effects of the amino acid substitutions in the SlyD and HypB proteins of G27 and 26695 on urease assembly and nickel competition can be examined using both genetic and biochemical approaches.

The dynamics of intracellular metal trafficking are poorly understood. We have taken advantage of the prominent nickel physiology of H. pylori to begin to examine mechanisms of metal partitioning. Different transition metals are found either sparingly within cells (copper), used for only a few specific functions (nickel and manganese), or widely required (iron and zinc), making it likely that the nature of the competition between regulators and metalloenzymes will differ. Nonetheless, common mechanistic features are likely to emerge for the trafficking of different metals in cells.

We thank Doug Berg, Shumin Tan, and Helene Kling-Bäckhed for sharing their expertise with H. pylori growth and genetics and for generously providing strains and reagents, and Stéphane Benoit and Rob Maier for technical help with the urease assays. We also thank Rainer Haas for the generous gift of pHel2 and pHel3 plasmid DNA,
and Scott Merrell and Beth Carpenter for sharing the G27 genomic sequence prior to publication.

This work was supported by National Science Foundation grant MCB0520877.

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