

Domain analysis of lipoprotein LppQ in *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC

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Abstract The lipoprotein LppQ is the most prominent antigen of *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* small colony type (SC) during infection of cattle. This pathogen causes contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), a devastating disease of considerable socio-economic importance in many countries worldwide. The dominant antigenicity and high specificity for *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC of lipoprotein LppQ have been exploited for serological diagnosis and for epidemiological investigations of CBPP. Scanning electron microscopy and immunogold labelling were used to provide ultrastructural evidence that LppQ is located to the cell membrane at the outer surface of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC. The selectivity and specificity of this method were demonstrated through discriminating localization of extracellular (i.e., in the zone of contact with host cells) vs. integral membrane domains of LppQ. Thus, our findings support the suggestion that the accessible N-terminal domain of LppQ is surface exposed and such surface localization may be implicated in the pathogenesis of CBPP.

Keywords Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) · Immunogold labeling · Lipoprotein LppQ · Domain analysis · *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC · Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)

Abbreviations

CBPP Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
SEM Scanning electron microscopy

Introduction

Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. *mycoides* small colony type (SC) is an extra-cellular pathogen living in close association with host cells. It causes contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), an acute, subacute or chronic infection of the respiratory system in cattle with a mortality rate of up to 30%, causing severe losses in livestock production, in particular on the African continent (Provost et al. 1987; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2003).

Lipoproteins are usually strongly antigenic membrane proteins known to play a central role in interactions between bacteria and eukaryotic cells, particularly with respect to adhesion, and to stimulate the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines (Mühlradt and Frisch 1994; Herbelin et al. 1994; Brenner et al. 1997; Marie et al. 1999; Calcutt et al. 1999; Belloy et al. 2003). Lipoproteins have been put forward as

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possible virulence factors of pathogenic mycoplasmas (Dyson and Smith 1997; Vilei et al. 2000; Pilo et al. 2003).

Membrane lipoprotein LppQ is the predominant antigen of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC and shows the strongest signal on immunoblots containing total antigen from this pathogen reacted with serum from cattle that have suffered from CBPP. It induces a specific, early and persistent immune response in infected animals (Abdo et al. 2000). LppQ is encoded as a precursor (of 445 amino acids) with a consensus sequence for prokaryotic signal peptidase II and a lipid attachment site (Figure 1). The leader sequence of LppQ shows a typical transmembrane structure with a significant helix formation capacity (Abdo et al. 2000). LppQ was shown to be a membrane protein by Triton X-114 phase partitioning and lipidation was demonstrated by palmitic acid radiolabelling (Abdo et al. 2000). The C-terminal part of LppQ was found to possess repeated integral membrane structures rich in hydrophobic and aromatic amino acids, which have pore formation potential, and immunoblot analysis showed that the C-terminal domain possesses no particular immunogenicity, as serum derived from cattle naturally infected with *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC did not react against it (Abdo et al. 2000). In contrast, the N-terminal domain of LppQ has three strongly hydrophilic domains and was shown to be the origin of the strong antigenic response against LppQ in naturally infected cattle. From these data, Abdo and collaborators deduced that the N-terminal part of LppQ is exposed at the outer surface of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC (Abdo et al. 2000).

Due to the strong antigenicity of the extracellular N-terminal part of LppQ and its specificity for *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC, a recombinant peptide comprising amino acids 22–218 of the LppQ precursor protein was used to develop a specific and sensitive ELISA assay for the serological detection of CBPP in cattle (Bruderer et al. 2002). Furthermore, LppQ seems to be involved in the inflammatory processes of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC, as cattle immunized with the recombinant peptide showed an increased susceptibility to infection with *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC and exhibited more

severe symptoms of CBPP than unvaccinated animals (Nicholas et al. 2004).

As LppQ is apparently involved in the molecular mechanisms of pathogenicity of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC (Nicholas et al. 2004; Pilo et al. 2006), we have investigated the topology of LppQ in *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC by means of high resolution field emission scanning electron microscopy (SEM), with particular respect to the predicted localization of LppQ on the mycoplasmal cell surface. This technique allows proteins to be localized on mycoplasmas unequivocally and with high accuracy and resolution (Pilo et al. 2005). Here, we provide evidence that the N-terminal part of LppQ is located on the surface of the mycoplasmal cell membrane and is accessible from the extracellular side while the C-terminal part of LppQ is not exposed.

Materials and methods

Bioinformatic analysis

Prediction of membrane topology was carried out by using the softwares TMpred (Hofmann and Stoffel 1993; http://www.ch.embnet.org/software/TMPRED_form.html), TopPred (von Heijne 1992; <http://bioweb.pasteur.fr/seqanal/interfaces/toppred.html>) and Phobius (Käll et al. 2004; <http://phobius.cgb.ki.se/>). Protein secondary structure was predicted with the MINNOU software available on the web page <http://minnou.cchmc.org/> (Cao et al. 2006). Determination of the C-terminal repeats of lipoprotein LppQ was assessed by the MEME software version 3.5.4 at <http://meme.sdsc.edu/meme/meme.html> (Bailey and Elkan 1994).

M. mycoides subsp. *mycoides* SC strain and sample preparation

M. mycoides subsp. *mycoides* SC strain Afadé was used in the present study. This strain was isolated in 1968 at Farcha Laboratory, N'Djamena, Chad, from a cow from Afadé, Northern Cameroon, which suffered from acute CBPP. The strain Afadé is known to be highly virulent (Vilei and Frey 2001) and was used

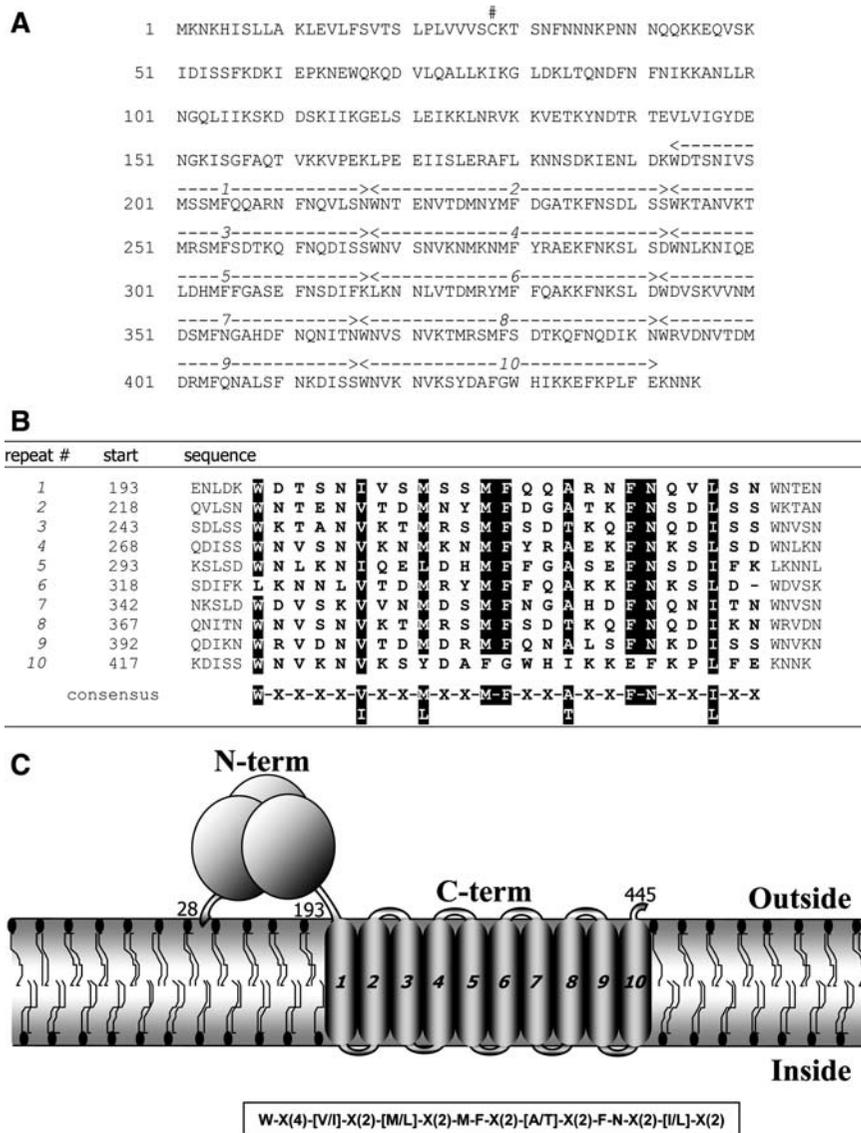


Fig. 1 Structure of lipoprotein LppQ. (Panel A) LppQ protein sequence. Repeats are indicated by dashed arrows. The symbol # corresponds to the signal peptidase II cleavage site, which allows for the obtaintment of mature LppQ protein. (Panel B) The 10 C-terminal repeats rich in hydrophobic and aromatic residues, as identified with the MEME software, which build the transmembrane region of LppQ. Black background indicates conserved residues. The consensus sequence is shown. (Panel C) Model for protein topology of LppQ in the membrane lipid-bilayer of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC.

Repeat numbers and amino acid positions for the beginning of mature LppQ (28), the beginning of C-terminal portion (193) and the protein end (445) are indicated. The N-terminal part is supposed to be anchored in the lipid-bilayer by the lipid anchor of the Cys₂₈ residue. The three hydrophilic domains of the N-terminal part, which were found with significant scores for coiled-coil tertiary structure (Abdo et al. 2000), are depicted as globular items. The C-terminal part consists of a transmembrane region built up of the 10 repeated integral membrane structures, whose consensus sequence is shown at the bottom

previously for experimental infection studies (Abdo et al. 1998). It was grown in standard mycoplasma medium (Axcell Biotechnologies, St. Genis l’Argen-

tière, France) by inoculation of 20 µl of a frozen stock culture into 3 ml of medium and incubation for 3 days at 37°C. Growth and handling of live

M. mycoides subsp. *mycoides* SC were performed in a biological safety laboratory fulfilling the BSL-3 containment safety standards.

Crude lysates were prepared by resuspending harvested mycoplasmas in TES buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, 0.8% NaCl, pH 8.0) at a concentration of approximately 10^9 cells/ml (Abdo et al. 2000).

Production of antibodies against recombinant LppQ peptides

The polyhistidine-tagged recombinant peptides LppQ-N' (amino acids 22 to 218) and LppQ-C' (amino acids 214 to 422) from the N- and C-terminal portions of LppQ, respectively, were produced in *Escherichia coli* strain BL21(DE3) harbouring the respective plasmids as reported previously (Abdo et al. 2000; Bruderer et al. 2002). Recombinant peptides were polyhistidine-tagged at both their N- and C-termini. Purification of the peptides was performed by Ni^{2+} chelation chromatography and the purity of the peptides was analyzed by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE).

Polyclonal monospecific sera directed against LppQ-N' and LppQ-C' were obtained by subcutaneous immunization of rabbits with 160–200 μg of purified recombinant polyhistidine-tagged peptides in 500 μl of 50 mM PBS buffer (50 mM $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4/\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$, 140 mM NaCl, pH 8.0) mixed with 500 μl of Adjuvant 10 (Gerbu Biotechnik GmbH, Gaiberg, Germany). Booster immunizations with 40 and 20 μg of protein were performed 2- and 4-weeks later, respectively. The rabbits were bled 10 days after the last booster immunization and antisera were stored at -20°C .

Immunoglobulin G (IgG) fractions were purified from the two rabbit antisera with the HiTrap Protein G kit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Uppsala, Sweden) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Immunoglobulins from pre-immune sera were also purified. The purity of all IgGs was analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Protein concentrations were determined by using the method of Bradford (1976).

Immunoblot analysis

Whole cell antigens of strain Afadé were separated by 5–15% gradient SDS-PAGE (Ausubel et al. 1999)

and blotted onto a nitrocellulose membrane with a pore size of 0.2 μm (Bio-Rad Laboratories AG, Reinach, Switzerland). The membrane was blocked with 1% skim milk powder in TBS buffer (100 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.5) for 60 min at room temperature. Strips were incubated with corresponding IgGs at a concentration of 1–2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ (diluted 1:2000) overnight at 4°C and washed three times with TBS buffer for 5 min. Serum obtained from a cow that was infected experimentally with *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC strain Afadé (Abdo et al. 1998; diluted 1:100) or previously prepared (Abdo et al. 2000) rabbit hyperimmune sera directed against LppQ-N' and LppQ-C' (diluted 1:1000) were used as controls. The strips were incubated for 90 min at room temperature with alkaline phosphatase-labelled goat anti-rabbit IgG (H + L) (Kirkegaard & Perry Laboratories, Gaithersburg, MD, USA) diluted 1:2000 or monoclonal antibody anti-bovine IgG (Sigma, Buchs, Switzerland) diluted 1:5000 in skim milk buffer. The strips were washed three times with TBS buffer. The colour reaction was initiated with 0.3 mg/ml nitroblue tetrazolium (NBT) (Roche Diagnostics, Rotkreuz, Switzerland) and 0.15 mg/ml 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate (BCIP) (Roche Diagnostics) in alkaline buffer (7 mM Na_2CO_3 , 3 mM NaHCO_3 , 1 mM MgCl_2 , pH 9.6) and stopped with distilled water.

Preparation of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC for immunogold labelling

Coverslips that had been coated with gold or platinum and treated with poly-L-lysine (Sigma) to promote cell adhesion were immersed into 3 ml of fresh standard medium in multiwell plates. Thereafter, 100 μl of mycoplasma culture were added and the cultures were incubated for 5 to 6 days at 37°C until stationary phase. Coverslips with adhering mycoplasmas were washed three times with PBS buffer (2.9 mM NaH_2PO_4 , 7.1 mM Na_2HPO_4 , 137 mM NaCl, pH 7.4) at 37°C and fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 30 min at room temperature. After fixation, samples were washed with PBS buffer and blocked with 1% BSA and 0.2 M glycine in PBS for 15 min at room temperature. Thereafter, mycoplasma cells were incubated with anti-LppQ-N' or anti-LppQ-C' IgGs diluted 1:100 (30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) in PBS containing 1% BSA overnight at 4°C . After another

washing step with PBS buffer for 5–10 min, mycoplasmas were labelled with 15 nm colloidal gold-conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody (British Biocell International, Cardiff, UK) diluted 1:50 in PBS for 90 min at room temperature. Coverslips were then washed with 0.1 M cacodylate buffer (pH 7.4) and processed for SEM.

Scanning electron microscopy

Coverslips were incubated in 1.33% osmium tetroxide with 0.11% ruthenium red in 0.13 M cacodylate buffer (pH 7.4) for 15 min, washed with 0.1 M cacodylate buffer, dehydrated through an ascending ethanol series and dried by evaporation of hexamethyldisilazane (Sigma) as described previously (Stoffel et al. 1993; Stoffel et al. 2002; Stoffel and Friess 2002). Finally, they were mounted on metal stubs with a conductive adhesive (Provac AG, Balzers, Liechtenstein).

Samples were examined without further metal coating. Secondary electron micrographs and corresponding backscattered images were obtained with a fully digital field emission scanning electron microscope DSM 982 Gemini (Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany) at an accelerating voltage of 5 kV, a working distance of 6–8 mm and a magnification from 50,000 to 100,000 \times .

Control experiments included omission of primary antibody as well as the use of a rabbit anti-calcitonin antibody (Anawa, Zurich, Switzerland) and of IgGs from rabbit pre-immune sera as irrelevant substitutes for the anti-LppQ primary antibodies.

Results

Structure of the C-terminal domain of lipoprotein LppQ

Conventional predictors of membrane topology available online did not envisage the C-terminal domain of LppQ to be membrane-associated. However, determination of repeats in the LppQ protein sequence revealed that its C-terminal domain, represented by the last 250 amino acids, consists of a region built up of 10 repeated units rich in hydrophobic and aromatic residues (Figure 1). These repeat units of 25 amino acids were all found to adopt a particular secondary

structure consisting of helices of approximately 10 amino acids flanked upstream and downstream by amino acids forming random coils (not shown).

Monospecificity of IgG preparations

On immunoblots containing total antigen of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC strain Afadé, purified IgG preparations directed against the N-terminal and against the C-terminal halves of LppQ each identified a single protein band with an apparent molecular mass of 48 kDa, which corresponds to the calculated size of 49.1 kDa of LppQ (Figure 2). Reference rabbit hyperimmune sera directed against LppQ-N' and LppQ-C' collected almost a decade ago gave identical results. Control experiments with IgGs purified from pre-immune sera did not detect any corresponding antigen (Figure 2).

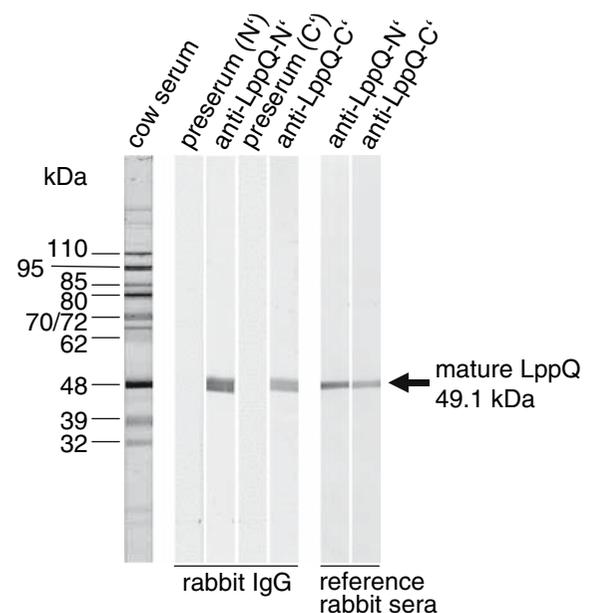


Fig. 2 Immunoblot analysis of total antigen of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC with anti-LppQ-N' and anti-LppQ-C'. Approximately 10 μ g of total antigen of strain Afadé per lane was separated by 5–15% gradient SDS-PAGE, transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane and probed with the serum from a cow infected experimentally with strain Afadé (Abdo et al. 1998), or with IgGs from rabbit pre-immune sera or from antisera against LppQ-N' and LppQ-C', respectively. Reference rabbit hyperimmune sera directed against LppQ-N' and LppQ-C' obtained almost a decade ago (Abdo et al. 2000) were also used. The arrowhead indicates the position of LppQ on the immunoblots

Morphology of the mycoplasmas

Electron microscopy showed cultivated *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC to be basically spherical in shape. They usually occurred as single cells but pairs or small groups of up to five organisms were also noted. Cell diameter varied between 200 and 500 nm and the cell surface was slightly grainy and irregular (Fig. 3A, C, E). Between fully grown microorganisms, small granular debris were observed.

Immunogold labelling

Labelling of mycoplasmas on coverslips with anti-LppQ-N' antibodies yielded a SEM signal of moderate to high density at the cell surface (Fig. 3B). Specific labelling of granular debris was also present. In contrast, labelling with anti-LppQ-C' antibodies was absent in most of the cases (Fig. 3D) and

appeared to be insignificant and coincidental in few cases (Table 1), as also observed in the three control experiments whereby labelling was investigated in the absence of primary antibodies and when pre-immune serum or anti-calcitonin antibodies were used (Fig. 3F). Overall, there were significant differences between the number of particles labelled per cell by using anti-LppQ-N' antibodies and those labelled in the other four experiments ($P < 0.0001$; Table 1)

Discussion

The goal of the present study was to discriminate the distribution of extracellular vs. integral membrane domains of lipoprotein LppQ in *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC at the ultrastructural level. Amino acid sequence analysis for hydrophobicity by the method

Fig. 3 Scanning electron micrographs of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC with anti-LppQ-N' and anti-LppQ-C' antibodies. Secondary electron microscope images (A, C, E) reveal the spherical shape and rough cell surface of the mycoplasmas. Corresponding backscattered electron micrographs (B, D, F) show indirect immunolabelling with 15 nm colloidal gold antibodies directed against the N-terminal extracellular domain of LppQ (B). In contrast, LppQ is not detected with anti-LppQ-C' antibody (D). Labelling is abolished when an anti-calcitonin antibody is used as an irrelevant primary antibody (F)

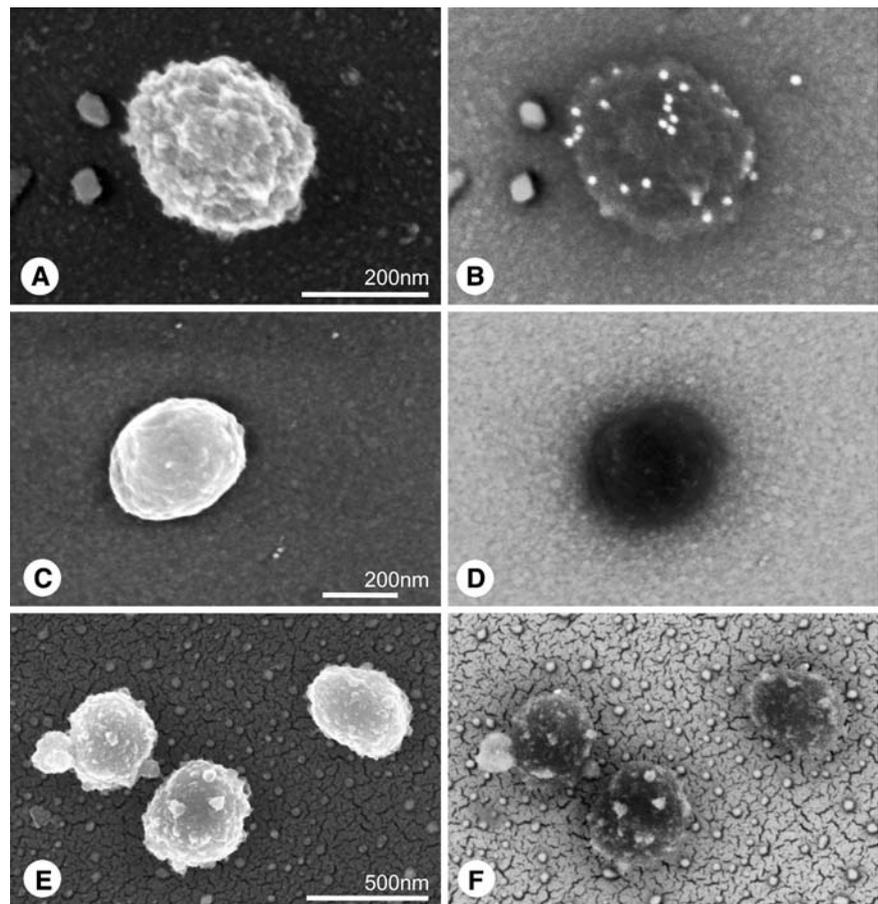


Table 1 Statistical analysis

Statistical data	Treatment				
	Anti-LppQ-N'	Anti-LppQ-C'	Anti-calcitonin	Pre-immune serum	No primary antibody
Single cells investigated	27	48	19	20	23
Labelled particles					
Total	333	17	6	7	5
Min	2	0	0	0	0
Max	31	4	3	3	2
Average per cell ^a	12.33 ± 7.58	0.35 ± 0.84	0.32 ± 0.82	0.35 ± 0.81	0.22 ± 0.52
<i>P</i> -value ^b		<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001

^a ± Standard deviation

^b Calculated by the analysis of variance (anova) method: single factor. Differences between the number of particles labelled per cell by using anti-LppQ-N' antibodies and those labelled in the other four experiments were analysed

of Hopp and Woods (1981) revealed the N-terminal portion of LppQ to be particularly hydrophilic (Abdo et al. 2000). Thus, the lipidated N-terminal domain was predicted to be exposed at the extracellular surface of the plasma membrane (Abdo et al. 2000). On the other hand, the C-terminal portion consists of a region built up of 10 hydrophobic repeated units, and not nine as reported previously (Abdo et al. 2000). The repeat units were found to consist each of approximately 10 amino acids forming helices delimited on both sides with random coils, i.e. conformations without a regular secondary structure, and were not predicted to be membrane-associated by bioinformatic analysis. Since transmembrane helices are mostly composed of hydrophobic amino acid and the degree of hydrophobicity of the C-terminal domain of LppQ is clearly significant, the C-terminal portion was expected to be an integral membrane domain (Fig. 1). It has to be noted at this point that lipoproteins generally do not possess additional membrane-spanning domains (MSD) beyond their N-terminal lipid anchors. However, there are relevant examples from Gram-positive bacteria, which contradict this general statement about lipoproteins and substantiate instead the occurrence of such additional MSDs. These examples include lipoproteins CtaC and QoxA of *Bacillus subtilis* (Bengtsson et al. 1999; Antelmann et al. 2001), as well as the proven lipoprotein of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* F₀F₁ ATPase (Pyrowolakis et al. 1998).

High resolution scanning electron microscopy in combination with immunogold labelling revealed

extracellular epitopes with antibodies against LppQ-N' but no signal above the background of the three negative controls was detected with the antibody against LppQ-C'. These results substantiate the predicted localization of the two domains, as they unambiguously corroborate the accessibility of the N-terminal domain at the extracellular side of the plasma membrane. The failure to immunolabel the C-terminal epitopes is an indication that they may be imbedded in the membrane. However, one cannot rule out the possibility that such epitopes (i) are buried in the centre of a globular protein, (ii) are masked by other surface components or (iii) are not recognized in their native forms by rabbit antibodies produced by inoculation of the recombinant peptide. Beyond providing ultrastructural evidence for the location of the hydrophilic and hydrophobic domains of LppQ, these results also demonstrate that immunogold labelling in scanning electron microscopy allows for subtle topographical discrimination and that selective visualization of peptides being exposed at the outer surface of microorganisms can be achieved with high accuracy and reliability.

The domain analysis of LppQ, which demonstrates the outstanding surface localization of the strongly hydrophilic N-terminal part of the lipoprotein, may explain the strong humoral response elicited by this lipoprotein during infection of cattle by *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC (Abdo et al. 2000). It has to be demonstrated yet whether LppQ is also able to induce any cell-mediated immune response, as it is more often the case for cytoplasmic proteins. Absence of a

cell-mediated immune response would explain the lack of protection in animals immunized with purified recombinant LppQ. In this respect, it should be noted that immunization of cattle with the purified recombinant N-terminal domain of LppQ elicited inflammatory processes of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC and exacerbated the clinical signs of CBPP after experimental infection compared to non-immunized animals (Nicholas et al. 2004).

Conclusions

Direct visualization of the N-terminal part of LppQ at the outer surface of *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC, as demonstrated herein, provides evidence for the contention that LppQ is located to the extracellular side of the plasma membrane of mycoplasmas and that it is easily accessible by the humoral immune system of infected animals upon contact of host cells with *M. mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC.

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