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# Derepression of Excision of Integrative and Potentially Conjugative Elements from *Streptococcus thermophilus* by DNA Damage Response: Implication of a *cI*-Related Repressor<sup>∇</sup>

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**A DNA-damaging agent, mitomycin C, derepresses the site-specific excision of two integrative and potentially conjugative elements from *Streptococcus thermophilus*, ICES*t1* and ICES*t3*. The regulation pathway involves a repressor related to phage lambda *cI* repressor. It could also involve a putative regulator related to another type of phage repressors, the “*cI*-like” repressors.**

Whereas *in silico* analyses revealed that numerous genomic islands could be integrative and conjugative elements (ICEs) or elements derived from ICEs (2, 4, 9, 13, 15, 19, 25, 26), only a few ICEs have been described. ICEs excise by site-specific recombination, transfer through conjugation, and integrate into a replicon of the recipient cell (8). Whereas the regulation of the excision of numerous prophages is well known, the regulation of site-specific excision of only a few ICEs, including Tn916, ICEs from *Bacteroides*, pSAM2, and *clc*, has been described (6, 11, 22, 23). These few regulation systems are very different from each other. Recently, DNA-damaging agents were found to derepress the excision and transfer of two other ICE types, ICE*Bs1* from *Bacillus subtilis* (1) and IncJ elements, including SXT from *Vibrio cholerae* (3) and SXT-related elements from enterobacteria (18). Such regulation systems are similar to the derepression of the site-specific excision of numerous prophages by DNA damage.

Two putative ICEs, ICES*t1* and ICES*t3*, are integrated in the 3' end of the *fda* locus of the lactic acid bacteria *Streptococcus thermophilus* CNRZ368 and CNRZ385, respectively (Fig. 1A). These ICEs harbor almost identical recombination and conjugation modules (20). The tyrosine integrase and the excisionase encoded by the ICES*t1* recombination module catalyze its excision by recombination between the *attL* and *attR* flanking sites, leading to an excised circular ICE harboring an *attI* site and to a chromosomal *attB* site (10). Furthermore, ICES*t1* carries an internal recombination site related to *attL*, *attL'* (Fig. 1A) (20). Recombination between *attL'* and *attR* leads to excision of the circular form of a shorter putative ICE, ICES*t2*, carrying an *attI'* site. A genomic island corresponding to the left part of ICES*t1* and flanked by *attL* and *attB'* sites remains integrated in *fda*.

The closely related regulation modules of ICES*t1*/ICES*t2* and ICES*t3* contain three shared open reading frames (ORFs)

(*arp1*, *orfQ*, and *arp2*) (Fig. 1B). The ICES*t3* recombination module also includes three specific ORFs or pseudogenes (*orf385A*, *orf385B*, and  $\Delta$ *orf385C*), and the ICES*t1*/ICES*t2* recombination module contains two specific ORFs (*orfP* and *orfR*). The putative regulatory proteins encoded by *arp1*, *arp2*, and *orf385A* have a helix-turn-helix (HTH) DNA binding domain. The functions of the putative proteins encoded by the other ORFs are unknown.

The 5' part of *arp1* encodes an HTH domain, and its 3' part encodes a region characteristic of the COG2932 protein family, including the *cI* repressor of phage  $\lambda$  (9, 20). This region has two functions, *cI* autoproteolysis and *cI* oligomerization. In the presence of damaged DNA, the RecA protein, activated by single-stranded DNA (RecA\*), induces autoproteolysis of *cI* and related proteins. Cleaved proteins are not able to oligomerize and therefore are not able to repress their target genes (12). *In silico* analysis suggested that DNA damage could derepress excision of ICEs from *S. thermophilus*.

To test this hypothesis, strains harboring ICES*t1*/ICES*t2* (CNRZ368) or ICES*t3* (CNRZ385) were grown at 42°C in HJL medium (24). Exponentially growing cells (optical density at 600 nm for MIC/4 and MIC/2, 0.04; optical density at 600 nm for 2× MIC and 4× MIC, 0.4) were treated with mitomycin C (MC) concentrations close to the MIC for 2.5 h to induce DNA damage. Then the recombination sites resulting from excision, *attI* and *attB* (ICES*t1* and ICES*t3*) or *attI'* (ICES*t2*), were amplified by PCR using 1  $\mu$ g genomic DNA for CNRZ368 and 1 ng genomic DNA for CNRZ385. PCR experiments were performed in 25- $\mu$ l mixtures using 0.5 U of *Taq* DNA polymerase (Biolabs) according to the manufacturer's specifications and primers (melting temperatures, 49.6 to 53.1°C) described in the legend to Fig. 1. After an initial denaturation step consisting of 4 min at 95°C, PCR was performed for 30 cycles of denaturation for 30 s at 95°C, annealing for 30 s at 47.5°C, and extension for 30 s at 72°C, followed by final extension for 7 min at 72°C.

Treatment of CNRZ368 with MC induced an increase in the PCR signal intensity corresponding to the *attB* and *attI* sites, while this treatment did not induce an increase in the PCR signal intensity corresponding to the *fda* gene used as a control (Fig. 2). The most intense signal for both *attB* and *attI* sites was

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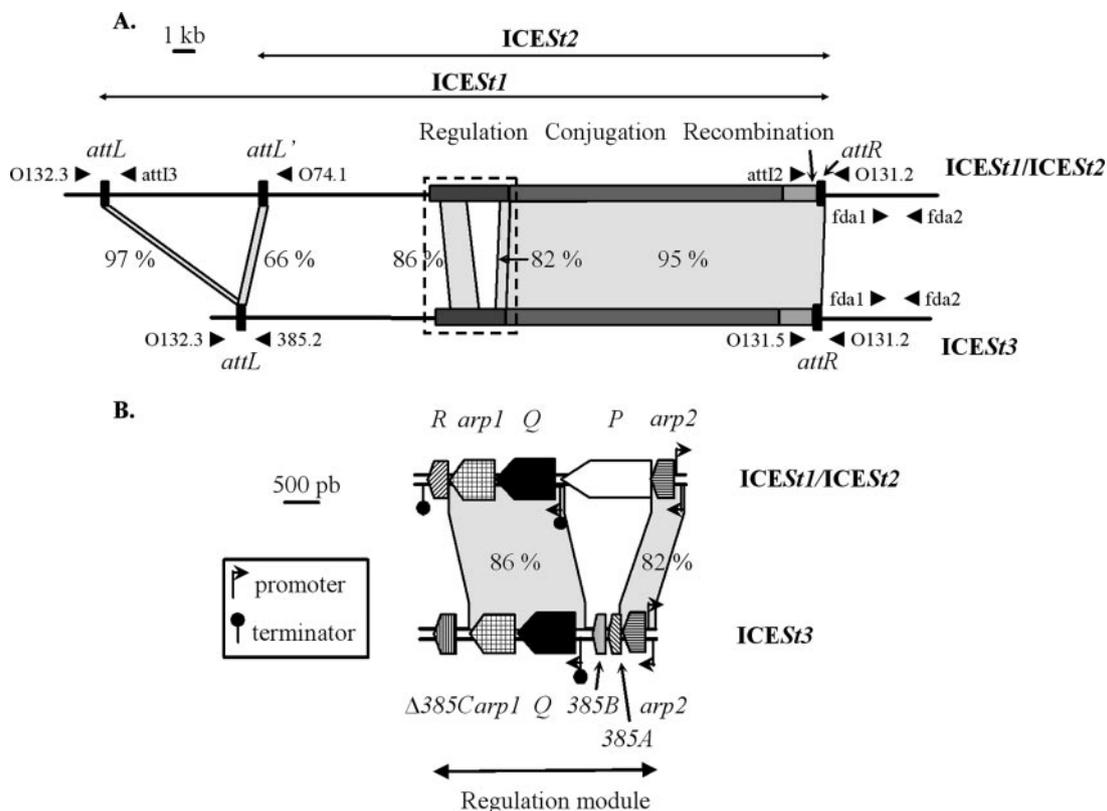


FIG. 1. Comparison of ICES1/ICES2 and ICES3 maps. (A) Location of the recombination, conjugation, and regulation modules and the recombination sites on the ICES1/ICES2 and ICES3 maps. The recombination sites are indicated by solid rectangles and are magnified. The schematic localizations and orientations of oligonucleotides used for PCRs are indicated by arrowheads. The following primer pairs were used for amplification of fragments containing the recombination sites resulting from ICE excision: primers O131.2 and O132.3 (*attB* from ICES1 and ICES3), primers *attI2* and *attI3* (*attI* from ICES1), primers *attI2* and O74.1 (*attI'* from ICES2), and primers O131.5 and 385.2 (*attI* from ICES3). The *fda1*-*fda2* primer pair was used for amplification of an *fda* internal region. The dotted rectangle indicates the area shown in panel B. (B) Map of regulation modules of ICES1/ICES2 and ICES3. ORF designations beginning with “orf” are abbreviated with the corresponding letter or name. The locations and orientations of ORFs and truncated ORFs ( $\Delta 385C$ ) belonging to the regulation modules are indicated by arrow boxes. The angled arrows and the lollipops indicate the putative promoters and rho-independent transcription terminators deduced from in silico analyses. The gray areas join closely related modules and *att* sites belonging to the ICES (>65% nucleotide identity); the levels of identity are indicated. The close relationships between short sequences and insertion elements are not shown.

obtained when 0.1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  MC (MIC/2) was used. The effects of MC were also determined by PCR amplification of fragments harboring *attI* and *attB*, using 1  $\mu\text{g}$  to 1 ng genomic CNRZ368 DNA. The minimum amounts of template DNA that resulted

in positive PCR amplification of the *attB* and *attI* sites were 100 ng using CNRZ368 DNA in the absence of MC and 10 ng after treatment with MC (MIC/2), suggesting that DNA damage caused by MC induced at least a 10-fold increase in ICES1 excision.

In the absence of MC, the following ratios of the excised circular form to the genome were found in the stationary phase of growth:  $10^{-6}$  for ICES1,  $<10^{-6}$  for ICES2, and  $9 \times 10^{-3}$  for ICES3 (20). However, treatment of the strains harboring ICES2 or ICES3 with MC (MIC/2) was also found to induce excision (data not shown). This suggests that DNA damage induced excision of the three ICES.

In order to examine the *arp1* function, two fragments containing the 5' and 3' ends of *arp1* of ICES1/ICES2 were cloned in the thermosensitive vector pG<sup>+</sup>host9 (5, 17). The recombinant plasmid, carrying a very short deleted ORF,  $\Delta\text{arp1}$ , was introduced into *S. thermophilus* CNRZ368. A strain harboring the  $\Delta\text{arp1}$  ORF instead of *arp1* (CNRZ368  $\Delta\text{arp1}$ ) was obtained by two successive homologous recombination events.

The effects of the *arp1* deletion were determined by PCR

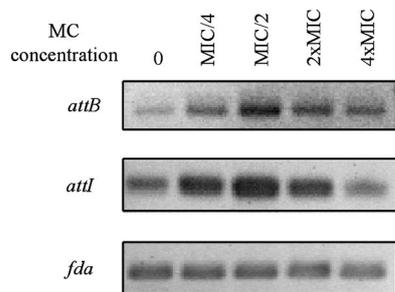


FIG. 2. Effects of MC treatment of exponentially growing cells on the excision frequency of ICES1. Fragments containing the *attB* (361 bp) or *attI* (400 bp) recombination site were amplified using 1  $\mu\text{g}$  template DNA from MC-treated cells and primers described in the legend to Fig. 1. An internal fragment of the *fda* gene (339 bp) was amplified as a control using 1 ng template DNA.

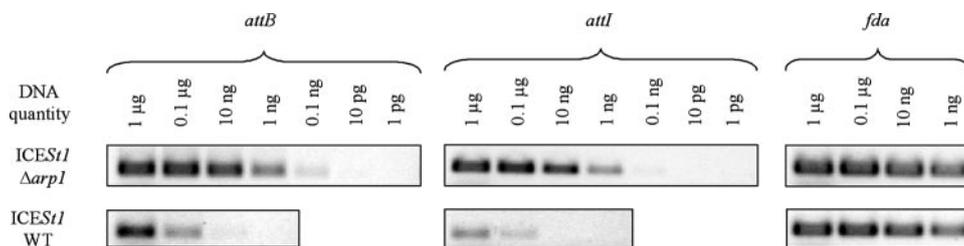


FIG. 3. Effects of *arp1* deletion on the excision frequency of ICES $11$ . Fragments containing the *attB* (361 bp) and *attI* (400 bp) recombination sites from the strains harboring wild-type ICES $11$  (ICES $11$  WT) or ICES $11$   $\Delta$ *arp1* were amplified by PCR using primers described in the legend to Fig. 1 and amounts of template DNA ranging from 1  $\mu$ g to 1 pg for CNRZ368  $\Delta$ *arp1* and from 1  $\mu$ g to 1 ng for CNRZ368. An internal fragment of the *fda* gene (339 bp) was amplified as a control.

amplification of fragments harboring *attI* and *attB*, using amounts of genomic DNA ranging from 1  $\mu$ g to 1 ng for wild-type ICES $11$  and from 1  $\mu$ g to 1 pg for ICES $11$   $\Delta$ *arp1* (Fig. 3). The minimum amounts of DNA that produced a positive result for the *attB* site were 10 ng of CNRZ368 template DNA and 10 pg of CNRZ368  $\Delta$ *arp1* template DNA. Using the same procedure, the minimum amounts of DNA that produced a positive PCR result for the *attI* site were 0.1  $\mu$ g of CNRZ368 DNA and 0.1 ng of CNRZ368 $\Delta$ *arp1* DNA. The *arp1* deletion did not induce an increase in the PCR signal intensity when the *fda* gene was used as a control. Thus, deletion of the *arp1* gene resulted in at least a 1,000-fold increase in the concentration of ICES $11$  *attB* and *attI* sites. Furthermore, whereas ICES $11$  and ICES $2$  were excised at different frequencies, the concentrations of a fragment carrying the *attI'* site from wild-type ICES $2$  or ICES $2$   $\Delta$ *arp1* (Fig. 1A) increased by a factor similar to that observed for ICES $11$  (data not shown). Therefore, the *arp1* gene repressed the excision of ICES $11$  and ICES $2$ .

To validate the assumption that Arp1 autoproteolysis is involved in the induction of ICE excision by MC, exponentially growing cells of CNRZ368  $\Delta$ *arp1* were treated with MC at a concentration of 0.1  $\mu$ g/ml (MIC/2). In three replicate experiments, the minimal amount of DNA that allowed detection of *attB* amplification (1 ng) was the same in the presence and in the absence of MC. Furthermore, in these three replicate experiments, the minimal amounts of DNA that allowed detection of *attI* amplification were 0.1 ng or 1 ng in the absence of MC and 0.1 ng after treatment with MC. Therefore, the inducibility of ICES $11$   $\Delta$ *arp1* excision by MC was reduced or suppressed compared to the results for the same MC treatment in the wild-type strain. This suggests that MC treatment alleviates the repression of ICES $11$  excision mediated by Arp1. The minimal amount of DNA that allowed detection of *attI'* amplification (1 ng) was the same in the presence and in the absence of MC. This suggests that MC treatment also alleviates the repression of ICES $2$  excision mediated by Arp1. In the same way, MC treatment derepressed the excision and transfer of another ICE, SXT from *V. cholerae*, probably by promoting the autocleavage of a cI homologue encoded by the element (3).

The functions of the other genes harbored by the ICES $11$ /ICES $2$  and ICES $3$  regulation modules (Fig. 1B) remain unknown. Nevertheless, the regulation modules of numerous *Firmicutes* prophages, such as TP901-1 from *Lactococcus lactis* (16), and of another ICE, ICEBs1 from *B. subtilis* (1), encode an OrfQ homologue and a "cI-like" repressor (i.e., a repressor

related to Arp2), while none of these elements encode a genuine homologue of the cI repressor. OrfQ and the OrfQ homologues have a DUF955 domain that has a conserved H-E-X-X-H motif, suggesting that these proteins could be Zn $^{2+}$  metalloproteinases (21). However, the activity of these proteins has not been demonstrated. Whereas the "cI-like" proteins encoded by prophages repress their lytic growth, these proteins are shorter than genuine cI homologues. Indeed, the cI-like repressors contain an HTH DNA binding domain but lack a region harboring autoproteolytic and oligomerization functions related to the genuine cI. However, the TP901-1 "cI-like" repressor binds to operators as dimers and higher multimers (14). Furthermore, the excision of prophages with cI-like genes and *orfQ* homologues, such as  $\phi$ Sfi21 from *S. thermophilus* (7) or TP901-1 (16), is inducible by MC, and the prophage TP901-1 cI-like gene is involved in the lytic phase induction pathway. Moreover, the induction of the prophage TP901-1 (16) and of ICEBs1 by MC (1) is RecA dependent. Thus, *arp2* and *orfQ* might also be involved in the derepression pathway of the excision of the *S. thermophilus* ICES.

To our knowledge, ICES $11$ /ICES $2$  and ICES $3$  are the only integrative elements (i.e., phages, ICES, or related elements) that encode a genuine cI homologue and might encode a cI-like homologue. Since MC induces the conjugative transfer of SXT, an ICE from *V. cholerae* coding for a genuine cI (3), and of ICEBs1, an ICE from *B. subtilis* coding for a cI-like repressor (1), DNA damage could regulate not only the excision but also the conjugative transfer of the ICES from *S. thermophilus*.

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