



HAL
open science

The Ancestral N-Terminal Domain of Big Defensins Drives Bacterially Triggered Assembly into Antimicrobial Nanonets

Karine Loth, Agnès Vergnes, Cairé Barreto, Sébastien N Voisin, Hervé Meudal, Jennifer da Silva, Albert Bressan, Nawal Belmadi, Evelyne Bachère, Vincent Aucagne, et al.

► **To cite this version:**

Karine Loth, Agnès Vergnes, Cairé Barreto, Sébastien N Voisin, Hervé Meudal, et al.. The Ancestral N-Terminal Domain of Big Defensins Drives Bacterially Triggered Assembly into Antimicrobial Nanonets. *mBio*, 2019, 10 (5), pii: e01821-19. 10.1128/mBio.01821-19 . hal-02328576

HAL Id: hal-02328576





<https://hal.science/hal-02328576v1>

Submitted on 23 Oct 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

The Ancestral N-Terminal Domain of Big Defensins Drives Bacterially Triggered Assembly into Antimicrobial Nanonets

Karine Loth,^{a,b} Agnès Vergnes,^c  Cairé Barreto,^{c,d} Sébastien N. Voisin,^e Hervé Meudal,^a Jennifer Da Silva,^f Albert Bressan,^{c,d} Nawal Belmadi,^f Evelyne Bachère,^c Vincent Aucagne,^a Chantal Cazevielle,^g  Hélène Marchandin,^h  Rafael Diego Rosa,^d Philippe Bulet,^{e,i} Lhoussaine Touqui,^f Agnès F. Delmas,^a  Delphine Destoumieux-Garzón^c

^aCentre de Biophysique Moléculaire UPR4301 CNRS, Orléans, France

^bUFR CoST, Université d'Orléans, Orléans, France

^cIHPE, Université de Montpellier, CNRS, Ifremer, Université de Perpignan Via Domitia, Montpellier, France

^dLaboratory of Immunology Applied to Aquaculture, Department of Cell Biology, Embryology and Genetics, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brazil

^ePlateforme BioPark d'Archamps, Archamps Technopole, Archamps, France

^fEquipe mixte Institut Pasteur/Paris V Mucoviscidose et Bronchopathies Chroniques, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France

^gCOMET, Plateau de microscopie électronique, Plateforme Montpellier RIO Imaging, Montpellier, France

^hHydroSciences Montpellier, Département de Microbiologie, CHU Nîmes, CNRS, IRD, Université de Montpellier, Nîmes, France

ⁱInstitute for Advanced Biosciences, CR Université Grenoble Alpes, CNRS UMR5309, La Tronche, France

ABSTRACT Big defensins, ancestors of β -defensins, are composed of a β -defensin-like C-terminal domain and a globular hydrophobic ancestral N-terminal domain. This unique structure is found in a limited number of phylogenetically distant species, including mollusks, ancestral chelicerates, and early-branching cephalochordates, mostly living in marine environments. One puzzling evolutionary issue concerns the advantage for these species of having maintained a hydrophobic domain lost during evolution toward β -defensins. Using native ligation chemistry, we produced the oyster *Crassostrea gigas* BigDef1 (*Cg*-BigDef1) and its separate domains. *Cg*-BigDef1 showed salt-stable and broad-range bactericidal activity, including against multidrug-resistant human clinical isolates of *Staphylococcus aureus*. We found that the ancestral N-terminal domain confers salt-stable antimicrobial activity to the β -defensin-like domain, which is otherwise inactive. Moreover, upon contact with bacteria, the N-terminal domain drives *Cg*-BigDef1 assembly into nanonets that entrap and kill bacteria. We speculate that the hydrophobic N-terminal domain of big defensins has been retained in marine phyla to confer salt-stable interactions with bacterial membranes in environments where electrostatic interactions are impaired. Those remarkable properties open the way to future drug developments when physiological salt concentrations inhibit the antimicrobial activity of vertebrate β -defensins.

IMPORTANCE β -Defensins are host defense peptides controlling infections in species ranging from humans to invertebrates. However, the antimicrobial activity of most human β -defensins is impaired at physiological salt concentrations. We explored the properties of big defensins, the β -defensin ancestors, which have been conserved in a number of marine organisms, mainly mollusks. By focusing on a big defensin from oyster (*Cg*-BigDef1), we showed that the N-terminal domain lost during evolution toward β -defensins confers bactericidal activity to *Cg*-BigDef1, even at high salt concentrations. *Cg*-BigDef1 killed multidrug-resistant human clinical isolates of *Staphylococcus aureus*. Moreover, the ancestral N-terminal domain drove the assembly of the big defensin into nanonets in which bacteria are entrapped and killed. This discovery may explain why the ancestral N-terminal domain has been maintained in diverse marine phyla and creates a new path of discovery to design β -defensin derivatives active at physiological and high salt concentrations.

Citation Loth K, Vergnes A, Barreto C, Voisin SN, Meudal H, Da Silva J, Bressan A, Belmadi N, Bachère E, Aucagne V, Cazevielle C, Marchandin H, Rosa RD, Bulet P, Touqui L, Delmas AF, Destoumieux-Garzón D. 2019. The ancestral N-terminal domain of big defensins drives bacterially triggered assembly into antimicrobial nanonets. *mBio* 10:e01821-19. <https://doi.org/10.1128/mBio.01821-19>.

Invited Editor Bryan W. Davies, University of Texas at Austin

Editor M. Stephen Trent, University of Georgia

Copyright © 2019 Loth et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Address correspondence to Delphine Destoumieux-Garzón, ddestoum@ifremer.fr.

Received 10 July 2019

Accepted 17 September 2019

Published 22 October 2019

KEYWORDS MRSA, antimicrobial peptides, antimicrobial resistance, defensins, fibrils, innate immunity, mechanisms of action, nuclear magnetic resonance

β -Defensins are essential components of innate immunity broadly found in vertebrates and invertebrates (1). Through their multiple functions (e.g., as antimicrobial peptides [AMPs], proinflammatory mediators of the immune response), these cationic host defense peptides (HDPs) contribute to protection against infections at almost all human epithelial surfaces (2, 3). Some human β -defensins were shown to compromise bacterial membrane integrity (4). However, like many human (5–7) and avian (8) β -defensins, direct antimicrobial activity at physiological salt concentrations is significantly impaired. This suggests that electrostatic interactions initiating interactions between these cationic peptides and the negatively charged membranes of bacteria (9) are altered by salts.

Big defensins are a group of AMPs related to β -defensins, initially isolated from the hemocytes of a marine chelicerate, the horseshoe crab (*Tachypleus tridentatus*) (*Tt*-BigDef) (10). They contain a N-terminal hydrophobic domain and a C-terminal β -defensin-like domain (11). The two domains are encoded by separate exons (12, 13). On the basis of their gene structure and amino acid sequence and three-dimensional (3D) structure similarities, it was proposed that vertebrate β -defensins originated from an ancestral big defensin via intronization of exonic sequences or exon shuffling, thereby losing the ancestral N-terminal domain (1, 13). Big defensins have been predominantly described in marine organisms, mainly mollusks (12, 14), and, to a much lower extent, in ancestral chelicerates (horseshoe crabs) (10) and early-branching chordates (amphioxus) (15). The evolutionary advantage for those phylogenetically distant species of having conserved the N-terminal hydrophobic domain represents one puzzling unsolved issue.

Although they were isolated more than 20 years ago (10), technical limitations impeding the production of sufficient quantities of big defensins have precluded investigations on their structure and antimicrobial activities and of the roles of their respective domains. Sufficient amounts of native *Tt*-BigDef were obtained from horseshoe crab hemocytes to determine its 3D structure (Protein Data Bank [PDB] identifier: 2RNG), which remains the only one solved to date. *Tt*-BigDef is tightly packed in solution: the hydrophobic N-terminal domain adopts a $\beta 1-\alpha 1-\alpha 2-\beta 2$ fold, whereas the cationic C-terminal domain shows the cysteine pairing expected for β -defensins (11). To date, data on big defensin antimicrobial activities remain scarce (10, 14, 15).

Achievements that opened the way to structure and activity studies in big defensins included developments in peptide chemistry related to native chemical ligation (NCL) strategies (16, 17). Using this methodology, we synthesized *Cg*-BigDef1, one of the best-characterized big defensins in terms of gene structure, expression, and role in immunity (12, 18–20). We obtained several dozen milligrams, solved its solution structure, and investigated its interactions with bacteria. By using a combination of antimicrobial assays, immune detection, scanning electron microscopy, and mass spectrometry analyses, we determined that *Cg*-BigDef1 is a highly salt-stable AMP that entraps and kills bacteria in nanonet structures. Moreover, we found that *Cg*-BigDef1 is (i) active against clinical strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* multiresistant to antibiotics, which represent a major concern for human health, and (ii) devoid of cytotoxicity toward mammalian cells. Our findings pave the way for future drug developments inspired by the evolution-based molecular design of big defensins.

RESULTS

Big defensins are mainly found in marine organisms. We performed an exhaustive search for sequences containing a β -defensin domain in publicly available genomic and transcriptomic databases. Sequences of β -defensins were found in diverse groups of vertebrates (from fish to mammals) and invertebrates (mollusks and crustaceans), whereas big defensins were present in a limited number of species belonging to

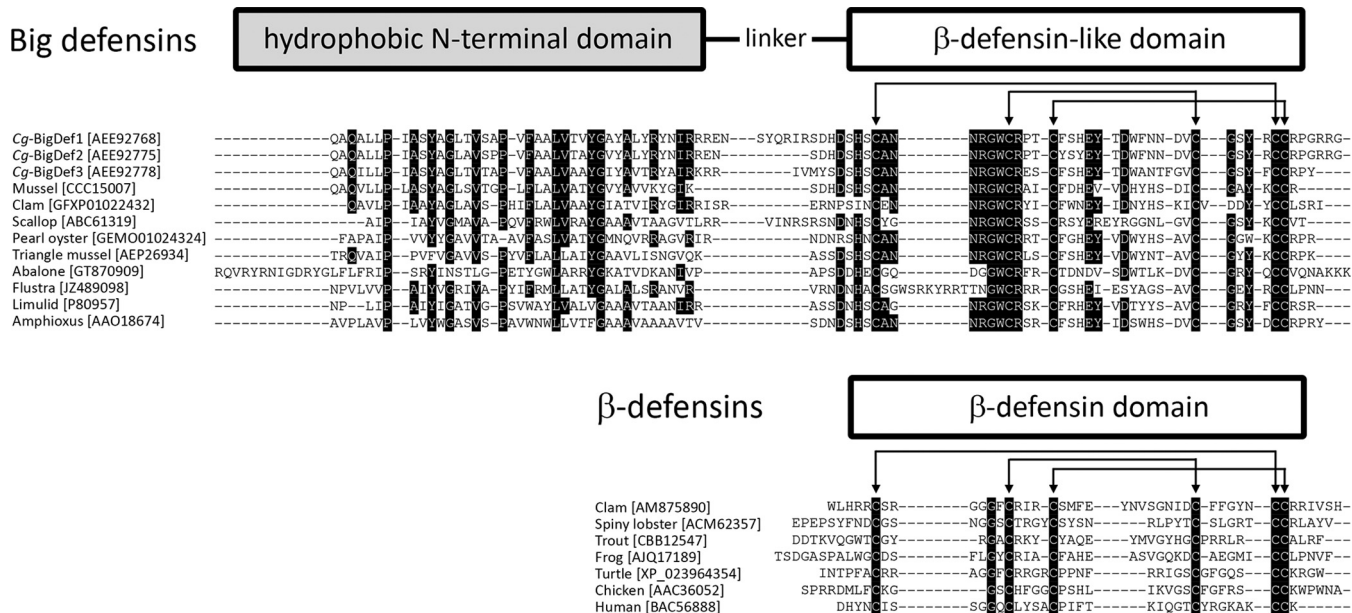


FIG 1 Amino acid sequence alignments of big defensins and β -defensins. Conserved residues are highlighted in black. Arrows indicate the six cysteine residues that follow the canonical cysteine spacing of β -defensins and big defensins. The schematic representation (not to scale) shown at the top of the alignments indicates the structural domain organization of mature big defensins and β -defensins. Cysteine pairing is indicated by black lines based on previously reported data (10, 53) and our NMR data (this study).

Lophotrochozoa, Arthropoda, and Cephalochordata (Fig. 1). Remarkably, of the 78 obtained distinct big defensins, only one sequence (GenBank accession no. [AEP26934](#)) was found in a nonmarine species, the sequence corresponded to the freshwater mussel *Hyriopsis cumingii* (21). Mollusks (Lophotrochozoa) represented the superphylum containing the highest diversity of big defensins by far (see Fig. S1 in the supplemental material). Multiple-sequence alignments revealed a canonical conserved motif but differently spaced cysteines for big defensins [Cys-Xaa₍₄₋₁₄₎-Cys-Xaa₍₃₎-Cys-Xaa₍₁₃₋₁₄₎-Cys-Xaa₍₄₋₇₎-Cys-Cys] and β -defensins [Cys-Xaa₍₄₋₆₎-Cys-Xaa₍₃₋₄₎-Cys-Xaa₍₇₋₁₂₎-Cys-Xaa₍₅₋₇₎-Cys-Cys] (Fig. 1). The two defensin families also differed by the presence of a hydrophobic N-terminal domain (20 to 64 residues) in big defensins only (Fig. 1). This domain, which contains some highly conserved amino acids (Fig. 1), does not show any homology with sequences present in public databases outside big defensins.

Native chemical ligation-based chemical synthesis gives access to the exploration of multiple-domain Cg-BigDef1 structure and activity. To explore the role of the ancestral N-terminal domain in big defensin structure and activity, we focused on the mollusk big defensin *Cg-BigDef1* (GenBank accession no. [AEE92768](#)). We first synthesized the entirety of *Cg-BigDef1*. *Cg-BigDef1*[1-93] corresponds to mature *Cg-BigDef1* with a pyroglutamic acid (Pca) at the N terminus, an amidated C terminus, and six cysteines involved in three disulfide bridges (12) (Table 1). Total synthesis of *Cg-BigDef1* (Fig. 2) was achieved through NCL (16) of *Cg-BigDef1*[57-93] with a *Cg-BigDef1*[1-56] cryptothioester (22) and subsequent oxidative folding (Fig. S2d). The resulting peptide was characterized by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) (Fig. S2e) and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy (see below).

TABLE 1 Sequence of *Cg-BigDef1* and its two separated domains

Name	Sequence ^a
<i>Cg-BigDef1</i> [1-93]	ZAQALLPIASYAGLTVSAPVFAALVTYVGAYALYRYNIRRRRENSYQRI ^U SDHDSHCANNRGWC ^U RCPT ^U CF ^U SH ^U EYTDW ^U FNNDV ^U CGSYR ^U CCRPGR ^U R-NH ₂
<i>Cg-BigDef1</i> [1-42]	ZAQALLPIASYAGLTVSAPVFAALVTYVGAYALYRYNIRRR-NH ₂
<i>Cg-BigDef1</i> [44-93]	SYQRI ^U SDHDSHCANNRGWC ^U RCPT ^U CF ^U SH ^U EYTDW ^U FNNDV ^U CGSYR ^U CCRPGR ^U R-NH ₂

^aProteogenic amino acids are abbreviated using the one-letter code; Z is the pyroglutamic acid or pyrrolidinocarboxylic acid (also abbreviated "Pca" with the three-letter code); the C terminus is amidated. The underlined cysteinyl residues (C) are involved in disulfide bonds.

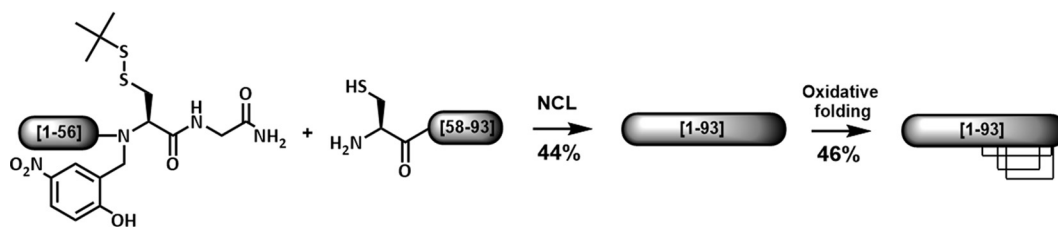


FIG 2 Synthetic scheme of *Cg*-BigDef1. The N-terminal cysteine-containing peptide *Cg*-BigDef1[58-93] (CANNRGWCRPTCFSEHYTDWFNNDVCGSYRCCRPGRR) and the *Cg*-BigDef1[1-56] peptide (ZQAALLPIASYAGLTVSAPVFAALVTYGYALYRYNIRRRRENSYQIRIRSDHDSHS ["Z" being pyroglutamic acid]) equipped with our thioesterification device [(Hnb)Cys(StBu)-Gly-NH₂] reacted under standard NCL conditions (22). After purification, the reduced form of *Cg*-BigDef1[1-93] was engaged in oxidative folding under thermodynamical control conditions (see Fig. S2). Percentages represent yields after HPLC purification.

Cg-BigDef1[1-42] and *Cg*-BigDef1[44-93], which correspond to the N-terminal and C-terminal domains of *Cg*-BigDef1, respectively (Table 1), were synthesized by solid-phase peptide synthesis according to the position of *Cg*-bigdef1 exons (12) (Fig. S2a to c).

***Cg*-BigDef1 adopts a highly compact hydrophobic fold in solution.** The 3D structures of *Cg*-BigDef1[1-93] and *Cg*-BigDef1[44-93] were determined by NMR spectroscopy (Tables S1 and S2). *Cg*-BigDef1[1-93] is composed of two distinct globular domains connected by a flexible linker (Fig. 3). The N-terminal domain (Pca1 to Glu42) is hydrophobic and adopts a β 1- α 1- α 2- β 2 fold. A hydrophobic core composed of residues Tyr11, Val16, Val20, Leu24, Leu33, and Ile38 stabilizes this highly compact fold. The C-terminal domain adopts a β -defensin-like fold with a cysteine pairing identical to that of β -defensins (C1-C5, C2-C4, and C3-C6), although the cysteine spacings differ; it also displays a typical four-stranded antiparallel β -sheet and an α -helix (Fig. 3). The linker is composed of 10 residues (Asn43 to His52) and is located at the interface of the two globular domains (strong polar contacts are formed during the structure calculation as follows: Arg49/Thr15, Asp51/Ser54, His52/Asp53, Arg65/Asp51, and His71/Asn43). This allows *Cg*-BigDef1[1-93] to be highly compact in solution.

We found that the fold of *Cg*-BigDef1[44-93] is identical to that of the C-terminal domain of *Cg*-BigDef1[1-93] except for the first nine residues (44 to 52), *viz.*, the linker, as the network of polar contacts cannot be formed in the absence of the N-terminal domain (Fig. S3 and S4). The surface of *Cg*-BigDef1[1-93] is mainly hydrophobic, with no amphipathic properties. Indeed, all the positively charged residues (Arg35, Arg39, Arg40, and Arg41) of the N-terminal domain are exposed at the surface. Arg39 is surrounded by four tyrosine residues (Tyr28, Tyr31, Tyr34, and Tyr36) forming a hydrophilic patch. Arg40 and Arg41 create an extended hydrophilic belt at the interface between the β -sheet of the hydrophobic domain, the linker, and the C-terminal domain (Ser10, Thr15, Arg40, Arg41, Glu42, Arg47, Arg49, Ser50, Asp51, His52, Asp53, Thr67, Ser70, His71, and Arg92). The C-terminal domain (net charge, +3) exhibits three positively charged residues (Arg61, Arg89, and Arg91) and two negatively charged acidic residues (Asp53 and Asp80) at the surface, the other charged residues being buried. Overall, the N-terminal domain does not alter the fold of the conserved β -defensin-like domain but confers hydrophobic properties to this molecule, which is otherwise mainly hydrophilic.

***Cg*-BigDef1 has broad range bactericidal activity.** *Cg*-BigDef1 antimicrobial activities were tested at 150 mM NaCl and 400 mM NaCl, physiological salt concentrations for humans and marine bacteria, respectively (Table 2). *Cg*-BigDef1 was active against a range of reference, environmental, oyster, and human clinical strains, with various profiles of susceptibility to antibiotics (see Table S3 in the supplemental material). The lowest minimal inhibitory concentrations (MICs) were observed against Gram-positive strains (Table 2). All *S. aureus* strains tested, including methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) clinical isolates from cystic fibrosis (CF) and non-CF patients, were susceptible to *Cg*-BigDef1 (MICs in the 1.25 to 5 μ M range). *Vibrio* isolates, including *V. tasmaniensis*

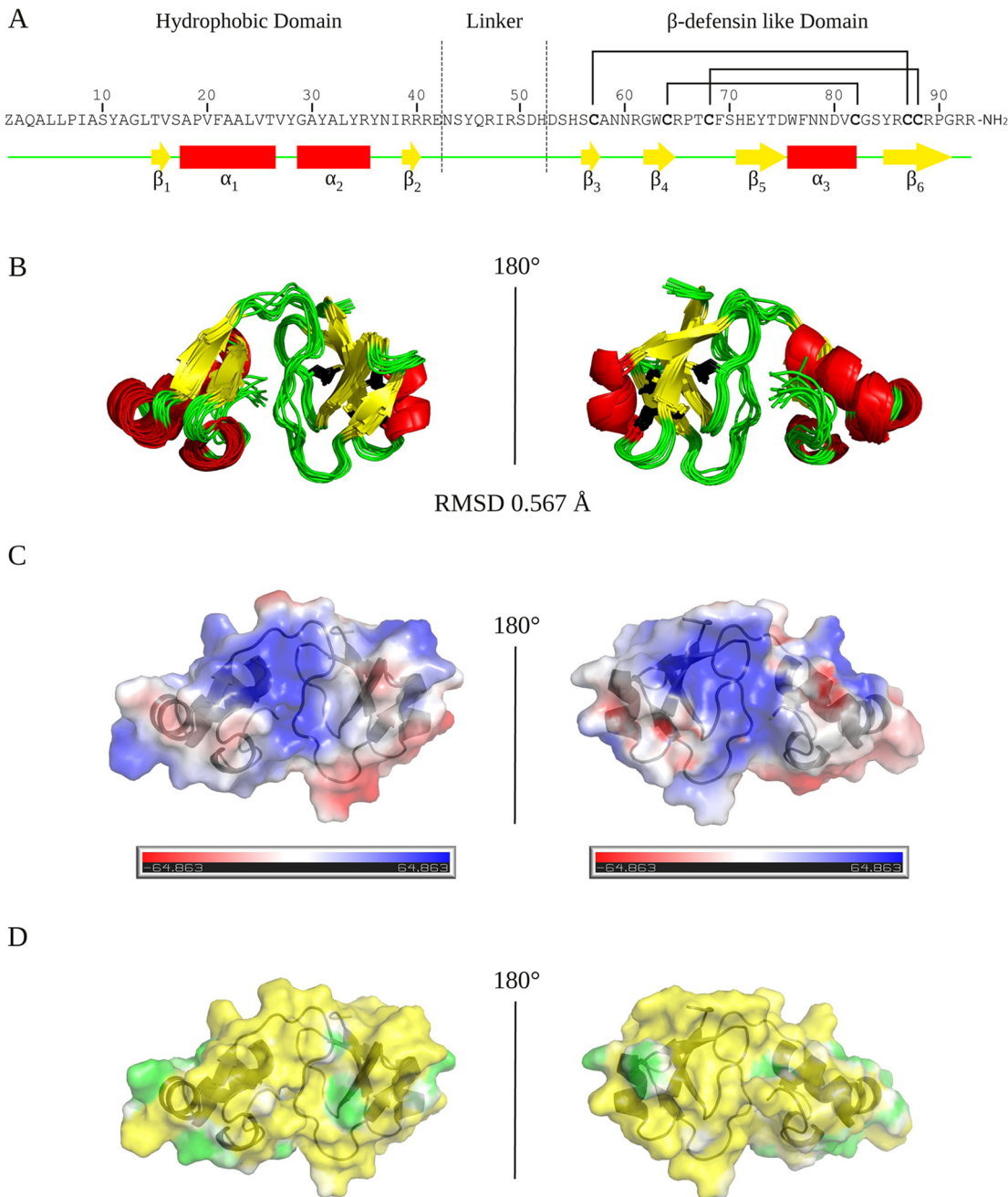


FIG 3 Solution structure of *Cg*-BigDef1 (PDB entry 6QBL). The global fold and surface potentials of *Cg*-BigDef1[1–93] are displayed. (A) *Cg*-BigDef1[1–93] sequence. “Z” stands for pyroglutamic acid (Pca) and NH₂ for the C-terminal amidation. Cysteine residues are indicated in bold and their pairing by black lines. The secondary structure elements of the protein are indicated below the sequence in yellow, red, and green for β -strand, α -helix, and coil, respectively. The N-terminal domain (Pca1 to Glu42) is hydrophobic and adopts a β_1 - α_1 - α_2 - β_2 fold (β_1 , Thr15-Val16; α_1 , Ala18-Val27; α_2 , Gly29-Arg35; β_2 , Arg39-Arg40). The C-terminal domain adopts a β -defensin-like fold (Cys57-Cys87, Cys64-Cys82, Cys68-Cys88), a four-stranded antiparallel β -sheet (β_3 , Ser56-Cys57; β_4 , Gly62-Arg65; β_5 , His71-Asp75; β_6 , Tyr86-Pro91), and an α -helix (α_3 , Trp76-Cys82). (B) Superimposition of the 10 models representative of *Cg*-BigDef1[1–93] solution structure with a root mean square deviation (RMSD) at 0.567 Å. (C) Electrostatic positive (blue) and negative (red) areas calculated at the Connolly surface by the use of the Adaptive Poisson-Boltzmann Solver (APBS) (54). (D) Hydrophobic (yellow) and hydrophilic (green) potential areas calculated at the Connolly surface by the use of the Platinum (55).

and *V. crassostreae* strains pathogenic for oysters, were inhibited in the 1.25 to 10 μ M range. Full inhibition of human clinical isolates of *Pseudomonas* and *Burkholderia* was not reached at the highest concentration tested. A bactericidal effect against most susceptible strains was determined with minimum bactericidal concentrations (MBCs) in the range of 0.6 to 10 μ M (Table 2).

TABLE 2 Antimicrobial activities of the full *Cg*-BigDef1 and its isolated domains^a

Strain	Source	[NaCl] (mM)	<i>Cg</i> -BigDef1[1–93]		<i>Cg</i> -BigDef1[1–42]		<i>Cg</i> -BigDef1[44–93]	
			MIC (μM)	MBC (μM)	MIC (μM)	MBC (μM)	MIC (μM)	MBC (μM)
Gram-negative bacteria								
<i>Aliivibrio fischeri</i> 7P_21	Env	400	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>Burkholderia multivorans</i> 12/11/13-B-2333	Clin/h	150	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>Escherichia coli</i> MC4100	Ref	150	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ATCC 9027	Ref	150	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (Pa25) 13/07/11-B-3003	Clin/h	150	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (Pa02) 12/07/11-B-2011	Clin/h	150	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>Vibrio tasmaniensis</i> LGP32	Clin/o	400	10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>Vibrio tasmaniensis</i> 3T8_11	Clin/o	400	10	10	20	>10	>10	>10
<i>Vibrio tasmaniensis</i> 7G7_3	Clin/o	400	5	20	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>Vibrio crassostreae</i> 7T4_12	Clin/o	400	5	>10	20	>10	>10	>10
<i>Vibrio crassostreae</i> 7F5_29	Clin/o	400	1.25	1.25	10	>10	5	10
<i>Vibrio orientalis</i> 8F5_42	Env	400	10	>10	20	>10	>10	>10
<i>Vibrio breoganii</i> 7F1_16	Clin/o	400	10	>10	20	>10	20	>10
<i>Vibrio harveyi</i> 7G5_1	Clin/o	400	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10
Gram-positive bacteria								
<i>Corynebacterium stationis</i> CIP 101282	Ref	400	0.15	0.6	2.5	10	2.5	10
<i>Microbacterium maritopicum</i> CIP 105733 ^T	Ref	400	>10	>10	20	>10	10	>10
<i>Micrococcus luteus</i> CIP 53.45	Ref	150	0.3	1.25	2.5	10	10	>10
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) strain 7877	Clin/h	150	2.5	5	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) strain 53863	Clin/h	150	2.5	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) 31/01/14-B-5284	Clin/h	150	1.25	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA, GISA) 24/11/08-B-1347	Clin/h	150	2.5	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MSSA) 07/02/14-B-5264	Clin/h	150	5	10	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> Newman	Ref	150	2.5	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> SG511	Ref	150	1.25	>10	10	>10	>10	>10

^aMIC values (reported in micromoles per liter [μM]) refer to the minimal concentration required to achieve 100% growth inhibition. MBC values (reported in micromoles per liter) refer to the minimal concentration required to kill 100% of bacteria. The NaCl concentrations at which assays were performed are indicated in millimoles per liter (mM). The origin of the clinical and environmental isolates is specified in Table S3. Env, environmental isolate; Clin, clinical isolate from either human (Clin/h) or oyster (Clin/o); Ref, reference strain; NT, not tested; CIP, Collection de l'Institut Pasteur; ATCC, American Type Culture Collection; MSSA, methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*; MRSA, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; GISA, glycopeptide-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Covalent association of *Cg*-BigDef1 domains is essential for salt-stable antimicrobial activity. The separate domains were markedly less bactericidal than full-length *Cg*-BigDef1 (Table 2). Synergies between the two domains were therefore measured by exposing bacteria to *Cg*-BigDef1[1–42] and *Cg*-BigDef1[44–93] simultaneously or to *Cg*-BigDef1[1–93]. The separate domains acted synergistically against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative strains, with fractional inhibitory concentration (FIC) index values in the 0.625 to 0.740 range (i.e., <1) (Table 3). Strong synergy was observed when domains were linked covalently (FIC values in the 0.067 to 0.154 range; <0.5) (Table 3). This shows that the antimicrobial activity of the β-defensin domain

TABLE 3 FIC index values of the N- and C-terminal domains of *Cg*-BigDef1^a

Strain	FIC index	
	Covalently linked domains	Separate domains
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> SG511	0.156	0.625
<i>Corynebacterium stationis</i> CIP 101282	0.067	0.740
<i>Micrococcus luteus</i> CIP 53.45	0.135	0.750
<i>Vibrio crassostreae</i> 7F5_29	0.125	0.750

^aThe synergies of the N- and C-terminal domains were measured as described previously (51) by incubating either both domains or the full-length *Cg*-BigDef1 (i.e., covalently linked domains) with bacterial suspensions of 4 strains displaying the lowest MICs for *Cg*-BigDef1[1–93]. Results are expressed as FIC index values according to the following formula: $FIC = (N\text{-ter})/MIC_{N\text{-ter}} + (C\text{-ter})/MIC_{C\text{-ter}}$ where $MIC_{N\text{-ter}}$ and $MIC_{C\text{-ter}}$ are the MICs of the N- and C-terminal domains tested alone and (N-ter) and (C-ter) are the MICs of the two peptides tested in combination. FIC index values are interpreted as follows: <0.5, strong synergy; 0.5 to 1, synergy; 1 to 2: additive effect; 2, no effect; >2, antagonism.

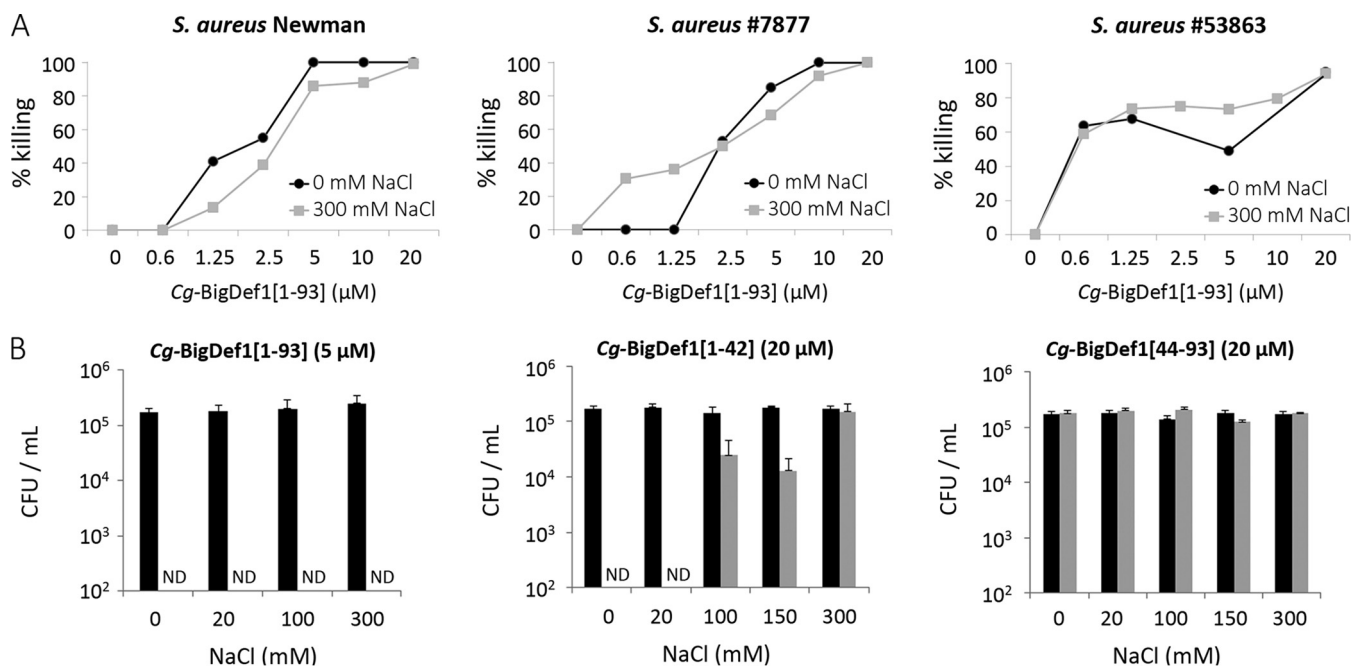


FIG 4 *Cg-BigDef1* antimicrobial activity is stable at high salt concentrations. (A) Effect of NaCl (0 and 300 mM) on the bactericidal activity of various concentrations of *Cg-BigDef1*[1–93] against laboratory *S. aureus* strain Newman and two cystic fibrosis clinical isolates of *S. aureus* (strain 7877 and strain 53863). (B) Effect of increasing NaCl concentrations on the antibacterial activity of *Cg-BigDef1*[1–93] at 5 μM, *Cg-BigDef1*[1–42] at 20 μM, and *Cg-BigDef1*[44–93] at 20 μM against *S. aureus* Newman. Bacterial cells were incubated with the indicated peptides (gray bars) or the corresponding solvents (black bars) in killing buffer (KB) in the presence of 0, 20, 100, or 300 mM NaCl. After 2 h, bacterial suspensions were serially diluted with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and aliquots were streaked on Luria-Bertani (LB) agar plates and incubated for 24 h at 37°C. Bactericidal effects were monitored by counting the bacterial CFU on LB agar plates and expressed either as percent killing compared with that seen with treatment without the antimicrobial peptide (A) or as CFU counts per milliliter (B). ND, not detected (<100 CFU per milliliter).

Cg-BigDef1[44–93] is dependent on a covalent association with the N-terminal *Cg-BigDef1*[1–42] domain.

Next, we focused our subsequent studies on *S. aureus*, which was highly sensitive to *Cg-BigDef1* activity. We showed that *Cg-BigDef1*[1–93] was bactericidal up to 300 mM NaCl against both the laboratory strain *S. aureus* Newman and the multidrug-resistant *S. aureus* clinical isolates 7877 and 53863 (Fig. 4A). At 5 μM, *Cg-BigDef1*[1–93] was bactericidal against *S. aureus* Newman in the range of 0 to 300 mM NaCl whereas NaCl by itself had no effect on bacterial growth (Fig. 4B). A bactericidal effect was recorded for *Cg-BigDef1*[1–42] in the absence of NaCl as a consequence of raising the peptide concentration to 20 μM. This effect was lost at concentrations over 100 mM NaCl (Fig. 4B). No bactericidal activity was recorded for 20 μM *Cg-BigDef1*[44–93] in the NaCl concentration range of 0 to 300 mM (Fig. 4B). Therefore, unlike its separate domains, *Cg-BigDef1*[1–93] shows salt-stable bactericidal activity.

***Cg-BigDef1* entraps bacteria in nanonets without inducing membrane permeabilization.** We further explored the mechanism of action of *Cg-BigDef1* on *S. aureus*. *Cg-BigDef1*[1–93] killed cells of the SG511 reference strain at 1.25 μM, with a 2-log reduction in colony-forming unit (CFU) counts after 2 h. At 10 μM, no CFU could be counted after 60 min (Fig. 5A) and no membrane permeabilization was detected (Fig. 5B). Therefore, *Cg-BigDef1* bactericidal activity is independent of membrane permeabilization in *S. aureus*. Remarkably, by observing *Cg-BigDef1*-treated *S. aureus* by scanning electron microscopy (SEM), we found that *Cg-BigDef1*[1–93] undergoes intense fibrillar aggregation upon contact with bacteria. Bacterial cells were entrapped in highly branched nanonets and/or covered with large fibers that adhered to the bacterial surfaces when incubated with 5 μM *Cg-BigDef1*[1–93] (Fig. 6A). Such structures were not observed in the absence of bacteria (data not shown), which indicates that bacteria play an essential role in triggering their assembly. Similar structures were observed when bacteria were incubated with 5 μM *Cg-BigDef1*[1–42] but not when

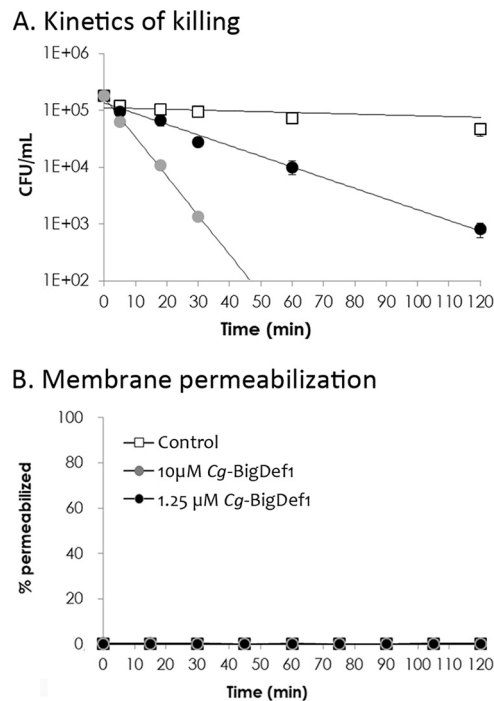


FIG 5 *Cg*-BigDef1 bactericidal activity is not coupled to membrane permeabilization. (A) The time course of *Cg*-BigDef1 killing of *S. aureus* SG511 was measured over 120 min at two *Cg*-BigDef1 concentrations (1.25 μM [black symbols] and 10 μM [gray symbols]). In a control experiment, *Cg*-BigDef1 was replaced by an equal volume of water (white squares). At time zero, cultures were adjusted to 10⁵ CFU/ml. CFU were then counted by plating at 10, 20, 30, 60, and 120 min. In this assay, the limit of detection was 100 CFU/ml. (B) Membrane permeabilization of *S. aureus* SG511 was measured by the Sytox green assay. Bacteria were exposed to 1.25 or 10 μM *Cg*-BigDef1 or an equal volume of water (control). Data are represented as percentages of permeabilized bacterial cells relative to complete cell lysis with Triton X-100 as a positive control. In both assays, standard deviations were calculated using results from three independent experiments.

they were incubated with β -defensin-like *Cg*-BigDef1[44–93] (5 μM) (Fig. 6A). This supramolecular assembly is consistent with the loss of solubility of *Cg*-BigDef1[1–93] and *Cg*-BigDef1[1–42] after 30 min of contact with *S. aureus* (Fig. S5 in the supplemental material). By using polyclonal antibodies raised against *Cg*-BigDef1[1–93], we observed intense immune staining of large areas surrounding *S. aureus* under conditions of incubation with *Cg*-BigDef1[1–93] (5 μM) (Fig. 6B). This showed that the observed fibers represented *Cg*-BigDef1[1–93] nanonets. Confocal sections revealed the absence of immune staining at positions occupied by bacterial cells, showing that *Cg*-BigDef1[1–93] did not enter bacteria intracellular space, at least during 30 min of contact (Fig. 6B).

***Cg*-BigDef1 is neither cytotoxic nor proinflammatory toward mammalian cells.**

We finally examined *Cg*-BigDef1 and its separate domains for potential toxic and/or proinflammatory effects on eukaryotic cells. None of the three peptides were toxic toward bronchial epithelial cell line IB3 isolated from CF patients, as they did not induce any detectable release of lactate dehydrogenase compared to the 100% release seen in the Triton X-100 positive control (Fig. 7A). Moreover, they did not induce a proinflammatory response in mouse alveolar macrophage cell line J774. Indeed, none of the peptides triggered secretion of keratinocyte-derived protein chemokine (KC) (Fig. 7B), the mouse homologue of interleukin-8 (IL-8) known to induce neutrophil chemotactic activity (23), leading to the accumulation of these cells in the site of infection. Similar results were obtained for IL-1 β (Fig. 7C), which promotes bacterial killing by alveolar macrophages (24). In contrast, infection of J774 cells by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PAO1 (positive control) led to high levels of secretion of both KC and IL-1 β (Fig. 7B and C).

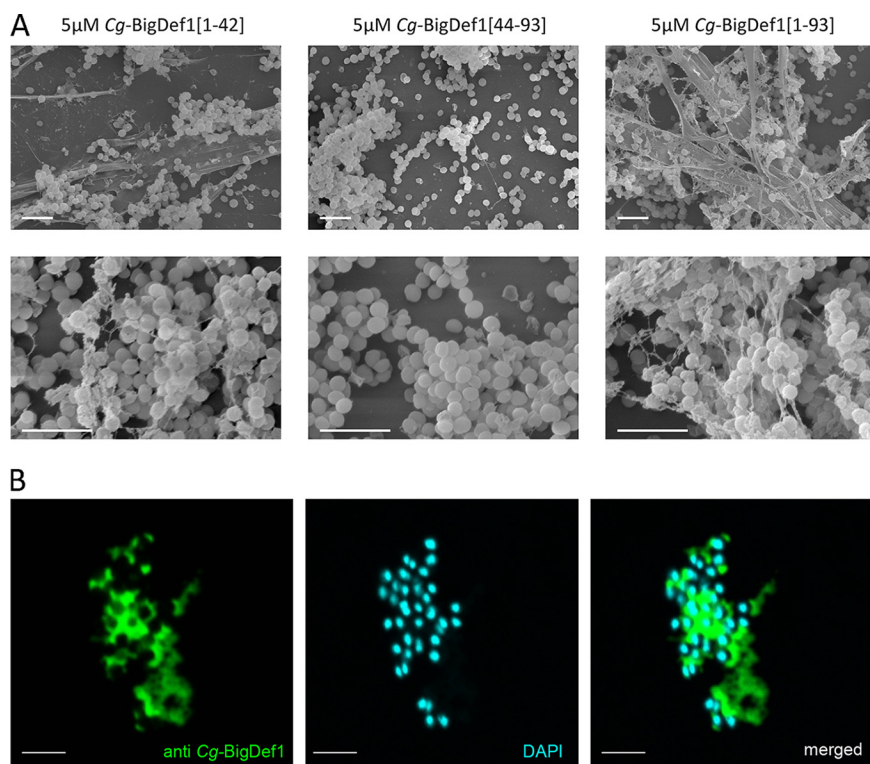


FIG 6 The N-terminal domain drives bacterially triggered assembly of *Cg*-BigDef1 into nanonets. (A) SEM observation of *Cg*-BigDef1 nanonets. Large and branched fibers entrapping *S. aureus* SG511 were observed in *S. aureus* samples subjected to 24 h of exposure to 5 μM *Cg*-BigDef1[1–93] or *Cg*-BigDef1[1–42] but not 5 μM *Cg*-BigDef1[44–93], which is indistinguishable from the no-peptide control results (not shown). (B) Immune staining of *Cg*-BigDef1 nanonets in contact with *S. aureus* SG511. Confocal microscopy images were acquired after 30 min of contact between bacteria and peptides. DNA was stained with DAPI (blue), and *Cg*-BigDef1 was stained with polyclonal antibodies (anti-*Cg*-BigDef1) revealed with a secondary antibody coupled to Alexa Fluor 488 (green). Merged images show that space occupied by *S. aureus* cells is left empty by *Cg*-BigDef1 nanonets. Bars represent 3 μm.

DISCUSSION

During evolution, the activity of β-defensins has broadened beyond direct antimicrobial action such that in mammals, some peptides have adopted a series of additional functions in immunity (e.g., immune modulation, chemoattraction) and reproduction; they are currently considered to represent multifunctional HDPs rather than solely AMPs (3, 25). Here, by studying big defensins, the ancestors of β-defensins, we

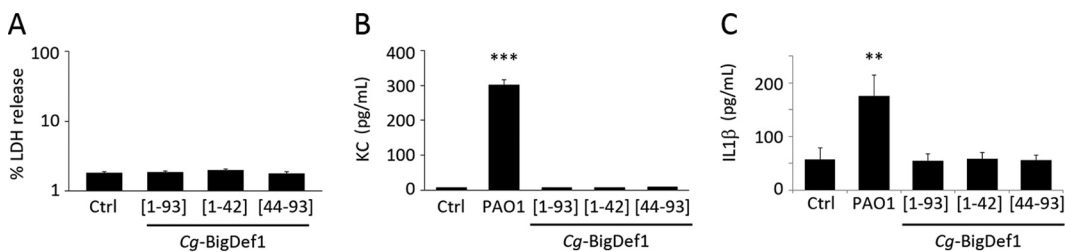


FIG 7 *Cg*-BigDef1 is neither cytotoxic nor proinflammatory toward eukaryotic cells. (A) Cytotoxicity assay. NCI-H292 cells were incubated with 5 μM *Cg*-BigDef1[1–93], 20 μM *Cg*-BigDef1[1–42], or 20 μM *Cg*-BigDef1[44–93]. The release of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) by the cells was measured after 24 h using the CytoTox 96 nonradioactive cytotoxicity assay (Promega). Triton X-100 (1%) was used as a positive control (100% LDH release). Untreated cells were used as a negative control (Ctrl). Data are expressed as a percentage of the total LDH release compared to cells treated with Triton X-100 (for more details, see reference 22). (B and C) Proinflammatory assays. Macrophage cells (cell line J774) were incubated with peptides at the same concentrations. Secretion of KC (B) and IL-1β (C) was measured after 24 h using DuoSet ELISA kits as previously described (24). As a positive control for cytokine/chemokine secretion, J774 cells were infected with *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 (multiplicity of infection [MOI] 1:1).

uncovered unique physicochemical properties essential for their ancestral antimicrobial activity. These properties have been lost during evolution toward β -defensins but have been preserved in a limited number of marine species.

We found that oyster *Cg*-BigDef1 has conserved salt-stable antimicrobial activity. Indeed, *Cg*-BigDef1 showed a broad spectrum of activity in the 1 to 10 μ M range, even at high salt concentrations. It was active at up to 300 mM NaCl against human pathogens and 400 mM NaCl against oyster pathogens (marine microorganisms). The two domains of *Cg*-BigDef1 did not display complementary spectra of activities, as initially proposed for the horseshoe crab *Tt*-BigDef (10). Instead, they were highly synergistic, highlighting the importance of their covalent association for the whole peptide activity. NMR data revealed that oyster *Cg*-BigDef1, like horseshoe crab *Tt*-BigDef (26), possesses two structural domains. The hydrophobic N-terminal domain adopts a unique globular fold, and the C-terminal domain adopts a β -defensin-like conformation. The two domains are in close contact, giving rise to a very compact 3D structure in solution. While cationic and anionic patches are displayed at the surface of *Cg*-BigDef1, the overall structure is mainly hydrophobic and does not display the typical amphipathic structure of cationic AMPs (27). This has important consequences for *Cg*-BigDef1 interactions with bacteria, which were shown to require the hydrophobic N-terminal domain and are not impaired at high salt concentrations. This suggests that *Cg*-BigDef1 interacts with bacterial membranes through hydrophobic interactions rather than electrostatic interactions.

The 3D structure of *Cg*-BigDef1 is only the second from the big defensin family. It differs from *Tt*-BigDef by exhibiting a longer linker and a different orientation of the N- and C-terminal domains (Fig. 8). By modifying the orientation of the domains, we found that linkers drastically modified the surface properties of big defensins. Indeed, *Tt*-BigDef is amphipathic whereas *Cg*-BigDef1 is hydrophobic. Whether this orientation modifies peptide activity and/or stability with respect to salts remains to be established. Indeed, information is still missing on the activities of *Tt*-BigDef and other big defensins, precluding further interpretations. In a micellar (membrane-like) environment, the N-terminal domain of *Tt*-BigDef adopts a single α -helix structure, which penetrates into micelles; it was hypothesized that insertion of this helix into target membranes may be involved in the *Tt*-BigDef antimicrobial activity (11). According to our results, such a membrane activity is not responsible for *Cg*-BigDef1 activity, although it could confer antimicrobial activity to the *Cg*-BigDef1 N-terminal domain at a high concentration (20 μ M).

The ancestral N-terminal domain of *Cg*-BigDef1 was shown to drive bacterially triggered assembly of *Cg*-BigDef1 into nanonets, while *Cg*-BigDef1 appeared highly soluble and monomeric in solution. These nanonets entrapped and killed *S. aureus*. The N-terminal domain alone also produced nanonets but did not kill *S. aureus*. This suggests that *Cg*-BigDef1 antimicrobial activity is carried by the β -defensin-like domain but requires the N-terminal domain to promote close contact with bacteria. The mechanism by which the N-terminal drives nanonet formation remains to be characterized. In human α -defensin 6 (HD6), which self-assembles into elongated fibrils and agglutinates bacteria (28), hydrophobic amino acids play a key role (29). For *Cg*-BigDef1 to achieve self-assembly, the amino acids of the hydrophobic core need to be exposed through a partial unfolding process or conformational change. Micelles of dodecylphosphocholine induced such a conformational change of *Tt*-BigDef N-terminal domain (26). However, no report has been published on the possibility that *Tt*-BigDef can form nanonets. Surprisingly, whereas the big defensin N-terminal domain was lost during evolution toward β -defensins, human BD1 (hBD1) was recently shown to form nanonets in its reduced form (30), which is the active form of hBD1 in the colonic environment (31). This suggests that nanonet formation may have emerged independently in diverse families of AMPs, highlighting a neglected function of AMPs, which can entrap bacteria and prevent subsequent host colonization (29, 30). Whether all AMPs that self-assemble into nanonets form highly ordered structures, as observed for HD6 *in vitro* (29), or protein aggregates remains unknown. According to the results of

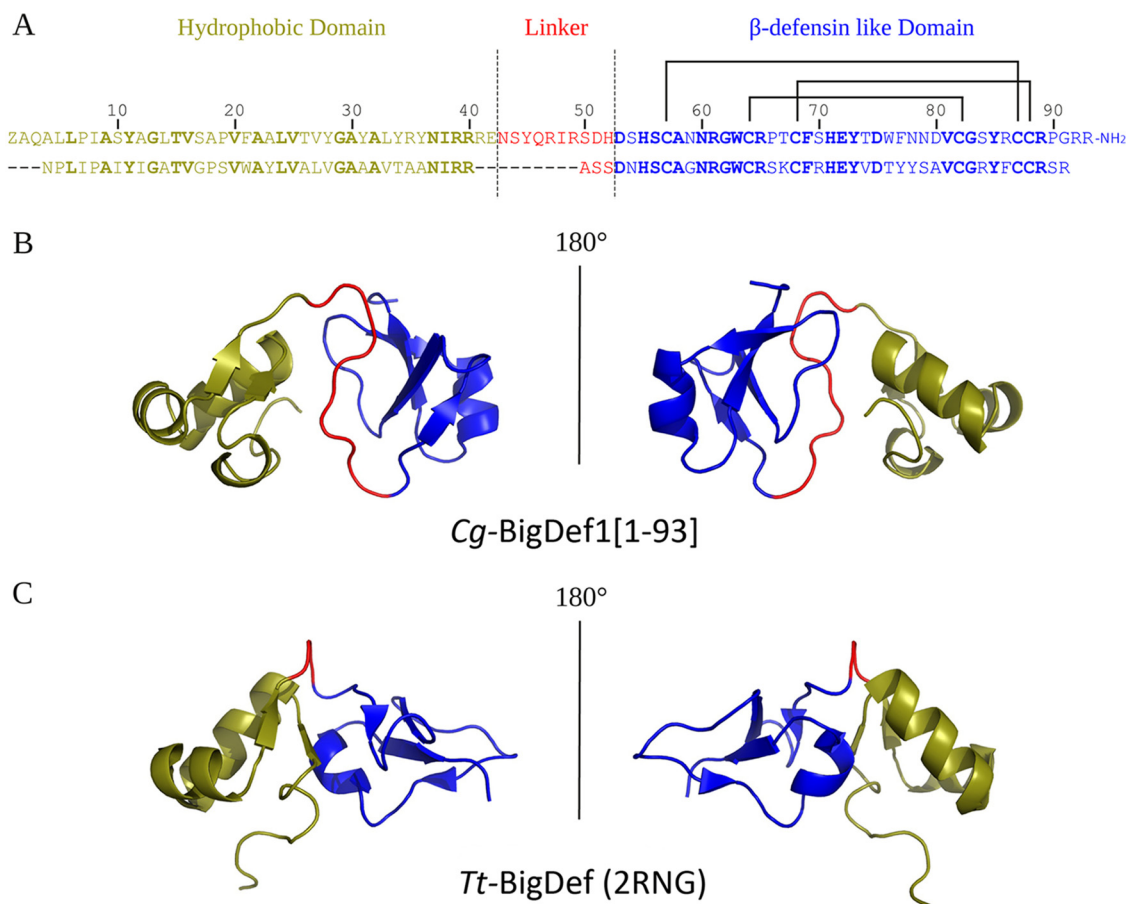


FIG 8 *Cg*-BigDef1[1-93] and *Tt*-BigDef 3D structure comparison. The hydrophobic domain, the linker, and the β -defensin-like domain are colored in deep olive, red, and blue, respectively. (A) Alignment of *Cg*-BigDef1[1-93] (top) and *Tt*-BigDef (bottom) primary sequences. Conserved residues are indicated in bold. (B) 3D structure (cartoon representation) of *Cg*-BigDef1[1-93] (PDB entry 6QBL). (C) 3D structure (cartoon representation) of *Tt*-BigDef (PDB entry 2RNG).

the HD6 study, nanonets are highly distinct from β -amyloid fibrils, although assembly benefits from hydrophobic interactions in both cases. The mechanisms triggering nanonet assembly in structurally unrelated peptide families remain largely unknown. It has been proposed for HD6 that bacterial surface proteins provide a nucleation site for peptide self-assembly (28).

We showed here that oyster *Cg*-BigDef1 exerts antimicrobial activity, even at the high physiological salt concentrations of its marine host. This salt-stable antimicrobial activity is conferred by the hydrophobic properties of the ancestral N-terminal domain lost in β -defensins. The ability to osmoregulate, when present, is not as efficient in chelicerates and mollusks as in vertebrates, and oysters themselves are osmoconformers (32, 33). Consequently, the hemolymph concentration of Na^+ and Cl^- ions is very close to their concentration in seawater. We believe that such strong selection pressures imposed by marine environments could have preserved ancestral big defensins from evolving toward (salt-sensitive) β -defensins in organisms with poor control of their blood osmolarity. In contrast, an evolutionary cost may have accelerated big defensin molecular evolution in species that osmoregulate their body fluids and have more efficient immune systems, such as vertebrates, or that live in freshwater. The only big defensin gene present in a freshwater organism (mussel) remains a puzzling exception (21); this gene may have evolved toward other functions after transition of mussel species from seawater to freshwater.

Interestingly, we found that *Cg*-BigDef1 is active against methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* at micromolar concentrations and under high salt conditions without being

cytotoxic or proinflammatory toward mammalian cells. This is important, as small peptides that self-assemble can be toxic to mammals (34). MRSA is a major cause of mortality due to antibiotic-resistant infections (35). As antimicrobial resistance threatens human health and the core of modern medicine, the WHO is calling upon the design of new drugs active against multiresistant bacteria (36). On the basis of the complementary action of two domains, the mechanism of action of the *Cg*-BigDef1 complex would be an interesting trait to explore. We can indeed speculate that grafting the ancient N-terminal domain to vertebrate β -defensin would confer high stability with respect to salt and increase the spectrum of activity, as shown here for the two domains of *Cg*-BigDef1. This reconstruction of ancient big defensins not only may have synergistic effects, as reported for other AMP combinations (37) but may also confer a great advantage, as resistance rises at lower rates when combinations of AMPs are used (38). Considering the current interest in AMPs (39), we believe that analysis of ancestral big defensins can inspire the design of novel antimicrobials that will be efficient at physiological salt concentrations but that will also be applicable for treatment of diseases involving salt imbalance or for which salt treatment is used, such as cystic fibrosis (40).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Database searches and sequence analysis. Sequences containing the β -defensin domain were collected from publicly accessible databases and were used for the search of homologous sequences in both annotated and nonannotated databases (tBLASTx at NCBI). All obtained sequences were manually inspected and translated using the Expasy Translate Tool (<http://web.expasy.org/translate/>). Predictions of signal peptides and furin-like cleavage sites were performed with the ProP 1.0 Server (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/ProP/>). Multiple alignments of the deduced amino acid sequences were generated using the MAFFT program (<https://mafft.cbrc.jp/alignment/server/>).

Chemical synthesis. Peptides were synthesized by solid-phase peptide synthesis on a Prelude peptide synthesizer (Gyros-Protein Technologies) using standard Fmoc/tBu chemistry at the 25- μ mol scale starting from a Tentagel resin equipped with a Rink's amide linker and including automated introduction of the *N*-2-hydroxy-5-nitrobenzyl (Hnb) group through resin reductive amination (22). *Cg*-BigDef1 was obtained under standard conditions (19) through native chemical ligation (NCL) of an N-terminal cysteinyl peptide segment (*Cg*-BigDef1[57–93]) and the crypto-thioester *Cg*-BigDef1[1–56]- (Hnb)Cys(SiBu). After high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) purification, the reduced form was engaged into thermodynamically controlled oxidative folding to form the three disulfide bridges, using already-described protocols (41, 42). Purification by C4 RP-HPLC afforded the pure oxidized form of *Cg*-BigDef1 (see supplemental material).

Online liquid chromatography coupled to electrospray ionization tandem mass spectrometry (LC-ESI-MS/MS). (i) **Chemicals.** MilliQ water (Merck Millipore, Billerica, MA) was used. LC-MS-grade formic acid (FA), trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), and acetonitrile (MeCN) were from Carlo-Erba (Val de Reuil, France). Reagent-grade chemicals for protein preparation and proline endopeptidase (E1411) were from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). Sequencing-grade modified trypsin and GluC were from Promega (Madison, WI). RapiGest surfactant (SF) was from Waters (Milford, MA).

(ii) **Big defensin enzymatic digestion.** Synthetic peptides were digested (overnight, 37°C) by adding RapiGest SF (0.1% to 1%) and protease (1:10 ratio). Following acidification, the digest was dried using a speed vacuum apparatus (FreeZone Plus 2.5-liter freeze-dry system; Labconco, Kansas City, MO, USA) and suspended in 2% MeCN–0.1% TFA (vol/vol).

(iii) **Peptide analysis by LC-ESI-MS/MS.** An Agilent HPLC HP-1290 system (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA) on-line coupled to a Q-Exactive Orbitrap mass spectrometer (Thermo Scientific, Bremen, Germany) was used. Separation was performed on an Accucore C₁₈ column (Thermo Scientific) (2.1 mm by 150 mm) at 35°C with a flow rate of 350 μ l/min. Solvent A was 0.1% FA–water and solvent B was 0.1% FA–MeCN, and the gradient was from 2% solvent B to 15% in 26 min and then to 62% in 34 min. Typically, volumes of 0.5 to 2 μ g of peptide were injected. The Q-Exactive Orbitrap mass spectrometer was operated as previously published (43, 44) except for the automatic lock mass function (enabled on the ion at *m/z* 593.15761).

NMR experiments and calculation of structures. *Cg*-BigDef1[44–93] and *Cg*-BigDef1[1–93] were dissolved in H₂O:D₂O (9:1 ratio) at concentrations of 1.5 mM and 1.0 mM, respectively. pH was adjusted to 4.6 for both samples. 2D ¹H nuclear Overhauser effect spectroscopy (NOESY), 2D ¹H total correlation spectroscopy (TOCSY), band-selective optimized flip angle short transient–heteronuclear multiple quantum coherence (sofast-HMQC) (45) (¹⁵N natural abundance), and ¹³C-HSQC (¹³C natural abundance) were performed at 298 K on an Avance III HD Bruker 700 MHz spectrometer equipped with a cryoprobe. ¹H chemical shifts were referenced to the water signal (4.77 ppm at 298 K). NMR data were processed using Bruker's Topspin 3.2 and analyzed with CCPNMR software (version 2.2.2) (46). Structures for both proteins were calculated using the Crystallography and NMR system (CNS) suite (47, 48) through the use of ARIA2 automatic assignment software (version 2.3) (49) with NOE derived distances and hydrogen bonds and three ambiguous disulfide bridges. For *Cg*-BigDef1[44–93], backbone dihedral angle restraints were

added (determined with the DANGLE program [50]). See detailed protocol in Text S1 in the supplemental material.

Strains and media. Strains and media are listed in Table S3 in the supplemental material. Marine strains from the genera *Aliivibrio*, *Corynebacterium*, *Microbacterium*, and *Vibrio* were grown at 20°C in liquid Zobell 1/3 medium. Other strains were grown at 30°C in liquid Poor broth (PB) medium (Table S3). Zobell or Luria-Bertani (LB) agar plates were used as solid media.

Antimicrobial assays. (i) Determination of MICs and minimal bactericidal concentrations (MBCs). For antibacterial assays, MICs and MBCs were determined by the liquid growth inhibition assay previously described (51). For antifungal assays, inhibition of spore germination was monitored by a previously described liquid growth inhibition assay (52). Synergies (FIC index) between peptides were measured as previously described (51).

(ii) Bactericidal assays and kinetics of killing. Bacteria (10^5 to 10^6 CFU/ml) were incubated at 37°C with or without peptide in killing buffer (KB; 0.1 M Tris [pH 8.0], 1 mM CaCl_2) supplemented with 0.1% fatty acid-free bovine serum albumin and 0 to 300mM NaCl. CFU counts were performed by plating on LB agar plates at the indicated times. Data are expressed either as CFU per milliliter or as a percentages of killing compared to untreated samples. Tests were performed in triplicate, and mean values were calculated.

Membrane permeabilization assay. Stationary-phase cultures of *S. aureus* SG511 grown at 37°C in LB medium were washed and resuspended at 10^9 CFU/ml in 10 mM phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), supplemented with 138 mM NaCl and 2.7 mM KCl; pH was adjusted to 7.4 before addition of 1 μM Sytox green. Bacteria (100 μl) were dispensed into 96-well microtiter plates containing 10 μl Cg-BigDef1 (10 μM or 1.25 μM final concentration), water (negative control), or Triton X-100 (0.1% final concentration; positive control). Fluorescence was measured every 5 min over 4 to 6 h (λ excitation [λ_{ex}] = 480 nm; λ emission [λ_{em}] = 550 nm) at 20°C. The maximum permeabilization was given by the fluorescence of the positive control.

Cytotoxicity assays. Human airway epithelial NCI-H292 cells (ATCC, Manassas, VA, USA) were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 200 mM L-glutamine, 10% (vol/vol) fetal calf serum, 100 IU/ml penicillin, 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ streptomycin, and 2.5 mg/liter glucose and buffered with 25 mM HEPES at 37°C in a humidified, 5% CO_2 water-jacketed incubator. Then, the cells were cultured overnight under serum-free conditions and treated with the peptides (5 or 20 μM). After 24 h, the cell viability was assessed by measuring the release of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) as previously reported (22).

Assays of cytokine production. Alveolar macrophage cell line J774 cells (ATCC TIB-67, ATCC, Manassas, VA, USA) were plated in complete RPMI medium supplemented with 1% sodium pyruvate, 200 mM L-glutamine, 10% (vol/vol) fetal calf serum, 100 IU/ml penicillin, 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ streptomycin, and 2.5 mg/liter glucose and buffered with 25 mM HEPES (pH 7.4). After 2 h, cells were incubated overnight with fresh medium and treated with peptides (5 or 20 μM) for 24 h. As a positive control for cytokine secretion, cells were infected with *P. aeruginosa* PAO1. After 1 h, bacteria were removed, the cells were reincubated in fresh culture medium for 20 h, and cytokine levels were measured by DuoSet enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kits as previously described (24).

Monitoring of peptide solubility. Stationary-phase cultures of *S. aureus* SG511 grown at 37°C in LB medium were washed twice and resuspended in KB supplemented with 150 mM NaCl. Bacteria (10^8 CFU/ml) were treated with 5 μM Cg-BigDef1[1–93], Cg-BigDef1[1–42], or Cg-BigDef1[44–93]. For negative controls, we used a same volume of water or 10% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). After incubation for 30 min at 20°C, bacteria were removed by centrifugation and TFA-acidified supernatants were analyzed by HPLC on an Agilent HPLC HP-1290 system (as described above), with an Accucore C₄ column (2.1 mm by 150 mm; flow rate, 300 $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$); solvent A was 0.05% TFA–water, and solvent B was 0.04% TFA–MeCN. The gradient consisted of an increase from 2% solvent B to 60% in 30 min, and UV detection was performed at 225 nm.

Immunofluorescence. Overnight cultures of *S. aureus* SG511 were washed three times to remove all traces of culture media and adjusted to 10^7 CFU/ml in killing buffer (KB) before contact with Cg-BigDef1[1–93] (5 μM final concentration). After 30 min at 25°C, bacterial cells were washed three times in KB, centrifuged onto glass slides (10 min, 1,500 rpm), and fixed for 10 min in PBS containing 4% paraformaldehyde. After permeabilization (0.01% Triton X-100, 10 min), cells were immunostained with a polyclonal mouse anti-Cg-BigDef1 antibody generated against the synthetic form of Cg-BigDef1[1–93]. Cells were incubated successively for 2 h with blocking solution, a 1:500 dilution of anti-Cg-BigDef1 antibody (or preimmune serum), and a 1:1,000 dilution of secondary anti-mouse antibody coupled to Alexa Fluor 488 (Invitrogen). After three washes in PBS containing 0.05% Tween 20, cells were stained for 10 min with 0.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ DAPI (4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole). Coverslips were mounted with fluorescent mounting medium (Dako). Slides were observed with 63 \times objectives, and images were captured using a Leica TCS SPE confocal scanning laser microscope.

Scanning electron microscopy of nanonets. Overnight cultures of *S. aureus* SG511 or *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 9027 were washed three times in killing buffer supplemented with 150 or 300 mM NaCl. Bacterial suspensions adjusted to an A_{600} of 3 were deposited on a glass slide onto peptides (5 μM final concentration). After 24 h of incubation in a humid chamber, preparations were fixed with 2.5% glutaraldehyde. Fixed samples were dehydrated using a graded ethanol series (30% to 100%), followed by 10 min in graded ethanol-hexamethyldisilazane and then hexamethyldisilazane alone. Subsequently, the samples were sputter coated with an approximately 10-nm-thick gold film and then examined under a scanning electron microscope (Hitachi S4000; microscopy performed at CoMET, MRI-RIO Imaging, Biocampus, INM Montpellier, Montpellier, France) using a lens detector with an acceleration voltage of 10 kV at calibrated magnifications.

Data availability. Assignments were deposited as Biological Magnetic Resonance Bank (BRMB) entries 34345 and 34346 for Cg-BigDef1[44–93] and Cg-BigDef1[1–93], respectively. Coordinates were deposited as PDB entries 6QBK and 6QBL for Cg-BigDef1[44–93] and Cg-BigDef1[1–93], respectively.

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Supplemental material for this article may be found at <https://doi.org/10.1128/mBio.01821-19>.

TEXT S1, DOCX file, 0.03 MB.

FIG S1, DOCX file, 1.1 MB.

FIG S2, DOCX file, 0.5 MB.

FIG S3, DOCX file, 0.3 MB.

FIG S4, DOCX file, 0.1 MB.

FIG S5, DOCX file, 0.04 MB.

TABLE S1, DOCX file, 0.01 MB.

TABLE S2, DOCX file, 0.01 MB.

TABLE S3, DOCX file, 0.03 MB.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work received financial support from Vaincre la Mucoviscidose (Big-Def project), CNRS PEPS X-life (DefenSel project), and Air Liquide Foundation. C. Barreto and R. D. Rosa were funded by CNPq (PVE 401191/2014-1 and Universal 406530/2016-5).

We thank A. Masnou, C. Ossun, E. Robino, and G. Charrière (University of Montpellier) for precious help in microbiology and confocal imaging. We thank N. Bierne (CNRS, Montpellier) and G. Charmantier (University of Montpellier) for fruitful discussions. We thank P. C. Morand (Hôpital Cochin, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris) and F. Le Roux (Ifremer, Roscoff) for microbial strains. We thank the staff members of the Montpellier RIO imaging platforms (<https://www.mri.cnrs.fr>) and C. Colas (HR-MS platform FR2708, CNRS-Orléans University).

The funders had no role in study design, data collection, or analysis and interpretation or in writing the manuscript.

REFERENCES

- Shafee TM, Lay FT, Hulett MD, Anderson MA. 2016. The defensins consist of two independent, convergent protein superfamilies. *Mol Biol Evol* 33:2345–2356. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msw106>.
- Ganz T. 2003. Defensins: antimicrobial peptides of innate immunity. *Nat Rev Immunol* 3:710–720. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nri1180>.
- Semple F, Dorin JR. 2012. Beta-defensins: multifunctional modulators of infection, inflammation and more? *J Innate Immun* 4:337–348. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000336619>.
- Mathew B, Nagaraj R. 2017. Variations in the interaction of human defensins with *Escherichia coli*: possible implications in bacterial killing. *PLoS One* 12:e0175858. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0175858>.
- Bals R, Wang X, Wu Z, Freeman T, Bafna V, Zasloff M, Wilson JM. 1998. Human beta-defensin 2 is a salt-sensitive peptide antibiotic expressed in human lung. *J Clin Invest* 102:874–880. <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI2410>.
- Garcia JR, Krause A, Schulz S, Rodriguez-Jimenez FJ, Kluver E, Adermann K, Forssmann U, Frimpong-Boateng A, Bals R, Forssmann WG. 2001. Human beta-defensin 4: a novel inducible peptide with a specific salt-sensitive spectrum of antimicrobial activity. *FASEB J* 15:1819–1821. <https://doi.org/10.1096/fj.00-0865fje>.
- Goldman MJ, Anderson GM, Stolzenberg ED, Kari UP, Zasloff M, Wilson JM. 1997. Human beta-defensin-1 is a salt-sensitive antibiotic in lung that is inactivated in cystic fibrosis. *Cell* 88:553–560. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0092-8674\(00\)81895-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0092-8674(00)81895-4).
- Yang M, Zhang C, Zhang X, Zhang MZ, Rottinghaus GE, Zhang S. 2016. Structure-function analysis of avian beta-defensin-6 and beta-defensin-12: role of charge and disulfide bridges. *BMC Microbiol* 16:210. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12866-016-0828-y>.
- Brogden KA. 2005. Antimicrobial peptides: pore formers or metabolic inhibitors in bacteria? *Nat Rev Microbiol* 3:238–250. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrmicro1098>.
- Saito T, Kawabata S, Shigenaga T, Takayenoki Y, Cho J, Nakajima H, Hirata M, Iwanaga S. 1995. A novel big defensin identified in horseshoe crab hemocytes: isolation, amino acid sequence, and antibacterial activity. *J Biochem* 117:1131–1137. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.jbchem.a124818>.
- Kouno T, Fujitani N, Mizuguchi M, Osaki T, Nishimura S, Kawabata S, Aizawa T, Demura M, Nitta K, Kawano K. 2008. A novel beta-defensin structure: a potential strategy of big defensin for overcoming resistance by Gram-positive bacteria. *Biochemistry* 47:10611–10619. <https://doi.org/10.1021/bi800957n>.
- Rosa RD, Santini A, Fievet J, Bulet P, Destoumieux-Garzón D, Bachère E. 2011. Big defensins, a diverse family of antimicrobial peptides that follows different patterns of expression in hemocytes of the oyster *Crassostrea gigas*. *PLoS One* 6:e25594. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0025594>.
- Zhu S, Gao B. 2013. Evolutionary origin of beta-defensins. *Dev Comp Immunol* 39:79–84. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dci.2012.02.011>.
- Zhao J, Song L, Li C, Ni D, Wu L, Zhu L, Wang H, Xu W. 2007. Molecular cloning, expression of a big defensin gene from bay scallop *Argopecten irradians* and the antimicrobial activity of its recombinant protein. *Mol Immunol* 44:360–368. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molimm.2006.02.025>.
- Teng L, Gao B, Zhang S. 2012. The first chordate big defensin: identification, expression and bioactivity. *Fish Shellfish Immunol* 32:572–577. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fsi.2012.01.007>.
- Kent S. 2019. Novel protein science enabled by total chemical synthesis. *Protein Sci* 28:313–328. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pro.3533>.
- Mende F, Seitz O. 2011. 9-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-based solid-phase synthesis of peptide alpha-thioesters. *Angew Chem Int ed Engl* 50:1232–1240. <https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.201005180>.
- de Lorgeril J, Lucasson A, Petton B, Toulza E, Montagnani C, Clerissi C, Vidal-Dupiol J, Chaparro C, Galinier R, Escoubas J-M, Haffner P, Dégremont L, Charrière GM, Lafont M, Delort A, Vergnes A, Chiarello M, Faury

- N, Rubio T, Leroy MA, Pérignon A, Régler D, Morga B, Alunno-Bruscia M, Boudry P, Le Roux F, Destoumieux-Garzón D, Gueguen Y, Mitta G. 2018. Immune-suppression by OsHV-1 viral infection causes fatal bacteraemia in Pacific oysters. *Nat Commun* 9:4215. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-06659-3>.
19. Green TJ, Vergnes A, Montagnani C, de Lorgeril J. 2016. Distinct immune responses of juvenile and adult oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*) to viral and bacterial infections. *Vet Res* 47:72. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13567-016-0356-7>.
 20. Rosa RD, Alonso P, Santini A, Vergnes A, Bachere E. 2015. High polymorphism in big defensin gene expression reveals presence-absence gene variability (PAV) in the oyster *Crassostrea gigas*. *Dev Comp Immunol* 49:231–238. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dci.2014.12.002>.
 21. Wang GL, Xia XL, Li XL, Dong SJ, Li JL. 2014. Molecular characterization and expression patterns of the big defensin gene in freshwater mussel (*Hyriopsis cumingii*). *Genet Mol Res* 13:704–715. <https://doi.org/10.4238/2014.January.29.1>.
 22. Terrier VP, Adihou H, Arnould M, Delmas AF, Aucagne V. 2016. A straightforward method for automated Fmoc-based synthesis of bio-inspired peptide crypto-thioesters. *Chem Sci* 7:339–345. <https://doi.org/10.1039/c5sc02630j>.
 23. Sekido N, Mukaida N, Harada A, Nakanishi I, Watanabe Y, Matsushima K. 1993. Prevention of lung reperfusion injury in rabbits by a monoclonal antibody against interleukin-8. *Nature* 365:654–657. <https://doi.org/10.1038/365654a0>.
 24. Benmohamed F, Medina M, Wu YZ, Maschalidi S, Jouvion G, Guillemot L, Chignard M, Manoury B, Touqui L. 2014. Toll-like receptor 9 deficiency protects mice against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* lung infection. *PLoS One* 9:e90466. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0090466>.
 25. Semple CA, Taylor K, Eastwood H, Barran PE, Dorin JR. 2006. Beta-defensin evolution: selection complexity and clues for residues of functional importance. *Biochem Soc Trans* 34:257–262. <https://doi.org/10.1042/BST20060257>.
 26. Li M, Zhu L, Zhou CY, Sun S, Fan YJ, Zhuang ZM. 2012. Molecular characterization and expression of a novel big defensin (Sb-BDef1) from ark shell, *Scapharca broughtonii*. *Fish Shellfish Immunol* 33:1167–1173. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fsi.2012.09.008>.
 27. Haney EF, Hancock RE. 2013. Peptide design for antimicrobial and immunomodulatory applications. *Biopolymers* 100:572–583. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bip.22250>.
 28. Chu H, Pazgier M, Jung G, Nuccio SP, Castillo PA, de Jong MF, Winter MG, Winter SE, Wehkamp J, Shen B, Salzman NH, Underwood MA, Tsois RM, Young GM, Lu W, Lehrer RI, Baumler AJ, Bevins CL. 2012. Human alpha-defensin 6 promotes mucosal innate immunity through self-assembled peptide nanonets. *Science* 337:477–481. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1218831>.
 29. Chairatana P, Nolan EM. 2014. Molecular basis for self-assembly of a human host-defense peptide that entraps bacterial pathogens. *J Am Chem Soc* 136:13267–13276. <https://doi.org/10.1021/ja5057906>.
 30. Raschig J, Mailänder-Sánchez D, Berscheid A, Berger J, Strömstedt AA, Courth LF, Malek NP, Brötz-Oesterheld H, Wehkamp J. 2017. Ubiquitously expressed Human Beta Defensin 1 (hBD1) forms bacteria-entrapping nets in a redox dependent mode of action. *PLoS Pathog* 13:e1006261. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1006261>.
 31. Jaeger SU, Schroeder BO, Meyer-Hoffert U, Courth L, Fehr SN, Gersmann M, Stange EF, Wehkamp J. 2013. Cell-mediated reduction of human beta-defensin 1: a major role for mucosal thioredoxin. *Mucosal Immunol* 6:1179–1190. <https://doi.org/10.1038/mi.2013.17>.
 32. Charmantier G, Charmantier-Daures M, Towle D. 2009. Osmotic and ionic regulation in aquatic arthropods, p 165–230. *In* Evans DH (ed), *Osmotic and ionic regulation: cells and animals*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL.
 33. Deaton L. 2009. Osmotic and ionic regulation in molluscs, p 107–134. *In* Evans DH (ed), *Osmotic and ionic regulation: cells and animals*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL.
 34. Haney EF, Wu BC, Lee K, Hilchie AL, Hancock R. 2017. Aggregation and its influence on the immunomodulatory activity of synthetic innate defense regulator peptides. *Cell Chem Biol* 24:969–980 e4. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chembiol.2017.07.010>.
 35. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2013. Antibiotic resistance threats in the United States. CDC, Atlanta, GA, USA.
 36. WHO. 2015. Global action plan on antimicrobial resistance. WHO, Geneva, Switzerland.
 37. Yu G, Baeder DY, Regoes RR, Rolff J. 2016. Combination effects of antimicrobial peptides. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 60:1717–1724. <https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.02434-15>.
 38. Zanchi C, Johnston PR, Rolff J. 2017. Evolution of defence cocktails: antimicrobial peptide combinations reduce mortality and persistent infection. *Mol Ecol* 26:5334–5343. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mec.14267>.
 39. Lázár V, Martins A, Spohn R, Daruka L, Grézal G, Fekete G, Számel M, Jangir PK, Kintses B, Csörgő B, Nyerges Á, Györkei Á, Kincses A, Dér A, Walter FR, Deli MA, Urbán E, Hegedűs Z, Olajos G, Méhi O, Bálint B, Nagy I, Martinek TA, Papp B, Pál C. 2018. Antibiotic-resistant bacteria show widespread collateral sensitivity to antimicrobial peptides. *Nat Microbiol* 3:718–731. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41564-018-0164-0>.
 40. Clunes MT, Boucher RC. 2007. Cystic fibrosis: the mechanisms of pathogenesis of an inherited lung disorder. *Drug Discov Today Dis Mech* 4:63–72. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ddmec.2007.09.001>.
 41. Da Silva P, Strzepa A, Jouvencal L, Rahioui I, Gressent F, Delmas AF. 2009. A folded and functional synthetic PA1b: an interlocked entomotoxic miniprotein. *Biopolymers* 92:436–444. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bip.21217>.
 42. Derache C, Meudal H, Aucagne V, Mark KJ, Cadene M, Delmas AF, Lalmanach AC, Landon C. 2012. Initial insights into structure-activity relationships of avian defensins. *J Biol Chem* 287:7746–7755. <https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M111.312108>.
 43. Masson V, Arafah K, Voisin S, Bulet P. 2018. Comparative proteomics studies of insect cuticle by tandem mass spectrometry: application of a novel proteomics approach to the pea aphid cuticular proteins. *Proteomics* 18:1700368. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pmic.201700368>.
 44. Pisani C, Voisin S, Arafah K, Durand P, Perrard MH, Guichaoua MR, Bulet P, Prat O. 2016. *Ex vivo* assessment of testicular toxicity induced by carbendazim and iprodione, alone or in a mixture. *ALTEX* 33:393–413. <https://doi.org/10.14573/altex.1601253>.
 45. Schanda P, Kupce E, Brutscher B. 2005. SOFAST-HMQC experiments for recording two-dimensional heteronuclear correlation spectra of proteins within a few seconds. *J Biomol NMR* 33:199–211. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10858-005-4425-x>.
 46. Vranken WF, Boucher W, Stevens TJ, Fogh RH, Pajon A, Llinas M, Ulrich EL, Markley JL, Ionides J, Laue ED. 2005. The CCPN data model for NMR spectroscopy: development of a software pipeline. *Proteins* 59:687–696. <https://doi.org/10.1002/prot.20449>.
 47. Brunger AT. 2007. Version 1.2 of the Crystallography and NMR system. *Nat Protoc* 2:2728–2733. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nprot.2007.406>.
 48. Brunger AT, Adams PD, Clore GM, DeLano WL, Gros P, Grosse-Kunstleve RW, Jiang JS, Kuszewski J, Nilges M, Pannu NS, Read RJ, Rice LM, Simonson T, Warren GL. 1998. Crystallography & NMR system: a new software suite for macromolecular structure determination. *Acta Crystallogr D Biol Crystallogr* 54:905–921. <https://doi.org/10.1107/s0907444998003254>.
 49. Rieping W, Habeck M, Bardiaux B, Bernard A, Malliavin TE, Nilges M. 2007. ARIA2: automated NOE assignment and data integration in NMR structure calculation. *Bioinformatics* 23:381–382. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btl589>.
 50. Cheung MS, Maguire ML, Stevens TJ, Broadhurst RW. 2010. DANGLE: a Bayesian inferential method for predicting protein backbone dihedral angles and secondary structure. *J Magn Reson* 202:223–233. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmr.2009.11.008>.
 51. Schmitt P, de Lorgeril J, Gueguen Y, Destoumieux-Garzón D, Bachère E. 2012. Expression, tissue localization and synergy of antimicrobial peptides and proteins in the immune response of the oyster *Crassostrea gigas*. *Dev Comp Immunol* 37:363–370. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dci.2012.01.004>.
 52. Destoumieux-Garzón D, Saulnier D, Garnier J, Jouffrey C, Bulet P, Bachère E. 2001. Crustacean immunity. Antifungal peptides are generated from the C terminus of shrimp hemocyanin in response to microbial challenge. *J Biol Chem* 276:47070–47077. <https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M103817200>.
 53. Tang YQ, Selsted ME. 1993. Characterization of the disulfide motif in BNB-12, an antimicrobial beta-defensin peptide from bovine neutrophils. *J Biol Chem* 268:6649–6653.
 54. Baker NA, Sept D, Joseph S, Holst MJ, McCammon JA. 2001. Electrostatics of nanosystems: application to microtubules and the ribosome. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 98:10037–10041. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.181342398>.
 55. Pyrkov TV, Chugunov AO, Krylov NA, Nolde DE, Efremov RG. 2009. PLATINUM: a Web tool for analysis of hydrophobic/hydrophilic organization of biomolecular complexes. *Bioinformatics* 25:1201–1202. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btp111>.