

Feedbacks in quorum sensing: An evolutionary perspective

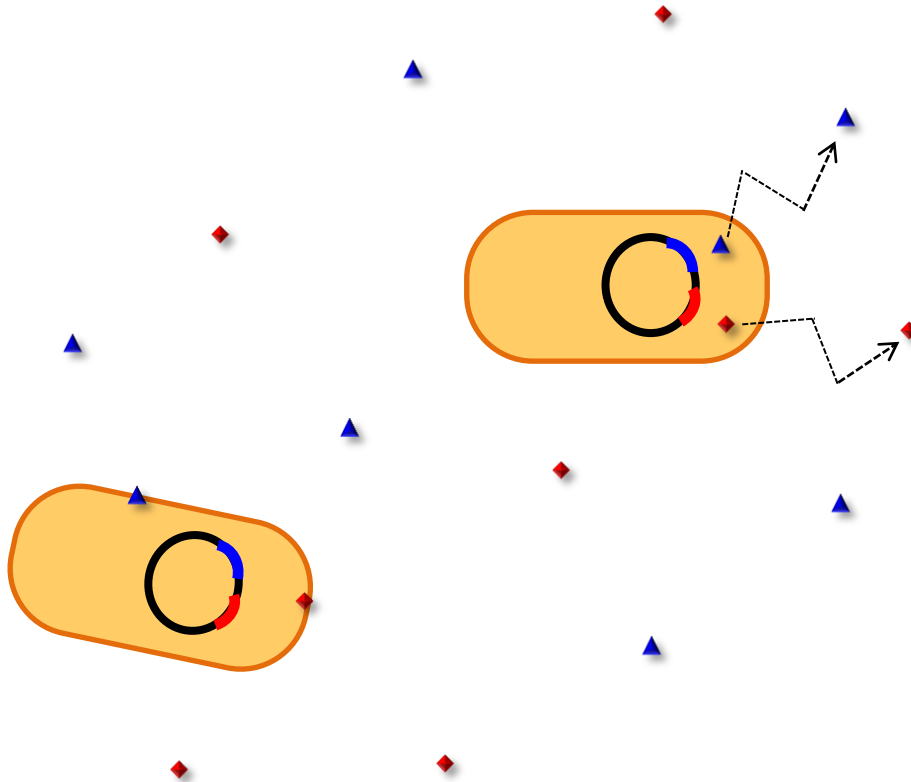
**Ned Wingreen, Princeton
KITP August 7, 2015**

Outline

- **Introduction to quorum sensing**
- **The QS network in *Vibrio harveyi***
- **Why so many feedbacks?**
- **Insights from evolution**

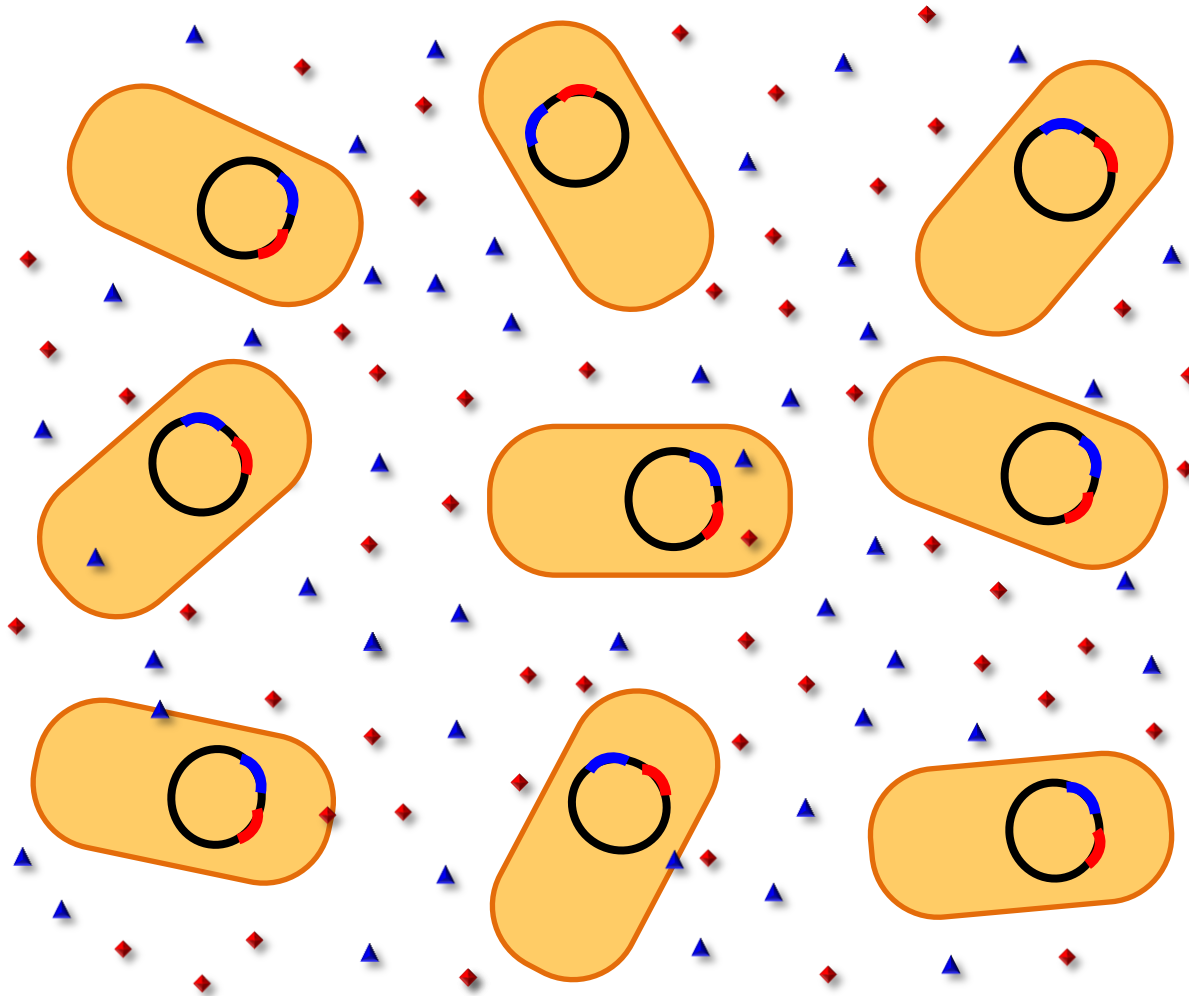
Bacterial Quorum Sensing

Low cell density: low autoinducer (AI) concentration

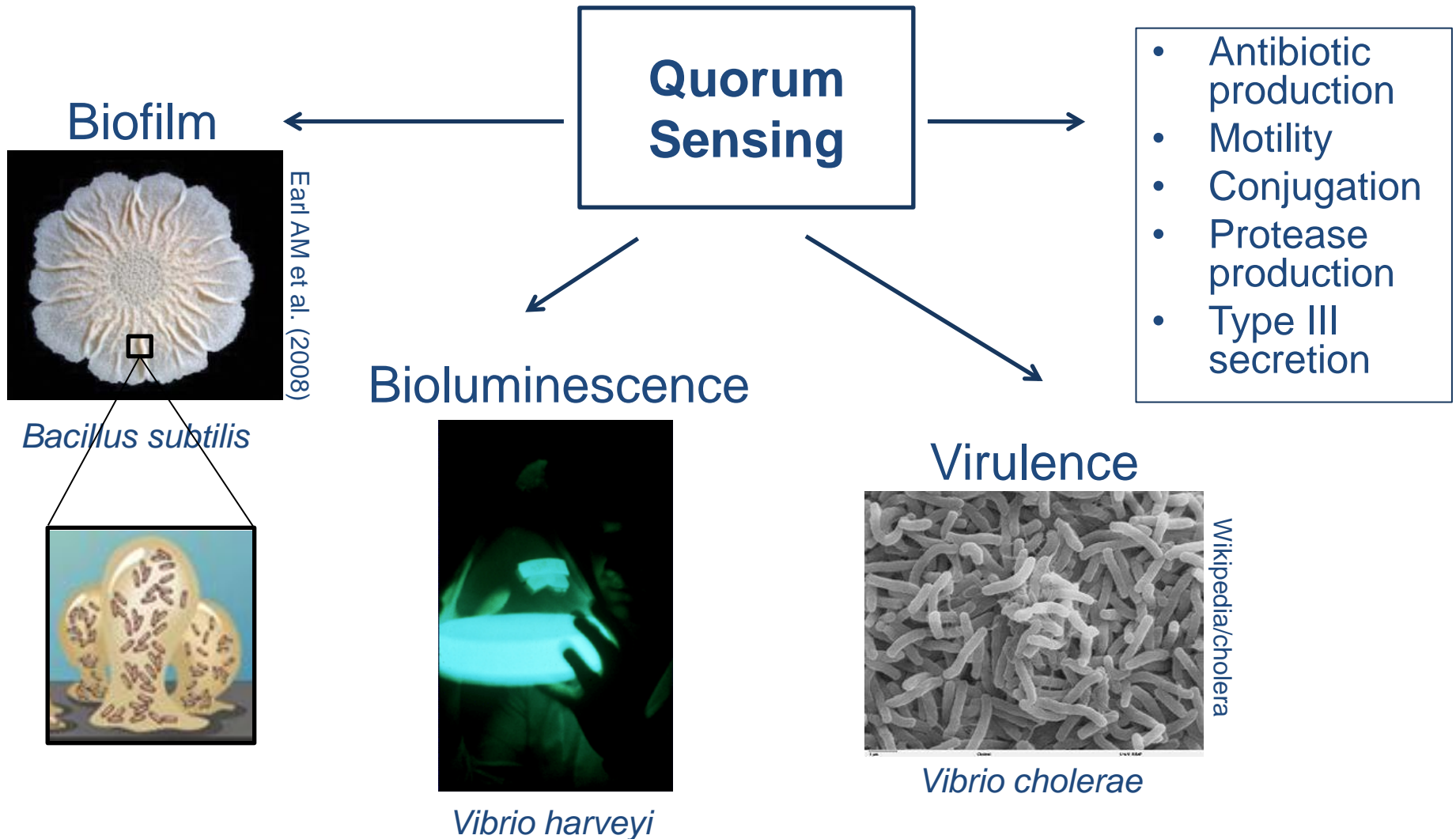


Bacterial Quorum Sensing

High cell density: high AI concentration



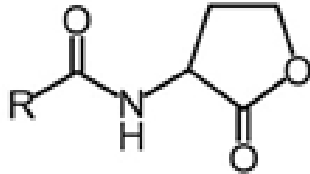
Collective behaviors coordinated by quorum sensing



Bacteria are Multilingual

Species-specific signals

Acyl Homoserine Lactone (AHL)



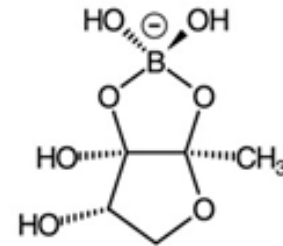
Auto Inducing Polypeptide (AIP)

ADPITRQWGD

ComX (*Bacillus subtilis*)

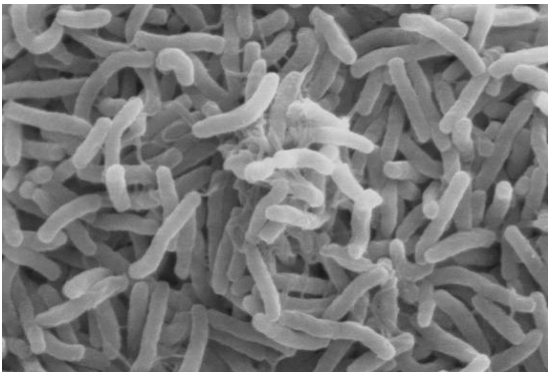
Universal signal

AI-2



Quorum sensing is ubiquitous among bacteria

Virulence



Vibrio cholerae

Biofilm formation



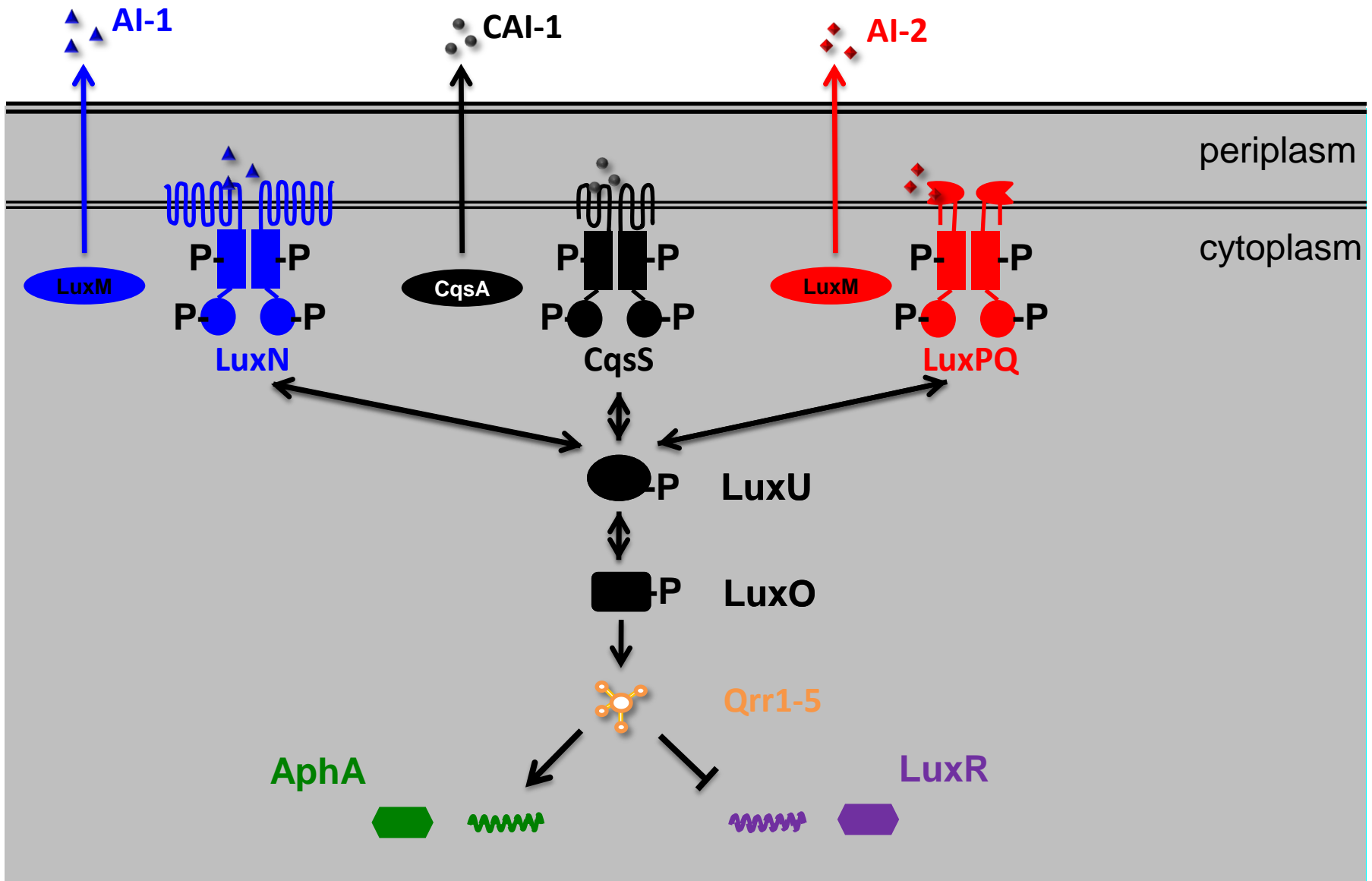
Bacillus subtilis

Bioluminescence

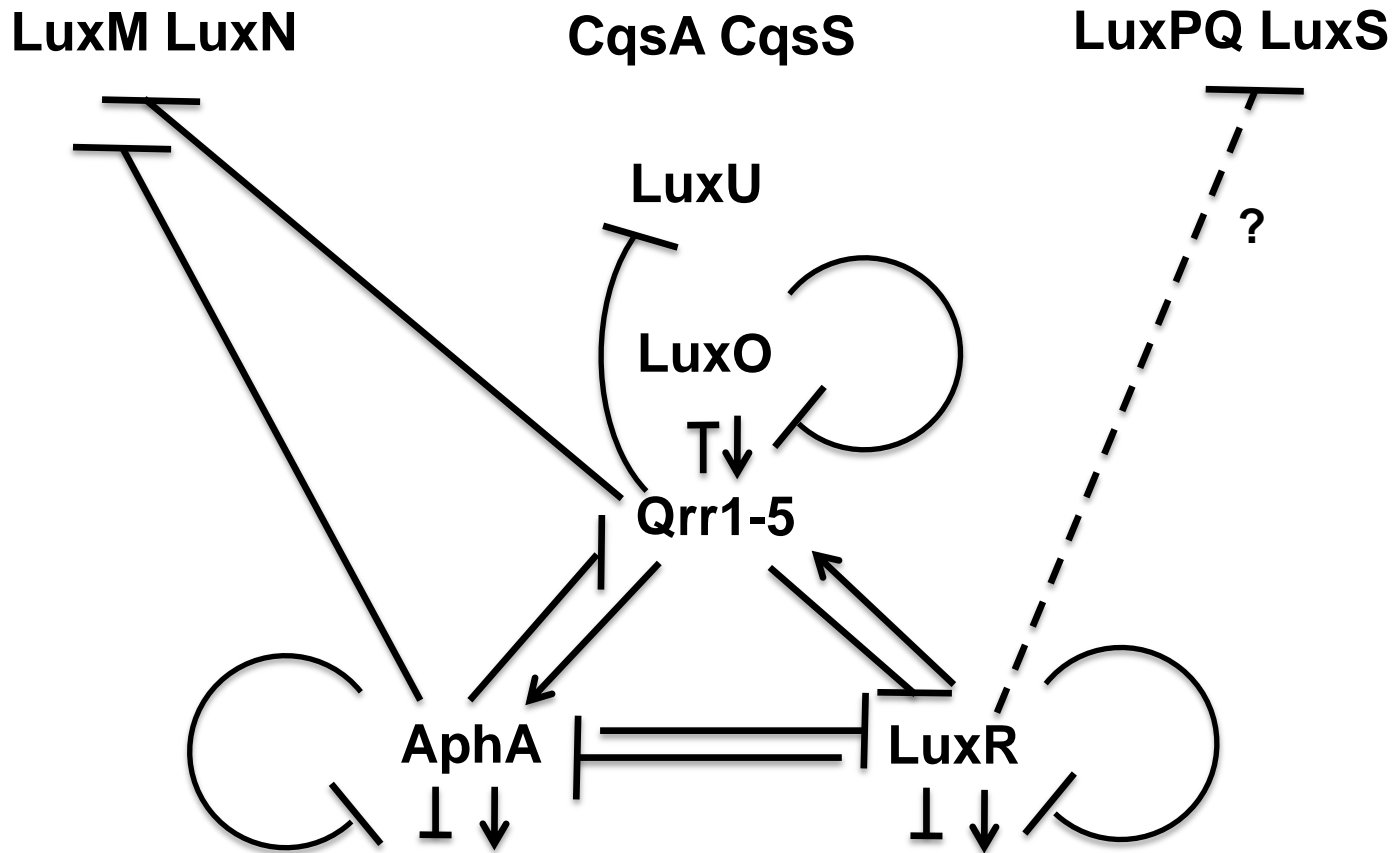


Vibrio harveyi

Quorum sensing network in *V. harveyi*

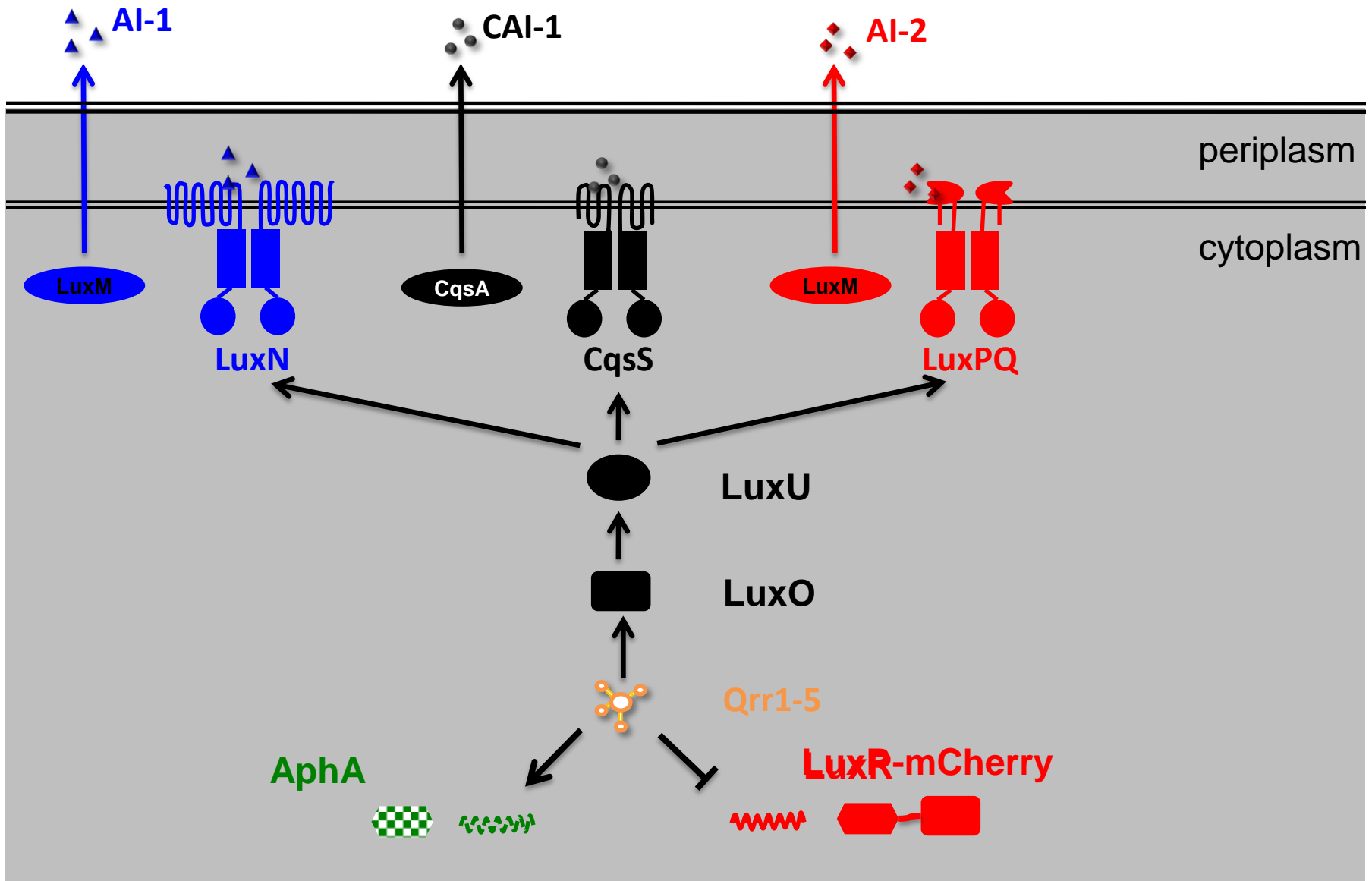


QS network has many internal feedbacks

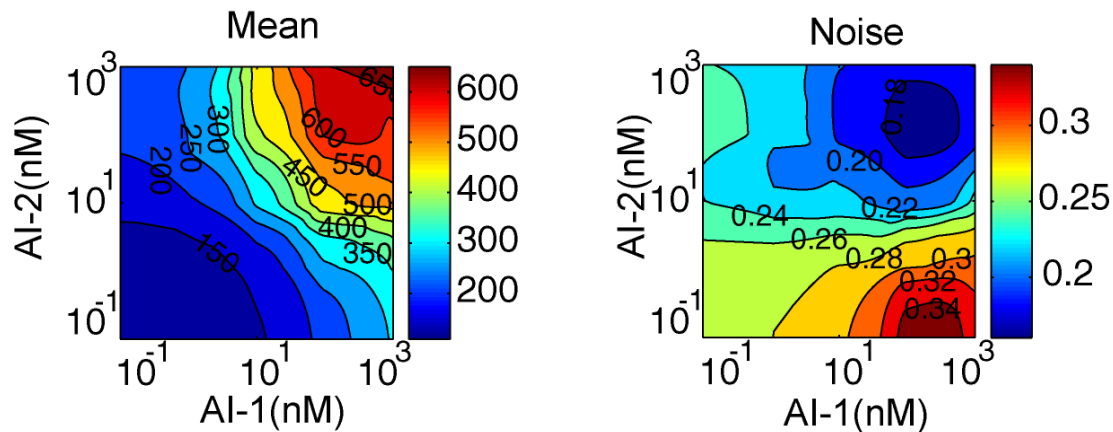
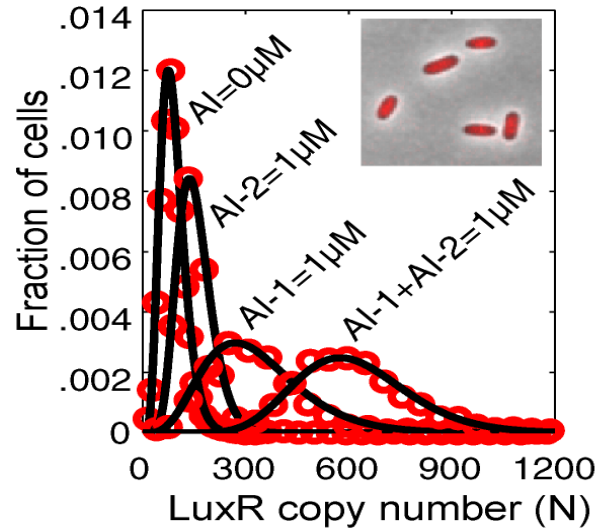


Rutherford *et al.*, *Genes & Dev* (2011)
Shao & Bassler, *Mol Micro* (2012)

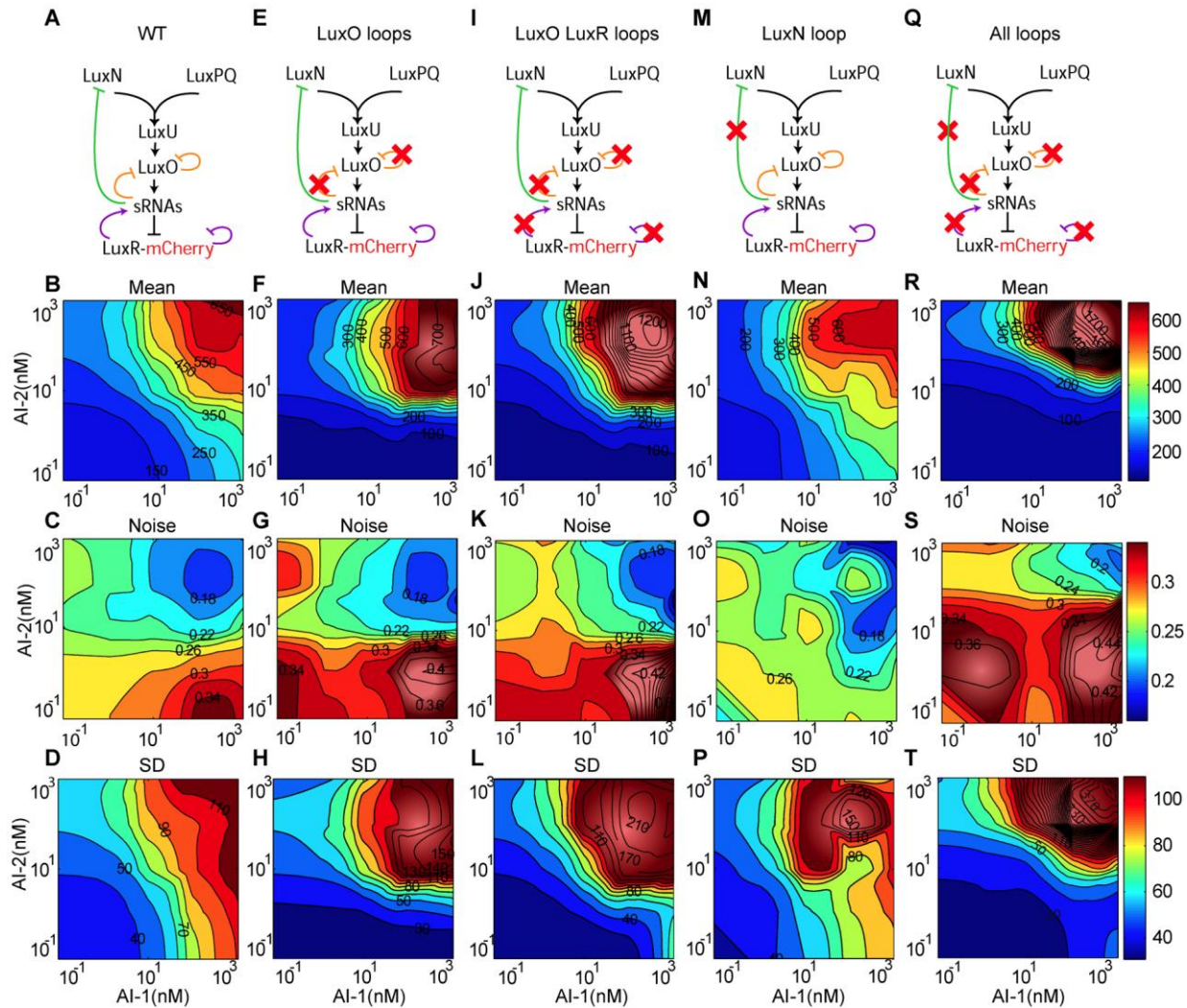
Engineered reporter strains



Single-cell measurements

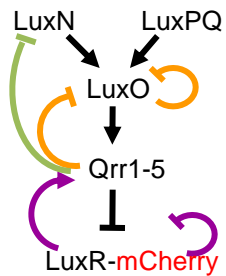


Each feedback does something...

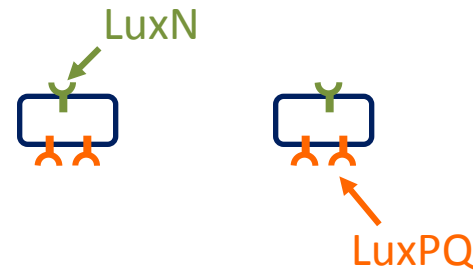


LuxN feedback regulates receptor ratio

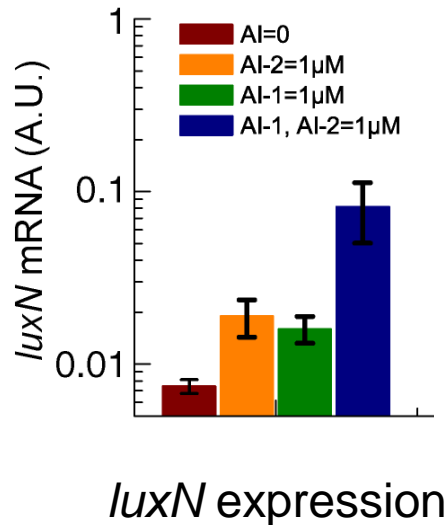
WT



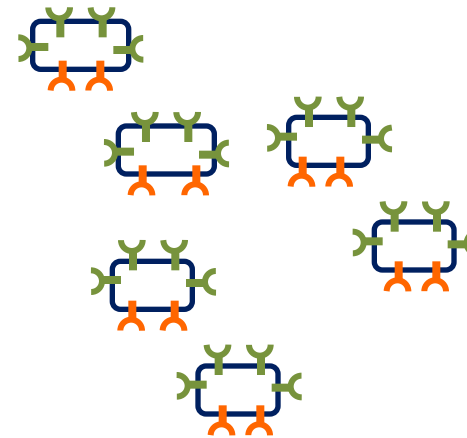
Low Cell Density



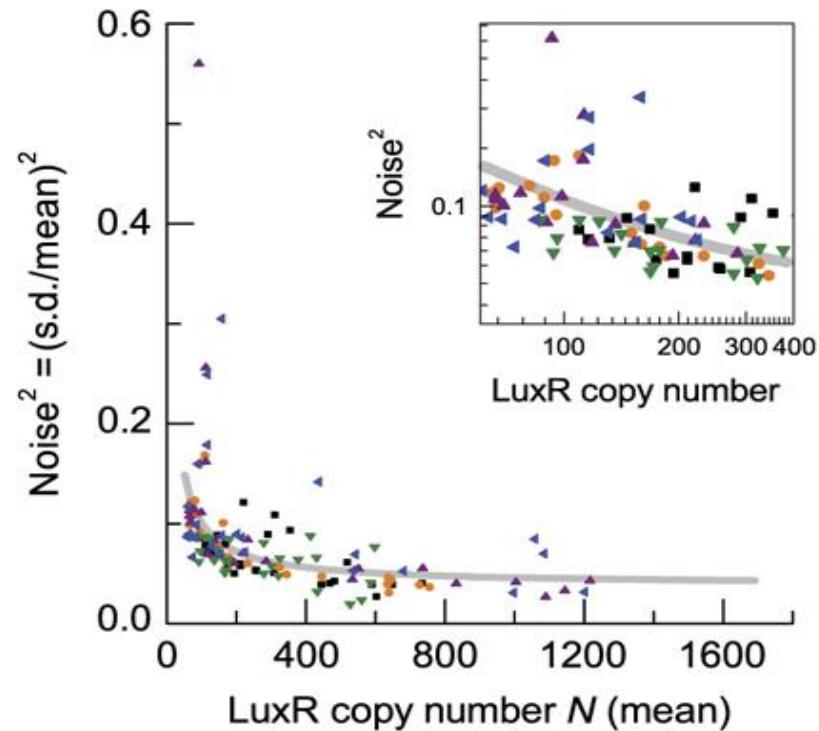
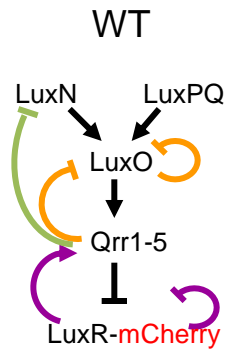
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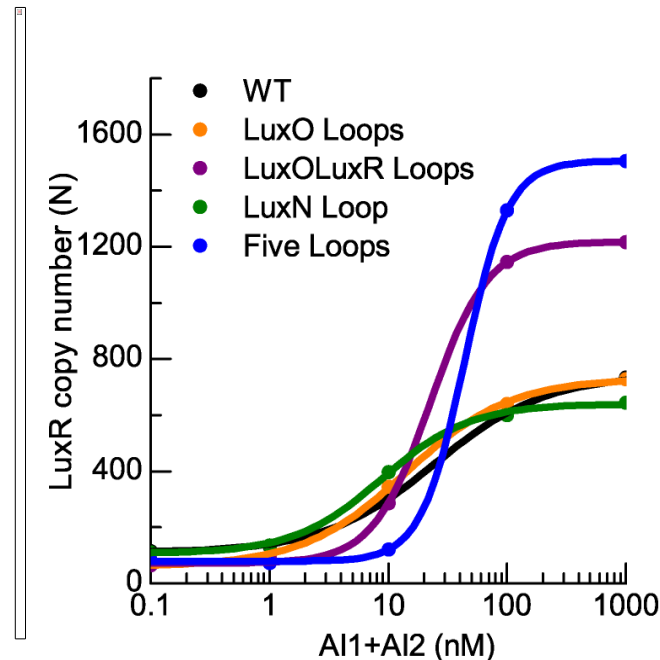
High Cell Density



Core feedbacks have little effect on noise

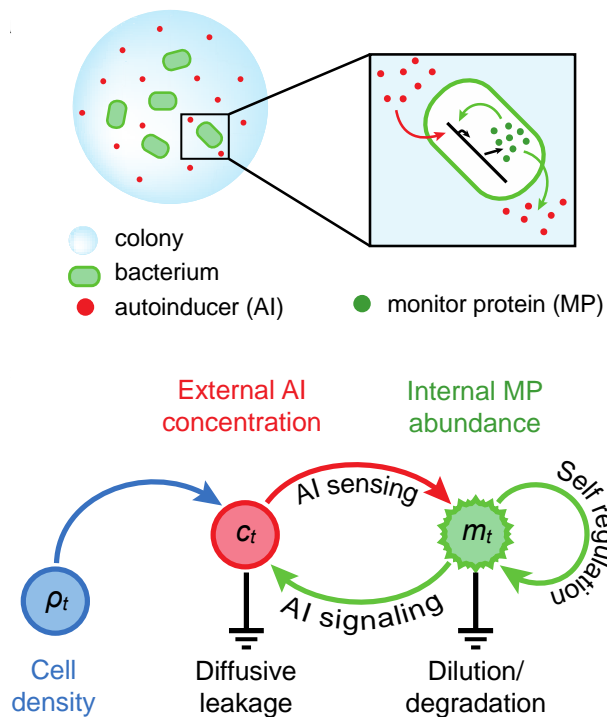


Feedback by LuxR controls input-output relation

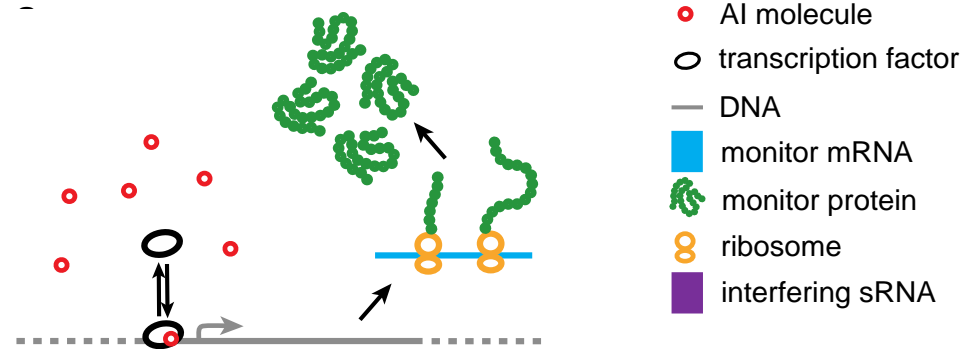


LuxR feedback increases AI input dynamic range and decreases LuxR output dynamic range.

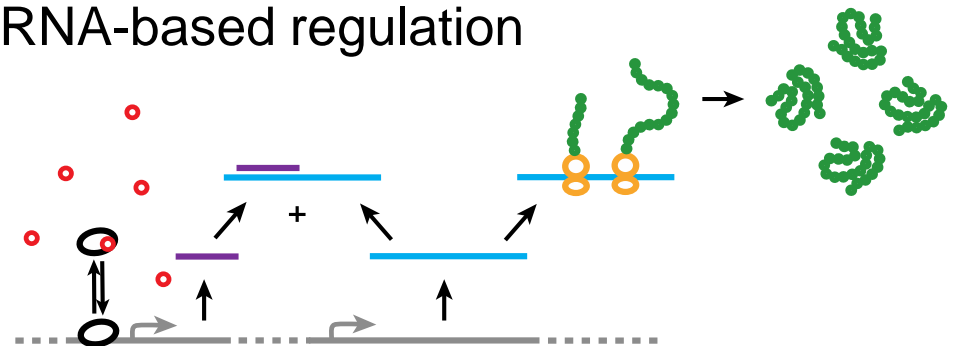
Quorum-sensing feedbacks and mutual information



TF-based regulation



sRNA-based regulation

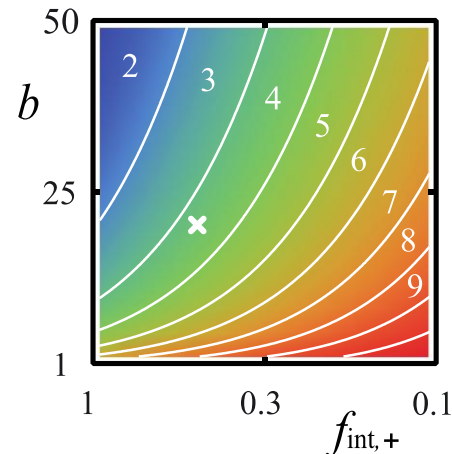
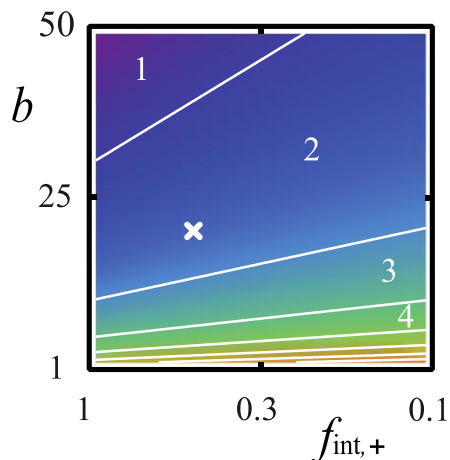


Feedbacks can optimize available information about cell density

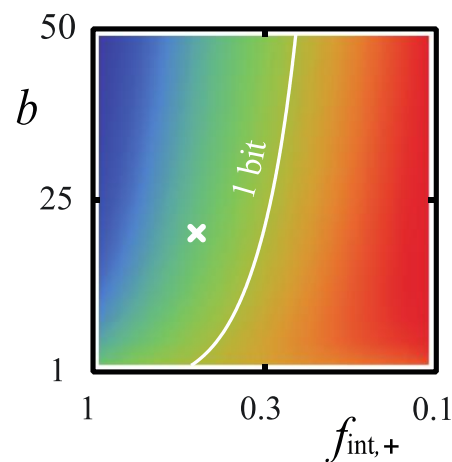
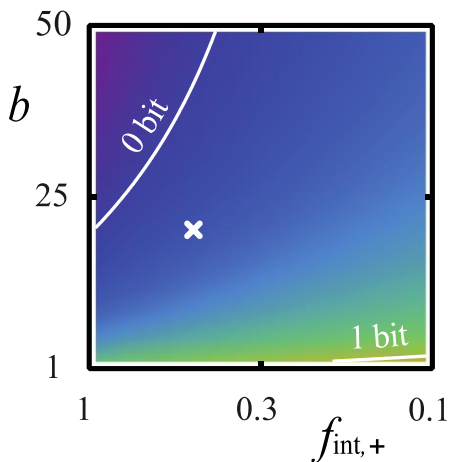
Mutual information

TF

sRNA

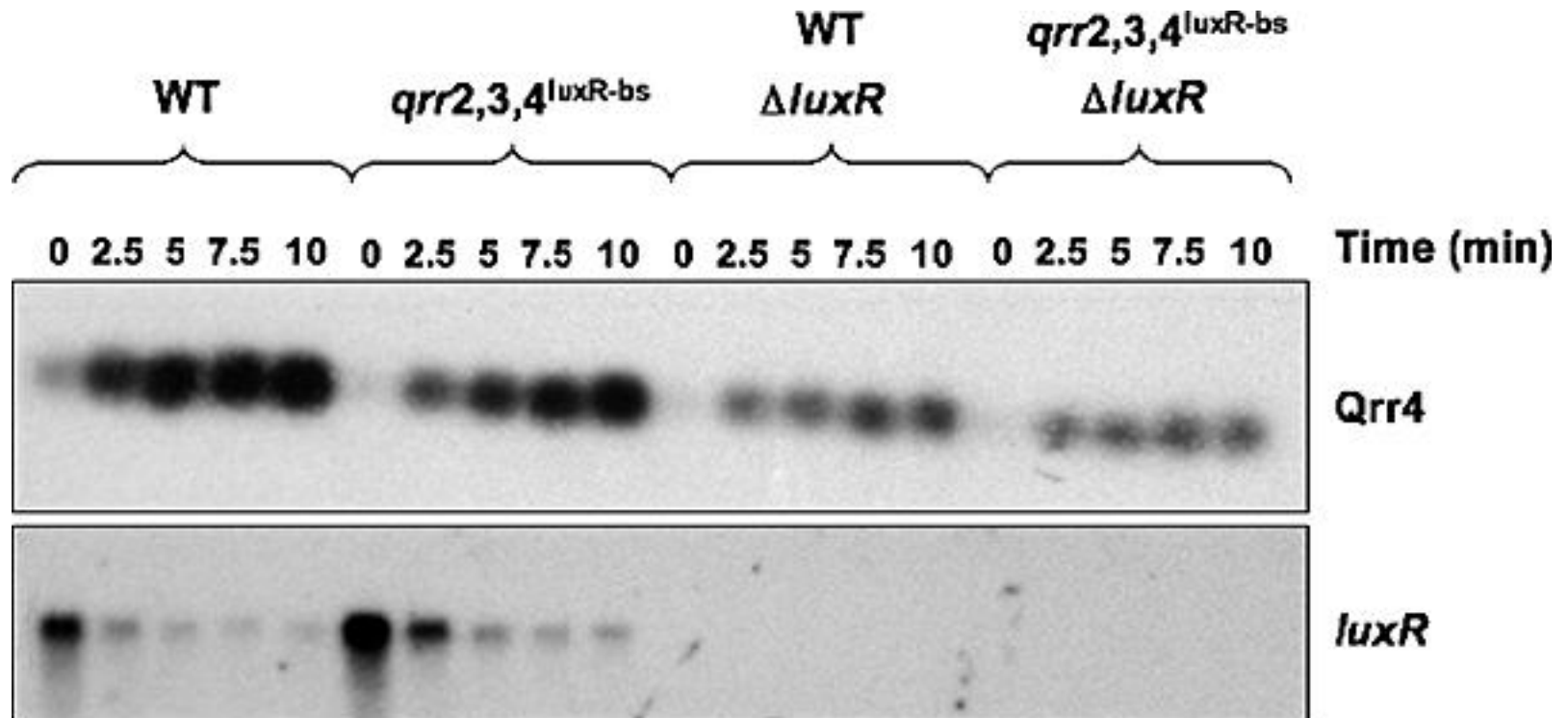


MI increase due to feedbacks



b = protein “burst size”
 $f_{int,+}$ = feedback inhibition

Feedback from LuxR speeds Qrr production at HCD → LCD transition



Tu *et al.*, *Mol Micro* (2008)

Simple model for network dynamics

E.g. equations for $Qrrs$ and $luxR / LuxR$:

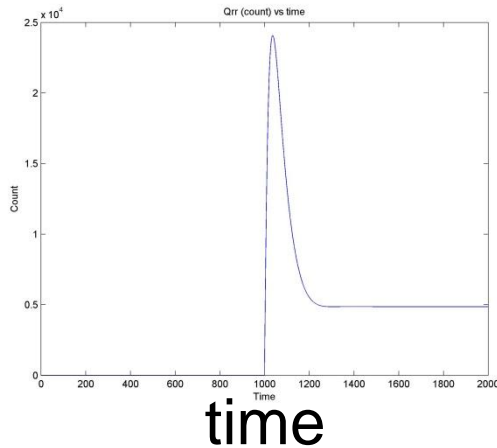
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d[Qrr]}{dt} &= Q * V_{tscr} \left(\frac{[LuxO\sim P]}{K_M^{OP} + [LuxO\sim P]} \right) \left(\frac{K_I^A}{K_I^A + [AphA]} \right) \left(\frac{K_M^R + A_R^Q [LuxR]}{K_M^R + [LuxR]} \right) \\ &\quad - k_{qn}[Qrr][luxN] \\ &\quad - k_{qo}[Qrr][luxO] \\ &\quad - k_{qr}[Qrr][luxR] \\ &\quad - k_{qa}[Qrr][aphA] \\ \frac{d[luxR]}{dt} &= V_{tsla} \left(\frac{K_M^A + A_A^R [AphA]}{K_M^A + [AphA]} \right) \left(\frac{K_I^R}{K_I^R + [LuxR]} \right) - k_{qr}[Qrr][luxR] - D_{mRNA}[luxR] \\ \frac{d[LuxR]}{dt} &= V_{prot}[luxR] - D_{prot}[LuxR] \end{aligned}$$

Simulate transitions:

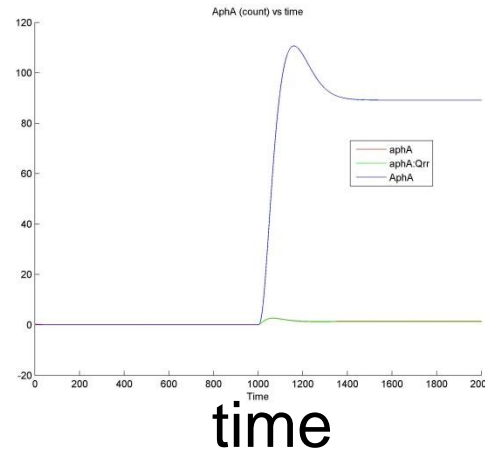
LCD \rightarrow HCD and HCD \rightarrow LCD.

Model results for HCD→LCD transition

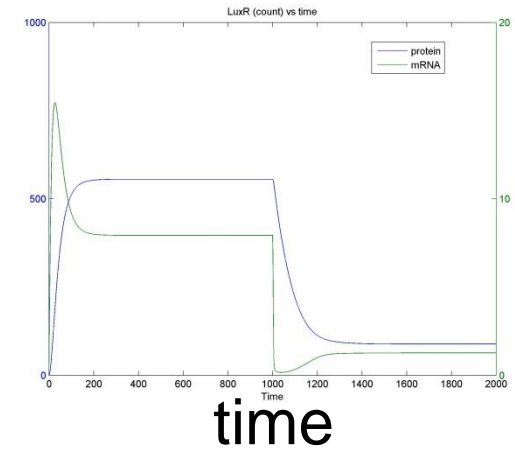
Qrrs



AphA



luxR / LuxR



Network design accelerates HCD→LCD response:

- Multiple Qrrs
- LuxR co-activation of Qrrs
- Qrr repression of LuxO
- Cap on total LuxR
- Negative feedback via AphA limits Qrr accumulation

AphA regulation correlates with multiplication of Qrrs

A

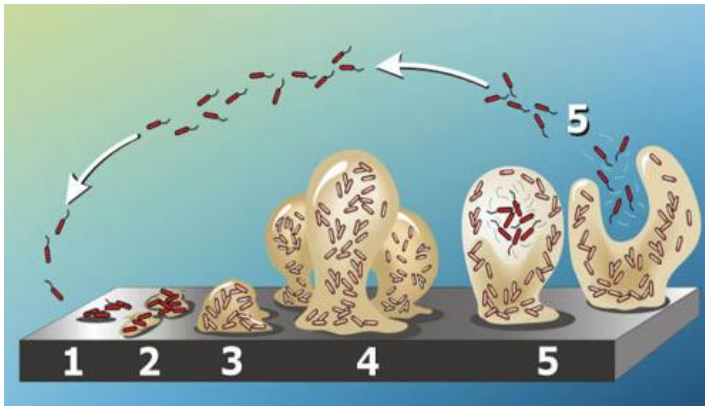
Group	Number of <i>qrr</i> genes	<i>qrr1</i>	
		Region I	Region II
Ia	1	<i>V. fischeri</i> ES114	TGACCCITTA-AGCCAAAGGGTCA-CCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTAGTGA
		<i>V. fischeri</i> MJ11	TGACCCITTA-AGCCAAAGGGTCA-CCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTAGTGA
		<i>A. salmonicida</i> LFI1238	TGACCCITTA-AGCCAAAGGGTCA-CCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTAGTGA
Ib	1	<i>P. angustum</i> S14	TGACTCTT---AAGTTAAGAGTCAACCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTTGTGG
		<i>P. sp.</i> SKA34	TGACTCTT---AAGTTAAGAGTCAACCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTTGTGG
		<i>P. damsela</i> CIP 102761	TAACTCTT---AC-TTAAGAGTTAACCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTTGTGG
		<i>P. leiognathi</i>	TGACTCTA---AAATTTAGAGTCAACCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTTGTGG
		<i>P. profundum</i> SS9	TGACTCTT---AA-TGTAGAGTCAACCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTTGTGG
II	4 or 5	<i>G. hollisae</i> CIP 101886	TGACCCCT-----ICTAGGGTCA-CCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTTGTGA
		<i>V. cholerae</i> C6706	TGACCCG-----CAAGGGTCA-CCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTAGTGA
		<i>V. cholerae</i> O395	TGACCCG-----CAAGGGTCA-CCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTAGTGA
		<i>V. harveyi</i> ATCC BAA-1116	GGACCC-----CTCGGGTCA-CCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTAGTGA
		<i>V. parahaemolyticus</i> RIMD 2210633	CGACCC-----CTCGGGTCA-CCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTAGTGA
		<i>V. splendidus</i> LGP32	TGACCTT-----C---GGGTCA-CCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTAGTGG
		<i>V. vulnificus</i> CMCP6	CGACCC-----CTCGGGTCA-CCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTAGTGA
		<i>V. vulnificus</i> YJ016	TGACCC-----CTCGGGTCA-CCTAGCCAAC TGACGTTGTTAGTGA

B

	Region I	Region II
<i>V. harveyi</i> Qrr1 5'	GGACCCCU-----	CGGGUCACCUAGCCAACUGACGUUGUUAGUG 3'
Qrr2 5'	CGACCCUUCUUAAGCCGA-	GGGUCACCUAGCCAACUGACGUUGUUAGUG 3'
Qrr3 5'	UGACCCUUCUUAAGCCGA-	GGGUCACCUAGCCAACUGACGUUGUUAGUG 3'
Qrr4 5'	AGACCCUUAUUAAGCCGA-	GGGUCACCUAGCCAACUGACGUUGUUAGUG 3'
Qrr5 5'	UGACCCUU-UUAAGCCGA-	GGGUCACCUAGCCAACUGACGUUGUUAGUG 3'
<i>V. fischeri</i> Qrr1 5'	UGACCCUU--UAAGCCAAAGGGUCACCUAGCCAACUGACGUUGUUAGUG 3'	

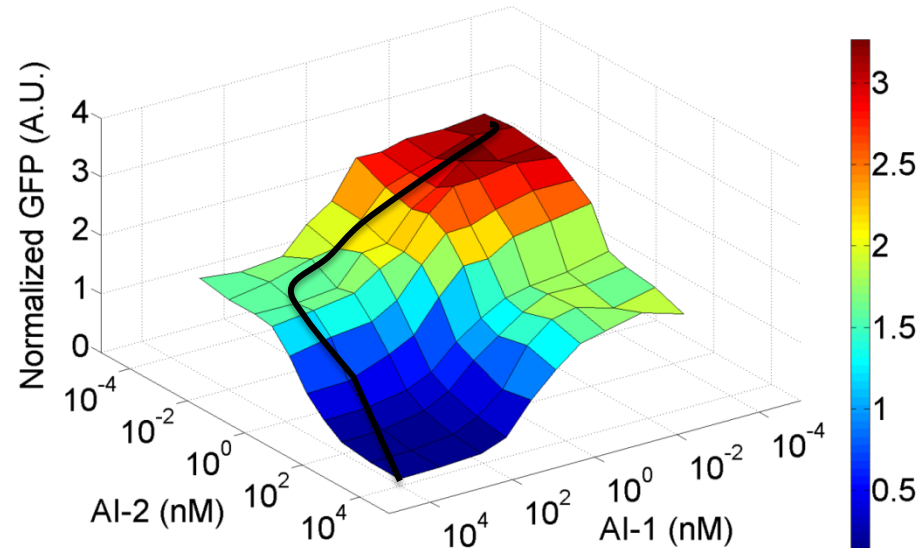
So why is the QS network so complex?

Lifecycle of bacteria in a biofilm



Courtesy of Davis Lab at Binghamton Univ.

LuxN⁺ LuxPQ⁺ AI-1 AI-2 Dose Response



- Multiple autoinducers and feedbacks may allow multi-stage developmental program.
- Feedbacks can help cells focus on most relevant signal and respond quickly to HCD → LCD transitions.

Summary

- **AphA/LuxR are the LCD/HCD master regulators in the Vibrio quorum-sensing network.**
- **Complex network architecture allows:**
 - **Increased information on cell density**
 - **“Attention” to specific signals**
 - **Fast response to HCD → LCD transition**
- **Interspecies comparison helps track network evolution.**

Acknowledgments

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Yi Shao

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