

Secretion Assay in *Shigella flexneri*

Jonathan Reinhardt and Michael Kolbe*

Max-Planck-Institute for Infection Biology, Berlin, Germany

*For correspondence: kolbe@mpiib-berlin.mpg.de

[Abstract] *Shigella flexneri* (*S. flexneri*) is a Gram-negative bacterium that causes gastroenteritis and shigellosis in humans. In order to establish and maintain an infection, *S. flexneri* utilises a type three secretion system (T3SS) to deliver virulence factors called effector proteins into the cytoplasm of host cells, facilitating e.g. uptake into the host cell and escape from the endosome. Secretion through the T3SS is tightly regulated and is usually triggered by host-cell contact, but can also be artificially stimulated *in vitro*. In this assay, the dye Congo red is used to induce T3SS-dependent secretion of *S. flexneri* (Parsot *et al.*, 1995) and secreted proteins are concentrated from the culture supernatant by precipitation with trichloroacetic acid. The assay presented here can easily be adapted to the secretion analysis of other bacteria utilising a T3SS, such as *Salmonella typhimurium*, which constitutively secrete when grown at 37 °C (Collazo *et al.*, 1995; Pegues *et al.*, 1995), or pathogenic species of *Yersinia*, where secretion can be induced by calcium deprivation (Heesemann *et al.*, 1986; Forsberg *et al.*, 1987).

Materials and Reagents

1. Tryptone soy agar (TSA) (Carl Roth, catalog number: CP70.1)
2. *Shigella flexneri* (strain M90T) on a Congo red tryptone soy agar plate
3. 99% Trichloroacetic acid (TCA) (Carl Roth, catalog number: 8789)
4. Acetone (Merck KGaA, catalog number: 1000142511)
5. TRIZMA base (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: T1503)
6. Sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: L3771)
7. Bromophenol blue (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: B5525)
8. Glycerol (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: G7757)
9. 2-Mercaptoethanol (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: M3148)
10. LB medium (Carl Roth, catalog number: X968.2) (see Recipes)
11. Tryptone soy agar plates (see Recipes)
12. Sample buffer (see Recipes)
13. Congo red stock solution (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: C6767) (see Recipes)

Note: Used as 5 mg/ml stock solution.

Equipment

1. 5 ml syringes (Henke-Sass, Wolf, catalog number: 5050.000V0)
2. 0.2 μ m syringe filters (GE Healthcare, catalog number: 10462200)
3. Culture tubes
4. 50 ml Erlenmeyer flasks
5. 1.5 ml microtubes
6. Microfuge
7. 37 °C shaking incubator
8. Laminar flow hood
9. Spectrophotometer

Procedure

1. Prepare a pre-culture by inoculating 2 ml of LB medium with a single colony of *S. flexneri* from a Congo red tryptone soy agar plate and grow overnight (~16 h) at 37 °C with agitation (180 rpm).

Note: Ensure that the colonies used are secretion-competent, i.e. forming red colonies on the plate due to Congo red absorption (Payne and Finkelstein, 1977).

2. Subculture by diluting 100 μ l of the pre-culture in 10 ml of fresh LB medium (i.e. 1:100 dilution).
3. Grow to OD₆₀₀ (absorbance at 600 nm) of 0.3-0.4 at 37 °C with agitation.
4. Add Congo red to a final concentration of 200 μ g/ml (i.e. 400 μ l of 5 mg/ml stock solution to 10 ml of culture).
5. Grow for 2-3 h at 37 °C with agitation – the final OD₆₀₀ of the culture should be between 2 and 3.
6. Pellet cells by centrifugation for 10 min at 10,000 x g and 4 °C.

Note: For the following TCA precipitation a supernatant volume corresponding to 1 ml culture of OD₆₀₀=2 is used, meaning that centrifugation of 1.4 ml of culture in 1.5 ml tubes should be sufficient (considering the dead volume of the filter units in step 7).

7. Transfer the supernatant to the 5 ml syringes and filter through 0.2 μ m filters.

Note: For maximum yield remove the piston from the syringe and add the filter. Transfer the supernatant into the syringe and replace the piston- the additional air will minimize the volume lost in the filter.

8. Take a volume of filtered supernatant corresponding to 1 ml culture of $OD_{600}=2$ and add ice-cold 99% trichloroacetic acid to a final concentration of 10% (v/v).

Note: Congo red will turn blue at this point and precipitate as well.

9. Transfer the tubes to -20°C for 20 min.
10. Centrifuge at top speed ($12,000 \times g$ to $16,000 \times g$) in a microfuge for 30 min at 4°C .
11. Carefully discard the supernatant and rinse the pellet with 1 ml ice-cold acetone.
12. Centrifuge again ($12,000 \times g$ to $16,000 \times g$, 30 min, 4°C).
13. Carefully remove the supernatant and let the pellet air dry for 15 min.
14. Resuspend the pellet in sample buffer.

Note: The volume required may vary with the method of detection after electrophoresis: for analysis by Coomassie staining, resuspension in $25 \mu\text{l}$ to $100 \mu\text{l}$ will produce sufficiently strong bands.

15. Analyse by SDS-PAGE through 12% acrylamide gels.

Representative data

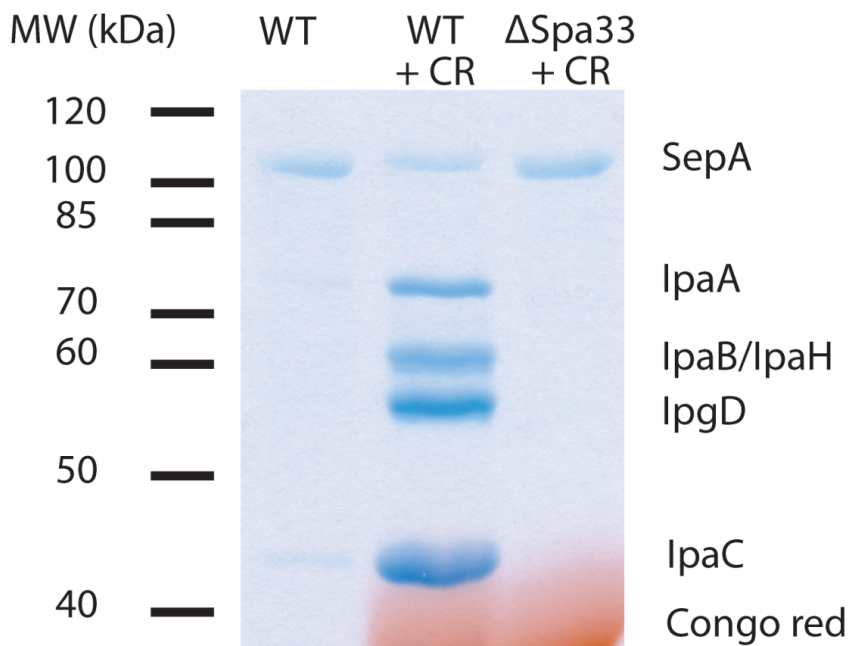


Figure 1. Example of secretion from *S. flexneri*. TCA-precipitated pellets were resuspended in $25 \mu\text{l}$ of sample buffer and $20 \mu\text{l}$ loaded on a 12% polyacrylamide gel. CR = Congo red. ΔSpa33 is a T3SS-deficient mutant. IpaA, IpaB, IpaH, IpgD and IpaC are effector proteins. SepA is a T3SS-independent secreted protein and serves as an intrinsic loading control.

Note: IpaD may be discernible at 37 kDa, but is often obscured by Congo red. Congo red will return to its original color by soaking the gel in 100 mM Tris (pH 9.0) after Coomassie staining.

Recipes

1. LB medium

25 g LB medium powder

Water to 1 L

Note: It may be necessary to adjust the pH to 7.0-7.5 with a few drops of 1 M NaOH solution. This is usually not required, since LB medium is weakly buffered in this pH range.

Autoclave the solution

2. Tryptone soy agar plates

20 g Tryptone soy agar powder

0.05 g Congo red powder

Water to 500 ml

Note: It may be necessary to adjust the pH to 7.0-7.5 with a few drops of 1 M NaOH solution. This is usually not required, since TSA is weakly buffered in this pH range.

Autoclave the solution

Cool to ~50 °C and pour plates

3. Sample buffer

SDS-loading buffer with increased buffer capacity

10% glycerol (v/v)

360 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8)

2% SDS (w/v)

1.25% 2-mercaptoethanol (v/v)

0.01% bromophenol blue (w/v)

4. Congo red stock solution

5 mg of Congo red powder per ml water

Note that the dye content in the Congo red powder used here is ~40% and may differ between manufacturers. The stock solution is stable at room temperature for several months. When kept in the fridge or at -20 °C, Congo red may precipitate. Warm the solution to 37 °C to re-dissolve.

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The protocol presented here has been adapted from Dohlich *et al.* (2014).

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