

## Promoter Orientation of Prokaryotic Phase-variable Genes by PCR

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**[Abstract]** One major mechanism of phase variable gene expression in prokaryotes is through inversion of the promoter element for a gene or operon. This protocol describes how to detect the promoter orientation of a phase-variable gene by PCR. This protocol, including primer design, is specific to detection of the promoter orientations of *hyxR*, a LuxR-like response regulator in Extraintestinal Pathogenic *Escherichia coli* (ExPEC) isolates (Bateman and Seed, 2012); however, this protocol can be generalized to other organisms and genes to discriminate prokaryotic promoter inversions by PCR through size discrimination of the amplification products. Expression of *hyxR* is regulated through bidirectional phase inversion of the upstream promoter region mediated by a member of the family of site-specific tyrosine recombinases called Fim-like recombinases. The recombinases recognize inverted DNA repeat sequences flanking the promoter and produce a genomic rearrangement, orientating the promoter in favor or disfavor of gene expression.

### Materials and Reagents

1. *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) isolate UT1893
2. Sterile distilled, deionized water (diH<sub>2</sub>O)
3. Agarose, molecular biology grade, standard sieve
4. Ethidium Bromide, 1 mg/ml in distilled, deionized water (diH<sub>2</sub>O) (or other agent to visualize DNA)
5. Taq polymerase (1 U/μl) with 10x NH<sub>4</sub> buffer (APEX BioResearch Products, catalog number: 42-409)
6. 10 mM dNTP mix, PCR grade (Life Technologies, catalog number: 18427-013)
7. Tryptone
8. Yeast extract
9. NaCl
10. Tris base
11. Boric acid
12. EDTA (pH 8.0)

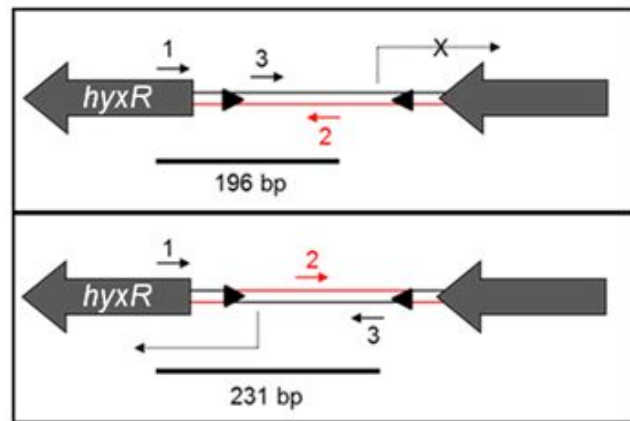
13. SDS
14. Glycerol
15. Xylene cyanol
16. Bromophenol blue
17. hyxR phase-specific primers, 100  $\mu$ M stock solution [Integrated DNA Technologies (IDT)]
  - 5' – ACTGATAATAACCAGAGGCTTCTT – 3'
  - 5' – CAGTGATTAACCTTTCGAACATATTG – 3'
  - 5' – GCGAAAGTTAATCACTGGTATGACC – 3'
18. Tris-Borate-EDTA (TBE) (10x stock) (see Recipes)
19. 10x DNA Loading Dye (see Recipes)
20. Luria-Bertani broth (LB) culture medium (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: L3022-250G (see Recipes)
21. 2% TBE agarose gel with EtBr (see Recipes)
22. 20 ml 10x DNA Loading dye<sup>6</sup> (xylene cyanol/bromophenol blue) (see Recipes)

### **Equipment**

1. 37 °C Incubator for bacteria with aeration
2. Thermal cycler (Bio-Rad Laboratories)
3. Gel electrophoresis system (Owl Separation Systems)
4. UV Transilluminator with photo documentation (Bio-Rad Laboratories)

### **Procedure**

1. Start 5 ml overnight culture of *E. coli* isolate UTI89 (Note 1) in LB at 37 °C with aeration. Culture can be started from a colony on an agar plate or from a -80 °C glycerol stock.
2. Setting up the phase-PCR reaction
  - a. Phase PCR was performed using a 1:1:1 mixture of 3 phase primers including 1) an anchor primer outside of the invertible region (primer 1); 2) a phase-specific primer for the OFF orientation (primer 2); and 3) a phase-specific primer for the ON orientation (primer 3).



#### Reaction mixture (Note 2)

1 µl overnight bacterial culture (template)

2.5 µl of 10x APEX NH<sub>4</sub> buffer (1x final concentration)

0.5 µl of 1 unit/µl APEX Taq polymerase (0.5 unit final concentration)

1.25 µl of 50 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> (2.5 mM final concentration)

0.1 µl of 100 µM stock of each of 3 primers (0.4 µM final concentration of each primer)

0.5 µl of 10 mM dNTP mix (0.2 mM final concentration)

up to 25 µl total volume with sterile diH<sub>2</sub>O.

#### b. Thermal cycler program:

94°C for 3 min	}	x 1 cycle
94°C for 30 sec		x30 cycles
54°C for 30 sec		
72°C for 25 sec		
72°C for 6 min	}	x 1 cycle
Hold at 4°C		

3. Make 50 ml volume of 2% agarose in 1x TBE (see below). Pour gel into casting apparatus.
4. Cover gel completely with 1x TBE (running buffer).
5. Mix 5-10 µl of PCR reaction with 0.5-1.0 µl 10x DNA loading dye (approx. 1x final concentration). Load into wells and run samples at 100-120 V for 45 min to 1 h.
6. Visualize and photograph using a UV gel transilluminator.
7. Mixed phase populations show two bands by PCR, corresponding to the OFF and ON promoter orientations. The OFF orientation gives a 196 bp amplicon vs. a 231 bp amplicon for the ON orientation.

## **Notes**

1. UTI89 is a prototypic ExPEC cystitis isolate that was obtained from an adult patient with cystitis and has been well described in the literature (Mulvey, 1998). Primers for this protocol were designed to UTI89 genomic sequence, and while ExPEC isolates are similar, their genomic sequence may not be exact. It is recommended that researchers check that the primers listed in this protocol will work with other ExPEC isolates.
2. All PCR reactions were performed using APEX Taq polymerase and accompanying buffers distributed by Genesee Scientific, Inc (San Diego, California, USA). Thermal cyclers parameters were based on the manufacturer's recommendations. Taq polymerase or related thermostable polymerases would be expected to provide similar performance in this assay with minor modifications of the reactions.
3. 1x TBE is what you will use to make your agarose gel as well as the buffer used to run the gel.
4. Any commercially available DNA loading dye is appropriate. The recipe given is only a home-made suggestion. Other recipes available use different tracking dyes and/or density agents.

## **Recipes**

1. 1x LB  
Suspend 20 g in 1 L of distilled water  
Autoclave for 15 min at 121 °C  
Final concentration of components (Tryptone 10 g/L, yeast extract 5 g/L, NaCl 5 g/L)
2. 1 L 10x TBE buffer stock (Tris-borate-EDTA)  
108 g Tris base  
55 g Boric acid  
40 ml 0.5 M EDTA (pH 8.0)  
diH<sub>2</sub>O to 1 L  
Stir until completely dissolved.
3. 1 L 1x TBE buffer (working) (Note 3)  
100 ml 10x TBE  
900 ml diH<sub>2</sub>O  
Mix well
4. 2% TBE agarose gel with EtBr  
2 g agarose per 100 ml 1x TBE  
Heat in microwave (approx. 2 min) until agarose is dissolved

- Let stand at room temperature for 15-20 min to cool (you do not want to re-solidify)
- Add EtBr to a final concentration of 0.1 µg/ml just prior to pouring gel.
5. 20 ml 10x DNA Loading dye (Note 4) (xylene cyanol/bromophenol blue)
- Add 0.025 g each xylene cyanol and bromophenol blue
- 1.25 ml 10% SDS
- 12.5 ml 100% glycerol
- 6.25 ml H<sub>2</sub>O
- Mix thoroughly and store at room temperature

### **Acknowledgments**

This protocol is adapted from Bateman and Seed (2012).

### **References**

1. Bateman, S. L. and Seed, P. C. (2012). [Epigenetic regulation of the nitrosative stress response and intracellular macrophage survival by extraintestinal pathogenic \*Escherichia coli\*](#). *Mol Microbiol* 83(5): 908-925.
2. Mulvey, M. A., Lopez-Boado, Y. S., Wilson, C. L., Roth, R., Parks, W. C., Heuser, J. and Hultgren, S. J. (1998). [Induction and evasion of host defenses by type 1-piliated uropathogenic \*Escherichia coli\*](#). *Science* 282(5393): 1494-1497.