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Cyclic Peptide Inhibitors of the β-Sliding Clamp in Staphylococcus aureus

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Abstract

Interaction between pairs of Staphylococcus aureus replication proteins was detected in an Escherichia coli based two-hybrid analysis. A reverse two-hybrid system was constructed for selection of compounds that hindered interaction between interacting protein pairs. A number of cyclic peptides, from a library generated by the split intein-mediated circular ligation of peptides and proteins technology, were found to interfere with dimerization of the β-sliding clamp of the replisome. Two 8-mer peptides were analyzed in more detail. Both inhibited DNA replication, led to SOS induction, altered cell morphology and cell death. The peptides were active when added to bacterial cultures indicating that they could traverse the bacterial membrane to find their intracellular target. Peptide specificity was confirmed by overproduction of the putative target (DnaN) which resulted in resistance. The minimum inhibitory concentration was ~50 µg/ml for S. aureus cells. These compounds may serve as lead candidates for future development into novel classes of antibiotics as well as provide information on the function of the S. aureus replication process.

Introduction

In recent years, many bacterial pathogens have become resistant or insensitive to most of the currently available antibiotics. As a consequence, infections caused by drug-resistant bacteria, including the Gram-positive methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and vancomycin-resistant Enterococci (VRE) are associated with increased morbidity, mortality and health-care costs. The resistance problem has traditionally been addressed by development of semi-synthetic penicillins and the introduction into clinical use of novel antibiotic classes. This development peaked in the 1960’s, and only two new classes of antibiotics, the oxazolidinones and daptomycin, have been marketed within the last 30 years. In order to address the limited treatment options for several bacterial infections it is important that the development of antimicrobials continue and include both new targets for several bacterial infections it is important that the development of antimicrobials continues. The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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divided into three different complexes: PolIII core (αεθ), the sliding clamp (β2) and the clamp loader (γδψη). The core polymerase needs the sliding clamp for processivity, which in turn is loaded onto the DNA by the clamp loader.

In the firmicutes including S. aureus, the process of elongation is similar to that in E. coli with a couple of notable exceptions. The S. aureus helicase (called DnaC) is loaded by the DnaA helicase assisted by the DnaB and DnaD proteins [9] and two different replicative polymerases are used. The DnaE which is homologous to the E. coli PolIII* only extends RNA primers initially and hands them off to PolC which is responsible for the processive synthesis (reviewed in [10]). A third difference was recently revealed. Primer hand off in Bacillus subtilis, can occur after the synthesis of only two nucleotides by the DnaG primase [11] and does not require other replication proteins. This is in contrast to the three-point switch hand off in E. coli. Here the χ polypeptide of the clamp loader interacts with SSB to displace DnaG from the SSB-DnaG complex resulting in release of the primer which is then extended by the processive polymerase [12]. In all bacteria examined so far the ring shaped β-clamp is a homodimer which encircles the DNA and slides along the duplex bringing the polymerase into contact with the DNA to ensure processivity [13]. The β-clamp interacts with many different proteins including DnaE, PolC, δ, PolIV (DinB), PolIV (UmuC/D), PolI, MutS, MutL, DNA ligase and Hda. These proteins all contain a conserved β-binding motif (QLS/PLPL or QLD/SLF) which binds a hydrophobic pocket located in each DnaN polypeptide [23]. A fairly unexploited class of compounds that has attracted attention as putative antimicrobials is peptides. The extensively studied natural antimicrobial peptides are produced by multicellular organisms and the majority act by insertion and alteration/damage of cytoplasmic membranes via formation of ion channels or transmembrane pores, but other have been associated with intracellular targets such as DNA and RNA synthesis and inhibition of enzymatic activities [19,20]. This indicates that certain peptides can traverse the bacterial membrane to find their intracellular targets. This suggests that synthetic peptides may be tailored for use as inhibitors of intracellular targets, as proven for synthetic linear peptides targeting holiday junction resolution [21]. A major limitation for the clinical use of antimicrobial peptides is poor proteolytic stability. This may in part be overcome by cyclization, which also confers conformation which may also influence the biological activity of the peptides [22–24].

Here we report the identification of small cyclic peptides with the ability to prevent dimerization of the β-clamp and hence DNA replication in S. aureus. Peptide circularization in vivo was achieved by manipulation of protein splicing (SICLOPPS; split intermediate circular ligation of peptides and proteins) which utilizes the DnaE split intein of Synchocystis sp. FCCC6803 [23,25–28]. This method coupled to reverse bacterial two-hybrid system allowed us to select peptides that were able to decrease protein-protein interactions of selected pairs of replication proteins. Peptides targeting DnaN-DnaN interaction were further characterized with respect to target specificity and activity. A similar approach has earlier been used to identify cyclic peptides that inhibit the E. coli ribonucleotide reductase by hampering association between NrdA and NrdB subunits [29].

**Results**

Protein-protein interactions in the replicative DNA polymerase and its loaders have been extensively characterized by biochemical and biophysical approaches. In order to demonstrate in vivo interactions between S. aureus replication proteins in E. coli we used the bacterial two hybrid (BTH) system developed by Karimova et al. [30]. This system is based on interaction-mediated reconstruction of adenylate cyclase activity in the adenylate cyclase deficient E. coli strain BTH101 (Table 1). In this system the Cya protein of Bordetella pertussis is split into two domains (T18 and T25) resulting in loss of activity. If T18 and T25 are fused to interacting polypeptides the two Cya domains will be brought into proximity of each other to create a Cya+ phenotype. This results in cAMP production and consequently in activation of cAMP-CAP regulated promoters (e.g the lac promoter).

We fused holA, holB, dnaC, dnaB, dnaN, dnaX and polC of S. aureus to the T18 and T25 fragments of Cya from B. pertussis. Plasmid pairs were transformed into BTH101 to detect interacting partner proteins. We observed detectable interaction between the β-clamp (encoded by dnaN) and the clamp loader (encoded by dnaX, holA and holB) as well as between the components of the clamp loader (Table 2). PolC interacted with the β-clamp and DnaX of the clamp loader. Furthermore, the following interactions were observed: PolC-PolC, DnaN-DnaN, DnaX-DnaX, DnaB-DnaB and DnaA-DnaA. The DnaA-DnaA interaction resulted in very pale blue colonies indicating weak interaction in this assay (Table 2). Growth of E. coli cells expressing either of these S. aureus replication proteins was not affected. This suggests that none of these proteins interfere negatively with their E. coli counterparts. We failed to construct fusions between DnaC and either Cya fragment suggesting that these are toxic to their E. coli hosts.

**Selection for compounds that disrupt protein-protein interaction**

To directly select for compounds that prevent specific protein-protein interactions we developed a reverse BTH (R-BTH) system based on 5-fluoroorotic acid (5-FOA) selection of PyrF² cells (Fig. 1A). The non-toxic compound 5-FOA is converted to the toxic 5-fluorouracil by orotidine-5-phosphate decarboxylase, the product of the E. coli pyrF gene. Bacterial PyrF² cells are therefore not able to grow in rich medium containing 5-FOA, whereas PyrF cells are.

We moved the pyrF gene from its original position on the chromosome and placed it in front of lacZ in the BTH101 strain, resulting in strain SC01. Interaction between the T18 and T25 fusion proteins results in expression of pyrF and consequently inhibition of growth on 5-FOA containing LB plates (Fig. 1B).

We initially tested the R-BTH system with T18 and T25 vectors without fusion partners. This did not result in a PyrF² phenotype and hence growth was observed in the presence of 5-FOA. On the
Table 1. Bacterial strains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain/plasmid</th>
<th>Genotype/plasmid properties</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MG1655</td>
<td>Wild-type E. coli</td>
<td>[57]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KG22</td>
<td>C600 lacF’ lacZM15</td>
<td>[58]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DH108</td>
<td>F’ mcrA Δ (mrr-hsdRMS-mcrBC) φ80lacZAM15 ΔlacX74 recA1 endA1 araD139 Δ (ara leu) 7697 galK gpsL nupG::Z’</td>
<td>[59]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTH101</td>
<td>F’ , cya-99, araD139, galE15, galK16, rpsL1 (Str'), hsdR2, mcrA1, mcrB1.</td>
<td>[30]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTH101ΔpyrF</td>
<td>ΔpyrF</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC01</td>
<td>BTH101ΔpyrF, placZ::pyrF</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RN4220</td>
<td>Restriction-defective derivative of S. aureus RN450</td>
<td>[60]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ325-4</td>
<td>S. aureus</td>
<td>[61]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTH157</td>
<td>S. aureus, recA-lacZ transcriptional fusion</td>
<td>[62]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Protein-protein interactions between the S. aureus replicative proteins determined in the BTH system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T18/T25</th>
<th>HolA (α)</th>
<th>HolB (β)</th>
<th>DnaA</th>
<th>DnaB</th>
<th>DnaN (β)</th>
<th>DnaX (c)</th>
<th>PolC</th>
<th>Vector</th>
<th>Zip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HolA (α)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HolB (β)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DnaA</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DnaB</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>++</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DnaN (β)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>++</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DnaX (c)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PolC</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>++</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vector</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>++</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The relative strength of protein-protein interaction was determined as β-galactosidase level in the BTH assay. (−) white colonies, (+) light blue colonies, (++) blue colonies and (+++) dark blue colonies.

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interfere with replication initiation either at the level of open complex formation or helicase loading [33,35].

Identification of cyclic peptides that inhibit DnaN-DnaN interaction

Having established the SICLOPPS system for intracellular production of cyclic peptides, we proceeded to construct a peptide library where the produced 21 amino acids (aa) contain a 6 aa randomized sequence. Peptides of 6 aa were previously isolated to inhibit holiday junction resolution [36] and we assumed that this length would be sufficient for our use as well. The library contains 900,000 combinations, of cyclic peptides with the sequence SIIDSAGNNNNNNGASTSESG.

The library was screened for peptides able to disrupt DnaN-DnaN interaction of the Staphylococcus replisome by transforming into the R-BTH strain SC01 containing interacting Cya fusion proteins. Cells were plated on plates containing 5-FOA and 1 mM IPTG to induce expression of the cyclic peptides. We readily identified clones where expressed peptides restored cell viability in the presence of 5-FOA (Fig. 3A). To initially assess the activity of the selected peptides we determined their ability to reduce DnaN-DnaN interaction in the original two hybrid system. The β-galactosidase activities measured were reduced to 20–240% of the initial level by all selected peptides, demonstrating that these efficiently reduced dimerization of the S. aureus DnaN proteins in E. coli (Fig. 3B). The peptide sequences were determined by sequencing of the expression plasmids and are shown in Table 4.

Peptide activities

All of the peptides originally identified as inhibitors of DnaN dimerization came from our 21-mer library (Table 4). Four of these, III-5, III-6, III-7 and IV-N8 were subsequently reduced to 8-mers with the sequence SXXXXXXG while retaining their ability to interfere with DnaN dimerization (not shown). Therefore the activity followed the sequence of the 6 amino acids that were randomized in the libraries. We proceeded to purify peptides III-5, III-6 and III-8 using the pTWIN system (New England Biolabs). Due to the nature of this system, the sequences of purified peptides were CRXXXXXX. Other peptides such as III-7 and IV-N8 were synthesized chemically (Table 4). The proper purity of and structure of peptides was determined by gel electrophoresis and mass spectrometry (not shown).

The antibacterial activities of the purified peptides were determined against Staphylococcus epidermidis and S. aureus. Cyclic peptides III-5 and III-6 both had MIC values against S. aureus of approximately 50 µg/ml whereas they were somewhat more potent against S. epidermidis (not shown). Cyclic peptide III-7 was only tested against S. epidermidis and had a MIC value of approximately 20 µg/ml (Table 4). Peptide III-8 which also was efficient in reducing DnaN-DnaN interaction when produced
intracellularly failed to inhibit *S. aureus* growth at 100 μg/ml, which was the highest concentration tested (Table 4). We can conclude that some but not all of the identified cyclic peptides are able to penetrate the bacterial membrane to find their intracellular target. When we tested the linear counterparts of our isolated peptides they all had MIC values above 560 μg/ml against *S. epidermidis*, indicating little or no activity. As expected none of the peptides isolated had any activity towards *E. coli*, whereas they inhibited growth of *B. subtilis*, another gram positive bacterium (data not shown).

Overexpression of DnaN in *S. aureus* results in resistance towards peptides III-5 and III-6

To ensure that the antibacterial effects of peptides III-5 and III-6 were the result of direct interaction of these peptides with the β-clamp, we decided to overproduce DnaN in *S. aureus* cells. The dnaN gene was cloned under control of the cadmium inducible pCAD promoter of plasmid pCN51 [37]. Cells were grown exponentially at 37°C in LB medium and 3 hours prior to peptide addition expression of dnaN was induced by addition of 10 μM CdCl₂. At time T = 0 peptides III-5 or III-6 were added to a final concentration of 40 μg/ml which is very close to the MIC value for both of these peptides (Fig. 4). Addition of either peptide led to a cessation of bacterial growth of the uninduced cultures for the 8 hours duration of the experiment. On the other hand cultures that had been induced with cadmium and hence overproduced DnaN continued growth in the presence of either peptide (Fig. 4).

We can therefore conclude that overproduction of the putative target for peptides III-5 and III-6 results in resistance towards the peptides, and their antibacterial effect is therefore likely to result from direct interaction with the DnaN protein.

Peptide III-5 and III-6 inhibit DNA replication

In order to test the direct effects of peptides III-5 and III-6 on DNA replication in *S. aureus*, strain 8325-4 was grown exponentially at 37°C in LB medium. Incorporation of ³H-thymidine into the DNA was determined at various times after addition of 50 μg/ml of peptides III-5 or III-6. Both peptides severely reduced accumulation of DNA (Fig. 5). Protein synthesis,

### Table 3. Protein pairs that can be targeted by the R-BTH system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interaction²</th>
<th>Growth on 5-FOA plates²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DnaN-HolA</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DnaN-HolB</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DnaN-DnaN</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DnaN-DnaX</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DnaN-PolC</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DnaX-HolB</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DnaX-DnaX</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DnaX-PolC</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DnaA-DnaA</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DnaB-DnaB</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PolC-PolC</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HolB-HolA</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HolB-HolB</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vectors</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip-Zip</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²Strength of protein-protein interaction was obtained as in Table 2. ³Was determined by plating on LB plates containing 1.3 μg/ml of 5-FOA. – indicates no growth, whereas + indicates appearance of colonies after 2 days incubation at 30°C. Interacting pairs of proteins that did not promote growth on 5-FOA plates can be used in a selection for inhibitory compounds.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0072273.t003

Figure 2. Intracellular production of cyclic DnaA1-86. Expression of IntC::DnaA1→86::IntN was induced by addition of 2 mM IPTG to cells growing exponentially at 30°C or by plating exponential growing cells on plates containing 2 mM IPTG followed by incubation at 30°C. A. Intein-DnaA precursor and splice products were visualized by Western blot using polyclonal anti-DnaA antibodies. B. Growth on LB plates containing 2 mM IPTG (top) and phase-contrast images (bottom) of expressing IntC::IntN (left) or after three hours expression of IntC::DnaA1→86::IntN (right).

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0072273.g002
determined as incorporation of $^{35}$S-methionine, was unaffected by peptide addition for at least 180 minutes (Fig. S1) which is well after the onset of DNA synthesis inhibition. Therefore the DNA replication inhibition is not a consequence of a more general effect on protein synthesis, and we conclude that peptide III-5 and III-6 inhibits replication by interfering with the dnaN encoded $\beta$-clamp.

To test whether the cessation of DNA accumulation was accompanied by induction of the SOS response we measured the effects of both peptides on induction of the recA gene. Strain

**Table 4.** Peptides identified that target the $\beta$-sliding clamp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sequence</th>
<th>Purified/synthesized as:</th>
<th>MIC for linear peptide $\mu$g/ml (mM)</th>
<th>MIC for cyclic peptide $\mu$g/ml ($\mu$M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II-1</td>
<td>WAGSWG</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III-5</td>
<td>VFLCGC</td>
<td>CRVFLCGC$^2$</td>
<td>$&gt;683^4$ (0.76)</td>
<td>50$^5$ (57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III-6</td>
<td>SQGLFK</td>
<td>CRSQGLFK$^2$</td>
<td>$&gt;1228^4$ (1.31)</td>
<td>50$^5$ (54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III-7</td>
<td>GHVVWD</td>
<td>CRGHVVWD$^3$</td>
<td>$&gt;673^4$ (0.69)</td>
<td>20$^5$ (21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III-8</td>
<td>STFESL</td>
<td>CRSTFESL$^2$</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>$&gt;100$ (&gt;108)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-N4</td>
<td>FADCQE</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-N8</td>
<td>CWLVKL</td>
<td>CRCWLVKL$^3$</td>
<td>$&gt;1124^4$ (&gt;1.08)</td>
<td>$&gt;100^4$ (&gt;98)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^1$Selected as SIIDSAGXXXXXGASTSESG.
$^3$Synthesized via FMOC SPPS.
$^4$Determined for *S. epidermidis*.
$^5$Determined for *S. aureus*.
$^6$Although the MIC value above the highest concentration tested (100 $\mu$g/ml), growth was severely compromised at concentrations from 25 $\mu$g/ml and up.
NP Not produced.
ND Not determined.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0072273.t004
MTC157 contains a \textit{recA-lacZ} transcriptional fusion in its chromosome. Addition of either peptide to this strain resulted in a \(50\%\) increase in \(\beta\)-galactosidase activity after 210 minutes (Fig. 6). The level of induction was less than that observed for the DNA damaging agent mitomycin C (about 3-fold increase after 210 minutes). It is likely that both peptides result in malfunctioning of the replisome, and this provides the signal for SOS induction in these cells.

The effect of peptides III-5 and III-6 on cell size and DNA content was visualized by fluorescence microscopy. Five hours incubation with 50 \(\mu\)g/ml of peptide III-6 resulted in increased cell size, with some cells obtaining an almost balloon-like appearance (Fig. 7). DAPI staining revealed an uneven DNA distribution between cells (Fig. 7). A likely explanation is that peptide III-6, through its inhibitory effect on DNA synthesis, also results in an inability for cells to divide. Similar observations have been made for \textit{E. coli} where failure to complete chromosome replication results in division inhibition and filamentation [38].

Prolonged exposure to peptides III-5 and III-6 result in cell death

To investigate whether peptides III-5 and III-6 acted as bacteriocidal or bacteriostatic agents, we used the BacLight\textsuperscript{TM} bacterial viability kit (Invitrogen Inc). \textit{S. aureus} or \textit{B. subtilis} cultures were grown exponentially in LB and at an optical density \(OD_{600} = 0.1\) peptides were added to a final concentration equal to the MIC value and incubation continued. In the absence of peptide, we observed mostly live (green) cells (Fig. 8). On the other hand, a 6 hour incubation in the presence of peptide III-5 or III-6 resulted in a mixture of dead (red) and live (green) cells (Fig. 8). By quantification of the data obtained we calculated that 28\% or 49\% of the cells were dead after incubation with peptide III-5 and III-6, respectively. At the times indicated, samples were taken and the level of \(\beta\)-galactosidase determined (Materials and Methods).

Inhibitors of the \(\beta\)-Sliding Clamp of \textit{S. aureus}

Figure 4. Overproduction of DnaN in \textit{S. aureus} relieves the growth inhibition imposed by peptides III-5 and III-6. \textit{S. aureus} strain 8325-4 containing either the vector plasmid pCN51 (black filled squares) or plasmid pSC141 (grey triangles) was grown exponentially at 37\(^\circ\)C in LB medium supplemented with 10 \(\mu\)g/ml erythromycin. CdCl\(_2\) was added to all cultures to a final concentration of 10 \(\mu\)M to induce overproduction of DnaN from pSC141 three hours prior to peptide addition. At \(T=0\), 40 \(\mu\)g/ml of peptide III-5 (middle panel) or III-6 (bottom panel) was added to the cultures. The number of colony forming units was determined by plating. The experiment were repeated 4 times with similar results. The figure shows one representative experiment.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0072273.g004

Figure 5. Peptides III-5 and III-6 Inhibit DNA replication. \textit{S. aureus} strain 8325-4 was grown exponentially in LB supplemented with 50 \(\mu\)g/ml uridine and \(^3\)H-thymidine as described in Materials and Methods. At \(T=0\) peptide III-5 (grey triangles) or III-6 (green squares) was added to a final concentration of 50 \(\mu\)g/ml. Addition of buffer (red filled circles) served as control. Samples were taken at the indicated time-points and incorporation of \(^3\)H into DNA was measured by liquid scintillation counting of TCA precipitated material. The experiment were repeated 3 times with similar results. The figure shows one representative experiment.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0072273.g005

Figure 6. Peptide III-5 and III-6 induces the SOS response in \textit{S. aureus}. \textit{S. aureus} strain MTH157 (\textit{recA-lacZ}) was grown exponentially in LB medium at 37\(^\circ\)C. At an optical density \(OD_{600} = 0.1\), Mitomycin C or Peptides III-5/III-6 were added to final concentrations of 2 \(\mu\)g/ml or 50 \(\mu\)g/ml, respectively. At the times indicated, samples were taken and the level of \(\beta\)-galactosidase determined (Materials and Methods).

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0072273.g006
Discussion

We have used a reverse two hybrid system to identify small cyclic peptides of 8 amino acids that reduce dimerization of the *S. aureus* β-sliding clamp when expressed in *E. coli*. Some peptides were able to enter sensitive bacterial cells and cause arrest of growth and/or cell death due to cessation of bacterial DNA replication.

The bacterial β-clamp is a homodimer resulting from head to tail association of two three-domain monomers [39,40] whereas the eukaryotic counterpart, PCNA, is a homotrimer of two-domain monomers [41]. Furthermore the sequence identity between sliding clamps from *S. aureus* and humans is limited to 10.8% (Fig. 9). Altogether this suggests that any compound interfering with the function of the bacterial clamp may not affect the human counterpart, and it has indeed been the target for inhibition in a number of earlier studies. Whereas the previous efforts have focussed on targeting the hydrophobic pocket that interact with other proteins whose action is needed at the fork [14,17,42] we have chosen to interfere with dimerization of the clamp. A major concern of ours was that the selection system used was based on a bacterial two-hybrid system [30] and hence carried out in *E. coli*. Any broad spectrum peptide, i.e. targeting both gram positive and gram negative bacteria, would therefore be counterselected due to death of the *E. coli* host. The structure of the *S. aureus* β-sliding clamp is not determined, but when we modelled it with the SAM-T08 server [43] the resemblance to the *E. coli* counterpart was striking (Fig. 9). However the sequence identity was only 25.7% (Fig. 9) and we assumed that our approach could be used to isolate peptides that differentiate between the β-clamp of *S. aureus* and *E. coli*. This turned out to be the case since the peptides isolated were active against the Gram positive bacteria *S. aureus*, *S. epidermidis* and *B. subtilis*, but did not affect growth of the Gram negative *E. coli*. The sequence identity between the β-clamp of *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis and *S. aureus* and *B. subtilis* is 93.4% and 54.1% respectively. The isolated peptides were not expected to affect the human β-clamp (PCNA) due to the limited sequence identity to the *S. aureus* counterpart (Fig. 9). This assumption remains to be verified experimentally. None of the identified peptides showed homology to the *S. aureus* β-clamp. This does however not rule out the possibility that they interact with the dimerization interface of DnaN. At present the exact targets on the DnaN protein are not known.

The idea of using peptides as antimicrobial agents is not new. Naturally occurring antimicrobial peptides and their derivatives have for a long time been considered for therapeutic use [44]. Both synthetic linear and cyclic peptides that target intracellular processes have been isolated and extensively characterized [21,29]. Our approach of using a reverse bacterial two-hybrid system to identify cyclic peptides, generated by the SICLOPPS technology, that interfere with protein-protein interaction was originally developed by Benkovic and co-workers to identify peptides interfering with the function of the ribonucleotide reductase (RNR). RNR is a tetramer consisting of two NrdA and two NrdB subunits and peptides were selected based on their ability to prevent NrdA and NrdB interaction [29]. This is to our knowledge the first attempt to isolate cyclic peptides that target the DNA replication machinery directly. Two lines of evidence suggest that we have been successful in this. First, two peptides with the sequences VFLCGC and SQGLFK (III-5 and III-6; Table 4)
inhibited DNA synthesis without affecting protein synthesis when added to a culture of \textit{S. aureus}. Second, overproduction of the DnaN target resulted in resistance towards the same peptides. We therefore consider it unlikely that the antimicrobial effect of these two peptides result from other and unspecific interactions with the bacterial cells.

Peptides III-5, III-6 and III-7 had a somewhat limited activity \textit{in vivo} with MIC values in the range of 20–50 \(\mu\text{g/ml}\). Since the peptides were all efficient in reducing DnaN-DnaN interaction when produced intracellularly (Fig. 3) the MIC values may at least in part reflect difficulties for the peptides in crossing the bacterial membrane. In agreement with this none of these peptides were particularly hydrophobic or cationic (Table 4). At present we do not know how the isolated peptides enter the bacterial cell but given their physical/chemical nature, they are not likely to passively diffuse through the membrane, and a possibility is that they are actively taken up by one of the four oligopeptide permeases present in \textit{S. aureus} cells [45]. This could be tested by construction of deletion mutants lacking one or more of these permeases. We synthesized and tested linear counterparts of the active peptides III-5, III-6 and III-7. None of these linear peptides had any antimicrobial activity (MIC > 560 \(\mu\text{g/ml}\)) against either \textit{S. aureus} or \textit{S. epidermidis} (not shown; Table 4). This may indicate a decreased proteolytic stability of the linear peptides once inside cells, or may simply reflect a different three-dimensional structure that does not target the \(\beta\)-clamp to the same extent as when circularized. Increased antibacterial activity of peptides due to circularization has previously been described [46].

Addition of peptides III-5 and III-6 to growing and replicating cells resulted in increased expression from the promoter of the SOS regulated \textit{recA} gene. At the replication fork, the \(\beta\)-clamp associated with leading strand synthesis is loaded at initiation of replication and remains associated with the PolIII core enzyme throughout the replication period. However, the appearance of lesions in the DNA may result in replication restart which requires re-loading of the \(\beta\)-clamp [47]. The situation is different for the lagging strand where a new \(\beta\)-clamp is loaded for the synthesis of each Okazaki fragment [48]. Interfering with DnaN dimerization may therefore interfere with both leading and lagging strand synthesis. We suggest that this would initially lead to accumulation of single stranded DNA within the cells which would trigger SOS induction (Fig. 6) and later lead to generation of double stranded breaks. Similarly, chronic SOS induction has been observed in the temperature sensitive \textit{dnaN159} mutant of \textit{E. coli} which is impaired

\textbf{E. coli}/\textbf{S. aureus}: Identity 25.7 \%  
\textbf{Positives} 45.5 \%

\textbf{S. aureus}/human: Identity 10.8 \%  
\textbf{Positives} 19.3 \%

\textbf{Figure 9. Sequence and structural similarities between }\beta\textbf{ clamps from }\textbf{E. coli, S. aureus and human.} Left: Alignment of }\textit{S. aureus} \textit{DnaN, }\textit{E. coli} \textit{DnaN and human PCNA protein sequences using vector NTI deluxe v. 9.0 (Informax Inc.). Yellow: Identical residues in all three species. Blue: Identical residues in two of the three species. Amino acids that are similar in two of the three species are in green. Right: Structure prediction of the same proteins made by the SAM-T08 server (http://compbio.soe.ucsc.edu/papers/sam_doc/sam_doc.html). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0072273.g009

\textit{Inhibitors of the }\beta\text{-Sliding Clamp of }\textit{S. aureus}
in interaction with PolIII [49]. One of the hallmarks of SOS induction in bacteria is an arrest in cell division resulting from increased expression of the _fixH/salD_ gene [39]. In rod shaped bacteria such as _E. coli_ the net result is cell filamentation and this is also what we observed for rod-shaped _B. subtilis_ cells after prolonged exposure to DnaN targeting peptides (Fig. 8). For _coccoid S. aureus_ and _S. epidermidis_ cells we observed that treatment with the same peptides led to enlarged spherical cells and we suggest that this also may result from peptide-mediated arrest in cell division (Fig. 4). We also observed that peptide treated cells varied greatly in DNA content as judged from microscopic studies. These observations are in agreement with uncoupling of leading and lagging strand synthesis which result in failure to complete chromosome replication which may, by segregation failure, explain the appearance of DNA less cells as well as cells containing an increased amount of DNA. A further contribution to the latter could be the occurrence of damage induced DNA replication [50] triggered by strand breaks.

Strand breaks as a result of DnaN inhibition may be sufficient to explain why peptides III-5 and III-6 are bacteriotoxic upon prolonged exposure. This situation may be parallel to that elicited by gyrase inhibitors such as ciprofloxacin which trap the gyrase molecule at the DNA cleavage stage and eventually result in formation of double stranded breaks [51].

Clearly the potency of our first generation of peptides targeting the β-clamp of Gram positive bacteria is too poor for direct testing as new antimicrobials. However they may still serve as lead compounds on the way to identify more efficient versions, for example by Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship (QSAR) modeling, to relate structural characteristics of the peptides to biological activity [52,53]. A key question is whether their limited activity results from poor entry into bacterial cells, poor interaction with their target or both. It is also our hope that these peptides along with others that target other key interactions between replication proteins will turn out as useful tools for studying DNA replication _in vivo_.

Materials and Methods

Bacterial strains, plasmids, primers and growth conditions

All bacterial strains are listed in Table 1. Details on plasmid construction and primer sequences can be found in Table S1 and S2. Cells were grown in LB or TB medium at the temperature indicated. Antibiotics were used at the following concentrations: Ampicillin (100 μg/ml for high copy number plasmids and 50 μg/ml for mini R1 plasmids), Chloramphenicol (20 μg/ml), Kanamycin (50 μg/ml), Erythromycin (10 μg/ml).

_E. coli_ strain BTH101ΔpyrF was constructed as follows: First, _pyrF_ was replaced with the _cat_ gene on the chromosome of MG1655 by the procedure described by Datsenko and Wanner [54] using the primers Delta _pyrF_ up and Delta _pyrF_ down and pKD3 as template. Primer sequences are given in Table S3. Second, the ΔpyrF:cat allele was PI transduced into BTH101. Finally, the chloramphenicol resistance gene were removed as described [54] resulting in BTH101ΔpyrF, _pyrF::lacZ_.

For construction of _E. coli_ strain SC01 (BTH101ΔpyrF, _pyrF::lacZ_), _pyrF_ was amplified by PCR from MG1655 with primers parAsd _pyrF_ up and _pyrF_ HindIII down. The sequences of primers are given in Table S3. The PCR product was digested with BamHI and HindIII and inserted into BamHI-HindIII treated pTK32 resulting in pSC533. Plasmid pSC533 contains _pyrF_ inserted downstream of the _cat_ gene from pKD3 flanked by two FRT sites. Primers lacZ-cI up and pSC532 lacZ down contain sequences homologous to sites downstream of the _lacZ_ promoter on the _E. coli_ chromosome. These primers were used to generate PCR fragments containing _pyrF_ linked to the _cat_ gene and the two FRT sites using pSC533 as template. The PCR product was digested with DpnI and transformed by electroporation into MG1655 and the cells were spread on LB plates containing 20 μg/ml chloramphenicol. The resulting _pyrF::lacZ_ fusion was transduced into BTH101ΔpyrF. The chloramphenicol resistance gene were removed as described [54] resulting in BTH101ΔpyrF, _pyrF::lacZ_.

Bacterial two-hybrid assay

Bacterial two-hybrid assay was performed as described previously [30]. Derivatives of plasmids pUT18 and p25N encoding replication proteins were constructed by cloning PCR-amplified DNA fragments in frame with the T25 and T18 fragments of _cya_. T18 and T25 fusions were transformed into BTH101, and plated on plates containing 40 μg/ml of 5-bromo-4-chloro-indolyl-β-D-galactoside (X-gal) and relevant antibiotics. Interacting protein fusions resulted in development of blue colonies on the X-gal plates. For β-galactosidase assays, cells were grown exponentially at 30°C in LB supplemented with 0.5 mM IPTG, and β-galactosidase activities were measured as described by [55].

Western blot analysis

Strain KG22/pSC116 was grown exponentially at 30°C in LB supplemented with 50 μg/ml chloramphenicol. Expression of IntC::DnaA1-86::IntN was induced by addition of 2 mM IPTG. Samples were taken at selected times and fractionated by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis ( Criterion-Precast Gel; 10 to 20% Tris- HCl; Bio-Rad Inc.). After fractionation the proteins were transferred to a polyvinylidene difluoride membrane, 0.2 μm (Millipore), using a semidry blotting apparatus (Bio-Rad Inc.). The membrane was blocked overnight in TBSa (150 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7) plus 2% Tween 20, rinsed with TBSa plus 0.05% Tween for 5 min, incubated for 2 h with polyclonal rabbit anti-DnaA antiserum, and washed with TBSa plus 0.05% Tween. The membrane was further incubated for 1.5 h in the presence of porcine anti-rabbit immunoglobulin G antibody conjugated to alkaline phosphatase (DakoCytomation AB; Stockholm, Sweden) and washed with TBSa plus 0.05% Tween. The membrane was scanned on a Storm 840 imaging system (Molecular Dynamics Inc.).

Construction of SICLOPPS libraries

Construction of a 21 amino acid library was done by annealing 100 pmol of each of the three primers Library ClaI-1, Library ClaI-2 and EGFP primer 3 in a 50 μl reaction by heating to 80°C followed by cooling to room temperature over a period of 60 minutes. The sequences of primers are given in Table S3. The annealed oligonucleotides were ligated to 20 μg of pSC116 digested with ClaI and SpeI. The ligation reaction was ethanol precipitated and the library was resuspended in 100 μl TE buffer and transformed into electrocompetent DH10B. This library encodes precursors of cyclic peptides of 21 amino acids of which 6 are randomized. The library contains approximately 900,000 cyclic peptides which are expressed upon addition of IPTG.

Screening of SICLOPPS library

The 21aa library was transformed into SC01 containing _cya18_ and _cya25_ fusion plasmids. The amount of 5-FOA was titrated so strains with plasmids encoding interacting partners did not produce any colonies while strains only expressing the Cya18 and Cya25 partners grew. The cyclic peptides were expressed in...
Purification of cyclic peptides

Cyclic peptides were purified using the Impact Twin System (New England Biolabs). Overnight cultures of BL21/pSC124G-C and BL21/pSC143 were diluted in TB medium supplemented with 500 µg/ml ampicillin and grown at 30°C. Plasmids pSC124G-C and pSC143 are derivatives of pTWIN1 with the sequence of the cyclic peptide to be purified inserted between the DnaB and Mxe inteins. At an optical density of OD<sub>600</sub> = 0.6–1.0, IPTG was added to a final concentration of 1 mM. The temperature was decreased to 25°C and induction was carried out for 4 hours. The cyclic peptides were purified as recommended by New England Biolabs with the following exception. The on column cleavage of the Mxe GyrA intein was performed in 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.5.

Synthesis of 8-mers by Fmoc-Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis (SPPS)

2-chlorotrityl chloride Resin-linked amino acids were purchased from Bachem. Fmoc-protected amino acids, NMP, DTT, TFA and DIC were supplied by Iris Biotech. Acetonitrile, acetic acid and DIC were from VWR; HOAt was purchased from GL Biochem Shanghai; DMF was from Milligens; and DIEA, TFE and TIS were supplied by Sigma Aldrich Inc.

The peptides were synthesized manually using 10 ml syringes containing PTFE syringe filters. Differently from nature, the peptides were synthesized from the C- to the N-terminus. The 2-chlorotrityl chloride resin-linked amino acids used for the different peptides and their resin loadings were: H-Cys (Trt) -2-ClTrt-Resin for peptide III-3 (0.57 mmol/g loading); H-Lys(Boc)-2-ClTrt-Resin for peptide III-6 (0.46 mmol/g loading); H-Leu-2-ClTrt-Resin for peptide IV-N8 (0.98 mmol/g loading); H-Asp(OtBu) -2ClTrt-Resin for peptide III-7 (0.83 mmol/g loading). Swelling of resin took place overnight in N-methylmorpholine (NMP), prior to synthesis and NMP was vacuum removed. Fmoc-protected amino acids (4 equivalents) were diluted in 0.4 M 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole (HOAt) in NMP. Fmoc-deprotection was done by 20% piperidine in N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) for 3 min, followed by NMP wash (3 times) and another deprotection with 20% piperidine in DMF for 7 min. 1,3-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC) (4 equivalents) was added to the Fmoc-protected amino acid in HOAt/NMP solution before each coupling. Coupling and decoupling took place for 2 hours and between these steps wash was performed using NMP. Fmoc-deprotection was done after each recoupling step as described above, followed by NMP wash (10 min).

Linear peptides were obtained by treating the synthesized peptides with 1 ml of TFA:TIS:DTT:H<sub>2</sub>O (88:2:5:5), accompanied by wash with 4 ml of 95% TFA [56]. They were concentrated under nitrogen evaporation, followed by ether wash (4 ml twice) and lyophilization. The samples were analyzed by analytical RP-HPLC (C<sub>18</sub> column, 1.5 ml/min flow and linear gradient of A = 0.1% TFA in MilliQ water and B = 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile) and MALDI TOF-MS.

Prior to cyclization, the synthesized peptides were washed twice with ethanol. Resin was removed with 2 ml of AcOEt/TFE/DCM (1:2:7) for 2 hours accompanied by wash with the same cocktail mixture (4 ml twice). The crude protected linear peptides were concentrated as described above. They were dissolved in minimal amount of DMF. HBTU (3 equivalents) and DIEA (6 equivalents) in DMF was added stepwise to the dissolved peptides at a time interval of 30 minutes. Cyclization took place overnight and DMF was removed via nitrogen evaporation. Removal of side protecting groups was achieved by treatment with 1 ml TFA:TIS:DTT:H<sub>2</sub>O (88:2:5:5), accompanied by wash with 4 ml of 95% TFA. The crude cyclic peptides were concentrated and precipitated via nitrogen evaporation and ether washing respectively. Preparative RP-HPLC provided with a Vydac C<sub>18</sub> column was used to purify the crude cyclic peptides, with eluting linear gradient of A = 0.1% TFA in MilliQ water and B = 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile over 85 minutes (flow of 4 ml/min). Fractions were collected and analyzed by analytical RP-HPLC and MALDI TOF-MS.

The matrix used for verification of masses of linear and cyclic peptides via MALDI TOF-MS was α-cyano-p-hydroxycinnamic acid, made in water/acetonitrile (7:3) with 0.1% TFA.

Measurement of DNA synthesis

For measuring DNA and protein synthesis, S. aureus strain 8325-4 was grown exponentially at 37°C in LB supplemented with 0.2 ml 3H-thymidine (20 Ci/mmol, 1 mCi/ml; Perkin Elmer Inc.) and uridine (50 µg/ml). Peptides were added at the MIC at time zero, and samples of 0.5 ml were taken at the indicated timepoints. The cells were lysed by addition of 1 µl lysostaphin (5 µg/ml) followed by incubation at 37°C for 30 minutes. TCA was added to a final concentration of 10% and the mixtures were incubated on ice for 30 minutes. The TCA insoluble material was transferred to scintillation tubes. The incorporation of 3H into DNA was determined using a 1450 MicroBeta TriLux Microplate and Scintillation and Luminiscence counter (Perkin Elmer Inc.).

Microscopy

S. aureus strain 8325-4 or B. subtilis strain 168 was grown exponentially at 37°C in LB. Peptides were added to the MIC at time zero and samples were taken for DAPI staining after 4 hours and after 6 hours for the live/dead stain (BacLight live/dead staining kit from invitrogen). The cells were stained with the live/dead stain according to the manufacturer. Phase-contrast and fluorescence images were acquired using a Leica DM5000B microscope with a×100 HCX PL APO NA 1.4 objective and a Leica DFC500FX cooled charge-coupled device camera controlled through FW4000 software (version 1.2.1; Leica Microsystems).

Supporting Information

Figure S1 Peptides III-5 and III-6 does not inhibit protein synthesis.

Table S1 Plasmids.

Table S2 Plasmid constructions.

Table S3 Primers.

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Author Contributions
Conceived and designed the experiments: ALO SK. Performed the experiments: SK PMPH. Analyzed the data: SK ALO. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: LET PRH. Wrote the paper: SK ALO.

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