Pneumococcal meningitis is promoted by single cocci expressing pilus adhesin RrgA

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*Brief Report*  *Infectious disease*  *Microbiology*

*Streptococcus pneumoniae* (pneumococcus) is the primary cause of bacterial meningitis. Pneumococcal bacteria penetrates the blood-brain barrier (BBB), but the bacterial factors that enable this process are not known. Here, we determined that expression of pneumococcal pilus-1, which includes the pilus adhesin RrgA, promotes bacterial penetration through the BBB in a mouse model. *S. pneumoniae* that colonized the respiratory epithelium and grew in the bloodstream were chains of variable lengths; however, the pneumococci that entered the brain were division-competent, spherical, single cocci that expressed adhesive RrgA-containing pili. The cell division protein DivIVA, which is required for an ovoid shape, was localized at the poles and septum of pneumococcal chains of ovoid, nonseparated bacteria, but was absent in spherical, single cocci. In the bloodstream, a small percentage of pneumococci appeared as piliated, RrgA-expressing, DivIVA-negative single cocci, suggesting that only a minority of *S. pneumoniae* are poised to cross the BBB. Together, our data indicate that small bacterial cell size, which is signified by the absence of DivIVA, and the presence of an adhesive RrgA-containing pilus-1 mediate pneumococcal passage from the bloodstream through the BBB into the brain to cause lethal meningitis.

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**Introduction**

The most common causes of bacterial meningitis, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (pneumococcus), *Haemophilus influenzae*, and *Neisseria meningitidis* (1, 2), are small in size. However, during nasopharyngeal colonization, *S. pneumoniae* grows in chains of ovoid-shaped cocci that vary in length depending on the completeness of the cell wall cleavage between daughter cells after cell division. Chain formation is believed to allow better adherence to the respiratory epithelium than is seen with small, individual cocci (3). Pneumococcal serotype 6B has been shown to be one of the most frequently found serotypes causing meningitis (1, 2). Meningitis is usually caused by bacteria crossing the bloodstream into the brain through the blood-brain barrier (BBB) (4). Pneumococcal translocation through the BBB is facilitated by receptor-mediated binding to the plasma membrane of endothelial cells (5–7). Previous reports have shown that the surface-anchored neuraminidase A (NanA) protein promotes pneumococcal invasion of brain endothelial cells (8) and that pneumolysin and choline-binding protein A (CbpA) are important for the development of invasive pneumococcal disease, including meningitis (9). The RlrA pilus (pilus-1) has been shown to increase pathogenicity in animal models and the ability of pneumococci to adhere to host cells (10–13). The RlrA pilus islet is composed of 7 genes that encode a transcriptional regulator (RlrA), 3 cell wall surface–anchored family proteins (RrgA, RrgB, and RrgC), and 3 sortases (10, 11), resulting in a heteropolymer covalently bound to the cell wall of the bacteria and having a focal distribution (11, 14).

**Results and Discussion**

Serotype 6B has frequently been isolated from patients with meningitis but has also often been found in carriage specimens (3). Using whole-genome sequencing to explore differences in genetic content among clinical isolates, we selected 5 meningitis and 9 carriage isolates of the same serotype, 6B, and sequence type, CC138, collected from children (3). All meningitis isolates tested and the carriage isolates, except for carriage isolate BHN460, carried the *rrgA* pilus islet, which encodes pilus-1. For further studies, we selected the pilated invasive isolate BHN191, the nonpiliated carriage isolate BHN460, and the pilated carriage isolate BHN427 (3). The presence of the *rrgA* pilus islet was assessed by genomic sequence alignment. Sequence analysis of the pilus region revealed that BHN191 and BHN427 were identical, except for the insertion of 10 bp (ATACATACT) in BHN191 upstream of the translational start site for the *rrgA* pilus adhesin gene (Supplemental Figure 1, A and B, and Supplemental Information; supplemental material available online with this article; doi:10.1172/JCI84705DS1).

Next, we used a bacteremia-derived meningitis mouse model (6, 7, 15) to study the role played by pilus-1 in meningitis development. Bacterial counts from brain homogenates demonstrated that mice infected with pilated invasive BHN191 had approximately 80% more pneumococci in the brain than did mice infected with the nonpiliated carriage isolate BHN460 (Figure 1A). This difference in bacterial load in the brain reflected the score of clinical symptoms. Thus, mice infected with BHN191 showed signs of severe pneumococcal disease, while mice infected with BHN460 showed mild symptoms. Interestingly, mice infected with the pilated carriage isolate BHN427 consistently carried more (~70%) bacteria in the brain than did those infected with BHN460, but less (~30%) than did those infected...
with BHN191 (Figure 1A). To confirm the role played by pilus-1 in pneumococcal meningitis, we challenged mice with the piliated serotype 4 strain TIGR4 or its nonpiliated mutant (TIGR4Δpilus). We also confirmed our data using quantitative reverse transcriptase PCR for TNF-α, IL-6, and IL-1β, which are major inflammatory cytokines detected in the brain during bacterial meningitis (15, 18), as well as for the microglial marker ionized calcium-binding adapter molecule 1 (Iba-1) (15, 19). Piliated BHN191 and TIGR4 showed increased expression levels of TNF-α, IL-6, IL-1β, and Iba-1, in contrast to nonpiliated BHN460 and TIGR4ΔrrgA-srtD (Supplemental Figure 3, B-E). These results suggest that pilus-1 expression enhances both pneumococcal invasion and inflammation in the brain.

*S. pneumoniae* are usually found as chains or ovoid diplococci (20). In the bloodstream, in lung homogenates and lung tissue sections, piliated BHN191, TIGR4, and D39 (rfrA-srtD), and nonpiliated BHN460, TIGR4ΔrrgA-srtD, and D39 formed mainly chains (Figure 2, A and B, and Supplemental Figure 4). In the brain tissue, a majority of nonpiliated BHN460, TIGR4ΔrrgA-srtD, and D39 were detected as chains (Figure 2, A and B), but surprisingly, piliated BHN191, TIGR4, and D39 (rfrA-srtD) were always detected as single spherical rather than ovoid cocci that only occasionally had a division septum (indicating the formation of a diplococcus) (Figure 2, A and B). The presence of this division septum in some of the piliated pneumococci in the brain indicated that single cocci may be able to grow and divide but that bacterial cell separation has achieved a rapid completion. Since pneumococcal chains could have been disrupted during the centrifugation steps of the brain, we stained brain tissue sections directly for pneumococci. Bacterial chains were always detected as single spherical rather than ovoid cocci that only occasionally had a division septum (indicating the formation of a diplococcus) (Figure 2, A and B). The presence of this division septum in some of the piliated pneumococci in the brain indicated that single cocci may be able to grow and divide but that bacterial cell separation has achieved a rapid completion. Since pneumococcal chains could have been disrupted during the centrifugation steps of the brain, we stained brain tissue sections directly for pneumococci.
The pneumococcal protein DivIVA is one of a number of membrane proteins that orchestrate and fine tune cell wall synthesis during septal growth and cell separation and localize to the division septum and to the poles of cocci (21, 22). It has been proposed that DivIVA tunes the 2 modes of peptidoglycan (peripheral and septal) synthesis in pneumococci and is responsible for the cell’s ovoid shape (22). Deletion of DivIVA hindered cell elongation and resulted in cell shortening and rounding (22). We investigated the expression of DivIVA and the structural pilus proteins RrgA, RrgB, and RrgC in brain homogenates from mice infected with the 3 clinical isolates of serotype 6B, TIGR4, or TIGR4ΔrrgA-srtD. Chains of nonpiliated BHN460 expressed DivIVA, while piliated BHN191, present as single spherical cocci, lacked DivIVA expression (Figure 3A and Supplemental Figure 8). Piliated TIGR4, forming single cocci, did not express DivIVA, while nonpiliated TIGR4ΔrrgA-srtD, forming chains, expressed DivIVA. Strain BHN427, expressing fewer pili than did BHN191, showed an intermediate phenotype, in which DivIVA and the pilus-1 proteins were detectable in diplococci and chains; however, DivIVA expression was lower than in nonpiliated BHN460, and only pilus-1 proteins were detected in single cocci (Figure 3A and Supplemental Figure 8). Intriguingly, the expression levels of pilus-1 proteins in BHN427 were lower than those in BHN191 (Supplemental Figure 6). To show the “active” status of single cocci, we then used high-resolution microscopy to study their expression of FtsZ, the cell division-initiator protein. We found that single cocci express FtsZ at the midzone (21), implying that they are division competent (Supplemental Figure 7).

Among the minority of piliated cocci in the brain showing a division septum, we could distinguish bacteria in the early and late stages of cell division by high-resolution microscopy (Supplemental Figure 12, A and B). Even though most single cocci did not express...
DivIVA in the brain, bacteria caught in the division process were DivIVA positive. In particular, at the early stages of cell division, when bacteria had a round shape, with the formation of a division septum, DivIVA was expressed at the poles of the cells (Supplemental Figure 12A). During cell division, the bacterial cell was more elongated and more closely resembled a diplococcus with 2 nearly formed daughter cells. At this stage, the DivIVA signal was severely decreased (Supplemental Figure 12B). These findings strongly suggest that the DivIVA protein is not always absent in piliated bacteria during brain invasion but is instead present for only a limited time while single cocci are dividing. This very limited expression of DivIVA only in dividing cocci was not enough to be detected by Western blotting (Supplemental Figure 8). When a diplococcus was almost formed, the DivIVA signal had almost disappeared, suggesting that DivIVA undergoes a rapid degradation. All 5 strains formed chains in blood and lungs and under in vitro conditions, and DivIVA was expressed (Supplemental Figure 9A, Supplemental Figure 10A, and Supplemental Figure 11A). Consistently, nonpiliated BHN460 and TIGR4ΔrrgA-srtD showed higher expression levels of DivIVA compared with levels in piliated BHN191, BHN427, and TIGR4 (Supplemental Figure 9, B and C; Supplemental Figure 10, B and C; Supplemental Figure 11, B and C).

To determine whether single cocci exist outside the brain, we investigated a large number of bacteria for all 5 strains growing in blood. The piliated strains BHN191, BHN427, TIGR4, and D39 ▼ (rrrA-srtD) formed chains of various lengths, but, notably in the blood, a very small percentage (<5%) appeared as single, spherical cocci (Supplemental Figure 13A) that did not express DivIVA. The nonpiliated strains BHN460, TIGR4ΔrrgA-srtD, and D39 formed chains that expressed DivIVA, but no single cocci were detected among 1,000 bacteria studied (data not shown). Interestingly, the nonpiliated TIGR4 mutant expressing the adhesin RrgA directly linked to the cell wall (TIGR4ΔrrgBC) also produced small, single cocci in the bloodstream that likewise did not express DivIVA (Supplemental Figure 13B). In all cases, single cocci in the blood expressed pilin pro-
teins (Figure 3B and Supplemental Figure 13C). Thus, single cocci appear in the blood as a minor cell population when pneumococci express at least 1 pilin protein anchored to the cell wall. Notably, through high-resolution microscopy, we observed that, among all strains expressing the adhesin RrgA (TIGR4, TIGR4ΔrrgBC, and D39 ▼(rrgA-srtD)), single cocci showed higher expression levels of RrgA than did chains (Figure 3B). TIGR4ΔrrgA and TIGR4ΔrrgBC were both present as single cocci in the blood, but invasion of non-adhesive TIGR4ΔrrgA into the brain was almost 10 times lower than for adhesive TIGR4ΔrrgBC (Figure 1B). Among the TIGR4ΔrrgA cells that entered the brain, a mixed population of single cocci, diplococci, and chains was observed in contrast to that observed for TIGR4ΔrrgBC cells (Figure 2, B and C). Thus, high expression levels of the pilus adhesin RrgA probably promote the ability of single, spherical cocci to adhere to the vascular endothelium in the BBB, a prerequisite for subsequent invasion into the brain.

In the bloodstream, single cocci only appeared in pneumococcal strains able to express pili or at least 1 of the 3 pilus proteins. The underlying mechanism for this single coccus minority in a predominantly chain-forming cell population might involve cell wall alterations at the site of cell separation due to pilus/pilin anchoring to the cell wall. Our results suggest that the small minority of adhesive, single cocci in the bloodstream are more prone to BBB penetration than are chains or nonadhesive, single cocci (Supplemental Figure 14). Once they have invaded, single spherical cocci appear to be division competent in the brain, as evidenced by the expression of FtsZ (Supplemental Figure 7).

Taken together, our data suggest that pneumococcal pili expression in the bloodstream promotes the formation of single cocci that, when expressing the pilus adhesin RrgA, have a greater ability to penetrate the BBB. Even though the fraction of small cocci in the circulation is low, they will continuously seed the brain endothelium during the infection with invasion-competent, adhesive bacteria. It is worth noting that the other 2 major bacterial species known to cause meningitis, H. influenzae and N. meningitides, are small-sized bacteria. This is also true for S. pneumoniae, an organism in which each individual bacterium only measures approximately 1 μm compared with a chain, which can be longer than 10 μm. It has previously been demonstrated that particles of small molecular size penetrate the BBB more easily than do larger molecules (23, 24).

Size constraints may therefore explain why a single coccus can penetrate the BBB more easily than a long chain of unseparated bacteria, even when both adhere to the BBB endothelium.

Methods

A complete description of all methods is provided in the Supplemental Methods.

Statistics. For multiple comparisons, nonparametric ANOVA was used to test the presence of between-groups differences, followed by Dunn’s test for pairwise comparisons. For 2-group comparisons, the nonparametric 2-tailed Wilcoxon’s rank-sum test (also known as the Mann-Whitney U test) was used. A P value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Study approval. All animal experiments were approved by the Stockholm Norra djurförsökssetiskta nämnd ethics committee (Stockholm, Sweden).

Author contributions

FI and BHN conceived and designed the study experiments and analyzed data. FI, DLH, GG, PN, and SB performed experiments and analyzed data. FI and BHN wrote the manuscript. DLH, GG, PN, and SB contributed to the writing of the manuscript.

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BRIEF REPORT


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