

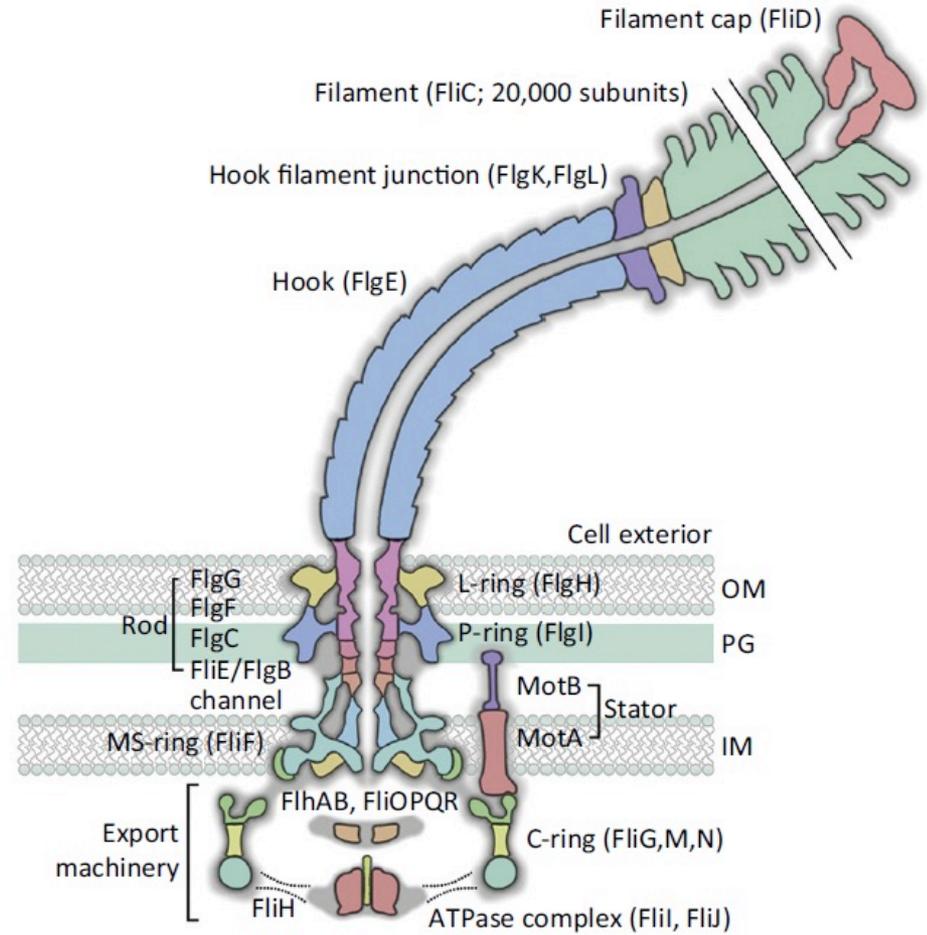
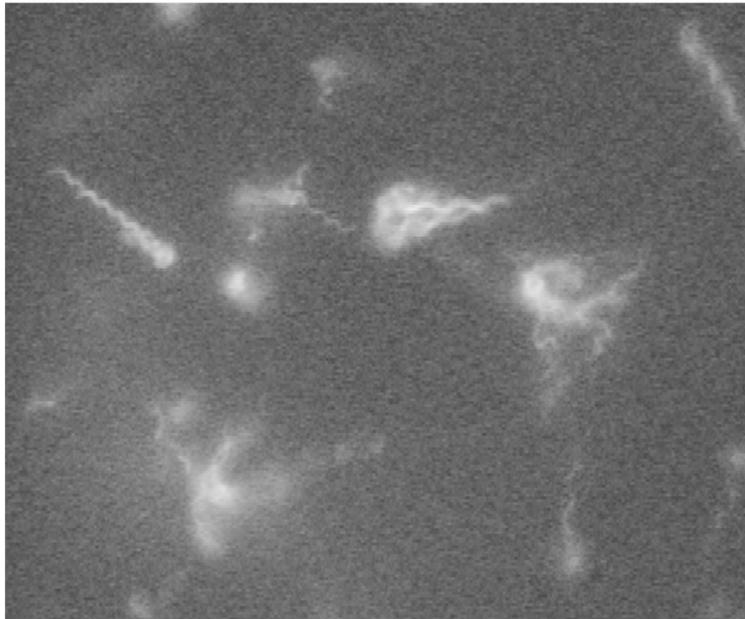
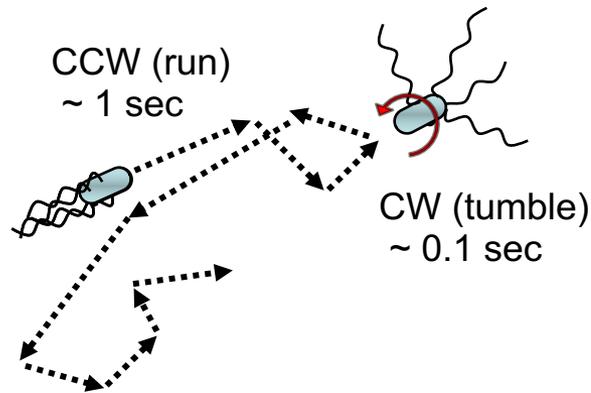


Bacterial chemotaxis: from understanding to application

Victor Sourjik

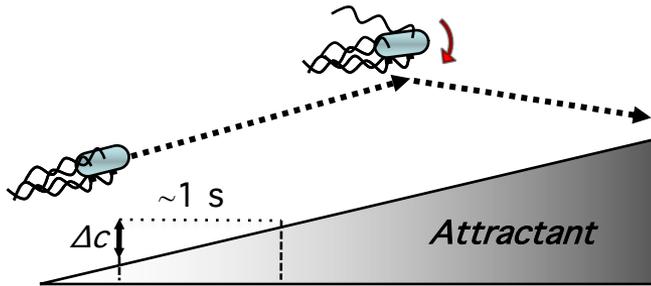
*Max Planck Institute for Terrestrial Microbiology
& LOEWE Center for Synthetic Microbiology (SYNMIKRO)
Marburg, Germany*

Swimming motility of *Escherichia coli*



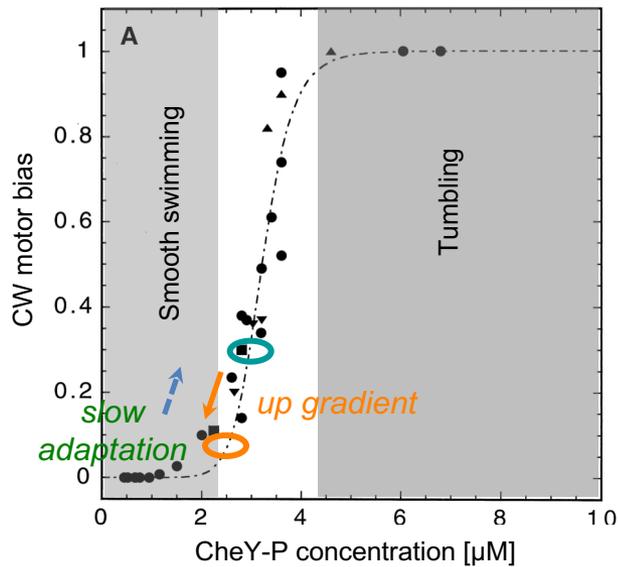
TRENDS in Microbiology

Strategy and signaling in *E. coli* chemotaxis

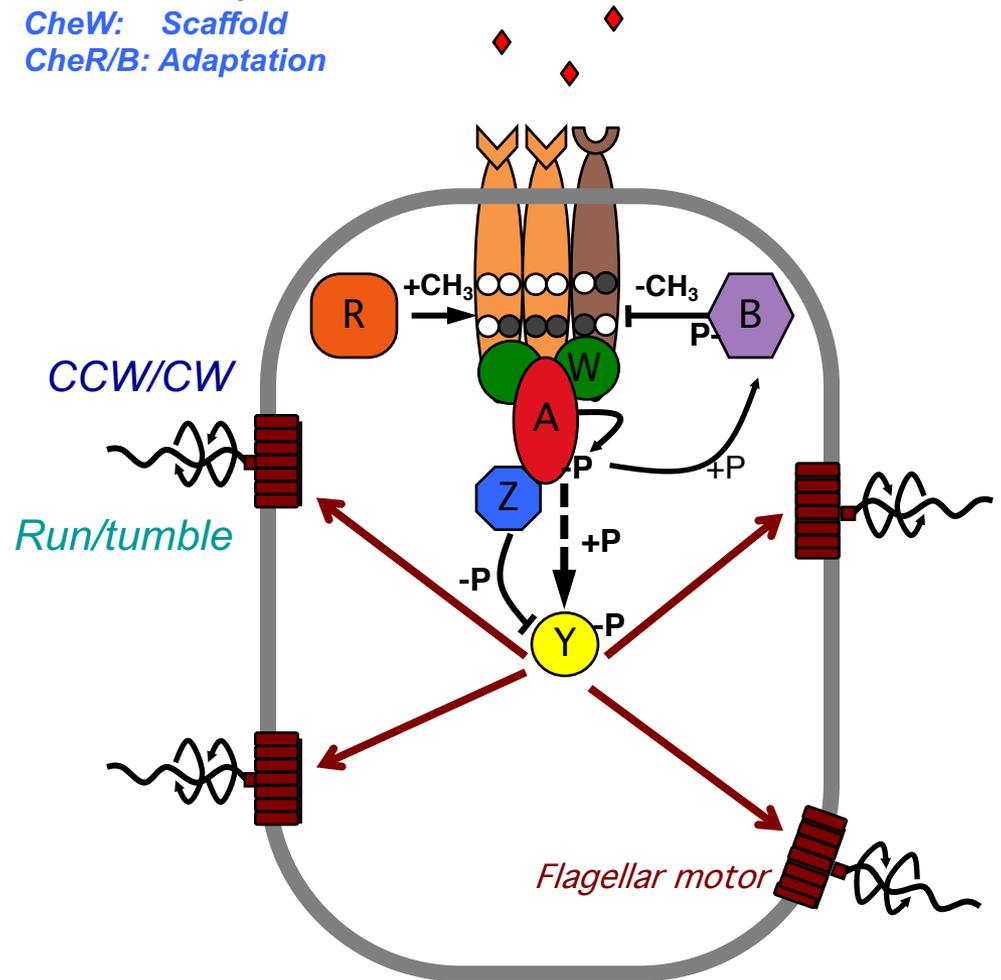


Sourjik & Wingreen, *Curr Opin Cell Biol*, 2012

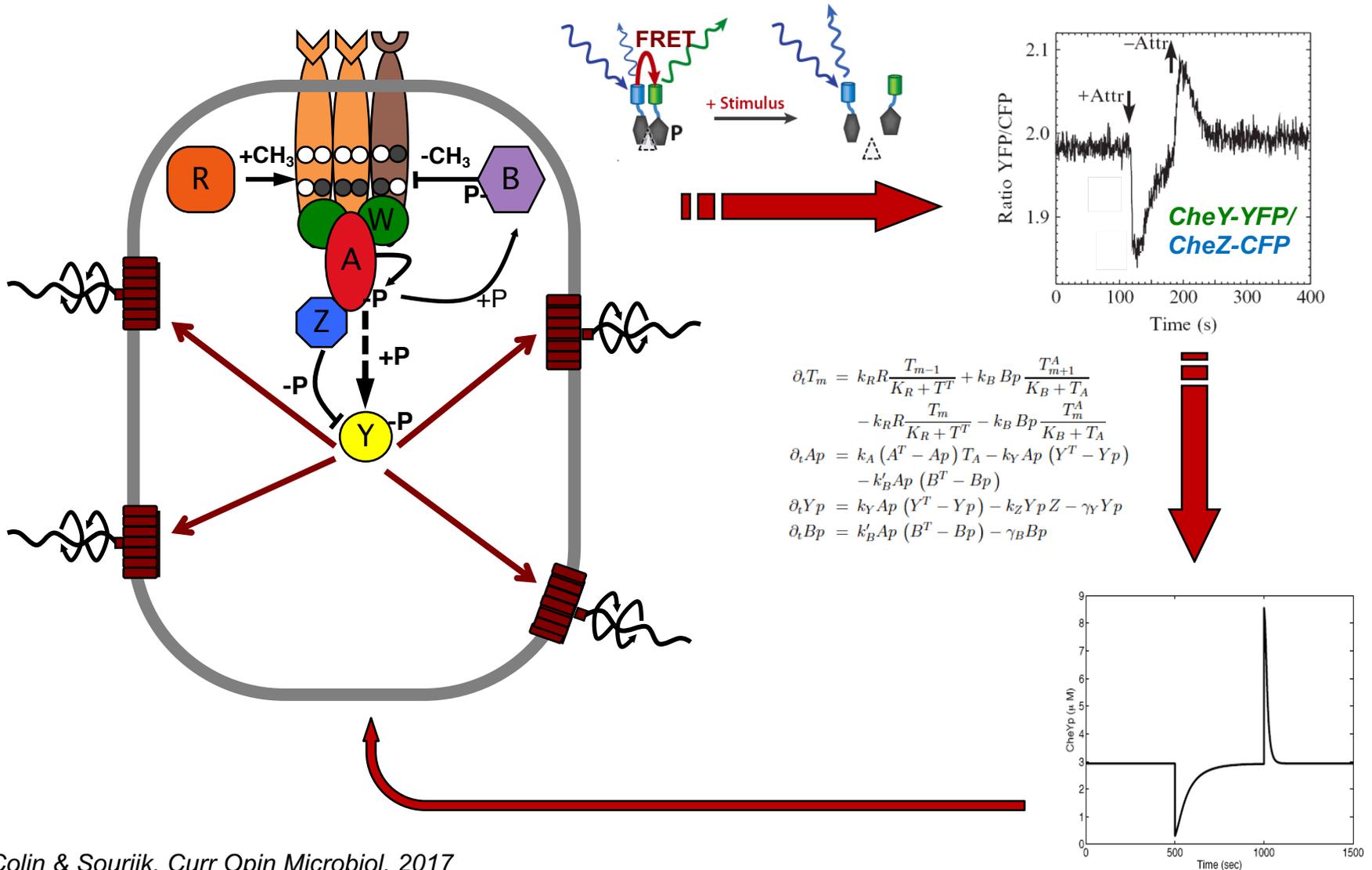
- CheA: Kinase
- CheY: Response regulator
- CheZ: Phosphatase
- CheW: Scaffold
- CheR/B: Adaptation



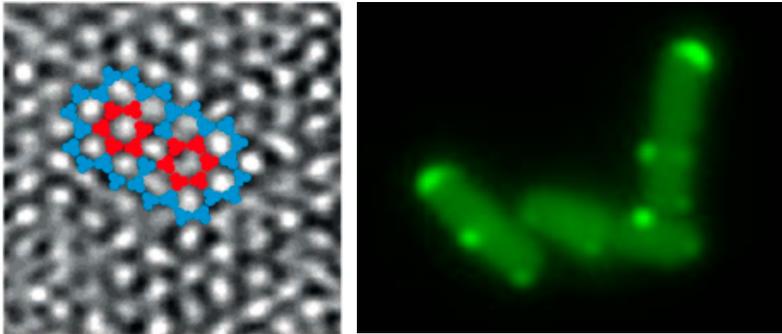
Cluzel et al., *Science*, 2000



Closing the systems biology loop for *E. coli* chemotaxis network



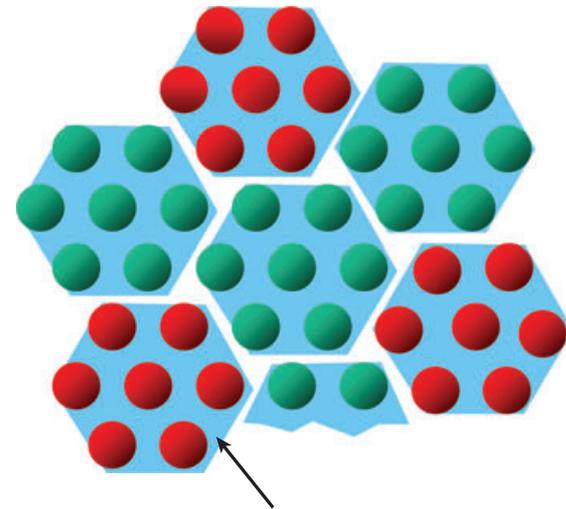
Function of spatial organization in chemotaxis



Sourjik & Berg, *Mol Microbiol*, 2000
 Briegel et al., *Mol Microbiol*, 2009

Allosteric signal amplification by receptor clusters (10- to 30-fold)

Monod-Wyman-Changeaux (MWC) model
 (Monod et al., 1965)



- Active receptor (dimer)
- Inactive receptor (dimer)

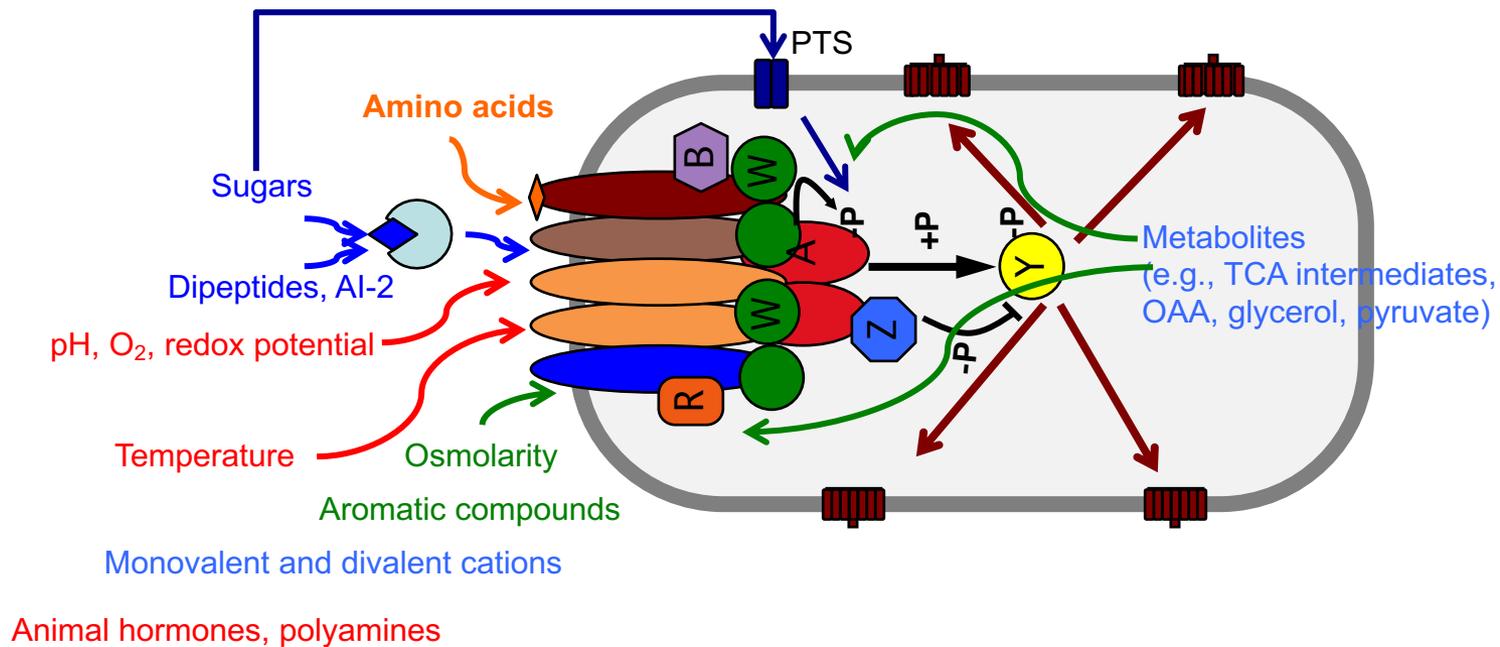
The all-or-none cluster

$$\langle a \rangle = p_{on} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-N\Delta f}} = \frac{e^{-Nf_m(m)} (1 + [L]/K_a)^N}{e^{-Nf_m(m)} (1 + [L]/K_a)^N + (1 + [L]/K_i)^N}$$

$$H(\vec{s}) = - \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} J s_i s_j - \sum_i h s_i$$

Open question: Sensory diversity of chemotaxis

Spectrum of chemotactic stimuli for *E. coli*



Sensing in *E. coli* chemotaxis

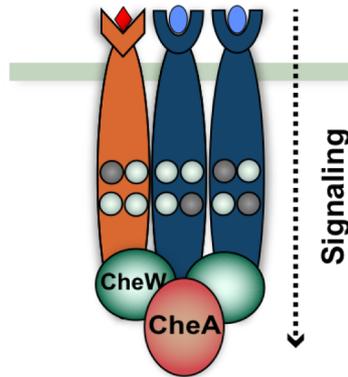
Bi & Sourjik, *Curr Opin Microbiol*, 2018

Attractants:

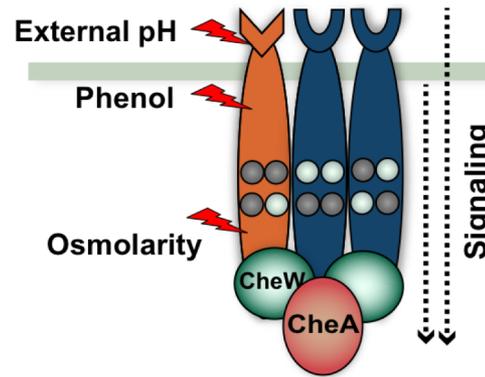
Amino acids
Monovalent cations

Bi et al., *Nat Comm*, 2018

Direct binding



Unconventional sensing



Attractants/Repellents

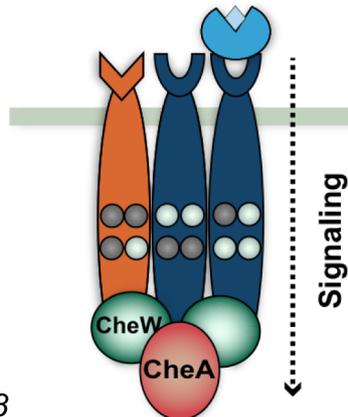
Temperature
Hormones (e.g., dopamine)
Aromatic compounds
Divalent cations
Osmolarity
pH
...

Bi et al., *Nat Comm*, 2018

Paulick et al., *eLife*, 2017

Lopes & Sourjik, *ISME J*, 2018

Indirect binding



Attractants:

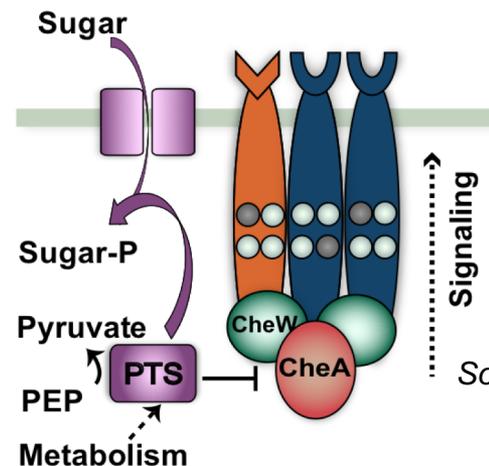
Sugars
Dipeptides
Autoinducer 2

Repellents:

Spermidine
Insulin

Lopes & Sourjik, *ISME J*, 2018

Sugar influx / metabolic sensing

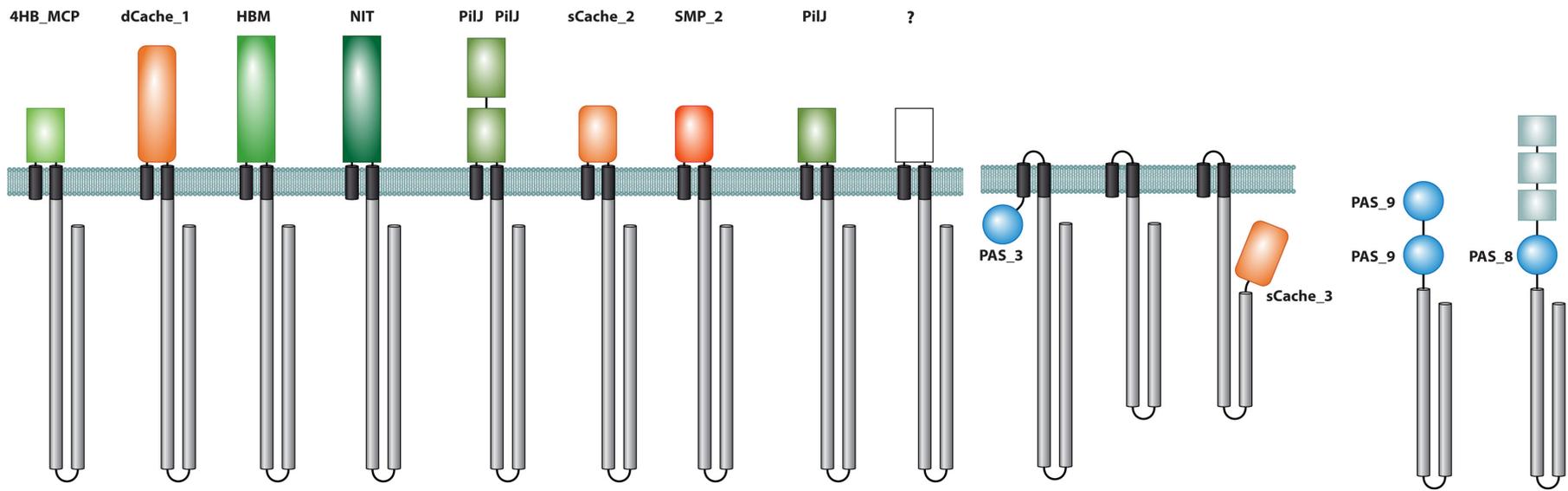


Attractants:

PTS Sugars
TCA intermediates
Glycerol
Serine
Pyruvate

Somavanshi et al., *PLoS Biol*, 2016

Sensory diversity of chemoreceptors



Example: Different classes of chemoreceptors in *Pseudomonas* species

Using hybrid receptors to map specificity of sensory domains

Various sensory domains

(chemoreceptors, two-component histidine kinases)



TarH



Cache



Chase 3



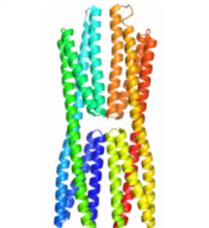
NIT



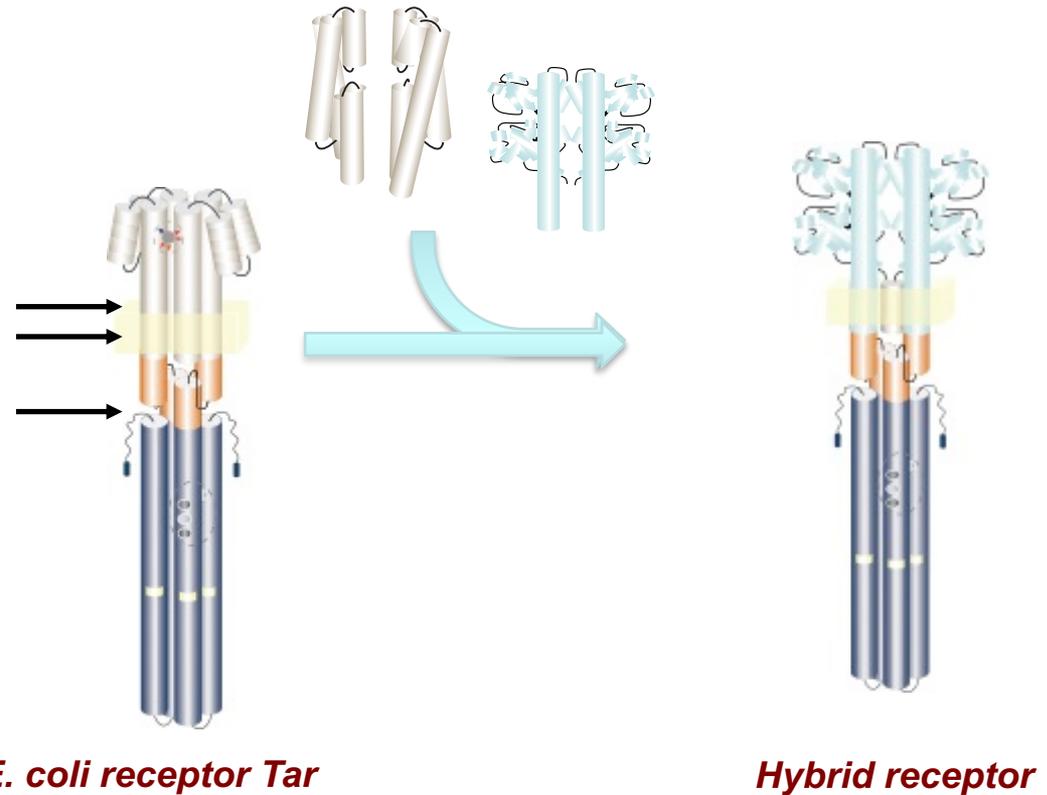
Four helix bundle



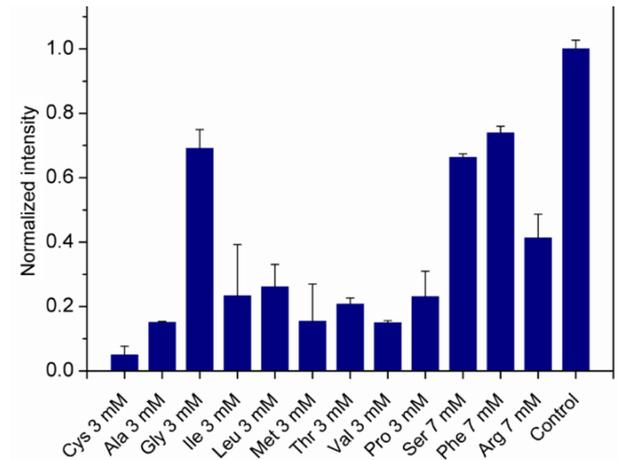
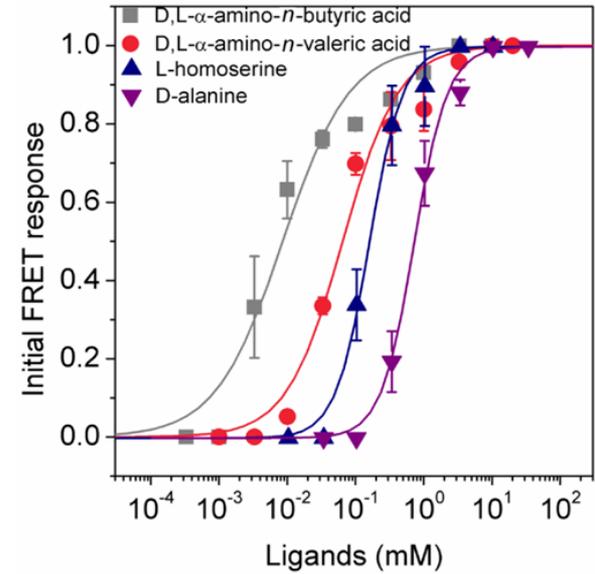
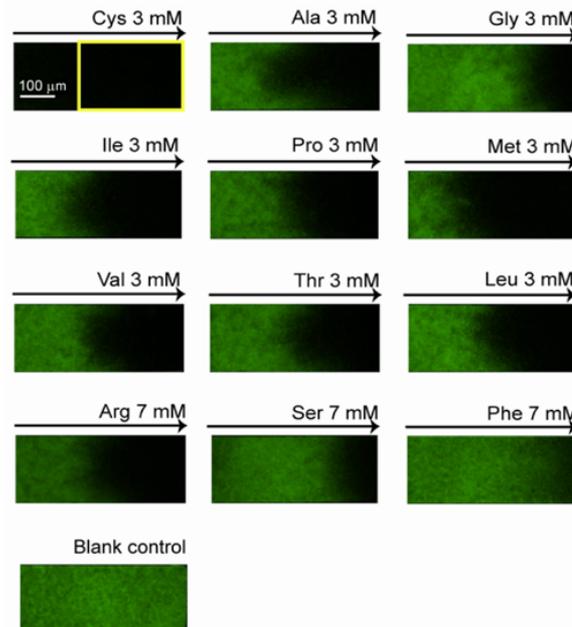
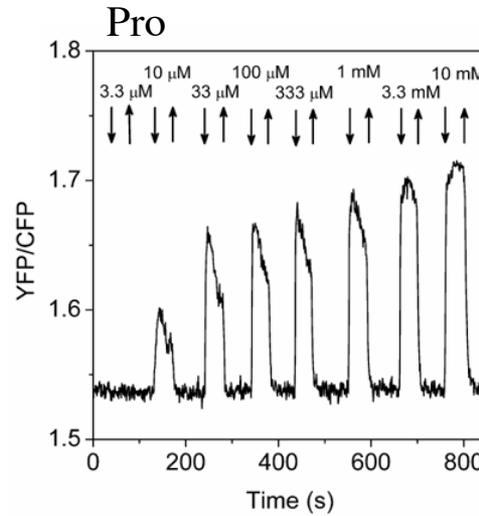
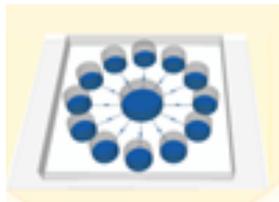
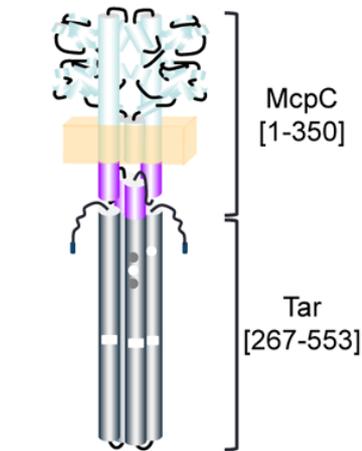
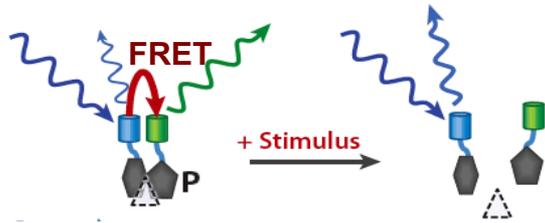
Double PDC



HBW

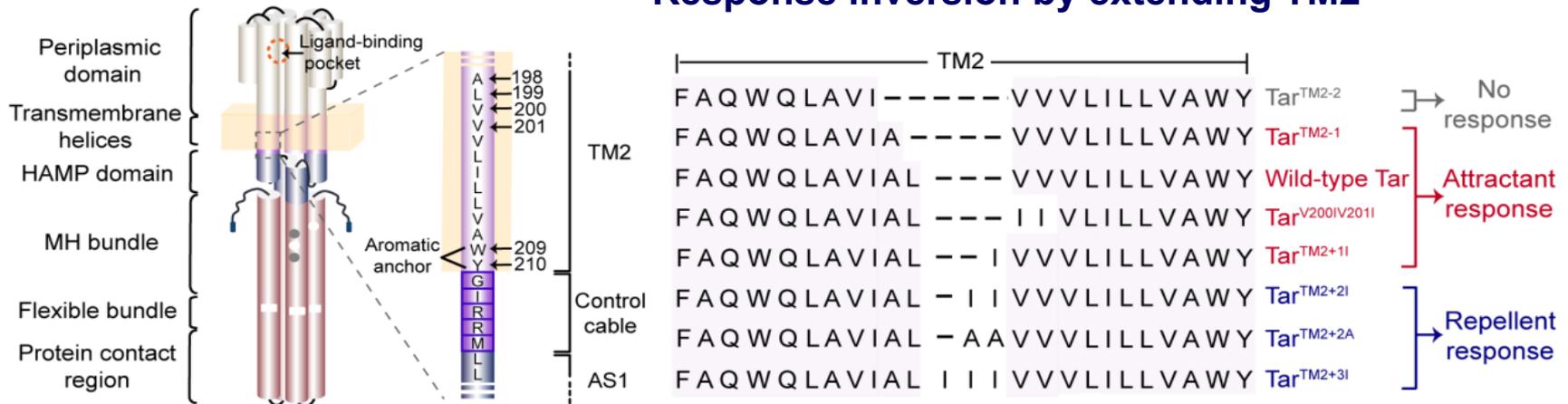


Characterization of response specificity

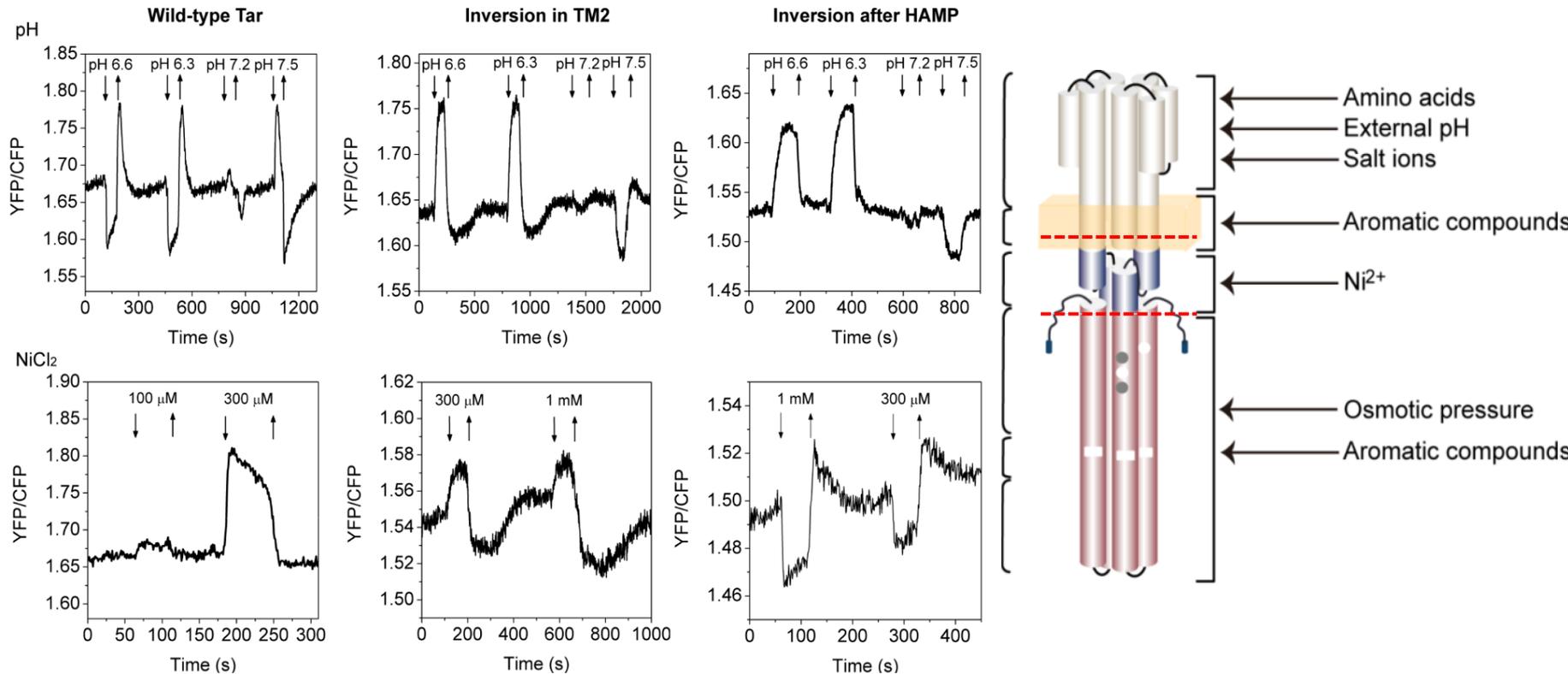


Using sign inversion of receptor response to map sensory regions

E. coli Tar



Using sign inversion of response to map sensory regions of receptors

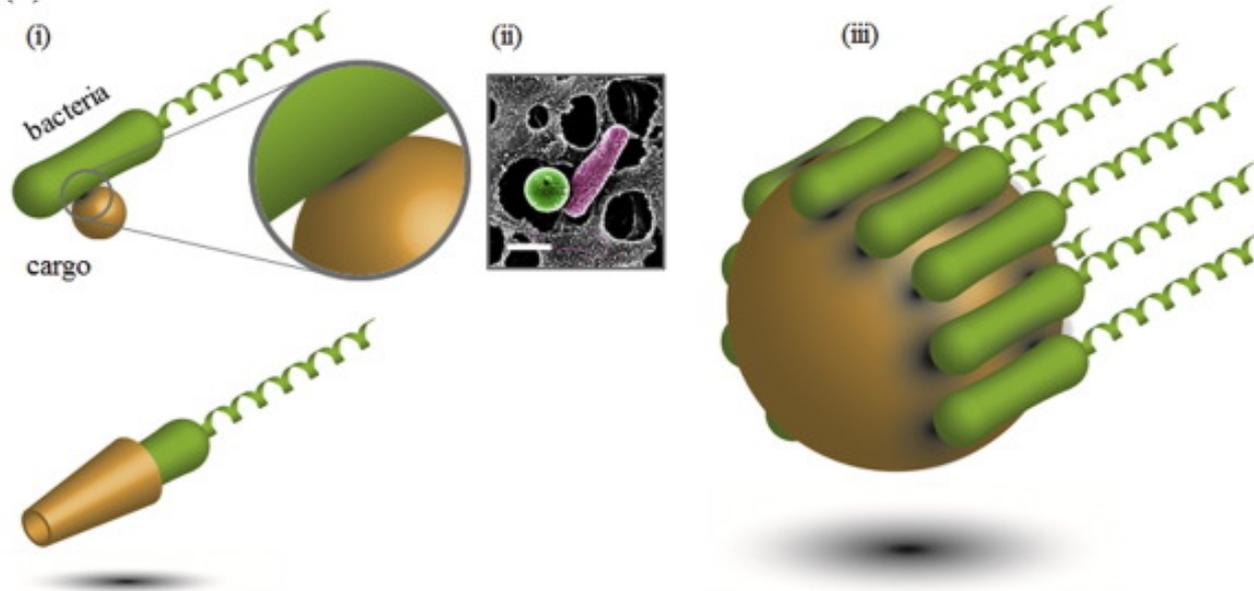


Inversion depends on the sensory site:

- *Periplasmic sensing: inverted in both mutants*
- *HAMP-mediated sensing: inverted in one but not the other mutant*
- *Sensing below HAMP: no inversion*

Getting bacteria to work: particle transport

Hosseinidoust et al. (2016)



Oliver Schauer



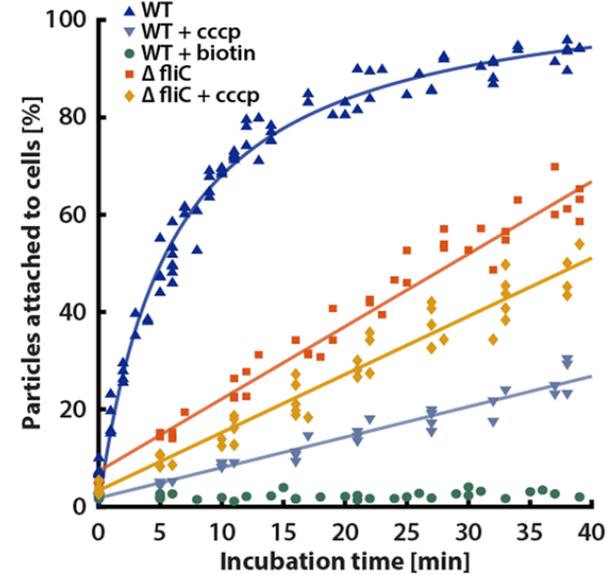
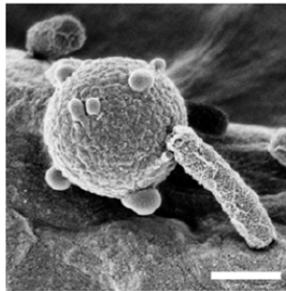
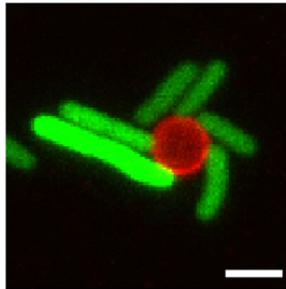
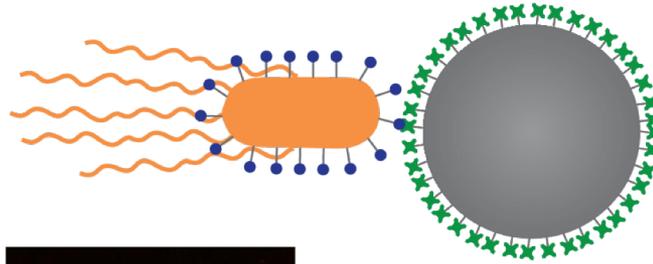
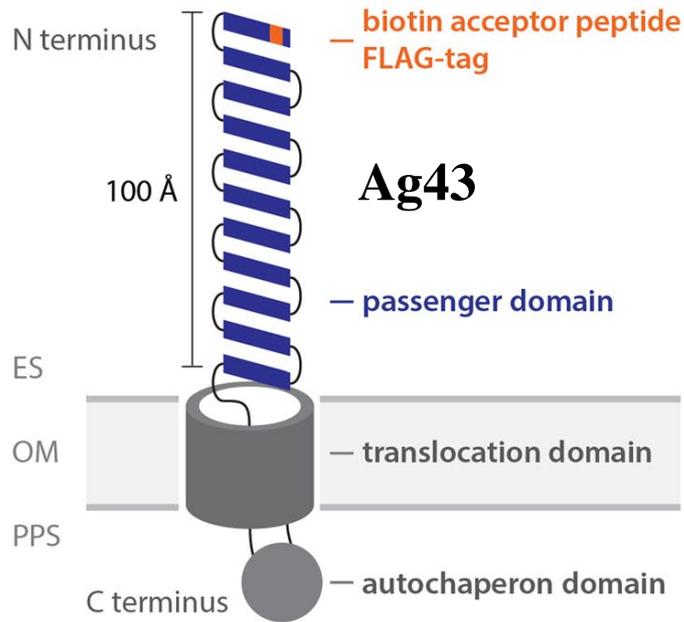
Metin Sitti



Babak Mostaghaci



Ag43-mediated particle attachment

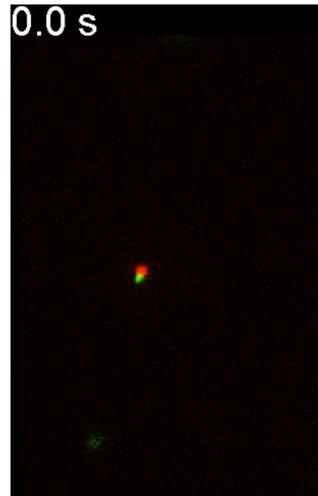


Attachment is strongly enhanced by motility

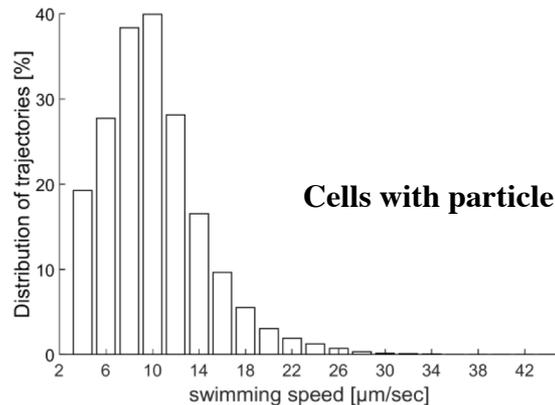
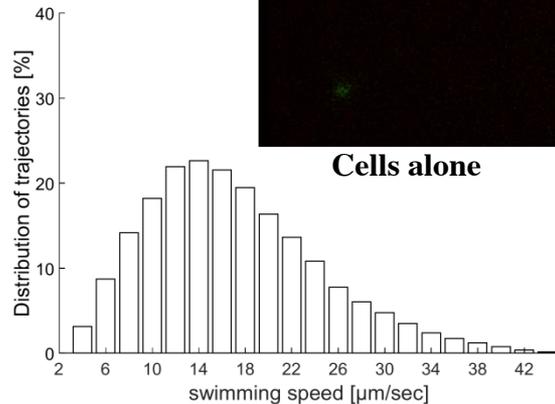
Dependence of motility on particle attachment

Bacteria with normal length (2-4 μm)

- Move particles only by pulling
- Swimming speed is strongly affected by particle attachment

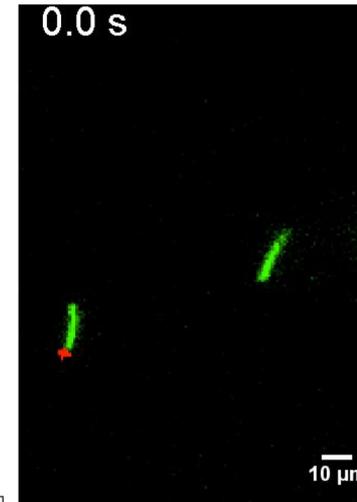


Cells alone

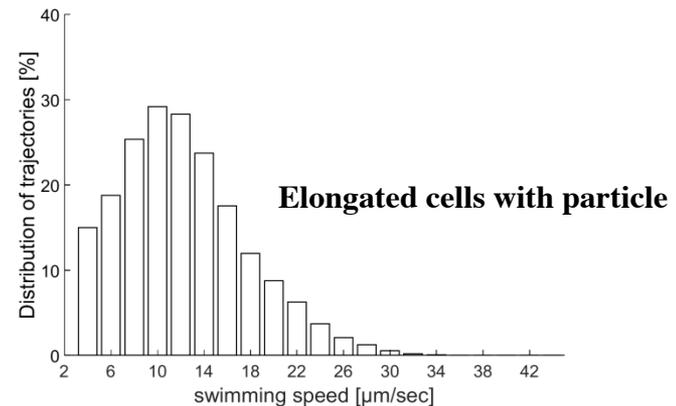
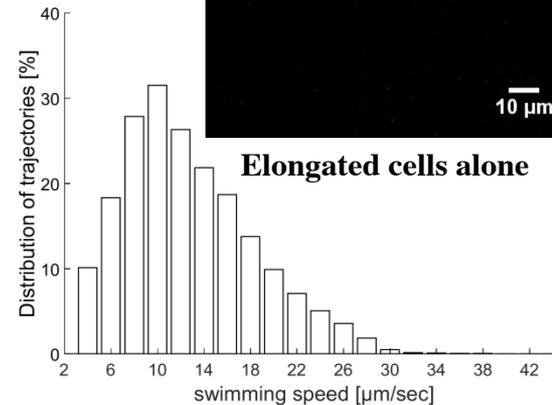


Elongated bacteria ($\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$)

- Move particles by pulling or pushing
- Swimming speed is little affected by particle attachment

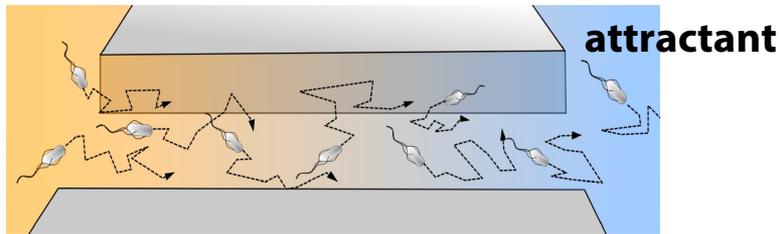


Elongated cells alone



Using bacteriabots to directionally move attached particles

Movement in chemical gradients



Movement in capillaries

