Exposure to One Antibiotic Leads to Acquisition of Resistance to Another Antibiotic via Quorum Sensing Mechanisms

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The vancomycin-resistant Enterococci (VRE) have progressively become a severe medical problem. Although clinics have started to reduce vancomycin prescription, vancomycin resistance has not been contained. We found that the transfer of vancomycin resistance in Enterococcus faecalis increased more than 30-fold upon treatment by streptomycin. Notably, treatment with an antibiotic caused the bacteria to become resistant to another. The response was even stronger in the well-studied plasmid pCF10 and the number of transconjugants increased about 100,000-fold. We tested four different antibiotics, and all of them induced conjugal response. Through a mathematical model based on gene regulation, we found a plausible explanation. Via quorum sensing, the change of the cell density triggers the conjugation. Moreover, we searched for generality and found a similar strategy in Bacillus subtilis. The outcome of the present study suggests that even common antibiotics must not be overused.

Keywords: dissemination of drug resistance, selection pressure, nosocomial infection, conjugal genes, prgX, prgQ, post-antibiotic era, side effect

INTRODUCTION

The crisis of antibiotic resistance has received considerable attention in recent years (Chatterjee et al., 2011; Brown and Wright, 2016). Much effort has been made to uncover how antibiotic resistance is acquired (Baker et al., 2018). Such efforts have been made to avoid a post-antibiotic era where even common infections can once again lead to death. In the early-to-mid twentieth century, scientists already recognized that treatment with an antibiotic prompted bacteria to develop resistance to it. Moreover, administration of an antibiotic may induce efflux pumps (Papkou et al., 2020), which export antimicrobials and lead to multidrug resistance (Grimsey et al., 2020). To avoid accelerating antibiotic resistance, medical doctors are inclined to use early-discovered antibiotics. The other side effect of administering antibiotics is that it kills not only the pathogens but also harmless bacteria. The collateral damage on the symbiotic bacteria may cause harm to a patient’s health in the future (Blaser, 2016). Without the contribution of commensal bacteria to intestinal microbiota, patients are more vulnerable to infections (Buffie and Pamer, 2013). Regrettably, there is still another serious side effect of abusing antibiotics, and it has been long overlooked by the medical community. In the present study,
we found that administration of an antibiotic reduces the population of vulnerable cells in Enterococcus faecalis. Due to quorum sensing, the vulnerable donor cells spread another antibiotic resistance.

Enterococci are multiple drug-resistant nosocomial bacteria (Tendolkar et al., 2003). The opportunistic pathogen E. faecalis causes urinary tract infections and endocarditis (Paulsen et al., 2003). Typically, infections are present in patients who have an impaired immune system and who have received multiple courses of antibiotics (O’Driscoll and Crank, 2015). Shortly after the first isolation of vancomycin-resistant Enterococci (VRE) in 1988, they spread with unanticipated rapidity (Cetinkaya et al., 2000). Enterococci are proficient in the dissemination of genes that encode drug resistance (Arias and Murray, 2009). In E. faecalis, pheromone-inducible conjugation is a highly efficient process of transferring antibiotic resistance and virulence (Hirt et al., 2018). Plasmid pCF10 is one of the most well-studied conjugal systems (Hirt et al., 2005). The regulation of conjugal genes relies on the ratio of cCF10 to iCF10 (Chatterjee et al., 2013). The mating pheromone cCF10 is a heptapeptide (LVTLVFV). An inhibitor or a self-sensing signal iCF10 is another heptapeptide (AITLIFI). Both iCF10 and cCF10 are quorum-sensing signals. In Figure 1, the left shows that cCF10 and iCF10 are released by recipient and donor cells (Nakayama et al., 1994; Dunny, 2007), respectively. The donor cells uptake these two peptides through active transporters (Leonard et al., 1996). After importation, the peptides compete for PrgX. This protein is either bound with iCF10 to form (PrgX-iCF10), or bound with cCF10 to form (PrgX-cCF10) (Erickson et al., 2019). The ratio of donor to recipient cells determines the ratio of (PrgX-iCF10) to (PrgX-cCF10). The prgX and prgQ are the main regulatory genes of conjugal response (Shu et al., 2011). The prgQ and its downstream genes are in charge of conjugation, and the complex of PrgX protein regulates its expression. The (PrgX-iCF10) represses the transcription initiation of prgQ by blocking the binding site of RNA polymerase but (PrgX-cCF10), does not (Chen et al., 2017). In addition to the PrgX protein, the prgQ gene utilizes sense-antisense interaction to repress the expression of prgQ because these two genes are in opposite directions with 223 nt overlapped (Chatterjee et al., 2011). The transcription of prgQ produces truncated RNA named as Anti-Q, which terminates the transcription of prgQ and causes it to form Qs RNA (Shokeen et al., 2010). If the transcription of prgQ is not terminated by Anti-Q, it produces a longer RNA Q. Only when cells are induced by cCF10, the gene prgQ abundantly produces QL RNA (Bensing and Dunny, 1997). Both Qs and Q encode iCF10, but only Q, triggers the expression of downstream conjugal genes (Chatterjee et al., 2011; Erickson et al., 2020). The hospital isolated vancomycin-resistant plasmid, pMG2200, also has prgQ and prgX, which regulates its conjugation. Namely, it utilizes the same regulatory strategy as pCF10 (Zheng et al., 2009). In the present study, we aim to discover how such conjugations respond to administration of an antibiotic.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Conjugation With the Presence of Antibiotics

For the conjugation of pCF10 shown in Figure 2, the recipients OG1SSp are resistant to 250 μg/ml spectinomycin and 1,000 μg/ml streptomycin (Hirt et al., 2005). The donors OG1RF (Torres et al., 1991) are resistant to 200 μg/ml rifampicin, and the plasmid pCF10 is resistant to 10 μg/ml tetracycline. Cells were cultured overnight in Todd-Hewitt Broth (THB) at 37°C. We then washed the cells twice and made a 1:10 dilution.

FIGURE 1 | The main regulation of conjugal genes in plasmid pCF10. Peptides cCF10 and iCF10, through PrgX protein, determine the expression level of prgQ. The induction of prgQ results in the production of Qs RNA, which triggers the conjugation.
Next, we treated separately donor cells and recipient cells with the spectinomycin concentration of 0, 250, 500, 750, or 1,000 µg/ml. After 60 min of incubation at 37°C, one volume of recipients was mixed with 10 volume of donors. The cells were continuously exposed to spectinomycin, and the mating lasted for 3 h. Serial dilutions of liquid samples were plated on agar. All data were collected from at least three bio-replicates; they are from different colonies while preparing overnight culture. While comparing two sets of data, we applied the permutation test (Fraker and Peacor, 2008) to obtain the p-value. The permutation test, from the original data sets, randomly generates replicate data and then calculates the F-value. The probability of any permutation data that produces an F-ratio more extreme than that of the actual data is the p-value.

For the conjugation of pMG2200 (Zheng et al., 2009) shown in Figure 2, the recipients OG1X (Ike et al., 1983; Flannagan et al., 2003) are resistant to 1,000 µg/ml streptomycin. The donors FA2-2 (Jacob and Hobbs, 1974; Flannagan et al., 2003) are resistant to 25 µg/ml rifampicin and the plasmid pMG2200 resistant to 10 µg/ml vancomycin. We cultured cells in THB at 37°C. We treated separately donors and recipients with the streptomycin concentration of 0, 5, 25, or 100 µg/ml. We then incubated cells overnight. We washed cells and took one volume of recipients mixed with five volume of donors. After 3 h of liquid mating, serial dilutions of samples were plated on agar. We prepared the plates of transconjugant cells with 1,000 µg/ml streptomycin and 10 µg/ml vancomycin. Note that we conducted negative control, and both pure donor and pure recipient cells were found with no colony on the plates. We also conducted such negative controls with proper antibiotics in other tests of conjugation to exclude the possibility of a spontaneous mutation.

**The β-Galactosidase Assay of Plasmid pBK2 With the Treatment of Antibiotics**

For the β-galactosidase assay shown in Figure 3, we use JRC101 instead of wild-type OG1RF. The difference between these two strains is that JRC101 (Chandler et al., 2005b) has a mutation of ccfA gene so it produces no cCF10. The reasons for using JCR101 are as follows. In nature, OG1RF(pCF10) produces little cCF10 because the PrgY protein encoded in the plasmid prevents cells from releasing cCF10 (Chandler et al., 2005a). However, plasmid pBK2 has no prgY gene (Shokeen et al., 2010). The gene map of pBK2 is in **Supplementary Figure S1**. Consequently, OG1RF(pBK2) produces the same amount of cCF10 as recipient cells. The extra cCF10 may severely change the conjugal response. To avoid it, we used JRC101 with plasmid pBK2. For the experiment with *Lactococcus lactis*, we transformed the pBK2 into strain MG1363 (Linares et al., 2010), *Enterococcus faecalis* and *L. lactis* were incubated overnight in THB at 37°C and in M17 at 32°C with the treatment of 5 and 30 µg/ml spectinomycin, respectively. Then, we induced cells with 0.5 µg/ml cCF10. After 90 min of incubation, we placed tubes on ice for 5 min and added 1/5 volume of toluene. The following β-galactosidase assays were performed as detailed by Miller (1972).

The steps for the assay of plasmid pBK2 with different cell densities (Figure 4) are as follows. After culturing JRC101(pBK2) overnight in THB at 37°C, we made a 1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 or 1:10,000 dilutions. The normalized cell density is the cell density divided by the density of the overnight culture. After 2 h of incubation, we then induced cells with 30 ng/ml cCF10 for 90 min followed by β-galactosidase assay.

**The Liquid Mating With Two Different Recipient Cells**

For the liquid mating in Figure 3C, we use OG1RF (resistant to 200 µg/ml rifampicin) as donor cells harboring plasmid pCF10 (resistant to 10 µg/ml tetracycline). Two recipient cells are OG1Sp (Kristich et al., 2007; resistant to 1,000 µg/ml spectinomycin) and OG1X (resistant to 1,000 µg/ml streptomycin). After overnight culture in THB at 37°C, we washed cells twice and made a 1:10 dilution. We then separately treated donor cells and recipient cells with the streptomycin concentration of 0, 500, or 1,000 µg/ml.
After 60 min of incubation at 37°C, we mixed one volume of each recipient with 10 volume of donors. We conducted liquid mating for 3 h. Serial dilutions of liquid samples were plated on agar.

The Mathematical Model
A mathematical model incorporating gene regulation of conjugal response in Figure 1 is in the literature (Chatterjee et al., 2013). In the present study, we use exactly the same equations. We also apply exactly the same parameters to the model, except for the volume conversion factor and the secretion rate constants. The volume conversion factor describes the volume of Enterococcus faecalis in the broth. We realized that the volume of E. faecalis is smaller than the volume that has been assigned in the original model. Due to the change of cellular volume, we modified the secretion rate constants. The Supplementary Tables S1-S3 listed equations, nomenclatures, and parameter values. Briefly, the equations start with a variable describing the DNA configuration of prgQ-prgX region in donor cells. If DNA is bound with (PrgX-iCF10), the transcription rate constant of prgQ is low. Oppositely, if cells are dominated by (PrgX-cCF10), prgQ is highly expressed. The configuration of DNA also affects the transcription rate constant of PrgX, which produces PrgX protein and truncated RNA in prgX direction, Anti-Q. Note that Anti-Q and the mRNA of PrgX are in different regions. The mRNA of PrgX is not under the effect of the truncated RNA in prgQ direction but Anti-Q is. To determine the concentration of Anti-Q, the model has to calculate the amount of the truncated RNA in prgQ direction and account for its influence on Anti-Q. In model, Anti-Q interferes in the transcription of prgQ to separate Qs from Qc. Both Qs and Qc produce iCF10. Note that recipient cells produce cCF10. The iCF10 and cCF10 in donor cells compete for PrgX protein to form (PrgX-iCF10), and (PrgX-cCF10), respectively. Thereby, the concentration of iCF10 and cCF10 controls the configuration of the DNA. The generation of conjugal protein is then calculated from the concentration of Qc. In the present study, we use Qc to indicate the conjugal level.

The Liquid Mating With Different Ratio of Donor to Recipient Cells
For conjugation of plasmid pCF10, we used OG1RF (Torres et al., 1991) and OG1SSp (Torres et al., 1991) as donor and recipient cells, respectively. After culturing overnight in THB at 37°C, we washed cells twice and made a 1:10 and a 1:100 dilution for high and low donor density, respectively. We treated recipient cells with the same procedure as that of high donor density. After 1-h incubation, we mixed one volume of recipients with 10 volume of donors and allowed the mating to last for 3 h. Serial dilutions of liquid samples were plated on agar. For the conjugation of plasmid pMG2200, we used FA2-2 and OG1X as donor and recipient cells, respectively. It followed the same procedure except that we made a 1:107 dilution for low donor density.

The Information of Strains and Plasmids
From the lab of Prof. Gary M. Dunny in the University of Minnesota, we obtained E. faecalis strains OG1RF, JRC101, OG1SSp, OG1Sp, and OG1X and plasmids pCF10 and pBK2. The E. faecalis strain FA2-2 and the plasmid pMG2200 are from the lab of Prof. Haruyoshi Tomita in the Gunma University. The L. lactis strain MG1363 is from the lab of Prof. Cheng-Kang Lee in National Taiwan University of Science and Technology.

RESULTS
Dissemination of Vancomycin Resistance
In rifampicin-resistant donor cells, FA2-2, conjugal plasmid pMG2200 (Zheng et al., 2009) encodes vancomycin resistance. Through conjugation in liquid mating, streptomycin-resistant recipients OG1X acquired pMG2200 and became vancomycin-resistant transconjugants. The methods and strain information are detailed in section Materials and Methods. Without administration of streptomycin in donor cells, 1.6 × 106 colony forming units (CFUs) per milliliter of transconjugants were identified (first left bar in Figure 2A). While maintaining the environmental concentration of streptomycin at 250 μg/ml, the conjugation increased significantly. Specifically, when the
concentration of streptomycin reached 500 μg/ml, the number of transconjugants increased to 5.28 × 10^5 CFU/ml (Figure 2A). Compared with the case that did not receive treatment with streptomycin, the number of transconjugants increased more than 30-fold. The donor density decreased from 4.02 × 10^4 to 4.63 × 10^3 CFU/ml (Figure 2A, black line). In other words, the conjugation rate per donor increased by more than 10 million times. This result is not from the spontaneous mutation of donor cells becoming streptomycin resistance because we treated donor cells with streptomycin without recipients, and we found no colony on the plate of transconjugants. Figure 2A suggests that the administration of streptomycin promoted the conjugal response of vancomycin-resistant plasmids, which increased the number of VRE. When further increasing the concentration of streptomycin, it is highly likely that vulnerable donors lose vitality, causing the number of transconjugants to decrease.

Conjugal Response of pCF10
The plasmid pMG2200 contains part of the pheromone-responsive genes prgX and prgQ identical to those in the plasmid pCF10 (Hirt et al., 2005; Zheng et al., 2009). If these genes are responsible for the induction of conjugation during treatment with antibiotics, the plasmid pCF10 should behave similarly to pMG2200. We allowed rifampicin-resistant donors, OG1RF, to transfer plasmid pCF10 (resistant to tetracycline) to the recipients (spectinomycin- and streptomycin-resistant OG1Sp). Figure 2A suggests that the administration of streptomycin promoted the conjugal response of vancomycin-resistant plasmids, which increased the number of VRE. When further increasing the concentration of streptomycin, it is highly likely that vulnerable donors lose vitality, causing the number of transconjugants to decrease.

Main Regulatory Genes prgX and prgQ
To confirm that genes prgX and prgQ are responsible for the conjugal behaviors in Figure 2, we used an engineered plasmid, pBK2. In pBK2 (Supplementary Figure S1), the only genes from the plasmid pCF10 are prgX and prgQ. The backbone of pBK2 is pCI3340 (Hayes et al., 1990), a plasmid in L. lactis. In pCF10, Q_1 RNA leads to the expression of downstream conjugal genes, and thus it serves as an indicator of conjugation (Chatterjee et al., 2013). In pBK2, a reporter lacZ gene replaced the part of conjugal gene prgQ that encodes Q_1 RNA (Breuer et al., 2017). Thereafter, we measured the beta-galactosidase activity to quantify the level of conjugation (Shokeen et al., 2010). In this simplified system, cells harboring pBK2 are imitators of donor cells. As for recipient cells, they secreted pheromone cCF10, so we added synthetic peptide cCF10 to mimic them. When exposed to 0.5 μg/ml of the pheromone cCF10, plasmid pBK2 was uninduced if no antibiotics were administered (the left first column of Figure 3A). When the cells were treated with 5 μg/ml of spectinomycin from overnight culture, the beta-galactosidase activity increased significantly (the right first column of Figure 3A). This result is consistent with the conjugal behaviors of the plasmid pCF10 (Figure 2B). Note that the expression level may be a little sensitive to the experimental conditions, but the treatment with antibiotics led to a great induction of cells (Supplementary Text S2 and Supplementary Figure S3). To further exclude the influence from other genes in E. faecalis, we transformed plasmid pBK2 into L. lactis, MG1363. Remarkably, the treatment with 30 μg/ml of spectinomycin significantly increased the expression level of prgQ, even in L. lactis (Figure 3B). This result suggests that genes prgX and prgQ are responsible for the induction of the conjugal response by antibiotics.

Treatment With Different Antibiotics
The antibiotics shown in Figures 2A, B are streptomycin and spectinomycin, respectively. The results imply that the induction of the conjugal response is not restricted to only one type of antibiotic. To confirm this, we treated cells harboring pBK2 with 5 μg/ml of tetracycline, and cells were induced (Figure 3A). Similarly, we treated cells with 5 μg/ml of erythromycin, but it is too much. We then reduced the concentration of erythromycin to 0.03 μg/ml and cells were induced (Figure 3A). The result suggests that the conjugal genes in donor cells can be induced by various antibiotics. To understand whether the vulnerable recipient cells might compromise the conjugation, we used OG1RF (pCF10) as donor cells and two recipient cells are OG1X and OG1Sp, which are resistant to streptomycin and spectinomycin, respectively. We then administered different concentrations of spectinomycin (Figure 3C). Remarkably, streptomycin induced the conjugal response in donor cells without hindering the vulnerable recipient cells from acquiring plasmids. The conjugation increased more than 10,000-fold even for the recipient OG1Sp, which is sensitive to streptomycin. This outcome suggests that the type of antibiotic administered may not be important. Treatment with an antibiotic helps E. faecalis to become resistance to another antibiotic.

Insights From the Mathematical Model
We applied a mathematical model to describe the conjugal regulation of genes prgX and prgQ and used the amount of Q_1 to quantify the expression level of the conjugal gene (Chatterjee et al., 2013). The results are shown in Figure 4A. In the y-axis, we use normalized Q_1, which are the expression levels divided by the lowest one. We obtained the lowest value of Q_1 at a cell density of 10^{11} CFU/ml. Note that we use the inverted scale of the x-axis in Figure 4. The simulation results indicate that the expression level increased when donor density decreased. To confirm it, we examined the influence of cell density on the beta-galactosidase activity in pBK2 (Figure 4B). The normalized cell density is the cell density divided by the overnight cell density. The outcome of the mathematical model (Figure 4A) is consistent with experimental observations (Figure 4B). From the results of the mathematical model and
the expression level of the conjugal response in pBK2, we realized that low donor density stimulates the expression of the conjugal gene, thus facilitating the dissemination of plasmids. This is because donor cells release a quorum-sensing signal, iCF10, to suppress the conjugal response. Treatment with an antibiotic lowered cell density and thereby prompted the transfer of the plasmid that encodes resistance to another antibiotic.

**Influence of Donor Density**

To further confirm that donor density is the cause of antibiotic-induced conjugal response, we examined the influence of donor density on conjugation. We conducted liquid mating by mixing the same amount of recipient cells with either a high or low density of donor cells. We did different dilutions to overnight culture. For FA2-2(pMG2200), the dilutions of donor cells were 1:10 and 1:10,000,000. For OG1RF(pCF10), the dilutions of overnight culture were 1:10 and 1:100. We chose these values based on the donor cell density illustrated in Figure 2. In Figure 5, the gray and black columns display the number of transconjugant cells for the plasmids pMG2200 and pCF10, respectively. As expected, systems with low donor density appeared to have a high conjugation frequency. This outcome is consistent with Figure 2, where transconjugant cells increase with a decrease in donor density (lines in Figure 2), as long as the concentration of the antibiotic is not too high.

**DISCUSSION**

In addition to pMG2200, many other plasmids have the same regulatory genes. From National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) blast results, plasmids pE512, EF62pB, pN48037F-2, and Eforsialis-p2, have identical sequences (Supplementary Table S4) as prgX and prgQ in pCF10. The conclusion of this study might also apply to these plasmids. Chatterjee et al. (2013) revealed that the plasmid pCF10 is capable of sensing its own density through the quorum sensing signal iCF10 encoded in prgQ and thus the conjugation frequency decreases at a high donor density. In the present study, we discovered that the administration of antibiotics lowers donor density but failed to stop the plasmid spread. Thus, cells treated with an antibiotic were induced to spread resistance to other types of antibiotics. Other plasmids in *E. faecalis* may also have a similar regulatory pattern as that of pCF10. Both plasmids pAD1 and pAM373 showed a decrease of conjugation frequency at a high donor density (Bandyopadhyay et al., 2016). Plasmids pMG2201 (Zheng et al., 2009) and pTEf1 (Paulsen et al., 2003) have been reported to have the same self-sensing signal and the same conjugal response as pAD1. All these plasmids might have the same response to administration of antibiotics. Recently, the dissemination of linezolid resistance through the plasmids with
conjugal systems similar to that of pCF10 and pAD1 has also been found (Zou et al., 2020). Enterococci is notorious for nosocomial infection (Bereket et al., 2012), and the present study indicated that administration of a common antibiotic led to the incremental dissemination of plasmids encoding resistance to other antibiotics, including vancomycin. Thereby, it is better to stop overusing antibiotics, even the common ones! Note that not only the donor cells of E. faecalis are capable of sensing their own density through a quorum-sensing signal, but also the donors of Bacillus subtilis (Itaya et al., 2006) release a quorum-sensing signal phr1320 to inactive the conjugation (Singh et al., 2013). Such a quorum-sensing strategy is not unique in E. faecalis.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/Supplementary Material, further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

C-CS initiated the idea, designed the experiment, and formulated the model. W-CC, Y-DC, and J-NC conducted the experiment.

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