Novel Genes Required for Surface-Associated Motility in *Acinetobacter baumannii*

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Received: 18 August 2020 / Accepted: 10 February 2021 / Published online: 5 March 2021
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Abstract
*Acinetobacter baumannii* is an opportunistic and increasingly multi-drug resistant human pathogen rated as a critical priority one pathogen for the development of new antibiotics by the WHO in 2017. Despite the lack of flagella, *A. baumannii* can move along wet surfaces in two different ways: via twitching motility and surface-associated motility. While twitching motility is known to depend on type IV pili, the mechanism of surface-associated motility is poorly understood. In this study, we established a library of 30 *A. baumannii* ATCC® 17978™ mutants that displayed deficiency in surface-associated motility. By making use of natural competence, we also introduced these mutations into strain 29D2 to differentiate strain-specific versus species-specific effects of mutations. Mutated genes were associated with purine/pyrimidine/folate biosynthesis (e.g. *purH*, *purF*, *purM*, *purE*), alarmone/stress metabolism (e.g. Ap4A hydrolase), RNA modification/regulation (e.g. methionyl-tRNA synthetase), outer membrane proteins (e.g. *ompA*), and genes involved in natural competence (*comEC*). All tested mutants originally identified as motility-deficient in strain ATCC® 17978™ also displayed a motility-deficient phenotype in 29D2. By contrast, further comparative characterization of the mutant sets of both strains regarding pellicle biofilm formation, antibiotic resistance, and virulence in the *Galleria mellonella* infection model revealed numerous strain-specific mutant phenotypes. Our studies highlight the need for comparative analyses to characterize gene functions in *A. baumannii* and for further studies on the mechanisms underlying surface-associated motility.

Introduction

*Acinetobacter baumannii* is a Gram-negative aerobic cocccobacillus [1, 2]. Being an opportunistic human pathogen [3], *A. baumannii* is associated with nosocomial diseases including soft tissue, bloodstream, and urinary tract infections as well as pneumonia [2]. Worldwide, about 9% of culture-positive infections found in intensive care units arise from *Acinetobacter* spp. [4]. Increased multi-drug resistance in *A. baumannii* has become problematic in recent years [5–7]. As a consequence of rising multi-drug resistance, *A. baumannii* was rated as critical priority one pathogen for the development of new antibiotics by the WHO in 2017 [8]. Drug resistance and environmental persistence have enabled *A. baumannii* to successfully establish in the hospital environment. Some clinical isolates can survive 100 days or more under dry conditions [9–13]. An important factor for the interaction of *A. baumannii* with biotic or abiotic surfaces is the formation of biofilms, a feature that is associated with an increased tolerance to desiccation stress [14].

A connection between *A. baumannii* virulence and motility has been shown in the *Caenorhabditis elegans* infection model where hypermotility resulted in increased virulence [15]. Although *A. baumannii* does not produce flagella, it is capable of moving in two different ways: via twitching motility and surface-associated motility. For *A. baumannii*, twitching motility has been shown to depend on type IV pili (T4P) [16, 17] which drive the bacteria via retraction of attached T4P [18–25]. Inactivation of the putative T4P retraction ATPase *pilT* reduces twitching motility [11, 26–28] but does not abolish surface-associated motility [16, 26]. Surface-associated motility in *A. baumannii* occurs at the surface of semi-dry media and is independent of T4P [26, 29]. Surface-associated motility is poorly understood mechanistically, but was demonstrated to be controlled by quorum sensing [26], light [30], iron availability [31, 32], and to depend on the surfactant-like compound acinetin 505.
[26, 33, 34]. Also, synthesis of 1,3-diaminopropane (DAP) [35] and lipopolysaccharide (LPS) [32] were shown to contribute to surface-associated motility of A. baumannii. Several additional genes have been identified which contribute to A. baumannii’s capacity for surface-associated motility [26, 32, 36], including a ribonuclease T2 family protein [37] and superoxide dismutase [38]. A recent study revealed the regulatory control of surface-associated motility and biofilm formation by a cyclic-di-GMP signaling network in A. baumannii strain ATCC 17978 [39]. Interestingly, studies on phase-variable phenotypes in A. baumannii strain AB5075 showed that “opaque phase” bacterial colonies had improved surface-associated motility [40, 41]. A correlation between pellicle biofilm formation and surface-associated motility has been described in A. baumannii [42]. Given the fact that many A. baumannii clinical isolates exhibit surface-associated motility, it could be an important trait associated with infection [26, 28, 35].

To investigate the mechanisms underlying surface-associated motility, we utilized a previously generated transposon mutant library of ATCC® 17978™ [35] which we screened for a surface-associated motility-deficient phenotype. The motility-deficient mutations were found to affect purine/pyrimidine/folate biosynthesis, alarmone/stress metabolism, RNA modification/regulation, outer membrane proteins, and DNA modification. We characterized these mutants with respect to growth, pellicle biofilm formation, antibiotic sensitivity, and virulence in the Galleria mellonella infection model. To facilitate distinguishing between strain-specific and species-specific traits some mutations were also introduced into the naturally competent A. baumannii strain 29D2 [43].

**Materials and Methods**

**Bacterial Strains and Culture Conditions**

Acinetobacter baumannii strain ATCC® 17978™ (abbrev. ATCC 17978 subsequently) was purchased from LGC Promochem. The A. baumannii strain 29D2 was isolated from a white stork [43] and is naturally competent [44]. All strains were grown at 37 °C in Luria–Bertani (LB) broth or on LB agar, and mutants were supplemented with 50 µg/mL of kanamycin. All strains used in this work are listed in Supplementary Table S1. Single colonies (approx. 10⁶ CFU) were used as inoculum for overnight cultures or motility plates. Neither strain ATCC 17978 nor strain 29D2 exhibited phase variation [40, 41, 45].

**Bacterial Transformation and Generation of an A. baumannii Mutant Library**

Acinetobacter baumannii ATCC 17978 transposon mutants were generated using the EZ-Tn5™ < KAN-2 > Insertion Kit (Epicentre Biotechnologies) as previously described [35]. Transformation of the transposome complex into ATCC 17978 was performed by electroporation [46]. A. baumannii 29D2 mutants were generated by making use of the strain’s ability for natural competence. The transforming DNA was isolated from the ATCC 17978 mutants described above. A suspension of DNA-accepting bacteria was generated by resuspending a few colonies (approx. 5 × 10⁶ CFU) in 100 µL of sterile phosphate buffered saline (PBS). The bacterial suspension was then mixed with equal volumes of the transforming DNA (~400 ng/µL). This mixture was stabbed into motility agar plates ten times, pipetting 2 µL of the mixture with each stabbing [16]. Controls were wildtype DNA and TE buffer without DNA that were mixed with bacterial suspensions and processed accordingly. The motility plates were incubated for 18 h at 37 °C. After incubation, the bacteria were flushed off the motility plates with 1 mL of sterile PBS and 100 µL (approx. 2 × 10⁸ CFU) was plated on selective agar plates (50 g/mL of kanamycin). After sub-culturing of selected colonies transformation was confirmed by PCR.

**Identification of Transposon Insertion Sites By Single-Primer PCR**

To identify the transposon insertion sites of ATCC 17978 motility mutants, single-primer PCR was performed as described previously [35] using one of the following primers targeting EZ-Tn5™ < KAN-2 > : FP-2Kana 5′-CTTCCC GACACGCAGACC-3′; FP-3Kana 5′-GAGTGTGAAAG GATCAGATCAGC-3′; RP-2Kana 5′-CCCTTGTATTAC TGTGATTGAGCC-3′; RP-3Kana 5′-CGCGGCTCGAG CAAGACG-3′; Tn5-Kana-For4 5′-GTTTCTCCTCCATT ACAGAAAACG-3′; and Tn5-Kana-Rev4 5′-CCCATACAA TCGATAGATTGTAGC-3′. Transposon insertions of all mutants (ATCC 17978 and 29D2) were confirmed by PCR using primers for the EZ-Tn5™ < KAN-2 > kanamycin cassette (Supplementary Fig. S1), which are specified in the manufacturer’s instructions, and appropriate gene target site primers (Supplementary Table S2, Supplementary Figs. S2, S3).

**Surface-Associated Motility**

Motility assays were performed as described previously [35]. A single bacterial colony (approx. 10⁶ CFU) from a nutrient agar plate (Oxoid) or selective agar plates (supplemented...
with 50 µg/mL of kanamycin for the mutants) of either wildtype (ATCC 17978 and 29D2) or mutants was lifted with a pipette tip and transferred to the surface of a motility plate (0.5% agarose). Plates were incubated for 16 h at 37 °C. The diameter of the surface motility spreading zone was measured and quadruplicates were statistically analyzed.

**Bacterial Growth Curves**

Growth curves were determined by growing overnight cultures at 37 °C in LB medium (supplemented with 50 µg/mL of kanamycin for the mutants). Overnight cultures were adjusted to one optical density (OD) measured at a wavelength of 600 nm in LB medium. In 250 mL baffled flasks, 50 mL of LB medium (without antibiotics) was inoculated with 1 mL of the OD-adjusted inoculum. The cultures were incubated at 37 °C for 9 h with shaking at 160 rpm. OD measurements at 600 nm were performed every hour by sampling 100 µL of every culture. For each strain, data obtained from 3 independent cultures grown on the same day were averaged and represented by the mean ± SD.

**Infection in the Galleria mellonella Caterpillar**

For *G. mellonella* caterpillar infection, bacteria were grown in LB medium overnight at 37 °C (50 µg/mL of kanamycin was added to mutant strains). Cultures were diluted 1:50 in LB medium and incubated for another 4 h at 37 °C. Bacteria were pelleted for 5 min at 10,000×g at room temperature (RT) and the supernatant was discarded. Bacteria were resuspended in 500 µL sterile PBS, adjusted to an OD$_{600}$ of 1.0 and diluted 1:10 in sterile PBS. 5 µL of this dilution, corresponding to 3×10$^8$ colony-forming units (CFUs), was injected into the last right proleg of *G. mellonella* caterpillars (purchased from TZ-TERRARISTIK, Germany, and BioSystems Technology TruLavr, UK). As a control, caterpillars were injected with 5 µL of sterile PBS. Three independent experiments were performed with groups of 16 caterpillars for every bacterial strain and control. The caterpillars were incubated at 37 °C for 5 days and checked daily for viability. Experiments with more than two dead caterpillars within 5 days in the control group were not considered valid. CFUs were determined by serial dilutions, plated on nutrient agar, and colonies were counted after incubation at 37 °C for 18 h. For each strain, data obtained from three independent experiments were averaged and represented by the mean ± SD.

**Determination of Susceptibility to Antibiotics**

For the minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) tests, bacteria were grown in LB medium overnight at 37 °C (to mutant strains 50 µg/mL of kanamycin was added). Cultures were diluted 1:50 in LB medium and incubated (without antibiotics) another 4 h at 37 °C. Agar plates were flushed with 2 mL of each culture (approx. 10$^8$ CFU/mL) and E-test strips (Liofilchem, Italy) were deposited on nutrient agar plates. MICs were determined after incubation for 16 h at 37 °C. Three independent experiments were performed and statistical significance was tested by the Student’s *t* test (two-tailed, unpaired).

**Pellicle Biofilm Assays**

*Acinetobacter baumannii* strains were grown in LB medium overnight at 37 °C (50 µg/mL of kanamycin was added to mutant strains). The cultures were adjusted to an OD$_{600}$ of 1.0 (approx. 2×10$^8$ CFU/mL) and 3 mL of LB medium (without antibiotics) was inoculated with 15 µL of OD-adjusted culture. Samples were incubated at RT for at least 3 days. The LB medium was removed using a thin cannula and the biofilm (sticking to the tube wall) was stained with a 0.5% crystal violet solution (w/v in Aqua Bidest) for 20 min. The crystal violet was removed and the biofilm was washed twice with 4 mL Aqua Bidest. The biofilm was scrubbed and flushed off the tube walls with a pipet tip and 96% alcohol solution. The absorption at 550 nm (A$_{550}$) was determined. Samples which showed an A$_{550}$ > 1.0 were diluted 1:10 with 96% ethanol for measurement. For each strain three independent experiments were performed and statistical significance was analyzed by the Student’s *t* test (two-tailed, unpaired).

**Microscopy**

The bacterial strains ATCC 17978, ATCC 17978 ompA::Km, 29D2, and 29D2 ompA::Km were grown for 16 h at 37 °C under constant shaking. One µL of each bacterial overnight culture was pipetted on a glass slide and analyzed under the bright field microscope (200× magnification).

**Statistical Analysis**

All experiments were performed at least three times. Comparison between groups was performed using GraphPad Prism 7 with Student’s *t* test (two-tailed, unpaired). *P* values less than 0.05 were considered to be statistically significant.

**Results**

**Surface-Associated Motility**

Approximately 2000 transposon mutants of ATCC 17978 were screened for surface-associated motility phenotypes and 30 were identified with motility defects. Previous studies
were limited to the characterization of mutations in single strains [17, 26, 30]. Here, to provide a comparative study, we introduced at least one mutation of every gene function category into 29D2 to get insight into strain-specific and species-specific traits.

To this end, surface-associated motility was analyzed on 0.5% agarose plates (Fig. 1a, Supplementary Table S3). All selected motility-deficient mutants of ATCC 17978 exhibited at least a sevenfold reduction of the spreading zone. Subsequently, DNA isolated from these transposon mutants was used to generate mutants in 29D2. All 29D2 mutants displayed a motility-deficient phenotype compared to the wildtype strain (Fig. 1b). Most ATCC 17978 mutants showed a 16-fold reduced surface-associated motility compared to the wildtype strain (Fig. 2a), whereas the 0806::Km mutant lacked almost any measurable surface-associated motility. Three mutants, purH::Km, 1970::Km, and 3297::Km, showed tenfold reduced surface-associated motility. Most 29D2 mutants displayed a fourfold reduction in their surface-associated motility. The most pronounced reduction in motility appeared in mutants purH::Km, purF::Km, and ddc::Km. The mutant purM::Km had the lowest reduction in surface-associated motility.

To summarize, all mutations initially identified in ATCC 17978 that conferred motility defects were also found to cause motility-deficient phenotypes when introduced into the orthologous genes of 29D2.

**Fig. 1** ATCC 17978 mutants (a) and 29D2 mutants (b) deficient in surface-associated motility. Wildtypes and mutants of strains ATCC 17978 and 29D2 were inoculated on motility plates. Plates were incubated for 16 h at 37 °C. The diameter (Ø) of surface-associated motility spreading zone was measured and triplicates were statistically analyzed. All mutants of strains ATCC 17978 (a) and 29D2 (b) display a significant motility deficiency compared to the respective parental strain.
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Pellicle Biofilm Formation

The formation of pellicle biofilms occurs at the air–liquid interface and is distinct from submerged biofilms [42, 47, 48]. A correlation between surface-associated motility and pellicle biofilm formation has been described for A. baumannii [42]. We examined the ability of our motility-deficient mutants to form pellicles within three days of incubation at room temperature were stained with a 0.5% crystal violet solution for 20 min. The biofilm was scrubbed and flushed off the tube walls and absorbance determined at 550 nm. For each strain three independent experiments were performed and statistical significance was analyzed by the Student’s t test (two-tailed, unpaired). Significance as indicated: *P value ≤ 0.05; **P value ≤ 0.01; ***P value ≤ 0.001; ****, P value ≤ 0.0001

For 15 of 30 mutants less than 67% of the wildtype-specific pellicle biomass was quantified (Table 1, Fig. 2a). In the mutants carB::Km, 0414::Km, and prpF::Km a pellicle biomass less than 8% compared to the wildtype biomass was measured. This significant decrease was not observed by inactivation of the orthologous gene in the 29D2 background. In ATCC 17978, eight mutants were able to produce more pellicle biomass compared to the wildtype strain (Fig. 2a). 29D2 mutants only displayed small changes in pellicle biofilm formation compared to wildtype, with a range of the mutants’ pellicle biomass production from a

Fig. 2 Pellicle biofilm formation of ATCC 17978 wildtype and mutants (a) and 29D2 wildtype and mutants (b). A. baumannii pellicle biofilms developed within 3 days of incubation at room temperature were stained with a 0.5% crystal violet solution for 20 min. The biofilm was scrubbed and flushed off the tube walls and absorption determined at 550 nm. For each strain three independent experiments were performed and statistical significance was analyzed by the Student’s t test (two-tailed, unpaired). Significance as indicated: *P value ≤ 0.05; **P value ≤ 0.01; ***P value ≤ 0.001; ****, P value ≤ 0.0001
### Table 1  Summary of experimental results on genes identified to be important for surface-associated motility in *A. baumannii* ATCC 17978

| Locus tag in ATCC 17978 | Annotation/ gene name | Predicted function | Motility deficiency | Growth deficiency | Attenuation in *Galleria mellonella* infection | Pellicle/biofilm formation | MIC values<sup>a</sup> | Ampicillin | Imipenem | Tetracycline |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| **Purine/pyrimidine/folate biosynthesis** | | | | | | | |
| A1S_2187 purH | Phosphoribosylaminoimidazolecarboxamide formyltransferase (purine synthesis) | + | Y | N.s. | †*** | N.s. | N.s. | N.s. |
| A1S_2251 purF | Amidophosphoribosyltransferase (purine synthesis) | ++ | Y | N.s. | N.s. | R*** | N.s. | R* |
| A1S_2605 purM | Phosphoribosylaminimidazolyl synthase (purine synthesis) | +++ | Y | * | †* | R*** | N.s. | S* |
| A1S_2964 purE | Phosphoribosylaminimidazole carboxylase subunit (purine synthesis) | +++ | Y | N.s. | †*** | R*** | S** | S* |
| A1S_1566 | 6-Pyruvoyl-tetrahydropterin synthase (folate biosynthesis) | +++ | Y | ** | †**** | R*** | N.s. | N.s. |
| A1S_2687 carB | Carboxylphosphosphate synthase subunit (pyrimidine synthesis) | ++ | Y | **** | †**** | N.s. | S*** | S** |
| **Alarmones/ stress metabolism** | | | | | | | |
| A1S_0414 Ap5A pyrophosphatase | ++ | Y | * | †**** | R*** | N.s. | N.s. |
| A1S_1624 Ap4A hydrolase | ++ | Y | N.s. | N.s. | N.s. | N.s. | S*** | N.s. |
| **RNA modification/ regulation** | | | | | | | |
| A1S_0447 rpmG | 50S ribosomal protein L33 | +++ | Y | N.s. | N.s. | N.s. | N.s. | S* | S** |
| A1S_0778 metG | Methionyl-tRNA synthetase | +++ | Y | **** | †**** | N.s. | N.s. | S*** |
| A1S_2182 gidA | Glucose-inhibited division protein A, FAD-binding protein | ++ | Y | N.s. | †**** | R* | N.s. | N.s. |
| **Oxidative stress** | | | | | | | |
| A1S_0530 | Rhodanese domain-containing protein, sulfuryltransferase | ++ | N | N.s. | †**** | N.s. | N.s. | N.s. |
| A1S_3366 gshA | Gamma-glutamylcysteine ligase | ++ | Y | * | N.s. | R*** | N.s. | N.s. |
| **Outer membrane proteins** | | | | | | | |
| A1S_1970 | Outer membrane protein (Omp85 family) | ++ | Y | ** | †** | R*** | S* | N.s. |
| A1S_2840 ompA | Outer membrane protein | ++ | N | **** | †**** | N.s. | R*** | S* |
| A1S_3297 | Putative outer membrane protein | + | Y | ** | †** | R*** | R* | N.s. |
| **1,3-diaminopropane biosynthesis** | | | | | | | |
| A1S_2453 ddc | l-2,4-Diaminobutyrate decarboxylase, biosynthesis of 1,3-diaminopropane (DAP) | +++ | Y | N.s. | †**** | N.s. | N.s. | S*** |
| A1S_2454 dat | l-2,4-Diaminobutyrate:2-ketoglutarate 4-amino transferase, biosynthesis of 1,3-diaminopropionate (DAP) | +++ | Y | * | †**** | N.s. | N.s. | S*** |
| **Lipopeptide synthesis/ export** | | | | | | | |
| A1S_0113 | Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase (putative lipoprotein biosynthesis) | ++ | N | N.s. | †* | R* | N.s. | N.s. |
| A1S_0116 | RND superfamily transporter (efflux pump) | ++ | N | N.s. | †** | R*** | N.s. | N.s. |
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1.3-fold increase to a 2.1-fold decrease. Thirteen of 21 tested 29D2 mutants did not display any significant change in their pellicle biofilm formation compared to the parental strain (Table 2).

In summary, the ATCC 17978 parental strain produced more pellicle biofilms compared to 29D2. Conspicuous changes in biofilm formation could mainly be observed among ATCC 17978 mutants. Concordance of pellicle formation phenotypes between the mutants of both strains was limited suggesting that strain-specific traits that are independent of surface-associated motility influence pellicle biomass production.

Bacterial Growth

The ability of motility-deficient mutants to grow as a planktonic culture under aeration was assayed. Growth curves and data for all tested strains are provided in Supplementary Fig. S4 (ATCC 17978 mutants), Supplementary Fig. S5 (29D2 mutants), and Supplementary Table S5. For ATCC 17978, 22 of 30 tested mutant strains exhibited significant growth defects compared to the parental strain (Table 1). The most striking growth defects (Fig. 3a) were observed in the mutants defective in purine biosynthesis (purH::Km, purF::Km, purM::Km, and purE::Km), pyrimidine biosynthesis (carB::Km), and diaminopropane biosynthesis (ddc::Km and dat::Km). Only 8 of 30 tested mutant strains were able to grow without any defect compared to the parental strain (Table 1). By testing the 29D2 mutant strains we observed 13 of 21 strains with notable planktonic growth defects (Table 2). Within this group most striking defects were observed with mutations associated with purine biosynthesis (purH::Km, purF::Km, purM::Km, and purE::Km), pyrimidine biosynthesis (carB::Km), folate biosynthesis (1566::Km), and diaminopropane biosynthesis (ddc::Km and dat::Km). Additionally, galE::Km, comEC::Km, and prpF::Km mutants displayed strong growth deficiencies (Fig. 3b). The mutant ompA::Km showed growth...
comparable to the parental strain for up to 4 h, reached a growth maximum of 2.5 ± 0.28 OD_{600} nm after 5 h, but then slowly collapsed to 1.36 ± 0.73 after 9 h. No growth defects were observed in 8 of 21 tested mutants (Table 2).

In summary, we found that genes involved in purine/pyrimidine and diaminopropane biosynthesis, oxidative stress, and propionate catabolism were crucial for growth of ATCC 17978 and 29D2 in LB medium.

| Locus tag in ATCC 17978 | Annotation/gene name | Motility deficiency* | Growth deficiencya | Attenuation in *Galleria mellonella* infectionc | Pellicle biofilm formationd | MIC valuesc | Ampicillin | Imipenem | Tetracycline |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|
| **Purine/pyrimidine/folate biosynthesis** | | | | | | | | |
| A1S_2187 purH | ++ | Y | * | | | | S* | N.s. | N.s. |
| A1S_2251 purF | ++ | Y | N.s. | | | | N.s. | S** | S* | N.s. |
| A1S_2605 purM | + | Y | N.s. | | | | N.s. | S* | N.s. | N.s. |
| A1S_2964 purE | + | Y | N.s. | | | | N.s. | S** | N.s. | N.s. |
| A1S_1566 + | Y | *** | | N.s. | | | S* | N.s. | S* |
| A1S_2687 carB | + | Y | **** | | | | S** | S** | N.s. |
| **Alarmones/stress metabolism** | | | | | | | | |
| A1S_0414 | + | N | N.s. | | | | N.s. | N.s. | N.s. |
| **RNA modification/regulation** | | | | | | | | |
| A1S_2182 gidA | + | N | N.s. | | | | S* | N.s. | N.s. |
| **Oxidative stress** | | | | | | | | |
| A1S_3366 gshA | + | Y | N.s. | | | | S* | N.s. | N.s. |
| **Outer membrane proteins** | | | | | | | | |
| A1S_1970 | + | N | N.s. | | | | N.s. | N.s. | N.s. |
| A1S_2840 ompA | + | Y | **** | | | | S* | S** | N.s. |
| **1,3-Diaminopropane biosynthesis** | | | | | | | | |
| A1S_2453 ddc | ++ | Y | * | | | | S** | S* | N.s. |
| A1S_2454 dat | + | Y | N.s. | | | | S* | N.s. | R* |
| **Lipopeptide synthesis/export** | | | | | | | | |
| A1S_0116 | + | N | N.s. | | | | N.s. | N.s. | N.s. |
| **DNA modification/repair/uptake** | | | | | | | | |
| A1S_0222 aamA | + | N | * | | | | N.s. | R** | N.s. |
| A1S_2610 comEC | + | Y | **** | | | | N.s. | S** | S** | S* |
| **Other** | | | | | | | | |
| A1S_0065 galE | ++ | Y | **** | | | | S* | N.s. | N.s. |
| A1S_0806 | + | N | N.s. | | | | N.s. | S** | N.s. |
| A1S_1055 | + | N | ** | | | | N.s. | N.s. | S* |
| A1S_2761 prpF | + | Y | ** | | | | N.s. | S* | S* |
| A1S_3026 | + | N | ** | | | | S* | N.s. | R* |

A bold indicates concordance to results obtained for strain ATCC 17978

*Compared to 29D2 wild type strain (WT); diameter of the spreading zone was measured: +++ 0–3 mm; +++, <3–6 mm; +, <6 mm

*aComparison of bacterial growth curves. Y growth deficiency compared to WT was observed, N no growth deficiency was observed

*cComparison of bacterial growth curves. Y growth deficiency compared to WT was observed, N no growth deficiency was observed

*dComparison of bacterial growth curves. Y growth deficiency compared to WT was observed, N no growth deficiency was observed

*eComparison of bacterial growth curves. Y growth deficiency compared to WT was observed, N no growth deficiency was observed

**Compared to 29D2 WT; unpaired t test was performed after 5 days p.i.: n.s. not significant; * P value ≤ 0.05; **P value ≤ 0.01; ***P value ≤ 0.001; ****P value ≤ 0.0001

***Compared to 29D2 WT; unpaired t test was performed: n.s. not significant; * P value ≤ 0.05; **P value ≤ 0.01; ***P value ≤ 0.001; ****P value ≤ 0.0001; † more than 29D2 WT; ‡ less than 29D2 WT

**Compared to 29D2 WT; unpaired t test was performed: n.s. not significant; * P value ≤ 0.05; **P value ≤ 0.01; ***P value ≤ 0.001; ****P value ≤ 0.0001; R resistant, S susceptible

Table 2  Summary of experimental results on genes identified to be important for surface-associated motility in *A. baumannii* 29D2

To gain insight into a possible correlation between motility and virulence we made use of the *G. mellonella* infection model. *G. mellonella* infection of ATCC 17978 wildtype and mutant strains as shown in Supplementary Fig. S6. Fifteen of 30 tested mutant strains displayed a significant attenuation in *G. mellonella* infection (Table 1). Another

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Four mutant strains showed some attenuation but this was not significant. The remaining 11 mutant strains did not display attenuation (Supplementary Fig. S6, Table 1, Supplementary Table S6). Most pronounced attenuation was observed in strains *carB::Km, metG::Km, ompA::Km, and galE::Km* (Fig. 4a). These results suggest an important role for these genes in virulence. However, to exclude the possibility that attenuation could be due to decreased planktonic growth, we compared the caterpillar infection results to our bacterial growth data (Fig. 3, Supplementary Figs. S4, S5). Among the above mentioned mutants, only the *galE::Km* mutant was not significantly affected in growth. Overall, we found that for 11 of 15 significantly attenuated mutant strains the caterpillar infection data could possibly be influenced by decreased growth rates (Table 1, Fig. 3).

The *G. mellonella* infection with 29D2 wildtype and mutant strains data is shown in Supplementary Fig. S7. Eleven of 21 29D2 mutants were significantly attenuated in the *G. mellonella* infection model (Supplementary Fig S7, Table 2, Supplementary Table S7). Within this group the most pronounced attenuation was observed in strains *carB::Km, ompA::Km, galE::Km, and comEC::Km* (Fig. 4b). Eight of 11 significantly attenuated mutant strains manifested a growth deficiency compared to the parental strain (Supplementary Fig. S5, Table 2).

In summary, concordant infection traits were observed for 12 mutants of both strains including mutants affected in purine/pyrimidine/folate biosynthesis. Among these 12 strains, most significant attenuation was observed for *carB::Km, ompA::Km, and galE::Km*. 

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**Fig. 3** Growth deficiency of mutant strains from ATCC 17978 (a) and 29D2 (b) mutant libraries. OD-adjusted bacterial cultures were grown for 9 h at 37 °C under constant shaking. Every hour cultures were measured at an OD of 600 nm. For each strain data obtained from three independent cultures grown on the same day were averaged and represented by the mean ± SD. Growth defects compared to wildtype ATCC 17978 were observed for mutants that are involved in purine, pyrimidine, and diaminopropane biosynthesis (a). In strain 29D2, growth defects were observed for mutants involved in purine/pyrimidine/folate and diaminopropane biosynthesis, and for mutants *galE::Km, ompA::Km, and prpF::Km* (b). See Supplementary Figs. S4 and S5 for growth curves of all strains described in this study. Supplementary Table S5 provides data and analyses on endpoint measurements and Table 1 summarizes statistically significant differences in growth of mutants compared to wildtype strains based on endpoint measurements.
As a control, the CFUs were determined from the OD-adjusted bacterial cultures used for the infection experiments. Interestingly, for both ATCC 17978 ompA::Km and 29D2 ompA::Km mutants we observed 1–2 log scale lower CFU numbers compared to the OD-adjusted suspension. Subsequent microscopic examination revealed a distinct cell elongation or chain formation of both ompA::Km mutant strains compared to their parental strains (Supplementary Fig. S8).

**MIC Determination**

We aimed to elucidate the correlation between motility-deficient mutants and their sensitivity to the bactericidal antibiotics ampicillin and imipenem as well as to the bacteriostatic antibiotic tetracycline. For ATCC 17978, 18 of 30 mutants displayed significant resistance to ampicillin compared to the parental strain (Tables 1, 3). The highest MIC values were obtained in mutant strains 0414::Km, 3026::Km, and 1566::Km. The only mutant strain which showed decreased resistance (0.7-fold decrease) to ampicillin was aamA::Km. By contrast, a significantly increased sensitivity to imipenem was observed in six of the tested strains. Furthermore, a significantly increased resistance to imipenem was observed in four of the tested mutants (ompA::Km, 3297::Km, 0806::Km, and 3026::Km). For tetracycline, we found 13 of 30 mutants to be significantly more sensitive compared to the parental strain. Only 2 of 30 mutant strains, purF::Km and galE::Km, displayed significantly increased resistance to tetracycline. Analogous studies on 29D2 mutant strains revealed a significantly increased sensitivity to ampicillin in 15 of 21 tested mutant strains (Tables 2, 3). Only strain 3026::Km was significantly increased in resistance to ampicillin, with a 1.7–fold increased MIC value. Another mutant strain with a 1.5-fold increased ampicillin MIC value, although not significant, was aamA::Km. Similar effects were observed for imipenem. Here, strains 3026::Km and aamA::Km displayed significant resistance compared to the parental strain. Increased sensitivity to imipenem was observed in 8 of 21 tested mutants. For the MIC values of tetracycline, we found the 3 mutant strains 1566::Km, comEC::Km, and prpF::Km to be significantly more susceptible. Only one mutant, dat::Km, was significantly more resistant to tetracycline with a 1.8-fold increase.
In conclusion, mutants from the 29D2 background predominantly showed increased sensitivity to all tested antibiotics. By contrast, many mutants of ATCC 17978 showed increased resistance to ampicillin, but increased sensitivity to imipenem and tetracycline.

### Discussion

Here, we identified and characterized 30 genes involved in A. baumannii surface-associated motility with respect to bacterial growth, pellicle biofilm formation, virulence, and antibiotic resistance. We discuss motility-deficient mutants with regards to their known/putative gene function in the bacterial cell (Fig. 5; Supplementary Table S8).

#### Purine/Pyrimidine/Folate Biosynthesis

We identified four proteins involved in purine (pur) biosynthesis to be essential for A. baumannii surface-associated motility: PurH, PurF, PurM, and PurE. In A. nosocomialis M2, inactivation of purK (a1s_2963) has been previously described to result in a 70% reduction in surface motility [26]. Mutations in the genes purD, purF, purH, purL, and purM abolished K⁺-dependent colony spreading in Bacillus

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**Table 3** Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) of ampicillin, tetracycline and imipenem determined from ATCC 17978 wildtype/mutants and 29D2 wildtype/mutants

| Locus tag     | Gene name | Ampicillin | Imipenem | Tetracycline |
|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------|
|               | ATCC 17978 | 29D2       | ATCC 17978 | 29D2         | ATCC 17978 | 29D2             |
| Wildtype      | 25.3       | 36.5       | 0.23     | 0.25         | 2.1        | 3.25             |
| A1S_2187      | purH       | 32         | 18.6     | 0.23         | 0.21       | 1.6              |
| A1S_2251      | purF       | 48         | 16.0     | 0.25         | 0.16       | 3.0              |
| A1S_2605      | purM       | 53.3       | 17.3     | 0.21         | 0.18       | 1.0              |
| A1S_2964      | purE       | 53.3       | 10.6     | 0.13         | 0.21       | 1.5              |
| A1S_1566      |           | 96         | 18.6     | 0.23         | 0.23       | 1.8              |
| A1S_2687      | carB       | 32         | 3.0      | 0.10         | 0.03       | 0.9              |
| A1S_0414      |           | 106.6      | 32.0     | 0.23         | 0.25       | 1.6              |
| A1S_1624      |           | 32         | –        | 0.125        | –          | 2.1              |
| A1S_0447      | rpmG       | 29.3       | –        | 0.16         | –          | 1.0              |
| A1S_0778      | metG       | 32         | –        | 0.23         | –          | 0.46             |
| A1S_0530      |           | 24         | –        | 0.19         | –          | 2.0              |
| A1S_3366      | gshA       | 85.3       | 26.6     | 0.29         | 0.23       | 1.6              |
| A1S_1970      |           | 64         | 32.0     | 0.16         | 0.25       | 2.5              |
| A1S_2840      | ompA       | 29.3       | 13.3     | 0.46         | 0.13       | 1.5              |
| A1S_3297      |           | 58.6       | –        | 0.33         | –          | 2.0              |
| A1S_2453      | ddc        | 32         | 5.0      | 0.46         | 0.14       | 0.38             |
| A1S_2454      | dat        | 26.6       | 5.3      | 0.25         | 0.23       | 0.29             |
| A1S_0113      |           | 42.6       | –        | 0.25         | –          | 2.0              |
| A1S_0116      |           | 85.3       | 29.3     | 0.21         | 0.33       | 2.6              |
| A1S_0222      | aamA       | 18.6       | 42.6     | 0.125        | 0.38       | 0.9              |
| A1S_0065      | galE       | 53.3       | 13.3     | 0.23         | 0.18       | 3.0              |
| A1S_0806      |           | 53.3       | 13.3     | 0.38         | 0.023      | 2.0              |
| A1S_1055      |           | 26.6       | 21.3     | 0.29         | 0.14       | 1.3              |
| A1S_2182      | gidA       | 37.3       | 24.0     | 0.19         | 0.25       | 3.0              |
| A1S_2334      | sahH       | 74.6       | –        | 0.18         | –          | 1.8              |
| A1S_2587      | ruvA       | 53.3       | –        | 0.19         | –          | 1.0              |
| A1S_2610      | comEC      | 29.3       | 5.3      | 0.23         | 0.10       | 1.6              |
| A1S_2761      | prpF       | 42.6       | 14.6     | 0.25         | 0.16       | 0.8              |
| A1S_3026      |           | 106.6      | 64.0     | 0.42         | 0.46       | 2.6              |
| A1S_3129      | astB       | 74.6       | –        | 0.23         | –          | 1.1              |

A bold indicates that MIC values of mutant strains are significantly resistant compared to the wildtype and a bold italic indicates susceptibility

*a* Averaged MIC values in (µg/mL) determined from three independent experiments. ‘–’ indicates ‘not tested’
The subtilis inner membrane, IM Ap4A diadenosine tetration in the bacterial cell. The color code indicates that these mutants belong to the same functional, processual and/or structural category. OM outer membrane, IM inner membrane, Ap4A diadenosine tetraphosphate, Ap5A diadenosine pentaphosphate, SAM S-adenosyl-l-methionine, SAH S-adenosylhomocysteine, Ado adenosine, Hcy homocysteine, Met methionine, ASA l-aspartate 4-semialdehyde, DAB 1,2-diaminobutyrate, 2-MMC 2-methylcitric acid cycle Pyrimidines are known to be involved in biofilm formation in P. aeruginosa [61] and E. coli [62]. In A. baumannii, inactivation of carB caused significantly decreased persistence in a mouse pneumonia model [56]. The contribution of carB to A. baumannii virulence was confirmed by our results. Inactivation of carB in ATCC 17978 and 29D2 resulted in the greatest phenotypic alterations in planktonic growth, pellicle formation, and virulence was confirmed by our results. Interestingly, similar observations were also made for a knockout of carB in Xanthomonas citri, which was decreased in swimming motility, biofilm formation, and growth [63]. CarB was also found to be required for growth of E. coli in human serum [54]. A motility-deficient phenotype was identified for the gene a1s_1566 (putative 6-pyruvoyl-tetrahydropterin synthase), involved in folate biosynthesis and thus crucial for biosynthesis of purines and deoxythymidine monophosphate. Further, we observed an involvement in virulence, bacterial growth, and pellicle biofilm formation. Taken together, these findings suggest that purine and pyrimidine genes contribute to important bacterial processes like motility, bacterial growth, pellicle formation, and virulence in Acinetobacter as has been shown before for other genera.

The A. baumannii gene a1s_2687 encodes the large subunit (carB) of carbamoylphosphate synthase which is required for the de novo synthesis of arginine and pyrimidines [60].

Fig. 5 Genes inactivated in A. baumannii ATCC 17978 mutants with a surface-associated motility defect and their predicted/putative function in the bacterial cell. The color code indicates that these mutants belong to the same functional, processual and/or structural category. OM outer membrane, IM inner membrane, Ap4A diadenosine tetraphosphate, Ap5A diadenosine pentaphosphate, SAM S-adenosyl-l-methionine, SAH S-adenosylhomocysteine, Ado adenosine, Hcy homocysteine, Met methionine, ASA l-aspartate 4-semialdehyde, DAB 1,2-diaminobutyrate, 2-MMC 2-methylcitric acid cycle Pyrimidines are known to be involved in biofilm formation in P. aeruginosa [61] and E. coli [62]. In A. baumannii, inactivation of carB caused significantly decreased persistence in a mouse pneumonia model [56]. The contribution of carB to A. baumannii virulence was confirmed by our results. Inactivation of carB in ATCC 17978 and 29D2 resulted in the greatest phenotypic alterations in planktonic growth, pellicle biofilm formation, and G. mellonella caterpillar infection of all tested mutants. Interestingly, similar observations were also made for a knockout of carB in Xanthomonas citri, which was decreased in swimming motility, biofilm formation, and growth [63]. CarB was also found to be required for growth of E. coli in human serum [54]. A motility-deficient phenotype was identified for the gene a1s_1566 (putative 6-pyruvoyl-tetrahydropterin synthase), involved in folate biosynthesis and thus crucial for biosynthesis of purines and deoxythymidine monophosphate. Further, we observed an involvement in virulence, bacterial growth, and pellicle biofilm formation. Taken together, these findings suggest that purine and pyrimidine genes contribute to important bacterial processes like motility, bacterial growth, pellicle formation, and virulence in Acinetobacter as has been shown before for other genera.

In addition, we found all tested pur mutants to display growth defects in LB media. For various bacteria, pur genes were identified to be required for growth in human serum [53, 54]. Due to the fact that all pur mutants displayed growth defects we expected these mutants to be attenuated in the G. mellonella infection, but we only found mutants ATCC 17978 purM::Km and 29D2 purH::Km had significant attenuation. Purine biosynthesis mutants in Burkholderia cenocepacia were also found to be attenuated in the G. mellonella infection model as well as in C. elegans and D. melanogaster infections [55]. De novo purine biosynthesis has also been shown to be required for virulence in ATCC 17978 in the mouse lung [56], and in several other bacteria [57–59].

The A. baumannii gene a1s_2687 encodes the large subunit (carB) of carbamoylphosphate synthase which is required for the de novo synthesis of arginine and pyrimidines [60].
Alarmone/Damage Metabolism

The \textit{A. baumannii} genes \textit{a1s}_0414 and \textit{a1s}_1624 encode for an Ap5A pyrophosphatase and an Ap4A hydrolase (ApaH-like), respectively, and are proposed to be involved in depletion of putative alarmone/signaling molecules \cite{64, 65} and/or damage metabolites \cite{66, 67}. Recent work suggests that dinucleotide polyphosphates can be used by RNA polymerases to initiate transcription and to act as 5'-RNA caps that may stabilize RNA, while ApA-like hydrolases are able to remove these caps \cite{68}. The Ap4A hydrolase mutant seems to play a role in \textit{A. baumannii} surface motility and planktonic growth. An \textit{E. coli} Ap4A hydrolase (\textit{apaH}) knockout mutant was previously associated with decreased motility \cite{69}. In \textit{Salmonella enterica} adhesion and invasion capacity into epithelial cells was reduced for the $\Delta$\textit{apaH} mutant \cite{70}. In general, Ap4A and Ap5A are thought to be synthesized into epithelial cells was reduced for the $\Delta$\textit{apaH} mutant \cite{70}. In \textit{E. coli} and \textit{A. baumannii} surface motility and planktonic growth. An \textit{E. coli} Ap4A hydrolase (\textit{apaH}) knockout mutant was previously associated with decreased motility \cite{69}. In \textit{Salmonella enterica} adhesion and invasion capacity into epithelial cells was reduced for the $\Delta$\textit{apaH} mutant \cite{70}. In general, Ap4A and Ap5A are thought to be synthesized by aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases in the absence of tRNAs \cite{71, 72}. Providing a possible link, we found a methionyl-tRNA synthetase in our surface motility-deficient library (discussed below).

RNA Modification/Regulation

We found three genes involved in regulation and/or modification of RNAs: \textit{metG} (methionyl-tRNA synthetase, \textit{a1s}_0778), \textit{rpmG} (50S ribosomal protein L33, \textit{a1s}_0447), and \textit{gidA} (glucose-inhibited division protein A, a tRNA modification enzyme, \textit{a1s}_2182). The deficiency in motility of \textit{gidA} mutants has been described for swarming motility in bacteria like \textit{Bacillus cereus} \cite{51}, \textit{Serratia} species SCBI \cite{73}, and \textit{Pseudomonas syringae} \cite{74}. In the present study, a \textit{gidA} null allele in strains ATCC 17978 and 29D2 resulted in small decreases in their planktonic growth. Contrary results for $\Delta$\textit{gidA} bacterial growth have been reported \cite{75}. Interestingly, proteomic analysis of \textit{A. baumannii} planktonic and biofilm growth identified GidA only under biofilm growth conditions \cite{76}, while several studies reported the negative effect of \textit{gidA} mutants on biofilm formation in different bacteria \cite{77, 78}. In the present study we also saw a significant reduction in pellicle formation in both \textit{gidA}::\textit{Km} mutants (Fig. 2). An essential role of \textit{gidA} in pellicle formation was also shown in \textit{Bacillus cereus} \cite{51}. While several GidA-associated virulence effects have been reported \cite{75} we did not see significant attenuation in the \textit{G. mellonella} infection model. In contrast, the knockout of \textit{metG} was associated with a significant attenuation in the \textit{G. mellonella} infection model. Similarly, involvement of \textit{metG} in \textit{A. baumannii} virulence was also shown in a mouse pneumonia model \cite{56}. The \textit{metG}::\textit{Km} mutant revealed a significantly reduced ability to form pellicles. In line, MetG was found to be more abundant in \textit{A. baumannii} pellicle cells than in planktonic cells \cite{47}. Here, we found the \textit{metG}::\textit{Km} mutant to be more sensitive to tetracycline, which agrees with observations of amino acid substitutions of MetG associated with increased antibiotic tolerance in \textit{Burkholderia thailandensis} \cite{79} and \textit{E. coli} \cite{80, 81}.

We observed increased sensitivity of the \textit{rpmG}::\textit{Km} mutant to imipenem and tetracycline. These data are in line with a study which showed that a mitomycin C resistance phenotype was associated with RpmG overproduction in \textit{E. coli} \cite{82}.

Oxidative Stress Response

The ATCC 17978 gene \textit{a1s}_3366 is predicted to encode a gamma-glutamate-cysteine ligase (\textit{gshA}) required to synthesize the antioxidant glutathione \cite{83, 84}. Different studies observed decreasing swarming \cite{85}, swimming \cite{85, 86}, and twitching motility \cite{86} of the \textit{P. aeruginosa} $\Delta$\textit{gshA} mutant compared to the parental strain. Contrary results were found for the ability of \textit{P. aeruginosa} $\Delta$\textit{gshA} to form biofilms (increased in \cite{86} and decreased in \cite{85}). We did not find any changes in pellicle biofilm production compared to the parental strains for both of our \textit{gshA} mutants. In \textit{Acinetobacter baylyi} the knockout of \textit{gshA} increased sensitivity to metronidazole and ciprofloxacin \cite{87}. We observed an enhanced sensitivity to ampicillin for the 29D2 \textit{gshA}::\textit{Km} mutant, but the ATCC 17978 \textit{gshA}::\textit{Km} mutant showed a resistant phenotype. Attenuation in \textit{G. mellonella} infection was observed for the ATCC 17978 \textit{gshA} mutant strain, which agrees with other studies describing \textit{gshA} mutants to be attenuated in \textit{C. elegans} infection (\textit{P. aeruginosa} \cite{88}) and a \textit{Salmonella} murine infection model \cite{89}.

The \textit{A. baumannii} gene \textit{a1s}_0530 encodes a putative sulfurtransferase, supposed to be involved in oxidative stress detoxification and sulfur metabolism \cite{90–93}. The significant increase in pellicle production of the corresponding mutant in ATCC 17978 fits with the involvement of oxidative stress response proteins in pellicles observed in a proteomic study of ATCC 17978 \cite{47}.

Outer Membrane Proteins

The gene \textit{a1s}_3297 encodes a putative outer membrane protein (OMP) and \textit{a1s}_1970 encodes a putative membrane-associated Zn-dependent protease (RseP). Here we show that both genes are involved in \textit{A. baumannii} virulence, pellicle formation, and antimicrobial resistance.

We found OmpA to be involved in \textit{A. baumannii} surface-associated motility, which has been described for \textit{A. nosocomialis} M2 \cite{26}. Several studies have reported the involvement of OmpA in biofilm formation \cite{94–96} and OmpA,
along with other OMPs, was observed to accumulate in A. baumannii pellicle cells compared to planktonic cells [47]. We found the ompA knockout associated with a significant decrease in pellicle formation in ATCC 17978 but not in 29D2. For A. baumannii and a number of other pathogens, OmpA has been identified as a virulence factor [97–99]. In our study, the knockout of ompA in both tested strains significantly decreased the mutant's ability to kill G. mellonella. We found the ompA::Km mutants exhibiting filamentous cell phenotypes in contrast to the parental strains. Filamentous cell morphologies are known to provide bacterial survival advantages, e.g. protection against phagocytosis, resistance against antibiotics, and enhanced response to environmental cues like quorum sensing [100]. In other bacteria, the loss of OmpA-like proteins resulted in reduced membrane integrity and alterations in cell division [101, 102]. OmpA is involved in the ability of A. baumannii to grow and persist in human serum [11, 103] and in the adherence and invasion of epithelial cells [104].

### Biosynthesis of 1,3-Diaminopropane

As previously shown, mutations in the genes dat and ddc abolished surface-associated motility, but can be restored by supplementation with 1,3-diaminopropane [35]. In the present study, we observed motility deficiency for these genes in 29D2. We also gained new insight into the pleiotropic effects of the dat::Km and ddc::Km mutants, such as a significant decrease in pellicle formation. This observation might represent species-specific traits as we see this effect in both tested strains.

### Lipopeptide Synthesis/Export

The genes a1s_0113 and a1s_0116 are involved in synthesis and export of a lipopeptide and are part of an operon consisting of 8 genes [26, 34]. The knockout of a1s_0113 (acyl-CoA dehydrogenase) in A. nosocomialis M2 resulted in a significant surface motility defect [26], which correlates with our observation in ATCC 17978. Additionally, other genes of this operon have been reported to be necessary for motility [42], pellicle biofilm formation [34, 42], and biofilm formation on abiotic surfaces [34, 105]. A pellicle proteome analysis in ATCC 17978 found the proteins A1S_0112-A1S_0118, except A1S_0114, to accumulate in the pellicle [47]. Since the gene a1s_0116 encodes an RND superfamily transporter, it may thus play a role in multi-drug resistance. Deletion of a1s_0116 in ATCC 17978 resulted in significantly increased ampicillin resistance compared to the parental strain whereas no differences were observed with imipenem and tetracycline. A transcriptomic study on imipenem-resistant ATCC 17978 showed decreased expression of genes from the a1s_0112-a1s_0119 cluster [106]. Clemmer et al. speculated that the lipopeptide synthesized from the a1s_0112-a1s_0119 operon may act as a surfactant to promote motility [26]. While we could not show a significant effect of a1s_0113 or a1s_0116 inactivation on virulence in G. mellonella, significant attenuation was observed in the same model for an a1s_0114 mutant [34]. No essential role of any of the a1s_0112-a1s_0119 genes in virulence was also found for strain AB5075 [107]. In conclusion, our data confirm findings by other groups [26, 34, 42, 47, 105] indicating that genes of the a1s_0112-a1s_0119 operon are essential for surface motility and pellicle formation in A. baumannii.

### DNA Modification/Repair/Uptake

Our library includes four mutant genes involved in DNA modification, uptake, and recombination. The gene a1s_0222, designated as aamA, encodes an orphan Type II N6-adenine DNA methyltransferase [108, 109]. Methylation is important for the regulation of various physiological processes [110, 111]. The prototypic orphan DNA adenine methyltransferase Dam has been shown to affect motility, virulence, and other traits in several bacteria [112, 113].

The A. baumannii gene a1s_2334 encodes an S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine hydrolase (sahH), which takes part in the recycling of S-adenosyl-L-methionine. We show that inactivation of sahH in A. baumannii leads to strong motility deficiency, significant attenuation in G. mellonella caterpillar infection and increased antibiotic resistance. Furthermore, we found the Holliday junction helicase subunit A (ruvA/a1s_2587) to be important for A. baumannii surface-associated motility, pellicle biofilm formation, and antibiotic resistance in ATCC 17978.

We identified the gene a1s_2610 in our screening. Designated as comEC, this gene is involved in DNA uptake and incorporation of exogenous DNA into the genome. Phenotypically, a linkage between motility and natural transformation competence was shown in that A. baumannii can take up DNA while moving along wet surfaces [16, 44]. Genetically this interrelationship was illustrated by abolished twitching motility and natural transformation competence of comEC knockout mutants in different A. baumannii strains, and a defect in surface-associated motility was ascribed for the ATCC 17978 comEC::Km mutant [16]. Our results confirmed surface-associated motility deficiency in the 29D2 comEC::Km mutant strain. Deficiency in twitching motility was also shown for ΔcomEC in Thermus thermophilus [114]. Here, a striking attenuation in G. mellonella caterpillar infection for the comEC::Km mutants in both strains was observed, similar to attenuation of comEC::Km mutant derivatives of various A. baumannii strains [16]. In Listeria monocytogenes, comEC was demonstrated to be involved in phagosomal escape, intracellular growth, and...
virulence [115]. However, com genes have been reported to be involved in biofilm formation [116], which we could not confirm for our comEC∷Km mutant strains.

**Other Genes**

A summary on additional genes identified here and their linkages to the literature is provided in Supplementary Table S8.

**Galleria mellonella Caterpillar Infection**

A previous study analyzed 250,000 A. baumannii AB5075 transposon mutants for growth within G. mellonella larvae, and identified 300 genes essential for growth [107]. When comparing with these results, we could not identify concordant genes in our library, but we found that main categories of genes do match. For example, we found galE to be essential and in AB5075 numerous genes involved in structure and function of the cell envelope were found to be required for growth in G. mellonella [107]. Conversely, for example, the gidA∷Km mutant was not attenuated in G. mellonella infection in our study, but was stated to be essential for growth of AB5075 in G. mellonella [107]. It is known that AB5075 is more virulent than ATCC 17978 [107, 117], therefore, comparative studies are needed to unravel strain-specific and species-specific traits.

**Limitations**

While our study highlights the need for comparative studies of specific mutant phenotypes in different strains to distinguish strain-specific from species-specific traits, it is clear that the two strains studied in detail here do not provide a sufficient basis to deduce such insight. Such comparative studies in combination with genome-based analyses may pave the way for the identification of species-specific traits and, ultimately, novel target sites.

The use of marker-based mutagenesis and naturally competent strains to efficiently generate sets of mutants in different strains has its shortcomings as recombination events are not necessarily limited to the site of the marker gene. Apart from homology-based recombination events, transfer of mobile genetic elements and even illegitimate recombination events may occur [118, 119] and could corrupt the mutants’ phenotypes. A few of the mutations described in this study have been partially characterized previously using additional strains (e.g. ddc, dat, comEC, aamA [16, 35, 108]). However, repetitive construction of the same mutants did not lead to significant phenotype variation arguing against a high frequency of such corrupting side-effects.

Complementation experiments and site-specific deletion mutagenesis would help to exclude polar effects of the transposon insertions and to verify the contribution of each gene. In support of the specificity of our findings, we found many groups of related mutants (e.g. purine and pyrimidine biosynthesis) and identified multiple linkages to motility mutants described in other organisms.

We could not achieve a saturated mutant library which indicates that surface-associated motility is probably under control of additional genes yet to be discovered.

**Conclusion**

In this study, we identified 30 genes involved in surface-associated motility. All tested mutants originally identified as motility-deficient in strain ATCC 17978 also displayed a motility-deficient phenotype in strain 29D2. Some of these genes have already been linked to motility in A. baumannii (e.g. comEC, a1s_0113, and a1s_0116) or other bacteria (e.g. carB and gidA), but some of our findings represent new insights into requirements for surface-associated motility. Furthermore, we analyzed these mutants with respect to bacterial growth, pellicle biofilm formation, virulence in G. mellonella infection, and antibiotic resistance and used the naturally competent strain 29D2 to indicate whether the mutations showed strain-specific or species-specific traits. In summary, we can state that mutations in genes involved in purine/pyrimidine/folate biosynthesis are essential for all tested categories. Mutants that targeted RNA modification/ regulation seem to mainly play a role in motility and pellicle formation. The discovery of novel genes required for surface-associated motility in A. baumannii demonstrates that more work is required to further define its genetic basis.

**Supplementary Information** The online version contains supplementary material available at https://doi.org/10.1007/s00284-021-02407-x.

**Author Contributions** Conceived the study and designed the experiments: UB and GW; performed the experiments: UB and ES; analyzed the data: all authors; wrote the first draft of the manuscript: UB; edited and improved the manuscript: UB and GW; approved the final version: all authors.

**Funding** Open Access funding enabled and organized by Projekt DEAL. This project was funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) within FOR 2251 (Grant Nos. WI 3272/3-1 and WI 3272/3-2).

**Declarations**

**Conflict of interest** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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