The FlgT Protein Is Involved in Aeromonas hydrophila Polar Flagella Stability and Not Affects Anchorage of Lateral Flagella

Susana Merino* and Juan M. Tomás

Departamento de Genética, Microbiología y Estadística, Sección Microbiología, Virología y Biotecnología, Facultad de Biología, Universidad de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

Aeromonas hydrophila sodium-driven polar flagellum has a complex stator-motor. Consist of two sets of redundant and non-exchangeable proteins (PomA/PomB and PomA₂/PomB₂), which are homologs to other sodium-conducting polar flagellum stator motors; and also two essential proteins (MotX and MotY), that they interact with one of those two redundant pairs of proteins and form the T-ring. In this work, we described an essential protein for polar flagellum stability and rotation which is orthologs to Vibrio spp. FlgT and it is encoded outside of the A. hydrophila polar flagellum regions. The flgT was present in all mesophilic Aeromonas strains tested and also in the non-motile Aeromonas salmonicida. The A. hydrophila ΔflgT mutant is able to assemble the polar flagellum but is more unstable and released into the culture supernatant from the cell upon completion assembly. Presence of FlgT in purified polar hook-basal bodies (HBB) of wild-type strain was confirmed by Western blotting and electron microscopy observations showed an outer ring of the T-ring (H-ring) which is not present in the ΔflgT mutant. Anchoring and motility of proton-driven lateral flagella was not affected in the ΔflgT mutant and specific antibodies did not detect FlgT in purified lateral HBB of wild type strain.

Keywords: Aeromonas, flgT, polar and lateral flagella

INTRODUCTION

Motility represents an important advantage for bacteria in moving toward favourable conditions, in avoiding of detrimental environments, or in having successful competes with other microorganisms (Frenchel, 2002). The motility organ used by many bacteria to move through liquid or semisolid media is the flagellum, although their number and placement shows differences between species. Flagella are supramolecular reversible rotary complexes anchored in the bacterial surface and made up of many different proteins. A flagellum consists of a filament, a hook and a basal body. The basal body is embedded in the cell envelope and works as a reversible rotary motor, whereas the hook and the filament function as a universal joint and a propeller, respectively (Berg, 2003; Macnab, 2003). The flagella basal body consists in some rings that allow the flagellum rod crossing through the cell envelope, a reversible rotary motor and a protein export apparatus that translocate the flagellar components. In Gam-negative bacteria there are three rings involved: L-, P-, and MS-rings. The L-ring is composed of the FlgH protein and outer membrane-embedded.
The P-ring is composed of the FlgI protein, lies in the periplasmic space and is associated with the peptidoglycan layer. Both rings form the LP ring complex that functions as a molecular bushing. The MS-ring is composed of the FlIF protein and inner membrane-embedded, being the starting point for motor assembly (Ueno et al., 1992; Macnab, 1996; DeRosier, 1998). The flagellum motor is made of a rotor and about a dozen stator complexes. The rotor is composed of an axial rod and the C-ring, which assemble around the MS-ring and the export apparatus. The C-ring lies in the cytoplasm, is composed of the FlIM, FlIN, and FlIG proteins and is the site of torque generation and switching the direction of flagellum rotation (Khan et al., 1991; Francis et al., 1994; Katayama et al., 1996). Above the C-ring, surrounding the MS-ring in the inner membrane and attached to the peptidoglycan layer are the stators complex. Each stator complex is made up of two membrane proteins with an apparent 4:2 stoichiometry. These membrane proteins constitute an ion channel that transform the flow of proton or sodium ions across the cytoplasmic membrane into the energy required for flagella motor rotation (McCarter, 2001; Yorimitsu and Homma, 2001; Blair, 2003; Terashima et al., 2008). Most bacterial flagella use a single type of stator complex: proton- or sodium-dependent. The proton-dependent stator complex is made up of MotA and MotB, like in Escherichia coli and Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium flagella (Blair and Berg, 1990; Stolz and Berg, 1991; Macnab, 1996). The sodium-dependent stator complex is made up of PomA and PomB, as in Vibrio species (Asai et al., 1997; McCarter, 2001; Yorimitsu and Homma, 2001) or MotP and MotS, as in alkaliphilic Bacillus species (Ito et al., 2004). However, the flagella motor of some bacterial species is energized by two different sets of stator complexes. In Bacillus subtilis, MotAB, and MotPS; and in Shewanella oneidensis MR-1, MotAB, and PomAB, supports flagellar rotation by proton and sodium ions flow, respectively (Ito et al., 2004; Paulick et al., 2009). Nevertheless, in Aeromonas hydrophila, PomAB, and PomA\textsubscript{2}B\textsubscript{2} are both sodium-coupled stator complexes with different sensitivity to sodium concentrations (Wilhelms et al., 2009), as well as in Pseudomonas aeruginosa PAO1, MotAB, and MotCD are both proton-dependent stator complex (Doyle et al., 2004; Toutain et al., 2005). Surrounding the conserved stator structure, different bacterial species display various additional components. The lateral flagella proton-dependent stator of Vibrio paraahemolyticus requires an additional protein, MotY, with a peptidoglycan-binding domain (Stewart and McCarter, 2003). The polar flagellum sodium-dependent stator of Vibrio species, S. oneidensis MR-1 and A. hydrophila contain two additional proteins: MotX and MotY, which make up a beneath structure of P-ring which is named T-ring (Okabe et al., 2002; Yagasaki et al., 2006; Terashima et al., 2008; Koerdt et al., 2009). Furthermore, surrounding the polar-flagellum LP-rings of Vibrio species is the H-ring, which is composed of FlgT protein. The T- and H-rings are required for properly assembly of the PomAB stator complex around the rotor in Vibrio species (Terashima et al., 2006, 2010, 2013).

Aeromonas are found ubiquitously in the environment, but are mainly associated with fresh or estuarine water. They are the causative agent of wide spectrum of diseases in man and animals and some species are becoming food and waterborne pathogens of increasing importance (von Graevenitz, 2007; Ghenghesh et al., 2008). Mesophilic Aeromonas have a single polar flagellum produced constitutively and 50–60% of clinical isolates also have lateral inducible flagella. Fully functional polar and lateral flagella are essential for a proper attachment, biofilms formation, and colonization (Merino et al., 1997; Rabaan et al., 2001; Gavín et al., 2002). Although, both flagella types are structurally similar, they have some differences at the export apparatus and the motor. The FlgO protein is only present in the polar flagella export apparatus. The lateral flagella are proton-driven and their stator complex made up of two proteins, LaT and LaU (Canals et al., 2006a; Molero et al., 2011). However, the polar flagellum is sodium-driven and their stator complex consists of two sets of membrane proteins: PomAB and PomA\textsubscript{2}B\textsubscript{2} (Wilhelms et al., 2009), as well as two essential proteins: MotXY, which make up the T-ring (Molero et al., 2011).

In this study, we reported a protein orthologous to FlgT of Vibrio spp., which present in all mesophilic Aeromonas and is encoded outside of the polar flagellum regions, which is involved in the stability and rotation of an unsheathed flagellum sodium-driven with two different stator complex.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Bacterial Strains, Plasmids, and Growth Conditions**

Bacterial strains and plasmids used in this study are listed in Table 1. E. coli strains were grown on Luria-Bertani (LB) Miller broth and LB Miller agar at 37°C. Aeromonas strains were grown either in tryptical soy broth (TSB) or agar (TSA) at 25°C. When required ampicillin (100 µg/ml), kanamycin (50 µg/ml), tetracycline (20 µg/ml), chloramphenicol (25 µg/ml), rifampicin (100 µg/ml), and spectinomycin (50 µg/ml) were added to the different media. Media were supplemented with 0.2% (w/v) 1- arabinose to induce recombinant proteins expression under the arabinose promoter on pBAD33.

**Motility Assays (Swarming and Swimming)**

Fresh bacterial grown colonies were transferred with a sterile toothpick onto the center of a soft agar plate (1% tryptone, 0.5% NaCl, 0.25% agar). Plates were incubated face up for 24–48 h. at 25°C and motility was assessed by examining the migration of bacteria through the agar from the center toward the periphery of the plate. Moreover, swimming motility was assessed by light microscopy observations in liquid media.

**Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)**

Bacterial suspensions were placed on Formvar-coated grids and negative stained with a 2% solution of uranyl acetate pH 4.1. Preparations were observed on a Jeol JEM 1010 transmission electron microscope.
TABLE 1 | Bacterial strains and plasmid used in this study.

| Strain or plasmid | Genotype and/or phenotypea | Reference |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| **Strains** | | |
| *Aeromonas hydrophila* | | |
| AH-3 | A. hydrophila wild type, serogroup O:34 | Merino et al., 1991 |
| ATCC7966T | A. hydrophila wild type | Seshadri et al., 2006 |
| AH-405 | AH-3, spontaneous Rifr | Altarriba et al., 2003 |
| ATCC7966-Rif | ATCC7966T, spontaneous Rifr | This work |
| AH-3::flgT | AH-405; ΔflgT | This work |
| ATCC3_AHA_1089 | ATCC7966-Rif; ΔAHA_1089 | This work |
| AH-3::flaAΔflaB | AH-405; flaA::Kmr1; ΔflaB | Canals et al., 2006b |
| AH-3::fha | AH-405; fha::Kmr | Canals et al., 2006b |
| AH-3::fhaA | AH-405; ΔfhaA | Wilhelms et al., 2013 |
| AH-3::flaAΔflaB::flgT | AH-3::flaA::Kmr1; ΔflaB; ΔflgT | This work |
| AH-3::flaAflgT | AH-3::flaA::Kmr1; ΔflgT | This work |
| AH-3::fha | AH-405; fha::Kmr | Wilhelms et al., 2011 |
| AH-3::fhaBC | AH-405; fhaB::pSF; Kmr | Wilhelms et al., 2011 |
| AH-3::fhaP | AH-405; fhaP:: Kmr | Canals et al., 2006b |
| AH-3::fhaK | AH-405; fhaK::Kmr | Canals et al., 2006a |
| AH-3::fhaS | AH-405; fhaS::Kmr | Wilhelms et al., 2013 |
| **Escherichia coli** | | |
| DH5α | F− endA hsdR17 (rK− mK+) supE44 thi-1 recA1 gyrA96 80lacZ113 | Hanahan, 1983 |
| MC1061::pir | thi thr1 leu6 proA2 his4 ArgE2 lacY1 galK2 ara14 xyl5 supE44 laczX1 supF | Rubires et al., 1997 |
| **Plasmids** | | |
| pLA2917 | Cosmid vector, Tc; Kmr | Allen and Hanson, 1985 |
| pLA-FLGT | pLA2917 with AH-3 flgT, Tc’ | This work |
| pRK2073 | Helper plasmid, Sp | Rubires et al., 1997 |
| pGEMT | Cloning vector, Ap’ | Promega |
| pDM4 | Suicide plasmid, pir dependent with sacAB genes, oriF6K, Cm’ | Milton et al., 1996 |
| pDM-AHA_1089 | pDM4::ΔAHA_1089 of ATCC7966T, Cm’ | This work |
| pDM-FLGT | pDM4::ΔflgT of AH-3, Cm’ | This work |
| pET-30::XaUC | IPTG inducible expression vector KmR | Novagen |
| pET-30::FlgT | pET-30::XaUC with A. hydrophila AH-3 flgT | This study |
| pBAD33 | pBAD33 arabinose-induced expression vector with Cm’ | Guzman et al., 1996 |
| pBAD33-FLAGT | pBAD33 with AH-3 flgT’ gen, Cm’ | This work |

a Kmr, kanamycin resistant; Ap, ampicillin resistant; Rif, rifampicin resistant; Cm, chloramphenicol resistant; Sp, spectinomycin resistant; Tc, tetracycline resistant.

DNA Techniques

DNA manipulations were carried out according to standard procedures (Sambrook et al., 1989). DNA restriction endonucleases were obtained from Promega. T4 DNA ligase and alkaline phosphatase were obtained from Invitrogen and GE Healthcare, respectively. PCR was performed using the BioTaq DNA polymerase (Ecogen) in a Gene Amplifier PCR System 2400 Perkin Elmer Thermal Cycler. Colony hybridizations were carried out by colony transfer onto positive nylon membranes (Roche) and then lysed according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Probe labeling with digoxigenin, hybridization and detection (GE Healthcare) were carried out as recommended by the suppliers.

Nucleotide Sequencing and Computer Sequence Analysis

Plasmid DNA for sequencing was isolated by Qiagen plasmid purification kit (Qiagen, Inc. Ltd.) as recommended by the suppliers. Double-strand DNA sequencing was performed by using the Sanger dideoxy-chain termination method (Sanger et al., 1977) with the BigDye Terminator v3.1 cycle sequencing kit (Applied Biosystem). Custom-designed primers used for DNA sequencing were purchased from Sigma–Aldrich.

DNA sequence was translated in all six frames, and their deduced amino acid sequences were inspected in the GenBank, EMBL, and SwissProt databases by using the BLASTX, BLASTP, or PSI-BLAST network service at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) (Altschul et al., 1997). Protein family profile was performed using the Protein Family Database Pfam at the Sanger Center (Bateman et al., 2002).

RT-PCR

Total RNA was isolated from *A. hydrophila* AH-3, AH-3::flrA, AH-3::flrBC, AH-3::flaP, AH-3::fhaK, and AH-3::flaS which were grown at 25°C in liquid media (TSB) or plates (TSA) by RNA Protect Bacteria Reagent (Qiagen) and RNeasy Mini kit...
or A1 and D2. The AD fusion products were purified, Bam
fragment A1B1 and C1D1 or A1B2 and C2D2 were annealed at
fragments of 617 (A1B2) and 619 (C2D2) bp, respectively. DNA
were obtained by introduction of the pDM-FLGT plasmid
(Cm
r
were rifampicin-resistant (Rif
r
chromosomal DNA. After sucrose treatment, transformants that
confirmed that the vector had integrated correctly into the
plates containing chloramphenicol and rifampicin. PCR analysis
strain HB101/pRK2073. Transconjugants were selected on
plates containing chloramphenicol, kanamycin and rifampicin or
chloramphenicol and rifampicin, respectively. After sucrose
treatment, transformants that were rifampicin and kamycine-
resistant or rifampicin-resistant and chloramphenicol sensitive,
respectively, were chosen, and confirmed by PCR.

Plasmid Constructions
Plasmid pBAD33-FLGT containing the complete flgT gene from
A. hydrophila AH-3 under the arabinose promoter (pBAD)
on pBAD33 (Guzman et al., 1995) was obtained by PCR
amplification of genomic DNA. Oligonucleotides 5′-TCTAGA
CACGGTTCTGTGGTCTGTA-3′ and 5′-GTCGACGG GACCG
CTCTATCCCTA-3′ generated a band of 1319bp containing the
flgT gene (the XbaI site is underlined and the SalI site double-
underlined). The amplified band containing the flgT gen was
ligated into pGEM-Teasy (Promega) and transformed into E. coli
XL1-Blue. The DNA insert was recovered by XbaI and SalI
restiction digestion and ligated into XbaI-SalI digested pBAD33
vector to construct the pBAD33-FLGT plasmid. Recombinant
plasmid was introduced by electroporation into the E. coli DH5α
(Hanahan, 1983) and was sequenced. For complementation
assay, the recombinant plasmid was introduced into the
AH-3ΔflgT mutant (Rif7) by triparental mating using the E. coli
DH5α containing the pBAD33-FLGT plasmid. Recombinant
strain HB101/pRK2073. Transconjugants were selected on plates
containing chloramphenicol and rifampicin.

Isolation of the A. hydrophila Polar
Flagellar Hook-basal Bodies
Isolation of the A. hydrophila polar flagella HBBS was carried
out from an overnight culture in T.S.B. (1000 ml) at 25°C as
described by Terashima et al. (2006). Briefly, after cultivation,
the cells were harvested in a surose solution (0.5 M surose,
50 mM Tris-HCl at pH 8.0) and converted into spheroplasts by
adding lysozyme and EDTA to final concentrations of 0.1 mg/ml
and 2 mM, respectively. After lysis of spheroplasts with 1%
(w/v) Triton X-100, 5 mM MgSO4, and 0.1 mg/ml DNase I
were added to reduce viscosity and then, 5 mM EDTA was
added. Unlysed cells and cellular debris were recovered by
centrifugation at 17.000 × g for 20 min. Polystyrene glycol
6000 and NaCl were added to the lysate to final concentrations
of 2% and 100 mM, respectively, and flagella were collected by
centrifugation at 27000 g for 30 min. The pellet was suspended
in TET buffer [10 mM Tris-HCl at pH 8.0, 5 mM EDTA, 0.1%
(w/v) Triton X-100]. To remove cellular debris, the suspension
was centrifuged at 1.000 × g for 15 min at 4°C and
the supernatant was centrifuged at 100.000 × g for 30 min. To
dissociate the flagella into monomeric flagellen, the pellet was
suspended in TET buffer and diluted 30-fold in 50 mM glycine-
HCl (pH 3.5) containing 0.1% (w/v) Triton X-100 and shaken
for 60 min at room temperature. After treatment, the mixture
was centrifuged at 1.000 × g for 15 min at 4°C and supernatant
centrifuged 150,000 × g for 40 min and pellet suspended in TET buffer.

**Anti-FlgT Polyclonal Serum**

To obtain the A. hydrophila AH-3 FlgT we overexpressed A. hydrophila AH-3 flgT in E. coli using pET-30 Xa/LIC vector (Novagen). The A. hydrophila AH-3 flgT was amplified from AH-3 genomic DNA using primers PETflgT for 5′-GGTATTGAAGGAGAGTTTAGGCAGCCGGGATTTACAAAG-3′ and PETlgTrrev 5′-GGTATTGAAGGAGAGTTTAGGCAGCCGGGATTTACAAAG-3′. The PCR product was ligated into pET-30 Xa/LIC (Novagen) by their overlapping regions (underlined letters in primers) and electroporated into E. coli BL21 (DE3). The His6-FlgT protein was overexpressed and cell lysates obtained as previously reported for other proteins (Canals et al., 2007; Jiménez et al., 2009). The total membrane fraction was obtained by ultracentrifugation (200,000 × g) for 40 min and pellet suspended in TET buffer.

**Immunological Methods**

Western blot of whole cell proteins and supernatants from Aeromonas strains grown in TSB at 25°C or purified polar and lateral flagella basal bodies, was performed as briefly described. Whole cells and supernatants came from equivalent numbers of cells harvested by centrifugation. The cell pellet was suspended in 50–200 µl of SDS PAGE loading buffer and boiled for 5 min.

After SDS-PAGE and transfer to nitrocellulose membrane at 1.3 A for 1 h, the membranes were blocked with bovine serum albumin (3 mg/ml), and probed with polyclonal rabbit anti-FlgT antibodies (1:1000). The unbound antibody was removed by three washes in PBS, and a goat anti-rabbit immunoglobulin G alkaline phosphatase conjugated secondary antibody (1:1000) was added. The unbound secondary antibody was removed by three washes in PBS. The bound conjugate was then detected by the addition of 5-bromo-4-chloroindolylphosphate disodium-nitroblue tetrazolium. Incubations were carried out for 1 h, and washing steps with 0.05% Tween 20 in phosphate-buffered saline were included after each incubation step.

**Identification of a New Aeromonas spp. Protein Essential for Motility**

Mesophilic Aeromonas have a constitutive unsheathed polar flagellum energized by sodium ions. The stator complex of Aeromonas polar flagellum is composed of two redundant pairs of membrane proteins: PomAB and PomA2B2, with different sensitivity to sodium concentrations; and two motility essential proteins (MotXY) which make up the T-ring (Wilhelms et al., 2009; Molero et al., 2011). In Vibrio spp. the sodium-driven polar flagellum shows a ring (H-ring) surrounding the LP-rings, which is composed of the FlgT protein and may be involved in the assembly of MotXY to the basal body (Cameron et al., 2008; Terasima et al., 2010). The analysis of A. hydrophila ATCC7966T, A. salmonicida subsp. salmonicida A449, A. veronii B565 and A. caviae Ae398 genome sequences (Seshadri et al., 2006; Reith et al., 2008; Beaton et al., 2011; Li et al., 2011) revealed an open reading frame (AHA_1089, ASA_3241, B565_3123, and AcavA_05659, respectively), annotated as hypothetical protein which deduced amino acid sequences exhibit 27–28% identity, 46–48% similarity and E-value of 1e-34 to 6e-36 to Vibrio spp. FlgT (Figure 1). The A. hydrophila AH-3 genomic library was screened by colony blotting using an AHA_1089 DNA probe leading to the identification of clone pLA-FLGT (Nogueras et al., 2000), which carries the entire flgT gene. A. hydrophila AH-3 FlgT is predicted to be 386 amino acids in length and exhibits 96% identity/98% similarity to A. hydrophila ATCC7966T AHA_1089. Furthermore, Aeromonas FlgT harbor a signal peptide for secretion with a cleavage site between Ala18 and Glu19 (Figure 1), which suggest it is translocated to the periplasmic space like MotX and MotY. As described in Vibrio FlgT, the Aeromonas FlgT show
two conserved cysteine residues that might form a disulfide bond for protein stabilization (Figure 1).

To investigate the role of this protein in the Aeromonas motility, defined insertion mutants were created in two different A. hydrophila strains: ATCC7966T, which only possess polar flagellum (ATCC ΔAHA1089), and AH-3, which possess constitutive polar flagellum and inducible lateral flagella (AH-3ΔflgT). Motility assays in liquid media by light microscopy showed that AHA1089 and flgT mutations abolish swimming motility in ATCC7966T and AH-3, respectively. However, whereas motility in soft agar was abolished in the ATCC ΔAHA1089 mutant, in the AH-3ΔflgT mutant it causes a highly decrease of radial expansion (68% reduction), in relation to the wild-type. The radial expansion of AH-3ΔflgT mutant was similar to those observed in mutants without polar flagella as AH-3ΔflaAB mutant (Canals et al., 2006b) (Figure 2).

Although the Aeromonas flgT is located outside the polar and lateral flagella chromosomal regions it is involved in flagella motility, therefore we analyze whether flgT is under the control of some flagella regulator. By RT-PCR, we analyzed the flgT transcription in the wild-type AH-3; the non-polar flagella mutants AH-3::fliA, AH-3::flrBC, and AH-3::fliAΔp; and the non-lateral flagella mutants AH-3::lafK and AH-3::lafS. Data show flgT is not transcribed in AH-3::fliA and AH-3::flrBC, mutants, being transcribed in AH-3::fliAΔp, AH-3::lafK, and AH-3::lafS mutants (Figure 3). Therefore, Aeromonas flgT is transcribed from a polar-flagellum class III promoter. Furthermore, in silico analysis of DNA sequences upstream of AHA1089 and AH-3 flgT show putative σ34 promoter sequences (Figure 3).

Complementation assays of AH-3ΔflgT with pLA-FLGT cosmid or pBAD33-FLGT plasmid induced with 0.2% l-arabinose showed that transconjugants are able to swim in liquid media and have a radial expansion in semi-solid plates identical to that of the wild-type AH-3 (Figure 2).

**Role of FlgT in Polar and Lateral Motility**

In order to analyze whether flgT is also involved in lateral flagella motility we performed two double mutants: a non-polar flagellated and FlgT mutants (AH-3::flaAΔflgT) and a non-lateral flagellated and FlgT mutants (AH-3ΔlafAΔflgT). Both double mutants are unable to swim in liquid media but whereas motility in soft agar was abolished in the AH-3ΔflaAAflgT mutant, the AH-3::flaAΔflgT mutant was able to transcribe the polar flagellum genes, as well as flgT and shows identical motility phenotype as AH-3::flaAΔflaB and AH-3::flaAΔflaBΔflgT.

TEM of AH-3ΔflgT mutant, grown overnight at 25°C in liquid medium, showed many broken polar flagella (AH-3ΔflaAΔflgT mutant), grown overnight at 25°C in liquid medium, showed many broken polar flagella not assembled on the bacterial surface. However, grown in soft agar showed the lateral flagella assembled on it (Figure 4). Using TEM and western-blot assays, we assessed whether the AH-3ΔflgT mutant has a defect in polar flagellum assembly or anchorage. We analyzed in 100 cells of the wild-type AH-3 and the flgT mutant, by TEM, the proportion of polar flagellated bacteria at different times of bacterial growth. In the wild-type, AH-3, the number of polar flagellated cells increase over time into the population; however, the number
of polar flagellated cells shown a strong reduction in the $flgT$ mutant over time. Thus, while in the mid-log phase growth ($OD_{600} \approx 0.5$) the 58% of $flgT$ mutant population shows an anchored polar flagellum, in the late-log phase growth ($OD_{600} \approx 2$) the proportion of polar flagellated cells decreased to 12% (Figure 4). Furthermore, to quantify the amount of attached and unattached polar flagellum during growth, we analyzed whole-cells and supernatants of the wild-type AH-3 and the $flgT$ mutant in the mid- and late-log phase growth, by western-blot using specific antiserum against purified polar flagellins (Gavín et al., 2002). These assays showed that most polar flagellins are detected in whole-cells of wild-type, because polar flagellum is anchored in the bacterial surface and only a small amount is released in the supernatant, both in mid- and late-log phase growth (Figure 4). However, in the $flgT$ mutant, the amount of polar flagellins in supernatant, increase during bacterial growth, since the amount of not anchored polar flagellum increases, being higher in the late-log phase than in the mid-log phase (Figure 4). Complementation of AH-3 $\Delta flgT$ mutant with pBAD33-FLGT plasmid, under induced conditions (0.2% L-arabinose), restore the anchorage of polar flagellum in the late-log phase growth and reduce the amount of polar
flagellum in the supernatant. These data suggest that the reduced number of flagellated bacteria in the \textit{flgT} mutant population was due to a defect in their ability to anchor the polar flagellum to surface.

**Location of FlgT in the Polar Flagella**

The evidences that FlgT plays a role in the anchoring of \textit{Aeromonas} polar flagellum to the cell surface prompted us to search its location. In \textit{Vibrio} spp., the orthologs protein has been detected in the periplasmic space and constitutes the H-ring, which is associated with the polar flagellum basal-body (Terashima et al., 2010). In order to locate the \textit{Aeromonas} FlgT, we purified polar flagellum HBB of \textit{A. hydrophila} AH-3 and AH-3\textasciitilde\textit{flgT} mutant growth in liquid media at 25°C and analyzed them by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie-blue stained. In a 12% SDS-PAGE, the bands profile of the wild-type and the mutant were similar; however, in a 7.5% SDS-PAGE they showed some differences. The wild-type shows two intense bands around 40 KDa, which correlate with the molecular weight of polar flagellins (FlaA and FlaB) present in the HBBs fraction as a result of the resistance to despolymerization that have the highly glycosylated polar flagellum of \textit{Aeromonas} AH-3. These two bands are strongly reduced in the AH-3\textasciitilde\textit{flgT} and also present in the mutant complemented with pBAD33-FLGT grown under inducer conditions (\textbf{Figure 5}). Furthermore, the 7.5% SDS-PAGE showed some bands which are absent in the AH-3\textasciitilde\textit{flgT} mutant, being one of them correlated with the molecular weight of MotY and MotX proteins that constitute the T-ring of the flagellum.

\textbf{FIGURE 3} \textbf{(A)} RT-PCR amplification of \textit{A. hydrophila} \textit{flgT} internal fragments from cDNA of \textit{A. hydrophila} AH-3 (1), AH3::\textit{flrA} (2), AH-3::\textit{flrBC} (3), AH-3::\textit{fliA} (4), AH-3::\textit{lafK} (5), and AH-3::\textit{lafS} (6) mutants. DNA molecular marker (St). \textit{A. hydrophila} ribosomal 16S (\textit{rrsA}) amplification was used as a control for cDNA template. RT-PCR amplifications were performed at least twice with total RNA preparations obtained from a minimum of two independent extractions. \textbf{(B)} Promoter sequences of \textit{A. hydrophila} ATCC7966\textsuperscript{T} AHA\textsubscript{1089} and AH-3 \textit{flgT} determined in silico. Italic letters indicate Shine-Dalgarno sequences upstream of AHA\textsubscript{1089} and AH-3 \textit{flgT} start codon ATG (gray box). The −12 and −24 show sequences for the \textit{σ}\textsubscript{54} binding.
basal body. In order to known if one of these absent band correspond to FlgT, we make a transductional fusion of AH-3 FlgT with six histidine residues by cloning the A. hydrophila AH-3 flgT in the pET-30 Xa/LIC vector. The His6-FlgT was overexpressed in E. coli and purified protein was used to obtain specific A. hydrophila AH-3 FlgT antiserum. Polar flagellum HBBs of A. hydrophila AH-3 and AH-3ΔflgT mutant were analyzed by western-blot assays using specific A. hydrophila AH-3 FlgT antiserum. We only found positive reaction with the purified His6-FlgT and with a band of 42 KDa present in the polar flagellum HBB of A. hydrophila AH-3 (Figure 5). We also obtained the lateral flagella HBB of AH-3::flhA mutant, which do not have the FlhA protein of the polar flagellum export-apparatus and is unable to constitute the polar flagella basal body. Western-blot assays using AH-3 FlgT antiserum do not had positive reaction with the lateral HBB (Figure 5). Data suggest that FlgT is a component of the polar HBB of Aeromonas as previously described in Vibrio ssp.

To investigate if FlgT constitute a ring around the LP-ring, we performed TEM of purified polar flagella HBBs from AH-3 and

FIGURE 4 | (A) Transmission electron microscopy of AH-3ΔflgT mutant during the mid-log-phase (OD$_{600}$ ≈ 0.5) (1) and the late-log-phase (OD$_{600}$ ≈ 2) (2) growth at 25°C on liquid media and at the late-log-phase growth in soft agar plates (3). A. hydrophila AH-3 during the late-log-phase growth at 25°C on liquid media (4). Bacteria were gently placed onto Formvar-coated copper grids and negatively stained using 2% uranyl acetate. Bar = 2 µm. (B) Western-blot of total bacterial cells (TC) and supernatants (SN) of A. hydrophila AH-3 and AH-3ΔflgT mutant during the mid-log-phase (1) and the late-log-phase (2) growth at 25°C on liquid media, using specific antiserum against purified polar flagellins.
the AH-3ΔflgT mutant. The HBBs of the wild-type AH-3 have a LP-ring with a protuberance which is not present in the LP-ring of the AH-3ΔflgT mutant. Furthermore, the HBBs of AH-3ΔflgT mutant also lost the T-ring, consisting for the MotX and MotY proteins. The lateral flagella HBBs of the wild-type AH-3 were structurally similar to the polar HBBs of the AH-3ΔflgT mutant (Figure 6).

**Adhesion to HEp-2 Cells and Biofilm Formation**

In order to correlate polar flagella stability and motility with adherence to mammalian cells, we examined the interaction of flgT mutant with cultured monolayers of HEp-2 cells. Differences in adherence were calculated by determining the average number of bacteria adhering to HEp-2 cells (Figure 7). We also compared the ability of the wild type and the flgT mutant to form biofilms in microtiter plates (Figure 7). The *A. hydrophila* wild type strain, AH-3, exhibited an adhesion value of 17.6 (17.6 ± 1.9) bacteria adhered per HEp-2 cell and a biofilm formation ability with an OD_{570} value of 1.43 (1.43 ± 0.15). The mutant lacking FlgT showed a 58.5% reduction in HEp-2 cell adhesion, which is slightly higher than that determined in the non-polar flagellated mutant AH-3::flaAΔflaB (72%). The results obtained in biofilm formation (Figure 7) show a similar overall pattern to the adhesion, when comparing the characteristics of wild-type and mutant strains. The effects observed in biofilms formation are less marked. Mutants lacking FlgT showed a 40.7% reduction and the non-polar flagellated AH-3::flaAΔflaB have a 57.8% reduction (Figure 7). Both, adhesion to HEp2-cells and biofilm formation
were fully rescued in the flgT mutants by the introduction of the wild-type gene.

**DISCUSSION**

Mesophilic *Aeromonas* possess a constitutive glycosylated polar flagellum energized by an electrochemical potential of sodium ions. In previous study we described that polar flagellum stator complex is composed of two redundant pairs of membrane proteins: PomAB and PomA_{2}B_{2}, with different sensitivity to sodium concentrations; and two essential motility proteins (MotXY) which make up the T-ring (Wilhelms et al., 2009; Molero et al., 2011). The analysis of *A. hydrophila* ATCC7966\textsuperscript{T}, *A. salmonicida* subsp. *salmonicida* A449, *A. veronii* B565, and *A. caviae* Ae398 genome sequences (Seshadri et al., 2006; Reith et al., 2008; Beatson et al., 2011; Li et al., 2011) revealed an open reading frame which deduced amino acid sequences...
frames which encode amino acid sequences orthologs to flgO and flgP; however, the chromosomal location is different in Vibrio spp., Shewanella oneidensis, and A. hydrophila. In Aeromonas these genes are outside the polar flagella chromosomal regions and flgT transcribed under the control of a ς^{54} promoter FlrC-dependent, as determined by RT-PCR analysis in polar flagella transcriptional regulators mutants (AH.3::ffrA, AH-3::flrBC, and AH-3::fliA_{p}). Lateral flagella regulators as LafK and LafS do not control flgT transcription (Figure 3). As described in Vibrio (Terashima et al., 2010), the Aeromonas FlgT shows an N-terminal signal peptide for secretion with a cleavage site between Ala^{18} and Glu^{19}, which suggest is translocated to the periplasmic space like MotX and MotY, and two conserved cysteine residues that might form a disulfide bond for protein stabilization (Figure 1). By constructing specific flgT mutants in the wild-type (AH-3ΔflgT), a non-polar flagella mutant (AH-3::flaAΔflaBflgT) and a non-lateral flagella mutant (AH-3ΔlafAΔflgT) we demonstrated that Aeromonas FlgT is only involved in polar flagella motility. Single and double mutants are unable to swim in liquid medium; however, motility in soft-agar plates was only abolished in the double mutant unable to form lateral flagella and FlgT (AH-3ΔlafAΔflgT). The double mutant unable to produce polar flagella and FlgT (AH-3::flaAΔflaBflgT), as well as the single mutants for polar flagella (AH-3::flaAΔflaB) or FlgT (AH-3ΔflgT) only show reduction of their radial expansion in soft-agar plates, since lateral flagella are able to rotate (Figure 2). The swimming phenotype of wild-type was restored when mutants were complemented using the pLA-FLGT cosmid or pBAD33-FLGT plasmid in presence of L-arabinose.

In order to known whether inability to swim was produced by an unassembled polar flagellum or a flagellum unable to rotate, the AH-3ΔflgT was analyzed by TEM after grown overnight at 25°C in liquid media. The flgT mutant shows many broken polar flagella not assembled on the bacterial surface (Figure 4). Analysis of attached and unattached polar flagellum at different times of bacterial growth show that the amount of unattached flagella increases over the phase growth, as reported in Vibrio cholerae flgT mutant (Martinez et al., 2010). Thus, in the mid-log phase, more than half of bacterial cells (58%) show attached the polar flagellum, and the amount of polar flagellins is similar in whole cells and supernatant. Nevertheless, in the late-log phase, only a reduced number of cells (12%) show polar flagella attached in its surface, being mostly aflagellate or with broken flagella and the amount of polar flagellins in the supernatant were strongly higher than in whole cells (Figure 4). Although the polar flagellum was assembled in the mid log-phase and probably rotates, their rotation in absence of FlgT makes the flagella structure to be unstable and break. Therefore, the more rotate, more unstable is the flagellum structure and the number of aflageladas cells increase in the late log-phase. These results suggest that Aeromonas flgT mutant is able to assemble the polar flagellum but probably, it is instable, being its rotation responsible of disbanding from the cell surface. Furthermore, the abolishment of FlgT not affect transcription of class IV polar flagella genes, as was reported in Vibrio spp. (Martinez et al., 2010), since the two Aeromonas polar flagellines, FlaA and FlaB, which are transcribed from class IV promoters, have detected

![Figure 7](image-url)
by specific antiserum in the AH-3Δ flagT mutant. Differences in lateral flagella assembly were not detected in the wild-type, AH-3, and the Aeromonas flagT mutant after grown in soft-agar plates (Figure 4).

Evidences that FlgT plays a role in the stability and anchoring of Aeromonas polar flagellum to the cell surface and that Vibrio spp. orthologs protein has been associated to the polar flagellum LP-ring (Terashima et al., 2010), in the periplasmic space, prompted us to search the location of FlgT in Aeromonas. Purified polar HBB of the wild-type and the flagT mutant were analyzed by SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie-blue and by western-blot, using specific Aeromonas AH-3 FlgT antiserum. The bands profile of the wild-type and the mutant was similar in a 12% SDS-PAGE, however, some differences were visualized in a 7.5% SDS-PAGE (Figure 5). The HBBs fraction of wild-type shows two intense bands (around 40 KDa) whose molecular weight correlates with those of polar flagellins (FlaA and FlaB). The high presences of flagellins are a result of the resistance to despolymerization that have the glycylated polar flagellum of Aeromonas AH-3. These two bands are strongly reduced in the AH-3Δ flagT because HBB were purified after overnight grown and most polar flagella are released to the supernatant in the mutant. Furthermore, some bands around 32 KDa are absent in the AH-3Δ flagT mutant, which correlated with the molecular weight of MotY and MotX proteins that constitute the T-ring of the polar flagellum HBB (Molero et al., 2011). Western-blot assays with specific anti FlgT antiserum shows the presence of FlgT in the polar HBB of wild-type, but absent in the flagT mutant. FlgT was not detected in A. hydrophila lateral flagella HBBs (Figure 5).

Analysis of HBBs by TEM showed polar flagellum HBBs of the flagT mutant were similar to lateral flagella HBBs of the flaA mutant (polar aflagellated mutant) and did not show protuberances associated to the LP-ring, corresponding to the H- and T-rings (Figure 6). As described in Vibrio spp (Terashima et al., 2006, 2010), the data suggest that Aeromonas FlgT constitute the H-ring associated to the LP-ring and probably anchor the T-ring, whose components are MotX and MotY (Molero et al., 2011). However, in contrast to described in Vibrio spp. (Martinez et al., 2010) the loss of the T-ring is not produced by the non-transcription of polar flagellum class IV genes in the flagT mutant, but rather probably for its inability to anchor or stabilize the T-ring in absence of H-ring. The absence of T-ring could correlate with the loss of ≈32 KDa bands in the HBB of flagT mutant analyzed in 7.5% SDS-PAGE, which may correspond to the lost MotX and MotY (Figures 5 and 6).

In our previous research we described that adhesion and biofilms formation of Aeromonas is affected for the loss of polar flagellum, as well as for its inability to rotate, since bacterial do not make sufficient contact with the epithelial cells (Canals et al., 2006b). The loss of FlgT reduces progressively during the grown the amount of bacterial cells with an anchored polar flagellum and therefore, the number of motile bacteria. This phenotype leads to a strong reduction of adherence ability and biofilm formation in relation to wild-type, which is somewhat higher than the quantified in a non-polar flagella mutant (Figure 7).

Then, our data in A. hydrophila suggests that FlgT is present in the HBB of the unsheathed polar flagellum, which is sodium-driven by two different stator complexes. This protein constitutes a substructure in the polar HBB, the H-ring, associated to the LP-ring and it is probably essential for anchorage and stability of the T-ring but is not involved in the transcription of polar flagella genes. Therefore, FlgT is essential for polar flagellum stability and rotation. Furthermore, FlgT is not present in HBB of lateral flagella.

**AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

SM and JT conceived the study and analyzed the data. SM drafted the manuscript and JT critically commented and revised the manuscript.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This work was supported by Plan Nacional de I + D (Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad, Spain) and from Generalitat de Catalunya (Centre de Referència en Biotecnologia). We thank Maite Pola for her technical assistance and the Servicios Científico-Técnicos from University of Barcelona.

**REFERENCES**

Al-Dabbagh, B., Mengin-Lecreux, D., and Bouhss, A. (2008). Purification and characterization of the bacterial UDP-GlcNAcUndecaprenyl-phosphate GlcNAc-1-phosphate transferase WecA. J. Bacteriol. 190, 7141–7146. doi: 10.1128/JB.00676-08

Allen, L. N., and Hanson, R. S. (1985). Construction of broad-host-range cosmid cloning vector: identification of genes necessary for growth of Methylobacterium organophilum on methanol. J. Bacteriol. 161, 955–962.

Altarriba, A., Merino, S., Gavín, R., Canals, R., Rabaan, A., Shaw, J. G., et al. (2003). A polar flagella operon (flg) of Aeromonas hydrophila contains genes required for lateral flagella expression. Microb. Pathog. 34, 249–259. doi: 10.1016/S0882-4010(03)00047-0

Altschul, S. F., Madden, T. L., Schaffer, A. A., Zhang, J., Zhang, Z., Miller, W., et al. (1997). Gapped BLAST and PSI-BLAST: a new generation of protein database search programs. Nucleic Acids Res. 25, 3389–3402. doi: 10.1093/nar/25.17.3389

Asai, Y., Kojima, S., Kato, H., Nishioka, N., Kawagishi, I., and Homma, M. (1997). Putative channel component for the fast-rotating sodium-driven flagella motor of a marine bacterium. J. Bacteriol. 179, 5104–5110.

Bateman, A., Birney, E., Cerruti, L., Durbin, R., Eddy, S. R., et al. (2002). The pfam protein families database. Nucleic Acids Res. 30, 276–280. doi: 10.1093/nar/30.1.276

Beaton, S. A., das Graças de Luna, M., Bachmann, N. L., Alikhan, N. F., Hanks, K. R., Sullivan, M. J., et al. (2011). Genome sequence of the emerging pathogen Aeromonas caviae. J. Bacteriol. 193, 1286–1287. doi: 10.1128/JB.01337-10

Berg, H. C. (2003). The rotary motor of bacterial flagella. Annu. Rev. Biochem. 72, 19–54. doi: 10.1146/annurev.biochem.72.121801.161737

Blair, D. F. (2003). Flagellar movement driven by proton translocation. FEBs Lett. 545, 86–95. doi: 10.1016/S0014-5793(03)00397-1

Blair, D. F., and Berg, H. C. (1990). The MotA protein of E. coli is a proton conducting component of the flagellar motor. Cell 60, 439–449. doi: 10.1016/0092-8674(90)90595-6
Cameron, D. E., Urbach, J. M., and Mekalanos, J. J. (2008). A defined transposon mutant library and its use in identifying motility genes in Vibrio cholerae. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 105, 8763–8764. doi: 10.1073/pnas.0803281105

Canals, R., Altarriba, M., Vilches, S., Horsburgh, G., Shaw, J. G., Tomás, J. M., et al. (2006a). Analysis of the lateral flagellar gene system of Aeromonas hydrophila A1-3. J. Bacteriol. 188, 852–862. doi: 10.1128/JB.188.8.852-862.2006

Canals, R., Jiménez, N., Vilches, S., Regué, M., Merino, S., and Tomás, J. M. (2007). The role of Gne and GalE in the virulence of Aeromonas hydrophila serotype O34. J. Bacteriol. 189, 540–550. doi: 10.1128/JB.01260-06

Canals, R., Ramírez, S., Vilches, S., Horsburgh, G., Shaw, J. G., Tomás, J. M., et al. (2006b). Polar flagellum biogenesis in Aeromonas hydrophila. J. Bacteriol. 188, 542–555. doi: 10.1128/JB.188.3.542-555.2006

Carrello, A., Silburn, K. A., Budden, J. R., and Chang, B. J. (1988). Adhesion of clinical and environmental Aeromonas isolates to Hep-2 cells. J. Med. Microbiol. 26, 19–27. doi: 10.1099/00222615-26-1-19

DeRosier, D. J. (1998). The turn of the screw: the bacterial flagellar motor. Cell 93, 17–20. doi: 10.1016/S0092-8674(00)81141-1

Doyle, T. B., Hawkins, A. C., and McCarter, L. L. (2004). The complex flagellar torque generator of Pseudomonas aeruginosa. J. Bacteriol. 186, 6341–6350. doi: 10.1128/JB.186.19.6341-6350.2004

Francis, N. R., Sosinski, G. E., Thomas, D., and Derosier, D. J. (1994). Isolation, characterization and structure of bacterial flagellar motors containing the switch complex. J. Mol. Biol. 235, 1261–1270. doi: 10.1006/jmbi.1994.1079

Frenchel, T. (2002). Microbial behavior in a heterogeneous world. Sciences 296, 1068–1071. doi: 10.1126/science.1070118

Gavin, R., Rabaan, A. A., Merino, S., Tomás, J. M., Gryllos, I., and Shaw, J. G. (2002). Lateral flagella of Aeromonas species are essential for epithelial cell adherence and biofilm formation. Mol. Microbiol. 43, 383–397. doi: 10.1046/j.1365-2958.2002.02750.x

Hghneghesh, K. S., Ahmed, S. F., El-Khalek, R. A., Al-Gendi, A., and Klena, J. (2008). Aeromonas-related infections in developing countries. J. Infect. Dev. Cities 2, 81–98. doi: 10.3855/TJ.2.8.1

Guzman, L. M., Belin, D., Carson, M. J., and Beckwith, J. (1995). Tight regulation, modulation, and high-level expression by vectors containing the arabinose PBAD promoter. J. Bacteriol. 177, 4211–4213.

Hanahan, D. (1983). Studies on transformation of Escherichia coli with plasmids. J. Mol. Biol. 166, 557–580. doi: 10.1016/S0022-2836(83)80284-8

Ito, M., Hicks, D. B., Henkin, T. M., Guffanti, A. A., Powers, B. D., Wiz, I., et al. (2004). MotPS is the stator-force generator for motility of alkaliphilic Aeromonas hydrophila and its homologue is a second functional Mot in Escherichia coli. J. Bacteriol. 186, 6341–6350. doi: 10.1128/JB.186.19.6341-6350.2004

Jiménez, N., Vilches, S., Lacasta, A., Regué, M., Merino, S., and Tomás, J. M. (2009). A bifunctional enzyme in a single gene catalyzes the incorporation of GlcN into the core LPS. J. Bacteriol. 191, 5085–5093. doi: 10.1128/JB.00206-09

Katayama, E., Shiraishi, T., Oosawa, K., Baba, N., and Aizawa, S. (1996). Geometry of the flagellar motor in the cytoplasmic membrane of Salmonella typhimurium as determined by stereo-photogrammetry of quick-freeze deep-etch replica images. J. Mol. Biol. 255, 458–475. doi: 10.1006/jmbi.1996.0038

Khan, S., Khan, I. H., and Reese, T. S. (1991). New structural features of the flagellar base in Salmonella typhimurium revealed by rapid-freeze electron microscopy. J. Bacteriol. 173, 2888–2896.

Koerdt, A., Paulick, A., Mock, M., Jost, K., and Thomann, K. M. (2009). Role of FlgT in anchoring the flagellum of Vibrio cholerae. J. Bacteriol. 191, 5083–5093. doi: 10.1128/JB.00206-09

Li, Y., Liu, Y., Zhou, Z., Huang, H., Ren, Y., Zhang, Y., et al. (2011). Complete genome sequence of Aeromonas veronii strain B565. J. Bacteriol. 193, 3389–3390. doi: 10.1128/JB.00347-11

Macnab, R. (1996). "Flagella and motility," in Escherichia coli and Salmonella, ed. F. C. Neidhardt (Washington, DC: American Society for Microbiology), 123–145.

Macnab, R. M. (2003). How bacteria assemble flagella? Annu. Rev. Microbiol. 57, 77–100. doi: 10.1146/annurev.micro.57.030502.190832

Martin, S. M., Jude, B. A., Kim, T. J., Skorupski, K., and Taylor, R. K. (2010). Role of FlgT in anchoring the flagellum of Vibrio cholerae. J. Bacteriol. 192, 2085–2092. doi: 10.1128/JB.01562-09

McCartor, L. L. (2001). POLAR flagella motility of the Vibrionaceae. Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev. 65, 445–462. doi: 10.1128/MMBR.65.3.445-462.2001
FlgT. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 110, 6133–6138. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1222655110

Toutain, C. M., Zegans, M. E., and O’Toole, G. A. (2005). Evidence for two flagellar stators and their role in the motility of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. *J. Bacteriol.* 187, 771–777. doi: 10.1128/JB.187.2.771-777.2005

Ueno, T., Oosawa, K., and Aizawa, S. (1992). M ring, S ring and proximal rod of the flagellar basal body of *Salmonella typhimurium* are composed of subunits of a single protein, FliF. *J. Mol. Biol.* 227, 672–677. doi: 10.1016/0022-2836(92)90216-7

von Graevenitz, A. (2007). The role of *Aeromonas* in diarrhea: a review. *Infection* 35, 59–64. doi: 10.1007/s15010-007-6243-4

Wilhelms, M., Gonzalez, V., Tomás, J. M., and Merino, S. (2013). *Aeromonas hydrophila* lateral flagellar gene transcriptional hierarchy. *J. Bacteriol.* 195, 1436–1445. doi: 10.1128/JB.01994-12

Wilhelms, M., Molero, R., Shaw, J. G., Tomás, J. M., and Merino, S. (2011). Transcriptional hierarchy of *Aeromonas hydrophila* polar flagellum genes. *J. Bacteriol.* 193, 5179–5190. doi: 10.1128/JB.00535-11

Wilhelms, M., Vilches, S., Molero, R., Shaw, J. G., Tomás, J. M., and Merino, S. (2009). Two redundant sodium-driven stator motor proteins are involved in *Aeromonas hydrophila* polar flagellum rotation. *J. Bacteriol.* 191, 2206–2217. doi: 10.1128/JB.01526-08

Yagasaki, J., Okabe, M., Kurebayashi, R., Yakushi, T., and Homma, M. (2006). Roles of the intramolecular disulfide bridge in MotX and MotY, the specific proteins for sodium driven motors in *Vibrio* spp. *J. Bacteriol.* 188, 5308–5314. doi: 10.1128/JB.00187-06

Yorimitsu, T., and Homma, M. (2001). Na⁺-driven flagellar motor of *Vibrio*. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1505, 82–93. doi: 10.1016/S0005-2728(00)00279-6

**Conflict of Interest Statement:** The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2016 Merino and Tomás. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.