Surviving Bacterial Sibling Rivalry: Inducible and Reversible Phenotypic Switching in *Paenibacillus dendritiformis*

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**ABSTRACT** Natural habitats vary in available nutrients and room for bacteria to grow, but successful colonization can lead to overcrowding and stress. Here we show that competing sibling colonies of *Paenibacillus dendritiformis* bacteria survive over-crowding by switching between two distinct vegetative phenotypes, motile rods and immotile cocci. Growing colonies of the rod-shaped bacteria produce a toxic protein, Slf, which kills cells of encroaching sibling colonies. However, sublethal concentrations of Slf induce some of the rods to switch to Slf-resistant cocci, which have distinct metabolic and resistance profiles, including resistance to cell wall antibiotics. Unlike dormant spores of *P. dendritiformis*, the cocci replicate. If cocci encounter conditions that favor rods, they secrete a signaling molecule that induces a switch to rods. Thus, in contrast to persistor cells, *P. dendritiformis* bacteria adapt to changing environmental conditions by inducible and reversible phenotypic switching.

**IMPORTANCE** In favorable environments, species may face space and nutrient limits due to overcrowding. Bacteria provide an excellent model for analyzing principles underlying overcrowding and regulation of density in nature, since their population dynamics can be easily and accurately assessed under controlled conditions. We describe a newly discovered mechanism for survival of a bacterial population during overcrowding. When competing with sibling colonies, *Paenibacillus dendritiformis* produces a lethal protein (Slf) that kills cells at the interface of encroaching colonies. Slf also induces a small proportion of the cells to switch from motile, rod-shaped cells to nonmotile, Slf-resistant, vegetative cocci. When crowding is reduced and nutrients are no longer limiting, the bacteria produce a signal that induces cocci to switch back to motile rods, allowing the population to spread. Genes encoding components of this phenotypic switching pathway are widespread among bacterial species, suggesting that this survival mechanism is not unique to *P. dendritiformis*.

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**RESULTS**

To examine the survival of *P. dendritiformis* during colonial competition, we inoculated two colonies onto low-nutrient peptone agar and allowed them to grow at 30°C until inhibition and killing of bacteria by Slf at the interface were evident (Fig. 1A and 1B, zone 1). Microscopy of cells within the zone of inhibition (Fig. 1A...
and 1B, zones 2 to 7) revealed the presence of small (0.7-μm-
diameter) vegetative cocci that lack flagella (Fig. 1C and 1D). Comparison of the DNA sequences of the 16S rRNA genes of the cocci and rods showed that they were identical, ruling out contaminants (data not shown). Only cocci were recovered from the area closest to the competing colony (Fig. 1A and 1B, zone 2). No spores were seen in the zone of inhibition or in zones 2 and 3 (spore observation was done as previously described [11]). The proportion of rods increased with increasing distance from the competing colony (Fig. 1E). The correlation between proximity to the competing colony and proportion of cocci suggested that their presence was related to the concentration of the lethal factor Slf (11). To test this, we placed purified Slf next to a single growing colony, producing a zone of killing (Fig. 2A). Colonies of cocci could be seen in the inhibited region (Fig. 2A to 2C, zones 2 to 7) after approximately 2 weeks. No spores were observed in zones 1 to 3, where only cocci were found, and few spores were observed in zones 4 and 5. Spore density in zones 6 and 7 was the same as that in colonies not exposed to Slf (see Fig. S5 in reference 11).

To determine differences between the two phenotypes, the growth and metabolism of cocci and rods under different conditions were compared. Cocci and rods were restreaked multiple times for isolation and maintained as separate stocks. Cocci and rods produced pure cultures in rich (LB) broth and grew at the same rates during exponential phase (Fig. 3A). At 30°C in LB broth, cocci reached a higher density than did the rods, but the rods grew to higher density at 37°C. The rods also outgrew the cocci in chemically defined medium (rich defined medium [RDM] [13]) (Fig. 3B). Addition of purified Slf to cultures confirmed that cocci but not rods were resistant to killing by Slf (Fig. 3B). A more detailed metabolic profiling using Biolog Phenotype MicroArrays (see Fig. S1 in the supplemental material) showed differences in carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulfur source utilization and in resistance to environmental stresses and antibiotics. In particular, cocci were much more resistant than rods were to osmotic stress and penicillins, indicating differences in cell wall and perhaps membrane structures. Thus, the cocci and rods exhibited striking differences in their abilities to survive and replicate under certain environmental and nutrient conditions.

The absence of cocci in areas of colonies not exposed to Slf suggested that the cocci were not preexisting in the population but were induced by exposure to Slf. To confirm this hypothesis, cultures of rods were treated with ampicillin, which kills rods but not cocci, and grown at 30°C in LB to permit outgrowth of any preexisting cocci in the population. No cocci were recovered from the cultures, whereas they were readily detected after similar treatment with Slf (data not shown).

If the switch were an adaptive response to overcrowding, it would be likely that cocci could switch back to the rod morphology under conditions that favor motile rods. Therefore, individual cocci were inoculated on LB swarm plates (1% agar) and observed for the appearance of motile rods. The colonies expanded slowly for the first 48 h, during which time only cocci were detected (Fig. 4A and 4B; see Movie S1 in the supplemental material). After 50 h, rod-shaped, motile bacteria were observed at the edge of the colony (Fig. 4C and 4D; Movie S2), and within 4 h after the initial appearance of rods, the motile rods began to swarm in a thin liquid layer (Fig. 4E and 4F; Movies S3 and S4). The rods multiplied and 2 h later began to swarm in multiple layers, similar to colonies initiated from single rods (Movie S5).

When multiple colonies were present within a spot on the plate, the length of time required for cocci in each colony to switch to rods was proportional to the number of colonies initially present in the spot (Fig. 5A and 5B) and to the proximity of colonies to each other (Fig. 5C). This suggests that the switch is not random but requires a secreted signal which is present in a larger quantity
when there are more colonies and diffuses more rapidly when colonies are closer to each other. Such a signaling molecule should be present in culture supernatants. To test for the presence of a secreted inducing signal, cocci were grown in LB broth for 18 h at 30°C, and sterile supernatant from this culture was added to an equal volume of fresh medium prior to inoculation with cocci. In this culture, the switch to rods began at 18 h, whereas switching did not occur in the absence of supernatant until 22 h. This supports the hypothesis that a secreted factor, designated Ris (rod-inducing signal), induces the switch from cocci to rods. Rods grown in rich medium (LB) were also assessed for Ris production. Addition of rod supernatant to a culture of cocci, as described for the coccus supernatant, also induced switching from cocci to rods by 18 h but triggered the switch to the rod phenotype among more than 50% of the population by 18 h, compared to 3% in the culture treated with coccus supernatant. The simplest explanation is that Ris is secreted in greater amounts by the rods. Thus, there may be a positive-feedback loop: cells that switch to the rod phenotype secrete the inducer in larger amounts, accelerating the process of switching among the remaining cocci and ensuring that the transition is complete.

Ris was isolated from the culture supernatants of both rods and cocci by performing reverse-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and testing individual fractions for the ability to induce switching. Activity was associated with the fraction eluting at 42 min in both rod and coccus supernatants. The fraction contained a single peak with maximum absorption at 214 nm (see Fig. S2 in the supplemental material). The isolated compound placed near a single coccus caused switching to the rod phenotype in less than 2 h (Fig. 5D and 5E; see also Fig. S2), verifying that a specific secreted signal molecule induces the switch from coccus to rod. Ris did not produce ninhydrin-positive spots on thin-layer chromatography (TLC) plates and did not absorb UV light at 280 nm, suggesting that it is not a peptide.

DISCUSSION

Our results indicate that P. dendritiformis has at least two mechanisms to deal with changing environmental conditions and enable long-term survival of the species (Fig. 5F). First, it has the ability to form spores that are highly resistant to harsh conditions. The second mechanism, the formation of cocci, which are less resistant than spores but able to replicate even in the presence of Slf, offers cells near the leading edge of the colony the opportunity to continuously monitor the level of competition and the environment and to respond to the presence of sufficient nutrients for colony expansion. P. dendritiformis switching between rods and cocci requires specific secreted bacterial signals, Slf and Ris, which induce the switches in response to environmental cues. Thus, the population can be maintained as either rods or cocci under the appropriate conditions. In a culture consisting of all rods, there should be high levels of Ris, maintaining the population in the rod state. Under normal growth conditions, no Slf would be made and no transition to cocci would occur. When there is sudden overcrowding, as in the case of encroaching colonies, Slf is produced, killing most of the rods at the leading edge. This leads to a decrease in Ris production, enabling the transition to cocci in response to low levels of Slf. This is apparent at the edges of the colonies on solid media, where cocci are found in areas of dead rods (Fig. 1E and 2C).

The ability to replicate and maintain the coccoid form in an inducible way distinguishes this phenotype switching from other phenotypic changes such as persistence (14), sporulation (which
leads to a dormant state) (5, 6), or formation of cocci in stationary phase (15–19). This ability allows \textit{P. dendritiformis} to adapt to changing environmental conditions.

Although this form of phenotypic switching has not been described previously, genes of unknown functions with homology to the \textit{P. dendritiformis} gene encoding Slf are widespread in bacteria and yeasts (20). Therefore, the lethal response to competition and associated phenotypic switching that we have observed in \textit{P. dendritiformis} may be a common but previously unrecognized mechanism for regulation of population growth in nature.

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{fig3}
\caption{Growth of \textit{P. dendritiformis} rods and cocci under different conditions. Rods and cocci were cultured separately. (A) Growth of rods and cocci in LB broth at 30°C with aeration. (B) Density of cultures of rods and cocci after 18 h of growth under different conditions. Rich medium, LB broth; defined medium, RDM. Error bars are the standard deviations for 10 cases.}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{fig4}
\caption{\textit{P. dendritiformis} switch from cocci to rods. Low (A, C, and E)- and high (B, D, and F)-resolution pictures of a colony grown from a single coccus on LB agar. The colony contains only cocci 48 h after inoculation (A and B). At 50 h (C and D), rods, swimming individually, appear at the colony edge. Four hours later (E and F), the rods are swarming. Rods appeared nearly simultaneously (within ~10 min) at multiple locations along the edge of the same colony and other colonies grown on the same plate.}
\end{figure}
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Strain and growth media. Paenibacillus dendritiformis (T morphotype) (10) was maintained at −80°C in LB broth (Sigma) with 20% glycerol. The strain was routinely grown in LB broth at 30°C, with shaking (200 rpm). Low-nutrient peptone medium consisted of Bacto peptone (Difco), 2 g/liter; NaCl, 5 g/liter; and K$_2$HPO$_4$, 5 g/liter (pH adjusted to 7.0). For colony competition assays (10), 1.5% Difco agar (Becton Dickinson) was added to low-nutrient peptone and 12 ml was poured into 8.8-cm-diameter petri plates. The plates were dried for 4 days at 25°C and 50% humidity until the weight decreased by 1 g. EZ-RDM, a modification of the medium developed by Neidhardt et al. (13) (http://www.genome.wisc.edu/resources/protocols/ezmedium.htm) was used for growth in defined medium. The plates were inoculated by placing 5-μl drops of an overnight culture (optical density at 650 nm [OD 650] of 1.0) on the surface. For intercolony competition experiments, 2 droplets were inoculated equidistant from the center, along a line through the plate’s center, as described previously (10).

Isolation of cocci. Bacteria collected from zone 2 (Fig. 1B) were diluted and inoculated onto LB hard (1.6%) agar and grown at 30°C for 12 h. A single coccus colony was picked, diluted, and inoculated on a similar plate. This was repeated 10 times to ensure that only cocci were present in the culture. For intercolony competition experiments, 2 droplets were inoculated equidistant from the center, along a line through the plate’s center, as described previously (10).

Biol& Phenotype MicroArrays. Metabolic activity and sensitivity patterns of the rods and cocci were compared using the Biol& Phenotype MicroArrays (Biolog, Hayward, CA), as described by the manufacturer. Cultures of rods and cocci were grown overnight in LB, and the cells were harvested by centrifugation at 7,000 rpm for 7 minutes in a Sorvall SS-34 rotor (5,800 × g). Bacteria were washed once in normal saline and then diluted to target concentrations of 1 × 10$^7$ CFU/ml for rods and 3.2 × 10$^7$ CFU/ml for cocci in inoculating fluid IF-0a. Plates PM1 to -20 (Biolog, Hayward, CA) were inoculated with 0.1 ml of diluted bacterial suspensions as described by the manufacturer’s protocol for Bacillus spp. Reduction of the dye was measured over 24 h at 30°C in an OmniLog instrument (Biolog, Hayward, CA).

Sfl and Ris isolation. Sfl was isolated and purified from the agar medium as described previously (10, 11). Sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide (10%) gel electrophoresis verified that the preparation contained a single protein of 12 kDa. Ris was isolated from cultures grown in 3 ml EZ-RDM at 30°C and 200 rpm for 48 h. Cells were removed from the culture by filtration through a 0.2-μm filter, and the supernatant was analyzed by high-performance liquid chromatography (reverse-phase C$_18$ column eluted with a 1% to 60% acetonitrile gradient; Beckman System Gold 126B, Karat analysis software). Absorption was measured at 214 nm and 280 nm, and each peak was isolated and tested for the ability to trigger the switch from cocci to rods.

Optical microscopy. Bacteria were imaged using an optical microscope (Olympus IX50) equipped with an LD 60x phase-contrast (PH2)
objective lens. Images were captured using a charge-coupled device (CCD) camera with a spatial resolution of 1,004 by 997 pixels over a field of view of 120 by 120 μm².

TEM. We used an FEI Tecnai transmission electron microscope (TEM), operated at 80 kV, and 400-mesh copper carbon grids (from Electron Microscopy Sciences). Rod-shaped cells were collected from the agar, placed on the grids, and then stained for 10 s using 0.5% uranyl acetate. Because there was not sufficient contrast to discern the internal structure of cocci stained by this procedure, the cocci were fixed in formaldehyde (2%) and osmium tetroxide (2%). They were embedded in 3% (wt/vol) agarose and dehydrated with 50, 75, and 100% ethanol and 100% acetone. The sample was infiltrated with resin using five 24-h rinses (25, 50, and 75% and 2 times with 100%). The sample was polymerized in fresh 100% resin at 60°C for 2 days. It was sectioned (60- to 70-nm sections) with a glass knife and examined under a TEM.

DNA sequences of the 16S RNA. Oligonucleotide primers for PCR amplification of 16S rRNA, 5’-AGAGTTTGATCCTGGCTCAG-3’ and 5’-TACGCTACCTTGTTACGACTT-3’, were purchased from IDT (Coralville, IA). PCR was performed using Taq polymerase (New England Biolabs) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Overnight cultures were used as the templates. DNA sequencing of the amplified fragments was performed at the University of Texas Institute for Cellular and Molecular Biology DNA Core Facility using an ABI Prism 3700 DNA sequencer.

TLC. The HPLC fraction containing biologically active Ris was analyzed for the presence of peptides by TLC as described in reference 21. The material was spotted onto silica gel 60 Å, 250 μm-thick plates (Whatman). The solvent was 1-butanol–acetic acid–H₂O (4:1:5). Ninhydrin material was spotted onto silica gel 60 Å, 250 μm-thick plates (Whatman). The sample was stained for the presence of peptides by TLC as described in reference 21. The sample was polymerized in fresh 100% resin at 60°C for 2 days. It was sectioned (60- to 70-nm sections) with a glass knife and examined under a TEM.

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SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Supplemental material for this article may be found at http://mbio.asm.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1128/mBio.00069-11/-/DCSupplemental. Figure S1, EPS file, 2.521 MB. Figure S2, EPS file, 2.674 MB. Movie S1, AVI file, 3.117 MB. Movie S2, AVI file, 1.585 MB. Movie S3, AVI file, 10.844 MB. Movie S4, AVI file, 8.957 MB. Movie S5, AVI file, 9.488 MB.

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